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军队文职人员招聘考试专业科目密卷 英语

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注意事项

一、此项测验共 57 道题。

二、请按照要求在答题卡上填写好自己的姓名，涂写好准考证号，严禁折叠答题卡。

三、必须在答题卡上答题；在题本上答题，一律无效。

四、监考人员宣布考试开始时，方可答题，宣布考试结束时，应立即停止答题。题本、答题卡、草稿纸一律留在桌上，待监考人员确认数量无误，允许离开后，方可离开考场。如果你违反了以上任何一项要求，都将影响你的成绩。

五、在这项测验中，可能有些试题较难，因此你不要在一道题上思考时间太久，遇到不会答的题目可先跳过去，如果有时间再去思考，否则，你可能没有时间完成后面的题目。

六、试题答错不倒扣分。

**停！请不要往下翻！听候监考老师的指示。
否则，会影响你的成绩。**

Some of them began to do the laundry for the white miners; others set up small restaurants. (There were almost no women in California in those days, and the Chinese filled a real need by doing this “woman’s work”.) Some went to work as farmhands or as fishermen.

In the early 1860’s many more Chinese arrived in California. This time the men were imported as work crews to construct the first transcontinental railroad. They were sorely needed because the work was so strenuous and dangerous, and it was carried on in such a remote part of the country that the railroad company could not find other laborers for the job. As in the case of their predecessors, these Chinese were almost all males; and like them, too, they encountered a great deal of prejudice. The hostility grew especially strong after the railroad project was complete, and the imported laborers returned to California—thousands of them, all out of work. Because there were so many more of them this time, these Chinese drew even more attention than the earlier group did. They were so very different in every respect: in their physical appearance, including a long “pigtail” at the back of their otherwise shaved heads; in the strange, non-Western clothes they wore; in their speech (few had learned English since they planned to go back to China); and in their religion. They were contemptuously called “heathen Chinese” because there were many sacred images in their houses of worship.

When times were hard. They were blamed for working for lower wages and taking jobs away from white men who were in many cases recent immigrants themselves. Anti-Chinese riots broke out in several cities, culminating in arson and bloodshed. Chinese were barred from using the courts and also from becoming American citizens. Californians began to demand that no more Chinese be permitted to enter their state. Finally, in 1882, they persuaded Congress to pass the Chinese Exclusion Act, which stopped the immigration of Chinese laborers. Many Chinese returned to their homeland, and their numbers declined sharply in the early part of this century. However, during the World War II, when China was an ally of the United States, the Exclusion laws were ended; a small number of Chinese were allowed to immigrate each year, and Chinese could become American citizens. In 1965, in a general revision of our immigration laws, many more Chinese were permitted to settle here, as discrimination against Asian immigration was abolished.

From the start, the Chinese had lived apart in their own separate neighborhoods, which came to be known as “Chinatowns”. In each of them the residents organized an

unofficial government to make rules for the community and to settle disputes. Unable to find jobs on the outside, many went into business for themselves primarily to serve their own neighborhood. As for laundries and restaurants, some of them soon spread to other parts of the city, since such services continued to be in demand among non-Chinese, too. To this day, certain Chinatowns, especially those of San Francisco and New York are busy thriving communities, which have become great attractions for tourists and for those who enjoy Chinese food.

Most of today's Chinese Americans are the descendants of some of the early miners and railroad workers. Those immigrants had come from the vicinity of Canton in Southeast China where they had been uneducated farm laborers. The same kind of young men, from the same area and from similar humble origins, migrated to Hawaii in those days. There they fared far better, mainly because they did not encounter hostility. Some married native Hawaiians, and other brought their wives and children over. They were not restricted to Chinatown and many of them soon became successful merchants and active participants in general community affairs.

Chinese Americans retain many aspects of their ancient culture, even after having lived here for several generations. For Example, their family ties continue to be remarkably strong (encompassing grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and others). Members of the family lend each other moral support and also practical help when necessary. From a very young age children are imbued with the old values and attitudes, including respect for their elders and a feeling of responsibility to the family. This helps explain why there is so little juvenile delinquency among them.

The high regard for education which is deeply imbedded in Chinese culture, and the willingness to work very hard to gain advancement, are other noteworthy characteristics of theirs. This explains why so many descendants of uneducated laborers have succeeded in becoming doctors, lawyers, and other professionals. (Many of the most outstanding Chinese American scholars, scientists, and artists are more recent arrivals, who come from China's former upper class and who represent its high cultural traditions.)

Chinese Americans make up only a tiny fraction of our population; there are fewer than half a million, living chiefly in California, New York, and Hawaii. As American attitudes toward minorities and toward ethnic differences have changed in recent years, the long-reviled Chinese have gained wide acceptance. Today, they are generally ad-

mired for their many remarkable characteristics, and are often held up as an example worth following. And their numerous contributions to their adopted land are much appreciated.

