

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语

真题解析版



2023 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二） 解析版

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)

Here's a common scenario that any number of entrepreneurs face today: you're the CEO of a small business, and though you're making a nice 1, you need to find a way to take it to the next level. What you need to do is 2 growth by establishing a growth team. A growth team is made up of members from different departments within your company, and it harnesses the power of collaboration to focus 3 on finding ways to grow.

Let's look at a real-world 4. Prior to forming a growth team, the software company BitTorrent had 50 employees working in the 5 departments of engineering, marketing and product development. This brought them good results until 2012, when their growth plateaued. The 6 was that too many customers were using the basic, free version of their product. And 7 improvements to the premium, paid version, few people were making the upgrade.

Things changed, 8, when an innovative project-marketing manager came aboard, 9 a growth team and sparked the kind of 10 perspective they needed. By looking at engineering issues from a marketing point of view, it became clear that the 11 of upgrades wasn't due to a quality issue. Most customers were simply unaware of the premium version and what it offered.

Armed with this 12, the marketing and engineering teams joined forces to raise awareness by prominently 13 the premium version to users of the free version. 14, upgrades skyrocketed, and revenue increased by 92 percent.

But in order for your growth team to succeed, it needs to have a strong leader. It needs someone who can 15 the interdisciplinary team and keep them on course for improvement. This leader will 16 the target area, set clear goals and establish a time frame for the 17 of these goals.

This growth leader is also 18 for keeping the team focus on moving forward and steer them clear of distractions. 19 attractive new ideas can be distracting, the team leader must recognize when these ideas don't 20 the current goal and need to be put on the back burner.

【B】 1. A. purchase B. profit C. connection D. bet

【解析】本题考查上下文和词汇识别。A 项表示“购买”；B 项表示“利润”；C 项表示“联系”；D 项表示“打赌”。上文设想“自己是小公司的 CEO，尽管你做了……，你也要将他提升到下一个层次。”，根据常识可知，公司 CEO 一般需要为公司带来盈利，make a nice profit 在这里表示“赢得丰厚利润”也可引申为“做得好”，其他三个选项需要在具体语境下使用，不符合上下文语意。故选 B。

【C】2. A. define B. predict C. prioritize D. appreciate

【解析】本题考查上下文和词汇识别。A 项表示“下定义”；B 项表示“预测”；C 项表示“优先处理”；D 项表示“欣赏；增值”。根据选项与原文可知，该空格需要填入一个动词与 growth 搭配，根据该句“你需要通过建立成长团队来……成长”和下文“finding ways to grow（找到成长的方式）”可知，这个团队的第一要义便是谋求成长，C 选项 prioritize sth. 表示“优先考虑某事”符合上下文语义，故选 C。

【A】3. A. exclusively B. temporarily C. potentially D. initially

【解析】本题考查上下文和词汇识别。A 项表示“仅仅；专门”；B 项表示“暂时”；C 项表示“潜在地、可能”；D 项表示“最初、起初”。根据上下文语意，“它有助于团队合作专注于……寻找团队成长的方法”，前文提到为了谋求成长而建立了一个团队，那么根据文意，该团队就该专注于“成长”的任务，A 选项符合语意，故选 A。

【D】4. A. experiment B. proposal C. debate D. example

【解析】本题考查固定搭配和词汇识别。A 项表示“实验”；B 项表示“提议”；C 项表示“辩论”；D 项表示“例子”。解本题可从两方面入手，一是固定搭配 look at an example 的运用，二是结合下文：空格句表示“让我们一起来看看……”，下文就开始提到软件公司 BitTorrent 的实例，说明下文为例证，因此空格处应该填上表示例子的词语，故选 D。

【D】5. A. identical B. marginal C. provisional D. traditional

【解析】本题考查上下文和词义辨析。A 项表示“完全同样的；相同的”；B 项表示“微不足道的；边缘的”；C 项表示“临时的；暂时的”；D 项表示“传统的”。本题要选一个形容词修饰后面的 departments of engineering, marketing and product development。由第三段的第一句“当一位富有创新精神的项目营销经理加入后，情况发生了变化”，可以看出原来的工程、营销和产品开发部门属于传统部门，与具有创新精神的营销经理形成对比，故选 D。

【D】6. A. rumor B. secret C. myth D. problem

【解析】本题考查上下文和词义辨析。A 项表示“谣言”；B 项表示“秘密”；C 项表示“神话”；D 项表示“问题”。上文说“直到 2012 年，他们的增长进入平稳期。”下文提到

客户基本都用他们的免费版本。可见下文这里所说的是其增长进入平稳期的原因和问题所在，因此 problem 为正确选项，故选 D。

【A】7. A. despite B. unlike C. through D. beside

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。A 项表示“尽管”；B 项表示“不像”；C 项表示“通过”；D 项表示“除……之外”。本题要选一个介词对本句的“improvements to the premium, paid version（高级付费版本有所改进）”和“few people were making the upgrade（很少有人进行升级）”的关系进行补充说明。可以看出前后是反向对应关系，而四个选项中只有 despite 表示让步转折逻辑，故选 A。

【B】8. A. moreover B. however C. therefore D. again

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。A 项表示“此外”；B 项表示“然而”；C 项表示“因此”；D 项表示“再次”。根据空格前后位置以及选项可知，该空格成分为插入语且在此处连接上一段与本空格句。上一段提到 BitTorrent 公司增长进入平稳期，而本句表示“当一位富有创新精神的项目营销经理加入后，情况发生了变化”，可见本句与上一段为反向关系，而四个选项中只有 however 表示转折逻辑，故选 B。

【B】9. A. inspected B. created C. expanded D. reformed

【解析】本题考查动词搭配/逻辑关系。A 项表示“检查”；B 项表示“创立”；C 项表示“扩大”；D 项表示“改革”。根据上下文可知，这个公司之前都是传统部门，新经理到来后才带来改变，因此此处是第一次创立 growth team，且 created 与 innovative 相对应，故选 B。

【C】10. A. cultural B. objective C. fresh D. personal

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系/句内语义。A 项表示“文化的”；B 项表示“客观的”；C 项表示“新鲜的”；D 项表示“个人的”。and 前后保持并列，因此参照前文内容 innovative（创新的）和 create（创造）可知，这里表达语意也与“创新”有关系，选项中只有 fresh 符合语意，故选 C。

【C】11. A. end B. burden C. lack D. decrease

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。A 项表示“结束”；B 项表示“负担”；C 项表示“缺少”；D 项表示“减少”。空格处所选词应与 upgrade 形成关系。上一段最后一句提到 few people were making their upgrade（升级的人很少），而由下文解释“大部分人只是没有意识到还有高级版本，以及不清楚它能提供什么”可知，这里是在解释升级人少的原因，因此往前反推，空格处应当表示的是“缺少升级”，故选 C。

【D】12. A. policy B. suggestion C. purpose D. insight

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。A 项表示“政策”；B 项表示“建议”；C 项表示“目的”；D 项表示“洞悉；了解”。this+空格处所指内容是上一段：“升级的问题不是质量问题，而是人们根本不知道高级版本”，这部分内容相当于对之前公司遇到的问题的了解，且 insight 与上文 perspective（观点：视角）形成呼应，近义词复现，故选 D。

【C】13. A. contributing B. allocating C. promoting D. transferring

【解析】本题考查上下文和词汇识别。A 项表示“做贡献”；B 项表示“分配”；C 项表示“推销；促销”；D 项表示“转变”。空格句提到“要通过将高级版本……给消费者的方式提升消费者的意识”。根据上文可知问题的关键在于消费者没有意识到高级版本的存在以及不清楚其包含内容，所以解决的办法应当是将高级版本推销给消费者，故选 C。

【A】14. A. As a result B. At any rate C. By the way D. In a sense

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。A 项表示“结果；所以”；B 项表示“无论如何；至少”；C 项表示“顺带一提”；D 项表示“某种意义上”。前文提到问题的解决措施后，下文便讲到收入增长了 92%，前后的逻辑关系为顺承因果，选择 As a result，故选 A。

【A】15. A. unite B. finance C. follow D. choose

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。A 项表示“（使）联合，（使）团结”；B 项表示“给……提供资金”；C 项表示“跟随”；D 项表示“选择”。此处表明“团队需要一个强大的领导者，这位领导者能够……跨学科的队伍，并保证他们一直在成长的正轨上。”空格处选择一个动词与 the interdisciplinary team 形成联系。根据常识，leader 与 team 通常是领导的关系，选项中只有 unite 符合题意，故选 A。

【B】16. A. share B. identify C. divide D. broaden

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。A 项表示“分享”；B 项表示“识别，认出；确定”；C 项表示“分开”；D 项表示“扩大”。此处考查的前后文并列关系，后文讲到了 set clear goals and establish a time frame（设定明确的目标和建立一个时间框架），根据常识逻辑可知，一般是先确定目标区域，然后再设定目标并且建立时间框架。所以只有 identify 符合题意，故选 B。

【D】17. A. announcement B. assessment C. adjustment D. accomplishment

【解析】本题考查词义辨析。A 项表示“通告，声明；宣布，公布”；B 项表示“看法；评估；鉴定”；C 项表示“调整，调节；转变”；D 项表示“成就，成绩；才艺；完成”。根据选项特征，本题考查名词词义辨析。根据空格所在句，identify the target area（确定目标范

围)、set clear goals (设定清晰目标)、establish a time frame for the...of these goals (为……目标建立时间框架)这三个动词短语形成并列关系,暗示一系列动作的时间先后顺序:前面已经完成确立目标范围与确立清晰目标,之后便是为实现目标设立清晰时间框架。因此 accomplishment 符合语义要求,故选 D。

【B】18. A. famous B. responsible C. available D. respectable

【解析】本题考查词义辨析。A 项表示“因……而著名”;B 项表示“对……有责任”;C 项表示“对……有用”;D 项表示“因……而受尊敬”。根据上段尾句得知,“领导人需要识别目标区域,设定清晰目标,并且确定目标实现的时间框架”,这是团队领导人的需要做的事情,即责任所在;加之空格前出现 also,暗示该句与上文呈递进关系,说明这个 leader 同时也有责任做……。选项中只有 responsible 能体现出“有责任做……”的语意,故选 B。

【C】19. A. Before B. Once C. While D. Unless

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。A 项表示“在……之前”;B 项表示“一旦”;C 项表示“然而”;D 项表示“除非”。根据选项特征,本题考查逻辑关系词辨析,并且选项词均为连词性质的逻辑关系词,因此只需弄清楚空格所在的从句和后面的主句之间的关系即可。空格所在句指出“有吸引力的新想法会转移注意力”,为负向情感,后面的主句指出“团队领导人必须认识到这些想法对当前目标不……并且需要搁置”,为正向情感,因此可推出主从句之间为对立关系,符合要求的只有 while,故选 C。

【A】20. A. serve B. limit C. summarize D. alter

【解析】本题考查词义辨析。A 项表示“对……有用,能满足……的需要”;B 项表示“限制,限定;制约”;C 项表示“总结”;D 项表示“改变”。根据选项特征,本题考查动词词义辨析。根据空格所在句特征, don't...the current goal 和 need to be put on the back burner (需要搁置)形成了并列关系,情感应该保持一致;根据 need to be put on the back burner (需要搁置)负向情感可推出 these ideas 对 current goal (当前标)无用,因此 serve 符合语义要求,故选 A。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

In the quest for the perfect lawns, homeowners across the country are taking a shortcut—and it is

the environment that is paying the price. About eight million square meters of plastic grass is sold each year but oppositions has now spread to the highest gardening circles. The Chelsea Flower Show has banned fake grass from this year's event, declaiming it to be not part of its ethos. The Royal Horticultural Society (RHS), which runs the annual show in west London, says it has introduced the ban because of the damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity.

Ed Horne, of the RHS, said: "We launched our sustainability strategy last year and fake grass is just not in line with our ethos and views on plastic. We recommend using real grass because of its environmental benefits, which include supporting wildlife, alleviating flooding and cooling the environment."

The RHS's decision comes as campaigners try to raise awareness of the problem fake grass cause. A Twitter account, which claims to "cut through the green-wash" of artificial grass, already has more than 20,000 followers. It is trying to encourage people to sign two petitions, one calling for a ban on the sale of plastic grass and another calling for an "ecological damage" tax on such lawns. They have gathered 7,276 and 11,282 signatures.

However, supporters of fake grass point out that there's also an environmental impact with natural lawns, which need mowing and therefore usually consume electricity or petrol. The industry also points out that real grass require considerable amounts of water, weed killer or other treatments and that people who lay fake grass tend to use their garden more. The industry also claims that people who lay fake grass spend on average of £500 on trees or shrubs for their garden, which provides habitat for insects.

In response to another petition last year about banning fake lawns, which gathered 30,000 signatures, the government responded that it has "no plans to ban the use of artificial grass".

It added: "We prefer to help people and organizations make the right choice rather than legislating on such matters. However the use of artificial grass must comply with the legal and policy safeguards in place to protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable drainage, while measures such as the strengthened biodiversity duty should serve to encourage public authorities to consider sustainable alternatives."

【A】21. The RHS thinks that plastic grass_____.

- A. is harmful to the environment
- B. is a hot topic in gardening circles
- C. is overpraised in the annual show
- D. is ruining the view of west London

【解析】根据题干关键词 The RHS thinks that plastic grass 定位在第一段第四句，RHS: says it has introduced the ban because of the damage plastic grass does to the environment and biodiversity

(RHS 表示, 由于塑料草对环境和生物多样性造成的破坏, 它已经实施了禁令。) 可见 RHS 认为塑料草对环境是有害处的, A 选项中的 harmful 是原文 damage 的同义改写。故 A 选项为正确答案。B 选项、D 选项无中生有, 原文中无法找到对应; C 选项原文只提到了 RHS 在伦敦西部举办年度展览, 并无提及其在展览中被夸大一事。

【B】22. The petitions mentioned in Paragraph 3 reveal the campaigners'_____.

- A. disappointment with the RHS
- B. resistance to fake grass use
- C. anger over the proposed tax
- D. concern about real grass supply

【解析】根据题干关键词 The petitions、Paragraph 3、the campaigners 可定位在第三段, 找到例子后, 往往向前后寻找例子支持的论点。第三句 It is trying to encourage people to sign two petitions, one calling for a ban on the sale of plastic grass and another calling for an "ecological damage" tax on such lawns. (它正试图鼓励人们签署两份请愿书, 一份呼吁禁止销售塑料草, 另一份呼吁对此类草坪征收“生态损害”税)。B 选项的 resistance to fake grass use 正是原文中 ban on the sale of plastic grass 的体现, 因此 B 选项正确。

【B】23. In Paragraph 4, supporters of fake grass point out_____.

- A. the necessity to lower the cost of fake grass
- B. the disadvantages of growing real grass
- C. the way to take care of artificial lawns
- D. the challenges of insect habitat protection

【解析】根据题干关键词 supporters of fake grass、Paragraph 4 定位在第四段第一句 However supporters of fake grass point out that there is also an environmental impact with natural lawns, which need mowing and therefore usually consume electricity or petrol. (但是, 塑料草的支持者们指出, 天然草坪需要来定期用割草机割, 耗油耗电, 也会造成一些环境问题。) 即天然草坪也存在缺点, 并不是完美的。B 项中的 the disadvantages of growing real grass 是对原文 environmental impact 的概括, 故为正确答案。

【C】24. What should the government do with regard to artificial grass?

- A. Urge legislation to restrict its use.
- B. Take measures to guarantee its quality.
- C. Remind its users to obey existing rules.
- D. Replace it with sustainable alternatives.

【解析】根据题干关键词 government、artificial grass 定位在第六段 However, the use of

artificial grass must comply with the legal and policy safeguards in place to protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable drainage (然而, 使用人工草坪必须正确遵守法律和政策规定的安全措施以此保护生物多样性和保证排水系统的持续运作。) 对比四个选项, 只有 C 项中的 obey existing rules 是对 comply with the legal and policy safeguards 的同义替换, 与原文形成呼应, 故为正确答案。

【D】 25. It can be learned from the text that fake grass_____.

- A. is being improved continuously
- B. has seen a market share decline
- C. is becoming increasingly affordable
- D. has been a controversial product

【解析】根据题干关键词 the text 可知本题考查全文中心。通过梳理全文重点段落即可得出答案。首先, 本文第一段末句首先抛出 RHS 的观点, 认为 plastic grass 即人工草对环境有害。然后在第三段当中用支持者的行为进一步论证假草有害的观点。但是, 在第四段中, 作者抛出了支持使用假草的人的观点, 认为使用真草不仅会消耗大量的水、电等能源, 还有可能带来其他的危害等。然后作者在第五段给出了政府的态度 the government responded that it has no plans to ban the use of artificial grass 作为呼吁禁止假草使用的回应。而本文最后一段(第六段)第二句中, 作者用再次阐明了政府对待使用假草的态度 However, the use of artificial grass must comply with the legal and policy safeguards in place to protect biodiversity and ensure sustainable drainage 既没有反对也没有鼓励, 因此可以查看出, 假草的使用仍然尚未有清晰的定论。对比四个选项只有 D 项中的 a controversial product 最符合全文中心, 故为正确答案。

Text 2

It's easy to dismiss as absurd the federal government's ideas for plugging the chronic funding gap of our national parks. Can anyone really think it's a good idea to allow Amazon deliveries to your tent in Yosemite or food trucks to line up under the redwood trees at Sequoia National Park?

But the government is right about one thing: U.S. national parks are in crisis. Collectively, they have a maintenance backlog of more than \$12 billion. Roads, trails, restrooms, visitor centers and other infrastructure are crumbling.

But privatizing and commercializing the campgrounds would not be a crue-all. Campgrounds are a tiny portion of the overall infrastructure backlog, and businesses in the parks hand over, on average, only about 5% of their revenues to the National Park Service.

Moreover, increased privatization would certainly undercut one of the major reasons why 300 million visitors come to the parks each year: to enjoy nature and get a break from the commercial drumbeat that overwhelms daily life.

The real problem is that the parks have been chronically starved of funding. An economic survey of 700 U.S. taxpayers found that people would be willing to pay a significant amount of money to make sure that parks and their programs are kept intact. Some 81% of respondents said they would be willing to pay additional taxes for the next 10 years to avoid any cuts to the national parks.

The national parks provide great value to U.S. residents both as places to escape and as symbols of nature. On top of this, they produce value from their extensive education programs, their positive impact on the climate through carbon sequestration, their contribution to our cultural and artistic life, and of course through tourism. The parks also help keep America's past alive, working with thousands of local jurisdictions around the country to protect historical sites and to bring the stories of these places of life.

The parks do all this on a shoestring. Congress allocates only \$3 billion a year to the national park system — an amount that has been flat since 2001 (in inflation-adjusted dollars) with the exception of a onetime boost in 2009. Meanwhile, the number of annual visitors has increased by more than 50% since 1980, and now stands at 330 million visitors per year.

【D】 26. What problem are U.S. national parks faced with?

- A. Decline of business profits
- B. Inadequate commercialization
- C. Lack of transportation services
- D. Poorly maintained infrastructure

【解析】根据题干关键词 national parks 定位在第一段和第二段，第一段没有关键内容，重点看第二段，其中提及 U.S. national parks are in crisis（美国国家公园正处在危机之中），接着第二句就做了解释：they have a maintenance backlog of more than \$12 billion（他们有超过 120 亿美金的维修积压）。D 选项的 Poorly maintained 是原文 a maintenance backlog 的同义替换，所以选择 D 选项。

【A】 27. Increased privatization of campgrounds may_____.

- A. spoil visitor experience
- B. help preserve nature
- C. bring operational pressure
- D. boost visitors to parks

【解析】根据题干关键词 increased privatization of the campgrounds 定位在第三段和第四段。第三段提到 privatizing and commercializing the campgrounds would not be a crue-all（露营地私有化和商业化并不是灵丹妙药）；而第四段提到 increased privatization would undercut one of the major reasons why 300 million visitors come to the parks each year: to enjoy nature and get a

break... (扩大私有化会削弱每年有 3 亿人来这些公园的其中一个主要原因：去享受大自然和休息一下……)。能看出游客认为在这些公园游玩是享受，而私有化将会削弱这一点。所以整体结合意思，应该选 A 会毁掉游客的体验。

【C】 28. According to paragraph 5 , most respondents in the survey would_____.

- A. go to the national parks on a regular basis
- B. advocate a bigger budget for the national parks
- C. agree to pay extra for the national parks
- D. support the national parks' recent reforms

【解析】根据题干关键词 most respondents to the survey 定位在第五段的最后一句：Some 81% of respondents said they would be willing to pay additional taxes for the next 10 years to avoid any cuts to the national parks (约 81% 的受访者表示，他们愿意在未来 10 年缴纳额外的税款，以避免国家公园削减开支)。C 选项中的 pay extra 与原文 pay additional taxes 是同义替换，因此 C 为正确选项。

【B】 29. The national parks are valuable in that they_____.

- A. lead the way in tourism
- B. have historical significance
- C. sponsor research on climate
- D. provide an income for the locals

【解析】根据题干定位到文章中的第六段，整段从第一句开始就说国家公园带来的价值所在。最后一句说道：The parks also help keep America's past alive, working with thousands of local jurisdictions around the country to protect historical sites including Ellis Island and Gettysburg and to bring the stories of these places to life. (这些公园还有助于延续美国的过去，与全国数千个地方管辖区合作，保护包括埃利斯岛和葛底斯堡在内的历史遗迹，并将这些地方的故事生动起来)。这里明确指出了保护历史遗迹的价值。所以由此可知，国家级公园具有历史性的意义。所以正确答案为 B 选项。

【D】 30. It can be concluded from the text that the national park system_____.

- A. is able to cope with staff shortages
- B. is able to meet visitor' demands
- C. is in need of a new pricing policy
- D. is in need of a funding increase

【解析】文章一开始在说国家级公园现在面临的问题。第二段提到 they have a maintenance backlog of more than \$12 billion (他们有超过 120 亿美元的维修积压)、Roads, trails, restrooms,

visitor centers and other infrastructure are crumbling (道路、步道、洗手间、游客中心和其他基础设施都摇摇欲坠) 说明对于国家公园的预支有待增加。而第四段直截了当地点明 The real problem is that the parks have been chronically starved of funding (真正的问题是国家公园已经长时间没有得到资助)。由此可以知晓整篇文章在讨论在国家公园资金这方面需要增加。D 选项中 funding increase 正好对应原文的意思。所以正确答案为 D。

Text 3

The Internet may be changing merely what we remember, not our capacity to do so, suggests Columbia University psychology professor Betsy Sparrow. In 2011, Sparrow led a study in which participants were asked to record 40 factoids in a computer ("an ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain," for example). Half of the participants were told the information would be erased, while the other half were told it would be saved. Guess what? The latter group made no effort to recall the information when quizzed on it later, because they knew they could find it on their computers. In the same study, a group was asked to remember both the information and the folders it was stored in. They didn't remember the information, but they remembered how to find the folders. In other words, human memory is not deteriorating but "adapting to new communications technology," Sparrow says.

In a very practical way, the Internet is becoming an external hard drive for our memories, a process known as "cognitive offloading." Traditionally, this role was fulfilled by data banks, libraries, and other humans. Your father may never remember birthdays because your mother does, for instance. Some worry that this is having a destructive effect on society, but Sparrow sees an upside. Perhaps, she suggests, the trend will change our approach to learning from a focus on individual facts and memorization to an emphasis on more conceptual thinking something that is not available on the Internet. "I personally have never seen all that much intellectual value in memorizing things," Sparrow says, adding that we haven't lost our ability to do it.

Still other experts say it's too soon to understand how the Internet affects our brains. There is no experimental evidence showing that it interferes with our ability to focus, for instance, wrote psychologists Christopher Chabris and Daniel J. Simons. And surfing the web exercised the brain more than reading did among computer-savvy older adults in a 2008 study involving 24 participants at the Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior at the University of California, Los Angeles.

"There may be costs associated with our increased reliance on the Internet, but I'd have to imagine that overall the benefits are going to outweigh those costs," observes psychology professor Benjamin Storm. "It seems pretty clear that memory is changing, but is it changing for the better? At this point, we don't know."

【C】31. Sparrow's study shows that with the Internet, the human brain will_____.

- A. analyze information in detail
- B. collect information efficiently
- C. switch its focus of memory
- D. extend its memory duration

【解析】根据题文同序原则以及题干关键词 Sparrows study、human brain 定位在第一段。该段提到了两个实验：第一组实验被试因为知道可以在电脑搜索信息，因此并没有记住信息；第二组实验是被试不记得被要求记住的信息却能记住存储信息的文件夹。而最后一句解释 In other words, human memory is not deteriorating but "adapting to new communications technology," (换句话说，人类记忆并不是恶化了，而是适应了新型的通信技术) 对比四个选项，C 选项中的“switch its focus of memory”与原文 human memory...adapting to...形成呼应，故为正确答案。

【D】32. The process of "cognitive offloading" _____.

- A. helps us identify false information
- B. keeps our memory from failing
- C. enables us to classify trivial facts
- D. lessens our memory burdens

【解析】根据题干关键词 cognitive offloading 定位在第二段第一句：In a very practical way, the Internet is becoming an external hard drive for our memories, a process known as "cognitive offloading" (互联网正在以一种非常实际的方式，成为我们记忆的外部硬盘，这个过程被称为“认知卸载”)。即现在人们并不需要时时刻刻把所有的东西记在脑海里，如果需要获取什么东西，直接打开“外部硬盘”去搜索即可。因此人们的记忆压力有所缓解。对比四个选项，只有 D 项中的 lessens our memory burdens 与原文形成呼应，故为正确答案。

【A】33. Which of the following would Sparrow support about the Internet?

- A. It may reform our learning approach.
- B. It may impact our society negatively.
- C. It may enhance our adaptability to technology.
- D. It may interfere with our conceptual thinking

【解析】题干问 Sparrow 将会支持哪一种观点，那么根据关键词 Sparrow 以及题文同序的原则定位在第二段后半部分，第五句话 Perhaps she suggests the trend will change our approach to learning from a focus on individual facts and memorization to an emphasis on more conceptual thinking (她认为，这种趋势可能会改变我们的学习方法，从注重个人事实和记忆，转向强调更多的概念性思维。) 即这是一种学习方法的改变。对比四个选项，只有 A 项中的 It may

reform our learning approach 与原文 change our approach 形成呼应，故为正确答案。

【A】34. It is indicated in Paragraph 3 that how the Internet affects our brains?

- A. requires further academic research
- B. is most studied in older adults
- C. is reflected in our reading speed
- D. depends on our web-surfing habits

【解析】根据题干 Paragraph 3、how the Internet affects our brains 定位至第三段的 1、2 句。Still other experts say it's too soon to understand how the Internet affects our brains. (还有一些专家说，现在就了解互联网是如何影响我们的大脑的还为时过早)；There is no experimental evidence showing that it interferes with our ability to focus (没有实验证据表明它干扰了我们的注意力集中的能力)，通过这两句可知目前的研究还有很多尚未定论，所以依然需要进一步的研究来证实，故 A 选项正确。

【B】35. Neither Sparrow nor Storm would agree that_____.

- A. our reliance on the Internet will be costly
- B. the Internet is weakening our memory
- C. memory exercise is a must for our brains
- D. our ability to focus declines with age

【解析】要注意本题题目在于问这两个人都不会同意的观点在于哪一个，即需要总结两人都反对的观点。根据第一段中 human memory is not deteriorating but "adapting to new communications technology," Sparrow says. (人类记忆并不是恶化了，而是适应了新型的通信技术) 说明 sparrow 反对互联网损害人类记忆的说法。接着看最后一段 "There may be costs associated with our increased reliance on the Internet, but I'd have to imagine that overall the benefits are going to outweigh those costs," observes psychology professor Benjamin Storm. "It seems pretty clear that memory is changing, but is it changing for the better? At this point, we don't know." (确实我们依赖互联网会付出一些代价，但是我认为利大于弊。而且似乎显而易见的是记忆确实改变了，但是是不是往好的方面变化呢？目前不得而知。) 由此可见，Storm 是反对互联网损害记忆的说法的。因此选择 B 选项。

Text 4

Teenagers are paradoxical. That's a mild and detached way of saying something that parents often express with considerably stronger language. But the paradox is scientific as well as personal. In adolescence, helpless and dependent children who have relied on grown-ups for just about everything become independent people who can take care of themselves and help each other. At the

same time, once cheerful and compliant children become rebellious teenage risk-takers.

A new study published in the journal *Child Development* by Eveline Crone of the University of London and colleagues, suggests that the positive and negative sides of teenagers go hand in hand. The study is part of a new wave of thinking about adolescence. For a long time, scientists and policy makers concentrated on the idea that teenagers were a problem needed to be solved. The new work emphasizes that adolescence is a time of opportunity as well as risk.

The researchers studied "prosocial" and rebellious traits in more than 200 child and young adults, ranging from 11 to 28 years old. The participants filled out questions about how often they did things that were altruistic and positive, like sacrificing their own interests to help a friend or rebellious and negative, like getting drunk or staying out late.

Other studies have shown that rebellious behavior increases as you become a teenager and then fades away as you grow older. But the new study shows that, interestingly, the same pattern holds for prosocial behavior. Teenagers were more likely than younger children or adults to report that they did things like selfishly help a friend.

Most significantly, there was a positive correlation between prosociality and rebelliousness. The teenagers who were more rebellious were also more likely to help others. The good and bad sides of adolescence seem to develop together.

Is there some common factor that underlies these apparently contradictory developments? One idea is that teenager behavior is related to what researchers call "reward sensitivity". Decision-making always involves balancing rewards and risks, benefits and costs. "Reward sensitivity" measures how much reward it takes to outweigh risk.

Teenagers are particularly sensitive to social rewards — winning the game, impressing a new friend, getting that boy to notice you. Reward sensitivity, like prosocial behavior and risk-taking, seems to go up in adolescence and then down again as we age. Somehow, when you hit 30, the chance that something exciting and new will happen at that party just doesn't seem to outweigh the effort of getting up off the couch.

【A】 36. According to Paragraph 1, children growing into adolescence tend to_____.

- A. develop opposite personality traits
- B. see the world in an unreasonable way
- C. have found memories of their past
- D. show affection to their parents

【解析】根据第一句话 Teenagers are paradoxical（青少年是自相矛盾的）；从后文 helpless and dependent children...become independent people（依赖性的孩子长大变成独立的人）、cheerful and compliant children become rebellious teenage risk-takers（快乐和顺从的孩子长大变

成叛逆的少年) 可以看出, 青少年会发展成完全相反的个性特征。因此选择 A 选项。

【C】 37. It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that Crone's study_____.

- A. explores teenagers' social responsibilities
- B. examines teenagers' emotional problems
- C. provides a new insight into adolescence
- D. highlights negative adolescent behavior

【解析】根据题干 paragraph 2 定位到第二段。第二段第一句提到: A new study published in the journal *Child Development* by Eveline Crone suggests that the positive and negative sides of teenagers go hand in hand. (Eveline Crone 的新研究发现青少年性格的积极与消极方面一直共存); 后文提及长时间以来科学家和决策者都认为青少年是难题, 但是 The new work emphasizes that adolescence is a time of opportunity as well as risk (这项新发现强调青春期是机会也是风险的时刻), 可知这个研究相对于以前“认为青少年是难题”的观点是新的观念。C 选项的 new insight 是原文 new work 的同义改写, 所以正确答案是 C。

【D】 38. What does Crone's study find about prosocial behavior?

- A. It results from the wish to cooperate.
- B. It is cultivated through education.
- C. It is subject to family influence.
- D. It tends to peak in adolescence.

【解析】根据题干 Crone's study、prosocial 可定位到第三段、第四段, 第三段没有相关信息, 重点看第四段 Other studies have shown that rebellious behavior increased as you become a teenager and then fades away as you grow older. But the new study shows that, interestingly, the same pattern holds for prosocial behavior. (其他研究表明叛逆行为会随着变成青少年增加, 随着年龄增加而减少。但是新研究也表示, 有趣的是, 随着进入青少年时期, 他们的亲社会行为同叛逆行为是同个模式), 即亲社会行为也会随着变成青少年增加, 随着年龄增加减少, 因此会在青少年这个阶段成为巅峰。故选择 D 选项。

【B】 39. It can be learned from the last two paragraphs that teenagers_____.

- A. over-stress their influence on others
- B. care a lot about social recognition
- C. become anxious about their future
- D. endeavor to live a joyful life

【解析】根据题干定位最后两段。倒数第二段提到了 Reward sensitivity 的概念, 即奖励敏感。最后一段提及: Teenagers are particularly sensitive to social rewards... (青少年对社会奖励

尤为敏感)、Reward sensitivity, like prosocial behavior and risk-taking, seems to go up in adolescence and then down again as we age (亲社会行为和冒险的奖励敏感度在青少年时期都会增加, 而随年龄增加而减少)。由此可知青少年非常在意社会认同与社会奖励。可以得知答案为 B。

【A】40. What is the text mainly about?

- A. Why teenagers are self-contradictory.
- B. Why teenagers are risk-sensitive.
- C. How teenagers develop prosociality.
- D. How teenagers become independent.

【解析】此题考察的是对文章的整体理解。通过全文可以看出, 文章在讨论青少年逆反与亲社会行为; 之前的研究认为青少年叛逆是一个难题。但是 Crone 的新研究发现其实青少年的叛逆与亲社会行为实际并行不悖, 都会在青少年时期达到顶峰。因此可见这里在讨论青少年为何会体现出自相矛盾的两种特征。并且从第一句话 Teenagers are paradoxical, 青少年是自相矛盾的。可知讨论的是青少年的自相矛盾的问题。因此答案为 A 选项。

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra subheadings. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

Net-zero rules set to send cost of new homes and extensions soaring

New building regulations aimed at improving energy efficiency are set to increase the price of new homes, as well as those of extensions and loft conversions on existing ones.

The rules, which came into effect on Wednesday in England, are part of government plans to reduce the UK's carbon emissions to net zero by 2050. They set new standards for ventilation, energy efficiency and heating, and state that new residential buildings must have charging points for electric vehicles.

