

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）

全真模拟试题

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 the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Driving through snowstorm on icy roads for long distances is a most nerve-racking experience. It is a paradox that the snow, coming 1 gently, blowing gleefully in a high wind, all the while 2 down a treacherous carpet, freezes the windows, 3 the view. The might of automated man is 4. The horses, the powerful electrical systems, the deep-tread tires, all go 5 nothing. One minute the road feels 6, and the next the driver is sliding over it, light as a 7, in a panic, wondering what the heavy trailer trucks coming up 8 the rear are going to do. The trucks are like 9 when you have to pass them, not at sixty or seventy 10 you do when the road is dry, but at twenty-five and thirty. 11 their engines sound unnaturally loud. Snow, slush and 12 of ice spray from beneath the wheels, obscure the windshield, and rattle 13 your car. Beneath the wheels there is plenty of 14 for you to slide and get mashed to a pulp. Inch 15 inch you move up, past the rear wheels, the center wheels, the cab, the front wheels, all 16 too slowly by. Straight ahead you continue, 17 to cut over sharply would send you into a slip, 18 in front of the vehicle. At last, there is 19 enough, and you creep back over, in front of the truck now, but 20 the sound of its engine still thundering in your ears.

【C】 1. A. up B. off C. down D. on

【解析】介词辨析题。文意应当是“雪缓缓地落下”，在四个选项中，只有选项 C 表示“下落”，“come down”指“落下，降落”，所以本题正确答案为选项 C。“come up”意为“破土而出；即将发生”，“come off”意为“成功，脱离”，“come on”表示“开始，要求，上演，突然发生”，均不符合题意。

【B】 2. A. lies B. lays C. settles D. sends

【解析】词汇辨析题。文意为“铺了一层地毯”，在四个选项中，选项 B 与文中“down”连用，表示“放下，铺设”，符合题意，为正确选项。选项 A “lie down”意为“躺下”，选项 C “settle down”意为“定居”，选项 D “send down”意为“开除，使下降”，均不符合题意。

【A】3. A. blocks B. strikes C. puffs D. cancels

【解析】词汇辨析题。文意为“雪挡住了人的视线”，四个选项中只有选项 A 表示“妨碍，阻碍”，是本题的正确选项。选项 B “strike” 意为“撞击，打击”，选项 C “puff” 意为“吸，抽”，选项 D “cancel” 意为“取消”，均可排除。

【A】4. A. muted B. discovered C. doubled D. undervalued

【解析】语义理解题。文意为“汽车发动机的力量减弱了”，A 选项的“mute”意为“减弱……的声音，使柔和”，符合文意。选项 B “discover” 表示“发现，发觉”，选项 C “double” 表示“使加倍”，选项 D “undervalue” 表示“低估，看低”，所以本题选择选项 A。

【A】5. A. for B. with C. into D. from

【解析】固定搭配题。“go for nothing” 意为“毫无用处”，用在文章中指“在下雪时，马力、电力系统等都失去了作用”，本题选项 A 符合题意。其他选项均不能表示这个意思。因此选项 A 正确，其他介词都不能与“go”和“nothing”构成搭配。

【D】6. A. comfortable B. weak C. risky D. firm

【解析】形容词辨析题。此处表示因为下雪，“一分钟后面路面就铺满了雪，变得结实起来，而且容易滑倒”，所以本题选择选项 D。其他三个选项中，选项 A “comfortable” 表示“舒服的”，选项 B “weak” 表示“弱的，不牢固的”，选项 C “risky” 表示“有风险的”，均不符合题意。

【B】7. A. loaf B. feather C. leaf D. fog

【解析】语义理解题。本题比喻车辆在雪地里行进，因为路滑而变得不能正常行驶，非常容易改变方向，把车辆比作羽毛，表示可随意改变方向，所以本题选择 B 选项。选项 A “loaf” 表示“一片面包”，选项 C “leaf” 表示“树叶”，选项 D “fog” 表示“雾”，均不如选项 B 合适。

【B】8. A. beneath B. from C. under D. beyond

【解析】介词辨析题。文章大意是“司机想知道后面跟上来的卡车想要干什么”。四个选项中选项 B 表示“从……”，与“rear”连用表示“从后面……”，放入空格中与文意相符，所以选项 B 为正确选项。选项 A 和选项 C 表示“在……下面”，选项 D 表示“超过，在较远的一边”，均不符合题意。

【B】9. A. dwarfs B. giants C. patients D. princesses

【解析】语义理解题。本题空格中要填入一个词，来比喻卡车。后文又说到人们经过卡车的时候，卡车速度由 60 迈或 70 迈下降到现在的 25 迈到 30 迈，可以想象卡车缓慢经过时笨拙的样子以及它的庞大。所以四个选项中只有选项 B（意为“巨人”）更适合形容卡车。其他三个选项中，选项 A “dwarf” 表示“矮子”，选项 C “patient” 表示“病人”，选项 D “princess” 表示“公主”，都可以排除。

