



全国研究生入学考试英语（二）

历年阅读真题详解一

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▲ 英语（二）试题构成

- 1. Use of English (10 points)
- 2. Reading-Part A+B (50 points)
- 3. Translation (15 points)
- 4. Writing A+B (25 points)

阅读理解的应试策略

树立一个理念--回文定位阅读

阅读理解题基本遵循着对应设计的理念。必须先看题目，后读文章，找到原文中与题目对应的内容，并据此在四个选项中做出合理的判断。

两个解题步骤--Search & Match

1. **Search**--凭借问题中的寻找信号词，
在原文中确定解题对应内容。

2. **Match**--把四个选项与原文对应内容进行比较，选择结构和意思与之最相符的选项。

- 阅读理解题的三大特点
- 1) 题目几乎全部按顺序设计
- 2) 大多数题目按段落设计，经常每段出一题。
- 3) 题目表述的词语比较**难、抽象或专业**时，文章中**原形对应**的可能性比较大。反之，问题中的词语比较**简单**时，原文中大概率是**同义或近义**对应，而不是原形对应。正确答案的表现形式也是这样。

具体做法

1) 培养良好的做题习惯：先看题目，后读文章，逐一在原文中确定解题要点。这种做法便于准确找到解题的关键信息，理顺思路，甄别主次，提高效率，有利于避开干扰选项。

2) 区分两种阅读速度：浏览式略读和分析性细读。前者满足于读懂大意，后者要对结构语义进行分析。

3) 根据题目类型做出预判，选择不同的解题方式。

题型大致分类

一：对应关系题：包括细节题、局部对应题、排除题等。这类形式出题比例最大，解题关键是在文章中准确找到相应判断依据。

寻找信号的判断标准：凡第一次出现的

- 1、大写字符（包括人名、机构名等等）；
- 2、时间、地点、数字等
- 3、表示主要概念或最高级概念的词语
- 4、与上文不同的新内容
- 5、文章直接引语

二：主旨类题：包括文章主题大意、标题或结论、写作目的、总结概述、作者的观点态度语气、文章的选材出处，作者及写作对象的身份，文章结构、作者建议等等。题目形式不同，但解题思路基本一致。

解题常规手段：关注文章首尾、体察作者观点、高频重复概念、选项的覆盖面

段落主题的判断也可借用以上四个原则。

三：逻辑推论题：细节推论题、词义推论题、段落推论题及文章主题推论。

句子之间以及段落中的举例、修饰、转折、并列、因果等关系常可用作分析判断的手段。

题目的类型也可以更加细化，但大同小异，比如：

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1、细节对应题 | 2、局部对应题 |
| 3、正反排除题 | 4、引语例证题 |
| 5、因果关系题 | 6、词义判断题 |
| 7、比较关系题 | 8、暗示推论题 |
| 9、态度语气题 | 10、主旨大意题 |

阅读理解的解题方法基本是寻找对应，并凭此进行判断。但一定要注重段落和文章的结构及中心思想，所有的具体对应都为中心思想服务。

阅读时特别要注意感情色彩鲜明的词句，关注“新、强、转、比”这几种语气，尤其是这几种语气出现在段落首尾。

注意归纳一些常见的命题套路和模式，培养对题型的敏感。绝大多数题目都按照规律命题，这类题目一定要争取得分。

干扰判断的十大法则

- ①语气过于绝对
- ②互不相关词语的拼凑
- ③改变对应句的中心词（主、宾、表、谓语）
- ④增加、删减、或改变了对应句的修饰条件
- ⑤主宾、时间先后、因果或正反关系的颠倒
- ⑥无中生有或违反常识
- ⑦简单词语大量直接抄袭原文
- ⑧似是而非或偷换概念
- ⑨例证信息用于观点归纳
- ⑩忠实原文，谨防推理过度

2011年阅读真题--Text 1

- 21. According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for _____.
- A. gaining excessive profits
- B. failing to fulfill her duty
- C. refusing to make compromises
- D. leaving the board in tough times

2011年阅读真题--Text 1

- ①Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's board as an outside director in January 2000; a year later she became president of Brown University. For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much criticism. But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman's compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked? By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board. The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

2011年阅读真题--Text 1

- 22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be _____.
- A. generous investors
- B. unbiased executives
- C. share price forecasters
- D. independent advisers

▲ 2011年阅读真题--Text 1

- ②Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. If the sky, and the share price, is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

2011年阅读真题--Text 1

- 23. According to the researchers from Ohio University, after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to ____.
- A. become more stable
- B. report increased earnings
- C. do less well in the stock market
- D. perform worse in lawsuits

▲ 2011年阅读真题--Text 1

- ③ The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those “surprise” disappearances by directors under the age of 70.....