The moves are the most significant change to building regulations in years, and industry experts say they will inevitably lead to higher prices at a time when a shortage of materials and high labour costs are already driving up bills.

Brian Berry, chief executive of the Federation of Master Builders, says the measures will require new materials, testing methods, products and systems to be installed. "All this comes at an increased cost during a time when prices are already sky high. Inevitably, consumers will have to pay more,"

he says.

Gareth Belsham, of surveyors Naismiths, says people who are upgrading, or extending their home, will be directly affected. "The biggest changes relate to heating and insulation," he explains. "There are new rules concerning the amount of glazing used in extensions, and any new windows or doors must be highly insulated."

Windows and doors will have to adhere to higher standards, while there are new limits on the amount of glazing you can have to reduce unwanted heat from the sun.

Thomas Goodman, of My Job Quote, says this will bring in new restrictions for extensions. "Glazing on windows, doors and rooflights must cover no more than 25% of the floor area to prevent heat loss," he says.

As the rules came into effect last Wednesday, property developers were rushing to file plans just before the deadline. Any plans submitted before that date are considered to be under the previous rules, and can go ahead as long as work starts before 15 June next year.

Builders which have costed projects, but have not filed the paperwork, may need to go back and submit fresh estimates, says Marcus Jefford of Build Aviator.

Materials prices are already up 25% in the last two years. How much overall prices will increase as a result of the rule changes is not clear. "Whilst admirable in their intentions, they will add to the cost of house-building at a time when many already feel that they are priced out of home-ownership," says Jonathan Rolande of the National Association of Property Buyers. "An average extension will probably see around £3,000 additional cost thanks to the new regs."

John Kelly, a construction lawyer at Freeths law firm, believes prices will eventually come down. But not in the immediate future. "As the marketplace adapts to the new requirements, and the technologies that support them, the scaling up of these technologies will eventually bring costs down, but in the short term, we will all have to pay the price of the necessary transition," he says.

However, the long-term effects of the changes will be more comfortable and energy-efficient homes, adds Andrew Mellor, of PRP architects. "Homeowners will probably recoup that cost over time in energy bill savings. It will obviously be very volatile at the moment, but they will have that benefit over time."

	A. The rise of home prices is a temporary matter.
【D】 41. Brian Berry	B. Builders possibly need to submit new estimates of their projects.
【F】 42. Gareth Belsham	C. There will be specific limits on home extensions to prevent heat loss.
【B】 43. Marcus Jefford	D. The new rules will take home prices to an even higher level.

【A】 44. John Kelly	E. Many people feel that home prices are already beyond what they can afford.
【G】 45. Andrew Mellor	F. The new rules will affect people whose home extensions include new windows and doors.
	G. The rule changes will benefit homeowners eventually.

【解析】

【D】 41. 本题根据人名首次出行位置，定位在第四段。本段第 2 句提到他的观点是 price are already sky high、consumers will have to pay more（价格已经很高，消费者需要支付更高的价格）。选项 D 中出现 will take home prices to an even higher level 更高的价格与文章中支付更高价格属于同义表达所以正确答案为 D。

【F】 42. 本题根据人名首次出行位置定位在第五段。本段第 1 句提到 people who...will be affected，下一句进一步补充到原因，其中提到 any new windows or doors must be highly insulated（任何新的窗户与门都必须选用高度绝缘材料）选项 F 中也使用了同样的句型 will affect people whose home...include new windows or doors，这与原文存在关键处原词复现，所以正确答案为 F。

【B】 43. 本题根据人名首次出行位置定位在第九段。本段第一句提到 builders which have costed projects...may need to go back and submit fresh estimates（有项目成本的建筑商……可能需要回去提交新的估计数）这与选项 B 内容一致，builders needs to submit new estimates 与原文高度相似，且 new 与 fresh 属于同义词替换，因此正确答案为 B。

【A】 44. 本题根据人名首次出行位置定位在第十一段。本段第一句提到 prices will eventually comedown.（价格最终会下跌）、But not in the immediate future（但是在近未来不会实现）。本段末句也提到 we will have to pay the price of the necessary transition（我们将不得不为必要的转变付出代价），选项 A 高额的房价只是暂时的问题，暗示房价终将会降下来，属于对本段的正话反说，因此正确答案为 A。

【G】 45. 本题根据人名首次出行位置定位在最后一段。本段首句提到 the long-term effects of the chances will be more comfortable（这些机会的长期影响将会更为舒适）即长远来看有好处，本段尾句也提到 homeowners will have that benefit（住房拥有者将会享受到利益），这与选项 G 里 the changes will benefit homeowners 内容一致。出现 homeowners、benefit 两处原词复现，并且选项中 eventually 与文章中 over time 都属于时间上的论述，因此正确答案为 G。

Part C

46. Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the following text into Chinese. Your translation written neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)

In the late 18th century, William Wordsworth became famous for his poems about nature. And he was one of the founders of a movement called Romanticism, which celebrated the wonders of the natural world.

Poetry is powerful. Its energy and rhythm can capture a reader, transport them to another world and make them see things differently. Through carefully selected words and phrases, poems can be dramatic, funny, beautiful, moving and inspiring.

No one knows for sure when poetry began but it has been around for thousands of years, even before people could write. It was a way to tell stories and pass down history. It is closely related to song and even when written it is usually created to be performed out loud. Poems really come to life when they are recited. This can also help with understanding them too, because the rhythm and sounds of the words become clearer.

【参考答案】

18 世纪晚期，威廉·华兹华斯因其关于自然的诗歌而闻名。他是浪漫主义运动的创始人之一，该运动颂扬自然世界的奇迹。

诗歌是有力量的。它的能量和韵律可以吸引读者，把他们带到另一个世界，并让他们以不同的方式看待事物。通过对词语和短语的精挑细选，诗歌可以是戏剧性的、有趣的、美丽的、动人的和鼓舞人心的。

没有人确切地知道诗歌是什么时候开始存在的，但它已经存在了数千年，甚至在人们会写字之前。这是一种讲述故事和传承历史的方式。它与歌曲密切相关，即使是写出来的，也通常是为了大声表演而创作的。诗歌只有被朗诵时，才算真正生动起来。这也有助于理解它们，因为单词的韵律和发音变得更加清晰。

Section III Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

An art exhibition and a robot show are to be held on Sunday, and your friend David asks you which one he should go to. Write an email to

- 1) make a suggestion and
- 2) give your reason(s)

You should write about 100 words on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address.(10 points)

【参考答案】

Dear David,

I have received your email and learned about your dilemma. It's really difficult for one to choose between the art exhibition and the robot show. But as your friend, I will give you some suggestions.

Personally, I believe that the robot show may be a better choice for you. Firstly, since you're always enchanted by latest technologies and sophisticated devices, the art exhibition may not cheer you up so much as the robot show does. Secondly, from the brochure we know, a series of unprecedented applications of latest technology in household situations will be introduced during the show, including the robot servant with in-built AI chips and the completely automated household kitchen with skillful robotic arms. Inquisitive as you are, you may never wait a second to witness how they work. Furthermore, I heard that the art exhibition will last for 5 days, so maybe it is wiser to attend the robot show this Sunday and put the trip to the art exhibition to next Tuesday.

I really hope my suggestions will be of some help to you. Wish you a nice trip this weekend!

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

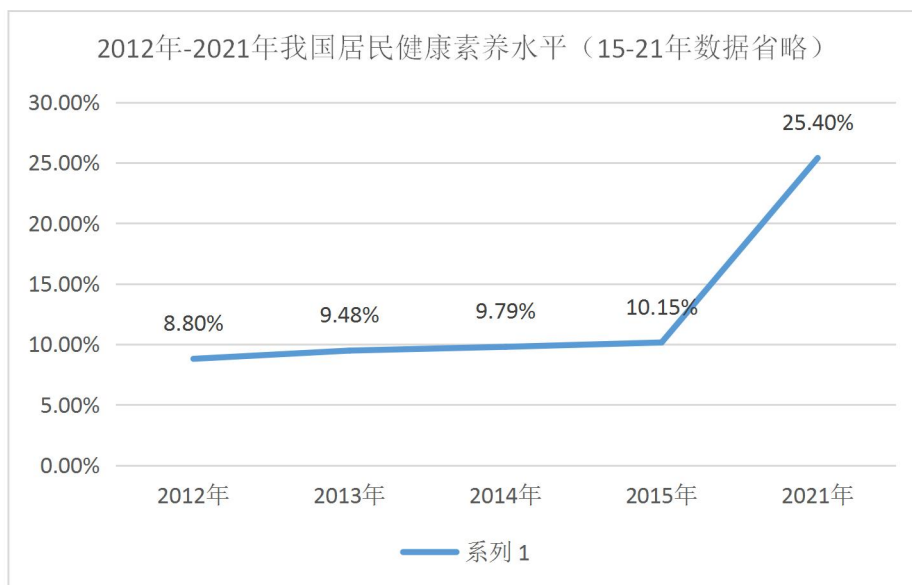
Part B:

48. Directions:

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

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

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



【参考答案】

The line chart vividly depicts the change in Chinese residents' health literacy level from 2012 to 2021. Health literacy, which refers to people's ability to access basic healthcare information and services, and to promote their health condition based on them, seems to have a higher coverage than 10 years ago. The proportion of those with adequate health literacy among all residents aging from 15 to 69 has kept growing stably in the last decade. In 2012, the number was 8.8%, but when it comes to 2021, it reached 25.4%, which is a good news for all residents.

There are several factors contributing to the increasing health literacy level. First and foremost, the advance of technology ensures easier access to information for all residents. One decade ago, sending for a doctor appeared to be the only approach to gathering healthcare information, which was trustful, but took time and efforts. Now with the Internet pouring tons of information to our mobile phone every second, one can have a general idea about his or her own physical condition merely through several clicks of online search. Secondly, Chinese residents are now taking a more scientific approach to healthcare. The practice of resorting to some elixirs sounds passe, and people are now increasingly aware of the significance of medical science. In other words, we are wiser.

To summarize, the rise in health literacy level seems to be an irreversible trend. With the advance of technology and efforts by the government, it is predictable that all residents, whether in urban or rural areas, will enjoy a healthier life in the future.

2022 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二） 解析版

（科目代码：204）

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)

Harlan Coben believes that if you're a writer, you'll find the time; and that if you can't find the time, then writing isn't a priority and you're not a writer. For him, writing is 1 job—a job like any other. He has 2 it with plumbing, pointing out that a plumber doesn't wake up and say that he can't work with pipes today.

3, like most writers these days, you're holding down a job to pay the bills, it's not 4 to find the time to write. But it's not impossible. It requires determination and single-mindedness. 5 that most bestselling authors began writing when they were doing other things to earn a living. And today, even writers who are fairly 6 often have to do other work to 7 their writing income.

As Harlan Coben has suggested, it's a 8 of priorities. To make writing a priority, you'll have to 9 some of your day-to-day activities and some things you really enjoy. Depending on your 10 and your lifestyle, that might mean spending less time watching television or listening to music, though some people can write 11 they listen to music. You might have to 12 the amount of exercise or sport you do. You'll have to make social media an 13 activity rather than a daily, time-consuming 14. There'll probably have to be less socializing with your friends and less time with your family. It's a 15 learning curve, and it won't always make you popular.

There's just one thing you should try to keep at least some time for, 16 your writing—and that's reading. Any writer needs to read as much and as widely as they can; it's the one 17 supporter—something you can't do without.

Time is finite, the older you get, the 18 it seems to go. We need to use it as carefully and as 19 as we can. That means prioritizing out activities so that we spend most time on the things we really want to do. If you are a writer, that means—20—writing.

【B】1.[A]difficult [B]normal [C]steady [D]pleasant

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。首句说明哈兰·科本的观点：作家总能找到时间来写作；找不到写作时间的人不可称为作家。第二句（空格句）指出，对哈兰·科本而言，写作是一份_____工作——和其他任何工作一样。从第二句内来看，破折号后内容（a job like any other）解释说明 a_____job，即空格词应说明写作的“普通/平常”。再联系第一句可知，空格句意在说明写作只是一项普通工作，作家也应像其他行业的工作者一样花时间做好本职工作。综

上，空格词应表示“平常的/普通的”，[B]normal 正确。

【B】2.[A]combined [B]compared [C]confused [D]confronted

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。空格句指出，哈兰·科本将写作（it= writing）与修管道（plumbing），指出管道工不会在早上醒来后说自己今天没法修理管道。联系上两句内容“如果你是一名作家，你一定能找到时间来写作；写作和其他任何工作一样”可知，空格句是在将“写作”与最普通的工作“管道修理”相较，以此来直观说明“写作并没有什么特别之处，作家应该像管道工一样尽职尽责地完成工作”。空格词应表示“比较/对比”compare A with B 意为“将 A 与 B 比较”，[B]compared 正确。

【A】3.[A]If [B]Through [C]Once [D]Unless

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。空格句从句部分指出，____，像现在的大多数作家一样，你干着一份糊口的工作。主句部分则指出，找到写作的时间不……。可见，从句是在引导读者想象自己是一位“边干其他工作养家边写作的作家”，来分析“这种情况下找到写作时间的难易等”，空格词应表示“如果/假设”等以引出假想情况，且这一“假定的具体情形”恰能顺接上段内容，[A]If 正确。

【D】4.[A]enough [B]strange [C]wrong [D]easy

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。空格句指出，如果你像大多数作家一样，干着一份养家糊口的工作，则找到写作时间不____。随后一句则转而指出，但这不是不可能（But it's not impossible.）。联系两句间逻辑以及常识可知，该句群意在说明作家在养家糊口的同时要找到时间写作“确有难处”，it's not____指向“有难度”，空格词应表示“容易/简单”，[D]easy 正确。

【C】5.[A]Accept [B]Explain [C]Remember [D]Suppose

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。空格句指出，____大多数畅销书作家当初开始写作的时候都在干着其他赖以谋生的工作。结合前三句大意“干着养家糊口工作的作家要找到写作时间不容易，但并非不可能，只是这需要决心和专注”可知，空格句是在以“畅销书作家大都经历的情形”来提醒/安慰/鼓励读者“开始写作的初期都是辛苦的（要想成为成功作家，必然要经历艰辛）”，[C]Remember 正确。

【A】6.[A]well-known [B]well-advised [C]well-informed [D]well-chosen

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。空格所填词位于本句话中的定语从句的部分内容，定语从句“who are fairly”用于修饰名词 most bestselling authors，意为“那些非常____的畅销书作家”，结合 most bestselling 可见，这些作家较为著名，因此选择选项[A]well-known “著名的”。

【C】7.[A]donate [B]generate [C]supplement [D]calculate

【解析】本题考查动词。本题需要填写动词，“做其它工作去_____写作的收入”，根据前文可知：在写作的同时要做维持生计的工作，所以这里做其它工作是为了补充收入，[C]选项意为补充，故为正确答案。

【C】8.[A]cause [B]purpose [C]question [D]condition

【解析】本题考查名词。本题需要填写名词，“这是一个优先事项的_____”，是本段的第一句话，根据后文可知本段整体在论述是否将写作看做优先事项的问题，所以这是个有关优先事项的事。[C]选项填入后语意为有关优先事项的问题，符合语意。

【B】9.[A]highlight [B]sacrifice [C]continue [D]explore

【解析】本题考查动词。空格所填词为动词，原文提到我们要专注于写作，所以对于其他活动就无法投入精力，需要牺牲掉。[B]sacrifice 意为牺牲，符合语义，为正确选项。

【B】10.[A]relations [B]interests [C]memories [D]skills

【解析】本题考查名词。空格所填词为名词，所在句意为“取决于_____和生活方式”，后文列举了看电视、听音乐等都属于兴趣，故正确选项为[B]interests。

【C】11.[A]until [B]because [C]while [D]before

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。前文讲到不能在写作的时候花更少的时间看电视听歌，但是有人在看电视听歌的同时也能做该事情，故选[C]while，表示同时的意思。[A]until 直到，[B]because 因为，[D]before 在之前，均与文章逻辑不符，故排除。

【D】12.[A]put up with [B]make up for [C]hang on to [D]cut down on

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。空格句指出，你可能不得不_____锻炼或运动的量。其中，“锻炼(exercise)”“运动(sport)”指向兴趣爱好/生活方式，可见空格句承上继续列举为了写作需要做出牺牲的活动，空格词应与上文 sacrifice, spending less time 语义同向，表示“减少”，[D]cut down on 正确。

【B】13.[A]intelligent [B]occasional [C]intensive [D]emotional

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。空格句指出，你将不得不让使用社交媒体成为一项活动。联系上文可知，“使用社交媒体”同样指向兴趣爱好/生活方式，是需要做出牺牲、让步的活动，空格词应表示“次要的/偶尔为之的”等，[B] occasional 正确。

【A】14.[A]habit [B]test [C]decision [D]plan

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。空格句指出，要让使用社交媒体成为一项偶尔为之的活动，而不是每日例行的、耗费时间的_____。取舍结构 rather than 表明，a daily, time-consuming 应与“an occasional activity（偶尔为之的活动）”语义相对，再结合空格前修饰成分 daily（每日例行的）time-consuming（耗费时间的）可知，空格词应表示“日常习惯/常规活动”，[A] habit 正确。

【A】15.[A]tough [B]gentle [C]rapid [D]funny

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。空格句指出，这是一条_____学习曲线，而且并不一定能让你大受欢迎。结合上文可知，“这（It）”概括上文内容“为了找出写作时间，牺牲掉多种兴趣爱好及日常活动”。此处 learning curve 含义不明，应根据语义逻辑解题。首先进行句内分析：结合其字面义“学习曲线”和“并不一定能让你大受欢迎”，可推测 learning curve 指“学习过程”，a _____ learning curve 应指“一条艰难的/曲折的学习曲线”，体现“虽然过程艰难，但结果不一定如愿”之意，空格词应体现“艰难的/痛苦的/需要毅力的”等意。随后，结合上文用词 have to sacrifice、have to cut down on、have to make、have to be less 等隐含的“虽不情愿但不得不努力减少自己用于多种兴趣爱好的时间”，可进一步确认这一推测，[A] tough 正确。

【D】16.[A]in place of [B]in charge of [C]in response to [D]in addition to

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。空格句指出，只有一件事你应该尽力留出一些时间去做，_____写作——那就是阅读。上文提到，作家应将写作视为优先项，需为此牺牲一系列日常活动和兴趣爱好。联系可知，空格句是在转承上段，指出唯有“阅读”是唯一必须留时间去做的事，是重要性仅次于写作的事，故空格词应表示“除……之外/仅次于”，[D] in addition to 正确。

【A】17.[A]indispensable [B]innovative [C]invisible [D]instant

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。空格句指出，任何作家都需要尽可能多而广地阅读，这是_____支撑——你没它不成。前一分句“需要尽可能多而广地阅读”，破折号后解释说明内容“你没它（阅读）不成（you can't do without）”均强调了阅读的必要性，故空格词应表示“不可或缺；极其重要”，[A] indispensable 正确。

【D】18.[A]duller [B]harder [C]quieter [D]quicker

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。本题所填选项为比较级。前文“提到时间是有限的，你年龄越大，时间就流逝得更……”，进一步结合后文“我们要更加小心的使用时间”，分析选项，只有[D]quicker，意为“更快”，与原文表达的意思相符合，故正确选项为[D]。

【C】19.[A]peacefully [B]generously [C]productively [D]gratefully

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。空格句指出，我们要尽可能谨慎且_____地利用时间，这意味着要确定活动的优先次序，以便将大多数时间花在我们真正要做的事情上。从句内来看，空格词应与其前的并列副词 carefully（谨慎地）指向一致，“谨慎、_____利用时间”应与其后的解释性从句“确定活动的优先次序，将时间花在真正要做的事上”语义一致，空格词应表示“合理地/有效地/明智地”等。此外，由上两句“时间有限、光阴飞逝”也可得出此结论，[C]productively 正确。

【D】20.[A]at most [B]in turn [C]on average [D]above all

【解析】本题考查逻辑关系。空格句指出，如果你是一名作家，那意味着——_____写作。“那(that)”指代上文的泛泛而谈“我们应确定活动的优先次序，将大多数时间花在真正要做的事情上”。结合句间逻辑（从面向所有人到聚焦“作家”）、文章主旨（作家的优先项是写作）以及生活常识（作家的首要任务是写作）可知，故空格词应与 prioritising、spend most time on 语义指向一致，表示“优先/首要”，[D] above all 正确。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

On a recent sunny day, 13,000 chickens roam over Larry Brown's 40 windswept acres in Shiner, Texas. Some rest in the shade of a parked car. Others drink water with the cows. This all seems random, but it's by design, part of what the \$6.1 billion U.S. egg industry bets will be its next big thing: climate-friendly eggs.

These eggs, which are making their debut now on shelves for as much as \$8 a dozen, are still labeled organic and animal-friendly, but they're also from birds that live on farms using regenerative agriculture—special techniques to cultivate rich soils that can trap greenhouse gases. Such eggs could be marketed as helping to fight climate change.

"I'm excited about our progress," says Brown, who harvests eggs for Denver-based NestFresh Eggs and is adding more cover crops that draw worms and crickets for the chickens to eat. The birds' waste then fertilizes fields. Such improvements "allow our hens to forage for higher-quality natural feed that will be good for the land, the hens, and the eggs that we supply to our customers."

The egg industry's push is the first major test of whether animal products from regenerative farms can become the next premium offering. In barely more than a decade, organic eggs went from being dismissed as a niche product in natural foods stores to being sold at Walmart. More recently there were similar doubts about probiotics and plant-based meats, but both have exploded into major

supermarket categories. If the sustainable-egg rollout is successful, it could open the floodgates for regenerative beef, broccoli, and beyond.

Regenerative products could be a hard sell, because the concept is tough to define quickly, says Julie Stanton, associate professor of agricultural economics at Pennsylvania State University Brandywine. Such farming also brings minimal, if any, improvement to the food products (though some producers say their eggs have more protein).

The industry is betting that the same consumers paying more for premium attributes such as free-range, non-GMO, and pasture-raised eggs will embrace sustainability. Surveys show that younger generations are more concerned about climate change, and some of the success of plant-based meat can be chalked up to shoppers wanting to signal their desire to protect the environment.③Young adults "really care about the planet," says John Brunnquell, president of Egg Innovations. "They are absolutely altering the food chain beyond what I think even they understand what they're doing."

【D】21. The climate-friendly eggs are produced_____.

- [A]at a considerably low cost
- [B]at the demand of regular shoppers
- [C]as a replacement for organic eggs
- [D]on specially designed farms

【解析】气候友好型鸡蛋出现于首段末尾，该段第一句至第三句描述得州一个养鸡场的场景，随后第四句指出该场景“看起来散漫无序，实际上是刻意设计的结果”，并指出它是美国蛋品行业新趋势的缩影，末尾冒号后面点明这个新趋势即气候友好型鸡蛋。综上可推知，该段前三句描述的农场是一个专门生产气候友好型鸡蛋的农场，第四句则暗示这类农场是专门设计的农场（it's by design），且由下文第二、三段可进一步得知这类农场运用了再生农业这一专项技术来生产气候友好型鸡蛋。因此 [D] 正确。

【C】22. Larry Brown is excited about his progress in_____.

- [A]reducing the damage of worms
- [B]accelerating the disposal of uses
- [C]creating a sustainable system
- [D]attracting customers to his products

【解析】由人名 Larry Brown 及其态度 excited about...可定位到第三段。该段先指出布朗对自己农场的进步感到兴奋，随后具体阐述农场的进步之处：种植覆土作物招引蠕虫和蟋蟀给鸡吃，鸡粪又可以肥沃田地（反过来促进覆土作物的生长）。综上可推知，布朗想把农场建成一个对气候友好的可持续循环系统，并对其取得的进展感到兴奋，故 [C] 正确。

【C】23. The example of organic eggs is used in the paragraph 4 to suggest_____.

- [A]the doubts to over natural feeds
- [B]the setbacks in the eggs industry

[C]the potential of regenerative products

[D]the promotional success of super markets

【解析】例子位于第四段第二句，对第一句（该段主旨句）进行举例论证。第一句指出蛋品行业对再生鸡蛋的市场推广是检验再生产品能否“出圈”的首个重要试金石，结合该段末句可知其言外之意：如果再生鸡蛋能成功打开大众市场，那么之后出现的其他再生产品也有可能打开大众市场（具有类似的市场潜力）。随后第二句描述了有机鸡蛋在十多年来从小众走向大众的市场发展轨迹，第三句则继续指出在有机鸡蛋之后出现的益生菌食品和植物肉也经历了同样的发展轨迹。综合可知，该段提及有机鸡蛋的市场发展轨迹是为了说明再生鸡蛋以及后续的其他再生产品很可能具有类似的市场潜力，故[C]正确。

【B】24. It can be learned from the last paragraph that young people_____.

[A]are reluctant to change their diet

[B]are likely to buy climate-friendly eggs

[C]are curious about new food

[D]are amazed at agricultural advances

【解析】末段第一句指出蛋品行业的看法：花更多钱购买“自由放养”“非转基因”等产品的消费者同样会乐意购买“可持续性”产品（指气候友好型鸡蛋）。随后第二句阐述上述看法的依据：调查显示年轻人更关心气候变化，这是植物肉取得市场成功的部分原因。第三四句引用一家蛋品生产商的总裁的言论进一步强化第二句的信息。综上可推知年轻人更关心气候变化，很可能会购买气候友好型产品，[B]正确。

【A】25. John Brunnquell would disagree with Julie Stanton over regenerative products'_____.

[A]markets prospects

[B]standard definition

[C]market prospect

[D]moral implication

【解析】约翰·布伦克尔和朱莉·斯坦顿分别出自末段和第五段。由第五段可知，朱莉·斯坦顿是一位学者，她对再生产品抱有怀疑态度，认为再生产品可能很难被市场接受（其市场前景可能并不好），而且再生农业对再生产品的改良作用也微乎其微。由末段可知，约翰·布伦克尔是Egg Innovations公司的总裁（暗示其代表的是蛋品生产商），而且他的言论（“年轻人很关心地球，他们正在改变食品供应链”，暗示年轻人更乐意购买环境友好型食品）与末段首句蛋品行业的看法（“那些为散养、非转基因等食品标签买单的消费者也会更乐意为可持续性买单”）本质上是一致的，均强调再生鸡蛋的市场前景：会吸引那些具有气候/环境意识的消费者。综上可知，二人对再生产品的市场前景持不同态度，[A]正确。

Text 2

More Americans are opting to work well into the retirement, a growing trend that threatens to upend the old workforce model.

One in three Americans who are at least 40 have or plan to have a job in retirement to prepare for a longer life, according to a survey conducted by Harris Poll for TD Ameritrade. Even more surprising is that more than half of "unretirees"—those who plan to work in retirement or went back to work after retiring—said they would be employed in their later years even if they had enough money to settle down, the survey showed.

Financial needs aren't the only culprit for the "unretirement" trend. Other reasons, according to the study, include personal fulfillment such as staying mentally fit, preventing boredom or avoiding depression. About 72% of "unretire" respondents said that they would return to work once retired to keep mentally fit while 59% said it would be tied to making ends meet.

"The concept of retirement is evolving," said Christine Russell, senior manager of retirement at TD Ameritrade. "It's not just about finances. The value of work is also driving folks to continue working past retirement."

One reason for the change in retirement patterns: Americans are living longer. The share of the population 65 and older was 16% in 2018, up 3.2% from the prior year, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. That's also up 30.2% since 2010. Older Americans are also the fastest-growing segment of the U.S workforce, and boomers are expected to live longer than previous generations. The percentage of retirement-age people in the labor force has doubled over the past three decades. About 20% of people 65 and older were in the workforce in February, up from an all-time low of 10% in January 1985, according to money manager United Income.

Because of longer life spans, Americans are also boosting their savings to preserve their nest eggs, the TD Ameritrade study showed which surveyed 2,000 adults between 40 to 79. Six in 10 "unretirees" are increasing their savings in anticipation of a longer life, according to the survey. Among the most popular ways they are doing this, the company said, is by reducing their overall expenses, securing life insurance or maximizing their contributions to retirement accounts.

Unfortunately, many people who are opting to work in retirement are preparing to do so because they are worried about making ends meet in their later years, said Brent Weiss, a co-founder at Baltimore-based financial-planning firm Facet Wealth. He suggested that pre-retirees should speak with a financial adviser to set long-term financial goals.

"The most challenging moments in life are getting married, starting a family and ultimately retiring," Weiss said. "It's not just a financial decision, but an emotional one. Many people believe they can't retire."

【D】 26. The survey conducted by Harris Poll indicates that _____.

- [A] over half of the retirees are physically fit for work
- [B] the old workforce is as active as the younger one
- [C] one in three Americans enjoy earlier retirement
- [D] more Americans are willing to work in retirement

【解析】根据 survey conducted by Harris Poll 定位至第二段。该段介绍两项调查结果 (...according to a survey... the survey showed)：第一句指出，三分之一的美国人已经或计划在退休后继续工作；第二句指出，其中有超过一半的人表示即便有足够的钱安度晚年，也愿意退休后继续工作。文中引用该调查是为说明首段提出的一种趋势“越来越多的美国人愿意退休后继续工作”，可知 [D] 正确。

【A】27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that Americans tend to think that_____.

- [A]retirement may cause problems for them
- [B]boredom can be relieved after retirement
- [C]the mental health of retirees is overlooked
- [D]"unretirement" contributes to the economy

【解析】根据题干定位至第三段。该段第一二句指出美国人不退休的两个原因“财务需求”和“个人满足感/情感需求”，第三句援引受访者的看法具体说明：有人不退休是为了心理健康，有人是为了生计。可见，美国人认为不退休可以避免财务或健康问题，换言之即退休可能会引发这些问题，故 [A] 正确。

【C】28. Retirement patterns are changing partly due to_____.

- [A]labor shortage
- [B]population growth
- [C]longer life expectancy
- [D]rising living costs

【解析】根据 Retirement patterns 定位至第五段首句。该句指出，退休模式逐渐转变的一个原因是美国人的寿命越来越长。可见[C]正确。

【D】29. Many "unretirees" are increasing their savings by_____.

- [A]investing more in stocks
- [B]taking up odd jobs
- [C]getting well-paid work
- [D]spending less

【解析】根据 increasing their savings 定位至第六段第二句，该句指出，许多“不退休者”都在增加储蓄，第三句进一步指出，这些人最常用的增加储蓄的方法包括减少总体开支（doing this 回指 increasing their savings），可见 [D] 正确。

【A】30. With regard to retirement, Brent Weiss thinks that many people are_____.

- [A]unprepared
- [B]unafraid
- [C]disappointed
- [D]enthusiastic

【解析】根据 Brent Weiss 定位至第七、八段。第七段中，韦斯指出，许多人因担心晚年生计而被迫选择不退休，但他们实际应该在退休前咨询财务顾问，设定长期的财务目标。可见在韦斯眼中，对于退休，许多人尚未做好财务准备。第八段中，韦斯继续指出，退休还是一个情感决定，许多人认为自己不能退休，即尚未做好退休的情感准备。[A] 概括了许多人面对退休时的状态，正确。

Text 3

We have all encountered them, in both our personal and professional lives. Think about the times you felt tricked or frustrated by a membership or subscription that had a seamless sign-up process but was later difficult to cancel. Something that should be simple and transparent can be complicated, intentionally or unintentionally, in ways that impair consumer choice. These are examples of dark patterns.

First coined in 2010 by user experience expert Harry Brignull, "dark patterns" is a catch-all term for practices that manipulate user interfaces to influence the decision-making ability of users. Brignull identifies 12 types of common dark patterns, ranging from misdirection and hidden costs to "roach motel", where a user experience seems easy and intuitive at the start, but turns difficult when the user tries to get out.

In a 2019 study of 53,000 product pages and 11,000 websites, researchers found that about one in 10 employs these design practices. Though widely prevalent, the concept of dark patterns is still not well understood. Business and nonprofit leaders should be aware of dark patterns and try to avoid the gray areas they engender.

Where is the line between ethical, persuasive design and dark patterns? Businesses should engage in conversations with IT, compliance, risk, and legal teams to review their privacy policy, and include in the discussion the customer/user experience designers and coders responsible for the company's user interface, as well as the marketers and advertisers responsible for sign-ups, checkout baskets pricing, and promotions. Any or all these teams can play a role in creating or avoiding "digital deception".

Lawmakers and regulators are slowly starting to address the ambiguity around dark patterns, most recently at the state level. In March, the California Attorney General announced the approval of additional regulations under the California Consumer Privacy Act (CCPA) that "ensure that consumers will not be confused or misled when seeking to exercise their data privacy rights." The regulations aim to ban dark patterns—this means prohibiting companies from using "confusing language or unnecessary steps such as forcing them to click through multiple screens or listen to reasons why they shouldn't opt out."

As more states consider promulgating additional regulations, there is a need for greater accountability from within the business community. Dark patterns also can be addressed on a self-regulatory basis, but only if organizations hold themselves accountable, not just to legal requirements but also to industry best practices and standards.

【C】31. It can be learned from the first two paragraphs that dark pattern_____.

- [A]improve user experiences
- [B]leak user information for profit
- [C]undermine users' decision-making
- [D]remind users of hidden costs

【解析】题干已给出明确定位（前两段），首段列举黑暗模式的例子，并指出它们损害消费者的选择权，第二段第一句进一步指出，黑暗模式是指操纵用户界面以影响用户决策能力的做法。综合可知，黑暗模式损害用户的决策，[C] 正确。

【D】 32. The 2019 study on dark patterns is mentioned to show_____.

- [A]their major flaws
- [B]their complex designs
- [C]their severe damage
- [D]their strong presence

【解析】根据题干关键词 The 2019 study 定位到第三段。该段第一句引用 2019 年针对黑暗模式展开的一项涵盖 5.3 万个产品页面和 1.1 万个网站的研究，说明该项研究的发现“大约有十分之一的页面或网站运用了黑暗设计手法”，第二句明确问题“黑暗模式广泛存在，却仍未被充分了解”，第三句针对该问题提议各大组织领导了解并避免运用黑暗模式。可见，文中借该项研究说明黑暗模式的现状或问题“大量运用”，进而引出相关建议，[D] 正确。

【B】 33. To handle digital deception, businesses should_____.

