

# 中国社会科学院研究生院

2018 年攻读博士学位研究生入学考试试卷

英 语

(A 卷)

2018 年 3 月 24 日

8:30-11:30

# 答题说明

1. 请考生按照**答题卡**的要求填写相关内容。在“姓名”一栏中，请用中文填写本人姓名；“试卷类型”一栏，本人无需填写。
2. 在**答题卡**的“考生编号”一栏中填入本人的准考证号。

例如：考号为 012345678900001，请考生在第一行中填写阿拉伯数字 012345678900001，然后再将各栏中相应的数字涂黑，如下图所示。如不涂满，计算机将识别为无效试卷。

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3. 在**答题卡**上填写答案时，请务必按照图示将选项格涂满；在 A, B, C, D 四个选项中，只有一个正确答案。填写两个或两个以上答案，本题无效。如需涂改，请务必用橡皮擦净后再重新填写。
4. 试卷第三部分（包括 7 选 5、概要）、第四部分（包括英译汉、汉译英），请考生直接写在**英语试题答题纸**上的指定位置，不再提供额外的答题纸。

请将以下题目的答案填写在答题卡上。

## PART I: Cloze (20 points)

Directions: Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank.

Every street had a story, every building a memory. Those 1 with wonderful childhoods can drive the streets of their hometowns and happily 2 the years. The rest are pulled home by duty and leave as soon as possible. After Ray Atlee had been in Clanton (his hometown) for fifteen minutes he was 3 to get out.

The town had changed, but then it hadn't. On the highways leading in, the cheap metal buildings and mobile homes were gathering 4 possible next to the roads for maximum visibility. This town had no zoning whatsoever. A landowner could build anything with no permit, no inspection, no notice to 5 landowners, nothing. Only hog farms and nuclear reactors required 6 and paperwork. The result was a slash-and-build clutter that got uglier by the year.

But in the older sections, nearer the square, the town had not changed at all. The long shaded streets were as clean and neat as when Ray roamed them on his bike. Most of the houses were still owned by people he knew, or if those folks had passed on the new owners kept the lawns clipped and the shutters painted. Only 7 were being neglected. A handful had been 8 .

This deep in Bible country, it was still an unwritten rule in the town that little was done on Sundays 9 go to church, sit on porches, visit neighbours, rest and relax the way God 10 .

It was cloudy, quite cool for May, and as he toured his old turf, killing time until the appointed hour for the family meeting, he tried to 11 the good memories 12 Clanton. There was Dizzy Dean Park where he had played little League for the Pirates, and there was the public pool he'd swum in every summer except 1969 when the city closed it 13 admit black children. There were the churches—Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian—facing each other 14 the intersection of Second and Elm like wary sentries, their steeples 15 height. They were empty now, but in an hour or so the more faithful would gather for evening services.

The square was as 16 as the streets leading to it. With eight thousand people, Clanton was just large enough to have attracted the discount stores that had 17 so many small towns. But here the people had been faithful to their downtown merchants, and there wasn't a single empty or boarded-up building around the square—no small miracle. The retail shops were mixed in with the banks and law offices and cafes, all closed for the Sabbath.

He inched 18 the cemetery and surveyed the Atlee section in the old part, where the tombstones were grander. Some of his ancestors had built monuments for their dead. Ray had always 19 that the family money he'd never seen must have been buried in those graves. He parked and walked to his mother's grave, something he hadn't done in years. She was buried among the Atlees, at the far edge of the family plot because she had barely belonged.

Soon, in less than an hour, he would be sitting in his father's study, sipping bad instant tea and receiving instructions on exactly how his father would be laid to rest. Many orders were about to be given, many 20 and directions, because his father (who used to be a judge) was a great man and cared deeply about how he was to be remembered.

Moving again, Ray passed the water tower he'd climbed twice, the second time with the police waiting below. He grimaced at his old high school, a place he'd never visited since he'd left it. Behind it was the football field where his brother Forrest had romped over opponents and almost became famous before getting bounced off the team.

It was twenty minutes before five, Sunday, May 7. Time for the family meeting.