1. Most Chinese Americans worked in restaurants and laundries because of ().
 - A. the skills they acquired at the motherland
 - B. local people's discrimination against them
 - C. their high employment rates
 - D. their comparatively high pay
2. During the California Gold Rush restaurant and laundry were regarded as ().
 - A. unprofitable work
 - B. comfortable work
 - C. woman's work
 - D. Chinese work
3. In the early 1860's, more Chinese were shipped to California to work as ().
 - A. gold miners
 - B. railroad builders
 - C. steelworkers
 - D. farmhands
4. Few Chinese learned English at that time because ().
 - A. they seldom used English in Chinatown
 - B. they were too old to learn a new tongue
 - C. they couldn't find good English teachers
 - D. they wouldn't stay in America for long
5. The Chinese Exclusion Act came to an end ().
 - A. by the California governor then
 - B. after a massive bloodshed
 - C. during World War II
 - D. in 1965

Passage 2

Professor Stephen Hawking has warned that the creation of powerful artificial intelligence (AI) will be “either the best, or the worst thing, ever to happen to humanity”, and praised the creation of an academic institute dedicated to researching the future of intelligence as “crucial to the future of our civilization and our species.”

Hawking was speaking at the opening of the Leverhulme Centre for the Future of Intelligence (LCFI) at Cambridge University, a multi-disciplinary institute that will attempt to tackle some of the open-ended questions raised by the rapid pace of development in AI research. “We spend a great deal of time studying history,” Hawking said, “which, let's face it, is mostly the history of stupidity. So it's a welcome change that

people are studying instead the future of intelligence.”

While the world-renowned physicist has often been cautious about AI, raising concerns that humanity could be the architect of its own destruction if it creates a super-intelligence with a will of its own, he was also quick to highlight the positives that AI research can bring. “The potential benefits of creating intelligence are huge,” he said. “We cannot predict what we might achieve when our own minds are amplified by AI. Perhaps with the tools of this new technological revolution, we will be able to undo some of the damage done to the natural world by the last one—industrialization. And surely we will aim to finally eradicate disease and poverty. And every aspect of our lives will be transformed. In short, success in creating AI could be the biggest event in the history of our civilization.”

Huw Price, the centre’s academic director and the Bertrand Russell professor of philosophy at Cambridge University, where Hawking is also an academic, said that the centre came about partially as a result of the university’s Centre for Existential Risk. That institute examined a wider range of potential problems or humanity, while the LCFI has a narrow focus.

AI pioneer Margaret Boden, professor of cognitive science at the University of Sussex, praised the progress of such discussions. As recently as 2009, she said, the topic wasn’t taken seriously, even among AI researchers. “AI is hugely exciting,” she said, “but it has limitations, which present grave dangers given uncritical use.”

The academic community is not alone in warning about the potential dangers of AI as well as the potential benefits. A number of pioneers from the technology industry, most famously the entrepreneur Elon Musk, have also expressed their concerns about the damage that a super-intelligent AI could do to humanity.

6. What did Stephen Hawking think of artificial intelligence? ()
 - A. It would be vital to the progress of human civilization.
 - B. It might be a blessing or a disaster in the making.
 - C. It might present challenges as well as opportunities.
 - D. It would be a significant expansion of human intelligence.
7. What did Hawking say about the creation of the LCFI? ()
 - A. It would accelerate the process of AI research.
 - B. It would mark a step forward in the AI industry.
 - C. It was extremely important to the destiny of humankind.

- D. It was an achievement of multi-disciplinary collaboration.
8. What did Hawking say was a welcome change in AI research? ()
- A. The shift of research focus from the past to the future.
 - B. The shift of research from theory to implementation.
 - C. The greater emphasis on the negative impact of AI.
 - D. The increasing awareness of mankind's past stupidity.
9. What concerns did Hawking raise about AI? ()
- A. It may exceed human intelligence sooner or later.
 - B. It may ultimately over-amplify the human mind.
 - C. Super-intelligence may cause its own destruction.
 - D. Super-intelligence may eventually ruin mankind.
10. What do we learn about some entrepreneurs from the technology industry? ()
- A. They are much influenced by the academic community.
 - B. They are most likely to benefit from AI development.
 - C. They share the same concerns about AI as academic.
 - D. They believe they can keep AI under human control.