- [A]listen to customer feedback
- [B]talk with relevant teams
- [C]turn to independent agencies
- [D]rely on professional training

【解析】根据题干关键词 digital deception 定位到第四段，该段第二、三句就企业应对黑暗模式的具体措施提出建议：企业应与 IT、合规、风险及法律团队进行对话，并让设计及销售相关人员参与讨论；所有这些团队都对“数字欺诈”有着重要影响。可见，作者建议企业通过与相关团队谈话来应对数字欺诈，[B] 正确。

【B】 34. The additional regulations under the CCPA are intended to_____.

- [A]guide users through opt-out processes
- [B]protect consumers from being tricked
- [C]grant companies data privacy rights
- [D]restrict access to problematic content

【解析】根据题干关键词 The additional regulations、CCPA 定位到第五段。该段第三、四句指出 CCPA 补充规定的目的在于确保消费者在寻求行使数据隐私权时不会被迷惑或误导，严禁企业使用黑暗模式欺骗用户，[B] 正确。

【B】 35. According to the last paragraph, a key to coping with dark patterns is_____.

[A]new legal requirements

[B]businesses' self-discipline

[C]strict regulatory standards

[D]consumers safety awareness

【解析】题干已给出明确定位（末段），末段第一句总体呼吁商界内部增强责任感，第二句具体指出，黑暗模式也可以在各商业机构（企业）自我监管的基础上得以解决，随后进一步阐明如何进行自我监管。可见，企业的自我监管/约束是应对黑暗模式的一个关键，[B]正确。

Text 4

Although ethics classes are common around the world, scientists are unsure if their lessons can actually change behavior; evidence either way is weak, relying on contrived laboratory tests or sometimes unreliable self-reports. But a new study published in *Cognition* found that, in at least one real-world situation, a single ethics lesson may have had lasting effects.

The researchers investigated one class session's impact on eating meat. They chose this particular behavior for three reasons, according to study co-author Eric Schwitzgebel, a philosopher at the University of California, Riverside: students' attitudes on the topic are variable and unstable, behavior is easily measurable, and ethics literature largely agrees that eating less meat is good because it reduces environmental harm and animal suffering. Half of the students in four large philosophy classes read an article on the ethics of factory-farmed meat, optionally watched an 11-minute video on the topic and joined a 50-minute discussion. The other half focused on charitable giving instead. Then, unknown to the students, the researchers studied their anonymized meal-card purchases for that semester—nearly 14,000 receipts for almost 500 students.

Schwitzgebel predicted the intervention would have no effect; he had previously found that ethics Professors do not differ from other professors on a range of behaviors, including voting rates, blood donation and returning library books. But among student subjects who discussed meat ethics, meal purchases containing meat decreased from 52 to 45 percent — and this effect held steady for the study's duration of several weeks. Purchases from the other group remained at 52 percent.

"That's actually a pretty large effect for a pretty small intervention," Schwitzgebel says. Psychologist Nina Strohminger at the University of Pennsylvania, who was not involved in the study, says she wants the effect to be real but cannot rule out some unknown confounding variable. And if real, she notes, it might be reversible by another nudge: "Easy come, easy go."

Schwitzgebel suspects the greatest impact came from social influence — classmates or teaching assistants leading the discussions may have shared their own vegetarianism, showing it as achievable or more common. Second, the video may have had an emotional impact. Least rousing, he thinks, was rational argument, although his co-authors say reason might play a bigger role. Now the researchers are probing the specific effects of teaching style, teaching assistants' eating habits and

students' video exposure. Meanwhile, Schwitzgebel — who had predicted no effect — will be eating his words.

【A】 36. Scientists generally believe that the effects of ethics classes are _____.

- [A]hard to determine
- [B]narrowly interpreted
- [C]difficult to ignore
- [D]poorly summarized

【解析】根据题干关键词 Scientists、the effects、ethics classes 定位至文首句。该句指出，科学家们拿不准道德课是否真能改变人们的行为，因为证据不足，即依赖的仅仅是人为的测试或是不可靠的自陈报告。换言之，科学家们普遍认为道德课（对人们的行为）的影响难以确定，故 [A] 正确。

【B】 37. Which of the following is a reason for the researchers to study meat eating?

- [A]It is common among students.
- [B]It is a behavior easy to measure.
- [C]It is important to students' health
- [D]It is a hot topic in ethics classes.

【解析】由题干中 a reason for the researchers to study meat eating 定位至第二段第二句。该句介绍了研究人员选择研究吃肉行为的三个原因：（1）学生对吃肉的态度多变且易变；（2）吃肉行为易于衡量；（3）道德文献基本一致认为少吃肉有益。[B] 符合原因二，故正确。

【D】 38. Eric Schwitzgebel's previous findings suggest that ethics professors _____.

- [A]are seldom critical of their students
- [B]are less sociable than other professors
- [C]are not sensitive to political issues
- [D]are not necessarily ethically better

【解析】根据 Eric Schwitzgebel's previous findings、ethics professors 定位至第三段第一句。该句首先指出施维茨格贝尔对此次研究的预测：肉食伦理课不会影响学生的吃肉行为；进而说明他做出这种预测的原因：此前（即在开展本次研究之前）的研究发现伦理学教授在投票率、献血以及归还图书馆藏书等诸多行为上跟其他学科的教授并无差异。可见，两者之间的逻辑是“研究道德伦理并不会改变行为，所以由此推测此次研究的结果为‘零相关’”，换言之，施维茨格贝尔之前发现伦理学教授并没有因其在道德伦理方面的高素养而在投票率、献血、归还图书馆藏书等诸多行为上表现得比其他学科的教授更好，也即伦理学教授的道德水平未必更高，故 [D] 正确。

【C】 39. Nina Strohminger thinks that the effect of the intervention is _____.

- [A]permanent
- [B]predictable

[C]uncertain

[D]unrepeatable

【解析】Nina Strohminger 定位至第四段第二、三句。两句共同指出尼娜对这种干预的影响的看法：希望是真实的，但不能排除未知的混杂因素的影响；而且即便是真实的，也很容易受外界微小因素的影响，来得快去得也快。可见，她认为这种影响是不确定的，故 [C] 正确。

【C】40. Eric Schwitzgebel suspects that the students' change in behavior_____.

[A]can bring psychological benefits

[B]can be analyzed statistically

[C]is a result of multiple factors

[D]is a sign of self-development

【解析】由 Eric Schwitzgebel suspects 定位至末段。前三句指出施维茨格贝尔对学生行为改变（即购买肉餐比率下降）的原因分析，依据重要程度，它们分别是：社交影响（讨论中引导者的作用）、视频的情绪感染、理性的讨论。由此可见，他认为学生行为改变是多方面因素共同作用的结果，故 [C] 正确。

Part B

Directions:

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

[A]Make it a habit

[B]Don't go it alone

[C]Start low, go slow

[D]Talk with your doctor

[E]Listen to your body

[F]Go through the motions

[G]Round out your routine

How to get active again?

Getting back into exercise can be a challenge in the best of times, but with gyms and in-person exercise classes off-limits to many people these days, it can be tricky to know where to start. And it's important to get the right dose of activity. "Too much too soon either results in injury or burnout," says Mary Yoke, PhD, a faculty member in the kinesiology department at Indiana University in Bloomington. The following simple strategies will help you return to exercise safely after a break.

41. 【C】

【解析】第二段先指出不要试图恢复中断之前的运动水平，随后列举具体运动案例，明确如何减少运动量，并总结指出应循序渐进地增加运动强度、时间和距离，C项“低起步，慢慢来”与该段主旨相符，其中 Start low 与段中 reduce activity 语义相关，Go Slow 对应 Increase... gradually。

Don't try to go back to what you were doing before your break. If you were walking 3 miles a day, playing 18 holes of golf three times a week, or lifting 10-pound dumbbells for three sets of 10 reps, reduce activity to half a mile every other day, or nine holes of golf once a week with short walks on other days, or use 5-pound dumbbells for one set of 10 reps. Increase time, distance, and intensity gradually. "This isn't something you can do overnight," say Keri L. Denay, MD, lead author of a recent American College of Sports Medicine advisory that encourages American to not overlook the benefits of activity during the pandemic. But you will reap benefits such as less anxiety and improved sleep right away.

42. 【E】

【解析】第三段围绕运动者的身体反应提出建议：如果喘得太厉害，就停下来；如果没有不良反应，就可以多运动一会儿；并对一些严重的症状保持警惕，如果不适的症状过于明显，那么需要立即寻求治疗。可见，第三段建议运动者时刻关注自己的身体状况，运动时要根据身体的不同反应来调整运动量，E项“倾听身体的声音”准确概括该段主旨，其中 Listen to 与段中 stay alert to 近义，段中的 breathing、feel、Feeling、symptoms 等是 your body 的具体体现。

If you're breathing too hard to talk in complete sentences, back off. If you feel good, go a little longer or faster. Feeling wiped out after a session? Go easier next time. And stay alert to serious symptoms, such as chest pain or pressure, severe shortness of breath or dizziness, or faintness, and seek medical attention immediately.

43. 【A】

【解析】第四段首先点明坚持不懈是增强体力、耐力和毅力的关键因素，随后提出具体可行的建议“每天步行十分钟”并说明原因。由此可见，第四段强调运动不在时长和强度，而在于每天的坚持，也就是说要将运动变成每天的习惯。A项契合本段段意，故正确。

Consistency is the key to getting stronger and building endurance and stamina. Ten minutes of activity per day is a good start, says Marcus Jackovitz, DPT, a physical therapist at the University of Miami Hospital. All the experts we spoke with highly recommend walking because it's the easiest, most accessible form of exercise. Although it can be a workout on its own, if your goal is to get back to Zumba classes, tennis, cycling, or any other activity, walking is also a great first step.

44. 【F】

【解析】第五段观点鲜明，呈“总一分”的论证模式，围绕“练习动作”这一中心话题展开。首句先引出中心话题“练习动作”，随后以击球、划船、游泳等运动为例，具体解释如何在不具备相关器械或条件的情况下练习动作，末句指出练习动作的益处。F项“练习动作”精确概括本段段意，其中，Go Through 近义复现段中的 practice, Motions 近义复现段中的 moves。

Even if you can't yet do a favorite activity, you can practice the moves. With or without a club or racket, swing like you're hitting the ball. Paddle like you're in a kayak or canoe. Mimic your favorite swimming strokes. The action will remind you of the joy the activity brought you and prime your muscles for when you can get out there again.

45. 【B】

【解析】第六段首先指出与他人一起锻炼有益处：让人约束自己，增加运动的乐趣，从而使运动者再次运动。随后探讨了疫情背景下的两种选择：选择高尔夫、网球、步行等可保持社交距离的运动；充分利用网络技术，在独自运动时与家人朋友交流，或是参与线上课程与他人实时一起锻炼。B项“不要单独行动”是对这些建议的准确概括，Don't Go It Alone 近义复现段中 Exercising with others。

Exercising with others "can keep you accountable and make it more fun, so you're more likely to do it again," Jackovitz says. You can do activities such as golf and tennis or take a walk with others and still be socially distant. But when you can't connect in person, consider using technology. Chat on the phone with a friend while you walk around your neighborhood. FaceTime with a relative as you strength train or stretch at home. You can also join a livestream or on-demand exercise class.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

Although we try our best, sometimes our paintings rarely turn out as originally planned. Changes in the light, the limitations of your painting materials and the lack of experience and technique mean that what you start out trying to achieve may not come to life the way that you expected.

Although this can be frustrating and disappointing, it turns out that this can actually be good for you. Unexpected results have two benefits: you pretty quickly learn to deal with disappointment and realize that when one door closes, another opens. You also quickly learn to adapt and come up with creative solutions to the problems the painting presents and thinking outside the box will become

your second nature. In fact, creative problem-solving skills are incredibly useful in daily life, with which you're more likely to be able to find a solution when problem arises.

【参考译文】

尽管全力以赴，但我们的画作有时候仍然很难呈现出最初构想的效果。光线的变化、绘画材料的限制、经验和技法的不足意味着你最初想要达到的效果可能并不如你所期望的那样实现。

虽然这会令人沮丧和失望，但事实证明，它其实也会对你有益。意想不到的结果有两大好处：你能快速学会处理失望情绪，并认识到当一扇门关闭时，另一扇门会敞开。你也能快速学会适应，并想出创新性解决办法来应对绘画中出现的问题，进而创造性思维会成为你的第二天性。事实上，创造性解决问题的能力在日常生活中极为有用，在问题出现的时候，你更有可能凭借这一能力找到解决办法。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are planning a campus food festival. for the international students. Please

1) tell them about the festival and

2) invite them to participate.

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)

【参考范文】

Dear international students,

There will be a multicultural food festival at the Main Dining Hall from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on May 27th. You are cordially invited to this occasion.

The event features a variety of local specialties ranging from traditional homely delicacies to popular street snacks, all elaborately prepared by our catering staff. If interested, you are also encouraged to cook your hometown dishes in groups with the ingredients provided on site. This will definitely be a highlight of the event. After preparation, participants can move along the booths, sampling these delicious foods with cheerful music.

Don't miss this golden opportunity to get a taste of different cultures and experience more joy in life! We keenly look forward to your participation.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

Part B

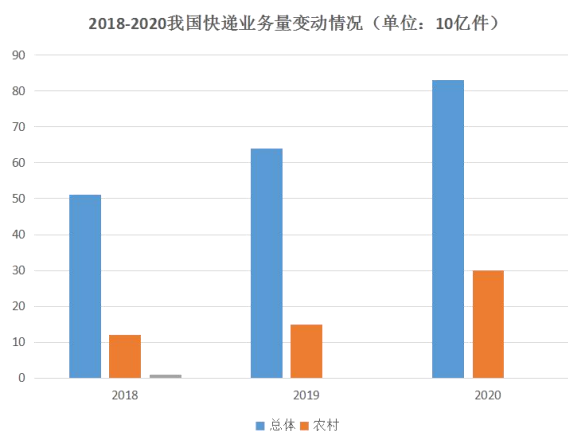
48. Directions:

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】

According to the bar chart, the volume of express parcels across China surged from 51 billion pieces in 2018 to 83 billion pieces in 2020. When it comes to the rural areas, the trend is particularly striking, which doubled to 30 billion pieces in the last one year alone.

This chart reveals the robust growth of China's express delivery sector. It is closely tied to the e-commerce boom. To be specific, as livestreaming e-commerce takes off amid the pandemic, people sheltered at home are more inclined to purchase online, thereby giving impetus to the delivery business. Moreover, the government has made sustained efforts to improve infrastructure in the countryside, which paves the way for the extension of courier services to the vast rural markets. Add to this the increased efficiency of logistics, and it is hardly surprising that the volume of express delivery should continue to soar in recent years.

The burgeoning courier sector not only facilitates people's lives, but also provides a massive boost to the country's economy. More significantly, by opening up new employment opportunities for rural residents and promoting sales of agricultural produce, it makes a huge contribution to rural revitalization.

2021 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二） 解析版

（科目代码：204）

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)

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.

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

【解析】 本题考查上下文逻辑关系。文章第一句中的 It's not difficult 与空白处所在句中的 It is

much harder 明显存在转折关系。因此空白处填入的单词应含有转折的意思，however 意为“然而”，符合句意。therefore 意为“因此，所以”；again 意为“又，再”；moreover 意为“而且，此外”（表示递进）。

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

【解析】本题考查动词词义的区分。空白处所在句和前一一句的句意为“大多数与工作相关的行为都有多个组成部分，_____其中一个，其他的就会被扭曲”。四个单词中，带入 Emphasize（强调）符合句意。Identify 意为“识别”；Assess 意为“评估”；Explain 意为“解释，说明”。这三项代入句中，均不符合题意。

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

【解析】本题考查副词词义的区分。空白处所在句中的代词 this 指代前一句的观点，即设定工作目标会带来负面后果，比如只强调其中一点，其余则会被忽略扭曲。本句是对该观点的举例论述。四个单词中，A 项 nearly 意为“几乎”；B 项 curiously 意为“好奇地”；C 项 eagerly 意为“渴望地”；D 项 quickly 意为“快速地”。代入句中，只有 D 项符合原文语义，即：坐上伦敦公交车，你很快就会看到这点是如何体现在司机身上的。

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

【解析】本题考查动词词义的区分。由空白处前面的句子 Do people get on without paying? Of course!（人们会逃票上车吗？当然！）对乘客表现的提问可知，本句要对检票员（inspectors）是否尽到检票责任提问。由此可知，C 项 check（检查）符合句意。claim 意为“声称，断言”；prove 意为“证实，证明”；recall 意为“记得，召回”。

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

【解析】本题考查动词词义的区分和上下文语境。空白处前面的内容问的是 And people who run for the bus?（对于那些营运公交的人怎么办？）此处线索来自于上文说司机其实没有真正在查票，也确实存在逃票的乘客。由此可知，其实司机并没有顾及营运的利益问题，所以选择 B 项 ignored（被忽视）。threatened 意为“被威胁”；mocked 意为“被嘲弄”；blamed 意为“被责备”。

【A】6.[A]punctuality [B]hospitality [C]competition [D]innovation

【解析】本题考查名词词义的区分。本题承接上文解释为什么出现这种情况的原因，这是因为司机的目标是_____。接着看空白处后面的句子，说 People complained that buses were late and infrequent（人们抱怨公交车晚点且不规律）。基于上下文的关联，可知司机的目标是去解决晚点这个问题，故选择 punctuality（准时）。hospitality 意为“好客”；competition 意为“竞争”；innovation 意为“创新”。

【B】7.[A]Yet [B]So [C]Besides [D]Still

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑关系。比较空白处所在句和前面一句的语义，即 People complained that buses were late and infrequent（人们抱怨公交车晚点且不规律）和 the number of buses and bus lanes were increased（公交车和公交车道的数量增加），可知二者为因果关系，即因为人们抱怨，所以公交车和公交车道的数量增加。So（所以）符合原文逻辑关系。Yet 意为“然而”；Besides 意为“此外”；Still 意为“仍然”。

【C】8.[A]hired [B]trained [C]rewarded [D]grouped

【解析】本题考查动词词义的区分和上下文语境。根据并列结构连接词 or 可以得知前后并列的语义是相反的，由 or 后面的 punished（惩罚）可知，空白处应填入 rewarded（奖励），即根据所花时长，司机们或接受奖励或遭受惩罚。hired 意为“被雇佣”；trained 意为“被培训”；grouped 意为“被分组”。

【D】9.[A]only [B]rather [C]once [D]also

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑关系。比较空白处前的句子 And drivers hit these targets. 与空白处所在句 But they ____ hit cyclists. 可以看出，hit 为原词复现，提示两句为平行结构，D 项 also（也）符合原文逻辑，即两个 hit 两个目标：前者 hit 到的是真正目标；后者 hit 到的是 cyclists，意为误撞。由此引出设定目标带来的负面后果。only 意为“只有”；rather 意为“宁可”；once 意为“一旦”。

【B】10.[A]comfort [B]revenue [C]efficiency [D]security

【解析】本题考查名词词义的区分。根据空白处所在句的后半句 you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing（你将会看到更多检票员和更敏感的价格）可知，本题与金钱有关。B 项 revenue（收益）符合原文语义。comfort 意为“舒适，安慰”；efficiency 意为“效率”；security 意为“安全”。

【C】11.[A]friendly [B]quiet [C]cautious [D]diligent

【解析】本题考查形容词词义的区分。空白处需要填入一个修饰 drivers（司机）的形容词，根据空白处所在句前半句 If the criterion changed to safety（如果把标准改为安全性）可知，修饰司机的形容词应体现司机安全驾驶的能力，D 项 cautious（谨慎的）符合原文语义，空白处所在句表达的意思是：你将会看到更加谨慎且遵守交通规则的司机。friendly 意为“友好的”；quiet 意为“安静的”；diligent 意为“勤勉的，勤奋的”。

【B】12.[A]purpose [B]problem [C]prejudice [D]policy

【解析】本题考查名词词义的区分和上下文语境。根据 another 和后文的解释说明，可以得知

本段是对于 Why 这个问题的第二个分析，与上一段落均为针对设立目标所致的负面影响的解释性段落。B 项 problem（问题）可与前文的负面影响进行呼应，符合上下文语境。purpose 意为“目的，意图”；prejudice 意为“偏见”；policy 意为“政策”。

【D】13.[A]reported [B]revealed [C]admitted [D]noticed

【解析】本题考查动词词义的区分。空白处所在的句子意为“你曾____你的航班晚 1 个小时出发但是却能准时到达？”这属于人们日常是否会注意到的事项，D 项 noticed（注意到）符合句意。reported 意为“报道”；revealed 意为“揭示，揭露”；admitted 意为“承认”。

【B】14.[A]break [B]trip [C]departure [D]transfer

【解析】本题考查名词词义的区分和上下文语境。结合上一题的解析中“航班晚 1 个小时出发但是却能准时到达”以及下句 A one-hour flight is now billed as a two-hour flight（一小时的航程按两个小时收费）可知，航空公司改变的是 trip（航程）应花的时长。break 意为“中断，休息”；departure 意为“离开”；transfer 意为“转移”。

【A】15.[A]moral [B]background [C]style [D]form

【解析】本题考查名词词义的区分。the story 指代前文航空公司为准时到达而修改航程实际时长，本句是对该故事的总结，表明该故事的____是简单的。A 项 moral（寓意）填入后，意为“该故事的寓意”，符合原文语义。此处应注意，moral 一词除了常规的含义“道德”，还有“寓意”的意思。background 意为“背景”；style 意为“风格”；form 意为“形式”。

【C】16.[A]interpret [B]criticize [C]sacrifice [D]tolerate

【解析】本题考查动词词义的区分。空白处所在句的句意为“大多数工作都是多维的，有多个标准。选择一个标准，你很可能就要____其他标准。”四个选项中，interpret 意为“解释，阐释”；criticize 意为“批评”；sacrifice 意为“牺牲”；tolerate 意为“容忍”。代入选项，sacrifice（牺牲）符合句意。

【D】17.[A]task [B]secret [C]product [D]cost

【解析】本题考查名词词义的区分。空白处所在句中的 but 表明前后语义相反。由前半句 Everything can be done faster and made cheaper（一切都可以做得更快而且成本很低）可知，空白处填入 D 项 cost（代价）符合原文逻辑关系，表达意思为“但这是有代价的”。task 意为“任务”；secret 意为“秘密”；product 意为“产品”。

【C】18.[A]leading to [B]calling for [C]relating to [D]accounting for

【解析】本题考查上下文语境。本题考查连接 multiple criteria 和 critical factors 的形容词短语语义。四个选项中，A 项 leading to 意为“导致”；B 项 calling for 意为“要求，号召”；C

项 relating to 意为“关于”；D 项 accounting for 意为“对……作出解释”，代入选项可知，C 项符合原文语义，即所有好的目标都应具有与关键因素（如时间、金钱、质量和用户反馈）相关的多个标准。

【A】19.[A]specify [B]predict [C]restore [D]create

【解析】本题考查动词词义的区分和上下文语境。not only...but also 表示递进关系，借助 understand 可知，先确定目标才能进一步理解目标，因此 A 项 specify（明确规定）符合上下文语境，表达的意思为“诀窍是不仅要确定目标的一个甚至两个方面，而且要理解……”。predict 意为“预测”；restore 意为“恢复，还原”；create 意为“创造”。

【D】20.[A]modify [B]review [C]present [D]achieve

【解析】本题考查动词词义的区分。本文的主题是 target（目标），文章结尾扣题，选择 achieve the objective 达成目标，D 项符合句意。modify 意为“修改，更改”；review 意为“评论，复习”；present 意为“展示”。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

"Reskilling" is something that sounds like a buzzword but is actually a requirement if we plan to have a future where a lot of would-be workers do not get left behind. We know we are moving into a period where the jobs in demand will change rapidly, as will the requirements of the jobs that remain. Research by the World Economic Forum finds that on average 42 per cent of the "core skills" within job roles will change by 2022. That is a very short timeline.

The question of who should pay for reskilling is a thorny one. For individual companies, the temptation is always to let go of workers whose skills are no longer in demand and replace them with those whose skills are. That does not always happen. AT&T is often given as the gold standard of a company that decided to do a massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy. Other companies including Amazon and Disney had also pledged to create their own plans. When the skills mismatch is in the broader economy, though, the focus usually turns to government to handle. Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers, even at times and in regions where unemployment is high.

With the pandemic, unemployment is very high indeed. In February, at 3.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively, unemployment rates in Canada and the United States were at generational lows and

worker shortages were everywhere. As of May, those rates had spiked up to 13.3 per cent and 13.7 per cent, and although many worker shortages had disappeared, not all had done so. In the medical field, to take an obvious example, the pandemic meant that there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel.

Of course, it is not like you can take an unemployed waiter and train him to be a doctor in a few weeks, no matter who pays for it. But even if you cannot close that gap, maybe you can close others, and doing so would be to the benefit of all concerned. That seems to be the case in Sweden: When forced to furlough 90 per cent of their cabin staff, Scandinavian Airlines decided to start up a short retraining program that reskilled the laid-off workers to support hospital staff. The effort was a collective one and involved other companies as well as a Swedish university.

21. Research by the World Economic Forum suggests **【B】**.

[A] an increase in full-time employment

[B] an urgent demand for new job skills

[C] a steady growth of job opportunities

[D] a controversy about the "core skills"

【解析】根据题干关键词“Research”和“the World Economic Forum”定位到第一段第三句。该句讲的是，世界经济论坛的研究发现。到2022年，工作角色中平均42%的“核心技能”将发生变化。B项 an urgent demand for new job skills（对新工作技能的迫切需求）符合题意。

22. AT&T is cited to show **【A】**.

[A] an alternative to the fire-and-hire strategy

[B] an immediate need for government support

[C] the importance of staff appraisal standards

[D] the characteristics of reskilling programs

【解析】根据题干关键词“AT&T”定位到第二段第四句。该句提到，AT&T公司经常被认为是一家公司的黄金标准，这家公司决定进行大规模的再培训计划，而不是采取解雇和雇佣的策略。A项 an alternative to the fire-and-hire strategy（解雇和雇佣策略的替代方案）是对 rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy（而不是推行解雇和雇佣策略）的同义替换。

23. Efforts to resolve the skills mismatch in Canada **【D】**.

[A] have driven up labour costs

[B] have proved to be inconsistent

[C] have met with fierce opposition

[D] have appeared to be insufficient

【解析】根据题干关键词“Efforts” “skills mismatch” “Canada”定位到第二段第七句。该句提到，加拿大和其他地方的努力充其量只能说是无精打采的，给我们造成了一种经常听到雇主乞求工人的局面，甚至在失业率高的时候和地区也是如此。其中，D项 have appeared

to be insufficient (似乎不够) 是对第七句中 languid 的同义转述。

24. We can learn from Paragraph 3 that there was **【C】** .

[A] a call for policy adjustment

[B] a change in hiring practices

[C] a lack of medical workers

[D] a sign of economic recovery

【解析】 根据题干关键词 Paragraph 3 定位到第三段。该段讲到，尽管许多劳工短缺现象消失了，但并非所有领域都这样。作者进一步举例说到，在医学领域的人员短缺现象仍然严峻。C 项 a lack of medical workers (医疗工作者短缺) 对应本段第四句中的 there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel。

25. Scandinavian Airlines decided to **【B】** .

[A] create job vacancies for the unemployed

[B] prepare their laid-off workers for other jobs

[C] retrain their cabin staff for better services

[D] finance their staffs college education

【解析】 根据题干关键词 “Scandinavian Airlines” 和 “decided to” 定位到第四段第三句。该句讲到，当被迫解雇 90% 的机舱员工时，Scandinavian Airlines 公司决定启动一项短期再培训计划，让被解雇的员工重新就业，以支援医务人员不足的问题。B 项 prepare their laid-off workers for other jobs (帮助他们的失业员工为其他工作做准备) 对应第三句中的 reskilled the laid-off workers to support hospital staff。

Text 2

With the global population predicted to hit close to 10 billion by 2050, and forecasts that agricultural production in some regions will need to nearly double to keep pace, food security is increasingly making headlines. In the UK, it has become a big talking point recently too, for a rather particular reason: Brexit.

Brexit is seen by some as an opportunity to reverse a recent trend towards the UK importing food. The country produces only about 60 per cent of the food it eats, down from almost three-quarters in the late 1980s. A move back to self-sufficiency, the argument goes, would boost the farming industry, political sovereignty and even the nation's health. Sounds great-but how feasible is this vision?

According to a report on UK food production from the University of Leeds, UK, 85 per cent of the country's total land area is associated with meat and dairy production. That supplies 80 per cent of what is consumed, so even covering the whole country in livestock farms wouldn't allow us to cover all our meat and dairy needs.

There are many caveats to those figures, but they are still grave. To become much more self-sufficient, the UK would need to drastically reduce its consumption of animal foods, and probably

also farm more intensively-meaning fewer green fields, and more factory-style production.

But switching to a mainly plant-based diet wouldn't help. There is a good reason why the UK is dominated by animal husbandry: most of its terrain doesn't have the right soil or climate to grow crops on a commercial basis. Just 25 per cent of the country's land is suitable for crop-growing, most of which is already occupied by arable fields. Even if we converted all the suitable land to fields of fruit and veg-which would involve taking out all the nature reserves and removing thousands of people from their homes-we would achieve only a 30 per cent boost in crop production.

Just 23 per cent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown, so even with the most extreme measures we could meet only 30 per cent of our fresh produce needs. That is before we look for the space to grow the grains, sugars, seeds and oils that provide us with the vast bulk of our current calorie intake.

26. Some people argue that food self-sufficiency in the UK would **【B】**.

[A]a be hindered by its population growth

[B]contribute to the nations well-being

[C]become a priority of the government

[D]post a challenge to its farming industry

【解析】根据题干关键词“self-sufficiency”定位到第二段第三句。该句提到，有观点认为，重回（粮食）自给自足会提高农业生产、稳固政治主权，甚至促进国民健康。B项中的contribute to、well-being 分别是对定位句中 boost、health 的同义替换。

27. The report by the University of Leeds shows that in the UK **【C】**.

[A]farmland has been inefficiently utilized

[B]factory-style production needs reforming

[C]most land is used for meat and dairy production

[D]more green fields will be converted for farming

【解析】根据题干关键词“The report by the University of Leeds”定位到第三段第一句。该句讲到，根据英国利兹大学发布的英国粮食生产报告，英国 85%的陆地面积与肉类和乳制品生产有关。由此可知，英国大部分土地用于生产肉类和乳制品。C项 most lands is used for meat and dairy production（大部分土地用于肉类和乳制品）符合题意。

28. Crop-growing in the UK is restricted due to **【C】**.

[A]its farming technology

[B]its dietary tradition

[C]its natural conditions

[D]its commercial interests

【解析】根据题干关键词“Crop-growing”可先定位到第五段第三句，但该句并没有解释英国农作物种植受限的原因。再往前一句看，该句讲到，英国以畜牧业为主的主要原因是英国大部分地区没有肥沃的土壤和适宜的气候可供种植商业化的农作物。由此可知，英国农作物

种植受限是因为其缺少适合的土壤和气候，这属于自然环境因素。C项 its natural conditions（英国本身的自然条件）符合题意。

29. It can be learned from the last paragraph that British people **【A】** .

[A]rely largely on imports for fresh produce

[B]enjoy a steady rise in fruit consumption

[C]are seeking effective ways to cut calorie intake

[D]are trying to grow new varieties of grains

【解析】根据题干关键词“the last paragraph”定位到最后一段。本段第一句提到，目前，英国人食用的果蔬中只有23%是本土产出的，因此，尽管我们用尽所有的方法，也只能满足30%的新鲜农产品需求。通过这两个数据可知，英国自产比重低，不能满足人们的需求，英国仍然需要进口生鲜产品，A项 rely largely on imports for fresh produce（大量依赖进口生鲜产品）符合题意。

30. The author's attitude to food self-sufficiency in the UK is **【B】** .

[A]defensive

[B]doubtful

[C]tolerant

[D]optimistic

【解析】本题考查作者的情感态度，题干意为“作者对于英国粮食自给自足的态度是怎样”。题干中的关键词 food self-sufficiency 属于本文的话题词，首次出现在第二段中。作者在第二段提到，听上去很好——但是这一（自给自足的）愿景的可行性如何；紧接着第三段指出英国土地大部分用于肉类奶制品，第五段指出英作者对英国粮食自给自足持怀疑态度，B项 doubtful（怀疑的）符合题意。

Text 3

When Microsoft bought task management app Wunderlist and mobile calendar Sunrise in 2015, it picked two newcomers that were attracting considerable buzz in Silicon Valley. Microsoft's own Office dominates the market for "productivity" software, but the start-ups represented a new wave of technology designed from the ground up for the smartphone world.

Both apps, however, were later scrapped, after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products. Their teams of engineers stayed on, making them two of the many "acqui-hires" that the biggest companies have used to feed their great hunger for tech talent.

To Microsoft's critics, the fates of Wunderlist and Sunrise are examples of a remorseless drive by Big Tech to chew up any innovative companies that lie in their path. "They bought the seedlings and closed them down," complained Paul Arnold, a partner at San Francisco-based Switch Ventures, putting an end to businesses that might one day turn into competitors. Microsoft declined to comment.

Like other start-up investors, Mr. Arnold's own business often depends on selling start-ups to larger tech companies, though he admits to mixed feelings about the result: "I think these things are good for me, if I put my selfish hat on. But are they good for the American economy? I don't know."

The US Federal Trade Commission says it wants to find the answer to that question. This week, it asked the five most valuable US tech companies for information about their many small acquisitions over the past decade. Although only a research project at this stage, the request has raised the prospect of regulators wading into early-stage tech markets that until now have been beyond their reach.

Given their combined market value of more than \$5.5 trillion, rifling through such small deals—many of them much less prominent than Wunderlist and Sunrise—might seem beside the point. Between them, the five biggest tech companies have spent an average of only \$3.4 billion a year on sub-\$1 billion acquisitions over the past five years—a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves, and the more than \$130 billion of venture capital that was invested in the US last year.

However, critics say the big companies use such deals to buy their most threatening potential competitors before their businesses have a chance to gain momentum, in some cases as part of a "buy and kill" tactic to simply close them down.

