

# 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.

- |                       |               |             |                |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 【 】 1. A. up          | B. off        | C. down     | D. on          |
| 【 】 2. A. lies        | B. lays       | C. settles  | D. sends       |
| 【 】 3. A. blocks      | B. strikes    | C. puffs    | D. cancels     |
| 【 】 4. A. muted       | B. discovered | C. doubled  | D. undervalued |
| 【 】 5. A. for         | B. with       | C. into     | D. from        |
| 【 】 6. A. comfortable | B. weak       | C. risky    | D. firm        |
| 【 】 7. A. loaf        | B. feather    | C. leaf     | D. fog         |
| 【 】 8. A. beneath     | B. from       | C. under    | D. beyond      |
| 【 】 9. A. dwarfs      | B. giants     | C. patients | D. princesses  |
| 【 】 10. A. what       | B. since      | C. as       | D. however     |
| 【 】 11. A. So         | B. But        | C. Or       | D. Then        |
| 【 】 12. A. flakes     | B. flocks     | C. chips    | D. cakes       |

- |                      |             |            |            |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 【 】 13. A. onto      | B. against  | C. off     | D. along   |
| 【 】 14. A. snow      | B. earth    | C. room    | D. ice     |
| 【 】 15. A. by        | B. after    | C. for     | D. with    |
| 【 】 16. A. climbing  | B. crawling | C. winding | D. sliding |
| 【 】 17. A. meanwhile | B. unless   | C. whereas | D. for     |
| 【 】 18. A. sheer     | B. mostly   | C. rarely  | D. right   |
| 【 】 19. A. might     | B. distance | C. air     | D. power   |
| 【 】 20. A. with      | B. like     | C. inside  | D. upon    |

## 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 (睾酮素) 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."

【 】 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.

【 】 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.

【 】 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

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

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

【 】 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

## 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.

【 】 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

【 】 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

【 】 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

【 】 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.

【 】 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?

### 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 looks 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.

- 【 】 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

- 【 】 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.

- 【 】 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'

- 【 】 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.

- 【 】 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

#### 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.

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

- 【 】 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

## 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.

- 【 】 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.

【 】 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.

【 】 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 a remarkably easy, intuitive programming interface, would have been barely conceivable ten years ago. Now you can buy one for \$25,000.

【 】 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.

【 】 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.

## 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.

## 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)

### 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)

