

## 2021年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）试题解析

### 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)

Fluid intelligence is the type of intelligence that has to do with short-term memory and the ability to think quickly, logically, and abstractly in order to solve new problems. It 1 in young adulthood, levels out for a period of time, and then 2 starts to slowly decline as we age. But 3 aging is inevitable, scientists are finding that certain changes in brain function may not be.

One study found that muscle loss and the 4 of body fat around the abdomen are associated with a decline in fluid intelligence. This suggests the 5 that lifestyle factors might help prevent or 6 this type of decline.

The researchers looked at data that 7 measurements of lean muscle and abdominal fat from more than 4,000 middle-to-older-aged men and women and 8 that data to reported changes in fluid intelligence over a six-year period. They found that middle-aged people 9 higher measures of abdominal fat 10 worse on measures of fluid intelligence as the years 11.

For women, the association may be 12 to changes in immunity that resulted from excess abdominal fat; in men, the immune system did not appear to be 13. It is hoped that future studies could 14 these differences and perhaps lead to different 15 for men and women.

16 there are steps you can 17 to help reduce abdominal fat and maintain lean muscle mass as you age in order to protect both your physical and mental 18. The two highly recommended lifestyle approaches are maintaining or increasing your 19 of aerobic exercise and following Mediterranean-style 20 that is high in fiber and eliminates highly processed foods.

- |                     |                 |                 |                |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. A. pauses        | B. return       | C. peaks        | D. fades       |
| 2. A. alternatively | B. formally     | C. accidentally | D. generally   |
| 3. A. while         | B. since        | C. once         | D. until       |
| 4. A. detection     | B. accumulation | C. consumption  | D. separation  |
| 5. A. possibility   | B. decision     | C. goal         | D. requirement |
| 6. A. delay         | B. ensure       | C. seek         | D. utilize     |
| 7. A. modify        | B. supported    | C. included     | D. predicted   |
| 8. A. devoted       | B. compared     | C. converted    | D. applied     |
| 9. A. with          | B. above        | C. by           | D. against     |

10. A. lived B. managed C. scored D. played
11. A. ran out B. set off C. drew in D. went by
12. A. superior B. attributable C. parallel D. resistant
13. A. restored B. isolated C. involved D. controlled
14. A. alter B. spread C. remove D. explain
15. A. compensations B. symptoms C. demands D. treatments
16. A. Likewise B. Meanwhile C. Therefore D. Instead
17. A. change B. watch C. count D. take
18. A. well-being B. process C. formation D. coordination
19. A. level B. love C. knowledge D. space
20. A. design B. routine C. diet D. prescription

【解析】

1. 【答案】C peaks

【解析】考查名词辨析，根据后文的starts to decline开始下降可以推断出前文这里表达的是童年阶段是一个fluid intelligence的顶峰

2. 【答案】D generally

【解析】考查副词辨析，根据前文指出童年时期达到顶峰，之后通常地随着我们的年龄逐渐开始下降。

3. 【答案】A while

【解析】考查逻辑连词辨析，尽管老化是不可避免的，但是科学家们还是发现了一些改变在大脑的功能里是不会发生改变的。

4. 【答案】B accumulation

【辨析】考查名词辨析，这道题要结合后文of body fat 够成后置定语，意为身体中脂肪的积累。

5. 【答案】A possibility

【解析】possibility that lifestyle factors 生命因素的可能性，possibility作为that从句的先行词。

6. 【答案】A delay

【解析】or连接的两个词前后应该意思一致delay和prevent都意为阻止或者延迟这种衰退。

7. 【答案】C included

【解析】动词辨析，数据包括精瘦的肌肉的测量。

8. 【答案】B compared

【解析】词组搭配，compare A to B，把A 和B 进行对比，把这个数据和过去六年中流体智力的数据进行对比

9. 【答案】A with

【解析】with引导的复合结构，中年人都伴随着高的腹部脂肪。

10.C scored

【解析】动词辨析，这里比较两个测量值的高低，用score的表示分数值的高低。

11.D went by

【解析】词组辨析，went by的意思大多数同学都知道是顺便走访，但这里结合前句as the years went by 表示时光流逝。

12.B attributable

【解析】形容词辨析，attributable可归因于，词组attribute to 归因于，结合后文是归因于免疫力的变化。

13.C involved

【解析】动词辨析，不包含，did not appear to be involved 不包含不涉及。

14.D explain

【解析】动词辨析，未来的研究可以解释出这些区别。

15.D treatments

【解析】名词辨析，结合前文“能够解释这些区别，或许可以带来对男女的不同治疗方法”。

16.B meanwhile

【解析】副词辨析，下文和这里是并列和递进的关系，与此同时，你可以.....

17.D take

【解析】动词辨析，联系前文，这里有一些步骤你可以采取帮助减少腹部脂肪。

18.A well-being

【解析】名词辨析，为了去保护你的身体和心灵的健康安乐

19.A level

【解析】名词辨析，维持或者增长你的有氧锻炼的水平

20.C diet

【解析】名词辨析，前文Mediterranean-style 地中海式的什么在后文注意到that后高纤维和消除高加工的食物，因此在地中海式后面应该跟diet饮食。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

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

#### Text 1

How can the train operators possibly justify yet another increase to rail passenger fares? It has become a grimly reliable annual ritual: every January the cost of travelling by train rises, imposing a significant extra burden on those who have no option but to use the rail network to get to work or otherwise. This year's rise, an average of 2.7 per cent, may be a fraction lower than last year's, but it is still well above the official Consumer Price Index (CPI) measure of inflation.

