北京大学 2018 年自主招生笔试真题

北京大学

【注意事项】本试卷分为语文、数学、英语三部分。
【考试时间】3 个小时

语文部分

【注意事项】本试卷语文部分分为基础知识题和阅读题两部分．一共 50 道选择题。

第Ⅰ卷（基础知识题）

1.【真题】对下面一首诗的赏析，不恰当的一项是（　　）

海臧克家

从碧澄澄的天空，摸着潮湿的衣角，看到了你的颜色：触到了你的体温：从一阵阵的清风，深夜醒来，嗅到了你的气息：耳边传来了你有力的呼吸。（1956 年）

A．诗人用平实的语言．分别从视觉、嗅觉、触觉、听觉四个方面写出了他对大海的感受。
B．这首诗反映了诗人对大自然壮观的惊喜，也反映了他的人生哲学，表现了一定的人生哲理。
C．由远而近、从白天到夜晚，大海给诗人的感觉不尽相同，这些形成了全诗的发展层次。
D．诗人将自己的感觉加以升华，使大海人格化、生命化、向我们展示出大海的整体形象。

4.【真题】下列各句中使用，全部正确的一项是（　　）

①在称雄之前，刘备成功地把自己装扮成一个胸无大志的庸才，这一韬光养晦的做法让他得以与强大的曹操和孙权一起称雄三国时代。
②“手如柔荑，肤如凝脂”，《诗经·硕人》通过对齐女庄姜的细腻描绘，刻画了一个珠圆玉润、亮丽动人的古典美人。
③自 8 月 1 日滴滴收购优步中国的消息正式宣布后，网上盛传商务部反垄断局已两次约谈滴滴并依法进行调查，滴滴对此讳莫如深。
④由于缺少有效监督，《公共场所控烟条例》在许多地方沦为一纸空文，只有真正令行禁止，才能达到公共场所“无烟化”的目标。
⑤城市规划大师卡罗琳·博斯在做主题演讲时说，城市环境和建筑休戚相关，所以要改善城市环境不能忽视城市建筑的整体规划。
⑥他此时正心事重重，尽管窗外鸟语花香，一片春意盎然，他也目不窥园，无心欣赏，还时不时的叹上一口气。

A．①②⑤　　B．①③④　　C．②⑤⑥　　D．③④⑥

5.【真题】下图是两副吟咏郑成功的对联，请依文意与对联组成原则，选出最适合填入甲、乙、丙、丁处的内容（　　）乙、丙、丁处的内容（　　）

诸王无寸土，一隅抗志。（丁）	四镇多贰心，两岛屯师。（丙）	南天留祠宇，雄图虽渺。（乙）	东海望台澎，风景不殊。（甲）

①方知海外有孤忠②称名则妇孺皆知③敢向东南争半壁④举目有河山之异

	甲	乙	丙	丁
A	③	①	④	②
B	③	②	④	①
C	④	①	③	②
D	④	②	③	①

A．A

B．B
C．C
D．D

7.【真题】依据诗意，作者感到被“啮咬”、“绞伤”的原因，最可能的一项（　　）
花是无声的音乐/果实是最动人的书籍/当它们在春天演奏，秋天出版/我的日子被时计的齿轮/给无情地啮咬，绞伤/庭中便飞散着我的心的碎片/阶下就响起我的一片叹息
A．岁月一何易，寒暑忽已革
B．吾谋适不用，勿谓知音稀
C．花自飘零水自流，一种相思，两处闲愁
D．不忍登高临远，望故乡渺邈，归思难收

10.【真题】下列各句中，加横线的成语使用不恰当的一项是（　　）
A．近日，俄罗斯继续释放愿与 OPEC 合作恢复油价的意愿，但双方态度暧昧，面对实质问题，大都闪烁其词，没有明确的表示。
B．伴随着老龄化程度逐步加深，人社部新闻发言人李忠明确表示，人社部将进行长期护理保险制度的顶层设计和实践探索，“子女带薪护理”方案呼之欲出
C．他心高气傲，目空一切，总喜欢妄自菲薄别人，结果可想而知，没有人愿意同他打交道，他成了大海里的一叶孤舟。
D．25 日上午，方怀瑾委员在“加强管理和服务，提高城市发展持续性”专题会议上，建议政府要理性面对节假日“拥挤踩踏”等重大突发事件，不要因噎废食。