【C】10. A. what B. since C. as D. however

【解析】语法题。本题考查定语从句。“as” 可以作为先行词指代 60 迈或 70 迈的速度，作“do” 的宾语。选项 A “what” 不可以用在定语从句中，选项 B “since” 表示“因为，自从”，选项 D “however” 表示“然而”，都可排除。

【D】11. A. So B. But C. Or D. Then

【解析】连词辨析题。由上下文可知，本句和上一句是并列关系。上一句说卡车移动缓慢，本句说卡车的发动机声音大。四个选项中只有选项 D 表示承接上文的内容，所以为正确选项。选项 A “So” 表示因果关系，选项 B “But” 表示转折，选项 C “Or” 表示或者关系。

【C】12. A. flakes B. flocks C. chips D. cakes

【解析】词汇辨析题。文章意为“雪、烂泥等之类的东西洒在车轮下”。四个选项中只有选项 C 和“ice” 连用表示冰屑，和烂泥是同一类事物。选项 A “flake”，意为“小薄片，雪花”，选项 B “flock” 一般指“牲畜群”，选项 D “cake” 为“蛋糕，块状物”，所以本题选 C。

【C】13. A. onto B. against C. off D. along

【解析】介词辨析题。原文指飞溅的污泥和碎屑模糊了挡风窗，并从车上滚落下来。“rattle” 是象声词。四个选项中只有选项 C “off” 有“脱落”的意思，所以本题选择 C。选项 A “onto” 表示“在……上”，选项 B “against” 表示“对着……，与相反”，选项 D “along” 表示“沿着……”，均不能选。

【C】14. A. snow B. earth C. room D. ice

【解析】词汇辨析题。文章意思为“人容易在车轮下滑倒并被碾成肉酱”。由常识可知，人被碾到车轮下应该需要空间，所以本题选择 C。选项 A 和选项 D 可以轻易排除，选项 B “earth” 是指“地球；泥土”，也可以排除。

【A】15. A. by B. after C. for D. with

【解析】语义理解题。文意是指“一寸一寸地往前移动”。四个选项中 A 项符合题意。B 项

也指“一寸一寸的”，但是更侧重于变化，所以可以排除。选项 C 和选项 D 可轻易排除。

【D】16. A. climbing B. crawling C. winding D. sliding

【解析】词汇辨析题。文意是“车子一寸一寸地慢慢向前滑动”，四个选项中只有选项 D 最符合文义，表示“滑动”。选项 A “climb”表示“攀登”，选项 B “crawl”表示“在地上爬行”，选项 C “wind”表示“蜿蜒，曲折而行”，均不符合题意。

【D】17. A. meanwhile B. unless C. whereas D. for

【解析】连词辨析题。文章意思为“因为突然超车会使人滑倒”。四个选项中，只有选项 D 表示因果关系。选项 A “meanwhile”表示“同时”，选项 B “unless”表示“除非”，选项 C “whereas”表示“然而”，均不表示因果关系。

【D】18. A. sheer B. mostly C. rarely D. right

【解析】词汇辨析题。文意指“突然超车会使你滑倒在车辆前方”。四个选项中，选项 A “sheer”表示“完全，陡峭地”，选项 B “mostly”为“主要地”，选项 C “rarely”为“罕见，很少地”，选项 D “right”表示“正好，直接地”。比较后可发现选项 D 可以理解为正好滑倒在车辆前方，符合文意要求。故本题选 D 项。

【B】19. A. might B. distance C. air D. power

【解析】根据上下文，文意可理解为“最后当有了一定的车距，才可以缓慢行进到卡车前方”。四个选项中，只有选项 B “distance”表示“距离”。选项 A “might”表示“力量，威力”，选项 C “air”表示“空气”，选项 D “power”表示“力量，能力，势力”，故该题选 B 项。

【A】20. A. with B. like C. inside D. upon

【解析】介词辨析题。文章最后的短语在句子中作伴随状语，意为“伴随着发动机刺耳的声音”。在此“with”可引导独立主格结构，表示伴随。四个选项中只有选项 A 符合语法规则。选项 B “like”意为“像，如同”，选项 C “inside”意为“在……里”，选项 D “upon”表示“在……上”，均不符合文意。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four passages. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

Text 1

Researchers have found that boys and girls really are from two different planets. Boys and girls have different "crisis points", experts say, stages in their emotional and social development where things can go very wrong. Until recently, girls got all the attention. But boys are much more likely than girls to have discipline problems at school and to be diagnosed with Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD). Boys far outnumber girls in special-education classes. They're also more likely to commit violent crimes and end up in jail.

Even normal boy behavior has come to be considered pathological (病态的) in the wake of the feminist movement. An abundance of physical energy and the urge to conquer — these are normal male characteristics, and in an earlier age they were good things, even essential to survival. "If Huck Finn or Tom Sawyer were alive today," says Michael Gurian, author of *The Wonder of Boys*, "we'd say they had ADD." He says one of the new insights we're gaining about boys is a very old one: boys will be boys. "They are who they are," says Gurian, "and we need to love them for who they are. Let's not try to rewire them."