- |                     |                  |                  |                 |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. praised       | B. celebrated    | C. blessed       | D. inherited    |
| 2. A. roll back     | B. drive back    | C. go back       | D. think over   |
| 3. A. excited       | B. hilarious     | C. numb          | D. anxious      |
| 4. A. as loosely as | B. as tightly as | C. as firmly as  | D. as freely as |
| 5. A. adjoining     | B. hostile       | C. craven        | D. friendly     |
| 6. A. documents     | B. ratification  | C. approval      | D. testimony    |
| 7. A. a lot         | B. few           | C. a little      | D. a few        |
| 8. A. abandoned     | B. lost          | C. shattered     | D. shunned      |
| 9. A. but           | B. except        | C. besides       | D. rather than  |
| 10. A. intends      | B. was intending | C. intend        | D. intended     |
| 11. A. dwell        | B. dwell on      | C. mull over     | D. sleep on     |
| 12. A. at           | B. in            | C. of            | D. about        |
| 13. A. instead of   | B. rather than   | C. instead       | D. in order to  |
| 14. A. with         | B. over          | C. at            | D. beyond       |
| 15. A. enjoying     | B. looking over  | C. competing for | D. competing to |
| 16. A. lifeless     | B. boring        | C. null          | D. tedious      |
| 17. A. wiped up     | B. wiped away    | C. wiped down    | D. wiped out    |
| 18. A. to           | B. at            | C. into          | D. through      |
| 19. A. assumed      | B. presumed      | C. alluded       | D. deluded      |
| 20. A. declarations | B. decrees       | C. depositions   | D. declinations |

## **PART II: Reading Comprehension (30 points)**

**Directions:** Choose the best answers based on the information in the passages below.

### **Passage 1**

LAPD Chief Charlie Beck's tenure has helped answer questions that lingered after the Rampart consent decree ended and outsider Chief William J. Bratton stepped down: Has L.A.'s policing culture permanently changed? Or with outsider chiefs and federal monitors gone, will the Los Angeles Police Department return to its brutal, secretive and racially-tinged past?

A department veteran who, under Bratton's tutelage, became a true believer in data, transparency and change, Beck helped instill a more open, reform-oriented culture. He was successful in part because he's smart and his heart was in the right place, but also because he is old-school LAPD, son of a cop, sibling to and father of cops. His embrace of departmental reform in the post-Rampart era was a strong signal to the rank-and-file, to the city's political leaders and to communities that often suffered brutal policing tactics that the new thinking and new practices were there to stay.

Beck announced Friday that he would step down in June, before the end of his second and final five-year term.

Even though he is not elected, he is a savvy politician who correctly read what the mayor, the Police Commission and the people of Los Angeles wanted from him and what to an extent he was able to deliver: low crime, no scandals, little controversy. He became adept at the regular radio interview and the soundbite on immigration enforcement and criminal justice reform.

At a time of national awakening and outrage over police shootings of unarmed African

American men and boys, Beck and the LAPD often looked good in comparison, at least for a while.

But there have been troubling exceptions. Just days after a police officer fatally shot Michael Brown in Ferguson, Montana., LAPD officers shot another unarmed African American man, Ezell Ford, in Los Angeles. Beck concluded that the shooting was justified despite his police commission's finding to the contrary. His action, and District Attorney Jackie Lacey's decision a year ago not to prosecute — along with numerous other officer-involved shootings — have exacerbated tension between the department and many of the communities it patrols.

Beck's decision was to respond to an increase in violent crime in South Los Angeles with increased patrols and what amounts to an L.A.-style stop-and-frisk policy (automobile stops for arguably pretextual reasons such as broken taillights, in order to search for weapons).

Did the tactic work? The violence eventually abated, but not before police reopened old wounds and reinvigorated anti-police sentiment in communities that felt over-patrolled. Activists' calls for Beck's firing became a common feature at weekly commission meetings.

Meanwhile, although Los Angeles continues to enjoy historically low crime rates, the declines began a slight but troubling reverse in 2015. The scandal-free ledger was tainted by the 2013 rampage of fired officer Christopher Dorner, who posted a manifesto of charges against the department, then killed four people and wounded three others before dying as police closed in on him. LAPD officers wounded three innocent bystanders in their sometimes frenetic quest to track down Dorner. There was a scandal of another sort when police cadets, aided by an officer, stole cruisers and other equipment. Their exploits went undetected for weeks.