31. What is true about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions? 【A】

[A] Their engineers were retained.

[B] Their market values declined.

[C] Their tech features improved.

[D] Their products were re-priced.

【解析】根据题干关键词“Wunderlist”和“Sunrise”定位到第一段第一句。该句讲到，当微软在2015年收购任务管理应用Wunderlist和移动日历应用Sunrise时，它获得了两个在硅谷引起巨大轰动的新成员。这属于两家初创企业被收购的背景信息，紧接着第二段介绍这两家初创企业被收购后所发生的事情。A项 Their engineers were retained（他们的工程师被保留了下来）是对第二段第二句中的 Their teams of engineers stayed on（他们的工程师团队留了下来）的同义替换。

32. Microsoft's critics believe that the big tech companies tend to 【B】.

[A] exaggerate their product quality

[B] eliminate their potential competitors

[C] treat new tech talent unfairly

[D] ignore public opinions

【解析】根据题干关键词“Microsoft's critics”定位到第三段第一句。该句提到，对于微软的批评者来说，Wunderlist和Sunrise的命运就是一个例子，说明了大型科技公司无情地试图吞并任何阻碍其发展道路的创新型公司。B项 eliminate their potential competitors（消灭他们潜在的竞争对手）是对 chew up innovative companies that lie in their path（吞并挡他们路的创新

公司) 的同义替换。

33. Paul Arnold is concerned that small acquisitions might **【C】** .

[A]weaken big tech companies

[B]worsen market competition

[C]harm the national economy

[D]discourage start-up investors

【解析】根据题干关键词“Paul Arnold”定位到第三段第二句和第四段。第三段第二句提到，Arnold 对科技巨头将本可以发展成为其竞争对手的初创公司扼杀在萌芽阶段这一做法不满；紧接着第四段进一步介绍 Arnold 作为初创公司投资人对科技巨头收购行为的看法——如果我自私一点的话，我觉得这些东西对我有好处，但它们对美国经济有好处吗？我不知道。由此可知，Paul Arnold 对小规模收购能否促进美国经济是怀疑态度，C 项 harm the national economy（危害国家经济）符合题意。

34. The US Federal Trade Commission intends to **【C】** .

[A]limit Big Tech's expansion

[B]encourage research collaboration

[C]examine small acquisitions

[D]supervise start-ups' operation

【解析】根据题干关键词“The US Federal Trade Commission”定位到第五段第一句和第二句。这两句讲到，美国联邦贸易委员会表示，他们希望找到这个问题的答案。本周，委员会向五家最有价值的美国科技公司询问了它们过去 10 年中许多小型收购的信息。C 项 examine small acquisitions（调查小规模收购）是对 asked... for information about their many small acquisitions（向……询问他们许多小规模收购的相关信息）的概括总结。

35. For the five biggest tech companies, their small acquisitions have **【A】** .

[A]brought little financial pressure

[B]raised few management challenges

[C]set an example for future deals

[D]generated considerable profits

【解析】根据题干关键词“the five biggest tech companies”定位到第六段第二句，该句提到，这五家公司（苹果、微软、谷歌、亚马逊和 Facebook）在过去五年中平均每年仅花费 34 亿美元进行 10 亿美元以下的收购，与它们庞大的财务储备以及去年在美国投资的 1300 多亿美元风险资本相比，这只是沧海一粟。A 项 brought little financial pressure（几乎没有带来资金压力）是对 a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves（与他们庞大的资金储备相比，这只是沧海一粟）的同义转述。

Text 4

We're fairly good at judging people based on first impressions, thin slices of experience ranging from a glimpse of a photo to five-minute interaction, and deliberation can be not only extraneous but intrusive. In one study of the ability she called "thin slicing," the late psychologist Nalini Ambady asked participants to watch silent 10-second video clips of professors and to rate the instructor's overall effectiveness. Their ratings correlated strongly with students' end-of-semester ratings. Another set of participants had to count backward from 1,000 by nines as they watched the clips, occupying their conscious working memory. Their ratings were just as accurate, demonstrating the intuitive nature of the social processing.

Critically, another group was asked to spend a minute writing down reasons for their judgment, before giving the rating. Accuracy dropped dramatically. Ambady suspected that deliberation focused them on vivid but misleading cues, such as certain gestures or utterances, rather than letting the complex interplay of subtle signals form a holistic impression. She found similar interference when participants watched 15-second clips of pairs of people and judged whether they were strangers, friends, or dating partners.

Other research shows we're better at detecting deception and sexual orientation from thin slices when we rely on intuition instead of reflection. "It's as if you're driving a stick shift," says Judith Hall, a psychologist at Northeastern University, "and if you start thinking about it too much, you can't remember what you're doing. But if you go on automatic pilot, you're fine. Much of our social life is like that."

Thinking too much can also harm our ability to form preferences. College students' ratings of strawberry jams and college courses aligned better with experts' opinions when the students weren't asked to analyze their rationale. And people made car-buying decisions that were both objectively better and more personally satisfying when asked to focus on their feelings rather than on details, but only if the decision was complex-when they had a lot of information to process.

Intuition's special powers are unleashed only in certain circumstances. In one study, participants completed a battery of eight tasks, including four that tapped reflective thinking (discerning rules, comprehending vocabulary) and four that tapped intuition and creativity (generating new products or figures of speech). Then they rated the degree to which they had used intuition ("gut feelings," "hunches," "my heart"). Use of their gut hurt their performance on the first four tasks, as expected, and helped them on the rest. Sometimes the heart is smarter than the head.

36. Nalini Ambady's study deals with **【B】** .

[A]the power of people's memory

[B]the reliability of first impressions

[C]instructor student interaction

[D]people's ability to influence others

【解析】 根据题干关键词“Nalini Ambady”定位到第一段第二句。该句作为一个科学实验，验证的观点是本段第一句，即我们非常擅长根据第一印象，从一瞥照片到五分钟互动的一小段经验来评判人们，而这种评判不仅是无关紧要的，而且是先入为主的。因此，B项 the

reliability of first impressions（第一印象的可靠程度）是对该实验目的准确概括。

37. In Ambady's study, rating accuracy dropped when participants **【A】**.

- [A]focused on specific details
- [B]gave the rating in limited time
- [C]watched shorter video clips
- [D]discussed with one another

【解析】根据题干关键词“accuracy dropped”和“Ambady”可定位到第二段第二、三句。其中第三句是第二句现象出现的原因。第三句讲到，Ambady 怀疑，深思熟虑使他们专注于生动但具有误导性的线索，例如某些手势或话语，而不是让细微信号的复杂相互作用形成整体印象。A 项 focused on specific details（关注于具体的细节）是对第三句的总结概括。

38. Judith Hall mentions driving to show that **【A】**.

- [A]reflection can be distracting
- [B]memory may be selective
- [C]social skills must be cultivated
- [D]deception is difficult to detect

【解析】根据题干关键词“Judith Hall”定位到第三段第二句。答案出自例子之前的观点句，即本段第一句，该句提到，其他研究表明，当我们依靠直觉而不是反应时，我们更容易被欺骗。A 项 reflection can be distracting（反思会分散注意力）是对第一句观点的提炼总结。

39. When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to **【D】**.

- [A]collect enough data
- [B]list your preferences
- [C]seek expert advice
- [D]follow your feelings

【解析】根据题干关键词“making complex decisions”定位到第四段最后一句。该句讲到，当人们被要求把注意力集中在他们的感受而不是细节上时，人们做出的购车决策在客观上会更好，并且个人满意度会更高，但前提是该决策很复杂——当他们需要处理大量信息时。由此可知，D 项 follow your feelings（跟随你的感受）符合题意。

40. What can we learn from the last paragraph? **【B】**

- [A]Generating new products takes time.
- [B]Intuition may affect reflective tasks.
- [C]Vocabulary comprehension needs creativity.
- [D]Objective thinking may boost intuitiveness.

【解析】根据题干关键词“the last paragraph”定位到第五段。该段指出直觉的特殊力量只有在特定的情况下才会释放，如预期那样，仅凭直觉会影响他们在前四项任务中的表现，而在

其他任务中则会有所帮助（Use of their gut hurt their performance on the first four tasks, as expected, and helped them on the rest）。其中，“gut”指代“intuition”，“the first four tasks”指代利用反思性思维（reflective thinking）的任务，即参与者在完成利用反思性思维（reflective thinking）的任务时会受到直觉的影响。由此可知，B项 Intuition may affect reflective tasks（直觉可能会影响反思性任务）总结概括了本段观点，符合题意。

Part B

Directions:

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

- [A] Stay calm.
- [B] Stay humble.
- [C] Don't make judgements.
- [D] Be realistic about the risks.
- [E] Decide whether to wait.
- [F] Ask permission to disagree.
- [G] Identify a shared goal.

How to disagree with someone more powerful than you

Your boss proposes a new initiative you think won't work. Your senior colleague outlines a project timeline you think is unrealistic. What do you say when you disagree with someone who has more power than you do? How do you decide whether it's worth speaking up? And if you do, what exactly should you say? Here's how to disagree with someone more powerful than you.

41. 【E】

【解析】本题解题要抓住两个关键句：第一个关键句，if 后半句 you might want to gather your army first，但这句在可选项中无法找到可匹配的关键词；第二个关键句，It's also a good idea to delay the conversation（延期谈话会是个好主意），句中的 delay 与 E 项中的关键词 wait 相呼应，故答案为 E。

You may decide it's best to hold off on voicing your opinion. Maybe you haven't finished thinking the problem through, the whole discussion was a surprise to you, or you want to get a clearer sense of what the group thinks. If you think other people are going to disagree, too, you might want to gather your army first. People can contribute experience or information to your think-all the things that would make the disagreement stronger or more valid. It's also a good idea to delay the conversation if you are in a meeting or other public space. Discussing the issue in private will make the powerful person feel less threatened.

42. 【G】

【解析】此处的子标题下面的段落的中心句为段落首句的后半句，即 think about what the powerful person cares about（想想有权势的人关心什么）。再结合倒数第二句中 but 后提及到的关键词 shared goal，可知 G 项（Identify a shared goal）为正确答案。

Before you share your thoughts, think about what the powerful person cares about—it may be the credibility of their team or getting a project done on time. You're more likely to be heard if you can connect your disagreement to a higher purpose. When you do speak up, don't assume the link will be clear. You'll want to state it overtly, contextualizing your statements so that you're seen not as a disagreeable subordinate but as a colleague who's trying to advance a common objective. The discussion will then become more like a chess game than a boxing match.

43. 【F】

【解析】此处的子标题下面的段落首句中出现了 but 这一转折词，句首的此类词要注意，一般起到承上启下的作用。这句话意为“这一步听起来可能过于恭顺，但这是一个明智的方法，可以让有权势的人拥有一些心理安全感和控制感”。紧接着作者举例示范可以如何表达，倒数第二句 This gives the person a choice, allowing them to verbally opt in（这给人一个选择，允许他们口头选择加入），句中的关键词为 allowing，与 F 项中的 permission 同义。由此可知，给有权势的人心理安全感和控制感的目的是能够让你敢于质疑，故答案为 F。

This step may sound overly deferential, but it's a smart way to give the powerful person psychological safety and control. You can say something like, "I know we seem to be moving toward a first-quarter commitment here. I have reasons to think that won't work. I'd like to lay out my reasoning. Would that be OK?" This gives the person a choice, allowing him to verbally opt in. And, assuming he says yes, it will make you feel more confident about voicing your disagreement.

44. 【A】

【解析】此处的子标题下面的段落首句中出现 but 一词，本句句意为“你可能会感到心跳加速或脸变红，但尽你所能在言语和行动中保持中立”。第四句讲到，深呼吸会有所帮助，放慢语速也会帮助其他人保持冷静。综合上述内容可知，A 项 stay calm 与本段内容匹配，故答案为 A。

You might feel your heart racing or your face turning red, but do whatever you can to remain neutral in both your words and actions. When your body language communicates reluctance or anxiety, it undercuts the message. It sends a mixed message, and your counterpart gets to choose what signals to read. Deep breaths can help, as can speaking more slowly and deliberately. When we feel panicky, we tend to talk louder and faster. Simply slowing the pace and talking in an even tone helps the other person calm down and does the same for you. It also makes you seem confident, even

if you aren't.

45. 【B】

【解析】此处的子标题下面的段落首句讲到，强调你提供的是你的观点，而不是真理。紧接着，第二句中出现了关键词 but。第二句表达的意思是，这可能是一个见多识广、经过充分研究的观点，但它仍然是一个观点，所以保守陈述，稍微低估你的信心。最后一句又提到。Be open to hearing other opinions（愿意聆听其他看法）。综合上述内容可知，作者建议保持谦卑的姿态，与 B 项（保持谦逊）相匹配。

Emphasize that you're only offering your opinion, not gospel truth. It may be a well-informed, well-researched opinion, but it's still an opinion, so talk tentatively and slightly understate your confidence. Instead of saying something like: "If we set an end-of-quarter deadline, we will never make it," say, "This is just my opinion, but I don't see how we will make that deadline." Having asserted your opinion (as a position, not as a fact), demonstrate equal curiosity about other views. Remind the person that this is your point of view, and then invite critique. Be open to hearing other opinions.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

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.

【参考译文】

我们通常认为朋友和家人是我们交流、笑容和温暖的最大的源泉。尽管这个想法很有可能是正确的，但是，研究人员们最近也发现，同陌生人打交道实际上也能改善我们的情绪，并且找到一种意想不到的归属感。

在一系列研究中，研究人员引导在芝加哥地区乘坐公共交通工具通勤的人同身边的人进行攀谈。通常来说，那些听从指示的乘客远比那些被要求仅仅默默坐着或站着的参与者感觉

更好一些。研究人员们还认为我们在日常生活中之所以羞于与陌生人交流常常是由于我们不必要的担心——他们可能不想同我们说话。然而，大多数时候，这种想法都是错误的。正如研究结果显示，许多人实际上非常愿意交谈——而且甚至觉得能被你注意到是一件很荣幸的事。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are organizing an online meeting. Write an email to Jack, an international student,

- 1) invite him to participate, and
- 2) tell him the details.

You should write about 100 words on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead.(10 points)

【范文】

Dear Jack,

To avoid the spread of novel coronavirus, I am going to hold an online meeting instead of the traditional method. I am writing the letter to invite you to participate in the upcoming online meeting, which will be held from 8:30 to 11:30 on September 1st.

The details are as follows. First of all, a decision has been made that all the international students should delay your arrival to our university due to the influence of Covid-19. However, regular classes will continue to be lectured through our educational system, which will be elaborated in detail in the meeting. Besides, it would be more beneficial if you could register for the meeting by filling out an online form, which is accessible before the meeting starts.

If you have future inquiries, please do not hesitate to contact me. Your acceptance of this invitation will be greatly appreciated.

Yours,
Li Ming

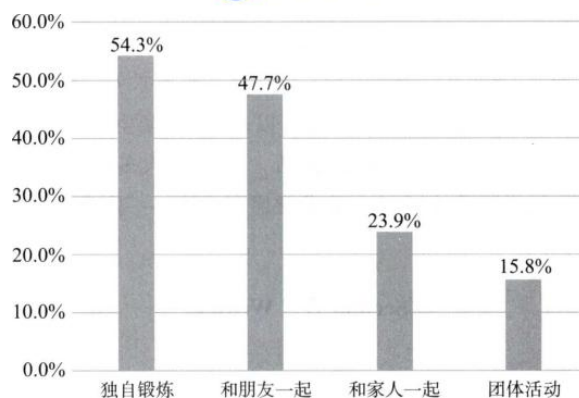
Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. 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)



某市居民锻炼方式调查

【范文】

The chart above clearly depicts the distribution in terms of the manners of residents' physical exercise. From the information given in the chart, it can be seen that physical exercise alone dominates the most by occupying the 54.3%, next to which is workout with friends at about 47.7%. And 23.9% and 15.8% are attributed to exercises with family and group activities.

It is not difficult for us to come up with some possible factors to account for this trend. Firstly, it is partly because exercising alone makes it easy for people to arrange their exercise time according to their own schedules. Another factor may be that people could choose the forms of exercise that they prefer without negotiating with others when exercising alone.

Taking all analysis above, it is obvious that the trend reflected by the chart will sustain for some time in the future. And it is advisable for us to promote health with friends and family to forge closer bound.

2020 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二） 解析版

（科目代码：204）

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)

Being a good parent is, of course, what every parent would like to be. But defining what it means to be a good parent is undoubtedly very 1, particularly since children respond differently to the same style of parenting. A calm, rule-following child might respond better to a different sort of parenting than, 2, a younger sibling.

3, there's another sort of parent that's a bit easier to 4: a patient parent. Children of every age benefit from patient parenting. Still, 5 every parent would like to be patient, this is no easy 6. Sometimes parents get exhausted and frustrated and are unable to maintain a 7 and composed style with their kids. I understand this.

You're only human, and sometimes your kids can 8 you just a little too far. And then the 9 happens: You lose your patience and either scream at your kids or say something that was a bit too 10 and does nobody any good. You wish that you could 11 the clock and start over. We've all been there.

12, even though it's common, it's important to keep in mind that in a single moment of fatigue, you can say something to your child that you may 13 for a long time. This may not only do damage to your relationship with your child but also 14 your child's self-esteem.

If you consistently lose your 15 with your kids, then you are inadvertently modeling a lack of emotional control for your kids. We are all becoming increasingly aware of the 16 of modeling tolerance and patience for the younger generation. This is a skill that will help them all throughout life. In fact, the ability to emotionally regulate or maintain emotional control when 17 by stress is one of the most important of all life's skills.

Certainly, it's incredibly 18 to maintain patience at all times with your children. A more practical goal is to try, to the best of your ability, to be as tolerant and composed as you can when faced with 19 situations involving your children. I can promise you this: As a result of working toward this goal, you and your children will benefit and 20 from stressful moments feeling better physically and emotionally.

【D】1.[A]tedious [B]pleasant [C]instructive [D]tricky

【解析】本题考查形容词词义的区分和上下文语境。文章第一段第一句为全文主题句，指出

每位父母都想成为好的父母。空白处所在句子用 but 开头，句意上出现了转折。讲到“但是如何定义好的父母是个难题”。紧接着 since 后面给出了原因，“因为不同的孩子对待同样的养育方式反应也是不同的”。tricky 意为“棘手的，困难的”，符合句意。pleasant 意为“令人愉快的，吸引人的”；tedious 意为“冗长的，乏味的”；instructive 意为“富有教益的，增长知识的”。

【B】2.[A]in addition [B]for example [C]at once [D]by accident

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑关系。空白处所在句前一句讲到，不同的孩子对待同样的养育方式反应也是不同的；空白处所在句为例证，讲述的是，如果换一种养育方式，一个冷静而听话的孩子可能会比他的弟弟或妹妹反应更好些。for example 表示举例，符合文意。at once 意为“立即，马上”；in addition 意为“另外，除……之外”；by accident 意为“意外地”。

【A】3.[A]Fortunately [B]Occasionally [C]Accordingly [D]Eventually

【解析】本题考查副词词义的区别和上下文语境。第一段告诉我们如何定义怎样的父母才是好父母是个难题，空白处所在句和上文文意上应为转折的关系，因为该句讲的是“有一类父母比较容易____，并且各个年龄段的孩子都可以从他们的养育方式中获益”，只有 fortunately（幸运的是）符合题意。occasionally 意为“偶尔地”；accordingly 意为“相应地，因此”；eventually 意为“最终地”。

【C】4.[A]amuse [B]assist [C]describe [D]train

【解析】本题考查动词词义的区别和上下文语境。第一段告诉我们如何定义怎样的父母才是好父母是个难题，第二段出现转折说，但是有一类父母很好____，describe（描述）与 define 相呼应，符合句意。amuse 意为“（提供）消遣，（使）娱乐”；train 意为“训练”；assist 意为“帮助，援助”。

【A】5.[A]while [B]because [C]unless [D]once

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑关系。空白处所在句指出，虽然每位父母都想成为耐心的父母，但这并不容易。while 表转折，符合句意。once 意为“一次，曾经”；because 意为“因为”；unless 意为“除非”。

【B】6.[A]answer [B]task [C]choice [D]access

【解析】本题考查名词词义的区别。虽然每位父母都想成为耐心的父母，但这不是个容易的任务。task 意为“任务”，符合句意。choice 意为“选择，抉择”；answer 意为“答案，回复”；access 意为“途径，（使用或见到的）机会”。

【A】7.[A]tolerant [B]formal [C]rigid [D]critical

【解析】本题考查形容词词义的区别。空白处所在句指出，有时父母会很累很沮丧，这时候对待孩子就很难_____和沉着冷静（composed）。tolerant 意为“包容的，容忍的”，符合句意。formal 意为“正式的，庄重的”；rigid 意为“死板的，固执的”；critical 意为“批评的，挑剔的”。

【C】8.[A]move [B]drag [C]push [D]send

【解析】本题考查动词词义的区别和上下文语境。空白处所在句讲到，你也不是圣人，而且有时候孩子会把你_____很紧。push 意为“催促，紧逼”，符合句意。move 意为“移动，使感动”；send 意为“发送”；drag 意为“拖，拽”。

【D】9.[A]mysterious [B]illogical [C]suspicious [D]inevitable

【解析】本题考查形容词词义的区别和上下文语境。空白处前一句指出，有时候孩子会把你逼得很紧。空白处后一句指出你会失去耐心，对孩子大吼大叫。联系前后文，则可知这是孩子把你逼得很紧的必然结果，inevitable（无法避免的，必然的）符合句意。illogical 意为“悖理的。不合逻辑的”；mysterious 意为“神秘的，奇怪的”；suspicious 意为“令人怀疑的，可疑的”。

【C】10.[A]boring [B]naive [C]harsh [D]vague

【解析】本题考查形容词词义的区别和上下文语境。空白处所在句指出，你会失去耐心并对孩子大吼大叫，而且有时候会说一些很_____的话，对每个人都没好处。根据上下文，something 后面的形容词应是贬义的，harsh 意为“刺耳的，难听的”，符合句意。boring 意为“无聊的”；naive 意为“天真的，无知的”；vague 意为“含糊的，不明确的”。

【A】11.[A]turn back [B]take apart [C]set aside [D]cover up

【解析】本题考查动词搭配和上下文语境。空白处所在句指出，你会希望时间_____，一切重新再来。既然是“一切重来”，那肯定是“时光倒流”，turn back 意为“（使）往回走”，符合句意。take apart 意为“拆开，拆解”；set aside 意为“把……放一旁，不理睬”；cover up 意为“盖起来”。

【C】12.[A]Overall [B]Instead [C]However [D]Otherwise

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑关系。空白处所在句指出，_____，即使这是很普遍的现象，我们还是要牢记，哪怕只是一点点的疲惫，都会让你对孩子说一些你会_____的话。上一段描述了一般情况下父母是如何对孩子失去耐心，并且表示这种情况很普遍，由此可见空白处所在句对比上一段发生了转折，however（然而）符合句意。overall 意为“一般来说，总体上”；instead 意为“代替，反而”；otherwise 意为“否则，不然”。

【D】13.[A]like [B]miss [C]believe [D]regret

【解析】本题考查动词词义的区别和上下文语境。上一段讲述了父母如何对孩子失去耐心，然后又希望时间倒流一切重新再来，那么疲惫时对孩子说的话一定是会让你后悔的（regret）。

【B】14.[A]raise [B]affect [C]justify [D]reflect

【解析】本题考查动宾搭配。结合原文语境，“这也许不仅会伤害你和孩子之间的关系，而且会___你的孩子的自尊心”。此处要选一个动词，和后面的宾语 self-esteem（自尊心）搭配。四个选项中，affect 意为“影响”，符合句意。justify 意为“证明……正确（或正当、有理），对……作出解释”；raise 意为“提高，养育”；reflect 意为“反映，反射”。

【D】15.[A]time [B]bond [C]race [D]cool

【解析】本题考查动宾搭配。空白处所在句讲述的是“如果你总是对你的孩子失去___，”本文的主题是对孩子要有耐心，因此符合题意的只能是 cool（冷静）。bond 意为“结合，纽带”；time 意为“时间”；race 意为“比赛，种族”，都不符合这里的语境。

【C】16.[A]nature [B]secret [C]importance [D]context

【解析】本题考查名词的修饰关系。空白处所填单词是 A of B 的结构中的名词 A，主要参照后面 of 结构对它的修饰作用。of 结构在此处表示“建立对孩子宽容和耐心的……”，联系提到的“我们越来越重视……”，因此符合题意的应该是 importance（重要性）。nature 意为“自然，天性”；secret 意为“秘密”；context 意为“语境，环境”。

【D】17.[A]cheated [B]defeated [C]confused [D]confronted

【解析】本题考查动宾搭配。空白处所在句意为“事实上，在___压力时情绪调节或维持情绪控制的能力是所有生活技能中最重要的一项”。在压力前面应该搭配“面对”，故选择 confronted（面对）。defeat 意为“打败”；cheat 意为“欺骗”；confuse 意为“使糊涂，使迷惑”。

【B】18.[A]terrible [B]hard [C]strange [D]wrong

【解析】本题考查形容词词义的区别。空白处所在句表达的意思是，“确实，要一直对孩子保持耐心是___”。结合前文所讲的，可知，要一直对孩子保持耐心是不容易的，hard（难的，不容易的）符合句意。strange 意为“陌生的，奇怪的”；terrible 意为“糟糕的”；wrong 意为“错误的”。

【A】19.[A]trying [B]changing [C]exciting [D]surprising

【解析】本题考查形容词词义的区别。空白处所在句讲到，“一个更实际的目标是去尝试，

尽你最大的能力，当你面对涉及孩子的_____情况时，尽可能地宽容和冷静”。根据常识可知，需要父母宽容和冷静的应该是不太好的情况，trying（难对付的，令人厌烦的）符合句意。exciting 意为“激动人心的”；surprising 意为“令人惊讶的”；changing 意为“变化的”。

【B】20.[A]hide [B]emerge [C]withdraw [D]escape

【解析】考察动词搭配。空白处所在句讲到，“为实现这一目标而努力，你和你的孩子将从压力中受益，并从中_____，在身体和情感上都会感觉更好”。emerge 和 from 搭配。可表示“从……中脱离出来”。withdraw from 意为“从……撤退”；hide from 意为“隐藏”；escape from 意为“从……逃避”，均为负面含义，不符合句意。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals from others so they can identify friends to cooperate with and enemies to avoid. To find out if this extends to non-living beings, Laleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.

They housed eight adult rats with two types of robotic rat—one social and one asocial—for four days. The robot rats were quite minimalist, resembling a chunkier version of a computer mouse with wheels to move around and colourful markings.

During the experiment, the social robot rat followed the living rats around, played with the same toys, and opened cage doors to let trapped rats escape. Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.

Next, the researchers trapped the robots in cages and gave the rats the opportunity to release them by pressing a lever. Across 18 trials each, the living rats were 52 percent more likely on average to set the social robot free than the asocial one. This suggests that the rats perceived the social robot as a genuine social being, says Quinn. The rats may have bonded more with the social robot because it displayed behaviors like communal exploring and playing. This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, she says.

"Rats have been shown to engage in multiple forms of reciprocal help and cooperation, including what is referred to as direct reciprocity where a rat will help another rat that has previously helped them," says Quinn.

The readiness of the rats to befriend the social robot was surprising given its minimal design.

The robot was the same size as a regular rat but resembled a simple plastic box on wheels. "We'd assumed we'd have to give it a moving head and tail, facial features, and put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat, but that wasn't necessary," says Janet Wiles at the University of Queensland in Australia, who helped with the research.

The finding shows how sensitive rats are to social cues, even when they come from basic robots, says Wiles. Similarly, children tend to treat robots as if they are fellow beings, even when they display only simple social signals. "We humans seem to be fascinated by robots, and it turns out other animals are too," says Wiles.

21. Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can **【A】**.

- [A]pick up social signals from non-living rats
- [B]distinguish a friendly rat from a hostile one
- [C]attain sociable traits through special training
- [D]send out warning messages to their fellows

【解析】根据题干关键词“Quinn and her colleagues”和“a test”定位到第一段第二句。该段第一句讲的是，老鼠和其他动物需要高度适应来自他人的社会信号，这样才能识别出要与之合作的朋友和要避免的敌人。紧接着第二句继续讲述到，为了弄清这是否延伸到了非生物领域，加州大学圣地亚哥分校的 Laleh Quinn 和她的同事们测试了老鼠是否能从机器老鼠身上检测到社会信号。A 项（从非生物的老鼠身上接收社会信号）是原文的同义替换。

22. What did the asocial robot do during the experiment? **【D】**

- [A]It followed the social robot.
- [B]It played with some toys.
- [C]It set the trapped rats free.
- [D]It moved around alone.

【解析】根据题干关键词“the asocial robot”和“experiment”定位到第三段最后一句。该句讲述了，不具有社交能力的机器老鼠只能进行简单的前后左右移动。D 项（它独自移动）是原文的同义替换。A 项（它跟随具备社交能力的老鼠），与原文 the social robot rat followed the living rats around 不符，原文说的是具备社交能力的老鼠跟随真老鼠。B 项（它玩一些玩具）与原文不符，原文中说的是具备社交能力的老鼠玩同样的玩具。C 项（它释放了被困的老鼠），与原文内容不符，原文说的同样是具备社交能力的老鼠，而题干问的是不具备社交能力的老鼠在实验中做了什么。

23. According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they **【B】**.

- [A]tried to practice a means of escape
- [B]expected it to do the same in return
- [C]wanted to display their intelligence
- [D]considered that an interesting game

【解析】根据题干关键词“Quinn”和“the rats released the social robot”定位到第五段。第五

段最后一句讲述，这可能会让老鼠更好地记住早些时候已经释放了机器老鼠，并希望机器老鼠在它们被困住时能回报它们的恩惠。B项（希望它也能这样做作为回报）是原文的同义替换。

24. Janet Wiles notes that rats 【C】

[A]can remember other rats' facial features

[B]differentiate smells better than sizes

[C]respond more to actions than to looks

[D]can be scared by a plastic box on wheels

【解析】根据题干关键词“James Wiles”定位到第六、七段。第六段最后一句 Wiles 说，“我们原本以为，要让它（机器老鼠）的头和尾、面部特征都能活动，并在上面放上一个场景。让它闻起来像只真正的老鼠，但这并不是必须的”。第七段最后一句 Wiles 说，“我们人类似乎对机器人很着迷，事实证明其他动物也很着迷”。由此可推知，老鼠对（机器老鼠）行动的反应多于对外表的反应。C项符合文意。A项（能够记住其他老鼠的面部特征），与原文内容不符，原文第六段说的是假设赋予机器老鼠面部特征，那都不重要。B项（与体型大小相比，能够更好地区分气味），原文中只提到赋予机器老鼠真老鼠的气味，与原文不符。

25. It can be learned from the text that rats 【D】.

[A]appear to be adaptable to new surroundings

[B]are more socially active than other animals

[C]behave differently from children in socializing

[D]are more sensitive to social cues than expected

【解析】要做对本题要对全文主旨大意有全面的掌握。题干中没有具体关键词，因此需要通过选项回到文中逐一对应。A项（似乎能适应新环境），在文中并未提及。B项（比其他动物更活跃），原文中只提到其他动物也一样会对机器人着迷。C项（在社交活动中表现得与孩子不同），与原文文意相反，原文讲到孩子们倾向于把机器人当作同伴来对待，即使他们只显示简单的社会信号。这一点与老鼠是一样的。D项（对社交线索比预期更敏感），与原文最后一段第一句“这一发现显示了老鼠对社交线索的敏感程度，即使是来自机器老鼠的社交线索”意思一致，故为正确答案。

Text 2

It is true that CEO pay has gone up-top ones may make 300 times the pay of typical workers on average, and since the mid-1970s, CEO pay for large publicly traded American corporations has, by varying estimates, gone up by about 500%. The typical CEO of a top American corporation now makes about \$18.9 million a year.

The best model for understanding the growth of CEO pay is that of limited CEO talent in a

world where business opportunities for the top firms are growing rapidly. The efforts of America's highest-earning 1% have been one of the more dynamic elements of the global economy. It's not popular to say, but one reason their pay has gone up so much is that CEOs really have upped their game relative to many other workers in the U.S. economy.

Today's CEO, at least for major American firms, must have many more skills than simply being able to "run the company." CEOs must have a good sense of financial markets and maybe even how the company should trade in them. They also need better public relations skills than their predecessors, as the costs of even a minor slipup can be significant. Then there's the fact that large American companies are much more globalized than ever before, with supply chains spread across a larger number of countries. To lead in that system requires knowledge that is fairly mind-boggling. Plus, virtually all major American companies are becoming tech companies, one way or another. Beyond this, major CEOs still have to do all the day-to-day work they have always done.

The common idea that high CEO pay is mainly about ripping people off doesn't explain history very well. By most measures, corporate governance has become a lot tighter and more rigorous since the 1970s. Yet it is principally during this period of stronger governance that CEO pay has been high and rising. That suggests it is in the broader corporate interest to recruit top candidates for increasingly tough jobs.

Furthermore, the highest CEO salaries are paid to outside candidates, not to the cozy insider picks, another sign that high CEO pay is not some kind of depredation at the expense of the rest of the company. And the stock market reacts positively when companies tie CEO pay to, say, stock prices, a sign that those practices build up corporate value not just for the CEO.

26. Which of the following has contributed to CEO pay rise? 【C】

- [A]The growth in the number of corporations.
- [B]The general pay rise with a better economy.
- [C]Increased business opportunities for top firms.
- [D]Close cooperation among leading economies.