Successive governments have permitted such increases on the grounds that the cost of investing in and running the rail network should be borne by those who use it, rather than the general taxpayer. Why, the argument goes, should a car-driving pensioner from Lincolnshire have to subsidise the daily commute of a stockbroker from Surrey? Equally, there is a sense that the travails of commuters in the South East, many of whom will face among the biggest rises, have received too much attention compared to those who must endure the relatively poor infrastructure of the Midlands and the North.

However, over the past 12 months, those commuters have also experienced some of the worst rail strikes in years. It is all very well train operators trumpeting the improvements they are making to the network, but passengers should be able to expect a basic level of service for the substantial sums they are now paying to travel. The responsibility for the latest wave of strikes rests on the unions. However, there is a strong case that those who have been worst affected by industrial action should receive compensation for the disruption they have suffered.

The Government has pledged to change the law to introduce a minimum service requirement so that, even when strikes occur, services can continue to operate. This should form part of a wider package of measures to address the long-running problems on Britain's railways. Yes, more investment is needed, but passengers will not be willing to pay more indefinitely if they must also endure cramped, unreliable services, punctuated by regular chaos when timetables are changed, or planned maintenance is managed incompetently. The threat of nationalisation may have been seen off for now, but it will return with a vengeance if the justified anger of passengers is not addressed in short order.

21. The author holds that this year's increase in rail passengers fares

A. will ease train operation's burden.

B. has kept pace with inflation.

C. is a big surprise to commuters.

**D. remains an unreasonable measure.**

21. D. 继续保持着不合理。

此题为细节题，根据关键词 **this year's increase**、**rail passengers fares** 可定位到第1段第3句，该句提及今年的平均涨幅为2.7%，可能比去年略低，但仍远高于官方衡量通胀的消费者物价指数（CPI）。比对选项含义：A. 将缓解铁路运输的压力；B. 和通货膨胀同步；C. 对旅客而言是一个惊喜；D. 继续保持着不合理。只有D与原文含义一致，故选D。

22. The stockbroker in 2 is used to stand for

A. car drivers

**B. rail travelers**

C. local investors

D. ordinary taxpayers

22. B. 铁路旅客

此题为细节题，根据关键词定位在第2段第2句，该句含义为：有人说，为什么一个从林肯郡开车领养老金的人必须补贴一个从萨里郡来的股票经纪人每天的通勤费用？ 比对选项：A. 汽车司机； B. 铁路旅客； C. 当地投资者； D. 普通的缴税者。只有B与原文含义一致，故选B。

23. It is indicated in 3 that train operators

A. are offering compensations to commuters.

B. are trying to repair relations with the unions.

**C. have failed to provide an adequate service.**

D. have suffered huge losses owing to the strikes.

23. C. 未能提供充分的服务

此题为细节题，根据关键词定位在第3段第2句，该句含义为：火车运营商大声疾呼他们正在对铁路网进行改进，这是很好的，但是乘客们应该能够期望得到基本水平的服务，因为他们现在支付了大量的旅行费用。比对选项：A. 给旅客提供补偿； B. 试着修补与工会的关系； C. 未能提供充分的服务； D. 由于罢工已经遭受了巨大的损失。只有C与原文含义一致，故选C。

24. If unable to calm down passengers, the railways may have to face

- A. the loss of investment.
- B. the collapse of operations.
- C. a reduction of revenue.

**D. a change of ownership.**

24. D 所有权的变更

此题为细节题，根据关键词定位到尾段尾句，该句含义为：国有化的威胁可能暂时还没有出现，但如果乘客们合理的愤怒不能在短时间内得到解决，这种威胁将卷土重来。比对选项：A、投资损失；B、业务的崩溃；C、收入的减少；D、所有权的变更。只有D与原文含义一致，故选D。

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

- A. Who Are to Blame for the Strikes?
- B. Constant Complaining Doesn't Work
- C. Can Nationalization Bring Hope?

**D. Ever-rising Fares Aren't Sustainable**

25. D 不断上涨的票价是不可持续的

此题为主旨题，根据已读到的信息，原文强调的一直是费用增长的问题，并且体现出作者不认同的态度。比对选项：A、罢工该怪谁？B、老是抱怨是行不通的C、国有化能带来希望吗？D、不断上涨的票价是不可持续的。只有D与原文含义一致，故选D。

## Text 2

Last year marked the third year in a row of that Indonesia's bleak rate of deforestation has slowed in pace. One reason for the turnaround may be the country's antipoverty program.

In 2007, Indonesia started phasing in a program that gives money to its poorest residents under certain conditions, such as requiring people to keep kids in school or get regular medical care. Called conditional cash transfers or CCTs, these social assistance programs are designed to reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty. They're already used in dozens of countries worldwide. In Indonesia, the program has provided enough food and medicine to substantially reduce severe growth problems among children.