2011年阅读真题--Text 1

-They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship. Often they “trade up,” leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

2011年阅读真题--Text 1

- 24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors _____.
- A. may stay for the attractive offers from the firm
- B. have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm
- C. are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm
- D. will decline incentives from the firm

▲ 2011年阅读真题--Text 1

- ④ But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred. Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

2011年阅读真题--Text 1

- 25. The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is _____.
- A. permissive
- B. positive
- C. scornful
- D. critical

2011年阅读真题--Text 2

- 26. By saying “Newspapers like ... their own doom” (Lines 3-4, Para. 1), the author indicates that newspapers _____.
 - A. neglected the sign of crisis
 - B. failed to get state subsidies
 - C. were not charitable corporations
 - D. were in a desperate situation

▲ 2011年阅读真题--Text 2

- ①Whatever happened to the death of newspapers? A year ago the end seemed near. The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling their own doom. America's Federal Trade Commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. Should they become charitable corporations? Should the state subsidize them? It will hold another meeting soon. But the discussions now seem out of date.

2011年阅读真题--Text 2

- 27. Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because _____.
- A. readers threatened to pay less
- B. newspapers wanted to reduce costs
- C. journalists reported little about these areas
- D. subscribers complained about slimmer products

▲ 2011年阅读真题--Text 2

- ②In much of the world there is little sign of crisis. German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession. Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled corner of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit. Not the 20% profit margins that were routine a few years ago, but profit all the same.

2011年阅读真题--Text 2

- ③It has not been much fun. Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard. The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13,500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007. Readers are paying more for slimmer products. Some papers even had the nerve to refuse delivery to distant suburbs. Yet these desperate measures have proved the right ones and, sadly for many journalists, they can be pushed further.

2011年阅读真题--Text 2

- 28. Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they _____.
 - A. have more sources of revenue
 - B. have more balanced newsrooms
 - C. are less dependent on advertising
 - D. are less affected by readership

▲ 2011年阅读真题--Text 2

- ④ Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers. American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads. Fully 87% of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD). In Japan the proportion is 35%. Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

2011年阅读真题--Text 2

- 29. What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business?
- A. Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers.
- B. Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspapers.
- C. Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business.
- D. Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews.

▲ 2011年阅读真题--Text 2

- ⑤The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive. Car and film reviewers have gone. So have science and general business reporters. Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. Newspapers are less complete as a result. But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

2011年阅读真题--Text 2

- 30. The most appropriate title for this text would be _____.
- A. American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival
- B. American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind
- C. American Newspapers: A Thriving Business
- D. American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story

2011年阅读真题--Text 3

- 31. The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans' _____.
- A. prosperity and growth
- B. efficiency and practicality
- C. restraint and confidence
- D. pride and faithfulness

2011年阅读真题--Text 3

- ①We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the G. I. Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.
- ②But when it came to their houses, it was a time of common sense and a belief that less could truly be more. During the Depression and the war, Americans had learned to live with less, and that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future, made small, efficient housing positively stylish.

2011年阅读真题--Text 3

- 32. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about the Bauhaus?
- A. It was founded by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.
- B. Its designing concept was affected by World War II.
- C. Most American architects used to be associated with it.
- D. It had a great influence upon American architecture.

▲ 2011年阅读真题--Text 3

- ③Economic condition was only a stimulus for the trend toward efficient living. The phrase “less is more” was actually first popularized by a German, the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, who like other people associated with the Bauhaus, a school of design, emigrated to the United States before World War II and took up posts at American architecture schools. These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.

2011年阅读真题--Text 3

- 33. Mies held that elegance of architectural design _____.
- A. was related to large space
- B. was identified with emptiness
- C. was not reliant on abundant decoration
- D. was not associated with efficiency

▲ 2011年阅读真题--Text 3

- ④Mies's signature phrase means that less decoration, properly organized, has more impact than a lot. Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance. Like other modern architects, he employed metal, glass and laminated wood — materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future. Mies's sophisticated presentation masked the fact that the spaces he designed were small and efficient, rather than big and often empty.