【解析】根据题干关键词“CEO pay rise”及题干中对 CEO 薪酬增加原因的提问，定位到第二段第一句。该句讲述了，了解 CEO 薪酬增长的最佳模式是，在一个顶级公司的商业机会迅速增长的世界里，CEO 人才有限。由此可推知，CEO 薪酬增加的原因是顶级公司商业机会的增长。C 项（顶级公司商业机会的增加）。与原文文意一致。应注意，选项中，A 项是一个干扰项，该项的意思是“公司数量的增长”，但文中很明显并不是说公司数量而是商业机会，属于偷换概念。

27. Compared with their predecessors, today's CEOs are required to 【D】

- [A]foster a stronger sense of teamwork
- [B]finance more research and development
- [C]establish closer ties with tech companies
- [D]operate more globalized companies

【解析】根据题干关键词“predecessors”和“today's CEOs”，可定位到第三段。该段前四句

讲述了“如今的 CEO，至少对美国的大公司来说，必须拥有比简单地‘管理公司’更多的技能，CEO 必须对金融市场有很好的了解。甚至可能知道公司应该如何与它们进行交易。他们还需要有比他们的前任更好的公关技巧，因为即使是一个小小的失误也会带来巨大的代价。还有一个事实是，美国的大公司比以往任何时候都更加全球化，供应链遍布更多的国家”。由此可推断出，与前任相比，如今的 CEO 必须能经营更全球化的公司。D 项符合文意。

28. CEO pay has been rising since the 1970s despite **【B】**.

[A]continual internal opposition

[B]strict corporate governance

[C]conservative business strategies

[D]repeated government warnings

【解析】根据题干关键词“the 1970s”定位到第四段第三句。该句讲述的是“然而，首席执行官的薪酬主要是在这一治理更加有力的时期一直居高不下”。B 项 strict corporate governance 意为“严格的公司管理”，属于原文内容（stronger governance）的替换表达。

29. High CEO pay can be justified by the fact that it helps **【D】**.

[A]confirm the status of CEOs

[B]motive inside candidates

[C]boost the efficiency of CEOs

[D]increase corporate value

【解析】根据题干关键词“High CEO pay”以及顺序出题规则定位到最后一段。该段第二句讲述了，当公司把 CEO 的薪酬与股票价格挂钩时，股票市场的反应是积极的，这表明这些做法不仅让 CEO 涨薪，而且创造了公司价值。D 项（增加公司价值），是原文内容的替换表达，符合题意。

30. The most suitable title for this text would be. **【A】**

[A]CEOs Are Not Overpaid

[B]CEO Pay: Past and Present

[C]CEOs' Challenges of Today

[D]CEO Traits: Not Easy to Define

【解析】本题考查的是文章主旨。通读全文，可知全文主题词为 CEO 的薪酬，所以首先排除 C、D 两项，这两项均未涉及“薪酬”。B 项意为“CEO 的薪酬：过去和现在”，结合全文，可知 CEO 过去的薪酬并不是文章核心内容，属于偏离主题，因此正确答案为 A 项（首席执行官的薪酬并不高）。

Text 3

Madrid was hailed as a public health beacon last November when it rolled out ambitious restrictions on the most polluting cars. Seven months and one election day later, a new conservative

city council suspended enforcement of the clean air zone, a first step toward its possible demise.

Mayor Jose Luis Martinez-Almeida made opposition to the zone a centrepiece of his election campaign, despite its success in improving air quality. A judge has now overruled the city's decision to stop levying fines, ordering them reinstated. But with legal battles ahead, the zone's future looks uncertain at best.

Among other weaknesses, the measures cities must employ when left to tackle dirty air on their own are politically contentious, and therefore vulnerable. That's because they inevitably put the costs of cleaning the air on to individual drivers—who must pay fees or buy better vehicles—rather than on to the car manufacturers whose cheating is the real cause of our toxic pollution.

It's not hard to imagine a similar reversal happening in London. The new ultra-low emission zone (Ulez) is likely to be a big issue in next year's mayoral election. And if Sadiq Khan wins and extends it to the North and South Circular roads in 2021 as he intends, it is sure to spark intense opposition from the far larger number of motorists who will then be affected.

It's not that measures such as London's Ulez are useless. Far from it. Local officials are using the levers that are available to them to safeguard residents' health in the face of a serious threat. The zones do deliver some improvements to air quality, and the science tells us that means real health benefits—fewer heart attacks, strokes and premature births, less cancer, dementia and asthma. Fewer untimely deaths.

But mayors and councilors can only do so much about a problem that is far bigger than any one city or town. They are acting because national governments—Britain's and others across Europe—have failed to do so.

Restrictions that keep highly polluting cars out of certain areas—city centers, "school streets", even individual roads—are a response to the absence of a larger effort to properly enforce existing regulations and require auto companies to bring their vehicles into compliance. Wales has introduced special low speed limits to minimize pollution. We're doing everything but insist that manufacturers clean up their cars.

31. Which of the following is true about Madrid's clean air zone? 【D】

- [A] Its effects are questionable.
- [B] It has been opposed by a judge.
- [C] It needs tougher enforcement.
- [D] Its fate is yet to be decided.

【解析】根据题干关键词“Madrid's clean air zone”可定位到前两段。第一段讲述 Madrid's clean air zone（马德里洁净空气区）的执行暂停。紧接着第二段讲述了，Madrid's clean air zone 尽管能够提高空气质量，但是市长表示反对。一位法官现在否决了该市停止征收罚款的决定，下令恢复原状。但随着法律斗争的进行，Madrid's clean air zone 的未来看起来也不确定。D 项（它的命运尚未决定），与文意相符。

32. Which is considered a weakness of the city-level measures to tackle dirty air? 【D】

- [A] They are biased against car manufacturers.

[B]They prove impractical for city councils.

[C]They are deemed too mild for politicians.

[D]They put too much burden on individual motorists.

【解析】根据题干关键词“a weakness of the city-level measures”和“tackle dirty air”可定位到第三段第二句。该句讲述了，这是因为他们不可避免地把清洁空气的费用转嫁给那些必须支付费用或购买更好车辆的司机，而不是给我们带来有毒污染的真正罪魁祸首——汽车制造商。D项（他们给个人驾车者增加了太多负担），与原文文意一致。

33. The author believes that the extension of London's Ulez will 【A】.

[A]arouse strong resistance

[B]ensure Khan's electoral success

[C]improve the city's traffic

[D]discourage car manufacturing

【解析】根据题干关键词“extension” A 和“London's Ulez”可定位到第四段。该段讲述的是“不难想象伦敦也会发生类似的逆转，新的超低排放区（Ulez）很可能是明年市长选举的一大难题，如果 Sadiq Khan 在 2021 年胜出，并按照他的意愿将其延伸至南北环路，肯定会引发更多驾车者的强烈反对，届时他们将受到影响”。A 项（引起强烈抵抗），与原文文意一致。

34. Who does the author think should have addressed the problem? 【D】

[A]Local residents.

[B]Mayors.

[C]Councilors.

[D]National governments.

【解析】根据题干信息，可知本题问的是作者的具体观点。由关键词“problem”定位到第六段。该段讲述的是“但是市长和议员们只能对一个比任何一个城市或城镇都大得多的问题做这么多的工作。他们之所以采取行动是因为英国和欧洲其他国家的政府未能做到这一点”。D 项 National governments 表达的意思是，作者认为国家政府应该解决这个问题，与原文文意一致。

35. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that auto companies 【B】.

[A]will raise low-emission car production

[B]should be forced to follow regulations

[C]will upgrade the design of their vehicles

[D]should be put under public supervision

【解析】根据题干关键词“auto companies”定位到最后一段第一句。该句讲述了，限制高污染汽车在某些地区、城市中心、“学校街道”行驶，甚至是个别道路上，是对缺乏适当执行现行法规的更大努力的回应，并要求汽车公司使其车辆符合要求。B 项（应该被迫遵守规

定)，与原文文意一致。A 项（将提高低排放汽车产量），在最后一段并未提到，属于无中生有。C 项（将升级他们的车辆设计）和 D 项（应该接受公众监督）在原文中没有相关信息。

Text 4

Now that members of Generation Z are graduating college this spring-the most commonly-accepted definition says this generation was born after 1995, give or take a year-the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks. Gen Zs are about to hit the streets looking for work in a labor market that's tighter than it's been in decades. And employers are planning on hiring about 17 percent more new graduates for jobs in the U.S. this year than last, according to a survey conducted by the National Association of Colleges and Employers. Everybody wants to know how the people who will soon inhabit those empty office cubicles will differ from those who came before them.

If "entitled" is the most common adjective, fairly or not, applied to millennials (those born between 1981 and 1995), the catchwords for Generation Z are practical and cautious. According to the career counselors and experts who study them, Generation Zs are clear-eyed, economic pragmatists. Despite graduating into the best economy in the past 50 years, Gen Zs know what an economic train wreck looks like. They were impressionable kids during the crash of 2008, when many of their parents lost their jobs or their life savings or both. They aren't interested in taking any chances. The booming economy seems to have done little to **assuage** this underlying generational sense of anxious urgency, especially for those who have college debt. College loan balances in the U.S. now stand at a record \$ 1.5 trillion, according to the Federal Reserve.

One survey from Accenture found that 88 percent of graduating seniors this year chose their major with a job in mind. In a 2019 survey of University of Georgia students, meanwhile, the career office found the most desirable trait in a future employer was the ability to offer secure employment (followed by professional development and training, and then inspiring purpose). Job security or stability was the second most important career goal (work-life balance was number one), followed by a sense of being dedicated to a cause or to feel good about serving the greater good.

That's a big change from the previous generation. "Millennials wanted more flexibility in their lives," notes Tanya Michelsen, Associate Director of Youth Sight, a UK-based brand manager that conducts regular 60-day surveys of British youth, in findings that might just as well apply to American youth. "Generation Zs are looking for more certainty and stability, because of the rise of the gig economy. They have troubles seeing a financial future and they are quite risk averse."

36. Generation Zs graduating college this spring **【D】**.

[A]are recognized for their abilities

[B]are optimistic about the labor market

[C]are in favor of office job offers

[D]are drawing growing public attention

【解析】根据题干中的时间关键词“this spring”定位到第一段第一句。该句中的“the attention has been rising steadily in recent weeks（近几周的关注度在稳步提高）”与 D 项

“drawing growing public attention”意思一致。其中 attention 原词复现，rising 和 growing 属于同义词复现。

37. Generation Zs are keenly aware **【C】**.

[A]what their parents expect of them

[B]how valuable a counselor's advice is

[C]what a tough economic situation is like

[D]how they differ from past generations

【解析】文章第二段的第三句讲述了，尽管在过去的 50 年里，Z 一代已经进入了最好的经济环境，但是他们知道经济受到重创是什么样子。C 项中的“tough economic situation”对应该句中的“economic train wreck”。

38. The word "assuage" (Line 8, Para.2) is closest in meaning to **【D】**.

[A]deepen

[B]define

[C]maintain

[D]relieve

【解析】根据题干信息可定位到第二段第六句，根据该句可知解题的关键是判断“The booming economy（繁荣的经济）”和“generational sense of anxious urgency（代际焦虑）”的关系。根据常识判断，繁荣的经济可以降低求职者的焦虑；再结合本段第一句可知，Z 一代是务实和谨慎（practical and cautious）的一代。由此，可推断出繁荣的经济并未降低求职者的焦虑，第二段第六句中的“have done little”表示的是“并未”的意思。D 项的 relieve 意为“减轻”，与句意一致。

39. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that Generation Zs **【B】**.

[A]give top priority to professional training

[B]have a clear idea about their future job

[C]care little about their job performance

[D]think it hard to achieve work-life balance

【解析】根据题干信息可定位到第三段。本段第一句讲述了，一项调查发现，今年 88% 的毕业生选择专业时都考虑到了工作。该句和 B 项 have a clear idea about their future jobs（对自己的未来工作有明确想法）相符合。

40. Michelsen thinks that compared with millennials, Generation Zs are **【B】**.

[A]less realistic

[B]less adventurous

[C]more diligent

[D]more generous

【解析】根据题干关键词“compared with millennials”可定位到文章第二段第一句。该句讲述了，如果“有权”是千禧一代（生于1981年至1995年之间）最常见的形容词，不论公平与否，那么Z一代的流行语是务实而谨慎的。由此可推断出B项（不爱冒险）为正确答案。

Part B

Directions:

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

[A] Give compliments, just not too many

[B] Put on a good face, always

[C] Tailor your interactions

[D] Spend time with everyone

[E] Reveal, don't hide, information

[F] Slow down and listen

[G] Put yourselves in others' shoes

Five Ways to Win Over Everyone in the Office

Is it possible to like everyone in your office? Think about how tough it is to get together 15 people, much less 50, who all get along perfectly. But unlike in friendships, you need coworkers. You work with them every day, and you depend on them just as they depend on you. Here are some ways that you can get the whole office on your side.

41. 【E】

【解析】此处的子标题下面的段落的第3句讲述到，哈佛商学院的一项研究发现，观察者们一直对那些和他们坦诚的人评价很高，而对那些有所隐藏的人失去信任。这句与E项（透露而不要隐藏信息）意思一致。故答案为E。

If you have a bone to pick with someone in your workplace, you may try to stay tight-lipped around them. But you won't be helping either one of you. A Harvard Business School study found that observers consistently rated those who were upfront about themselves more highly, while those who hid lost trustworthiness. The lesson is not that you should make your personal life an open book, but rather, when given the option to offer up details about yourself or studiously stash them away, you should just be honest.

42. 【F】

【解析】此处的子标题下面的段落的中心句为“In fact, rushing to get your own ideas out there can cause colleagues to feel you don't value their opinions”，该句的意思为，实际上，急着表达你的观点可能会让同事们觉得你没有重视他们的观点。因此，这儿隐含的意思是学会聆听别

人的观点，与 F 项（别着急，要学会聆听）意思一致。故答案为 F。

Just as important as being honest about yourself is being receptive to others. We often feel the need to tell others how we feel, whether it's a concern about a project, a stray thought, or a compliment. Those are all valid, but you need to take time to hear out your coworkers, too. In fact, rushing to get your own ideas out there can cause colleagues to feel you don't value their opinions. Do your best to engage coworkers in a genuine, back-and-forth conversation, rather than prioritizing your own thoughts.

43. 【D】

【解析】此处的子标题下面的段常的第 2 句，用 “but” 一词转折（一般在转折词之后作者更倾向于表述自己的真实观点）。讲述了“除了那些你信任的同事，你还应该扩大你的圈子。并且寻找所有你身边的人”。这句和 D 项（要和每个人在一起）意思一致。故答案为 D。

It's common to have a "cubicle mate" or special confidant in a work setting. But in addition to those trusted coworkers, you should expand your horizons and find out about all the people around you. Use your lunch and coffee breaks to meet up with colleagues you don't always see. Find out about their lives and interests beyond the job. It requires minimal effort and goes a long way. This will help to grow your internal network, in addition to being a nice break in the work day.

44. 【A】

【解析】此处的子标题下面的段常的第 4 句，“but” 一词转折，讲到“但是不要过度去做或者做假”。而正确的做法在下一句就表明了，即“一个研究发现，人们对于从负面到正面的评价反映最好，也许因为这个评价表明他们有比其他人做得好”。这两句和 A 项（要称赞，但是不能太多）意思一致。故答案为 A。

Positive feedback is important for anyone to hear. And you don't have to be someone's boss to tell them they did an exceptional job on a particular project. This will help engender good will in others. But don't overdo it or be fake about it. One study found that people responded best to comments that shifted from negative to positive, possibly because it suggested they had won somebody over.

45. 【C】

【解析】此处的子标题下面的段落的倒数第二句是本段的段落中心句，表明要相应地把你的风格适合于不同的类型。这句和 C 项（因人而异）意思一致。故答案为 C。

This one may be a bit more difficult to pull off, but it can go a long way to achieving results. Remember in dealing with any coworker what they appreciate from an interaction. Watch out for

how they verbalize with others. Some people like small talk in a meeting before digging into important matters, while others are more straightforward. Jokes that work on one person won't necessarily land with another.

So, adapt your style accordingly to type. Consider the person that you're dealing with in advance and what will get you to your desired outcome.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

It's almost impossible to go through life without experiencing some kind of failure. But, the wonderful thing about failure is that it's entirely up to us to decide how to look at it.

We can choose to see failure as "the end of the world". Or, we can look at failure as the incredible learning experience that it often is. Every time we fail at something, we can choose to look for the lesson we're meant to learn. These lessons are very important; they're how we grow, and how we keep from making that same mistake again. Failures stop us only if we let them.

Failure can also teach us things about ourselves that we would never have learned otherwise. For instance, failure can help you discover how strong a person you are. Failing at something can help you discover your truest friends, or help you find unexpected motivation to succeed.

【参考译文】

人生总是不可避免地要经历一些失败。但是，失败的妙处就在于，如何看待失败完全取决于我们。

我们可以选择将失败看作是“世界末日”。或者我们可以把失败看作是常有的极好的学习机会。每当我们在某件事上失败的时候，我们可以选择寻找我们应该吸取的教训。这些教训非常重要；它们教会我们如何成长，如何避免再次犯相同的错误。只有我们允许失败阻拦我们时，它才会阻止我们前行。

失败也可以让我们更好地认识自己，如果没有失败我们决不可能认识到这样的自己。比如，失败可以让你发现你有多么强大。在某些事情上的失败可以帮助你发现你真正的朋友，或者帮助你找到出乎意料的通往成功的动力。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are planning a tour of a historical site for a group of international students. Write an email to

- 1) tell them about the site, and
- 2) give them some tips for the tour.

Please write your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not use your own name, use "Li Ming" instead.(10 points)

【范文】

Dear international students,

Welcome to China ! Knowing that you have a keen interest in Chinese historical sites, I am writing to recommend you to visit the Forbidden City, which is also known as the Palace Museum.

Here are the brief introductions. In the first, the Forbidden city is the largest and most well reserved imperial palace of the two dynasties in Ming and Qing Dynasties. Secondly, the Forbidden City showcases many collections of ancient arts and antiques, which offer a glimpse of China's extensive and sophisticated culture. So, during the trip, it's advisable to pay more attention to the tourist's introduction.

I hope that you will enjoy your tour ! If you have any further question , please feel free to contact me.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

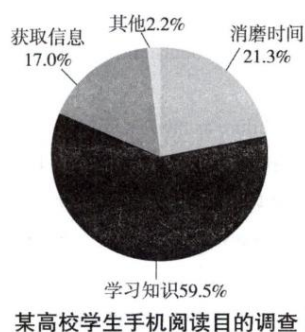
Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. 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)



【范文】

The above chart provides the information concerning the reading purpose of college students with their mobile phones in a certain university. To be concrete, with the help of mobile phones, the percentage of college students' spending on study accounts for up to 59.5%, ranking the first one in the chart. Meanwhile, entertaining, acquiring information and others account for 21.3%, 17.0% and 2.2% respectively.

There are diverse components contributing to the above trend. On one hand, with the rapid development of science and technology, our smart phones become increasingly convenient for

students to study. On the other hand, with people's living styles changing, students prefer to develop their social life on Internet and browse more useful information to satisfy their needs.

Taking above reasons into consideration, we could firmly believe that the tendency will continue in the forthcoming years. Nevertheless, there are also some potential risks if college students are too addicted to mobile phones. Therefore, it is advisable for youngsters to arrange time reasonably during using mobile phones.

2019 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二） 解析版

（科目代码：204）

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)

Weighing yourself regularly is a wonderful way to stay aware of any significant weight fluctuations. 1, when done too often, this habit can sometimes hurt more than it 2.

As for me, weighing myself every day caused me to shift my focus from being generally healthy and physically active, to focusing 3 on the scale. That was bad to my overall fitness goals. I had gained weight in the form of muscle mass, but thinking only of 4 the number on the scale, I altered my training program. That conflicted with how I needed to train to 5 my goals.

I also found that weighing myself daily did not provide an accurate 6 of the hard work and progress I was making in the gym. It takes about three weeks to a month to notice significant changes in your weight 7 altering your training program. The most 8 changes will be observed in skill level, strength and inches lost.

For these 9, I stopped weighing myself every day and switched to a bimonthly weighing schedule 10. Since weight loss is not my goal, it is less important for me to 11 my weight each week. Weighing every other week allows me to observe and 12 any significant weight changes. That tells me whether I need to 13 my training program.

I use my bimonthly weigh-in 14 to get information about my nutrition as well. If my training intensity remains the same, but I'm constantly 15 and dropping weight, this is a 16 that I need to increase my daily caloric intake.

The 17 to stop weighing myself every day has done wonders for my overall health, fitness and well-being. I'm experiencing increased zeal for working out since I no longer carry the burden of a 18 morning weigh-in. I've also experienced greater success in achieving my specific fitness goals, 19 I'm training according to those goals, not the numbers on a scale.

Rather than 20 over the scale, turn your focus to how you look, feel, how your clothes fit and your overall energy level.

【D】1.[A]Besides [B]Therefore [C]Otherwise [D]However

【解析】首句指出，定期称体重是关注体重变化的好办法（wonderful way）。下句指出，如果称得过于频繁，这种习惯（this habit 回指首句“定期称重”）会造成伤害多过……（can sometimes hurt more 为句子主干）。可见开篇欲抑先扬，即“由（公认的）利转而切入

弊”，进而开启全文论述，[D] 正确体现这一语义转折。

【A】2.[A]helps [B]cares [C]warns [D]reduces

【解析】已知段中②句承①句“定期称重的利”引出其“弊”，可知句中比较状语从句（can sometimes hurt more） than it _____是在“比较合理称重与过度称重的影响”：（合理称重有利，而）称重一旦过度，则弊大于利。选项中能体现“利”的只有[A]。

【B】3.[A]initially [B]solely [C]occasionally [D]formally

【解析】空格句意为：对“我”来说，每日称重让“我”的关注焦点从保持整体健康、精力充沛转向_____关注体重计数字（As for me, ... caused me to...）。可见本段作者开启自身经历的介绍，以佐证上文结论“过度称重弊大于利”。而从“身心、精力”转至“体重数字”，可见关注点变得“片面、狭窄”，只有 solely（义同 only）对这种变化特点起到强化作用，能体现“弊端”，[B]正确。

【B】4.[A]recording [B]lowering [C]explaining [D]accepting

【解析】空格所在句以 but 实现两分句间语义转折，but 前分句 1 指出“我”以肌肉的形式增加了体重，暗示分句 2 应涉及与之相反的情形减重。altered my training program 进一步表明“我”并不想增加体重，综合可知空格词应表示“减轻（体重）”，[B]正确。

【D】5.[A]modify [B]set [C]review [D]reach

【解析】段中②③④句形成“总分总”意群：空格所在句 That conflicted with...to _____ my goals 与②句 That was bad to my overall fitness goals 在结构、内容上均相互呼应，③句具体解释②句（过度称重如何不利于健身目标的达成），④句重申观点，故空格处应表示“实现、达成”之意，[D] 正确。

【B】6.[A]definition [B]depiction [C]distribution [D]prediction

【解析】空格词实际体现“称重（weighing）”和“锻炼成果（the hard work and progress）”二者的作用关系。①②句“I was making（当下每刻）”与“about three weeks（三周之后）”暗示两句在对比“每日称的效果（看不出什么变化）VS 三周后称重的效果（会看到明显变化）”，再结合常识“称重为的是监测锻炼/节食成果”，可见二者作用关系是“称重为锻炼成果提供依据/说明”，而首句旨在说明“每日称重数字难以准确反映锻炼成果”，[B] 正确。

【A】7.[A]due to [B]regardless of [C]aside from [D]along with

【解析】本题解题关键在于联系上下文辨明空格后“改变训练方案”和其前内容的逻辑关联。第二段提到作者陷入健身误区——执迷于体重数字而试图通过改变训练计划减重

(thinking only of..., I altered my training program)；第三段转而指出训练效果无法即时体现在体重波动上（即，体重不会因训练加强而随即减少）。可见句中“改变训练计划”和“体重变化”之间是“途径/原因→目标/结果”的关联（同时契合4题分析），空格句意在强调/纠正人们对“因/由改变锻炼方案而实现的体重变化”的认知误区（并不会即刻显现，但健身成果在暗暗推进），[A]正确。

【D】8.[A]orderly [B]rigid [C]precise [D]immediate

【解析】段落②③句意为：明显的体重变化需三周到一个月才能显现。最____的变化将体现在技能水平、力量和减少的身体维度上。notice...changes in...weight 与 changes be observed in skill level, strength and inches lost 完全对仗，但明显涉及两类变化（体重 VS 技能、力量、身材），推知两句在对比呈现“较慢显现的变化 VS 最快显现的变化”，选项中只有 immediate 能与 about three weeks 形成“远期 VS 近期”的对比，[D]正确。

【C】9.[A]claims [B]judgments [C]reasons [D]methods

【解析】主句大意为：“我”改变了原先频繁称重的习惯。状语中 these____紧承上文，而上文（第二、三段）论述了过度称重的弊端，“做法有弊端”和“改变做法”之间是因果关联，可见 For these____作原因状语，for...reason(s) 为常见搭配，表示“出于……的原因”，[C]正确。

【A】10.[A]instead [B]though [C]again [D]indeed

【解析】选项均体现逻辑关联，解题应着力辨明句内或上下文信息间的逻辑关系。句意“从原先每日称重改为每月称两次”内含两个元素“旧方式、新方式”，switched to 表明两者关联：后者取代前者。instead 表“取舍/替代”时形式有二：其一是与 of 构成复合介词（后接“被替代的内容”）、其二是作为副词位于句末（sb doesn't do sth, but does sth else instead），表现前述两件事的取舍/替代关联，故[A]正确。

【A】11.[A]track [B]overlook [C]conceal [D]report

【解析】空格所在句指出，既然减肥不是目标，那么每周____体重就不那么重要了。否定性表述 less important 表明“____my weight each week”应与①句“每日称重（weighing myself every day）”对应，而这种“频繁的观察和记录”等同于“跟踪体重的任何变化”，也与开篇 stay aware of any...fluctuations 契合，[A]track 可表示“跟踪（表现或进展情况）”，符合文意。

【D】12.[A]depend on [B]approve of [C]hold onto [D]account for

【解析】空格所在句解释“隔周称重”的好处（allows me to...）：让人能够发现并____体重的任何显著变化。这应该与上文第三段所述“每日称重”的弊端（训练改变所致的体重变

化要一个月才显现，每天称重的数字说明不了问题）相对，故每月两次称重应有助于“了解体重明显变化的原因（是否是由于锻炼不合理，避免盲目调整方案）”，[D]account for 符合文意。

【B】13.[A]share [B]adjust [C]confirm [D]prepare

【解析】句首 That 回指③句“发现任何明显的体重变化、并明确变化原因”。由第二段③句“一味关注怎样把体重计上的数字降下来，使我改变了训练计划”可知，作者称重是为了指导健身方案，而本句意在强调隔周称重的好处“不会因任何小变化而改变健身方案/会依据两周称重一次的结果决定是否调整方案”，[B]adjust 与第二段③句 altered 近义，符合文意。

【A】14.[A]results [B]features [C]rules [D]tests

【解析】as well 提示空格句与上段为并列关系。上段末两句指出，隔周称重能让人发现并解释体重的明显变化，有助于判断是否该调整训练计划。故空格句应表示“明显体重变化（即称重结果）还可以作为营养摄入的参考”，[A]results 符合文意。

【C】15.[A]bored [B]anxious [C]hungry [D]sick

【解析】由空格后并列连词 and 可知，constantly_____与 dropping weight 语义同向，各项似乎都可以与“体重下降”并列，但上下文 nutrition increase my daily caloric intake 提示此处与“营养、热量摄入”相关，可见空格部分应表示“热量摄入不足（即会有饥饿感）”，[C]hungry 符合文意。

【D】16.[A]principle [B]secret [C]belief [D]sign

【解析】that 从句内容完整，判断其为同位语从句，说明空格词的内涵，也即空格词是对 that 从句内容特征的概括。由 If 引导条件状语从句可知，“训练强度保持不变，但经常感到饥饿并且体重下降”为前提（If...），“这（种情况）是需要增加每日热量摄入的_____”为结果/结论（this is a...）。关联内容可知句意为“这种情况的出现表明需要增加热量摄入了”，[D]sign 符合文意。

【C】17.[A]request [B]necessity [C]decision [D]wish

【解析】不定式 to stop weighing myself every day 为空格词的后置定语（“停止每日称重的_____对身心健康产生了奇妙影响”），由第四段首句可知“我”意识到问题后停止了每日称重，故空格词应表示“（经过一段时间观察或思考后对如何做更好的）判断、抉择”，[C]decision 符合文意。

【A】18.[A]disappointing [B]surprising [C]restricting [D]consuming

【解析】由句中 no longer carry the burden of...（不再有……的负担）以及文中“对之前频繁

称重的弊端、如今隔周称重的好处”的论述可以判断句意为：现在“我”摆脱了“日日关注体重、却看不到明显体重变化而失望”的负担，[A]disappointing 符合文意。

【D】19.[A]if [B]unless [C]until [D]because

【解析】空格前为“我更好地达成了我的健身目标”，空格后为“我基于目标，而非体重秤上的数字进行锻炼”，且前者为完成时（I've...），后者为进行时（I'm training），很显然前后为“结果→原因”的逻辑，[D]because 符合文意。

【A】20.[A]obsessing [B]dominating [C]puzzling [D]triumphing

【解析】Rather than（而不是）表明前后语义“_____在体重计上”与“将注意力转移到你的外观和感觉……上”为“舍前取后”的关系，再结合第二段首句“每日称重时唯一的关注点为体重计上的数值”，可知前者应表示“只关注体重计上的数值”之意，obsessing over the scale 与第二段首句 focusing solely on the scale 一致，故 [A] 符合文意，obsess over sth/sb 为固定搭配，表示“对某事/某人过分担心”。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

Unlike so-called basic emotions such as sadness, fear, and anger, guilt emerges a little later, in conjunction with a child's growing grasp of social and moral norms. Children aren't born knowing how to say "I'm sorry"; rather, they learn over time that such statements appease parents and friends—and their own consciences. This is why researchers generally regard so-called moral guilt, in the right amount, to be a good thing.

In the popular imagination, of course, guilt still gets a bad rap. It is deeply uncomfortable—it's the emotional equivalent of wearing a jacket weighted with stones. Yet this understanding is outdated. "There has been a kind of revival or a rethinking about what guilt is and what role guilt can serve," says Amrisha Vaish, a psychology researcher at the University of Virginia, adding that this revival is part of a larger recognition that emotions aren't binary—feelings that may be advantageous in one context may be harmful in another. Jealousy and anger, for example, may have evolved to alert us to important inequalities. Too much happiness can be destructive.

And guilt, by prompting us to think more deeply about our goodness, can encourage humans to make up for errors and fix relationships. Guilt, in other words, can help hold a cooperative species together. It is a kind of social glue.

Viewed in this light, guilt is an opportunity. Work by Tina Malti, a psychology professor at the

University of Toronto, suggests that guilt may compensate for an emotional deficiency. In a number of studies, Malti and others have shown that guilt and sympathy may represent different pathways to cooperation and sharing. Some kids who are low in sympathy may make up for that shortfall by experiencing more guilt, which can rein in their nastier impulses. And vice versa: High sympathy can substitute for low guilt.

In a 2014 study, for example, Malti looked at 244 children. Using caregiver assessments and the children's self-observations, she rated each child's overall sympathy level and his or her tendency to feel negative emotions after moral transgressions. Then the kids were handed chocolate coins, and given a chance to share them with an anonymous child. For the low-sympathy kids, how much they shared appeared to turn on how inclined they were to feel guilty. The guilt-prone ones shared more, even though they hadn't magically become more sympathetic to the other child's deprivation.

"That's good news," Malti says. "We can be prosocial because we caused harm and we feel regret."

21. Researchers think that guilt can be a good thing because it may help **【C】**.

[A]regulate a child's basic emotions

[B]improve a child's intellectual ability

[C]foster a child's moral development

[D]intensify a child's positive feelings

【解析】由题干信息 *guilt can be a good thing because...* 定位至首段③句 *This is why...moral guilt...to be a good thing*, 且可明确 *This* 指代内容即为题目所问。①②句指出, 内疚感并非天生, 而是与对社会道德规范的领会相伴相生; 孩子并非生来便知道说“对不起”; 而是随时间推移才明白这种表达可以安抚他人及自己的道德心。概括两句主要内容: 内疚感与道德心相辅相成, **【C】** 正确。

22. According to Paragraph 2, many people still consider guilt to be. **【B】**

[A]deceptive

[B]burdensome

[C]addictive

[D]inexcusable

【解析】根据题干中 *many people still consider* 定位至第二段前两句: 在常人眼中, 内疚感是件坏事 (a bad rap)。它令人深感不安 (deeply uncomfortable) ——它是让人身负重甲的情感 (the emotional equivalent of wearing a jacket weighted with stones)。即: 内疚感是沉重的情感负担, **【B】** 正确。

23. Vaish holds that the rethinking about guilt comes from an awareness that **【D】**.

[A]emotions are context-independent

[B]emotions are socially constructive

[C]emotional stability can benefit health

[D]an emotion can play opposing roles

【解析】根据题干定位至第二段④句，该句指出：这一复兴（this revival 回指 rethinking about guilt）属于一种更宏观认识的一部分，即，情绪并非非好即坏（binary）——在一种情境下有利的情绪在另一情境下可能有害。⑤⑥句进一步论证：通常认为有害的情绪（嫉妒和愤怒）可能有利，通常认为有利的情绪（快乐）也可能有害。可见 [D] 正确。

24. Malti and others have shown that cooperation and sharing 【B】 .

[A] may help correct emotional deficiencies

[B] can result from either sympathy or guilt

[C] can bring about emotional satisfaction

[D] may be the outcome of impulsive acts

【解析】根据题干关键词 cooperation and sharing 定位至第四段③句。该句指出马尔蒂等研究发现，内疚感和同情心可能代表了通往合作和分享的不同路径（guilt and sympathy may represent different pathways to cooperation and sharing），即：合作和分享可来源于同情心或内疚感，[B] 正确。

25. The word "transgressions" (Line 4, Para.5) is closest in meaning to 【D】 .

[A] teachings

[B] discussions

[C] restrictions

[D] wrongdoings

【解析】第五段②句指出，Malti 评估了每个孩子的整体同情心水平及他或她在道德_____后产生负面情绪的倾向。由此可知，moral transgressions 导致负面情绪（negative emotions）。再由上文的研究发现和下文的具体实例可知，negative emotions 指内疚感（guilt）。推理可知：人在做出“不道德行为”后会产生“内疚感”，[D] 意为“错误行为，违背道德或法律的行为”，合乎逻辑。

Text 2

Forests give us shade, quiet and one of the harder challenges in the fight against climate change. Even as we humans count on forests to soak up a good share of the carbon dioxide we produce, we are threatening their ability to do so. The climate change we are hastening could one day leave us with forests that emit more carbon than they absorb.