But CCT programs don't generally consider effects on the environment. In fact, poverty alleviation and environmental protection are often viewed as conflicting goals, says Paul Ferraro, an economist at Johns Hopkins University.

That's because economic growth can be correlated with environmental degradation, while protecting the environment is sometimes correlated with greater poverty. However, those correlations don't prove cause and effect. The only previous study analyzing causality, based on an area in Mexico that had instituted CCTs, supported the traditional view. There, as people got more money, some of them may have more cleared land for cattle to raise for meat, Ferraro says.

Such programs do not have to negatively affect the environment, though. Ferraro wanted to see if Indonesia's poverty-alleviation program was affecting deforestation. Indonesia has the third-largest area of tropical forest in the world and one of the highest deforestation rates.

Ferraro analyzed satellite data showing annual forest loss from 2008 to 2012 — including during Indonesia's phase — in of the antipoverty program — in 7,468 forested villages across 15 provinces and multiple islands. The duo separated the effects of the CCT program on forest loss from other factors, like weather and macroeconomic changes, which were also affecting forest loss. With that, "we see that the program is associated with a 30 percent reduction in deforestation," Ferraro says.

That's likely because the rural poor are using the money as makeshift insurance policies against inclement weather, Ferraro says. Typically, if rains are delayed, people may clear land to plant more rice to supplement their harvests. With the CCTs, individuals instead can use the money to supplement their harvests.

Whether this research translates elsewhere is anybody's guess. Ferraro suggests the importance of growing rice and market access. And regardless of transferability, the study shows that what's good for people may also be good for the value of the avoided deforestation just for carbon dioxide emissions alone is more than the program costs.

26. According to the first two paragraphs, CCT programs aim to

- A. facilitate health care reform.
- B. help poor families get better off.**
- C. improve local education systems.
- D. lower deforestation rates.

26. B. 帮助贫穷家庭富裕起来

此题为细节题，题目中已经明示在第一、二段，题目为 CCT programs 的目的，原文提到 these programs are designed to reduce inequality and break the cycle of poverty 这些项目被设计用于减少不平等和打破贫困循环。A. 使健康医疗系统的改革更为方便；C. 提高当地教育系统；D. 降低森林砍伐率。

27. The study based on an area in Mexico is cited to show that

- A. cattle rearing has been a major means of livelihood for the poor.
- B. CCT programs have helped preserve traditional lifestyles.
- C. antipoverty efforts require the participation of local farmers.
- D. economic growth tends to cause environmental degradation.**

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27. D. 经济增长会导致环境的退化。

本题为例证题，通过题目中的墨西哥 Mexico 定位到第 4 段第 3 句，文中的论点为——经济增长导致了环境恶化，原文提及墨西哥 Mexico 的例子就是为了证实这个传统的观点是正确的，即摆脱了贫困容易导致环境恶化。A、养牛一直是穷人的主要谋生手段。B、有条件现金援助计划有助于保护传统生活方式。C、反贫困的努力需要当地农民的参与。D、经济增长往往导致环境恶化。

28. In his study about Indonesia, Ferraro intends to find out

- A. its acceptance level of CCTs.
- B. its annual rate of poverty alleviation.
- C. the relation of CCTs to its forest loss.**
- D. the role of its forests in climate change.

28. C. 森林退化与 CCT 项目的关系

此题为细节题，通过题目中的 Indonesia 和 Ferraro 这两个定位词我们可以定位到第五段，这个项目与森林损失的关系 CCT forest loss。题干问的是研究者 Ferraro 的目的是为了找到什么，原文提及目的是费拉罗想看看印尼的扶贫项目是否影响了森林砍伐。A.印度尼西亚对 CCT 项目的接受程度；B.每年的扶贫速度；D.在气候变化中印度尼西亚的森林所起到的作用。

29. According to Ferraro, the CCT program in Indonesia is most valuable in that

- A. it will benefit other Asian countries.
- B. it will reduce regional inequality.
- C. it can protect the environment.**
- D. it can boost grain production.

29. C. 它能够保护环境

此题为细节题，通过题目中的Indonesia和Ferraro这两个定位词以及the most valuable我们可以定位到第六段，题目问的在印度尼西亚的这个CCT项目最有价值的原因是什么？原文提及在印度尼西亚，这个项目与破坏森林行为减少有关系，即这个项目可以保护环境。A.它将有利于亚洲的其他地区；B.它将减少地区的不平等性；D. 它能促进粮食的生产率。

30. What is the text centered on?

- A. The effects of a program.**
- B. The debates over a program.
- C. The process of a study.
- D. The transferability of a study.



30. A. 这个项目的影

此题为篇章结构题，在考察对于整篇文章重点的理解，文章一直讨论的就是这个 CCT programs 的影响到底是好是坏。B.关于这个项目的争论；C.一项研究的过程；D.研究的可转移性。

### Text 3

As a historian who's always searching for the text or the image that makes us re-evaluate the past, I've become preoccupied with looking for photographs that show our Victorian ancestors smiling (what better way to shatter the image of 19th-century prudery?). I've found quite a few, and — since I started posting them on Twitter — they have been causing quite a stir. People have been surprised to see evidence that Victorians had fun and could, and did, laugh. They are noting that the Victorians suddenly seem to become more human as the hundred-or-so years that separate us fade away through our common experience of laughter.