Beck earns high marks for managing an inherent tension faced in recent decades by every LAPD chief. In a city in which public safety accounts for more than 80% of the city budget, he faced strong pressure in City Hall and many communities to economize. At the same time, many of the same critics want him to provide better patrols in lower-crime parts of the city while still being able to respond in force to spates of violence in high-crime communities, and while employing a more community-oriented approach to policing citywide. Accomplishing all of those goals simultaneously is simply not possible.

Beck is the fourth LAPD chief to be appointed under a key change that followed the 1992 riots, which were sparked by acquittals of officers in the brutal beating of African American motorist Rodney King. After decades in which chiefs could retain their jobs virtually for life, leaders of the department are now appointed to a single five-year term and can be appointed to a second — but no more. Chiefs Willie Williams and Bernard Parks were denied second terms. Bratton won a second but left early for other opportunities. Beck's June departure date leaves plenty of time for the commission and Mayor Eric Garcetti to consider a host of would-be replacements among the younger brass whom Beck has mentored.

### **Comprehension Questions:**

21. To what extent has the Los Angeles Police Department changed under Beck?

- A. Permanently.    B. Until he steps down.    C. Not at all.    D. Temporarily.

22. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Charlie Beck's protecting LAPD officers aggravated the relationship between the department and the communities.

- B. Charlie Beck's policy of increasing patrols and the stop-and-frisk policy have been controversial among the local people.
- C. Christopher Dorner was angry with the LAPD and abreacted his dissatisfaction by killing innocent people.
- D. The LAPD will return to a brutal, secretive, and racially-tinged past after Chiefs Willie Williams and Bernard Parks' retirement.
23. Why do you think activists' calls for Beck's firing became a common feature at weekly commission meetings?
- A. He was maladroit in radio interview and the soundbite on immigration enforcement and criminal justice reform.
- B. When Americans were outraged over police shootings of unarmed African Americans, LAPD under Beck's leadership did well.
- C. Beck earns high marks for managing an inherent tension faced in recent decades by every LAPD chief.
- D. The increased patrol of the police aroused an anti-police sentiment in communities.
24. Which of the following can be the last sentence of the passage?
- A. It's imperative that Beck's successor be someone who can build on his legacy and continue moving the department down the path of reform.
- B. After announcing on Friday that he would step down in June before completing his second term on the job, Beck reflected on his LAPD career of more than 40 years.
- C. Charlie Beck, whose own career with the Los Angeles Police Department spanned four decades, will retire this summer, ending an eight-year tenure as police chief.
- D. Charlie Beck was credited with major reforms in the department and a general decline in homicides but also had some missteps.
25. What is the author's attitude toward Charlie Beck as chief of Los Angeles Police Department?
- A. Cynical.            B. Neutral.            C. Prejudiced.            D. Critical.

## Passage 2

We are in a global health crisis, and it grows worse by the year, as the World Health Organization has warned that by 2030 almost half the world's population will be overweight or obese if current trends continue. There are already 124 million obese children, a more than tenfold increase in four decades, and more than a million of these live in the UK, which has the worst obesity rates in western Europe. Four in five will grow up to be obese adults; and the leader of the UK's paediatric body warns that this will cost them 10 to 20 years of healthy life.

This is a social problem, both in cause and consequence, as concurred by Simon Stevens, the chief executive of the UK's National Health Service, whose cautioning that obesity could bankrupt the health service comes across as the placard-wielding stance of a roadside prophet of doom - yet the government's response has been as modest and inadequate as these figures are shocking. Medical experts describe its childhood obesity strategy as weak, embarrassing and even insulting. Though it inherited a tax on sugary drinks, it rowed back from restrictions on price-cutting promotions and junk food marketing or advertising, leaving its strategy to rely heavily on measures

such as school activity programmes.

Campaigners had warned that would not be enough; now research proves they were right – even when such initiatives tackle both diet and exercise, and make efforts to reach out to families. Children in schools in England’s West Midlands were given a year of extra physical activity sessions, a healthy eating programme and cookery workshops with their parents, all of which failed to have any significant effect on children’s weight.

The causes of the obesity epidemic are multiple and complex, as the landmark Foresight report produced over a decade ago underscored: we live in an obesogenic environment, and some more so than others (more than twice as many children in deprived areas are obese as in affluent areas). TVs and smartphones in bedrooms and reliance on cars play their part; so too do food deserts, where fruit and vegetables are expensive or inaccessible, which leaves the more economically strapped sector of the population choosing to fill a hungry child with donuts rather than apples.