Thankfully, there is a way out of this trap-but it involves striking a subtle balance. Helping forests flourish as valuable "carbon sinks" long into the future may require reducing their capacity to absorb carbon now. California is leading the way, as it does on so many climate efforts, in figuring out the details.

The state's proposed Forest Carbon Plan aims to double efforts to thin out young trees and clear brush in parts of the forest. This temporarily lowers carbon-carrying capacity. But the remaining trees draw a greater share of the available moisture, so they grow and thrive, restoring the forest's

capacity to pull carbon from the air. Healthy trees are also better able to fend off insects. The landscape is rendered less easily burnable. Even in the event of a fire, fewer trees are consumed.

The need for such planning is increasingly urgent. Already, since 2010, drought and insects have killed over 100 million trees in California, most of them in 2016 alone, and wildfires have burned hundreds of thousands of acres.

California plans to treat 35,000 acres of forest a year by 2020, and 60,000 by 2030-financed from the proceeds of the state's emissions-permit auctions. That's only a small share of the total acreage that could benefit, about half a million acres in all, so it will be vital to prioritize areas at greatest risk of fire or drought.

The strategy also aims to ensure that carbon in woody material removed from the forests is locked away in the form of solid lumber or burned as biofuel in vehicles that would otherwise run on fossil fuels. New research on transportation biofuels is already under way.

State governments are well accustomed to managing forests, but traditionally they've focused on wildlife, watersheds and opportunities for recreation. Only recently have they come to see the vital part forests will have to play in storing carbon. California's plan, which is expected to be finalized by the governor next year, should serve as a model.

26. By saying "one of the harder challenges," the author implies that **【D】** .

[A]global climate change may get out of control

[B]people may misunderstand global warming

[C]extreme weather conditions may arise

[D]forests may become a potential threat

【解析】 首段①句指出，森林为应对气候变化的斗争带来一项更严峻的挑战。②③句具体阐释挑战内涵：人类活动威胁/削弱森林的吸碳能力，气候变化可能终会导致森林的碳排放量超过吸收量。可见，作者言及“一项更大的挑战”意在表明森林对于对抗气候变化问题的潜在威胁：从“碳吸收者”转变为“碳排放源”（进而进一步加剧气候变化），[D] 正确。

27. To maintain forests as valuable "carbon sinks," we may need to **【D】** .

[A]preserve the diversity of species in them

[B]accelerate the growth of young trees

[C]strike a balance among different plants

[D]lower their present carbon-absorbing capacity

【解析】 根据题干关键词 carbon sinks 定位至第二段。该段②句指出，要使森林在未来发展成为有价值的“碳汇”，需要降低它们现有的吸碳能力，[D] 正确。

28. California's Forest Carbon Plan endeavors to **【B】** .

[A]cultivate more drought-resistant trees

[B]reduce the density of some of its forests

[C]find more effective ways to kill insects

[D]restore its forests quickly after wildfires

【解析】由题干关键词 endeavors to “致力于”可知，本题考查加州森林碳计划的目的，对应第三段①句 Forest Carbon Plan aims to...。该句指出，加州的森林碳计划旨在疏伐幼树、清理森林灌木，②③句继而指出“这一做法能让剩余林木茁壮成长，修复森林吸碳能力”。可见，计划旨在“去除部分吸碳力较弱的林木，即降低部分森林的密度”，[B] 正确。

29. What is essential to California's plan according to Paragraph 5? 【A】

[A]To handle the areas in serious danger first.

[B]To carry it out before the year of 2020.

[C]To perfect the emissions-permit auctions.

[D]To obtain enough financial support.

【解析】由题干关键词 essential 定位至第五段②句 so it will be vital to...。该句指出，在总面积 50 万英亩的可受益森林中，加州计划每年可处理的森林面积仅占很小的比例。因此，优先处理火灾或干旱风险最大的区域至关重要，[A] 正确。

30. The author's attitude to California's plan can best be described as 【C】.

[A]ambiguous

[B]tolerant

[C]supportive

[D]cautious

【解析】第二段段首 Thankfully（值得庆幸的是）、③句 leading the way、as it does on so many climate efforts（加州在明确细节方面做出了示范、如同它在气候问题上的诸多其他举措一样）、末段总评 should serve as a model（加州计划应成为一个典范）均体现作者对加州计划的肯定态度，[C] 正确。

Text 3

American farmers have been complaining of labor shortages for several years. The complaints are unlikely to stop without an overhaul of immigration rules for farm workers.

Congress has obstructed efforts to create a more straightforward visa for agricultural workers that would let foreign workers stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry. If this doesn't change, American businesses, communities, and consumers will be the losers.

Perhaps half of U.S. farm laborers are undocumented immigrants. As fewer such workers enter the country, the characteristics of the agricultural workforce are changing. Today's farm laborers, while still predominantly born in Mexico, are more likely to be settled rather than migrating and more likely to be married than single. They're also aging. At the start of this century, about one-third of crop workers were over the age of 35. Now more than half are. And picking crops is hard on older bodies. One oft-debated cure for this labor shortage remains as implausible as it's been all along: Native U.S. workers won't be returning to the farm.

Mechanization isn't the answer, either-not yet, at least. Production of corn, cotton, rice, soybeans,

and wheat has been largely mechanized, but many high-value, labor-intensive crops, such as strawberries, need labor. Even dairy farms, where robots do a small share of milking, have a long way to go before they're automated.

As a result, farms have grown increasingly reliant on temporary guest workers using the H-2A visa to fill the gaps in the workforce. Starting around 2012, requests for the visas rose sharply; from 2011 to 2016 the number of visas issued more than doubled.

The H-2A visa has no numerical cap, unlike the H-2B visa for nonagricultural work, which is limited to 66,000 a year. Even so, employers complain they aren't given all the workers they need. The process is cumbersome, expensive, and unreliable. One survey found that bureaucratic delays led the average H-2A worker to arrive on the job 22 days late. The shortage is compounded by federal immigration raids, which remove some workers and drive others underground.

In a 2012 survey, 71 percent of tree-fruit growers and almost 80 percent of raisin and berry growers said they were short of labor. Some western farmers have responded by moving operations to Mexico. From 1998 to 2000, 14.5 percent of the fruit Americans consumed was imported. Little more than a decade later, the share of imports was 25.8 percent.

In effect, the U.S. can import food or it can import the workers who pick it.

31. What problem should be addressed according to the first two paragraphs? 【C】

[A] Discrimination against foreign workers in the U.S.

[B] Biased laws in favor of some American businesses.

[C] Flaws in U.S. immigration rules for farm workers.

[D] Decline of job opportunities in U.S. agriculture.

【解析】由首段“如果没有针对农工移民政策的彻底改革，农户对劳工短缺问题的抱怨将会永无休止”可知问题根源在于“农工移民政策”；再由第二段“国会阻挠创设更便捷签证的努力，而这一现状若不改变将后果严重”可知移民政策问题所在“签证办理繁琐困难”，由此因果链条即可推知，当前应当解决的严峻问题是美国农工移民政策问题，【C】正确。

32. One trouble with U.S. agricultural workforce is 【D】.

[A] the rising number of illegal immigrants

[B] the high mobility of crop workers

[C] the lack of experienced laborers

[D] the aging of immigrant farm workers

【解析】由题干关键词 U.S. agricultural workforce 定位至第三段。该段④⑤⑥⑦句指出：美国农业劳动力正在老龄化，而庄稼收割对于年纪大的劳工而言很困难。由此可初步判断，美国农业劳动力存在的一个问题是“老龄化”。再根据③句“当前农工仍主要出生于墨西哥”以及⑧句“本土工人不可能回归农业”可推断“当前美国农业劳动力以外籍工人占主导”，也即“老龄化问题”主要指的是“外籍劳工的老龄化问题”，从而敲定【D】。

33. What is the much-argued solution to the labor shortage in U.S. farming? 【B】

[A] To attract younger laborers to farm work.

- [B]To get native U.S. workers back to farming.
[C]To use more robots to grow high-value crops.
[D]To strengthen financial support for farmers.

【解析】由题干 the much-argued solution to the labor shortage 定位至第三段⑧句（One oft-debated cure for this labor shortage）。冒号前指出一个常被争议的解决办法依然是不现实的，冒号后指出美国本土工人不会回归农场。由此可见，备受争议的解决办法是让美国本土工人回归农业，[B] 正确。

34. Agricultural employers complain about the H-2A visa for its 【A】.

- [A]slow granting procedures
[B]limit on duration of stay
[C]tightened requirements
[D]control of annual admissions

【解析】根据题干 Agricultural employers、complain 定位至第六段②句（employers complain）。该句指出：即便 H-2A 签证签发数量不受限，农业雇主依然抱怨劳工短缺；③④句随后解释原因：签证签发繁琐、昂贵、不可靠，官僚主义所致的迟滞使得 H-2A 签证工人的平均上工时间晚 22 天。综上可知，雇主的抱怨源于 H-2A 签证的签发繁琐缓慢，即 [A] 正确。

35. Which of the following could be the best title for this text? 【B】

- [A]U.S. Agriculture in Decline?
[B]Import Food or Labor?
[C]America Saved by Mexico?
[D]Manpower vs. Automation?

【解析】文章首先引出美国农业劳动力短缺问题及其根源“农工移民政策欠缺”；随后分析当前移民政策（繁琐、昂贵、不可靠）及劳动力短缺问题的相关解决办法（既包括并不可行的“让美国本土工人回归农业”“用机器人代替人力”，也包括现行的“签发 H-2A 农工签证”“引入农产品”）；最后总结指出美国农工短缺问题的解决思路是“要么引入食品、要么引入劳工”。由此可知，[B] 正确。

Text 4

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Dia Mirza and Adrian Grenier have a message for you: It's easy to beat plastic. They're part of a bunch of celebrities starring in a new video for World Environment Day—encouraging you, the consumer, to swap out your single-use plastic staples to combat the plastics crisis.

The key messages that have been put together for World Environment Day do include a call for governments to enact legislation to curb single-use plastics. But the overarching message is directed at individuals.

My concern with leaving it up to the individual, however, is our limited sense of what needs to be achieved. On their own, taking our own bags to the grocery store or quitting plastic straws, for example, will accomplish little and require very little of us. They could even be harmful, satisfying a need to have "done our bit" without ever progressing onto bigger, bolder, more effective actions—a kind of "moral licensing" that eases our concerns and stops us doing more and asking more of those in charge.

While the conversation around our environment and our responsibility toward it remains centered on shopping bags and straws, we're ignoring the balance of power that implies that as "consumers" we must shop sustainably, rather than as "citizens" hold our governments and industries to account to push for real systemic change.

It's important to acknowledge that the environment isn't everyone's priority—or even most people's. We shouldn't expect it to be. In her latest book, *Why Good People Do Bad Environmental Things*, Wellesley College professor Elizabeth R. DeSombre argues that the best way to collectively change the behavior of large numbers of people is for the change to be structural.

This might mean implementing policy such as a plastic tax that adds a cost to environmentally problematic action, or banning single-use plastics altogether. India has just announced it will "eliminate all single-use plastic in the country by 2022." There are also incentive-based ways of making better environmental choices easier, such as ensuring recycling is at least as easy as trash disposal.

DeSombre isn't saying people should stop caring about the environment. It's just that individual actions are too slow, she says, for that to be the only, or even primary, approach to changing widespread behavior.

None of this is about writing off the individual. It's just about putting things into perspective. We don't have time to wait. We need progressive policies that shape collective action, alongside engaged citizens pushing for change.

36. Some celebrities star in a new video to **【B】** .

- [A]demand new laws on the use of plastics
- [B]urge consumers to cut the use of plastics
- [C]invite public opinion on the plastics crisis
- [D]disclose the causes of the plastics crisis

【解析】 第一段先指出“一众明星主演了一部为世界环境日拍摄的新短片”，②句破折号后随即明确众明星出演该短片的目的“鼓励消费者换掉一次性塑料用品、以抗击塑料危机”，**【B】** 正确。

37. The author is concerned that "moral licensing" may **【B】** .

- [A]mislead us into doing worthless things
- [B]prevent us from making further efforts
- [C]weaken our sense of accomplishment
- [D]suppress our desire for success

【解析】第三段③句先指出“‘仅停用一次性塑料品’可能产生危害：满足人们‘已尽本分’的心理需求，使人们不愿做出进一步行动”；随后以同位语进一步说明这种心理需求被满足即“（获得）道德许可”，它让我们止步不前，不去做更多的事，[B]契合此意。

38. By pointing out our identity as "citizens", the author indicates that 【D】

[A]our focus should be shifted to community welfare

[B]our relationship with local industries is improving

[C]we have been actively exercising our civil rights

[D]we should press our government to lead the combat

【解析】第四段先揭露“我们一直强调个体消费责任”，随后指出“我们忽视了对一股力量的制衡，这股力量暗示作为消费者我们必须可持续消费，而不强调作为公民应问责政府及产业、以推动真正的系统变革”，也即，我们应制衡“过度强调个人作为消费者责任”的力量，同时意识到自身作为公民“应对政府及产业进行环保问责”，[D]符合“让政府发挥作用、承担责任”之意。

39. DeSombre argues that the best way for a collective change should be 【D】.

[A]a win-win arrangement

[B]a self-driven mechanism

[C]a cost-effective approach

[D]a top-down process

【解析】第五段③句指出“德松布尔主张，集中改变众人行为的最佳方式是做出结构性变革”，第六段①句举例阐释“结构性改变”所指——征收塑料税、发布塑料禁令、鼓励塑料回收等，这些均属“政府采取的、自上而下的结构性改革”，[D]正确。

40. The author concludes that individual efforts 【C】.

[A]can be too aggressive

[B]can be too inconsistent

[C]are far from sufficient

[D]are far from rational

【解析】第七段指出德松布尔观点“个体行动过于缓慢，不足以成为改变集体行为的唯一、乃至首要方法”，第八段进而阐释“除了积极参与的公民，我们更需要影响集体行动的进步政策”。可见，作者认为“环保问题上，个人努力远远不够，更需要政府的政策推动”。

[C] 正确。

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column.

Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

**How seriously should parents take kids' opinions when
searching for a home?**

In choosing a new home, Camille McClain's kids have a single demand: a backyard.

McClain's little ones aren't the only kids who have an opinion when it comes to housing, and in many cases youngsters' views weigh heavily on parents' real estate decisions, according to a 2018 Harris Poll survey of more than 2,000 U.S. adults.

While more families buck an older-generation proclivity to leave kids in the dark about real estate decisions, realty agents and psychologists have mixed views about the financial, personal and long-term effects kids' opinions may have.

The idea of involving children in a big decision is a great idea because it can help them feel a sense of control and ownership in what can be an overwhelming process, said Ryan Hooper, a clinical psychologist in Chicago.

"Children may face serious difficulties in coping with significant moves, especially if it removes them from their current school or support system," he said.

Greg Jaroszewski, a real estate broker with Gagliardo Realty Associates, said he's not convinced that kids should be involved in selecting a home -but their opinions should be considered in regards to proximity to friends and social activities, if possible.

Younger children should feel like they're choosing their home-without actually getting a choice in the matter, said Adam Bailey, a real estate attorney based in New York.

Asking them questions about what they like about the backyard of a potential home will make them feel like they're being included in the decision-making process, Bailey said.

Many of the aspects of homebuying aren't a consideration for children, said Tracey Hampson, a real estate agent based in Santa Clarita, Calif. And placing too much emphasis on their opinions can ruin a fantastic home purchase.

"Speaking with your children before you make a real estate decision is wise, but I wouldn't base the purchasing decision solely on their opinions." Hampson said.

The other issue is that many children-especially older ones-may base their real estate knowledge on HGTV shows, said Aaron Norris of The Norris Group in Riverside, Calif.

"They love Chip and Joanna Gaines just as much as the rest of us," he said. "HGTV has seriously changed how people view real estate. It's not shelter, it's a lifestyle. With that mindset change come some serious money consequences."

Kids tend to get stuck in the features and the immediate benefits to them personally, Norris said.

Parents need to remind their children that their needs and desires may change over time, said Julie Gurner, a real estate analyst with FitSmallBusiness.com.

"Their opinions can change tomorrow," Gurner said. "Harsh as it may be to say, that decision should likely not be made contingent on a child's opinions, but rather made for them with great consideration into what home can meet their needs best-and give them an opportunity to customize it a bit and make it their own."

This advice is more relevant now than ever before, even as more parents want to embrace the ideas of their children, despite the current housing crunch.

	[A]remarks that significant moves may pose challenges to children.
41.Ryan Hooper 【A】	[B]says that it is wise to leave kids in the dark about real estate decisions.
42.Adam Bailey 【D】	[C]advises that home purchases should not be based only on children's opinions.
43.Tracey Hampson 【C】	[D]thinks that children should be given a sense of involvement in homebuying decisions.
44.Aaron Norris 【G】	[E]notes that aspects like children's friends and social activities should be considered upon homebuying.
45.Julie Gurner 【F】	[F]believes that homebuying decisions should be based on children's needs rather than their opinions.
	[G]assumes that many children's views on real estate are influenced by the media.

41. 【解析】根据题干 Ryan Hooper 定位到第四、五段（said Ryan Hooper、“...” he said）。两段分别指出其观点“让孩子参与重大决定是个很好的想法”以及理由“孩子们在应对重大变动时会面临严重困难”。[A]与第五段所述 Ryan Hooper 观点一致，选项复现关键词 significant moves; challenges 同义替换 serious difficulties; pose...to...是 face 的反向表达（pose A to B=B face A）。

42. 【解析】根据题干 Adam Bailey 定位到第七、八段（said Adam Bailey, Bailey said）。两段共同提出建议：应该给孩子一种“参与购房决定”的感觉（第七段概括提出建议，第八段具体说明应如何做）；[D]是对 Adam Bailey 建议的概括，其中 should be given a sense of involvement 对应 make them feel like they're being included、children should feel like they're choosing their home; homebuying decisions 对应 choosing their home、the decision-making process。

43. 【解析】根据题干 Tracey Hampson 定位到第九、十段（said Tracey Hampson, Hampson said）。两段共同指出：购房的许多方面都不是孩子会考虑的问题，过于注重他们的意见会毁掉极佳的购房机会；（因此）在做出购房决定前有必要和孩子聊聊，但不应仅基于孩子的意见作出决定。[C]与 Tracey Hampson 观点相符，选项复现关键词 base...on; only 与 solely 同义；home purchases 对应 purchasing decision; children's 与 their 同指。

44. 【解析】根据题干 Aaron Norris 定位到第十一至第十三段（said Aaron Norris、“...” he said. Norris said）。其中前两段指出，许多孩子关于房地产的观点受到 HGTV 节目的巨大影响，这会带来财务上的严重后果。可见 [G]与 Aaron Norris 观点一致，其中关键词 many

children 复现; influenced 对应 base...on.../changed; the media (媒体) 说明 HGTV 节目的性质。

45. 【解析】根据题干 Julie Gurner 定位到第十四、十五段 (said Julie Gurner “...” Gurner said. “...”)。两段以因果逻辑阐释观点: 孩子的想法随时在变, 因此购房决定不应取决于孩子的意见, 而应尽量满足他们的需求。[F] 与此观点匹配, 其中 homebuying decisions 对应 that decision; be based on 与 be made contingent on 近义; rather than 和 not... but rather... 都表取舍 (B rather than A=not A but rather B)。

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

It is easy to underestimate English writer James Herriot. He had such a pleasant, readable style that one might think that anyone could imitate it. How many times have I heard people say, "I could write a book. I just haven't the time." Easily said. Not so easily done. James Herriot, contrary to popular opinion, did not find it easy in his early days of, as he put it, "having a go at the writing game". While he obviously had an abundance of natural talent, the final, polished work that he gave to the world was the result of years of practising, re-writing and reading. Like the majority of authors, he had to suffer many disappointments and rejections along the way, but these made him all the more determined to succeed. Everything he achieved in life was earned the hard way and his success in the literary field was no exception.

【参考译文】

英国作家詹姆斯·海里厄特容易被人低估。他的作品风格欢快易读, 让人觉得谁都可以模仿。有多少次我都听人说: “我也能写书。我只是没那时间,” 说起来轻巧, 做起来就没那么简单了。和一般人的想法相反, 用詹姆斯·海里厄特的话说, 在“玩写作这种游戏”之初, 他可没觉得很容易。虽然他显然天分极高, 但他最终呈现给世人的精湛作品却是多年写作练习、不断重写和阅读的结果, 跟大多数作家一样, 他一路走来也不得不遭受了许多失望和被拒之苦, 但这些更坚定了他要成功的决心。他一生的所有成就都是艰苦努力的结果, 他在文学领域的成功也不例外。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose Professor Smith asked you to plan a debate on the theme of city traffic. Write him an email to

- 1) suggest a specific topic with your reasons, and

2) tell him about your arrangements.

You should write about 100 words on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not use your one name. Use "Li Ming" instead.(10 points)

【范文】

Dear Professor Smith,

Thank you for trusting me to arrange the debate. Now the competition is ready except for the debate topic, so I am writing to offer my advice regarding the topic.

I suggest making "Is Traffic Jam Caused by Inadequate Transport Infrastructure or Poor Management" our debate topic. This topic is debatable as it contains two major reasons of traffic paralysis. And given that urban planning and public policies involved are taught in this semester, I think the argumentation surrounding this topic will deepen students' understanding of their courses. Finally, this topic which includes hot issues concerning every student, like shared bikes, is a great way to get them think and talk.

The debate will be held at school hall from 6: 00 p.m.to 8: 00 p.m. on Friday. I will be waiting for your response on this matter.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

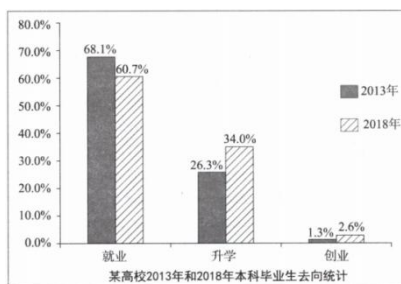
Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. 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)



【范文】

The bar chart displays dramatic changes in terms of college graduates' choices these years. Specifically, the proportion of those who entered the field of employment after graduation declined hugely from 68.1% in 2013 to 60.7% in 2018, whereas that of those pursuing further education ascended enormously from 26.3% to 34.0% during the same time span. In the meanwhile, the five years also witnessed a slight increase from 1.3% to 2.6% in the percentage of starting a business.

The data reflects a shift in graduates' view regarding post-university life. On the one hand, as graduates are mostly expected to support themselves, start a family and climb up the career ladder, joining the workforce often becomes their first choice. On the other hand, with people's living

improving, this idea is changing gradually. Owing to less financial stress, graduates are increasingly willing to undertake postgraduate study for higher goals in a world with greater demand for professionals. Meanwhile, going self-employed gets more popular as the threshold of starting a business lowers in digital economy.

Predictably, with economic growth, graduates will enjoy more and diverse options. And only by creating the social atmosphere of respecting individual choices can more graduates fearlessly embark on the path that fits them most.

2018 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二） 解析版

（科目代码：204）

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)

Why do people read negative Internet comments and do other things that will obviously be painful? Because humans have an inherent need to 1 uncertainty, according to a recent study in Psychological Science. The new research reveals that the need to know is so strong that people will 2 to satisfy their curiosity even when it is clear the answer will 3.

In a series of four experiments, behavioral scientists at the University of Chicago and the Wisconsin School of Business tested students' willingness to 4 themselves to unpleasant stimuli in an effort to satisfy curiosity. For one 5, each participant was shown a pile of pens that the researcher claimed were from a previous experiment. The twist? Half of the pens would 6 an electric shock when clicked.

Twenty-seven students were told which pens were electrified; another twenty-seven were told only that some were electrified. 7 left alone in the room, the students who did not know which ones would shock them clicked more pens and incurred more shocks than the students who knew what would 8. Subsequent experiments reproduced this effect with other stimuli, 9 the sound of fingernails on a chalkboard and photographs of disgusting insects.

The drive to 10 is deeply rooted in humans, much the same as the basic drives for 11 or shelter, says Christopher Hsee of the University of Chicago. Curiosity is often considered a good instinct-it can 12 new scientific advances, for instance-but sometimes such 13 can backfire. The insight that curiosity can drive you to do 14 things is a profound one.

Unhealthy curiosity is possible to 15, however. In a final experiment, participants who were encouraged to 16 how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to 17 to see such an image. These results suggest that imagining the 18 of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time can help determine 19 it is worth the endeavor. "Thinking about long-term 20 is key to reducing the possible negative effects of curiosity," Hsee says. In other words, don't read online comments.

【B】 1.[A]protect [B]resolve [C]discuss [D]ignore

【解析】②句借一项新研究的结论回答首句设问（Because...， according to a recent study...）；③句进一步阐释研究结论（The new research reveals that...）：这种想要知道的需求

是如此之强烈，……；可见③句 the need to know 复现②句 an inherent need to _____ uncertainty，而 to know（去了解、弄清情况）意即“去除不确定性”，[B]符合文意。

【D】2.[A]refuse [B]wait [C]regret [D]seek

【解析】③句研究结论为：人们想要知道的需求是如此强烈，以至于就算……，也会_____满足他们的好奇心；so... that 引导结果状语从句，故结果必定是想方设法去满足好奇心，seek to do sth (=try to do sth) 指“试图、设法做某事”，故[D]正确。

【A】3.[A]hurt [B]last [C]mislead [D]rise

【解析】空格句指出，即便答案明显会_____，人们还是会满足他们的好奇心。由让步逻辑词 even（尽管）可知，空格部分应表示“答案会产生负面影响”，再辅以首句关键词 negative、painful 可进一步明确此处意为“就算结果令人不快”，[A]hurt 正确。

【D】4.[A>alert [B]tie [C]treat [D]expose

【解析】空格句承上引出实验测试内容（tested）：学生是否愿意为了满足好奇心而_____自己负面刺激（students' willingness to...）；而测试内容一定与首段首句实验结论统一，因此只能表达“让自己受到、经历”的语义，expose sb/sth/oneself to sth 表示“使某人/某事面临、遭受危险或不快”，[D]正确。

【C】5.[A]message [B]review [C]trial [D]concept

【解析】由空格上文 a series of four experiments（一系列的四项实验）、空格句主句中的 participant（参与者）和 researcher（研究人员）以及下段末句 Subsequent experiments（随后的实验）可知，本句 For one _____，…是在介绍其中一项实验，[C]trial 与 experiments 为近义复现，为正确项。

【D】6.[A]remove [B]weaken [C]interrupt [D]deliver

【解析】由空格下段首两句“一些笔是带电的（electrified）”、“按动更多笔并遭受更多电击（clicked more pens and incurred more shocks）”可知，这些笔被按动时应该会产生、发出电击，deliver 有 to give forth or produce “发出；产出”的语义，与 incurred 形成复现关系，故 [D]正确。

【A】7.[A]When [B]If [C]Though [D]Unless

【解析】主句内容“学生按笔并遭受电击”应是从句“单独留在房间”这一时间段之内或这一时间之后所发生的动作，二者存在时间上的包含关系或先后逻辑，[A]When 符合文意。

【B】8.[A]continue [B]happen [C]disappear [D]change

【解析】①句介绍实验背景，即两组人的设定，②句表明实验结论，即两组人的行为结果，故②句 who knew what would _____ VS who did not know...（不知道哪些笔会电击）分别对应①句知道具体哪些笔带电的人（即知道会发生什么情况）VS 仅知道有些笔带电的人，[B]正确。

【C】9.[A]rather than [B]regardless of [C]such as [D]owing to

【解析】空格前 other stimuli 呼应上段①句 unpleasant stimuli，而空格后 and 连接两个内容：指甲在黑板上的声音、恶心的昆虫图片；很明显为“其他令人不快的刺激（物）”的具体例子，[C]符合文意。

【A】10.[A]discover [B]forgive [C]forget [D]disagree

【解析】文章开篇（②③句）明确主题“人类想要知道的内在需求极其强烈”，第二、三段介绍与主题相关的实验，而本段首句以“_____的欲望深深植根于我们体内”切入，很明显作者是“继论据（实验）之后又回归主题展开评述”，故 The drive to _____ 应该与 inherent need to resolve uncertainty、need to know 一致，故[A]正确。

【D】11.[A]pay [B]marriage [C]schooling [D]food

【解析】the basic drives for 引出“人类基本欲求的对象”，空格词与 shelter（住所）并列，而选项中同属人类基本需求的只有[D]food。注：food or shelter 为常见搭配，表示“食物或住所”。

【A】12.[A]lead to [B]rest on [C]learn from [D]begin with

【解析】举例标记词 for instance 表明“它能_____新的科学进步”是对“好奇心常被认为是有益的本能”的例证说明；既然“有益（good）”，那一定是能对科学进步起到积极作用，只有[A]lead to 符合该逻辑。

【C】13.[A]withdrawal [B]persistence [C]inquiry [D]diligence

【解析】空格句指出，好奇心常被认为是有益的本能，但有时这种_____会适得其反（but such...can backfire）。由 such 的回指功能（近指 Curiosity，远指 The drive to discover, the need to know）可以判断，空格词应体现这两项内容，[C]inquiry 表示“为获取信息而询问、打听的过程、举动”，符合要求。

【B】14.[A]self-reliant [B]self-destructive [C]self-evident [D]self-deceptive

【解析】空格句指出，好奇心会驱使人们去做_____的事情，这样的见解很深刻。由上文②句“好奇心有时会适得其反”可知，空格句意在解释说明好奇心的不利之处，空格词应表明这一负面、不利之处，[B]self-destructive 符合文意。

【B】15.[A]define [B]resist [C]replace [D]trace

【解析】段际逻辑词 however 提示语义逻辑：上文论述“好奇心的负作用”，故本段应论述另一面，可以是“好奇心的积极作用”，也可以是“不必太过担心这种负作用”的逻辑；结合下文②句“……的可能性更小”以及④句“降低好奇心可能的负面影响”可判断后者合理，即：病态程度的好奇心是可以避免或可控的，只有[B]符合文意。

【B】16.[A]overlook [B]predict [C]design [D]conceal

【解析】由过去将来时 would feel 以及下文③句关键词 imagining 可知，“看图之后会作何感受”只能是参与者对未来可能情况的想象、预测，[B]正确。

【C】17.[A]remember [B]promise [C]choose [D]pretend

【解析】②句实验结果是对首句结论“病态的好奇心有可能得到抑制”的证明（论据），因此空格部分应该表达“最终做出决定不看这种图”的语义，[C]正确，文中是对许多实验参与者行为情况的总结，故采取了“倾向性表述（were less likely to）”。

【D】18.[A]relief [B]plan [C]duty [D]outcome

【解析】空格句是由上述实验结果得出的进一步结论（These results suggest that...），其中 imagining the_____ of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time 实际对应上文②句 predict how they would feel after viewing..., 因此空格词应该能够概括“（……之后）他们作何感受”，[D]outcome 表示“（会议、讨论等无法预知的）结果”，符合文意。

【B】19.[A]why [B]whether [C]where [D]how

【解析】空格部分意为：提前想象坚持好奇心的……有助于判定_____值得这一尝试，the endeavor 指代 following through on one's curiosity；上文已知那些受邀对结果进行预想的人选择去看这些图的可能性更小，可见文意应该是：这样做有助于衡量自己如此“寻根穷究”是否值得，[B]正确。

【A】20.[A]consequences [B]investments [C]strategies [D]limitations

【解析】空格句引证实验结果（Hsee says），故应该与上文③句结论一致，也即，“考虑长期_____”和“降低可能的负作用”分别对应上句“提前想象坚持好奇心的结果”和“确定是否值得”，因此空格词应与 outcome 近义，[A] consequences 符合文意。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to justify his efforts to give his students a better future.

Mr. Koziatek is part of something pioneering. He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical. When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly overwhelmed by a broken bike chain?

As Koziatek knows, there is learning in just about everything. Nothing is necessarily gained by forcing students to learn geometry at a graffitied desk stuck with generations of discarded chewing gum. They can also learn geometry by assembling a bicycle.

But he's also found a kind of insidious prejudice. Working with your hands is seen as almost a mark of inferiority. Schools in the family of vocational education "have that stereotype... that it's for kids who can't make it academically," he says.

On one hand, that viewpoint is a logical product of America's evolution. Manufacturing is not the economic engine that it once was. The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated. More education is the new principle. We want more for our kids, and rightfully so.

But the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all-and the subtle devaluing of anything less-misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy needs. Yes, a bachelor's degree opens more doors. But even now, 54 percent of the jobs in the country are middle-skill jobs, such as construction and high-skill manufacturing. But only 44 percent of workers are adequately trained.

In other words, at a time when the working class has turned the country on its political head, frustrated that the opportunity that once defined America is vanishing, one obvious solution is staring us in the face. There is a gap in working-class jobs, but the workers who need those jobs most aren't equipped to do them. Koziatek's Manchester School of Technology High School is trying to fill that gap.

Koziatek's school is a wake-up call. When education becomes one-size-fits-all, it risks overlooking a nation's diversity of gifts.

21. A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of **【A】**.

[A] practical ability

[B] academic training

[C] pioneering spirit

[D] mechanical memorization

【解析】第二段①②句指出：Koziatek 所在高中开创性地将学习视为“不是关乎书本，而是关乎实际”，③句反问：究竟何时人们开始普遍认为“学生应该能够说出第13任总统的名字、却面对断裂的自行车链不知所措”。可见，提及“自行车链事例”是为了说明“学生实

际动手能力的欠缺”，[A] 正确。

22. There exists the prejudice that vocational education is for kids who **【C】** .

[A]have a stereotyped mind

[B]have no career motivation

[C]are not academically successful

[D]are financially disadvantaged

【解析】第四段指出一种偏见：认为体力劳动是劣等的，职业教育是面向“无法取得学业成功的孩子”。可见 [C] 正确。

23. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that high school graduates **【B】** .