Passage 3

It is often claimed that nuclear energy is something we cannot do without. We live in a consumer society where there is an enormous demand for commercial products of all kinds. Moreover, an increase in industrial production is considered to be one solution to the problem of mass unemployment. Such an increase presumes an abundant and cheap energy supply. Many people believe that nuclear energy provides an inexhaustible and economical source of power and that it is therefore essential for an industrially developing society. There are a number of other advantages in the use of nuclear energy. Firstly, nuclear power, except for accidents, is clean. A further advantage is that a nuclear power station can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff. The nuclear reactor represents an enormous step in our scientific evolution and, whatever the anti-nuclear group says, it is wrong to expect a return to more primitive sources of fuel. However, opponents of nuclear energy point out that nuclear power stations bring a direct threat not only to the environment but also to civil liberties.

Furthermore, it is questionable whether ultimately nuclear power is a cheap source of energy. There have, for example, been very costly accidents in America, in Britain

and, of course, in Russia The possibility of increases in the cost of uranium (铀) in addition to the cost of greater safety provisions could price nuclear power out of the market. In the long run, environmentalists argue, nuclear energy wastes valuable resources and disturbs the ecology to an extent which could bring about the destruction of the human race. Thus, if we wish to survive, we cannot afford nuclear energy. In spite of the case against nuclear energy outlined above, nuclear energy programmes are expanding. Such an expansion assumes a continual growth in industrial production and consumer demands. However, it is doubtful whether this growth will or can continue. Having weighed up the arguments on both sides, it seems there are good economic and ecological reasons for sources of energy other than nuclear power.

11. The writer's attitude toward nuclear energy is ().
 - A. indifferent
 - B. tolerant
 - C. favorable
 - D. negative
12. According to the opponents of nuclear energy, nuclear energy is ().
 - A. primitive
 - B. cheap
 - C. exhaustible
 - D. unsafe
13. Some people claim that nuclear energy is essential because ().
 - A. it provides a perfect solution to mass unemployment.
 - B. it represents an enormous step forward in our scientific evolution.
 - C. it can meet the growing demand of an industrially developing society.
 - D. nuclear power stations can be run and maintained by relatively few technical and administrative staff.
14. Which of the following statements does the writer support? ().
 - A. The demand for commercial products will not necessarily keep increasing.
 - B. Nuclear energy is something we cannot do without.
 - C. Uranium is a good source of energy for economic and ecological reasons.
 - D. Greater safety provisions can bring about the expansion of nuclear energy programmes.
15. The function of the last sentence is to ().
 - A. advance the final argument
 - B. reflect the writer's attitude
 - C. reverse previously expressed thoughts
 - D. show the disadvantages of nuclear power

Passage 4

What comes to mind when you hear the word—diversity? Issues of race or gender may spring to mind. Equal rights? Or minority issues?

I encourage people to look at a much wider definition of the word. I would tend to say diversity is “differentness” in any form. A good example of this kind of diversity has been experienced by every person who ever left behind the comforts of home and moved into uncharted territory. Issues of diversity are informed not only by your cultural background and context, but also by your religion, age, field of work, family situation, personality, and countless other factors that make us unique. Diversity affects everyone.

It’s for this reason that diversity has become such a buzz word. The buzz happens because it’s all about how you handle it. It’s very much like the job a composer has when creating a great musical composition. If the composer understands what each unique note and dynamic mark is capable of in combination with the other parts, the result achieved is extraordinary. If, however, none of the parts is communicating with the others, we’re left with a cacophony (刺耳的声音).

On a personal level, it’s this understanding and acceptance of “the other” which rests at the core of diversity. Whether we’re talking about navigating through a multicultural urban environment or uprooting and moving to a new foreign social context, it is necessary to set aside rigid assumptions about “the other” and put oneself in the other’s shoes. So how do we make this leap? It’s often as simple as asking questions and being careful not to assume that what you see is necessarily what the other side sees.

Often in my workshops I give a magic lesson to the audience to illustrate this principle. I first present the magic and accomplish the “impossible”. The participants receive the same props but simply can’t manage. We look more carefully at the situation and realize that the assumptions they made about it actually blocked them from achieving this feat; a feat they suddenly are empowered to do which, moments ago, was impossible.

The goal in being sensitive to diversity is to cultivate a culture of respect for people’s differences and understand that such an environment is beneficial to everyone involved.

Diversity awareness is an evolution. We can’t get there by snapping our fingers, and it isn’t a matter of training people to have textbook politically correct attitudes. Instead it’s a case of looking at the big picture of how we see the world, understanding why

we see it that way, and then making sure we do our part to genuinely value difference and benefit from it.