But one factor leaps out: greed. The problem is not gluttony by a generation of Augustus Gloops but the avarice of the Willy Wonkas who press junk food on consumers, then profess surprise at the results. The tactics of big food are, as the global health organisation Vital Strategies points out in its report Fool Me Twice, strikingly similar to those of big tobacco over the years. But big food has the advantage that everyone needs to eat, while no one needs to smoke, and that a biscuit does not damage health as a cigarette does, obesity notwithstanding. Thus, these companies tell us that we should not restrict individual freedom; that it is up to people to show self-discipline; and that their products are fine as occasional indulgences - never mind that they present family-size packs as if they are suitable for individuals, nor that highly processed foods, packed with salt and sugar, tend to be cheaper to produce, store and deliver – as well as being habit-forming.

Other countries have been far bolder in tackling the industry, instead of relying on voluntary action. In Latin America, governments have forced companies to remove cartoon characters - naturally an instant appeal to young children - from cereal boxes, imposed junk food taxes and ordered school tuck shops to replace high-salt/sugar products with fruit and vegetables. Tougher rules reshape consumer perceptions and decisions and in doing so, they can also push companies into changing products.

A ban on junk food advertising before the 9pm watershed is long overdue. It should be supplemented by a ban on promotions and price cuts for “sharing” bags of chocolates, as Action on Sugar urged last month, and the sugar tax on drinks could be extended to food products, with the revenue channelled into initiatives making fresh produce more affordable and attractive to consumers. The government’s failure to force change means that the rest of us will pay the price – in ill health and higher taxes – as big food rakes in the profits.

### Comprehension Questions:

26. Findings and studies demonstrate that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The obesity problem is largely a European one
- B. Unhealthy children have unhealthy parents
- C. There are more obese children in lower socio-economic areas
- D. People now are dying younger

27. Who does the author believe to be primarily responsible for failing to stop obesity?

- A. Parents.            B. Advertisers.            C. Government.            D. Manufacturers.

28. Which of the following is NOT inferred in the passage\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. There are more obese children than adults
  - B. Obesity will drain funds from government resources
  - C. Corporations do not care about obesity
  - D. Lack of physical activity contributes to obesity
29. Which ‘chain of events’ is indicated in the passage?
- A. New government laws → consumers buy different items → manufacturers change products.
  - B. Manufacturers increase sugar content → more children buy products → life span is shortened.
  - C. Regular exercise program → learning to cook own food → reduction in obesity.
  - D. Television advertising is regulated → manufacturers lose revenue → product costs decrease.
30. Company policy to manufacture family-size packs of unhealthy food while stating that it is the consumer who is responsible for limiting what they eat is an example of\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. analogy            B. rhetoric            C. hypocrisy            D. sophistry

### Passage 3

The annual meeting of the World Economic Forum, (“WEF”) in Davos, Switzerland, was well under way when it officially commenced, early on a Wednesday evening in January, with an address, in the Congress Hall of the Congress Center, by Angela Merkel, the Chancellor of Germany. She had a lot to say about Europe. Some of it—“Do we dare more Europe? Yes, we do dare”—made the news. But outside the hall many Davos participants paid her no mind. They loitered in various lounges carrying on conversations with each other. They talked and talked—as though they hadn’t been talking all day. They had talked while sitting on panels or while skipping panels that others were sitting on. “Historic Complexity: How Did We Get Here?,” “The Compensation Question,” “Global Risks 2012: The Seeds of Dystopia”: over the course of five days, a man could skip more than two hundred and fifty such sessions.

Davos is, fundamentally, an exercise in corporate speed-dating. “Everyone comes because everyone else comes,” Larry Summers told me. A hedge-fund manager or a C.E.O. can pack into a few days the dozens of meetings—with other executives, with heads of state or their deputies, with non-governmental organizations whose phone calls might otherwise have been ignored—that it would normally take months to arrange and tens of thousands of Gulfstream miles to attend. They conduct these compressed and occasionally fruitful couplings, the so-called bilateral meetings, either in private rooms that the W.E.F. has set aside for this purpose or in hotel rooms, restaurants, and hallways. All that’s missing is the hourly rate.