But what exactly is the essential nature of boys? Even as infants, boys and girls behave differently. A recent study has found that boy babies are more emotionally expressive; girls are more reflective. (That means boy babies tend to cry when they're unhappy; girl babies suck their thumbs.) This could indicate that girls are instinctively more able to control their emotions. Boys have higher levels of testosterone (睾丸素) and lower levels of neurotransmitter serotonin (神经质血清素), which inhabits aggression and impulsivity. That may help explain why more males than females carry through with suicide or become alcoholics.

There's struggle — a desire and need for warmth on one hand and a pull toward independence on the other. Boys are going through what psychologists long ago declared an integral part of growing up: individualization and disconnection from parents, especially mothers. But now some researchers think that process is too abrupt. When boys repress normal feelings like love because of social pressure, says William Pollack, head of the Center for Men at Boston's McLean Hospital, "they've lost contact with the genuine nature of whom they are and what they feel. Boys are in a silent crisis. The only time we notice it is when they pull the trigger."

【C】 21. Which of the following is NOT true according to the first paragraph?

- A. Boys and girls are different.
- B. Boys need more attention than girls.
- C. Girls almost need no help from society.
- D. Boys are more difficult to educate than girls.

【解析】细节题。根据文章第一句“Researchers have found that boys and girls really are from two different planets”（研究者发现男孩和女孩来自不同的星球。）故 A 项为正确陈述；“Until recently, girls got all the attention”（直到最近，女孩得到了所有的关注。）故 B 项为正确陈述；“...Boys far outnumber girls in special-education classes”（……与女孩们相比，男孩们接受特殊教育的人数更多），故 D 项为正确陈述。选项 C 意为“女孩们几乎不需要来自社会的帮助”，第一段中并未提及，故选 C。

【C】22. What can be inferred about Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn (Para. 2)?

- A. They were more like today's girls than boys.
- B. They suffered Attention Deficit Disorder but were not diagnosed.
- C. They were energetic and conquering.
- D. They had more problems than today's boy.

【解析】推理题。根据题干定位到第二段。“An abundance...even essential to survival.”意为“充沛的体力和想要征服的冲动是正常的男性特征，这在其早期阶段是很好的表现，甚至是能够生存的重要因素。”由此可知，关于 Tom Sawyer 和 Huck Finn 的举例说明选项 C “They were energetic and conquering.”（他们是精力充沛并有征服欲的。）是正确的，故 C 项为正确答案。

【D】23. The word "rewire" (Line 7, Para. 2) could best be replaced by_____.

- A. restore to a former condition
- B. recognize the worth of
- C. address the problems of
- D. change the nature of

【解析】推断题。根据题干定位到第二段最后一句“...and we need to love them for who they are. Let's not try to rewire them”，意为“我们需要爱他们本来的样子。不要试图改变他们的本质。”rewire 的本意是“再接电线，再打电报”，在这里引申为“改变本质”，故选项 D “change the nature of”（改变他们的本质）为正确答案。

【A】24. Which aspect of boy-girl differences does Paragraph 3 discuss?

- A. Physiological
- B. Spiritual
- C. Cultural
- D. Intellectual

【解析】细节题。根据题干定位到第三段，在提到男孩女孩的一系列不同表现后，文章指出“Boys have higher levels of testosterone（睾丸素）and lower levels of neurotransmitter serotonin

(神经质血清素), which inhabits aggression and impulsivity.” (男孩子们有着较高水平的睾丸素和较低水平的神经递质血清素, 这使得他们表现得更加好斗和冲动)。由此可见男孩和女孩的不同在于其 physiological (生理的) 的不同, 故 A 项为正确答案。

【B】25. From the last paragraph, we can learn that_____.

- A. society approves of boys who have tender feelings
- B. society expects boys to be independent
- C. boys take more time to grow up than girls
- D. boys and girls can always receive similar treatment

【解析】推断题。根据文章最后一段开头 “There's struggle — a desire and need for warmth on one hand and a pull toward independence on the other. Boys are going through what psychologists long ago declared an integral part of growing up: individualization and disconnection from parents, especially mothers” 可知, 人们对男孩的期待是希望其能更加独立, 故 B 项为正确答案。

Text 2

This time of last year three out of four 16-to 24-year-olds were wearing the white band of Make Poverty History. Whatever the campaign may or may not have achieved in Africa, it briefly inspired millions in Britain. A joy, but also a revelation, for this was the moment when I saw how ready people were to take a little bit of action for a big cause. It may also explain how the small movement I helped to found has become a rather large phenomenon. Don't you think changing the world can start by something as simple as shutting down your computer at night?

Those marchings were different crowds from 20 years ago. Make Poverty History made few formal demands. No slogans, no forms, not even any meetings if you didn't fancy them. It was activism lite—more a brand than an organization. Show solidarity wherever you go—fashionably of course — do more, if and when you can. The future of active citizenship may depend on understanding why it ignited a generation.