16. According to the author, diversity is ().
 - A. confusing
 - B. extraordinary
 - C. quite common
 - D. universal
17. “It” in Paragraph Three refers to ().
 - A. diversity
 - B. the buzz
 - C. how to handle diversity
 - D. the formation of diversity
18. The author believes that ().
 - A. to handle diversity one should put himself in others’ shoes.
 - B. when you are in a foreign environment, do as the Romans do.
 - C. diversity can hardly be defined.
 - D. diversity derives from cultural difference.
19. The example of a magic lesson is to show ().
 - A. everyone can do magic.
 - B. magic is nothing but a feat.
 - C. what blocks people from handling diversity.
 - D. it is possible to achieve anything.
20. How to raise diversity awareness according to the author? ()
 - A. By living in an unfamiliar environment.
 - B. By having politically correct attitudes.
 - C. By being sensitive to everything one experiences.
 - D. By understanding people’s differences.

Passage 5

On Jan. 9, 2007, 10 years ago today, Steve Jobs formally announced Apple’s “revolutionary mobile phone” ——a device that combined the functionality of an iPod, phone and Internet communication into a single unit, navigated by touch.

It was a huge milestone in the development of smartphones, which are now owned by a majority of American adults and are increasingly common across the globe.

As smartphones have proliferated, so have questions about their impact on how we live and how we work. Often the advantages of convenient, mobile technology are both obvious and taken for granted, leaving more subtle topics for concerned discussion: Are

smartphones disturbing children's sleep? Is an inability to get away from work having a negative impact on health? And what are the implications for privacy?

But today, on the 10th anniversary of the iPhone, let's take a moment to consider a less obvious advantage: the potential for smartphone technology to revolutionize behavioral science. That's because, for the first time in human history, a large proportion of the species is in continuous contact with technology that can record key features of an individual's behavior and environment. To quote a recent article published in *Perspectives in Psychological Science*: "Psychology has a great deal of data on what people believe they do... but little data on what people actually do."

Researchers have already begun to use smartphones in social scientific research, either to query people regularly as they engage in their normal lives or to record activity using the device's built-in sensors. These studies are confirming, challenging and extending what's been found using more traditional approaches, in which people report how they behaved in real life or participate in relatively short and artificial laboratory-based tasks.

To illustrate the use of smartphone-based data collection, consider a forthcoming study that combined queries embedded in everyday life with sensor data to paint a more accurate picture of how mood is affected by a person's location. The data for the study came from more than 12,000 members of the general public who downloaded a free Android app to participate in the research. Twice during the day, they were prompted to report their mood and location, with location information additionally collected from the phone's location sensors. Using both kinds of location data, the study found that people reported significantly more positive moods in locations that typically involve social interactions (such as a café or friend's house) than at home, and more positive moods at home than at work.

Other studies have used sensor data to draw more subtle kinds of inferences. For instance, a study published in 2015 followed 48 students over the course of a 10-week school term. Using a combination of location, activity and audio sensors, the researchers could infer students' patterns of class attendance, study time, physical activity and socializing. These variables, in turn, predicted student GPA with surprisingly high accuracy. Another 2015 study used mobile phones to track 40 adult participants over a two-week period. Using patterns of movement and phone usage, the researchers were able to identify behaviors that predicted symptoms of depression.

These studies are just first steps. As more data are collected and methods for analysis improve, researchers will be in a better position to identify how different experiences, behaviors and environments relate to each other and evolve over time, with the potential to improve people's productivity and wellbeing in a variety of domains. Beyond revealing population-wide patterns, the right combination of data and analysis can also help individuals identify unique characteristics of their own behavior, including conditions that could indicate the need for some form of intervention — such as an uptick in behaviors that signal a period of depression.

Smartphone-based data collection comes at an opportune time in the evolution of psychological science. Today, the field is in transition, moving away from a focus on laboratory studies with undergraduate participants towards more complex, real-world situations studied with more diverse groups of people. Smartphones offer new tools for achieving these ambitions, offering rich data about everyday behaviors in a variety of contexts.

So here's another way in which smartphones might transform the way we live and work: by offering insights into human psychology and behavior and, thus, supporting smarter social science.

21. What does the author say about the negative impact of smartphones? ()
- A. It has been overshadowed by the positive impact.
 - B. It has more often than not been taken for granted.
 - C. It is not so obvious but has caused some concern.
 - D. It is subtle but should by no means be overstated.
22. What is considered a less obvious advantaged of smartphone technology? ()
- A. It systematically records real human interactions.
 - B. It helps people benefit from technological advances.
 - C. It brings people into closer contact with each other.
 - D. It greatly improves research on human behavior.
23. What characterizes traditional psychological research? ()
- A. It is based on huge amounts of carefully collected data.
 - B. It relies on lab observations and participants' reports.
 - C. It makes use of the questionnaire method.
 - D. It is often expensive and time-consuming.