2011年阅读真题--Text 3

- 34. What is true about the apartments Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive?
- A. They ignored details and proportions.
- B. They were built with materials popular at that time.
- C. They were more spacious than neighboring buildings.
- D. They shared some characteristics of abstract art.

▲ 2011年阅读真题--Text 3

- ⑤ The apartments in the elegant towers Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive, for example, were smaller — two-bedroom units under 1,000 square feet — than those in their older neighbors along the city's Gold Coast. But they were popular because of their airy glass walls, the views they afforded and the elegance of the buildings' details and proportions, the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time.

2011年阅读真题--Text 3

- 35. What can we learn about the design of the “Case Study Houses”?
- A. Mechanical devices were widely used.
- B. Natural scenes were taken into consideration.
- C. Details were sacrificed for the overall effect.
- D. Eco-friendly materials were employed.

▲ 2011年阅读真题--Text 3

- ⑥The trend toward “less” was not entirely foreign. In the 1930s Frank Lloyd Wright started building more modest and efficient houses — usually around 1,200 square feet — than the spreading two-story ones he had designed in the 1890s and the early 20th century.

2011年阅读真题--Text 3

- ⑦The “Case Study Houses” commissioned from talented modern architects by California Arts & Architecture magazine between 1945 and 1962 were yet another homegrown influence on the “less is more” trend. Aesthetic effect came from the landscape, new materials and forthright detailing. In his Case Study House, Ralph Rapson may have mispredicted just how the mechanical revolution would impact everyday life — few American families acquired helicopters, though most eventually got clothes dryers — but his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

2011年阅读真题--Text 4

- 36. The EU is faced with so many problems that _____.
- A. it has more or less lost faith in markets
- B. even its supporters begin to feel concerned
- C. some of its member countries plan to abandon euro
- D. it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation

▲ 2011年阅读真题--Text 4

- ①Will the European Union make it? The question would have sounded strange not long ago. Now even the project's greatest cheerleaders talk of a continent facing a "Bermuda triangle" of debt, population decline and lower growth.
- ②As well as those chronic problems, the EU faces an acute crisis in its economic core, the 16 countries that use the single currency. Markets have lost faith that the euro zone's economies, weaker or stronger, will one day converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency, which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

2011年阅读真题--Text 4

- 37. The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck because the dominant powers _____.
 - A. are competing for the leading position
 - B. are busy handling their own crises
 - C. fail to reach an agreement on harmonisation
 - D. disagree on the steps towards disintegration

▲ 2011年阅读真题--Text 4

- ③ Yet the debate about how to save Europe's single currency from disintegration is stuck. It is stuck because the euro zone's dominant powers, France and Germany, agree on the need for greater harmonisation within the euro zone, but disagree about what to harmonise.

2011年阅读真题--Text 4

- 38. To solve the euro problem, Germany proposed that ____.
- A. EU funds for poor regions be increased
- B. stricter regulations be imposed
- C. only core members be involved in economic co-ordination
- D. voting rights of the EU members be guaranteed

▲ 2011年阅读真题--Text 4

- ④Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrowing, spending and competitiveness, backed by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments that do not obey. These might include threats to freeze EU funds for poorer regions and EU mega-projects, and even the suspension of a country's voting rights in EU ministerial councils. It insists that economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club, among whom there is a small majority for free-market liberalism and economic rigour; in the inner core alone, Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.

2011年阅读真题--Text 4

- 39. The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that _____.
- A. poor countries are more likely to get funds
- B. strict monetary policy will be applied to poor countries
- C. loans will be readily available to rich countries
- D. rich countries will basically control Eurobonds

▲ 2011年阅读真题--Text 4

- ⑤A “southern” camp headed by France wants something different: “European economic government” within an inner core of euro-zone members. Translated, that means politicians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers. Finally, figures close to the French government have murmured, euro-zone members should agree to some fiscal and social harmonisation: e.g., curbing competition in corporate-tax rates or labour costs.

▲ 2011年阅读真题--Text 4

- 40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel _____.
- A. pessimistic
- B. desperate
- C. conceited
- D. hopeful

▲ 2011年阅读真题--Text 4

- ⑥ It is too soon to write off the EU. It remains the world's largest trading block. At its best, the European project is remarkably liberal: built around a single market of 27 rich and poor countries, its internal borders are far more open to goods, capital and labour than any comparable trading area. It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalisation, and make capitalism benign.