If social engagement is a funnel (a tube or pipe that is wide at the top and narrow at the bottom) tuned on its side, about a quarter of a million people in the UK are at the narrow end, serial activists, responsible for 80 per cent of our community action. Most charities are here, focusing their efforts on these committed citizens. Our organization, We Are What We Do, is at the mouth of the funnel, targeted at people who don't recycle or think about fair trade. It is styled as a brand, inspiring people to make the small changes that will make a big difference if enough of us do the same.

Our first book—*Change the World for a Fiver*—featured 50 simple actions, from not spitting out your gum to declining plastic bags. All began by doing something small. Some of the 800 who are buying the book every day remain usefully but lightly engaged. For our new book, *Change the World*

9 to 5, we decided to focus on the workplace, where most of us spend most of our waking hour. Actions range from the entertaining (smile): the symbolic (turn off your phone charger when not use) and the serious (learn to save a life).

In working with We Are What We Do, I have moved from the view that the sum of individual actions can help to make a difference to the belief that ultimately it is the only thing that ever does. The smallest act has a value of its own.

【C】26. The author views people's wearing the white band of Make Poverty History as "a revelation" because_____.

- A. it has achieved a smashing success in Africa
- B. it has inspired millions of British people
- C. it shows that the British are ready to take actions
- D. it has developed into a large phenomenon

【解析】细节题。根据题干回文定位到第一段。根据 for 后引导的原因状语从句可知，腕带运动使作者看到民众准备采取小行动应对大问题，故 C 项正确。文中并未说明该运动在非洲取得了成功，只是说无论是否在非洲取得了成功，该运动都鼓舞了数百万的英国人，所以 A 项错误。B、D 两项虽在文中出现，但只是陈述事实，并不和“revelation”存在因果关系。

【C】27. The text suggests that the campaigns twenty years ago_____.

- A. were much more informal
- B. had neither forms nor meetings
- C. were much better organized
- D. were less active than nowadays

【解析】判断题。根据题干，回文定位到第二段。文中提到 Make History Poverty 的队伍和 20 年前相比很少有正式的要求，没有口号、形式，甚至没有会议，与其说是一个组织，还不如说只是一个品牌。可知当时的运动比现在更有组织。所以选择 C 项。A 项意为“当时（的运动）更加不正式”，与原文不符。B 项意为“当时既没有形式也没有会议”，与原文比较过于绝对，所以排除。D 项内容，原文并未提及，所以不选。

【C】28. The statement "at the mouth of the funnel" (Para. 3) implies that_____.

- A. our organization is the leader of the social engagement
- B. our organization is the initiator of the social engagement
- C. our organization encourages people to do small but basic things
- D. our organization's actions greatly influence the social engagement

【解析】推理题。根据题干，回文定位到第三段最后两句：我们的组织在漏斗口，定位在不循环利用和不考虑公平交易的人们。他被塑造成一个品牌，激励人们如果我们有足够多的人

做相同的事情，就能通过做一些小的改变产生很大的不同。C 项意为“我们的组织鼓励人们做微小但基础的事情”，符合题意。A 项意为“我们的组织是社会活动的领导者”，B 项意为“我们的组织是社会活动的发起者”。D 项意为“我们组织的活动极大影响了社会参与”，三选项文中没有体现，故不选。

【D】29. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?

- A. The British are all ready to take a little action for a big cause.
- B. Campaigns nowadays are more formal than those in the past.
- C. The author's second book has a higher aim than the first one.
- D. No matter how small, an individual's changes really matter.

【解析】判断题。由文章最后一句“作者认为很小的举动也有它自身的价值所在”，可以判断 D 项：“无论多么微小，个人的改变都重要”，和原文属于同义转换，为正确选项。A 项过于绝对，文中并未提到所有的英国人都准备采取行动。定位到文章第二段可知 B 项：“现在的运动比之前更正式”，与原文意思相反，所以不选。C 项的意思在文中并没有体现，所以排除。

【A】30. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?

- A. Small Steps, Giant Leaps
- B. Think Big, Do Small
- C. Aim High, Shoot Low
- D. How to Change the World?

【解析】主旨题。文章中无论是提到运动还是组织或者书籍，无不是表达通过微小的举动，做出大的成就。所以该题四个选项中只有 A 项最为合适。剩余三项均不能准确表达原文主旨。

Text 3

In that mythical era when children were seen and not heard, and did as they were told without argument, everyone knew that regular bedtimes were important. "Dream on!" Most modern parents might reply. But research by Yvonne Kelly of University College, London, shows that the ancient wisdom is right—half the time. Daughters, it seems, do benefit from regular bedtimes. Sons do not.

Dr. Kelly knew of many studies that had looked at the connection between sleep habits and cognitive ability in adults and adolescents. All showed that inconsistent sleeping schedules went hand in hand with poor academic performance. Surprisingly, however, little such research had been done on children. She and a team of colleagues therefore examined the bedtimes and cognitive abilities of 11,178 children born in Britain between September 2000 and January 2002.