Of course, I need to concede that my collection of 'Smiling Victorians' makes up only a tiny percentage of the vast catalogue of photographic portraiture created between 1840 and 1900, the majority of which show sitters posing miserably and stiffly in front of painted backdrops, or staring absently into the middle distance. How do we explain this trend?

During the 1840s and 1850s, in the early days of photography, exposure times were notoriously long: the daguerreotype photographic method (producing an image on a silvered copper plate) could take several minutes to complete, resulting in blurred images as sitters shifted position or adjusted their limbs. The thought of holding a fixed grin as the camera performed its magical duties was too much to contemplate, and so a non-committal blank stare became the norm.

But exposure times were much quicker by the 1880s, and the introduction of the Box Brownie and other portable cameras meant that, though slow by today's digital standards, the exposure was almost instantaneous. Spontaneous smiles were relatively easy to capture by the 1890s, so we must look elsewhere for an explanation of why Victorians still hesitated to smile.

One explanation might be the loss of dignity displayed through a cheesy grin. "Nature gave us lips to conceal our teeth," ran one popular Victorian saying, alluding to the fact that before the birth of proper dentistry, mouths were often in a shocking state of hygiene. A flashing set of healthy and clean, regular 'pearly whites' was a rare sight in Victorian society, the preserve of the super-rich (and even then, dental hygiene was not guaranteed).

A toothy grin (especially when there were gaps or blackened teeth) lacked class: drunks, tramps, and music hall performers might gurn and grin with a smile as wide as Lewis Carroll's gum-exposing Cheshire Cat, but it was not a becoming look for properly bred persons. Even Mark Twain, a man who enjoyed a hearty laugh, said that when it came to photographic portraits there could be "nothing more damning than a silly, foolish smile fixed forever".

31. According to Paragraph 1, the author's posts on Twitter

- A. changed people's impression of the Victorians.
- B. highlighted social media's role in Victorian studies.
- C. re-evaluated the Victorians' notion of public image.

D. illustrated the development of Victorian photography.

31.A 细节题。本道题的关键词是posts 和Twitter, 问的是作者在推特上发布的(照片)\_\_\_根据关键性定位到第1段第2句, 该句大意为: 我发现了许多(照片), 并且当我把它们发布到推特上, 引发了轰动。对比选项的含义: A. 改变人们对于维多利亚时代的印象、B. 强调了对于维多利亚时代研究中社交媒体的作用、C. 重新评估维多利亚时代的公众形象、D. 阐明了维多利亚时代摄影的发展。没有对应, 故而回原文继续读下句, 该句大意为: 人们很惊讶地发现维多利亚时代的人们玩的很开心, 而且确实会笑。只有A与原文含义一致, 故选A。

32. What does author say about the Victorian portraits he has collected?

A. They are in popular use among historians.

**B. They are rare among photographs of that age.**

C. They mirror 19th-century social conventions.

D. They show effects of different exposure times.

32.B 细节题。本道题的关键词是Victorian portraits, 问的是关于作者收集的维多利亚时代的形象他说了什么。根据关键词定位到第2段第1句, 该句大意为: 当然, 我需要承认的是, 在1840年至1900年间创作的大量肖像摄影作品中, 我收集的“微笑的维多利亚人”只占很小的比例, 其中大多数是坐在画作背景前痛苦而僵硬地摆姿势, 或是心不在焉地凝视着中间的距离。再根据与题目的对应原则, 原文的答案应为“我收集的‘微笑的维多利亚人’只占很小的比例”。对比选项的含义: A. 它们在历史学家中被广泛地使用、B. 它们在那个时代的照片中是少数、C. 它们反映了19世纪的社会传统、D. 它们显示了曝光时间的影响。只有B与原文含义一致, 故选B。

33. What might have kept the Victorians from smiling for pictures in the 1890s?

A. Their inherent social sensitiveness.

B. Their tension before the camera.

C. Their distrust of new inventions.

**D. Their unhealthy dental condition.**

33.D 细节题。本道题的关键词是Victorians、smiling、pictures、1890s, 问的是在19世纪90年代, 是什么使维多利亚时代的人不笑的。根据关键词定位到第4段第2句, 该句大意为: 到了19世纪90年代, 人们相对容易捕捉到自发的微笑, 所以必须从别处寻找一个解释, 为什么维多利亚时代的人仍然对微笑犹豫不决。没有明确表明原因, 再回原文读下一段第一句和第二句, 两句大意为: 其中一个解释可能是由于一个低俗的笑容而失去了尊严。“大自然给了我们嘴唇来掩饰我们的牙齿,”维多利亚时代的一句流行格言暗指这样一个事实: 在适当的牙科技术诞生之前, 口腔常常处于令人震惊的卫生状态。对比选项的含义: A. 他们内在的社会敏感性、B. 他们在照相机前会紧张、C. 他们对于新发明不信任、D. 他们不健康的牙齿状况。只有D与原文含义一致, 故选D。