Many Davos participants rarely, if ever, attend even one. Instead, they float around in the slack spaces, sitting down to one arranged meeting after another, or else making themselves available for chance encounters, either with friends or with strangers whom they will ever after be able to refer to as friends. The Congress Center, the daytime hub, is a warren of interconnected lounges, cafés, lobbies, and lecture halls, with espresso bars, juice stations, and stacks of apples scattered about. The participants have their preferred hovering areas. Wandering the center in search of people to



talk to was like fishing a stretch of river; one could observe, over time, which pools held which fish, and what times of day they liked to feed. Jamie Dimon, running shoes in hand, near the espresso stand by the Global Leadership Fellows Program, in the late afternoon. Fareed Zakaria, happily besieged, in the Industry Partners Lounge, just before lunch. The lunkers would very occasionally emerge from their deep holes (there were rumors of secret passageways) and glide through the crowd, with aides alongside, like pilot fish. (The W.E.F. says that Davos is an entourage-free zone, but this doesn't seem to apply to the biggest of the big wheels, like heads of state.) It is said that the faster you walk the more important you are.

It is a name-dropper's paradise. Central bankers, industrial chiefs, hedge-fund titans, gloomy forecasters, astrophysicists, monks, rabbis, tech wizards, museum curators, university presidents, financial bloggers, virtuous heirs. I found myself in conversation with a newspaper columnist and an executive from McKinsey & Company, the management-consulting firm. This was serendipitous, as so many conversations in Davos turn out to be, because, at the urging of many, I was supposed to be angling for an invitation to the McKinsey party, at the Belvedere Hotel. A must, people said, with a glint. I was suspicious, owing to an incongruity between the words "party" and "management consulting." But this was Davos. The executive cheerfully added me to the list. A McKinsey for a Merkel: a fair trade.

The newcomer hears repeated bits of Davos advice. Ride the shuttle: you might meet someone. Go to a session that deals with a subject you know nothing about: you might learn something. Come next year, and the one after, if they invite you back: you might begin to understand. Everyone says that you can't get the hang of Davos until you've been three or four times. So many things are going on at once that it is impossible to do even a tenth of them. You could spend the week in your hotel room, puzzling over a plan, wrestling with your doubts and regrets, but a person who would do this is not the kind who would be invited to Davos.

Another admonition: no matter how much you do, you will always have the sense that something else, something better, is going on elsewhere. On the outskirts of town, three men are hunched in the candlelit corner of a pine-paneled *Gaststube*, discussing matters of grave importance. You may think you don't care about such things, but the inkling burrows like a tapeworm. The appetite for admittance can become insatiable. Whenever I passed through town, I noticed men in good suits and sturdy boots, walking with intent in the opposite direction. Where were they going? They ducked into tea shops or into Mercedes sedans with darkened passenger windows. "Wheels within wheels," one woman whispered to me. "What happens in Davos stays in Davos," many people said, but even when you're there it's hard to know what is happening in Davos. Yossi Vardi, an Israeli tech investor and an eighteen-year Davos veteran, said, "What you see here, in the Congress Center, is just twenty per cent of the action."

There are as many Davoses as there are perceptions of Davos. Schwab might use the term "stakeholders," and the stakeholders may be partial to the word "silos," but another term that springs to mind when you are there is "cliques." A certain ferment occurs where the cliques overlap, but as often as not they pass in the night.

### Comprehension Questions:

31. The World Economic Forum ("WEF") in Davos is a very important world event mainly because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The important lectures about world economic problems by world leaders
  - B. People mingle
  - C. Non-Governmental Organization can raise capital by meeting with governments and companies
  - D. World economic trends are established
32. "Entourage free zone" is a very important characteristic of the WEF because\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Participants are free from company
  - B. Participants are free to exchange confidential business information
  - C. There are zones in WEF where everyone can freely attend to make business contacts
  - D. None of the above
33. When the writer describes the WEF as a "Name-Dropper's Paradise", the writer means\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Participants can give their name cards to a lot of people to develop business
  - B. Participants can refer business contacts to other attendees
  - C. Participants easily meet other attendees
  - D. Participants can easily meet other participants through common business contacts
34. The greatest fear of WEF participants is\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Not making enough business contacts
  - B. Not being able to attend future events
  - C. Being left out of the loop
  - D. Giving out business secrets
35. When participants attend the WEF they immediately fall into "cliques". By "cliques" the writer means\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Participants meet other participants that can bring business and can share valuable information
  - B. Participants meet other participants with shared values and interests
  - C. Participants meet other participants for a common cause
  - D. Participants can meet other participants with different interests and values

#### Passage 4

A new degree of intellectual power seems cheap at any price. The use of the world is that man may learn its laws. And the human race has wisely signified their sense of this, by calling wealth, means - 'Man' being the end. Language is always wise.