The bedtime information they used was collected during four visits interviewers made to the homes of those participating in the study. These happened when the children were nine months, three years, five years and seven years of age. Besides asking whether the children had set bedtimes on weekdays and if they always, usually, sometimes or never made them, interviewers collected information about family routines, economic circumstances and other matters-including whether children were read to before they went to sleep and whether they had a television in their bedroom. The children in question were also asked to take standardized reading, mathematical and spatial-awareness tests, from which their IQs could be estimated.

Dr. Kelly's report, just published in the *Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health*, shows that by the time children had reached the age of seven, not having had a regular bedtime did seem to affect their cognition, even when other pertinent variables such as bedtime reading, bedroom televisions and parents' socioeconomic status were controlled for. But that was true only if they were female. On the IQ scale, whose mean value is 100 points, girls who had regular bedtimes scored between eight and nine points more than those who did not.

Boys were not completely unaffected. Irregular bedtimes left their IQs about six points below those of their contemporaries at the age of three. But the distinction vanished by the time they were seven.

This difference between the sexes is baffling. Dr. Kelly did not expect it and has no explanation to offer for it. As scientists are wont to say, but this time with good reason, more research is necessary.

Meanwhile, in the going-to-bed wars most households with young children suffer, the sons of the house have acquired extra ammunition. Mind you, those with the nous to read and understand Dr. Kelly's results are probably not suffering from their sleep regimes anyway.

- 【A】31. By saying "Dream on!" (Line 2, Paragraph 1), the parents most probably mean that_____.
- A. it is very difficult to make their children have a regular bedtime
 - B. their children have realized the importance of regular bedtimes
 - C. their children's sleeps are often disturbed by the dreams
 - D. they will try their best to ensure their children a regular bedtime

【解析】推理题。根据题干，回文定位到文章第一段。该段第一句提到在之前孩子们对父母言听计从的年代，每个人都知道固定睡眠时间的重要性。而接下来，现代父母却认为这是在做梦（Dream on 意为“美梦继续”），可见，当代父母认为让他们的孩子像原来那样保持固定睡眠时间是不可能的。所以 A 项：“让他们的孩子保持固定睡眠时间是很困难的”，符合题意，为正确选项。B 项：“孩子们认识到了固定睡眠时间的重要性”；C 项：“孩子们的睡眠经常被梦打扰”；D 项：“父母们会尽力保证孩子们的固定睡眠”。三个选项在文中没有体现，故不能选。

【B】32. According to the text, which of the following is true of the studies on sleep habits and cognitive ability?

- A. There still lacks evidence to prove the close connection between them.
- B. There are no enough relative studies on children in this field.
- C. Their results are still controversial despite a lot of studies.
- D. Many studies showed irregular bedtimes had great influence on children's academic performance.

【解析】根据题干，回文定位到第二段。该段第二句提到，让人惊讶的是，类似的对儿童的研究（对睡眠和认知能力关系的研究）却很少。B项：“在该领域没有对儿童足够的相关研究”与原文意思相同，所以该项为正确选项。文中第二段提到有很多研究在成年人和青少年方面看到了睡眠习惯和认知能力的联系，所以A项错误。C项：“结果有争议”，文中没有体现，故不选。D项与原文意思相反，所以可以很快排除。

【D】33. According to Dr. Kelly's report, whether to have a regular bedtime_____.

- A. did affect children's cognition only when other factors were controlled for
- B. had the biggest influence on the girls' IQ at their age of 7
- C. did not have any influence on the boys' cognitive ability at all
- D. seemed to matter to the girls' cognition development much more than to the boys'

【解析】根据题干，定位于第四段。第四段说：“直到7岁的时候，不固定的睡眠时间会影响到孩子们的认知……只要是女性，确实是这样”。第五段又提到：“不固定睡眠时间也不是对男孩儿没有影响……但到7岁时这些区别就消失了。”可知不固定睡眠时间对女孩儿认知的影响要大于对男孩儿的影响。所以D项为正确选项。A项：“有其他变量受到控制时，睡眠时间才对孩子的认知产生影响”，对比原文，这只是其中的一种情况，即使不控制这些变量，孩子的认知也会被睡眠时间影响，所以A项为错误选项。B项：“在七岁时对女孩儿IQ影响最大”，文章第四段在这方面没有做性别对比，故不选。C项：“对男孩儿的认知能力没有任何影响”，过于绝对，所以不选该项。

【B】34. What does Dr. Kelly think of the result of the study?

- A. It is reasonable.
- B. It is puzzling.
- C. It is controversial.
- D. It is exciting.

【解析】根据题干，定位于第六段。该段指出这种差别（睡眠时间对认知能力的影响与对不同性别影响不同）是令人困惑的，Kelly也不能给出解释，所以这种情况对Kelly来说也是令人困惑的。puzzling和baffling属于同义转换词，所以B项为正确选项。A项：“合乎情理

的”，C项：“有争议的”，D项：“令人兴奋的”，三项不合题意，所以不选。

【A】35. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that with Dr. Kelly's study results_____.

