



全国硕士研究生招生考试

2021年真题精讲

英语(二)完型、翻译

主讲:莎拉老师



邮箱:2723773407@qq.com

英语二



题型	题目数量、分值	建议时长 (min)
Section I Use of English	$20 \times 0.5' = 10'$	15-20
Section II Reading Comprehension	Part A : $20 \times 2' = 40'$	70-75
	Part B : $5 \times 2' = 10'$	20
Section III Translation	$1 \times 15' = 15'$	20-25
Section IV Writing	Part A : $1 \times 10' = 10'$	15
	Part B : $1 \times 15' = 15'$	35
合计	100'	180

完形填空的概述

注意：

1. 答题顺序安排：**最后做！看时间！挑题做！**
2. 答题时间：15mins
3. 得分最低3分，高频词可再得1-2分，认真分析文章可以更高
4. 文章的**首句**和**每段的首句**是重要的信息点

It's not difficult to set targets for staff. It is much harder, 1 , to understand their negative consequences. Most work-related behaviors have multiple components. 2 one and the others become distorted.

Travel on a London bus and you'll 3 see how this works with drivers. Watch people get on and show their tickets. Are they carefully inspected? Never. Do people get on without paying? Of course! Are there inspectors to 4 that people have paid? Possibly, but very few. And people who run for the bus? They are 5 . How about jumping lights? Buses do so almost as frequently as cyclists.

Why? Because the target is 6 . People complained that buses were late and infrequent. 7 , the number of buses and bus lanes were increased, and drivers were 8 or punished according to the time they took. And drivers hit these targets. But they 9 hit cyclists. If the target was changed to 10 , you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing. If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more 11 drivers who obeyed traffic laws. But both these criteria would be at the expense of time.

There is another 12 : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets. Have you 13 that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time? Tailwinds? Of course not! Airlines have simply changed the time a 14 is meant to take. A one-hour flight is now billed as a two-hour flight.

The 15 of the story is simple. Most jobs are multidimensional, with multiple criteria. Choose one criterion and you may well 16 others. Everything can be done faster and made cheaper, but there is a 17 . Setting targets can and does have unforeseen negative consequences.

This is not an argument against target-setting. But it is an argument for exploring consequences first. All good targets should have multiple criteria 18 critical factors such as time, money, quality and customer feedback. The trick is not only to 19 just one or even two dimensions of the objective, but also to understand how to help people better 20 the objective.

【2021年真题】 Section I Use of English



①It's not difficult to set targets for staff. It is much harder, 1 , to understand their negative consequences. Most work-related behaviors have multiple components. 2 one and the others become distorted.

【 】 1.[A]therefore [B]however [C]again [D]moreover

【 】 2.[A]Emphasize [B]Identify [C]Assess [D]Explain

【2021年真题】 Section I Use of English



②Travel on a London bus and you'll 3 see how this works with drivers.

Watch people get on and show their tickets. Are they carefully inspected? Never.

Do people get on without paying? Of course! Are there inspectors to 4 that people have paid? Possibly, but very few. And people who run for the bus? They are 5 .

How about jumping lights? Buses do so almost as frequently as cyclists.

【 】 3.[A]nearly [B]curiously [C]eagerly [D]quickly

【 】 4.[A]claim [B]prove [C]check [D]recall

【 】 5.[A]threatened [B]ignored [C]mocked [D]blamed

【2021年真题】 Section I Use of English



③Why? Because the target is 6 . People complained that buses were late and infrequent. 7 , the number of buses and bus lanes were increased, and drivers were 8 or punished according to the time they took. And drivers hit these targets. But they 9 hit cyclists. If the target was changed to 10 , you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing. If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more 11 drivers who obeyed traffic laws. But both these criteria would be at the expense of time.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 【 】 6.[A]punctuality | [B]hospitality | [C]competition | [D]innovation |
| 【 】 7.[A]Yet | [B]So | [C]Besides | [D]Still |
| 【 】 8.[A]hired | [B]trained | [C]rewarded | [D]grouped |
| 【 】 9.[A]only | [B]rather | [C]once | [D]also |
| 【 】 10.[A]comfort | [B]revenue | [C]efficiency | [D]security |
| 【 】 11.[A]friendly | [B]quiet | [C]cautious | [D]diligent |

【2021年真题】 Section I Use of English



④There is another 12 : people became immensely inventive in hitting targets. Have you 13 that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time? Tailwinds? Of course not! Airlines have simply changed the time a 14 is meant to take. A one-hour flight is now billed as a two-hour flight.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 【 】 12.[A]purpose | [B]problem | [C]prejudice | [D]policy |
| 【 】 13.[A]reported | [B]revealed | [C]admitted | [D]noticed |
| 【 】 14.[A]break | [B]trip | [C]departure | [D]transfer |

【2021年真题】 Section I Use of English



⑤The 15 of the story is simple. Most jobs are multidimensional, with multiple criteria. Choose one criterion and you may well 16 others. Everything can be done faster and made cheaper, but there is a 17 . Setting targets can and does have unforeseen negative consequences.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 【 】 15.[A]moral | [B]background | [C]style | [D]form |
| 【 】 16.[A]interpret | [B]criticize | [C]sacrifice | [D]tolerate |
| 【 】 17.[A]task | [B]secret | [C]product | [D]cost |

【2021年真题】 Section I Use of English



⑥ This is not an argument against target-setting. But it is an argument for exploring consequences first. All good targets should have multiple criteria 18 critical factors such as time, money, quality and customer feedback. The trick is not only to 19 just one or even two dimensions of the objective, but also to understand how to help people better 20 the objective.

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 【 】 18. | [A]leading to | [B]calling for | [C]relating to | [D]accounting for |
| 【 】 19. | [A]specify | [B]predict | [C]restore | [D]create |
| 【 】 20. | [A]modify | [B]review | [C]present | [D]achieve |

英语二

题型	题目数量、分值	建议时长 (min)
Section I Use of English	$20 \times 0.5' = 10'$	15-20
Section II Reading Comprehension	Part A : $20 \times 2' = 40'$	70-75
	Part B : $5 \times 2' = 10'$	20
Section III Translation	$1 \times 15' = 15'$	20-25
Section IV Writing	Part A : $1 \times 10' = 10'$	15
	Part B : $1 \times 15' = 15'$	35
合计	100'	180

【2021年英语（二）翻译】

We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest sources of connection, laughter, and warmth. While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.

In one series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago area commuters using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them. On average, participants who followed this instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence. The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us. Much of the time, however, this belief is false. As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk-and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

【2021年英语（二）翻译】

We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest sources of connection, laughter, and warmth.

While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.

In one series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago area commuters using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them.

On average, participants who followed this instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence.

The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us.

Much of the time, however, this belief is false.

As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk-
and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

感谢聆听

主讲: Sara(莎拉老师)
邮箱: 2723773407@qq.com