12.【真题】下列各组词语中，加横线字的注音全都正确的一项是（　　）

A．傩大（nuò）	嫉妒（jì）	羞赧（nǎn）	蹙过去（xué）
B．重创（chuāng）	祈祷（qí）	鸱鸮（chīxiāo）	思忖（cǔn）
C．驽马（nú）	针砭时弊（biǎn）	剖析（pōu）	窈窕（yǎotiǎo）
D．草窠（kē）	驯服（xùn）	惩罚（chěng）	遗责（qiǎn）

13.【真题】依次填入下面一段文字横线处的语句，衔接最恰当的一组是（　　）
_____，_____，_____。_____。_____。_____。画家、诗人为了把自己的感受传达给别人，一定要苦心经营意匠，才能找到打动人心的艺术语言。
①齐白石有一印章“老齐手段”，说明他的画是很讲究意匠的
②杜甫说“意匠惨淡经营中”，又说“语不惊人死不休”
③意匠即表现方法、表现手段，简单地说，就是加工手段
④画画要有意境，否则力量无处使
⑤意境和意匠是山水画的两个关键，有了意境，没有意匠，意境也就落了空
⑥但是有了意境还不够，还要有意匠
A．④⑥①③②⑤　　B．④⑥③①②⑤
C．②④⑤①⑥③　　D．④⑤②①⑥③

21.【真题】下列有关文学作品鉴赏的表述不恰当的一项是（　　）
A．姑苏城乡宦甄士隐可怜寄居庙内穷儒贾雨村，赠银让他赶考。在元宵之夜，女儿英莲被拐走。不久以后因葫芦庙失火，甄家被烧毁。一日，他听到了道人的《好了歌》，顿悟人生，遂与道人一起飘然而去。
B．王熙凤协理宁国府，宁国府中都总管来升说凤姐“是个有名的烈货，脸酸心硬，一时恼了，不认人的”。
C．贾府的“四春”分别是：孤独的贾元春、精明的贾迎春、懦弱的贾探春、孤僻的贾惜春，取“原应叹息”之意。
D．王熙凤想了一条偷梁换柱之计，贾府迎娶宝钗，为失玉后变得昏愦的宝玉冲喜。娶亲之时，黛玉却在焚稿断情，绝命之时只有李纨在侧，凄绝惨绝。

26.【真题】下列句子中，标点符号使用正确的一项是（　　）
A．西方世界以“自由”“平等”“民主”为核心内容的发展理念与模式在全球范围内长期占据主导地位，如以赛亚·伯林所说，西方世界“声称得救的道路只此一条。”
B．“左手”在美国俚语中有“不好”的意思，例如“左手船”——偷渡船、“左手恭维”——虚情假意、“左手婚姻”——门户不当等等。
C．她笑笑说：“有这么多热心的民警，有这么多好的街坊，我呀！还得活一辈子！　　”

D．避讳之风可谓源远流长，“其俗起于周，成于秦，盛于唐宋”，（陈垣《史讳举例⊠序》）学人对其起源进行探，是很有意义的。

28.【真题】依次填入下面一段文字横线处的语句，衔接最恰当的一组是（　　）人的一生有前台，也有后台。粉墨登场踱到前台，使出浑身解数：该唱的，_____；该说的，_____；该演的，_____。不知过了多久，满心疲惫回到后台，有知饥知渴的朋友在：_____，_____，_____，这比前台什么样的满堂彩都要受用！