- A. many parents will probably face a bigger challenge in the going-to-bed wars
- B. parents will be more likely to win in the going-to-bed wars
- C. fewer wars about going to bed will probably happen
- D. many parents will change their children's present sleep regimes

【解析】根据题干，回文定位到文章最后一段。该段指出：在父母和孩子经历的上床睡觉的“战争”中，男孩儿获得了额外的武器，那些了解 Kelly 的报告男孩儿不会再遵守他们的睡眠制度了（因为，睡眠时间对他们的认知影响甚微），所以 A 项：“更多的父母会在上床睡觉的‘战争’中面临更大的挑战”，符合文意，为正确选项。同时也可以判断出 B 项：“父母更有可能获胜”，C 项：“（按时就寝的）战争会更少发生”，D 项：“父母会改变孩子的睡眠习惯”，三选项错误。

Text 4

A study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* estimated that there are an average of 30 in-flight medical emergencies on U. S. flights every day. Most of them are not grave; fainting, dizziness and hyperventilation are the most frequent complaints. But 13% of them — roughly four a day are serious enough to require a pilot to change course. The most common of the serious emergencies include heart trouble (46%), strokes and other neurological problems (18%), and difficult breathing (6%).

Let's face it: plane riders are stressful. For starters, cabin pressures at high altitudes are set at roughly what they would be if you lived at 5,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level. Most people can tolerate these pressures pretty easily, but passengers with heart disease may experience chest pains as a result of the reduced amount of oxygen flowing through their blood. Low pressure can also cause the air in body cavities to expand as much as 30%. Again, most people won't notice anything beyond mild stomach cramping. But if you've recently had an operation, your wound could open. And if a medical device has been implanted in your body a splint, a tracheotomy tube or a catheter it could expand and cause injury.

Another common in-flight problem is deep venous thrombosis, the so called economy-class syndrome. When you sit too long in a cramped position, the blood in our legs tends to clot. Most people just get sore calves. But blood clots, left untreated, could travel to the lungs, causing breathing difficulties and even death. Such clots are readily prevented by keeping blood flowing, walk and stretch your legs when possible.

Whatever you do, don't panic. Things are looking up on the in-flight-emergency front. Doctors

who come to passengers' aid used to worry about getting sued; their fears have lifted somewhat since the 1998 Aviation Medical Assistance Act gave them "good Samaritan" protection. And thanks to more recent legislation, flights with at least one attendant are starting to install emergency medical kits with automated defibrillators to treat heart attacks.

Are you still wondering if you are healthy enough to fly? If you can walk 150 ft. or climb a flight of stairs without getting winded, you'll probably do just fine. Having a doctor close by doesn't hurt, either.

- 【D】36. Heart disease takes up about _____ of the in-flight medical emergencies on U. S. flights.
- A. 13%
 - B. 46%
 - C. 18%
 - D. 6%

【解析】细节题。根据各选项中的百分比数值，定位到文章第一段。文中提到：“需要飞行员改变航向的病症占 13%，而心脏疾病占最紧急情况 46%。”可见，心脏疾病所占比例包含于需要改变航向疾病的 46%，所以，其应该占有所有空中急救症状的 6%。18%指中风和其他神经系统疾病在重症中所占的比例，所以 C 项错误。A 项和 B 项为干扰项。

- 【C】37. According to Paragraph 2, the expansion of air in body cavities can result in _____.
- A. heart attack
 - B. chest pain
 - C. stomach cramping
 - D. difficult breathing

【解析】细节题。根据题干，回文定位到第二段。文中提到：“当低压引起空气在人体内扩张达 30% 的时候，人只会感到轻微的胃痉挛。”根据题意，C 为正确选项。A 项：“心脏病”，B 项：“胸痛”，D 项：“呼吸困难”，均不是空气在体内扩张导致的症状，所以不选。

- 【A】38. We can learn from Paragraph 3 that deep venous thrombosis usually happens because _____.
- A. the economy class is not spacious enough
 - B. there are too many economy-class passengers
 - C. passengers are not allowed to walk during the flight
 - D. the low pressure in the cabin prevents blood flowing smoothly

【解析】细节题。根据题干，回文定位到第三段。本段最后建议乘客在舱内尽可能走动和伸展腿部，可以推断，经济舱空间狭小。所以 A 项为正确答案。B 项：“有太多经济舱乘客”，与症状无关，所以排除；C 项：“飞行中禁止乘客走动”，违背常识且文中未提到。

D 项：“舱内低压阻止血液流动”，无中生有，所以不选。

【B】39. According to the 1998 Aviation Medical Assistance Act, doctors who came to passengers' aid_____.

- A. do not have to be worried even if they give the patients improper treatment
- B. will not be submitted to legal responsibility even if the patients didn't recover
- C. are assisted by advanced emergency medical kits
- D. will be greatly respected by the patient and the crew

【解析】细节题。根据题干，定位到第四段，该段提到，医生担心他们给予病人医疗救助时，一旦出现意外就会被起诉，而这种担心从 1998 年《航空医疗救助法案》出台后，在某种程度上就消失了。可见 B 项：“即使病人没有康复，也不会负法律责任”与文意相符。A 项：“即使给病人不当治疗，也不用担心”，C 项：“有先进的医疗设施协助”，D 项：“受到病人和机组人员的尊重”，这三项在文中均没有提及，所以不选。

【B】40. The phrase "getting winded" (Para. 5) is closest in meaning to_____.