[A]used to have big financial concerns

[B]used to have more job opportunities

[C]are reluctant to work in manufacturing

[D]are entitled to more educational privileges

【解析】第五段②③句指出,随着制造业不再是经济引擎，美国经济曾经提供给高中毕业生的工作保障大部分已消失，即，高中毕业生曾因制造业的繁荣而享有比现在多的工作机会，[B] 正确。

24. The headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all **【D】** .

[A]helps create a lot of middle-skill jobs

[B]may narrow the gap in working-class jobs

[C]is expected to yield a better-trained workforce

[D]indicates the overvaluing of higher education

【解析】第六段①句指出，“向所有人推行学士学位、并暗中贬低其他较低的一切”并非美国经济唯一所需。②③句进一步指出，学士学位虽然会带来更多机会，但美国大部分的工作依然是中等技能工作。可见，“让所有人读大学”高估了高等教育对“给个人带来工作机会”以及“满足美国经济所需”的重要性，[D] 正确。

25. The author's attitude toward Koziatsek's school can be described as **【A】** .

[A]supportive

[B]tolerant

[C]disappointed

[D]cautious

【解析】首段指出 Koziatsek 在努力给学生一个更好的未来。第二、三段介绍 Koziatsek 所在高中的开创性教学，并指出这是一种可行的学习方式，符合学习的多样性。第四至七段批驳当前偏见，指出这符合当前经济发展所需及学生就业所需。末段概括评论：这无异于叫醒电话、令人清醒。可见，作者对 Koziatsek 所在学校非常支持，[A] 正确。

Text 2

While fossil fuels——coal, oil, gas——still generate roughly 85 percent of the world's energy supply, it's clearer than ever that the future belongs to renewable sources such as wind and solar. The move to renewables is picking up momentum around the world: They now account for more than half of new power sources going on line.

Some growth stems from a commitment by governments and farsighted businesses to fund cleaner energy sources. But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar. The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years.

In many parts of the world renewable energy is already a principal energy source. In Scotland, for example, wind turbines provide enough electricity to power 95 percent of homes. While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift. In March, for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10 percent of the power generated in the US, reported the US Energy Information Administration.

President Trump has underlined fossil fuels -especially coal-as the path to economic growth. In a recent speech in Iowa, he dismissed wind power as an unreliable energy source. But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation-and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

The question "what happens when the wind doesn't blow or the sun doesn't shine?" has provided a quick put-down for skeptics. But a boost in the storage capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.

The advance is driven in part by vehicle manufacturers, who are placing big bets on battery-powered electric vehicles. Although electric cars are still a rarity on roads now, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years.

While there's a long way to go, the trend lines for renewables are spiking. The pace of change in energy sources appears to be speeding up-perhaps just in time to have a meaningful effect in slowing climate change. What Washington does-or doesn't do-to promote alternative energy may mean less and less at a time of a global shift in thought.

26. The word "plummeting" (Line 3, Para.2) is closest in meaning to **【C】** .

[A]stabilizing

[B]changing

[C]falling

[D]rising

【解析】将被考词所在句（②句）与其前后文（①③句）结合可知：一、②句借 But 表明与①句间转折关联，即②句意在转承①句“可再生能源发展的部分原因：政府及有远见企业所承诺的资金支持”指出“更为主要的原因：_____的价格，尤其是风能和太阳能”；二、③句借 solar panels、wind turbines 照应②句 renewables, especially wind and solar 形成例证关联，

即，③句以“太阳能电板、风力涡轮机成本分别下降 80%、近三分之一”例证②句“_____ 的价格”。由此不难得知 plummeting 意指“正在下降的，正在降低的”，即 [C] 正确。

27. According to Paragraph 3, the use of renewable energy in America 【A】.

- [A] is progressing notably
- [B] is as extensive as in Europe
- [C] faces many challenges
- [D] has proved to be impractical

【解析】第三段③句指出：在其他国家（尤其中国、欧洲）领先之际，美国也迎来显著改变；④句进而解释：3 月美国风能、太阳能发电占比首次超过 10%。由此可见，美国可再生能源的应用也正在取得显著进步，[A] 正确。

28. It can be learned that in Iowa, 【A】.

- [A] wind is a widely used energy source
- [B] wind energy has replaced fossil fuels
- [C] tech giants are investing in clean energy
- [D] there is a shortage of clean energy supply

【解析】根据 in Iowa 可直接定位至第四段②③句。其中②句指出特朗普在爱荷华州直接将风能摒弃为不靠谱能源，③句前半句转而指出这一说法在爱荷华州并不被买账，后半句随即呈现该州实际情况：风力涡轮机遍布田野并且供应该州 36% 的发电量。由此可见，[A] 正确。

29. Which of the following is true about clean energy according to Paragraphs 5&6? 【C】

- [A] Its application has boosted battery storage.
- [B] It is commonly used in car manufacturing.
- [C] Its continuous supply is becoming a reality.
- [D] Its sustainable exploitation will remain difficult.

【解析】第五段②句指出“电池存储容量的提升使得连续不断供电变得更为可能”，意即“可再生能源有望实现持续供应”，故 [C] 正确。

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that renewable energy 【C】.

- [A] will bring the US closer to other countries
- [B] will accelerate global environmental change
- [C] is not really encouraged by the US government
- [D] is not competitive enough with regard to its cost

【解析】文末句“在全球思想转型之际，无论华盛顿（美国政府代称）在推动可替代能源（此处代指可再生能源）中做什么或不做什么，其对全球可再生能源不可阻挡强劲之势的影响力愈来愈小”实际暗藏文意为“不管美国政府鼓励不鼓励可再生能源发展，其全球发展势

头都势不可挡”，言外之意亦即“美国政府并未真正鼓励可再生能源发展”，故 [C] 正确。

Text 3

The power and ambition of the giants of the digital economy is astonishing-Amazon has just announced the purchase of the upmarket grocery chain Whole Foods for \$13.5bn, but two years ago Facebook paid even more than that to acquire the WhatsApp messaging service, which doesn't have any physical product at all. What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives.

Facebook promised the European commission then that it would not link phone numbers to Facebook identities, but it broke the promise almost as soon as the deal went through. Even without knowing what was in the messages, the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be. What political journalist, what party whip, would not want to know the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in which Theresa May's enemies are currently plotting? It may be that the value of Whole Foods to Amazon is not so much the 460 shops it owns, but the records of which customers have purchased what.

Competition law appears to be the only way to address these imbalances of power. But it is clumsy. For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy. By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied it may have vanished in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power. But there is a deeper conceptual problem, too. Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them. The users of their services are not their customers. That would be the people who buy advertising from them-and Facebook and Google, the two virtual giants, dominate digital advertising to the disadvantage of all other media and entertainment companies.

The product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants. Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield. Ants keep predatory insects away from where their aphids feed; Gmail keeps the spammers out of our inboxes. It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit.

31. According to Paragraph 1, Facebook acquired Whats App for its **【B】** .

- [A]digital products
- [B]user information
- [C]physical assets
- [D]quality service

【解析】 首段①句破折号后指出 Facebook 高价收购没有任何实体产品的 WhatsApp,②句暗示原因: WhatsApp 能为其提供一张精细的用户朋友关系和社交生活网,也即“用户信息”, [B] 正确。

32. Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may **【C】** .

[A]worsen political disputes

[B]mess up customer records

[C]pose a risk to Facebook users

[D]mislead the European commission

【解析】第二段②③句指出 Facebook 背弃承诺，将电话号码与 Facebook ID 挂钩。其危害是：即使不了解信息的具体内容，但消息接收者与发送者的信息也会极大程度上泄露内情（enormously revealing），如此一来用户自然会面临隐私威胁，[C] 正确。

33. According to the author, competition law **【D】** .

[A]should serve the new market powers

[B]may worsen the economic imbalance

[C]should not provide just one legal solution

[D]cannot keep pace with the changing market

【解析】由题干关键词 competition law 定位至第三段，②句直接指出，竞争法笨拙不堪（clumsy），③句引出原因之一：它跟不上数字经济变化的速度，[D] 符合文意。

34. Competition law as presently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users because **【A】** .

[A]they are not defined as customers

[B]they are not financially reliable

[C]the services are generally digital

[D]the services are paid for by advertisers

【解析】⑤句引出竞争法的第二个问题：概念性问题，⑥⑦句进而解释：当前所阐释的法律是“保护消费者不受经济损失（...to consumers）”，但问题在于用户（users）没有为服务付钱，不能算作消费者，因而他们难以受到法律保护的原因在于“身份定位问题”，即没被定义为消费者（即顾客），[A] 正确。

35. The ants analogy is used to illustrate **【D】** .

[A]a win-win business model between digital giants

[B]a typical competition pattern among digital giants

[C]the benefits provided for digital giants' customers

[D]the relationship between digital giants and their users

【解析】末段②③句把动物界现象（蚂蚁养殖、保护蚜虫以获取蜜露）与我们的世界（Google 养殖/保护我们以获取我们的数据）相类比；末句对这种关系加以讽刺，可见该类比意在揭示以 Google、Facebook 为代表的科技巨头 VS 用户之间的不平等关系，[D] 符合文义。

Text 4

To combat the trap of putting a premium on being busy, Cal Newport, author of *Deep Work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World*, recommends building a habit of "deep work"-the ability to focus without distraction.

There are a number of approaches to mastering the art of deep work-be it lengthy retreats dedicated to a specific task; developing a daily ritual; or taking a "journalistic" approach to seizing moments of deep work when you can throughout the day. Whichever approach, the key is to determine your length of focus time and stick to it.

Newport also recommends "deep scheduling" to combat constant interruptions and get more done in less time. "At any given point, I should have deep work scheduled for roughly the next month. Once on the calendar, I protect this time like I would a doctor's appointment or important meeting", he writes.

Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you prioritise your day -in particular how we craft our to-do lists. Tim Harford, author of *Messy: The Power of Disorder to Transform Our Lives*, points to a study in the early 1980s that divided undergraduates into two groups: some were advised to set out monthly goals and study activities; others were told to plan activities and goals in much more detail, day by day.

While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students. Harford argues that inevitable distractions often render the daily to-do list ineffective, while leaving room for improvisation in such a list can reap the best results.

In order to make the most of our focus and energy, we also need to embrace downtime, or as Newport suggests, "be lazy".

"Idleness is not just a vacation, an indulgence or a vice; it is as indispensable to the brain as vitamin D is to the body...[idleness] is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done," he argues.

Srini Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, believes this counterintuitive link between downtime and productivity may be due to the way our brains operate. When our brains switch between being focused and unfocused on a task, they tend to be more efficient.

"What people don't realise is that in order to complete these tasks they need to use both the focus and unfocus circuits in their brain," says Pillay.

36. The key to mastering the art of deep work is to **【A】** .

[A]keep to your focus time

[B]list your immediate tasks

[C]make specific daily plans

[D]seize every minute to work

【解析】第二段在概述了深度工作的几种方法后指出：无论采取哪种方法，关键是（the key is to...）要确定你的专注时间并严格坚守。可知掌握这一技巧的关键是坚守预定的专注时间，

[A] 正确。

37. The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that **【D】** .

- [A]distractions may actually increase efficiency
- [B]daily schedules are indispensable to studying
- [C]students are hardly motivated by monthly goals
- [D]detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected

【解析】根据题干关键词 study in the early 1980s、Harford 定位到第四、五段。文中首先指出研究方法：将大学生分成两组，一组制定月度计划，一组制定详细的每日计划。随后论述研究发现：详细的每日计划反而使学生失去动力，留出临时应变空间才能实现最佳效果，可见 [D] 正确。

38. According to Newport, idleness is **【D】** .

- [A]a desirable mental state for busy people
- [B]a major contributor to physical health
- [C]an effective way to save time and energy
- [D]an essential factor in accomplishing any work

【解析】根据题干中 Newport、idleness 定位至七段 Newport 观点：闲散是大脑所必需，对于完成任何工作来说都非常必要。可见 [D] 正确。

39. Pillay believes that our brains' shift between being focused and unfocused **【B】** .

- [A]can result in psychological well-being
- [B]can bring about greater efficiency
- [C]is aimed at better balance in work
- [D]is driven by task urgency

【解析】根据题干人物 Pillay 定位至第八、九段。第八段②句指出 Pillay 观点：当大脑在专注状态和非专注状态之间切换时，往往更有效率，可见 [B] 正确。

40. This text is mainly about **【B】** .

- [A]ways to relieve the tension of busy life
- [B]approaches to getting more done in less time
- [C]the key to eliminating distractions
- [D]the cause of the lack of focus time

【解析】本文第一段提出全文话题：拒绝低效忙碌，打造“深度工作”的习惯。第二段说明“深度工作”的多种基本方法及唯一不变的宗旨。第三至九段论述深度工作、提高工作效率的多种具体策略。可见 [B] approaches to getting more done in less time 体现全文核心话题。

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subtitles 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]Just say it
- [B]Be present
- [C]Pay a unique compliment
- [D]Name, places, things
- [E]Find the "me too" s
- [F]Skip the small talk
- [G]Ask for an opinion

Five ways to make conversation with anyone

Conversations are links, which means when you have a conversation with a new person a link gets formed and every conversation you have after that moment will strengthen the link.

You meet new people every day: the grocery worker, the cab driver, new people at work or the security guard at the door. Simply starting a conversation with them will form a link.

Here are five simple ways that you can make the first move and start a conversation with strangers.

41. 【A】

【解析】第四至六段指出，想和陌生人交谈又怯于开口时，应勇敢地开口，一旦开口，自然而然就能与对方开始交谈，具体做法是用简短的话语主动打招呼。[A]“请说出来”与段群主旨相符，标题主题词 say 与段群关键词 say/come out/get out 复现或近义替换。

Suppose you are in a room with someone you don't know and something within you says "I want to talk with this person"—this is something that mostly happens with all of us. You wanted to say something—the first word—but it just won't come out, it feels like it is stuck somewhere. I know the feeling and here is my advice: just get it out.

Just think: what is the worst that could happen? They won't talk with you? Well, they are not talking with you now!

I truly believe that once you get that first word out everything else will just flow. So keep it simple: "Hi", "Hey" or "Hello"—do the best you can to gather all of the enthusiasm and energy you can, put on a big smile and say "Hi".

42. 【F】

【解析】第七至九段指出，人们普遍会面临一个问题，即“在有限的交谈时间里一味客套寒暄，导致对话难以深入、从而无法留下深刻印象”，对此，人们应该询问更加私人的问题。

[F]“略过闲谈”契合段群主旨。

It is a problem all of us face; you have limited time with the person that you want to talk with

and you want to make this talk memorable.

Honestly, if we got stuck in the rut of "hi", "hello", "how are you?" and "what is going on?", you will fail to give the initial jolt to the conversation that can make it so memorable.

So don't be afraid to ask more personal questions. Trust me, you'll be surprised to see how much people are willing to share if you just ask.

43. 【E】

【解析】第十段指出，初次见面应努力找出两人的共同点，由此出发可顺利展开对话。

[E] “找到共同点”与本段主旨一致，the “me too” s 同义替换首句 the things which you and that person have in common。

When you meet a person for the first time, make an effort to find the things which you and that person have in common so that you can build the conversation from that point. When you start conversation from there and then move outwards, you'll find all of a sudden that the conversation becomes a lot easier.

44. 【B】

【解析】第十一、十二段指出，“己所不欲勿施于人”，我们既然不愿被忽视，就应该避免忽视别人，全心全意投入对话，与对方进行眼神交流。[B] “身/心处现场”与段群主旨一致，Be present 与第十二段①句 be in that communication wholeheartedly 近义。

Imagine you are pouring your heart out to someone and they are just busy on their phone, and if you ask for their attention you get the response "I can multitask".

So when someone tries to communicate with you, just be in that communication wholeheartedly. Make eye contact. Trust me, eye contact is where all the magic happens. When you make eye contact, you can feel the conversation.

45. 【D】

【解析】第十三、十四段指出，我们常会遇到“忘记对方名字”的尴尬情形，针对性地，我们应该记住对方的细节信息，包括姓名，他们去过或想去的地方，喜欢或讨厌的东西等。

[D] “名字，地点，事物”概括了段群列举的三种具体细节，契合段群主旨。

You all came into a conversation where you first met the person, but after some time you may have met again and have forgotten their name. Isn't that awkward! So, remember the little details of the people you met or you talked with; perhaps the places they have been to, the places they want to go, the things they like, the things they hate-whatever you talk about.

When you remember such things you can automatically become investor in their wellbeing. So they feel a responsibility to you to keep that relationship going.

That's it. Five amazing ways that you can make conversation with almost anyone. Every person

is a really good book to read, or to have a conversation with!

Section III Translation

46.Directions:

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

A fifth grader gets a homework assignment to select his future career path from a list of occupations. He ticks "astronaut" but quickly adds "scientist" to the list and selects it as well. The boy is convinced that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes. And so he reads-everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels. He reads so passionately that his parents have to institute a "no reading policy" at the dinner table.

That boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn't stopped reading yet-not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet. Nowadays, his reading material has changed from science fiction and reference books: recently, he revealed that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year. Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works. "Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge to explore", Gates says.

【参考译文】

一个五年级学生拿到一份家庭作业，要求从一份职业列表中选择将来的职业道路。他勾选了“宇航员”，但很快在表上添加了“科学家”，并将它也选上。这个男孩子相信，只要他读得够多，那么他想探索多少职业道路都可以。于是，他就这样读书——从百科全书到科幻小说，什么都看。他如饥似渴地读书，以至于他的父母不得不立下一条吃饭时“不许看书的规矩”。

那个男孩就是比尔·盖茨（Bill Gates），而且，他至今依然没有停止阅读——即便他已经成为这颗星球上最成功的人士之一。如今，他阅读的材料已经不再是科幻小说和参考书：最近，他透露说自己一年至少看 50 本非虚构作品。盖茨之所以选择非虚构作品，是因为它们解释世界是如何运行的。盖茨说：“每本书都开辟出新的知识途径。”

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.Directions:

Suppose you have to cancel your travel plan and will not be able to visit Professor Smith. Write him an email to

- 1) apologize and explain the situation, and
- 2) suggest a future meeting.

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)

【范文】

Dear Professor Smith,

I am writing to apologize for not being able to visit you as planned, since I have to cancel my travel plan for some reason. I am terribly sorry for any inconvenience this causes you and any changes that it necessitates in your current plans.

I have been looking forward to seeing you since we made the appointment. Unexpectedly, I was asked to substitute for a classmate who suddenly fell ill to attend an important meeting. If it is possible, I would like to reschedule our appointment to a time convenient for you.

Thank you for understanding in this matter. Looking forward to your reply.

Sincerely yours,
Li Ming

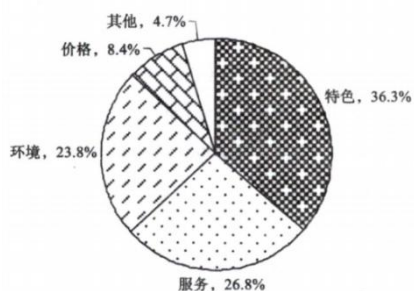
Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. 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)



2017 年某市消费者选择餐厅时的关注因素

【范文】

The pie chart clearly illustrates the factors consumers take into account when selecting a restaurant in a certain city in 2017. Among all of them, distinguishing features of a restaurant account for the largest proportion (36.3%). Next come the service and environment, which constitute 26.8% and 23.8% respectively, much higher than the price (8.4%). Other factors make up 4.7%.

What the statistics reflect is closely related to our economic development. For one thing, as per capita disposable income has risen, more and more people can afford to dine out, and it is natural that they care more about factors offering high-quality enjoyment rather than that of price, which used to be among their primary concerns. For another, an increasing number of restaurants with similar price levels are available to customers, so more attention would be paid to factors as features, service and environment.

Predictably, the catering consumption upgrade will continue, and catering companies should identify what consumers really need and improve their overall competitive power.

2017 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二） 解析版

（科目代码：204）

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)

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work. Today is no different, with academics, writers, and activists once again 1 that technology is replacing human workers. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be defined by 2: A few wealthy people will own all the capital, and the masses will struggle in an impoverished wasteland.

A different and not mutually exclusive 3 holds that the future will be a wasteland of a different sort, one 4 by purposelessness: Without jobs to give their lives 5, people will simply become lazy and depressed. 6, today's unemployed don't seem to be having a great time. One Gallup poll found that 20 percent of Americans who have been unemployed for at least a year report having depression, double the rate for 7 Americans. Also, some research suggests that the 8 for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addiction 9 poorly-educated, middle-aged people is a shortage of well-paid jobs. Perhaps this is why many 10 the agonizing dullness of a jobless future.

But it doesn't 11 follow from findings like these that a world without work would be filled with unease. Such visions are based on the 12 of being unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment. In the 13 of work, a society designed with other ends in mind could 14 strikingly different circumstances for the future of labor and leisure. Today, the 15 of work may be a bit overblown. "Many jobs are boring, degrading, unhealthy, and a waste of human potential," says John Danaher, a lecturer at the National University of Ireland in Galway.

These days, because leisure time is relatively 16 for most workers, people use their free time to counterbalance the intellectual and emotional 17 of their jobs. "When I come home from a hard day's work, I often feel 18," Danaher says, adding, "In a world in which I don't have to work, I might feel rather different"—perhaps different enough to throw himself 19 a hobby or a passion project with the intensity usually reserved for 20 matters.

【C】1.[A]boasting [B]denying [C]warning [D]ensuring

【解析】独立主格结构 with... that... 中，academics, writers... 与 technology is replacing human workers 分别对应首句 People 与 a future without work，因此空格词与 speculated（对未来的猜测）应大致相关；而下文“其中一些猜测……；少数富人会掌握所有资本，大众则挣

扎于贫困线 (the masses will struggle...)”体现“担忧未来、不希望发生”的意味，warn 意为“预警某不好的情况以期避免”，符合要求，因此[C]正确。

【A】2.[A]inequality [B]instability [C]unreliability [D]uncertainty

【解析】空格句指出，其中一些人猜测即将到来的无工作世界将会以为特征。空格下文意为，少数富人会掌握所有资本，而大众将会挣扎于穷困的荒地之中。A few wealthy people VS the masses 以及 own all the capital VS struggle in an impoverished wasteland 两组对比呈现出“财富分配的强烈不均衡性”，只有 inequality 与该内容契合，[A]正确。

【D】3.[A]policy [B]guideline [C]resolution [D]prediction

【解析】A different _____、a wasteland of a different sort 暗示本句与上文为“比较关系”，针对上文③句“其中一些人的猜想……”引出“另外的猜测”，空格词应与 imagine, speculated 同质，[D]prediction 符合文意。

【A】4.[A]characterized [B]divided [C]balanced [D]measured

【解析】空格部分意为：……认为，未来会是一片（与上述情况）不同的荒地，一个被“漫无目的”所_____的荒地：……。冒号后具体说明 a wasteland..., one (wasteland) _____ by purposelessness, 展现“人无所事事、没有生活动力 (simply become lazy and depressed)”的情境，可见 purposelessness 一词是对“另一种荒芜”的特点，即“另一些人眼中的未来世界”之特征的概括，因此[A]characterized 正确。

【B】5.[A]wisdom [B]meaning [C]glory [D]freedom

【解析】空格部分位于冒号之后，对 purposelessness 进行解释说明：没有工作赋予生活_____，人们只会变得懒惰和沮丧。Without jobs to give their lives _____与 purposelessness 的含义相呼应，而考虑到否定介词 without 的存在，空格词应与 purposelessness 的含义相反，meaning 可表示“人生的意义，目标”，恰与之相对，[B]正确。

【B】6.[A]Instead [B]Indeed [C]Thus [D]Nevertheless

【解析】从上文“未来人们（因为无业）会失去生活的热情，变得懒惰悲观 (purposelessness, become lazy and depressed)”到本句“如今无业者过得不好 (don't seem to be having a great time)”，后者显然是通过“现实人们的糟糕境遇”来肯定和证实前者推测，[B]Indeed 正确。

【C】7.[A]rich [B]urban [C]working [D]educated

【解析】double the rate for...表明本句把“美国无业者患抑郁症的比例”和“美国_____者患抑郁症的比例”相对比，强调前者患病概率之大，空格处只能表示“有业的，有工作的”，

才能契合上下文语义，突显“工作对人的意义”，因此[C]正确。

【A】8.[A]explanation [B]requirement [C]compensation [D]substitute

【解析】Also, some research suggests that...与上句 One Gallup poll found 对仗，表明两句间“并列补充”关系，而上句的发现为“无工作者患抑郁症的概率较大”，即“无工作 VS 疾病”之间有因果关联；本句主语_____ for...引出的内容对应“疾病（mortality, ...）”，表语对应“无工作（a shortage of well-paid jobs）”，explanation for sth 指“某事的原因”，符合上下文逻辑，故[A]正确。

【D】9.[A]under [B]beyond [C]alongside [D]among

【解析】空格前 mortality, mental-health problems, and addiction 为“疾病相关的问题”，空格后 poorly-educated middle-aged people 为“特定人群”，空格介词需体现两者之间的关系。上句为“无业者患抑郁症（的比例.....）”，本句只能是“特定人群出现此类问题（的原因是.....）”，即“在这群人当中所出现的问题”，[D]among 符合要求。

【C】10.[A]leave behind [B]make up [C]worry about [D]set aside

【解析】空格句指出：也许这就是许多人_____无工作的未来会满是痛苦沉闷的原因。本段首句介绍另外一些人对未来的看法：人们感觉生活不再有意义，变得懒惰空虚。随后以调查发现说明“无工作”对人的负面影响，可见空格句是对全段的总结，说明这些人有此看法的原因；agonizing dullness 呼应首句 purposelessness, lazy and depressed，只有[C]符合文意，表现人们对未来的担忧之情。

【C】11.[A]statistically [B]occasionally [C]necessarily [D]economically

【解析】空格句指出：但是从这些调查发现中不_____证明无工作的世界将满是不安。But...doesn't_____ follow from findings...表明本句为过渡句，转承上文“对未来消极看法”，开启积极视角评述。not necessarily 表示“上述内容不一定正确”，语气委婉，使论证更显客观，因此[C]正确。

【B】12.[A]chances [B]downsides [C]benefits [D]principles

【解析】such visions 指代上文“一些人对于无工作未来的推测”，空格词表明这些推测的出发点；而上文“人们会变得空虚无聊、抑郁症、吸毒等问题发生概率会持续增长”等内容都是无工作的负面影响，the downside of a situation 意为“某情况（中较其他方面的）不利一面”，故[B]正确。

【A】13.[A]absence [B]height [C]face [D]course

【解析】上文表明，人们对于未来的担忧源于当前社会对于“无业”的负面认知；本句中

other ends (其他目的) 是就上句 (on the concept of) employment 而言, 即上句描述惯常社会认知: 以工作为社会存在的唯一目的, 本句描述另一种社会认知: 不以工作为唯一目的, 再结合 for the future of labor and leisure 以及空格后信息 of work 推断本句探讨的应该是“未来无工作 (但存在劳动和休闲)”情况下的社会情形, in the absence of work 可作句子状语, 表示“在没有/缺乏工作的情况下”, [A]正确。

【D】14.[A]disturb [B]restore [C]exclude [D]yield

【解析】空格处动词需体现“主语 (社会)”与“宾语 (截然不同的情形)”之间的关系。上句介绍基于“无工作弊端多多”这一社会认知的有关未来之推测, 即: 未来充满焦虑、不安 (would be filled with unease); 本句介绍基于“社会存在的基础不仅仅是工作, 还有休闲”这一认知的推测, 即: 未来会_____截然不同的情形; 空格词应与“充满”相近, 只有 yield 符合要求, 表示“产生某种结果”之意, [D]正确。

【C】15.[A]model [B]practice [C]virtue [D]hardship

【解析】空格句指出: 如今, 工作带来的_____也许有点夸大了; 下文进而以引语进行补充说明: 工作枯燥乏味、不体面、不健康, 浪费人类潜力。因此空格句意在强调“工作并不像人们认为的那样益处多多”, 借以反衬“无工作的未来未必那么糟糕”这一段主旨, 故 [C]virtue 符合文意。

【D】16.[A]tricky [B]lengthy [C]mysterious [D]scarce

【解析】空格句中 relatively (相对地) 体现本句“现阶段人们的空闲时间”VS 上文“未来人们的空闲时间”之间的比较意味, 即无工作情况下时间必定很充裕, 而当前人们不得不工作, 其闲暇时间自然较少, 因此 [D]符合文意。

【A】17.[A]demands [B]standards [C]qualities [D]threats

【解析】句中 counterbalance 指“使平衡, 抵消”; 文中互相平衡/抵消的双方为: 闲暇时间 VS 工作上智力和情感的_____ ; 而闲暇时间明显是用来放松的, 能与其产生相反影响的只能是“工作上智力和情绪的劳累”, 能表现这一含义的只有 demands, the demands of sth 为常见用法, 表示“困难的/烦人的/累人的事情”, [A]正确。

【B】18.[A]ignored [B]tired [C]confused [D]starved

【解析】上文指出人们利用空闲时间来抵消工作对智力和情感的要求, 这种要求实指“工作中需要应付的困难、累人之事”, 因此本句只能是“工作一天后感觉疲惫”, [B]tired 符合文意。

【D】19.[A]off [B]against [C]behind [D]into

【解析】空格句对上句“工作一天后很疲惫”进行补充：“在一个不需要工作的世界，我也许会感觉大不相同”；破折号后作者对这一感觉作出解释：也许不同到_____某个兴趣或爱好计划……。不同于“疲惫”，同时和“兴趣、爱好”挂钩、还要与“throw（投）”这一动词相关的动作只能是“投入”，throw oneself into...表示“积极投入到某事中去”，符合文意，[D]正确。

【B】20.[A]technological [B]professional [C]educational [D]interpersonal

【解析】空格部分大意为：也许足够不同到让他以往为_____问题而留的热情投入到某个兴趣中去（with the intensity...）。professional 一词强调“区别于业余爱好的专业、职业性”，紧贴全文焦点“工作”的同时，也契合句子体现的“人们在闲余情形下对兴趣的热情、专注度之高”，印证全文论点：无工作的未来未必不好（不会满是闲散与不安，相反会涌现新的专业人才）。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

Every Saturday morning, at 9 am, more than 50,000 runners set off to run 5km around their local park. The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers. Runners range from four years old to grandparents; their times range from Andrew Baddeley's world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.

Parkrun is succeeding where London's Olympic "legacy" is failing. Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London. Planning documents pledged that the great legacy of the Games would be to lever a nation of sport lovers away from their couches. The population would be fitter, healthier and produce more winners. It has not happened. The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run-up to 2012—but the general population was growing faster. Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. The opposition claims primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved. Obesity has risen among adults and children. Official retrospections continue as to why London 2012 failed to "inspire a generation." The success of Parkrun offers answers.

Parkun is not a race but a time trial: Your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sport and to produce more elite athletes. The dual aim was mixed up: The stress on success over taking

part was intimidating for newcomers.

Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally "grassroots" concept as community sports associations. If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods-making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive. Or at least not make them worse.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Parkrun has **【A】**.

- [A]gained great popularity
- [B]created many jobs
- [C]strengthened community ties
- [D]become an official festival

【解析】第一段①句指出公园跑“每周六早上定时举行；每次人数超过5万”。②句指出公园跑“始于十来个朋友，如今在全国激起400场活动，国外更多”。③句指出该活动涉及数千名志愿者。④句则指出该活动中老少齐上场。综合段落可得知，该活动已赢得巨大欢迎，[A]正确。

22. The author believes that London's Olympic "legacy" has failed to **【B】**.

- [A]boost population growth
- [B]promote sport participation
- [C]improve the city's image
- [D]increase sport hours in schools

【解析】根据题干定位到第二段。该段指出，奥运会遗产预期能够促进国民参与运动、促进国民健康；结果却是运动人数下降，肥胖人数增加。可见[B]正确。

23. Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it **【C】**.

- [A]aims at discovering talents
- [B]focuses on mass competition
- [C]does not emphasize elitism
- [D]does not attract first-timers

【解析】根据题干关键词 different 定位到第三段（④句的 by contrast 是 different 的同义表达）。该段首先指出“公园跑”旨在让所有人参加运动、获得快乐。随后指出“奥运会”有两个目的：既希望民众广泛参与，又希望发现精英运动员。所以二者区别在于：“公园跑”不强调“精英主义”，[C]正确。

24. With regard to mass sports, the author holds that governments should **【D】**.

- [A]organize "grassroots" sports events
- [B]supervise local sports associations
- [C]increase funds for sports clubs
- [D]invest in public sports facilities

【解析】由题干关键词 mass sports、governments 定位到第四段。该段②④句指出政府就促进“大众体育”的正确做法：采取具体行动、提供公共物品。可见 [D] 正确。

25. The author's attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is 【B】.

- [A]tolerant
- [B]critical
- [C]uncertain
- [D]sympathetic

【解析】根据题干关键词 what UK governments have done for sports 定位到第四段。本段前三句指出，英国政府参与规划基层体育运动的办法有些可笑。其正确做法应该是确保公共设施到位，而实际上政府却采取了完全相反的做法。最后两句向未来政府提出建议：为繁荣体育事业多干实事，至少不要让情况变得更糟。可见，作者对政府持明显的批判态度，[B] 正确。

Text 2

With so much focus on children's use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. "Tech is designed to really suck you in," says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, "and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement. It makes it hard to disengage, and leads to a lot of bleed-over into the family routine."

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 per cent fewer verbal and 39 per cent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children. During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family. Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive-as they often are when absorbed in a device-it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback: The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention."Parents don't have to be exquisitely present at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need," says Radesky.

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children: "It's based on a somewhat fantasised, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology

that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them." Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it—particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier, which lets them be more available to their child the rest of the time.

26. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to **【B】**.

[A]simplify routine matters

[B]absorb user attention

[C]better interpersonal relations

[D]increase work efficiency

【解析】首段②③句指出 Jenny Radesky 观点：科技旨在将你真正卷入其中，数字产品就是为了促进最大参与。这使你难以自拔，且渗透到家庭日常之中。可见 Jenny Radesky 认为，数字产品的设计初衷在于“吸引用户注意力”，[B] 正确。

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices **【D】**.