①淋漓精致②五音不乱③字正腔圆④等一个时辰⑤接一声辛苦⑥递一杯温茶

A．③①②⑤④⑥　　B．①③②④⑤⑥

C．②①③⑥⑤④　　D．②③①④⑥⑤

第Ⅱ卷（阅读题）

二、【真题】阅读下面的文言文，完成33-36题。

利不可两，忠不可兼。不去小利则大利不得，不去小忠则大忠不至。故小利，大利之残也；小忠，大忠之贼也。圣人去小取大》

昔荆龚王与晋厉公战于鄢陵．荆师败，龚王伤。临战，司马子反渴而求饮，竖①阳谷操黍酒而进之。子反受而饮之。子反之为人也嗜酒，甘而不能绝于口．以醉。战既罢，龚王欲复战而谋。使召司马子反，子反辞以心疾。龚王驾而往视之，入幄中，闻酒臭而还。曰：“今日之战，所恃者司马也。而司马又若此，是忘荆国之社稷．而不恤吾众也。”于是罢师去之。斩司马子反以为戮。竖阳谷之进酒也，非以醉子反也，其心以忠也，而适杀之。故曰：小忠．大忠之贼也。

昔者晋献公使荀息以垂棘之璧与屈产之乘②赂虞公，以假道于虞而伐虢。虞公滥于宝与马而欲许之，宫之奇谏曰：“不可许也。先人有言曰：‘唇竭而齿寒。’夫虢之不亡也．恃虞；虞之不亡也，亦恃虢也。若假之道．则虢朝亡而虞夕从之矣》奈何其假之道也？"虞公弗听．而假之道。荀息伐虢，克之。还反伐虞，又克之。荀息操璧牵马而报。献公喜曰："璧则犹是也，马齿亦薄长矣。”故曰：小利。大利之残也。

中山之国有套緜者，智伯欲攻之而无道也。为铸大钟，方车二轨以遗之，套緜之君将斩岸堙溪以迎钟。赤章蔓枝谏曰：“夫智伯之为人也，贪而无信，必欲攻我而无道也，故为大钟，方车二轨以遗君。君因斩岸堙溪以迎钟，师必随乏。”弗听，有顷，谏之。君曰：“大国为欢，而子逆之，不祥，子释之。”赤章蔓枝曰：“为人臣不忠也贞不用，远身可也。“断毂而行，至卫七日亾而緜亡。昌国君将五国之兵以攻齐。齐使触子将，以迎天下之兵于济上。齐王欲战，使人赴触子，耻而訾之曰：“不战，必划③若类，掘若垄。触予苦之欲齐军败于是以天下兵战战合击金而却之卒北天下兵乘之。触子因以一乘去，莫知其所，不闻其声。达子又帅其余卒军于秦周，无以赏，使人请金于齐王。齐王怒曰：“若残竖子之类．恶能给若金？”与燕人战，大败，·达子死，齐王走莒。燕人逐北入国，相与争金甚多。此贪于小利以失大利者也。