- A. falling over
- B. being out of breath
- C. spraining the ankle
- D. moving in a curving line

【解析】推断题。根据文意，最后一段表达的是测试时候适合坐飞机，人们走 150 英尺或爬楼梯最容易出现的表现就是喘不过气来，而且飞机在高空中空气稀薄，由此推断短语意思应该是 B 项：“上气不接下气”。A 项：“摔倒”，C 项：“扭伤脚踝”，D 项：“走曲线”，均与能不能坐飞机没有直接关系。

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subtitle from the list A—G for each numbered paragraph (41—45). There are two extra subtitles which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- A. Robots Come from the Movies
- B. Development of Robots Is Fast
- C. Google Enters the Robot Industry
- D. Robots Today Are Not Impressive Enough
- E. The Future Robot Market Rests With Fancy
- F. Robots May Be Different in the Near Future

G. More Money Is Thrown into the Robot Industry

Robots came into the world as a literary device whereby the writers and film-makers of the early 20th century could explore their hopes and fears about technology, as the era of the automobile, telephone and aeroplane picked up its reckless jazz-age speed. From Fritz Lang's "Metropolis" and Isaac Asimov's "I, Robot" to "WALL-E" and the "Terminator" films, and in countless iterations in between, they have succeeded admirably in their task.

【D】41. _____

Since moving from the page and screen to real life, robots have been a mild disappointment. They do some things that humans cannot do themselves, like exploring Mars, and a host of things people do not much want to do, like dealing with unexploded bombs or vacuuming floors (there are around 10m robot vacuum cleaners wandering the carpets of the world). And they are very useful in bits of manufacturing. But reliable robots—especially ones required to work beyond the safety cages of a factory floor—have proved hard to make, and robots are still pretty stupid. So although they fascinate people, they have not yet made much of a mark on the world.

【解析】该段最后一句指出虽然机器人很使人着迷，但是他们仍然没有在世界上留下什么印记（因为人们还很难制造可靠的机器人，并且机器人仍然有些愚笨）。D项：“今天的机器人还不够令人印象深刻”与文意相符，所以该题选择D项。

【F】42. _____

That seems about to change. The exponential growth in the power of silicon chips, digital sensors and high-bandwidth communications improves robots just as it improves all sorts of other products. And, as our special report this week explains, three other factors are at play.

【解析】该段提到硅片，数码传感器以及高速宽带的能量的增长改善了机器人，上文提到的机器人仍有些不足的问题似乎将会改变，暗示不久之后机器人会有所改变。所以D项：“不久的将来机器人会有所不同”为正确选项。

【B】43. _____

One is that robotics R&D is getting easier. New shared standards make good ideas easily portable from one robot platform to another. And accumulated know how means that building such platforms is getting a lot cheaper. A robot like Rethink Robotics's Baxter, with two arms and aremarkably easy, intuitive programming interface, would have been barely conceivable ten years ago. Now you can buy one for \$25,000.

【解析】该段提到机器人的研发正在变得越来越容易，新的共享标准使好的想法更容易从一

个机器人平台传到另一个机器人平台。积累的经验意味着建立这样的平台更加便宜。这些信息都表明机器人工业正在快速发展。所以本题答案为 B 选项。

【G】44. _____

A second factor is investment. The biggest robot news of 2013 was that Google bought eight promising robot startups. Rich and well led and with access to world-beating expertise in cloud computing and artificial intelligence, both highly relevant, Google's robot programme promises the possibility of something spectacular — though no one outside the company knows what that might be. Amazon, too, is betting on robots, both to automate its warehouses and, more speculatively, to make deliveries by drone. In South Korea and elsewhere companies are moving robot technology to new areas of manufacturing, and eyeing services. Venture capitalists see a much better chance of a profitable exit from a robotics startup than they used to.

【解析】本段落传递的主要信息是：（促使机器人工业改变的）第二个因素就是投资，谷歌、亚马逊和韩国的企业等都在大力加强机器人的使用，风投家们在机器人启动方面看到了利润的存在。说明更多的组织在投资机器人，所以 G 选项：“更多的钱被投入到机器人工业”符合文意，为最佳选项。

【E】45. _____

The third factor is imagination. In the past few years, clever companies have seen ways to make robots work. Now more people will grasp how a robotic attribute such as high precision or fast reactions or independent locomotion can be integrated into a profitable business; eventually some of them will build mass markets. Aerial robots — drones — may be in the vanguard here. They will let farmers tend their crops in new ways, give citizens, journalists and broadcasters new perspectives on events big and small, monitor traffic and fires, look for infrastructure in need of repair and much more besides.

【解析】该段叙述的是第三个因素：想象力。这一段着重叙述了机器人有着广阔的应用市场，以及举例他在各方面的应用。所以 E 选项：“未来的机器人市场充满幻想”符合文意。

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

Global trade and the economic incentive policies of individual national economies will play an important role in the recovery from the current global decline.