24. How will future psychological studies benefit individuals? ()
- A. By helping them pin down their unusual behaviors.
 - B. By helping them maintain a positive state of mind.
 - C. By helping them live their lives in a unique way.
 - D. By helping them cope with abnormal situations.
25. What do we learn about current psychological studies? ()
- A. They are going through a period of painful transition.
 - B. They are increasingly focused on real-life situations.
 - C. They are conducted in a more rigorous manner.
 - D. They are mainly targeted towards undergraduates.

四、英汉互译 (共 2 篇, 共 30 分)

1. 请把下段文字翻译成中文:

At its heart, psycholinguistic work consists of two questions. One is, What knowledge of language is needed for us to use language? In a sense, we must know a language to use it, but we are not always fully aware of this knowledge. A distinction may be drawn between tacit knowledge and explicit knowledge. Tacit knowledge refers to the knowledge of how to perform various acts, whereas explicit knowledge refers to the knowledge of the processes or mechanisms used in these acts. We sometimes know how to do something without knowing how we do it. For instance, a baseball pitcher (投手) might know how to throw a baseball 90 miles an hour but might have little or no explicit knowledge of the muscle groups that are involved in this act. Similarly, we may distinguish between knowing how to speak and knowing what processes are involved in producing speech. Generally speaking, much of our linguistic knowledge is tacit rather than explicit.

2. 请把下段文字翻译成英文:

茶花 (Camellia) 的自然花期在 12 月至翌年 4 月, 以红色系为主, 另有黄色系和白色系等, 花色艳丽。本届花展充分展示了茶花的品种资源和科研水平, 是近三年来本市规模最大的一届茶花展。为了广大植物爱好者有更多与茶花亲密接触的机会, 本届茶花展的不沾范围延伸至整个园区, 为赏花游客带来便利。此次茶花展历时 2 个月, 展期内 200 多个茶花品种将陆续亮相。

军队文职人员招聘考试专业 科目密卷·英语解析

一、语法与词汇

1. D 【解析】sabotage 为蓄意破坏，天气不可能蓄意和人作对。destroy 和 damage 均指毁坏，破坏。其中 destroy 指程度较强的破坏，如，The building was completely destroyed by fire. 指建筑被火彻底焚毁。damage 程度较轻，如 The building was badly damaged by the fire. 指建筑遭到严重破坏。spoil 指 to change sth good into sth bad, unpleasant, useless 破坏，搞坏，糟蹋，毁掉。如，Our camping trip was spoiled by bad weather. 天气不好，破坏了我们的露营旅行。故正确答案为 D。

2. A 【解析】in comparison with 与……比较，in proportion to 与……成比例；in association with 与……联合，共同。故正确选项为 A。

3. A 【解析】make one's last appearance 最后一次露面。故正确选项为 A。

4. B 【解析】level off 达到平衡；level with 和……一样，level up 使……升高，level against 对某人提出（控告）。故正确选项为 B。

5. B 【解析】in brief 简短地，简言之；in detail 详细地；in short/all 总之。故正确选项为 B。

6. A 【解析】and 前后表因果关系。A 项因此、结果；B, C, D 项连续不断地。故正确选项为 A。

7. D 【解析】句意为：所有航班因暴风雪都被取消，我们不得不改乘火车。该句的前半句使用的是独立结构，由于动作发生在过去，所以根据题意要求，使用了完成式被动语态。故正确选项为 D。

8. C 【解析】句意为：这座电站一建成竣工，就将向周围城乡供电。once 在这里是连词，意为：一旦……就……，后面省略了 it is。故正确选项为 C。

9. A 【解析】句意为：要不是救护车及时到达，他可能就没命了。but for 意为：要不是，它的典型使用就是在虚拟语气的句子中，符合题意。故正确选项为 A。

10. A 【解析】句意为如果你从未种植过任何东西，你就不会明白观察你种植的东西生长所带来的快乐。watch 后接不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语。故正确选项为 A。

11. A 【解析】句意为：“如果我们不能现在采取行动”，汤姆说，“我们会发现自己在以后的行动中付出代价”。pay back 偿还，报复；pay for 为……付出代价；pay up 全部付清；pay off 还清债务、清偿欠（某人）的债务。故正确选项为 A。

12. C 【解析】句意为：信息练习和见解分歧练习里必须有值得读的内容。worth 值得，后接 -ing 形式的词；worthwhile 值得做的、值得花费时间的；worthily 可敬佩地；worthy 值得的、应得的，后接 of。故正确答案是选项 C。