（节选自《吕氏春秋·权勋》）

[注]①竖：童仆。②垂棘之璧：垂棘产的美玉；屈产之乘：屈邑产的良马。③划：灭除。

33．对下列句子中划线词的解释，不正确的一项是（　　）

A．使召司马子反，子反辞以心　　疾辞：借口

B．璧则犹是也，马齿亦薄长矣　　薄：稍微

C．为铸人钟，方车二轨以遗之　　遗：赠送

D．使人赴触子，耻而訾之口　　耻：耻辱

34．下列各组句子中，划线词的意义和用法相同

A．使召司马子反，子反辞以心疾　　猥以微贱，当待东宫

B．以假道于虞而伐虢　　不拘于时

C．若假之道，则虢朝亡而虞夕从之矣　　奉之弥繁，侵之愈急

D．君里斩岸堙溪以迎钟，师必随之　　或因寄所托，放浪形骸之外

35．下列用“/”给句中画波浪线部分的断句，正确的一项是（　　）

A．触子苦之欲齐/军败/于足以天下兵战/战合击金/而却之卒北/天下兵乘之

B．触子苦之欲齐/军败/于是以天下兵战/战合/击金而却之/卒北/天下兵乘之

C．触子苦之/欲齐军败/于是以天下兵战/战合/击金而却之/卒北/天下兵乘之

D．触子苦之/欲齐军败/于是以天下兵战/战合击金/而却之卒北/天下兵乘之

36．下列对原文有关内容的理解和分析，不正确的一项是（　　）

A．司马子反因为口渴误饮童仆给他的黍酒而致醉，未能与荆龚王及时商讨重新作战的对策，结果

被荆龚王斩杀并暴尸示众。

B．晋献公派荀息向虞国借路去攻打虢国，虞公没有听宫之奇的劝谏把路借给了晋国，结果晋国攻下虢国后接着灭掉了虞国。

C．智伯想要攻占尧繇却苦于没有进军的道路，尧繇国君不听赤章蔓枝劝谏，削平高地填平溪谷去迎接大钟，最终导致亡国。

D．齐国将领触子不堪齐王羞辱和重压，故意战败逃走：齐王未能吸取教训去体恤将士，结果齐军再次惨败，齐王也逃到莒国。

八、【真题】阅读下面这首词，完成第 49、50 题。

醉翁操[①]

苏轼

琅然，清圆，谁弹？响空山。无言，惟翁醉中知其天。月明风露娟娟，人未眠。荷蒉过山前，曰有心也哉此贤[②]。醉翁啸咏，声和流泉。醉翁去后，空有朝吟夜怨。山有时而童巅[③]，水有时而回川。思翁无岁年，翁今为飞仙。此意在人间，试听徽外三两弦[④]。

[注]①据本词序，欧阳修喜爱琅琊幽谷的山川奇丽、泉鸣空洞，常把酒临听，欣然忘归。后沈遵作琴曲《醉翁操》，崔闲记谱，请苏轼填词。②蒉：草筐。《论语·宪问》："子击磬于卫，有荷蒉而过孔氏之门者，曰：'有心哉，击磬乎！'"③童巅：山顶光秃，山无草木曰童。④徽：琴徽，系弦之绳。此处代指琴。

49．下列对本词的理解，不正确的一项是（　　）

A．"响空山"与王维《山居秋暝》"空山新雨后"的"空山"，都写出了山的空寂。

B．"荷蒉"两句以《论语》中荷蒉者对孔子击磬的评价，赞赏醉翁懂得鸣泉之妙。

C．"醉翁去后"两句描写醉翁离开琅琊后，作者空对流泉，以吟诵表达思念之情。

D．词作最后三句是说醉翁虽已离世，声和流泉的美妙意境却仍然得以留存人间。

50．词作开篇几句运用了以声写声的手法，用玉声形容泉声的清亮圆润。下列诗句，没有运用这种手法的一项是（　　）

A．龙吟虎啸一时发，万籁百泉相与秋。（李颀《听安万善吹觱篥歌》）

B．商声寥亮羽声苦，江天寂历江枫秋。（刘长卿《听笛声留别郑协律》）

C．蜂簇野花吟细韵，蝉移高柳进残声。（韦庄《听赵秀才弹琴》）

D．寒敲白玉声偏婉，暖逼黄莺语自娇。（王仁裕《荆南席上咏胡琴妓》）

数学部分

【注意事项】本试卷数学部分共有 20 道单项选择题。

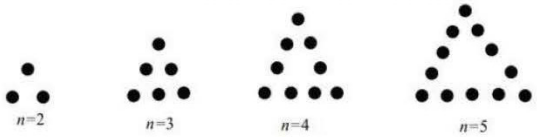
2．【真题】抛物线 $x^2=py$ 与直线 $x+ay+1=0$ 交于 A、B 两点，其中点 A 的坐标为 $(2,1)$，设抛物线的焦点为 F，则 $|FA|+|FB|$ 等于（　　）

A．$\frac{1}{3}$　　B．$\frac{17}{6}$　　C．$\frac{28}{9}$　　D．$\frac{31}{9}$

4．【真题】某校派出 5 名老师去海口市三所中学进行教学交流活动，每所中学至少派一名教师，则不同的分配方案有（　　）

A．80 种　　B．90 种　　C．120 种　　D．150 种

8．【真题】如下图所示．将若干个点摆成三角形图案，每条边（包括两个端点）有 $n(n>1,\ n\in\mathbf{N}^*)$ 个点，相应的图案中总的点数记为 a_n，则 $\frac{9}{a_2a_3}+\frac{9}{a_3a_4}+\frac{9}{a_4a_5}+\cdots\frac{9}{a_{2013}a_{2014}}$ 等于（　　）