The US economy is promoting from the global economy during the current global decline. It

may not feel like that, as we in the US now have about one-sixth of the labor force officially unemployed or underemployed. But the national income accounting is real. If not for our shrinking trade surplus, for example, the first quarter of this year would have seen a fall of 7.9% of GDP, instead of 5.5%. That's a big difference in terms of output and employment. Countries that export a lot get hit harder in the decline as their trade surplus shrinks. And countries that export significant amounts to the US have also been hit hard.

This seems to offer a lesson for developing countries. It's good to make your trade diverse, and maybe not become excessively dependent on markets where there are enormous asset bubbles.

【参考译文】

在当前全球经济从衰退走向复苏的过程中，全球贸易和各国的经济刺激政策将发挥重要作用。

在当前全球经济衰退的情况下，美国经济正在从全球经济中恢复发展。你可能感觉不到这一点，是因为据官方统计，美国目前有大约 1/6 的劳动力失业或未充分就业。但国民收入的核算是真实如此的。例如，要不是我们贸易顺差有所缩水/下降，今年的国内生产总值就会在第一季度下降 7.9%，而非现在的 5.5%。就产出和就业来说，这两个数字差距甚大。由于贸易顺差下降，那些出口多的国家在全球经济衰退期间会受到更大的冲击。那些向美国大量出口的国家也受到很大的冲击。

这似乎给发展中国家上了一课。贸易要多元化，而且不要过分依赖充斥着大量资产泡沫的市场。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose your best roommate Zhichao in senior high school, who is studying in US now, has been admitted to the Graduate College of Cornell University. Write him an email to

- 1) congratulate him, and
- 2) express your longing to see him in person.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

【参考答案】

Dear Zhichao,

Congratulations on your being admitted to the Graduate College of Cornell University! I am delighted that the four years of your study has been rewarded. It is obvious that you will have a

promising future in front of you.

It has been nearly four years since we met last time at the graduation ceremony. Will you be back during this summer vacation? You know, Facebook could never compare with a face-to-face chat. I still have a vivid recollection of the days when we studied and lived in the same dorm and you were always the best joke-teller.

Looking forward to hearing from you as soon as possible. Congratulations and best wishes for an even more prosperous future!

Yours truly,
Li Ming

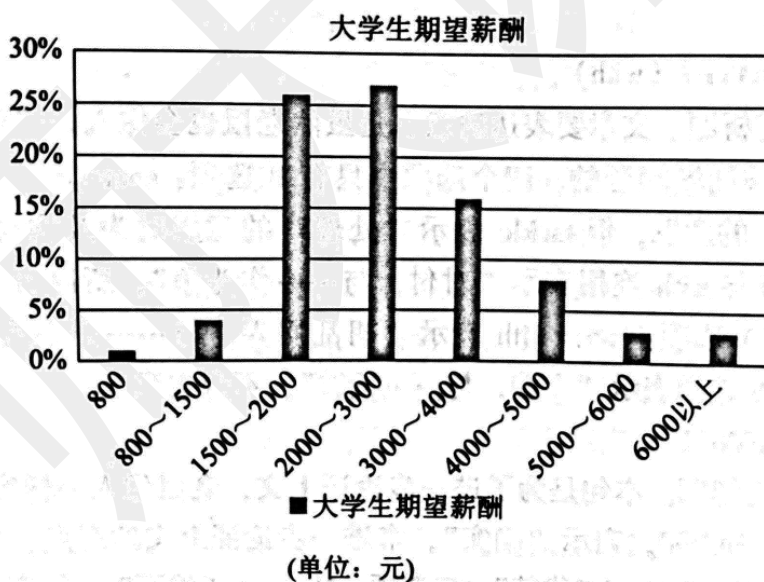
Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)



【参考范文】

The chart above clearly demonstrates that the initial salary anticipation of undergraduate students varies between 800 and 6,000 yuan. More than half (about 51%) of undergraduate students position their salary demand between 1,500 and 3,000 yuan.

We can see clearly from the chart that university graduates today have much lower initial salary

expectation than before. There is no doubt that they have witnessed the frustration that the former graduates experienced in the job market in the past years. For one thing, they have realized that they should not be over-ambitious on their employment after they saw so many of their schoolmates still jobless because of the high wage they asked. That's why undergraduate students begin to consider their first employment and paycheck in a more rational way. Why shouldn't they start from minor positions such as ordinary office clerks? After all, Rome was not built in one day. For another, utilitarian employers are becoming more and more impatient on the maturity of students. Young graduates do have knowledge, but the lack of experience and practice is their biggest disadvantage in the job market. Taking into account what has been discussed above, we can arrive at the conclusion that it may not be strange that a potentially competent university graduate loses his position to a worker with rich experience.

I believe that the first job is only the starting point of one's life-long career; it is the drill place rather than a chance for fortune. It takes time and practice for a green hand to grow into an expert, and the paycheck will surely grow as he develops.