34. Mark Twain is quoted to show that the disapproval of smiles in pictures was

**A. a deep-root belief.**

B. a misguided attitude.

C. a controversial view.

D. a thought-provoking idea.

34. A 例证题。本道题的关键词是 Mark Twain、disapproval、smiles、pictures，问的是马克吐温被引用是为了说明在拍照是不笑是\_\_\_。根据关键词定位到第6段第2句，该句大意为：就连喜欢开怀大笑的马克吐温也说，当谈到摄影肖像时，“没有什么比永远固定的愚蠢的微笑更可怕的了”。对比选项的含义：A. 一个根深蒂固的观念、B. 一个误导性的态度、C. 一个有争议的观点、D. 一个引人深思的想法。只有A与原文含义一致，故选A。

35. Which of the following questions does the text answer?

A. Why did most Victorians look stern in photographs?

B. Why did the Victorians start to view photographs?

C. What made photography develop slowly in the Victorian period?

D. How did smiling in photographs become a post-Victorian norm?

35. A 细节题。本道题的关键词是 questions，问的是文章回答了下列哪一个问题，根据关键词不能明确定位，按照题文同序原则读第7段，该段大意为：对暴露牙齿的照片保持沉默的部分原因在于，在19世纪30年代和19世纪40年代，新的机械摄影艺术形式是从油画肖像的古老贵族传统中发展出来的，油画肖像试图传达高贵和优雅。现在，新兴的中产阶级，甚至是那个时代的新名人，如“职业美女”（如莉莉·兰特里）和演员，都试图通过摄影肖像来模仿这种贵族气派。因此，微笑是不必要的；笑是禁忌。对比选项的含义：A. 为什么维多利亚时代的人在照片里看起来很严肃、B. 为什么维多利亚时代的人开始去观察照片、C. 什么导致维多利亚时代的摄影发展很慢、D. 微笑是如何演变成后维多利亚时代的标准。只有A与原文含义一致，故选A。

#### Text 4

From the early days of broadband, advocates for consumers and web-based companies worried that the cable and phone companies selling broadband connections had the power and incentive to favor affiliated websites over their rivals. That's why there has been such a strong demand for rules that would prevent broadband providers from picking winners and losers online, preserving the freedom and innovation that have been the lifeblood of the internet.

Yet that demand has been almost impossible to fill — in part because of pushback from broadband providers, anti-regulatory conservatives and the courts. A federal appeals court weighed in again Tuesday, but instead of providing a badly needed resolution, it only prolonged the fight. At issue before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit was the latest take of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) on net neutrality, adopted on a party-line vote in 2017. The Republican-penned order not only eliminated the strict net neutrality rules the FCC had adopted when it had a Democratic majority in 2015, but rejected the commission's authority to require broadband providers to do much of anything. The order also declared that state and local governments couldn't regulate broadband providers either.

The commission argued that other agencies would protect against anti-competitive behavior, such as a

broadband-providing conglomerate like AT&T favoring its own video-streaming service at the expense of Netflix and Apple TV. Yet the FCC also ended the investigations of broadband providers that imposed data caps on their rivals' streaming services but not their own.

On Tuesday, the appeals court unanimously upheld the 2017 order deregulating broadband providers, citing a Supreme Court ruling from 2005 that upheld a similarly deregulatory move. But Judge Patricia Millett rightly argued in a concurring opinion that "the result is unhinged from the realities of modern broadband service," and said Congress or the Supreme Court could intervene to "avoid trapping Internet regulation in technological anachronism."

In the meantime, the court threw out the FCC's attempt to block all state rules on net neutrality, while preserving the commission's power to preempt individual state laws that undermine its order. That means more battles like the one now going on between the Justice Department and California, which enacted a tough net neutrality law in the wake of the FCC's abdication.

The endless legal battles and back-and-forth at the FCC cry out for Congress to act. It needs to give the commission explicit authority once and for all to bar broadband providers from meddling in the traffic on their network and to create clear rules protecting openness and innovation online.

36. There has long been concern that broadband providers would

A. bring web-based firms under control.

B. slow down the traffic on their network.

C. show partiality in treating clients.

D. intensify competition with their rivals.

36. C 细节题。本道题的关键词是 concern、broad band providers，问的是一直以来的担忧是宽带供应商的\_\_\_，根据关键词定位到第 1 段第 2 句，该句大意为：这就是为什么人们对规则的需求如此强烈，这些规则将阻止宽带提供商在网上挑选赢家 and 输家，维护互联网的自由和创新。对比选项的含义：A. 使基于网站的公司得到控制、B. 减少他们网站上的访问量、C. 在对待客户上有所偏袒、D. 加剧了和他们竞争对手的竞争。没有明确的对应。回看原文定位的前一句：从宽带发展初期起，消费者和网络公司的拥护者就担心，销售宽带连接的有线电视和电话公司有能力和动机支持附属网站而不是竞争对手。只有 C 与原文含义一致，故选 C。