A．$\frac{2011}{2012}$　　B．$\frac{2012}{2013}$　　C．$\frac{2013}{2014}$　　D．$\frac{2014}{2013}$

11.【真题】已知$F_1(-c,0)$，$F_2(c,0)$为椭圆$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$的两个焦点，$P$为椭圆上一点且$=C^2$，则此椭圆离心率的取值范围是（　　）

A. $\left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},1\right)$　　B. $\left[\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{2}\right]$　　C. $\left[\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3},\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right]$　　D. $\left(0,\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right]$

16.【真题】正方形$AP_1P_2P_3$的边长为4，点B，C分别是边P_1P_2，P_2P_3的中点，沿AB，BC，CA折成一个三棱锥$P-ABC$（使P_1，P_2，P_3重合于P），则三棱锥$P-ABC$的外接球表面积为（　　）

A. 24π　　B. 12π　　C. 8π　　D. 4π

17.【真题】某动点在平面直角坐标系第一象限的整点上运动（含x，y正半轴上的整点），其运动规律为$(m,n)\to(m+1,n+1)$或$(m,n)\to(m+1,n-1)$。若该动点从原点出发，经过6步运动到$(6,2)$点，则有（　　）种不同的运动轨迹。（　　）

A. 15　　B. 14　　C. 9　　D. 10

英语部分

【注意事项】本试卷英语部分分为阅读理解和选词填空两部分，共50个小题。

一、阅读理解（共7篇文章）

【真题】

B

October 31, 2009, California

Tsien Hsue-shen, PhD'39, one of the founders of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, died on October 31, He was 98.

Tsien, bom in the eastern Chinese city of Hangzhou, graduated from the National Qinghua University in 1934 and in August of 1935 he left China to study at the Massachusetts Institute Technology. In 1936 he went to the California Institute of Technology to commence graduate studies. Tsien obtained his doctor degree in 1939 and would remain at Caltech for 20 years, becoming the Goddard Professor and establishing a reputation as one of the leading rocket scientists in the United States.

In 1943, Tsien and two others in the Caltech rocketry group drafted the first document to use the name Jet Propulsion Laboratory. During the Second World War, he was amongst the other scientists participated the "Manhattan Project" . After World War II he served as a consultant to the United States Army Air Force. During this time, Conlonel Tsien worked on designing an intercontinental space plane. His work would inspire the X—20Dyna-Soar which would later be the inspiration for the Space Shuttle. In 1945 Tsien Hsue-shen married Jiang Ying, the daughter of Jiang Baili—one of the Chinese nationalist leader Chiang Kai—shen's leading military strategists. But in 1950, the Chinese-born scientist was accused of harboring Communist sympathies and stripped of his security clearance.

In September 1955 he was permitted to leave for China, where Tsien resumed his research, founded the Institute of Mechanics, and went on to become the father of China's missile program, a trusted member of the government and Party's inner circle, and the nation's most honored scientist, Tsien retired in 1991 and has maintained a low public profile in Beijing, China. The PRC government launched its manned space program in 1992 and used Tsien's research as the basis for the Long March rocket which successfully launched the Shenzhou V mission in October of 2003. The elderly Tsien was able to watch China's first manned space mission on television from his hospital bed.

In his late years, since the 1980s, Tsien devoted himself to spirituality research, and advocated scientific investigation of traditional Chinese medicine, Qigong and "special human body functions".

6. The underlined word "commence" in this passage probably means _____.

A. make up　　B. get　　C. begin　　D. promise

7. Tsien Hsue-shen got married at the age of _____.

A. 45　　B. 28　　C. 24　　D. 34

8. What is the right order of the events related to Tsien Hsue-shen?

a. his later life　　b. return to China

c. career in the U. S. A　　d. his early life and education

A. a-b-c-d　　B. d-c-b-a　　C. d-b-c-a　　D. c-b-d-a

9. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Tsien Hsue-shen got a doctor's degree in 1939.
B. Tsien Hsue-shen married Jiang Ying, the daughter of Chinese nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shen.
C. Tsien Hsue-shen has made a contribution to the Space Shuttle.
D. Tsien Hsue-shen was interested in traditional Chinese medicine, qigong and "special human body funcitions" in his later life.