13. D 【解析】句意为：他们的幸福非常脆弱。fragile 脆弱的、虚弱的、易碎的；crisp 脆的、新鲜而脆生的；brittle 易碎的、易损坏的；delicate 脆的、娇贵的。故正确答案是选项 D。

14. A 【解析】句意为：我下班回家的时候累极了，但半小时的午睡又使我振作了精神。revive 使恢复精力、使振奋精神；release 放开、松开；relieve 缓解、减轻；recover 恢复（健康，知觉，情绪等）、使复原。故正确答案是选项 A。

15. A 【解析】句意为：我们应该永远牢牢记住，草率的决定常常导致后悔不堪。hasty 草率的，轻率的；instant 立即的、即刻的；prompt 敏捷的、及时的、迅速的；rapid 快的、迅速的。故正确答案是选项 A。

16. D 【解析】句意为：玉米虽原产于北美洲，但现在已遍及全世界。四个选项中，B 和 C 不合理。A 项的 in spite of 是复合介词，后接名词。D 项的 although 是连词，后接从句，在本句中接的是一个省略主语的从句。故正确答案是选项 D。

17. C 【解析】句意为：不应把我们的文明看作是短期内创造出来的。as 在这里是介词，后面应接名词性质的词，create 的动作是过去发生的，所以选 C。故正确答案是选项 C。

18. A 【解析】句意为：我们认为该到政府采取措施抑制通货膨胀的时候了。it is high time that 后面接虚拟语气，时态用一般过去时，意为“该到……时候了”。故正确答案是选项 A。

19. B 【解析】句意为：有人建议我们应将决定推迟到下次会议作出。在 suggest、propose、demand、insist 等动词后面的宾语从句中，应使用 (should) + 动词原形的虚拟语气。故正确答案是选项 B。

20. A 【解析】句意为：飓风是生成于热带海洋水域上空、风速达每小时 75 英里以上的强烈气旋。关系代词 which 引导的定语从句修饰名词 winds。故正

确答案是选项 A。

二、基础常识

1. B 【解析】美国内战又称南北战争，发生时间为 1861-1865 年。故正确答案为 B。

2. B 【解析】我有一个梦想是马丁·路德·金于 1963 年在华盛顿发表的著名演讲，内容主要关于黑人民族平等。故正确答案为 B。

3. C 【解析】美国独立日为每年 7 月 4 日，以纪念 1776 年 7 月 4 日大陆会议在费城正式通过《独立宣言》。故正确答案为 C。

4. A 【解析】复活节（主复活日）是一个西方的重要节日，在每年春分月圆之后第一个星期日。基督徒认为，复活节象征着重生与希望，为纪念耶稣基督于公元 30 到 33 年之间被钉死在十字架之后第三天复活的日子。复活节临近时，糖果店的橱窗里会摆满比这些更精美的彩蛋。故正确答案为 A。

5. B 【解析】世界性三大宗教为基督教、伊斯兰教和佛教。基督教，《圣经》是其主要经典。伊斯兰教，《古兰经》是其经典。故正确答案为 B。

6. C 【解析】莎士比亚四大悲剧包括《哈姆雷特》、《奥赛罗》、《李尔王》、《麦克白》。故正确答案为 C。

7. A 【解析】罗密欧与朱丽叶，英文原名为 The Most Excellent and Lamentable Tragedy of Romeo and Juliet，简称为 Romeo and Juliet。故正确答案为 A。

8. C 【解析】美国，是由华盛顿哥伦比亚特区、50 个州、和关岛等众多海外领土组成的联邦共和立宪制国家。故正确答案为 C。

9. A 【解析】《老人与海》(The Old Man and the Sea)，是现代美国小说作家海明威创作于 1952 年的一部中篇小说，也是作者生前发表的最后一部小说。故正确答案为 A。

10. D 【解析】世界第一长河是尼罗河 (Nile)，非洲主河流之父，位于非洲东北部，是一条国际性的河流。尼罗河发源于赤道南部的东非高原上的布隆迪高地。故正确答案为 D。

三、阅读理解

1. B 【解析】细节题。根据题干中的 restaurants and laundries 定位到第 2 段。第 2 段首句提到了中国移民被迫到餐厅和洗衣房打工，第 2 句解释了其中的原因，B 的内容在第 2 句中提及，为本题答案。故选项 B 为正确答案。

2. C 【解析】细节题。根据题干中的 California Gold Rush, restaurant 和 laundry 定位到第 3 段倒数第 2、3 句。原文该句中的 this “woman’s work” 指的就

是前一句提到的 laundry 和 restaurant 的工作，可见本题应选 C。故选项 C 为正确答案。

3. B 【解析】细节题。根据题干中的 In the early 1860's 定位到第 4 段开头两句。原文该段第 2 句中的 work crews to construct the first transcontinental railroad 表明那时候华人到美国是为了修建铁路。故选项 B 为正确答案。