37. Faced with the demand for net neutrality rules, the FCC

A. Sticks to an out-of-date order.

B. Takes an anti-regulatory stance.

C. Has issued a special resolution.

D. Has allowed the states to intervene.

37. B 细节题。本道题的关键词是 demand、net neutrality rules、FCC，面对互联网公平原则的需求，FCC\_\_\_。根据关键词定位到第 2 段第 3 句，该句大意为：美国哥伦比亚特区巡回上诉法院 (U.S.Court of Appeals for the Columbia Circuit) 的争议在于，联邦通信委员会 (FCC) 在 2017 年的一次政党路线投票中通过了网络中立性的最新法案。对

比选项的含义：A. 坚持一个过时的原则、B. 采取反对管理的立场、C. 实行了一个特殊的决议、D. 允许政府的干涉。没有明确的对应，故而回原文看下一句：这项由共和党人起草的命令不仅取消了 FCC 在 2015 年民主党占多数时通过的严格的网络中立规则，而且拒绝了委员会要求宽带提供商做任何事情的权力。该命令还宣布，州和地方政府也不能监管宽带提供商。只有 B 与原文含义一致，故选 B。

38. What can be learned about AT&T from Paragraph 3?

A. It protects against unfair competition.

**B. It engages in anti-competitive practices.**

C. It is under the FCC's investigation.

D. It is in pursuit of quality service.

38. B 细节题。本道题的关键词是 AT&T、Paragraph 3，问的是从第三段我们可以了解到关于 AT&T 的什么信息。根据关键词定位到原文第 3 段第 1 句，该句大意为：欧盟委员会认为，其他机构将保护自己免受反竞争行为的侵害，比如美国电话电报公司（AT&T）这样的宽带供应商，以牺牲 Netflix 和 apple tv 为代价，青睐自己的视频流媒体服务。对比选项的含义：A. 它反对不正当竞争、B. 它表现出反竞争行为、C. 它在接受 FCC 的调查、D. 它追求高质量的服务。只有 B 与原文含义一致，故选 B。

39. Judge Patricia Millett argues that the appeals court's decision

A. focuses on trivialities.

B. conveys an ambiguous message.

C. is at odds with its earlier rulings.

**D. is out of touch with reality.**

39. D 细节题。本道题的关键词是 Judge Patricia Millett、the appeals court's decision，问的帕特丽夏·米利特法官认为上诉法院的决定\_\_\_。根据关键词定位到原文第 4 段第 2 句，该句大意为：但帕特里夏·米利特法官在一份赞同的意见中正确地辩称，“这一结果与现代宽带服务的现实脱节”，并表示国会或最高法院可以进行干预，以“避免互联网监管陷入技术时代错误的境地”。对比选项的含义：A. 关注琐事、B. 传达模棱两可的信息、C. 与早先的裁决相悖、D. 与现实脱节。只有 D 与原文含义一致，故选 D。

40. What does the author argue in the last paragraph?

**A. Congress needs to take action to ensure net neutrality.**

B. The FCC should be put under strict supervision.

C. Rules need to be set to diversify online services.

D. Broadband providers' rights should be protected.

40. A.段落推理题。问的是本道题的作者在最后一段有什么论点？最后一段大意为：无休止的法律诉讼和在联邦通

信委员会来回的呼吁国会采取行动。它需要给予欧盟委员会明确的权力，一劳永逸地禁止宽带提供商干涉其网络流量，并制定明确的规则来保护在线的开放性和创新性。对比选项的含义：A. 国会需要采取行动确保网络中立、B. FCC应该受到严格的监督、C. 需要制定规则，使在线服务多样化、D. 宽带提供商的权利应该得到保护。只有A与原文含义一致，故选A。

**Part B:****Directions:**

In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET1.(10 points)

In the movies and on television, artificial intelligence is typically depicted as something sinister that will upend our way of life. When it comes to AI in business, we often hear about it in relation to automation and the impending loss of jobs, but in what ways is AI changing companies and the larger economy that don't involve doom-and-gloom mass unemployment predictions?

A recent survey of manufacturing and service industries from Tata Consultancy Services found that companies currently use AI more often in computer-to-computer activities than in automating human activities. One common application? Preventing electronic security breaches, which, rather than eliminating IT jobs, actually makes those personnel more valuable to employers, because they help firms prevent hacking attempts.

Here are a few other ways AI is aiding companies without replacing employees:

**Better hiring practices**

Companies are using artificial intelligence to remove some of the unconscious bias from hiring decisions. "There are experiments that show that, naturally, the results of interviews are much more biased than what AI does," says Pedro Domingos, author of *The Master Algorithm: How the Quest for the Ultimate Learning Machine Will Remake Our World* and a computer science 41 \_\_\_\_\_ One company that's doing this is called Blendoor. It uses analytics to help identify where there may be bias in the hiring process.

**More effective marketing**

Some AI software can analyze and optimize marketing email subject lines to increase open rates. One company in the UK, Phrasee, claims their software can outperform humans by up to 10 percent when it comes to email open rates. This can mean millions more in revenue. 42 \_\_\_\_\_ These are "tools that help people use data, not a replacement for people," says Patrick H. Winston, a professor of artificial intelligence and computer science at MIT.