G

Winter begins in the north on December 22nd. People and animals have been doing what they always do to prepare for the colder months. Squirrels （松鼠）, for example, have been busy gathering nuts from trees. Well, scientists have been busy gathering information about what the squirrels do with the food they collect.

They examined differences between red squirrels and gray squirrels in the American state of Indiana. The scientists wanted to know how these differences could affect the growth of black walnut （黑胡桃） trees. The black walnut is the nut of choice for both kinds of squirrels. The black walnut tree is also a central part of some hardwood forests.

Rob Swihart of Purdue University did the study with Jake Goheen, a former Purdue student now at the University of New Mexico. The two researchers estimate that several times as many walnuts grow when gathered by gray squirrels as compared to red squirrels. Gray squirrels and red squirrels do not store nuts and seeds in the same way. Gray squirrels bury nuts one at a time in a number of places. But they seldom remember where they buried every nut. So some nuts remain in the ground. Conditions are right for them to develop and grow the following spring. Red squirrels, however, store large groups of nuts above ground. Professor Swihart calls death traps for seeds" .

Gray squirrels are native to Indiana. But Professor Swihart says their humbers began to descrease as more forests were cut for agriculture. Red squirrels began to spread through the state during the past century.

The researchers say red squirrels are native to forests that stay green all year, unlike walnut trees. They say the cleaning of forest land for agriculture has helped red squirrels invade Indiana. Jake Goheen calls them a sign of an environmental problem more than a cause.

28. The study done by Rob Swihart and Jake Goheen is to _____.
A. find out the living conditions for squirrels
B. learn squirrels' influence on black walnut trees
C. do something to get rid of squirrels
D. save the forests in the American state of Indiana

29. The difference between gray squirrels and red squirrels mainly lies in _____.
A. the way they gather the walnut
B. the time they have winter sleep
C. the place they have winter sleep
D. the place they store the walnuts

30. When Professor Swihart says "death traps for seeds", he actually means that _____.
A. red squirrels eat more nuts than gray squirrels
B. gray squirrels and red squirrels will have severe fights
C. nuts above the ground will not develop into plants
D. seeds can be traps for other animals in the forest

二、选词填空（共两篇文章，20小题）
【真题】

A

A novel way of making computer memories, using bacteria FOR half a century, the（31）_____of progress in the computer industry has been to do more with less. Moore's law famously observes that the number of transistors which can be crammed into a given space （32）_____ every 18 months. The amount of data that can be stored has grown at a similar rate. Yet as （33）_____

get smaller, making them gets harder and more expensive. On May 10th Paul Otellini, the boss of Intel, a big American chipmaker, put the price of a new chip factory at around $10 billion. Happily for those that lack Intel's resources, there may be a cheaper option—namely to mimic Mother Nature, who has been building tiny （34）_____, in the form of living cells and their components, for billions of years, and has thus got rather good at it. A paper published in Small, a nanotechnology journal , sets out the latest example of the （35）_____. In it, a group of researchers led by Sarah Staniland at the University of Leeds, in Britain, describe using naturally occurring proteins to make arrays of tiny magnets, similar to those employed to store information in disk drives. The researchers took their （36）_____ from Magnetospirillum magneticum, a bacterium that is sensitive to the Earth's magnetic field thanks to the presence within its cells of flecks of magnetite, a form of iron oxide. Previous work has isolated the protein that makes these miniature compasses. Using genetic engineering, the team managed to persuade a different bacterium—Escherichia coli, a ubiquitous critter that is a workhorse of biotechnology—to （37）_____ this protein in bulk. Next, they imprinted a block of gold with a microscopic chessboard pattern of chemicals. Half the squares contained anchoring points for the protein. The other half were left untreated as controls. They then dipped the gold into a solution containing the protein, allowing it to bind to the treated squares, and dunked the whole lot into a heated （38）_____ of iron salts. After that, they examined the results with an electron microscope. Sure enough, groups of magnetite grains had materialised on the treated squares, shepherded into place by the bacterial protein. In principle, each of these magnetic domains could store the one or the zero of a bit of information, according to how it was polarised. Getting from there to a real computer memory would be a long road. For a start, the grains of magnetite are not strong enough magnets to make a useful memory, and the size of each domain is huge by modern computing （39）_____. But Dr Staniland reckons that, with enough tweaking, both of these objections could be dealt with. The （10）_____ of this approach is that it might not be so capital-intensive as building a fab. Growing things does not need as much kit as making them. If the tweaking could be done, therefore, the result might give the word biotechnology a whole new meaning.