4. D 【解析】细节题。根据题干中的 Few 和 learned English 定位到第 4 段倒数第 2 句。原文该句中括号里的内容明确表明很少华人学习英语的原因是他们计划要回中国，也就是他们没想过要长久留在美国。故选项 D 为正确答案。

5. C 【解析】根据题干中的 The Chinese Exclusion Act 定位到第 5 段倒数第 2 句。原文该句中的 during the World War II... the Exclusion laws were ended 明确表明本题应选 C。干扰项 D 中的 1965 在原文该段末句提及，但与 Chinese Exclusion Act 无关，故不能选。故选项 C 为正确答案。

6. B 【解析】根据题干 Stephen Hawking think of artificial intelligence 定位到第 1 段第 1 句。“either the best, or the worst thing...”，要么是最好的，要么是最坏的，与选项 B 对应。选项 A 不是本文主旨所在。选项 C 偷换逻辑，文中是说人工智能可能有益也可能有害，不是在说机遇与挑战并存。选项 D 在原文并未直接提及，与主旨无关。故选项 B 为正确答案。

7. C 【解析】根据关键词 the creation of the LCFI 定位到第 1 段第 2 句。“crucial to the future of our civilization and our species”对我们文明和我们物种的未来至关重要，与选项 C 对应。选项 A、选项 B 与选项 D 均没有在原文中提及，而且文章是在说 LCFI 的重要性。故选项 C 为正确答案。

8. A 【解析】根据关键词 a welcome change 定位到第 2 段末尾句。It's a welcome change that people are studying instead the future of intelligence. 人们研究的是智慧的未来，这是一个令人欢迎的变化。根据前文的 We spend a great deal of time studying history ... is mostly the history of stupidity 可知，我们花了很多时间研究愚蠢的历史，可以选出选项 A。选项 B 与选项 C 在原文没有提及。选项 D 偏离了重点，题干是在问令人欢迎的变化是什么，对应原文“从研究历史到研究未来的转换”。故选项 A 为正确答案。

9. D 【解析】根据题干 concerns 和 Hawking raise about AI 定位到原文第 3 段第 1 句。... raising concerns that humanity could be the architect of its own destruction if it creates a super-intelligence ... 如果人类有自己的意愿创造出一种超级智能，那么人类可能是自身毁灭的建筑师。对应选项 D。选项 A 与选项 B 没有在

原文提及。选项 D 与选项 C 的差异在于，选项 D 是说人工智能毁灭人类，选项 C 是说人工智能毁灭人工智能自身。这是题目陷阱，原文中的 its own destruction, its 指代前文的 humanity。故选项 D 为正确答案。

10. C 【解析】根据关键词 some entrepreneurs 定位到原文最后 1 段第 2 句。most famously the entrepreneur Elon Musk, have also expressed their concerns about the damage that a super-intelligent AI could do to humanity. 最著名的企业家埃隆·马斯克，也表达了他们对超级智能人工智能可能对人类造成的损害的担忧。这种担忧正是前文的学术界表达的。选项 A、选项 B 与选项 D 均没有在原文中提及。故选项 C 为正确答案。

11. C 【解析】从文章首段第 1 句、第 2 段第 1 句，尤其是第 2 段末句，可以看出，作者对核能持否定的态度。A 项漠然的，B 项容忍的，C 项赞成的，D 项否定的。故选项 C 为正确答案。

12. D 【解析】首段末句提到，核能反对者认为核电站不仅对环境，而且对公民自由都是一种直接的威胁，即核能不安全。A 项原始的，B 项便宜的，C 项会枯竭的，D 项不安全的。故选项 D 为正确答案。

13. C 【解析】首段第 5 句提到，许多人认为核能很重要，因为它是社会工业发展所必需的，可以提供取之不尽且便宜的能源，C 正确。解决大规模失业问题的一个途径是提高工业生产，而不是核能，因此 A 错。B、D 是支持使用核能者认为的核能的优点，与题干不构成因果关系，由此可排除。故选项 C 为正确答案。

14. A 【解析】第 2 段倒数第 2、3 句提到，核能开发计划的扩大以工业生产和消费需求的继续增长为前提。但是，这种增长是否能够持续，这令人怀疑，可见 A 正确。B 是支持使用核能者的观点。第 2 段提到，铀的成本有可能提高，加上安全防范设施需要投入巨大成本，会使核能的价格超出市场承受能力，由此可同时排除 C、D。故选项 A 为正确答案。