**Saving customers money**

Energy companies can use AI to help customers reduce their electricity bills, saving them money while helping the environment. Companies can also optimize their own energy use and cut down on the cost of electricity. Insurance companies, meanwhile, can base their premiums on AI models that more accurately assess risk. “Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much,” says Domingos, 43 \_\_\_\_\_

### Improved accuracy

“Machine learning often provides a more reliable form of statistics, which makes data more valuable,” says Winston. It “helps people make smarter decisions.” 44 \_\_\_\_\_

### Protecting and maintaining infrastructure

A number of companies, particularly in energy and transportation, use AI image processing technology to inspect infrastructure and prevent equipment failure or leaks before they happen. “If they fail first and then you fix them, it’s very expensive,” says Domingos. 45 \_\_\_\_\_

[A] It replaces the boring parts of your job. If you’re doing research, you can have AI go out and look for relevant sources and information that otherwise you just wouldn’t have time for.

[B] One accounting firm, EY, uses an AI system that helps review contracts during an audit. This process, along with employees reviewing the contracts, is faster and more accurate.

[C] There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance across multiple channels like Adwords, Bing and social media and makes adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will yield best results.

[D] You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it’s useful for employees to go to.

[E] Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk or charge them too much, or they would charge them too little and then it would cost [the company] money.

[F] We’re also giving our customers better channels versus picking up the phone to accomplish something beyond human scale.

[G] AI looks at résumés in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates.

#### 【解析】

41.

【答案】 [G] AI looks at resumes in greater numbers than humans would be able to, and selects the more promising candidates.

【解析】 段落描述了人工智能祛除雇佣者的偏见，而且更加有效率。G选项翻译为：人工智能查看的简历数量比人类所能看到的还要多，并挑选出更有前途的候选人。因此对应G选项。

42.

【答案】[C] There are also companies like Acquisio, which analyzes advertising performance across multiple channels like Adwords, Bing and social media and makes adjustments or suggestions about where advertising funds will yield best results.

【解析】段落主题为更有效的市场。A选项翻译为：也有像Acquisio这样的公司，它分析Adwords、Bing和社交媒体等多个渠道的广告表现，并对广告资金在哪里能产生最佳效果做出调整或建议。因此对应优化市场和广告业的最佳效果相对应，故选C。

43.

【答案】[E] Before, they might not insure the ones who felt like a high risk on charge them too much, or they would charge them too little and then it would cost money.

【解析】根据段落标题：节省顾客的钱。E选项翻译为：以前，他们可能不会为那些觉得高风险的人投保，因为他们会向他们收取太多的费用，或者他们会向他们收取极少的费用，然后就要自费了，对应选项E中money。

44.

【答案】[B] One accounting firm, EY, uses an AI system that helps review contracts during an audit. This process, along with employees reviewing the contracts, is faster and more accurate.

【解析】根据段落关键词accuracy，以及段落主旨为机器可以给人们提供更值得信赖的数据。B选项翻译为：EI会计师事务所使用人工智能系统，在审计期间帮助审查合同。这一过程，连同员工审查合同，更快更准确。因此对应选项B

45.

【答案】[D] You want to predict if something needs attention now and point to where it's useful for employees to go to.

【解析】段落主题为：保护并维护基础设施，并且在文中提到在设备废弃和泄漏之前检查设备。D选项翻译为：你要预测现在是否有什么东西需要注意，并把员工派去需要检修的地方。因此对应选项D。

## Part C

### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

World War II was the watershed event for higher education in modern Western societies. (46)Those societies came out of the war with levels of enrollment that had been roughly constant at 3-5% of the relevant age groups during the decades before the war. But after the war, great social and political changes arising out of the successful war against Fascism created a growing demand in European and American economies for increasing numbers of graduates with more than a secondary school education. (47)And the demand that rose in those societies for entry to higher education extended to groups and



social classes that had not thought of attending a university before the war. These demands resulted in a very rapid expansion of the systems of higher education, beginning in the 1960s and developing very rapidly (though unevenly) during the 1970s and 1980s.

The growth of higher education manifests itself in at least three quite different ways, and these in turn have given rise to different sets of problems. There was first the rate of growth: (48) in many countries of Western Europe, the numbers of students in higher education doubled within five-year periods during the 1960s and doubled again in seven, eight, or 10 years by the middle of the 1970s. Second, growth obviously affected the absolute size both of systems and individual institutions. And third, growth was reflected in changes in the proportion of the relevant age group enrolled in institutions of higher education.

Each of these manifestations of growth carried its own peculiar problems in its wake. For example, a high growth rate placed great strains on the existing structures of governance, of administration, and above all of socialization. When a faculty or department grows from, say, five to 20 members within three or four years, (49) and when the new staff predominantly young men and women fresh from postgraduate study, they largely define the norms of academic life in that faculty. And if the postgraduate student population also grows rapidly and there is loss of a close apprenticeship relationship between faculty members and students, the student culture becomes the chief socializing force for new postgraduate students, with consequences for the intellectual and academic life of the institution—this was seen in America as well as in France, Italy, West Germany, and Japan. (50) High growth rates increased the chances for academic innovation; they also weakened the forms and processes by which teachers and students are admitted into a community of scholars during periods of stability or slow growth. In the 1960s and 1970s, European universities saw marked changes in their governance arrangements, with empowerment of junior faculty and to some degree of students as well.