A）components	B）advantage	C）standards	D）compliments
E）essence	F）inspiration	G）disadvantage	H）doubles
I）solution	J）resolution	K）devices	L）manufacture
M）spirit	N）product	O）technique	

B

It isn't just the beer that （41）_____ to beer bellies. It could also be the extra calories, fat and unhealthy eating choices that may come with （42）_____drinking.

A recent study found that men consume an （43）_____ 433 calories （equivalent to a McDonald's double cheeseburger） on days they drink a moderate amount of alcohol. About 61% of the caloric increase comes from the alcohol itself. Men also report eating higher amounts of saturated fats and meat, and less fruit and milk, on those days than on days when they aren't drinking, the study showed. Women fared a bit better, taking in an extra 300 calories on moderate-drinking days, from the alcohol and eating fattier foods. But women's increase in calories from additional eating wasn't statistically significant, the study said. 'Men and women ate less healthily on days they drank alcohol,' said Rosalind Breslow, an epidemiologist with the federal National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism and lead author of the study. 'Poorer food choices on drinking days have public-health （44）_____,' she said. The findings dovetail with controlled lab studies in which （45）_____ generally eat more food after consuming alcohol. Researchers suggest that alcohol may enhance 'the short-term rewarding effects' of consuming food, according to a 2010 report in the journal Physiology & Behavior that reviewed previous studies on alcohol, appetite and obesity. But other studies have pointed to a different trend. Moderate drinkers gain less weight over time than either heavy drinkers or people who abstain from alcohol, particularly women, this research has shown. Moderate drinking is （46）_____having about two drinks a day for men and one for women. 'People who gain the least weight are moderate drinkers, regardless of [alcoholic] beverage choice,' said Eric Rimm, an associate professor of epidemiology and nutrition at Harvard Medical School and chairman of the 2010 review of alcohol in the federal dietary （47）_____. The weight-gain difference is modest, and 'starting to drink is not a weight-loss

diet,' he said. The various research efforts form part of a long-standing （48）_____ about how alcohol affects people's appetites, weight and overall health. Researchers say there aren't simple answers, and suggest that individuals' metabolism, drinking patterns and gender may play a role. Alcohol is 'a real wild card when it comes to weight management,' said Karen Miller-Kovach, chief scientific officer of Weight Watchers International. At seven calories per gram, alcohol is closer to fat than to carbohydrate or protein in caloric content, she said. Alcohol tends to lower restraint, she notes, causing a person to become more （49）_____ with what they're eating. Research bolstering the role of moderate drinking in helping to control weight gain was published in 2004 in the journal Obesity Research. That study followed
nearly 50,000 women over eight years. An earlier study, published in the American Journal of Epidemiology in 1994, followed more than 7,000 people for 10 years and found that moderate drinkers gained less weight than nondrinkers. Studies comparing changes in waist circumference among different groups have yielded similar results. Dr. Rimm said it isn't clear why moderate drinking may be （50）_____ against typical weight gain, but it could have to do with metabolic adjustments. After people drink alcohol, their heart rate increases so they burn more calories in the following hour.

'It's a modest amount,' he said. 'But if you take an individual that eats 100 calories instead of a glass of wine, the person drinking the glass of wine will have a slight increase in the amount of calories burned. '

A：indulgent	B：participants	C：debate	D：considered
E：contributes	F：contest	G：guidelines	H：protective
I：moderate	J：index	K：implications	L：considerate
M：additional	N：experienced	O：owes	