2014年阅读真题--Text 1

- 21. According to Dunn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?
- A. A big house.
- B. A special tour.
- C. A stylish car.
- D. A rich meal.

2014年阅读真题--Text 1

- ①What would you do with \$590m? This is now a question for Gloria MacKenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history. If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings of fulfilment, she could do worse than read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

2014年阅读真题--Text 1

- ② These two academics use an array of behavioral research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive. Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and extravagant homes. Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly. What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in. It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms Dunn and Mr Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. These purchases often become more valuable with time – as stories or memories – particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

2014年阅读真题--Text 1

- 22. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is _____.
- A. critical
- B. supportive
- C. sympathetic
- D. ambiguous

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 1

- ③ This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most “happiness bang for your buck.” It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it).....

2014年阅读真题--Text 1

-Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason McDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib – a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

2014年阅读真题--Text 1

- 23. McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that _____.
- A. consumers are sometimes irrational
- B. popularity usually comes after quality
- C. marketing tricks are often effective
- D. rarity generally increases pleasure

2014年阅读真题--Text 1

- 24. According to the last paragraph, Happy Money _____.
 - A. has left much room for readers' criticism
 - B. may prove to be a worthwhile purchase
 - C. has predicted a wider income gap in the US
 - D. may give its readers a sense of achievement

2014年阅读真题--Text 1

- ④Readers of Happy Money are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfilment, not hunger. Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people. Not everyone will agree with the authors' policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

2014年阅读真题--Text 1

- 25. This text mainly discusses how to _____.
- A. balance feeling good and spending money
- B. spend large sums of money won in lotteries
- C. obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent
- D. become more reasonable in spending on luxuries

2014年阅读真题--Text 2

- 26. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that _____.
- A. our self-ratings are unrealistically high
- B. illusory superiority is a baseless effect
- C. our need for leadership is unnatural
- D. self-enhancing strategies are ineffective

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 2

- ①An article in Scientific America has pointed out that empirical research says that, actually, you think you're more beautiful than you are. We have a deep-seated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing strategies to achieve this. Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the “above average effect,” or “illusory superiority,” and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others – all obviously statistical impossibilities.

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 2

- 27. Visual recognition is believed to be people's _____.
- A. rapid matching
- B. conscious choice
- C. intuitive response
- D. automatic self-defence

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 2

- ②We rose-tint our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations. We become defensive when criticised, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem. We stalk around thinking we're hot stuff.

2014年阅读真题--Text 2

- ③Psychologist and behavioural scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key study into self-enhancement and attractiveness. Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others, he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves from a lineup including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive. Visual recognition, reads the study, is “an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation.” If the subjects quickly chose a falsely flattering image – which most did – they genuinely believed it was really how they looked.

2014年阅读真题--Text 2

- 28. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to _____.
 - A. underestimate their insecurities
 - B. believe in their attractiveness
 - C. cover up their depressions
 - D. oversimplify their illusions

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 2

- ④Epley found no significant gender difference in responses. Nor was there any evidence that those who self-enhanced the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored pictures were real) were doing so to make up for profound insecurities. In fact, those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem. “I don’t think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion,” says Epley. “It’s a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves.” If you are depressed, you won’t be self-enhancing.

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 2

- 29. The word “viscerally” (Line 2, Para.5) is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. instinctively
- B. occasionally
- C. particularly
- D. aggressively

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 2

- ⑤ Knowing the results of Epley's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves viscerally – on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves. Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles. It's not that people's profiles are dishonest, says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin-Madison University, "but they portray an idealised version of themselves."

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 2

- 30. It can be inferred that Facebook is a self-enhancer's paradise because people can _____.
 - A. present their dishonest profiles
 - B. define their traditional lifestyles
 - C. share their intellectual pursuits
 - D. withhold their unflattering sides

2014年阅读真题--Text 3

- 31. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would _____.
 - A. ease the competition of man vs. machine
 - B. highlight machines' threat to human jobs
 - C. provoke a painful technological revolution
 - D. outmode our current economic structure

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 3

- ①The concept of man versus machine is at least as old as the industrial revolution, but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns and fragile recoveries. And yet, it would be a mistake to think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom and bust cycle. Certain jobs have gone away for good, outmoded by machines. Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we cannot immediately foresee.