15. B 【解析】文章最后一句表明了作者的观点，即作者认为从经济和生态环境方面来考虑。可以利用其他形式的能源，而非核能。故选项 B 为正确答案。

16. D 【解析】第 2 段有对该词的定义，从 any form, every person, not only...but also 等这些词可推断“差异性”具有普遍性，故选 D。C 为强干扰项，common 偏指普通的，常见的，注意这里更强调的是“差异性”的普遍性。故选项 D 为正确答案。

17. C 【解析】考查 It 所指代的对象。查找到 It 所在的句子，前句指出“差异性之所以时髦是因为它取决于你如何对待它”，然后就指出“这就好像作曲家在创作一首伟大的乐曲一样”，故 It 在此指代的就是如何对待差异性的问题，故选 C。D 有一定的干扰性，但差异性的形成并没有在 It 前面提到，故排除。故选项 C 为正确答案。

18. A 【解析】由第 4 段倒数第 3 句可知 A 正确，该段还提到搬迁到一个陌生的社会环境必须抛弃对他人的固执想法，B 与原文表述不符；第 2 段首句就有对“差异性”的定义，故 C 错误；第 2 段提到“差异性问题不仅体现于你的文化背景，还体现于……”，D 表述过于片面，故排除。故选项 A 为正确答案。

19. C 【解析】细节题。根据 magic lesson 定位到第 5 段。该例子表明观众从“不会”到“会”魔术这门技艺，说明是他们原先的臆想阻碍了他们对这种技艺的掌握，进而说明是什么阻碍了人们正确对待文化差异，故选 C。A “每个人都能玩魔术”和 B “魔术只不过是一门技艺”不是例证要说明的问题，故排除。故选项 C 为正确答案。

20. D 【解析】根据 diversity awareness 定位到最后一段。该段最后一句表明，差异性意识的提升就应从我们如何观察世界这个大问题的着眼，理解我们为什么那样看待差异，并切实保证我们能真正重视事物的差异，故选 D。由该段第 2 句可知 B 错误；到了不熟悉的环境中，会碰到“差异性”的问题，但它不是提升差异意识的途径，故 A 错。C 文中没有提到。故选项 D 为正确答案。

21. C 【解析】通过题干定位至第 3 段，由 Often the advantages of convenient, mobile technology are both obvious and taken for granted, leaving more subtle topics for concerned discussion 可知，C 选项，消极的影响没有优点那么明显，但是已经导致一些令人忧虑的问题，符合原文。故选项 C 为正确答案。

22. D 【解析】通过题干定位至第 4 段，the potential for smartphone technology to revolutionize behavioral science，D 选项符合原文。故选项 D 为正确答案。

23. B 【解析】通过题干定位至第 5 段，extending what's been found using more traditional approaches, in which people report how they behaved in real life or participate in relatively short and artificial laboratory-based tasks. 故选项 B 为正确答案。

24. A 【解析】通过题干定位至第 8 段，由 Beyond revealing population-wide patterns, the right combination of data and analysis can also help individuals identify unique characteristics of their own behavior, including conditions that could indicate

the need for some form of intervention —— such as an uptick in behaviors that signal a period of depression. 可知选择 A “能帮助确定一些不寻常的表现” 符合问题答案。故选项 A 为正确答案。

25. B 【解析】通过题干定位至第 9 段, Today, the field is in transition, moving away from a focus on laboratory studies with undergraduate participants towards more complex, real-world situations studied with more diverse groups of people, 可知 B 选项正确, 意思为现在的研究重点从本科生实验室转向了真实世界的情况。故选项 B 为正确答案。

四、英汉互译

1. 【参考译文】心理语言学的研究包括两个核心问题。第一, 我们使用语言需要什么语言知识? 从某种意义上说, 我们必须拥有某种语言的知识才能使用该语言, 但却并不总能完全意识到这种知识。我们可能要对隐性知识和显性知识加以区分。隐性知识是指如何执行各种动作所拥有的知识, 而显性知识是指在这些动作中使用的过程或者机制所蕴含的知识。有时, 我们知道如何做某事, 却无法说出我们是怎么做的。比如, 一名棒球投手可能知道如何以每小时 90 英里的速度把球抛出去, 但对有关参与此活动的肌群的显性知识却知之甚少, 甚至一无所知。同样地, 我们知道如何说话, 但却不清楚语言产生包含哪些过程。总的来说, 我们的大多数语言知识都是隐性知识而非显性知识。

2. 【参考译文】Camellia naturally blooms between December and April in the next year, mainly in red as well as in yellow and white, with its bright and gorgeous blossom. The Flower Show, which displays into full the varieties and technological research of the flower, marks the largest one in our city in recent three years. In order to enable the vegetation lovers to embrace Camellia, the flower show extends its place to the whole garden, making it more convenient for the visitors. The Flower Show lasts for two months and more than 200 types of camellia will make its appearance during the period.