Therefore I praise New England because it is the place in the world where is the freest expenditure for education. We have already taken, at the planting of the Colonies, the initial step, which for its importance might have been resisted as the most radical of revolutions, thus deciding at the start the destiny of this country - this, namely, that the poor man, whom the law does not allow to take an ear of corn when starving, nor a pair of shoes for his freezing feet, is allowed to put his hand into the pocket of the rich, and say, "You shall educate me, not as you will, but as I will: not alone in the elements, but, by further provision, in the languages, in sciences, in the useful and in elegant arts. The child shall be taken up by the State, and taught, at the public cost, the rudiments of knowledge, and, at last, the ripest results of art and science".

Humanly speaking, the school, the college, society, make the difference between men. All the fairy tales of Aladdin or the invisible Gyges or the talisman that opens kings' palaces or the enchanted halls underground or in the sea, are any fictions to indicate the one miracle of intellectual enlargement. When a man stupid becomes a man inspired, when one and the same man passes out of the torpid into the perceiving state, leaves the din of trifles, the stupor of the senses, to enter into the quasi-omniscience of high thought - up and down, around, all limits disappear. No horizon shuts down. He sees things in their causes, all facts in their connection.

One of the problems of history is the beginning of civilization. The animals that accompany and serve man make no progress as races. Those called domestic are capable of learning of man a few tricks of utility or amusement, but they cannot communicate the skill to their race. Each individual must be taught anew. The trained dog cannot train another dog. And Man himself in many faces retains almost the unteachableness of the beast. For a thousand years the islands and forests of a great part of the world have been led with savages who made no steps of advance in art or skill beyond the necessity of being fed and warmed. Certain nations with a better brain and usually in more temperate climates have made such progress as to compare with these as these compare with the bear and the wolf.

Victory over things is the office of man. Of course, until it is accomplished, it is the war and insult of things over him. His continual tendency, his great danger, is to overlook the fact that the world is only his teacher, and the nature of sun and moon, plant and animal only means of arousing his interior activity. Enamored of their beauty, comforted by their convenience, he seeks them as ends, and fast loses sight of the fact that they have worse than no values, that they become noxious, when he becomes their slave.

This apparatus of wants and faculties, this craving body, whose organs ask all the elements and all the functions of Nature for their satisfaction, educate the wondrous creature which they satisfy with light, with heat, with water, with wood, with bread, with wool. The necessities imposed by his most irritable and all-related texture have taught Man hunting, pasturage, agriculture, commerce, weaving, joining, masonry, geometry, astronomy. Here is a world pierced and belted with natural laws, and fenced and planted with civil partitions and properties, which all put new restraints on the young inhabitant. He too must come into this magic circle of relations, and know health and sickness, the fear of injury, the desire of external good, the charm of riches, the charm of power. The household is a school of power. There, within the door, learn the tragicomedy of human life. Here is the sincere thing, the wondrous composition for which day and night go round. In that routine are the sacred relations, the passions that bind and sever. Here is poverty and all the wisdom its hated necessities can teach, here labor drudges, here affections glow, here the secrets of character are told, the guards of man, the guards of woman, the compensations which, like angels of justice, pay every debt: the opium of custom, whereof all drink and many go mad. Here is Economy, and Glee, and Hospitality, and Ceremony, and Frankness, and Calamity, and Death, and Hope.

### **Comprehension Questions:**

36. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. The power of human civilization.
  - B. The relationship between man and nature.
  - C. Man learning the laws of society.

D. The education empowerment of man.

37. What does the word “torpid” mean in paragraph 3?

- A. slow.                      B. Stagnant.                      C. confused.                      D. excitable.

38. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. A range of experiences can be found in one's own home.  
B. Not all life lessons require a teacher or classroom.  
C. Necessity is the mother of invention.  
D. Human endeavor is subject to the laws of nature.