### 【译文】

46. 战争结束后，这些学校的入学率在战前的几十年里一直保持着相关年龄群的3%至5%的比例。

47. 在这些学校中，接受高等教育的需求有所上升，扩大到了战前从未想过上大学的群体和社会阶层。

48. 在欧洲高等教育联盟的许多西方国家，上世纪60年代，接受高等教育的学生人数在5年内翻了一番，到70年代中期，在7、8或10年内又翻了一番。

49. 当新员工主要是刚毕业的年轻男女时，他们在很大程度上定义了该学院学术生活的规范。

50. 高的增长率增加了学术创新机会，也削弱了在稳定或增长缓慢时期学者社团接纳教师和学生的形式和过程。

### 【逐句解析】

考查that引导的定语从句及with的伴随结构的翻译，“levels of enrollment”译为“入学率”，“came out of war”可处理为时间状语

【译文】战争结束后，这些学校的入学率在战前的几十年里一直保持着相关年龄群的3%至5%的比例。

考查定语从句翻译，两个定语从句皆前置处理，“entry to higher education”译为“接受高等教育”

【译文】在这些学校中，接受高等教育的需求有所上升，扩大到了战前从未想过上大学的群体和社会阶层。

考查倍数的翻译，“double”译为“两倍”或“翻一番”，“five-years periods”译为“五年内”

【译文】在欧洲高等教育联盟的的许多西方国家，上世纪60年代，接受高等教育的学生人数在5年内翻了一番，到70年代中期，在7、8或10年内又翻了一番。

考查主从复合句的翻译，考生分析出主干，状语提前的原则翻译即可，“fresh from past graduate study”译为“刚毕业”

【译文】当新员工主要是刚毕业的年轻男女时，他们在很大程度上定义了该学院学术生活的规范。

考查定语从句及被动语态的翻译，“community of scholars”译为“学者社团”，“are admitted into a community”译为“社团接纳...”

【译文】高的增长率增加了学术创新机会，也削弱了在稳定或增长缓慢时期学者社团接纳教师和学生的形式和过程。

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

##### 51. Directions:

A foreign friend of yours has recently graduated from college and intends to find a job in China. Write him/her an email to make some suggestions.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

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

You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

【参考范文】：

Dear Jack,

How have you been doing recently? I am writing here to express my congratulations for your graduation and give you some advice on finding a job in China.

Firstly, you needn't worry about the language barrier because you can attend Chinese oral class every Friday night held by International Students' Association in the city bar. And when you search an appropriate position, you can scan Apps and websites in advance with Chinese or translation Apps. Secondly, as you major in business administration, when you prepare for resume please attach your relevant certifications and internship experiences in the renowned international companies. Thirdly, I firmly believe that your interactive personal skills and teamwork spirit are also appropriate for finding a post. When you send out your resume, please remember to ask for interview time.

I really hope my suggestions can be helpful to you. If you still need any further information, please feel free to contact me.

Yours,

Li Ming

【解析】

本次小作文要求学生给自己的国外朋友写一封来中国找工作的建议信，并且应该详细介绍建议的细节。这是一封常规的建议信，写完称呼后，考生在第一段应该先祝贺朋友顺利毕业并且欢迎他来中国找工作。第二段，详细描述建议的内容，包括语言的障碍和找工作提前准备的内容，简历上需要附加的必要信息。以及给对方鼓励和预约面试小贴士。第三段，希望对方一切顺利，有问题可以再联系自己。最后记得落款即可。

#### Part B

52. Directions:

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

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

Write your answer on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



【参考范文】:

There has been a great discussion about a funny picture in the newspaper. As is shown in the picture, a boy tells his father: dad, many classmates think learning Beijing Opera not so funny, and his father says it is enough that you like it and persist. Simple as the picture is, the symbolic meaning of it is as deep as ocean.

Undoubtedly, the purpose of the drawing is to show us that due attention should be paid to the importance of sticking to what you like. Sticking to love is a kind of mental strength, which can support us no matter how hard the world around us becomes. Among all the facts relating to this topic that I have heard, noticed or experienced, the most impressive one is Jack Ma, a Chinese entrepreneur. Before winning success, he had tried dozens of attempts, but failed. Despite others don't understand him and said this project is unnecessary, he remained stick to his real live instead of giving up. As a result, he built an e-commerce empire.

Don't aim for success if you really want it. Just stick to what you love and believe in, and it will come naturally.

【解析】

本次考研英语一图画作文考查的主题是“兴趣，坚持自己的选择，坚持自己热爱的事情”，属于课上重点讲解的品质类话题，且这个话题对考生来说也比较熟悉，都积累过相关的例子，因此总体来说难度不大。第一段考生可以根据对话分别描述两个人物的动作及对话，第二段先点名图画寓意，然后通过举例论证来阐述“兴趣或坚持自己的选择，坚持自己的热爱的事情”的重要性，第三段先总结第二段的主题，然后提出建议升华主题。