2014年阅读真题--Text 3

- 32. The authors of Race Against the Machine argue that _____.
- A. technology is diminishing man's job opportunities
- B. automation is accelerating technological development
- C. certain jobs will remain intact after automation
- D. man will finally win the race against machine

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 3

- ②When there is rapid improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened. This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine*, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.
- ③This is a powerful argument, and a scary one. And yet, John Hagel, author of *The Power of Pull* and other books, says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology in the first place.

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 3

- 33. Hagel argues that jobs in the U.S. are often _____.
 - A. performed by innovative minds
 - B. scripted with an individual style
 - C. standardized without a clear target
 - D. designed against human creativity

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 3

- ④Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S. that tend to be “tightly scripted” and “highly standardized” ones that leave no room for “individual initiative or creativity.” In short, these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings. That is how we have put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers, Hagel says.

2014年阅读真题--Text 3

- ⑤It's time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted, since we are still relying on a very 20th century notion of work, Hagel says. In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination “to respond to unexpected events.” That is not something machines are good at. They are designed to perform very predictable activities.

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 3

- 34. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed _____.
- A. the predictability of machine behavior in practice
- B. the formula for how work is conducted efficiently
- C. the ways machines replace human labor in modern times
- D. the necessity of human involvement in the workplace

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 3

- ⑥As Hagel notes, Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book. We need to reframe race against the machine as race with the machine. In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it. So then the problem is not really about technology, but rather, “how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?”

2014年阅读真题--Text 3

- 35. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?
- A. How to Innovate Our Work Practices?
- B. Machines Will Replace Human Labor
- C. Can We Win the Race Against Machines?
- D. Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 4

- 36. The author believes that the housing sector _____.
 - A. has attracted much attention
 - B. has lost its real value in economy
 - C. shoulders too much responsibility
 - D. involves certain political factors

2014年阅读真题--Text 4

- ①When the government talks about infrastructure contributing to the economy the focus is usually on roads, railways, broadband and energy. Housing is seldom mentioned.
- ②Why is that? To some extent the housing sector must shoulder the blame. We have not been good at communicating the real value that housing can contribute to economic growth. Then there is the scale of the typical housing project. It is hard to shove for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure projects, so it is inevitable that the attention is focused elsewhere. But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged.

2014年阅读真题--Text 4

- 37. It can be learned that affordable housing has _____.
- A. suffered government biases
- B. increased its home supply
- C. offered spending opportunities
- D. disappointed the government

2014年阅读真题--Text 4

- ③Nevertheless, the affordable housing situation is desperate. Waiting lists increase all the time and we are simply not building enough new homes.
- ④The comprehensive spending review offers an opportunity for the government to help rectify this. It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need.

2014年阅读真题--Text 4

- 38. According to Paragraph 5, George Osborne may _____.
- A. prepare to reduce housing stock debt
- B. release a lifted GDP growth forecast
- C. allow greater government debt for housing
- D. stop local authorities from building homes

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 4

- ⑤ There are some indications that it is preparing to do just that. The communities minister, Don Foster, has hinted that George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, may introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow against their housing stock debt. Evidence shows that 60,000 extra new homes could be built over the next five years if the cap were lifted, increasing GDP by 0.6%.

2014年阅读真题--Text 4

- 39. It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would _____.
 - A. lower the costs of registered providers
 - B. relieve the ministers of responsibilities
 - C. contribute to funding new developments
 - D. lessen the impact of government interference

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 4

- ⑥Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.

2014年阅读真题--Text 4

- 40. The author believes that after 2015, the government may _____.
- A. implement more policies to support housing
- B. stop generous funding to the housing sector
- C. renew the affordable housing grants programme
- D. review the need for large-scale public grants

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 4

- ⑦ But it is not just down to the government. While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then. The Labour party has recently announced that it will retain a large part of the coalition's spending plans if it returns to power. The housing sector needs to accept that we are very unlikely to ever return to the era of large-scale public grants. We need to adjust to this changing climate.

▲ 2014年阅读真题--Text 4

- ⑧ While the government's commitment to long-term funding may have changed, the very pressing need for more affordable housing is real and is not going away.



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