39. What does the sentence “Victory over things is the office of man” mean?

- A. Man is driven by ambition and desire.  
B. Man believes himself superior to the natural world.  
C. It is the duty of man to work to the end.  
D. Victory can be precarious.

40. From the passage, we can assume that the author believes that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Man does his best to meet his needs  
B. The future of civilization rests on man's learning about natural laws  
C. Man has great potential within him  
D. Man is responsible for his own destruction

请将以下题目的答案填写在答题纸上。

### **PART III: Reading and Writing**

#### **Section A (10 points)**

**Directions: Some sentences have been removed in the following text. Choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the blanks. There are two extra choices which do not fit in any of the blanks.**

The train was whirling onward with such dignity of motion that a glance from the window seemed simply to prove that plains of Texas were pouring eastward. 41.\_\_\_\_\_.

A newly married pair had boarded this coach at San Antonio. The man's face was reddened from many days in the wind and sun, and a direct result of his new black clothes was that his brick-colored hands were constantly performing in a most conscious fashion. From time to time he looked down respectfully at his attire. He sat with a hand on each knee, like a man waiting in a barber's shop. 42.\_\_\_\_\_.

The bride was not pretty, nor was she very young. She wore a dress of blue cashmere, with small reservations of velvet here and there, and with steel buttons abounding. She continually twisted her head to regard her puff sleeves, very stiff, and high. They embarrassed her. It was quite apparent that she had cooked, and that she expected to cook, dutifully. The blushes caused by the

careless scrutiny of some passengers as she had entered the car were strange to see upon this plain, under-class countenance, which was drawn in placid, almost emotionless lines.

They were evidently very happy. "Ever been in a parlor-car before?" he asked, smiling with delight.

"No," she answered; "I never was. It's fine, ain't it?"

"Great! And then after a while we'll go forward to the dinner, and get a big lay-out. Fresh meal in the world. Charge a dollar."

"Oh, do they?" cried the bride. "Charge a dollar? Why, that's too much — for us — ain't it, Jack?"

"Nor this trip, anyhow," he answered bravely. "We're going to go the whole thing."

Later he explained to her about the trains. "You see, it's a thousand miles from one end of Texas to the other; and this runs right across it, and never stops but four times." He had the pride of an owner. He pointed out to her the dazzling fittings of the coach; and in truth her eyes opened wider and she contemplated the sea-green figured velvet, the shining brass, silver, and glass, the wood that gleamed as darkly brilliant as the surface of a pool of oil. At one end a bronze figure sturdily held a support for a separated chamber, and at convenient places on the ceiling were frescos in olive and silver.

To the minds of the pair, their surroundings reflected the glory of their marriage that morning in San Antonio; this was the environment of their new estate; and the man's face in particular beamed with an elation that made him appear ridiculous to the Negro porter. This individual at times surveyed them from afar with an amused and superior grin. On other occasions he bullied them with skill in ways that did not make it exactly plain to them that they were being bullied. He subtly used all the manners of the most unconquerable kind of snobbery. He oppressed them. But of this oppression they had small knowledge, and they speedily forgot that infrequently a number of travelers covered them with stares of derisive enjoyment. 43.\_\_\_\_\_.

"We are due in Yellow Sky at 3:42," he said, looking tenderly into her eyes.

"Oh, are we?" she said, as if she had not been aware of it. To evince surprise at her husband's statement was part of her wifely amiability. She took from a pocket a little silver watch; and as she held it before her, and stared at it with a frown of attention, the new husband's face shone.

"I bought it in San Anton' from a friend of mine," he told her gleefully.

"It's seventeen minutes past twelve," she said, looking up at him with a kind of shy and clumsy coquetry. 44.\_\_\_\_\_.

At last they went to the dining-car. Two rows of Negro waiters, in glowing white suits, surveyed their entrance with the interest, and also the equanimity, of men who had been forewarned. The pair fell to the lot of a waiter who happened to feel pleasure in steering them through their meal. He viewed them with the manner of a fatherly pilot, his countenance radiant with benevolence. 45.\_\_\_\_\_. And yet, as they returned to their coach, they showed in their faces a sense of escape.

