

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 ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Thinner isn't always better. A number of studies have __1__ that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight. And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually __2__. For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. __3__ among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an __4__ of good health.

Of even greater __5__ is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. It is often defined __6__ body mass index, or BMI. BMI __7__ body mass divided by the square of height. An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. Between 25 and 30 is overweight. And over 30 is considered obese. Obesity, __8__, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese.

While such numerical standards seem 9, they are not. Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, 10 others with a low BMI may be in poor 11. For example, many collegiate and professional football players 12 as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a 13 BMI.

Today we have a(an) _14_ to label obesity as a disgrace. The overweight are sometimes _15_ in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes _16_ with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success. Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. _17_ very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

Negative attitudes toward obesity, _18_ in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity _19_. My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from its facilities. Many employers have instituted weight loss and fitness initiatives. Michelle Obama launched a high-visibility campaign _20_ childhood obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat.

1. [A] denied [B] **concluded** [C] doubled [D] ensured

、【答案】B concluded

【解析】 题干中，一系列的研究已经____，事实上，正常体重的人的患病风险要高于超重的人。根据句义，后面的部分实际上是研究的结论，因此 concluded 符合题意，其他

选项 denied(否认)与意义相反, doubled(翻倍)与题意较远, ensured(确保)不符合题意, 因为研究不能确保后面的事实, 只能得出后面的事实作为结论。所以正确答案为 B。

2. [A] protective [B] dangerous [C] sufficient [D]troublesome

、【答案】A protective

【解析】题干中, 对于某些健康情况, 超重事实上是有____。根据前文研究的结论, 超重能减少罹患疾病的风险, 说明超重具有一定的保护作用。Dangerous 和文章意思相反, sufficient 表示充足, troublesome 表示有麻烦, 不符合题意, 所以正确答案为 A。

3. [A] Instead [B] However [C] Likewise [D] Therefore

、【答案】C likewise

【解析】第三句话中, 较重的女人患缺钙的比例低于较瘦的女人。____, 在老年人中, 一定程度上超重……。需要填入的是和前半句表示顺接的词语。A 选项 instead 表示逆接的句意关系, B 选项 however 也表示逆接, D 选项 therefore 表示因此, 只有 C 选项 likewise 意为同样地; 也, 而且。因此正确答案为 C。

4. [A] indicator [B] objective [C] origin [D] example

、【答案】A indicator

【解析】本句话中, _____, 一定程度上超重, 经常是健康的____。A 选项, 表示指示器, 指标。B 选项 objective 表示客观; C 选项 origin 表示来源, D 选项 example 表示例子。根据前面的文章内容, 已经明确指出超重代表了健康, 因此超重是健康的指标。因此正确答案为 A。

5. [A] impact [B] relevance [C] assistance [D] concern

、【答案】D concern

【解析】本句话的句意是, 需要更加____是, 很难对肥胖加以定义。A、impact(印象); B、relevance(相关性); C、assistance(辅助); D、concern(关注)。前文已经说到肥胖事实上有利健康, 但是又面临一个问题, 到底如何去定义肥胖, 因此需要更加关注的是对肥的定义, 其他选项均不符合题意, 所以正确答案为 D。

6. [A] in terms of [B] in case of [C] in favor of [D] in of

、【答案】A in terms of

【解析】题干中,肥胖经常_____体质指数,或称为 BMI 来定义。A、in terms of , 根据……,就……而言。B、In case of 表示在某种情况下, C、in favor of 表示赞成,以……来取代, D、in respect of, 关于……。因此正确答案为 A。在医学研究和临床测试中经常使用 BMI 作为衡量受试者健康的重要指标,希望考生能够记住这一背景知识,方便日后做题。

7. [A] measures [B] determines [C] equals [D] modifies

、【答案】C equals

【解析】本题题干中 BMI_____体重除以身高的平方,这里是用文字叙述了 BMI 指数得出的方法,也就是一个数学公式,所以 equal 符合题意。A measure(测量)、B determine 表示确定;D modify(修订)。句义就是 BMI 等于体重除以身高的平方。

8. [A] in essence [B] in contrast [C] in turn [D] in part

、【答案】C in turn

【解析】本题题干中,肥胖_____能够分成中度肥胖、重度肥胖和极度肥胖。A、in essence(事实上、实际上); B、in contrast (相反地);C、in turn(依次); D、in part (部分地)。本句是将肥胖依次分级,所以正确答案为 C。

9. [A] complicated [B] conservative [C] variable [D] straightforward

、【答案】D straightforward

【解析】题干中,相比之下,这样的数字标准看起来_____,实际上不是的。A、complicated (复杂);B、conservative(保守)、C、variable(可变的);D、straightforward(直截了当);这里的数字标准指的就是肥胖指数,肥胖指数分为三类,而且算法比较简单,所以 A 复杂不正确, B 选项保守,用于描述一种数学公式,不恰当,一名患者或一名受试者的 BMI 一般是确定的,因此可变的也不符合题意, D 选项 straightforward 表示直截了当,符合题意,因此正确答案为 D。

????? 10. [A] so [B] unlike [C] since [D] unless

【答案】B while

【解析】本句中,一些人有很高的 BMI,实际上身材正好,_____其他人有较低的 BMI 指数,可能_____。从前半句我们可以看出,有些人 的 BMI 指数很高,应该属于体重肥胖的人,事实上身材正好,这里说明的是反常的现象,后半句是其他人的 BMI 指数较低,而_____

较差。A、so(所以);B、while(而);C、since(因为);D、unless(除非)四个选项中只有 while 有转折的含义，其他选项均不符合题意，所以正确 答案为 B。

11. [A] shape [B] spirit [C] balance [D] taste

、【答案】A shape

【解析】本题可以简化为：Some ... are fit, while others ... may be in poor .不难看出，前后意义相反，且 fit(体型健康)与 in poor 对应，与之最相关是 A shape(外形)，故为正确答案。“精神”、“均衡”、“品味”都相差比较远，可以排除。

12. [A] start [B] quality [C] retire [D] stay

12、【答案】B qualify

【解析】本题顺应前文意义：有一些人体型很好，有些人体型肥胖。接下来举例说有些专业足球运动员 是肥胖的，“开始”不符;“处在”也不符合句意;“退休”内容无关;“被认为”符合句意，正确。

13. [A] strange [B] changeable [C] normal [D] constant

、【答案】C normal

【解析】本句不难理解：有些人脂肪过高，但是 BMI 却 。所需词汇明显是正向的，排除 A、B;D 属中性，且不符合句意，C(正常的)契合，为正确答案。

14. [A] option [B] reason [C] opportunity [D] tendency

、【答案】D tendency

【解析】本题解题关键是后半句：to stigmatize obesity(抵毁肥胖)，作为划线部分的后置定语，将四个选项“选择”“理由”“机会”“倾向”代入划线处，最符合句意的是 D(倾向)。后面一句也进一步证实了(出现在媒体中的肥胖者脸都是打了马赛克的)。

15. [A] employed [B] pictured [C] imitated [D] monitored

、【答案】B pictured

【解析】空格所在句提到了媒体，根据语境，上句讲到当今我们都污蔑肥胖，所以本句的意思应该是媒体污蔑肥胖，四个选项中，跟媒体相关系的词汇只有 B picture 意思为刻画，描写，描述。

16. [A] [B] combined [C] settled [D] associated

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