- A. The glances he devoted to other passengers were furtive and shy.
- B. A passenger, noting this play, grew excessively sardonic, and winked at himself in one of the numerous mirrors.
- C. Presently it was apparent that, as the distance from Yellow Sky grew shorter, the husband became commensurately restless.

- D. To the left, miles down a long purple slope, was a little ribbon of mist where moved the keening Rio Grande.
- E. Vast flats of green grass, dull-hued spaces of mesquite and cactus, little groups of frame houses, woods of light and tender trees, all were sweeping into the east, sweeping over the horizon, a precipice.
- F. Historically there was supposed to be something infinitely humorous in their situation.
- G. The patronage, entwined with the ordinary deference, was not plain to them.

### Section B (10 points)

**Directions: Write a 100—120-word summary of the article in this part.**

### PART IV: Translation

**Directions: Write your translations in your answer sheet.**

#### Section A: Translate the underlined sentences into good Chinese. (15 points)

The notion that inanimate objects are subject to their own experience may sound absurd; and it is. However, the reason to dismiss it is not intuition—conditioned as the latter is by unexamined cultural assumptions—but simple logic. (1) You see, the movement from “consciousness is the intrinsic nature of the physical world” to “subatomic particles are conscious” relies on a flawed logical bridge: it attributes to that which experiences a structure discernible only in the experience itself.

The concept of subatomic particles is motivated by experiments whose outcomes are accessible to us only in the form of conscious perception. (2) Even when delicate instrumentation is used, the output of this instrumentation is only available to us as perception. Those experiments show that the images on the screen of perception can be divided up into ever-smaller elements, until we reach a limit. At this limit, we find the smallest discernible constituents of the images, which are thus akin to pixels. As such, subatomic particles are the “pixels” of experience, not necessarily of the experienter. The latter does not follow from the former.

(3) Therefore, that living bodies are made of subatomic particles does not necessarily say anything about the structure of the experienter: a body is itself an image on the screen of perception and so will necessarily be “pixelated” insofar as it is perceived. Such pixelation reflects the idiosyncrasies of the screen of perception, not necessarily the structure of the subject itself. As an analogy, the pixelated image of a person on a television screen reflects the idiosyncrasies of the television screen; it does not mean that the person herself is made up of pixels.

I thus submit that consciousness is indeed the intrinsic nature of the physical world, but subatomic particles and other inanimate objects are not conscious subjects. (4) After all, as Freya Matthews pointed out, the boundaries of inanimate objects are merely nominal—where does the river stop and the ocean begin? Whereas those of conscious subjects are unambiguously determined by, for instance, the range of the subjects’ internal perceptions. So inanimate objects cannot be conscious subjects.

With inanimate objects excluded, only living organisms and the inanimate universe *as a whole* can be conscious subjects. This way, as a living nervous system is the extrinsic appearance of an organism’s inner experiences, so the inanimate universe as a whole is the extrinsic appearance of universal inner experiences. Circumstantially, the inanimate universe at its largest scales has indeed

been found to structurally resemble a nervous system. (5) Under this view, there is nothing it feels like to be a spoon or a stone, for the same reason that there is nothing it feels like to be—at least as far as you can assess through introspection—one of your neurons in and of itself. There is only something it feels like to be your nervous system *as a whole*—that is, you. Analogously, there is only something it feels like to be the inanimate universe *as a whole*.

**Section B: Translate the following sentences into good English. (15 points)**

1. 这些新设立的企业带动了上千万人就业，而且成长性强，是中国经济增长新的支撑力量。我们不仅降低市场准入门槛，采取“雪中送炭”的政策支持这些新设企业，还加强事中事后监管、创造公平竞争的市场环境，织密社会保障安全网、让创新创业者无后顾之忧，培植企业健康成长的沃土。
2. 中国是医疗卫生领域国际合作的倡导者、推动者和践行者，始终致力于实现国际人口与发展大会行动纲领，全面落实联合国 2030 年可持续发展议程特别是健康领域可持续发展目标，积极开展对外医疗援助和全球应急处置，认真履行健康领域国际公约，勇于承担国际人道主义责任。
3. 贫困的广泛存在严重妨碍人权的充分实现和享有。减缓和消除贫困，是人权保障的重要内容。多年来，中国政府坚持消除贫困、改善民生、逐步实现共同富裕，持续开展以农村扶贫开发为中心的减贫行动，努力实现脱贫致富。