[A]takes away babies' appetite

[B]distracts children's attention

[C]slows down babies' verbal development

[D]reduces mother-child communication

【解析】根据题干中关键名词短语 Radesky's food-testing exercise 定位到第二段。该段②句指出食物测试发现：使用数字设备的母亲与孩子的语言交流减少了 20%，非语言交流减少了 39%。可见，母亲使用数字设备会减少其与孩子的交流，[D] 正确。

28. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" to show that **【D】**.

[A]it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions

[B]verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange

[C]children are insensitive to changes in their parents' mood

[D]parents need to respond to children's emotional needs

【解析】由 the "still face experiment"定位至第三段。该段②③句指出 Radesky 引用了“面无表情实验”，并说明实验发现“父母面无表情会令孩子越来越压抑”。④句则指出 Radesky 观点：父母应积极回应孩子所表达的情感诉求。综上可知，Radesky 意在借实验提醒父母回应孩子的情感需求，[D] 正确。

29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to **【C】**.

[A]protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies

[B]teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year

[C]ensure constant interaction with their children

[D]remain concerned about kids' use of screens

【解析】根据题干中关键名词 *oppressive ideology*（压制性意识形态）定位至第四段①句。该句指出，压制性意识形态要求父母必须一直与孩子保持互动，因此 [C] 正确。

30. According to Tronick, kids' use of screens may **【A】** .

[A]give their parents some free time

[B]make their parents more creative

[C]help them with their homework

[D]help them become more attentive

【解析】第四段②句指出，Tronick 认为孩子使用数字产品并非完全没有好处：它可以使父母抽出时间洗澡、做家务或者稍作休息，即，给父母一些自由时间，[A] 正确。

Text 3

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or a lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits—in fact, it probably enhances it.

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes—all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of the vast academic possibilities that await them in college. Many students find themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a

gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that **【C】**.

[A]they think it academically misleading

[B]they have a lot of fun to expect in college

[C]it feels strange to do differently from others

[D]it seems worthless to take off-campus courses

【解析】首段①句说明“毕业生不选择间隔年”的环境因素，即“尽早入学”的社会压力和快速发展的世界对个人越来越高的要求；②③句补充主观原因：周围人都直入大学，一意孤行显得愚蠢；连读12年书突然休整一年感觉“有违常理”，[C]正确概括了毕业生这种从众心理（群体压力）。

32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps **【D】**.

[A]keep students from being unrealistic

[B]lower risks in choosing careers

[C]ease freshmen's financial burdens

[D]relieve freshmen of pressures

【解析】由题干关键词 Studies from the US and Australia 定位至第三段，本段借美、澳两国研究指出间隔年能帮助学生做好准备，更顺利地适应大学环境，更自如地应对多数新生最为头疼的问题，即间隔年相当于大学预演环节，使学生提前受到磨炼，减轻适应新环境的压力，[D]正确。

33. The word "acclimation" (Para.3) is closest in meaning to **【A】**.

[A]adaptation

[B]application

[C]motivation

[D]competition

【解析】所考词出现于第三段③句，本句指出间隔年经历可以帮助人们“更好地适应大学的新环境，从而专注于学业和活动，而非 acclimation blunders”，推知 acclimation blunders 和“专注学业”对立，即“牵绊于学业之外的问题”，结合上文可知为 acclimation 为“（新生对环境的）适应”问题，[A]正确。

34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them **【D】**.

[A]avoid academic failures

[B]establish long-term goals

[C]switch to another college

[D]decide on the right major

【解析】由题干关键词 save money 定位至第四段，本段利用研究数据说明间隔年能帮助学生更好地确定自身兴趣所在，减少转专业造成的金钱上的浪费，故 [D] 正确。

35. The most suitable title for this text would be **【A】** .

[A]In Favor of the Gap Year

[B]The ABCs of the Gap Year

[C]The Gap Year Comes Back

[D]The Gap Year: A Dilemma

【解析】 首段介绍了普遍现象“毕业生完全忽视间隔年”，第二段提出作者观点“间隔年可以帮助学生获得学业上的成功”，第三、四段通过分析间隔年的作用论证这一观点，可见全文立意在于“呼吁毕业生重视间隔年的意义”，[A] 正确。

Text 4

Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a specialist in fire ecology and management.

In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires-nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago. In effect, fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency's other work-such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep-that affect the lives of all Americans.

Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies are going into construction in fire-prone districts. As Moritz puts it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?

"It's already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country," he says. "We need to take a magnifying glass to that. Like, 'Wait a minute, is this OK?' "Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?"

Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say.

For one thing, conversations about wildfires need to be more inclusive. Over the past decade, the focus has been on climate change-how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to conditions that worsen fires.

While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

"The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways,"he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to "an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited."

At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity, says Professor Balch at the University of Colorado. But acknowledging fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

"We've disconnected ourselves from living with fire," Balch says. "It is really important to

understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today."

36. More frequent wildfires have become a national concern because in 2015 they **【B】**.

- [A]exhausted unprecedented management efforts
- [B]consumed a record-high percentage of budget
- [C]severely damaged the ecology of western states
- [D]caused a huge rise of infrastructure expenditure

【解析】第一段明确指出：日益频繁的森林大火因其对联邦税款的不良影响而发展为举国关切之事，第二段①句例证其对联邦税款的不良影响：2015年，美国林务局首次将超过一半的预算用于对抗森林大火，故[B]正确。

37. Moritz calls for the use of "a magnifying glass" to **【D】**.

- [A]raise more funds for fire-prone areas
- [B]avoid the redirection of federal money
- [C]find wildfire-free parts of the landscape
- [D]guarantee safer spending of public funds

【解析】第四段②句直指莫里茨建议：要用放大镜来看待“是否将联邦资金投入林火易发区建设”这个全国性大问题；③④句进而以正反设问的方式解释说明抽象概念“用放大镜看待”：等一等，这么投放可行不可行？要不要将其投向该地景的低风险区域？换言之，要多提问、多审思以确保联邦资产的投向准确无误，故[D]正确。

38. While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that **【C】**.

- [A]public debates have not settled yet
- [B]fire-fighting conditions are improving
- [C]other factors should not be overlooked
- [D]a shift in the view of fire has taken place

【解析】第七段明确指出莫里茨观点：气候尽管是一个关键要素，但不应以牺牲其他影响因素为代价，故[C]正确。

39. The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of failing to **【D】**.

- [A]discover the fundamental makeup of nature
- [B]explore the mechanism of the human systems
- [C]maximize the role of landscape in human life
- [D]understand the interrelations of man and nature

【解析】第八段首先指出人文与地景的关系：相互关联、相互影响；随后指出不认识这一关系的后果：对可能性解决措施的看法过于简化，故[D]正确。

40. Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should **【B】**.

- [A]do away with
- [B]come to terms with

- [C]pay a price for
[D]keep away from

【解析】第九段间接引用鲍尔奇教授之言指出：现如今的人们认为火灾是可以被全面控制的，而事实是，人们必须承认火灾是不可避免之物；第十段直接引用鲍尔奇教授之言指出：现如今的人们也已切断与火灾的关联，而事实是，理解人与火灾的关联并梳理好这一关联至关重要。由此可见，鲍尔奇教授认为火灾不可避免、人与火灾密不可分、人类应与火灾和谐共存，故 [B] 正确。

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

The decline in American manufacturing is a common refrain, particularly from Donald Trump. "We don't make anything anymore," he told Fox News, while defending his own made-in-Mexico clothing line.

Without question, manufacturing has taken a significant hit during recent decades, and further trade deals raise questions about whether new shocks could hit manufacturing.

But there is also a different way to look at the data.

Across the country, factory owners are now grappling with a new challenge: Instead of having too many workers, they may end up with too few. Despite trade competition and outsourcing, American manufacturing still needs to replace tens of thousands of retiring boomers every year. Millennials may not be that interested in taking their place. Other industries are recruiting them with similar or better pay.

For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers-and upward pressure on wages. "They're harder to find and they have job offers," says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm. "They may be coming [into the workforce], but they've been plucked by other industries that are also doing as well as manufacturing." Mr. Dunwell has begun bringing high school juniors to the factory so they can get exposed to its culture.

At RoMan Manufacturing, a maker of electrical transformers and welding equipment that his father cofounded in 1980, Robert Roth keeps a close eye on the age of his nearly 200 workers. Five are retiring this year. Mr. Roth has three community-college students enrolled in a work-placement program, with a starting wage of \$13 an hour that rises to \$17 after two years.

At a worktable inside the transformer plant, young Jason Stenquist looks flustered by the copper coils he's trying to assemble and the arrival of two visitors. It's his first week on the job. Asked about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. "I love working with tools. I love creating," he says.

But to win over these young workers, manufacturers have to clear another major hurdle: parents, who lived through the worst US economic downturn since the Great Depression, telling them to

avoid the factory. Millennials "remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession," says Birgit Klohs, chief executive of The Right Place, a business development agency for western Michigan.

These concerns aren't misplaced: Employment in manufacturing has fallen from 17 million in 1970 to 12 million in 2015. When the recovery began, worker shortages first appeared in the high-skilled trades. Now shortages are appearing at the mid-skill levels.

"The gap is between the jobs that take no skills and those that require a lot of skill," says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College. "There're enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill. It's that gap in between, and that's where the problem is."

Julie Parks of Grand Rapids Community College points to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing: a work/life balance. While their parents were content to work long hours, young people value flexibility. "Overtime is not attractive to this generation. They really want to live their lives," she says.

	[A]says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools.
41.Jay Dunwell 【E】	[B]points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill.
42.Jason Stenquist 【A】	[C]points out that the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore.
43.Birgit Klohs 【G】	[D]believes that it is important to keep a close eye on the age of his workers.
44.Rob Spohr 【B】	[E]says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.
45.Julie Parks 【F】	[F]points out that a work/life balance can attract young people into manufacturing.
	[G]says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off of the young people's parents.

41. 【解析】根据题干 Jay Dunwell 定位至第五段。该段借助观点标记词/符 (says+双引号) 将其观点呈现：工人更加难寻/工人手上有多个工作机会/工人已经被其他行业抢走了 (②③句)，而该观点实则顺承①句“行业间劳动力竞争激烈”而来；[E] 选项“对于工厂老板而言，因 (行业间) 激烈争夺，工人愈加难寻”复现 Dunwell 观点关键词 for factory owners/are harder to find/stiff competition，故正确。

42. 【解析】根据题干 Jason Stenquist 定位至第七段。该段③④⑤句借助观点表达词/符 (says+双引号) 说明 Stenquist 职业选择改变的原因：由医学转到电气工程，是因为喜欢与工具打交道、喜爱创造；[A] “他改修电气工程是因为他喜欢与工具打交道”复现该部分关键词 switching to electrical engineering/love working with tools，与文中 Jason Stenquist 信息匹配。

43. 【解析】根据题干 Birgit Klohs 定位至第八段。该段②③句借助观点标记词/符 (says+双引号) 指出其观点: 千禧一代记得他们的父母曾双双被辞退, 并将这归咎于制造业衰退; [G] 中 the lay-off of the young people's parents、the manufacturing recession is to blame 分别同义替换 their father and mother both were laid off, They blame it on the manufacturing recession, 所述内容“年轻人的父母遭解雇应归咎于制造业衰退”与 Birgit Klohs 观点一致。

44. 【解析】根据题干 Rob Spohr 定位至第十段。该段①②句借助观点表达词/符 (says+双引号) 指出其观点: 劳动力缺口存在于中级技术岗位, 而无需技能的岗位则劳动力充足; [B] 通过复现 there are enough people to fill, 并以 the jobs that don't need much skill 同义改写 the jobs... where you don't need to have much skill, 指出“有足够的人来填补那些无需太多技能的工作”, 与 Rob Spohr 观点一致。

45. 【解析】根据题干 Julie Parks 定位至第十一段。该段①句借助观点标记词 (points to) 指出其观点: 另一个吸引千禧一代进入制造业的关键是“工作—生活平衡”; [F] 复现关键词 a work/life balance, 指出“工作—生活平衡能吸引年轻人进入制造业”, 与 Julie Parks 匹配。

Section III Translation

46.Directions

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

My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing. Two years before graduating from secondary school, I took a sewing and design course thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course. However, during that course I realized I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me. Before applying for university I told everyone that I would study journalism, because writing was, and still is, one of my favourite activities. But, to be honest, I said it, because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream—I knew that no one could imagine me in the fashion industry at all! So I decided to look for some fashion-related courses that included writing. This is when I noticed the course "Fashion Media & Promotion."

【参考译文】

我的梦想一直是在时尚和出版之间的领域工作。中学毕业前两年, 我选了一门缝纫与设计课, 心想以后会接着修一门时装设计课。然而, 在学习那门课程期间, 我意识到自己在这个领域不够出色, 日后不足以与其他有创造力的人士竞争, 因此我认定, 这条路不适合我。申请上大学之前。我跟所有人说我要学新闻, 因为写作曾经是——现在依然是——我最喜欢的活动之一。可是, 说实话, 当时我那么说是因为我觉得时尚和我结缘仅仅是个梦——我知道, 别人根本无法想象我能进入时尚行业! 于是, 我决定找些含有写作的与时尚相关的课

程。就在这个时候，我注意到了“时尚传媒与推广”这门课。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are invited by Professor Williams to give a presentation about Chinese culture to a group of international students. Write a reply to

- 1) accept the invitation, and
- 2) introduce the key points of your presentation.

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)

【范文】

Dear Professor Williams,

I am honored to give a presentation about Chinese culture to international students at your invitation. I am pleased to take this opportunity to communicate with foreign friends about cultures

My presentation will be focused on Chinese martial arts, which is an important component of Chinese culture. To begin with, I will briefly introduce it and its development over millennia. Then, I will focus on some common styles of Chinese martial arts, each of which has its own set of techniques and ideas. Furthermore, I will show some photos of relevant historical locations and figures. I believe graphic visual depiction will be more impressive than boring language

Thank you for your invitation. I am looking forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,
Li Ming

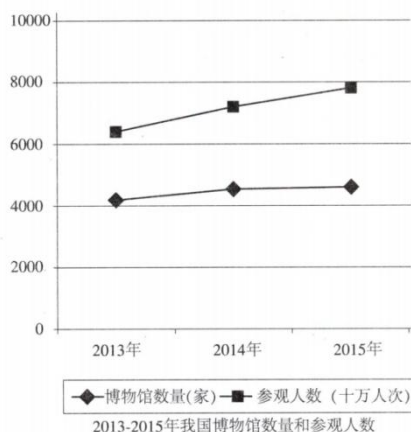
Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. 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)



【范文】

The given chart reveals China's consecutive growth of museums and museum visitors from 2013 to 2015. The growth of museum experienced a slowdown in 2014, while the growth of museum visitors maintained a dynamic momentum.

This phenomenon can be attributed to the following reasons. Firstly, thanks to national endeavor at cultural undertakings, numerous museums have been constructed and opened freely to the public. Moreover, China's rapid economic growth underpins the cultural progress. With living-standard improving, the public demand increasingly varied spiritual nutrition, thus visiting museums and galleries has become a willing choice for more people.

However, this encouraging sign also presents challenges, like how to address the supply deficiency posed by decelerated growth of museum and people's increasingly diverse need for exhibitions. Museums can improve efficiency by embracing mobile and digital technologies like e-museum. Meanwhile, through digital pictures and interactive videos, visitors can appreciate numerous exhibits from around the world and obtain fresh visiting experiences. It's believed that through joint efforts, China's museums will constitute a bigger driving force advancing cultural development and the important means to enhance people's well-being, thus further boosting economic and social development.

2016 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二） 解析版

（科目代码：204）

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)

Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks. And new research suggests that happiness might influence 1 firms work, too.

Companies located in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper. 2, firms in happy places spend more on R&D(research and development). That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking 3 for making investments for the future.

The researchers wanted to know if the 4 and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would 5 the way companies invested. So they compared U.S. cities' average happiness 6 by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.

7 enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were 8. But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities 9 why firms there spend more on R&D? To find out, the researchers controlled for various 10 that might make firms more likely to invest-like size, industry, and sales-and for indicators that a place was 11 to live in, like growth in wages or population. The link between happiness and investment generally 12 even after accounting for these things.

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors 13 to "less codified decision making process" and the possible presence of "younger and less 14 managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment." The relationship was 15 stronger in places where happiness was spread more 16. Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality.

17 this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view, the authors believe it at least 18 at that possibility. It's not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help 19 how executives think about the future. "It surely seems plausible that happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and 20 R&D more than the average," said one researcher.

【B】1.[A]why [B]how [C]where [D]when

【解析】 本题考查句内语义+宾语从句引导词。由表并列关系的副词 too 以及 people

work/firms work 可知①②句与③句并列，①②句指出幸福感对人工作方式产生影响（work differently 指工作方式不同），使人更高效、创新，也更愿意冒险，因此可推知③句说明幸福感也影响公司运作方式。选项中只有[B]表示方式，为正确答案。

【B】2.[A]In return [B]In particular [C]In contrast [D]In conclusion

【解析】本题考查上下文语义逻辑+词义辨析。空格上文①句指出，位于幸福指数高的地方的公司投资更多；②句指出位于幸福地方的公司在研发上投入更多。由三组对应词汇 companies/firms、in places with happier people/ in happy places、invest more/ spend more on R&D 可知②句具体说明①句，明确公司在哪一方面投资更多，由此推知，①②句语义上为递进关系，[B]In particular 符合文义。

【A】3.[A]necessary [B]famous [C]perfect [D]sufficient

【解析】本题考查句内语义。空格所在句对前两句内容“幸福指数高的地方的公司在研发上投资更多”进行解释，指出幸福与长远思考相联系，而“这种长远思考”和“对未来的投资”存在某种关系。联系常识可知，对未来投资需要长远思考，后者是前者的必要条件，[A]符合文义，同时也能与介词 for 搭配。

【C】4.[A]individualism [B]realism [C]optimism [D]modernism

【解析】本题考查句内语义。选项均根据词根-ism 而设置，但根据定语从句 that come with happiness 可知（因为 come 为动词原形，因此可知该定语从句修饰 and 所连接的两个名词词组，而不是仅仅修饰 inclination for risk-taking），幸福感所带来的应该是某种心态，而并未上升至表示意识形态的“……主义”，备选项中只有 [C] 含有“乐观心态”之意，为正确答案。

【C】5.[A]miss [B]echo [C]spoil [D]change

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。本文首段提出全文论点“幸福感可能影响公司如何运作”（happiness might influence how firms work），因此本句研究者的研究目的（The researchers wanted to know）自然也是想要找出随幸福感而来的乐观和冒险倾向是否会影响公司的投资方式（the way companies invested），[D] “使发生变化、改变”符合文义。

【B】6.[A]imagined [B]measured [C]assumed [D]invented

【解析】本题考查句内语义+词义辨析。浏览发现备选项均为动词过去分词，与 by 搭配一般表被动，也即 U.S. cities' average happiness 和 Gallup polling 为受事—施事关系。由常识可知，城市的平均幸福指数一般经由民意测验调查得出，[B] 符合文义。

【A】7.[A]Sure [B]Odd [C]Unfortunate [D]Often

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+逻辑衔接。空格后介绍研究发现，指出一个地区的幸福指数与公司投资正相关，是对第三段①句研究目的“想要了解幸福感是否影响公司投资”的肯定验证，是意料之中的结果，备选项中 [A] 与 enough 搭配，意为“果真、果然”，符合文义。

【D】8.[A]divided [B]advertised [C]overtaxed [D]headquartered

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句重申本文论点“果然，公司投资与研发力度与公司……的地区的幸福指数相关”，文中 they 回指 firms, in which they were 8 做后置定语修饰 area，也即公司在这些地区有某种行为。结合第二段内容 Companies located in places with happier people invest more/firms in happy places spend more on R&D 可知公司所在地区的幸福指数影响公司投资，推知本句中 the area 即是公司的所在地，[D]（设立总部于）符合文义。另外根据常识可知，公司总部对公司未来投资决策起决定性作用，在此能起到强化地区幸福指数与公司投资之间关系的作用。

【C】9.[A]summarize [B]overstate [C]explain [D]emphasize

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。②句中 could something else about happier cities 9 why...对研究方法中的干扰因素提出疑问，③④句给出回答，由此推知为增加研究发现的严密性和科学性，②句在①句研究发现的基础上进一步分析（除幸福指数外，）其他因素对公司投资的影响，也即 something else...与 why firms there spend more on R&D 为因果解释关系，[C] 符合文义。

【A】10.[A]factors [B]stages [C]levels [D]methods

【解析】本题考查句内语义。空格所填词是 various 10 that might make firms more likely to invest 的中心词，破折号后 like size, industry, and sales 对其举例说明，可以推知，这些都是促使公司更可能投资的影响因素，[A] 符合文义。

【A】11.[A]desirable [B]sociable [C]reliable [D]reputable

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+词义辨析。空格词修饰 a place，用以说明在某地居住的特点。再由 like growth in wages or population 可知，工资涨幅和人口增长指标是该地这一特点的例证说明。联系第三段②句 U.S. cities' average happiness，本段①句 happiness of the area、②句 happier cities 可知，该地特点和“幸福指数”息息相关，[A] 符合文义，a place was desirable to live in 指“某地宜居”。

【C】12.[A]resumed [B]emerged [C]held [D]broke

【解析】本题考查句内语义+词义辨析。空格所在句总结研究结论指出，幸福指数和投资之间的关系普遍……，其他因素的影响不大（these things 指代③句中 various factors that...and for indicators that...）。由 even 的让步转折语气可知，即使在考虑了幸福城市的其他因素后，幸

福感和投资之间的关系依然普遍成立/适用/有效。[C] 符合文义。hold 这里为熟词僻意，意为 to continue to be true, good, available “继续适用或有效”，generally hold 为固定搭配，意为“普遍适用”。

【B】13.[A]assign [B]attribute [C]transfer [D]compare

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑。空格所在句中，which 之前重申研究结论“幸福感和投资的关系在较年轻公司里尤其明显”，which 之后以 and 连接的两个名词短语“less codified decision making process”（决策过程不那么固守成规）/ the possible presence of younger and less 14 managers who...（管理者年轻、易受情感影响）说明年轻公司的特点，这一特点能够解释为何幸福感和投资的关系在年轻公司里尤其明显，也即 which 前后为果因关系，[B] attribute 与 to 搭配表原因，为正确答案。

【D】14.[A]serious [B]civilized [C]ambitious [D]experienced

【解析】本题考查句内语义。空格词与 younger 及 who...从句共同修饰 managers，说明年轻公司管理者的特点“年轻、缺少/不怎么……、易受情感影响”。所填词之前有 less 限定，说明年轻管理者缺少某种特质，且这种特质影响公司投资，浏览选项发现，[D]（有经验的）与公司投资有直接关系，且 less experienced 符合年轻管理者的特点，为正确答案。

【C】15.[A]instead [B]thus [C]also [D]never

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑。空格所在的②句中，The relationship 回指①句 The correlation between happiness and investment，表地点的 places where ...对应①句 younger firms，表明论述对象由“年轻公司”转换到“某一地区”，stronger 与①句 particularly strong 近义，结合③句 Firms seem to invest more in places where...可推知，②③句与①句语义同向并列，②句意在说明幸福感和投资的关系在某一地区也更加明显，[C] 符合文义。

【D】16.[A]rapidly [B]directly [C]regularly [D]equally

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。②句指出，幸福感和投资的关系在幸福感较为_____分布的地方也很明显，③句进一步解释，公司在大多数人都比较幸福的地方投资更多，在幸福感不均等的地方投资不多。综合可知，places where happiness was spread more 16 与③句中 where most people are relatively happy 同义，与 places with happiness inequality 反义。[D] 与 inequality 同源反义，故正确。

【A】17.[A]While [B]Until [C]After [D]Since

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑。空格所在句指出，_____这（this 指代上述研究结论）不能证明幸福感致使公司增加投资或更有远见（cause 意为“导致、引发”，强调幸福感和投资之间存在明显直接的因果关系），作者相信它（it 回指 this，同指研究结论）至少……，at least 表明

作者在承认前述研究局限性的情况下，对研究最基本的价值予以肯定，以体现论述的严密性和严谨性。也就是说，本句两个分句之间为让步转折关系，即“尽管……，但作者还是相信它至少……”，[A]符合文义。

【C】18.[A]arrives [B]jumps [C]hints [D]strikes

【解析】本题考查词语搭配+词义辨析。空格所在句指出，尽管上述研究不能证明幸福感致使公司增加投资，但作者相信它至少_____这种可能性，由 cause 的含义 to make sth happen 可知，作者意欲先让步指出上述研究不能证明幸福感和投资存在直接显性的因果关系，之后转折指出它至少隐含了这种可能性。[C]“暗示、示意”符合文义。

【D】19.[A]share [B]rediscover [C]simplify [D]shape

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。②句指出，地方文化和情感有助于_____管理者对未来的思考。综合全文，通篇都在论述某地的幸福指数影响该地区公司的投资，具体来说即，地方文化和人文情怀等地域因素潜移默化地影响管理者对未来投资的思考，且这种影响可能已经内化成为管理者思维的一部分，[D]“塑造”能体现这种由内而外的影响过程，为正确答案。

【B】20.[A]pray for [B]lean towards [C]send out [D]give away

【解析】本题考查句内语义空格词语说明幸福的人对研发的态度。综合第一段②句“幸福的人更创新、更愿意冒险”，第二段②句“位于幸福指数高的地区的公司在研发上投入更多”，第四段①句“公司投资和研发力度与公司总部所在地的幸福指数相关”，可以推知，幸福的人更愿意在研发上投入，即他们更倾向于/偏向于研发。[B]符合文义。lean to/towards sth 意为“倾向/偏向于某事物”。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college. Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science.

However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers-but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as

it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or-determined students away.

The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change. The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but "we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in," said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the "Ruby on Rails" language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn——how to think logically through a problem and organize the results——apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers-in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes——for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want-the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that-the better.

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to **【B】**.

- [A]complete future job training
- [B]remodel the way of thinking
- [C]formulate logical hypotheses
- [D]perfect artwork production

【解析】根据题干关键词 Cortina,early exposure to computer science 定位到第二段。③句承接②句，继续说明年龄较小的孩子学习计算机的情况：他们改变思维过程不会像大龄学生那样难；也就是说，年少时接触计算机科学比成年后才学习计算机更易于改变思维方式，因此 **【B】** 正确。

22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their , **【B】**

- [A]experience
- [B]interest
- [C]career prospects
- [D]academic backgrounds

【解析】第四段②句提到，所有的高中生都上同样的课程，而 Flatiron 不同之处在于：他们会根据学生们的兴趣调整课程，可见“兴趣”是 Flatiron 给高中生们上课时所考虑的因素，**【B】** 正确。

23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will **【A】** .

- [A]help students learn other computer languages
- [B]have to be upgraded when new technologies come
- [C]need improving when students look for jobs
- [D]enable students to make big quick money

【解析】第五段②③句指出，虽然在 Flatiron 学到的编程语言更新换代很快，但学到的技能（逻辑性、条理性）将适用于任何一种编码语言，也即“将有助于学生掌握其他计算机语言”，[A] 符合文意。

24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to **【C】** .

- [A]bring forth innovative computer technologies
- [B]stay longer in the information technology industry
- [C]become better prepared for the digitalized world
- [D]compete with a future army of programmers

【解析】第六段②句表明 Flatiron 的目的不仅限于“培养编码大军”；随后③④句解释 Flatiron 的其他目的：计算机正在也将继续影响人们的生活，人们越早接触计算机知识，了解其思维方式，让计算机为我所用，就越好，也就是说，Flatiron 还致力于“使人更好应对这个数字时代”，因此 [C] 正确。

25. The word "coax" (Line 4, Para.6) is closest in meaning to **【A】** .

- [A]persuade
- [B]frighten
- [C]misguide
- [D]challenge

【解析】根据关键词“coax”定位到第六段④句。The younger they learn... the better（他们越早学习……，就越好）重述全文主旨：让青少年提早学习计算机编码知识很有益处；而由全文可知，让青少年学习计算机编码知识的目的在于利用计算机处理实际问题，也即使用编码语言和计算机对话，向其发出命令，从而开发各种应用（如第四段末句所提的 apps）以满足生活需求，只有 [A] 符合这一内容。

Text 2

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens—a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands—once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species' historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service(USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. "The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation," said USFWS

Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as "endangered," a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the "threatened" tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat. USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let "states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species," Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn't go far enough. "The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction," says biologist Jay Lininger. 26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is **【A】**.

- [A]its drastically decreased population
- [B]the underestimate of the grassland acreage
- [C]a desperate appeal from some biologists
- [D]the insistence of private landowners

【解析】根据题干定位至第二段①句，该句指出这种急剧下跌（The crash 回指第一段主要内容“小草原榛鸡数量以及栖息地的锐减”）是 USFWS 将该鸟类列为受威胁物种的主要原因。故 [A] 正确。

27. The "threatened" tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it **【C】**.

- [A]was a give-in to governmental pressure
- [B]would involve fewer agencies in action
- [C]granted less federal regulatory power
- [D]went against conservation policies

【解析】根据题干关键词“threatened” tag、disappointed, environmentalists 定位至第二段③④句。③句首先指出一些环保主义者对于将该鸟类列为“受威胁物种”感到失望，④句交代原因：他们曾经一直敦促 USFWS 将其认定为“濒危物种”，以赋予联邦政府更大的监管

权。即：“受威胁物种”标签意味着联邦政府的监管权力较小，[C] 正确。

28. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they **【A】**.

[A]agree to pay a sum for compensation

[B]volunteer to set up an equally big habitat

[C]offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job

[D]promise to raise funds for USFWS operations

【解析】根据题干关键词 *unintentional harm-doers*、*be prosecuted* 定位到第三段前两句。其中①句指出非故意伤害者不会被起诉的条件：签署了恢复草原榛鸡栖息地的管理计划。②句进一步指出该计划内容：要求破坏栖息地者向保护基金付款，以2倍的土地替代被破坏的栖息地。联系两句可知，非故意伤害者不被起诉的条件是他们向保护基金支付补偿金，[A] 正确。

29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is **【D】**.

[A]the federal government

[B]the wildlife agencies

[C]the landowners

[D]the states

【解析】根据题干关键词 *Ashe* 和 *managing the species* 定位至第三段⑥句。该句总结指出，（总之）基本理念为：让各州处于管理该物种的主导地位，[D] 正确。注：假如不知 *in the driver's seat* 意为“处于控制地位、主导地位”，可借助⑤句“监督进程的职责归州级联盟机构”推知其大概含义。

30. Jay Lininger would most likely support **【C】**.

[A]industry groups

[B]the win-win rhetoric

[C]environmental groups

[D]the plan under challenge

【解析】由题干人名关键词 *Jay Lininger* 定位至末段④句。句中 *Jay Lininger* 认为：联邦政府是在将管理该物种的责任推卸给那些正在将物种推向灭绝的行业。可见，他认为联邦政府应自己负起管理（恢复）小草原榛鸡的主要责任，而不应推卸给各州和各行业。这与环保主义者观点一致，[C] 正确。

Text 3

That everyone's too busy these days is a cliché. But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There's never any time to read.

What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem

sufficient. The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: "Give up TV" or "Carry a book with you at all times." But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning-or else you're so exhausted that a challenging book's the last thing you need. The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, "is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication. It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually inclined to interruption." Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

In fact, "becoming more efficient" is part of the problem. Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal. Immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting. Try to slot it in as a to-do list item and you'll manage only goal-focused reading-useful, sometimes, but not the most fulfilling kind. "The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt," writes Gary Eberle in his book *Sacred Time*, and "we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them." No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time." You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers. "Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too-providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down. On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're "making time to read," but just reading, and making time for everything else.

31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because **【D】**.

- [A]what they can offer does not ease the modern mind
- [B]what challenging books demand is repetitive reading
- [C]what people often forget is carrying a book with them
- [D]what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed

【解析】由题干中的 the usual time-management techniques 定位至第二段。③句指出：这些方法（即上述时间管理技巧）都不可行；随后阐释原因，⑥句总结根本原因：实现深度阅读需要的不只是“（普通）时间”，而是一种仅凭提高效率无法获得的“特殊时间”，也就是说，常规的时间管理技巧虽然有助于提高效率，但这样挤出来的时间有别于“特殊时间”，不能满足深度阅读所需，因此 [D] 正确。

32. The "empty bottles" metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to **【B】**.

- [A]update their to-do lists
- [B]make passing time fulfilling
- [C]carry their plans through
- [D]pursue carefree reading

【解析】由题干中的“empty bottles”定位至第三段。⑤句首先介绍“空瓶子”的隐喻：“未来”好比“沿着传送带不断向我们运来的空瓶子”；继而说明现代人的心态：迫切地想把这些（象征“时间”的）瓶子装满，否则就是虚度光阴，也即，人们每天都因“想把时间安排得满满当当”而备受压力，[B]选项正确。

33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps 【D】.

[A]encourage the efficiency mind-set

[B]develop online reading habits

[C]promote ritualistic reading

[D]achieve immersive reading

【解析】根据题干中 scheduling regular times for reading 定位至第四段。首句提出问题：究竟怎样的时间管理方式对阅读来说才有效？随后作答：为阅读安排固定时间段。③句借 Eberle 观点说明这样行事（such ritualistic behaviour 指“固定时间阅读”）的作用：有助于人们挣脱“时间的流逝”，进入“灵魂时间”，联系第三段③至⑤句即为：不再为浪费时间而惶恐，实现纯粹的沉浸式阅读，因此 [D] 正确。

34. "Carry a book with you at all times" can work if 【A】.

[A]reading becomes your primary business of the day

[B]all the daily business has been promptly dealt with

[C]you are able to drop back to business after reading

[D]time can be evenly split for reading and business

【解析】根据题干可定位至第四段⑤句，句中破折号引出“随身携带一本书”起作用的条件（providing 作连词，意为“如果”）：能经常沉浸于书中，阅读成为默认状态，而其他事务则变为附带，也即，阅读成为高于其他事务的首要事务，[A] 正确。

35. The best title for this text could be 【B】.

[A]How to Enjoy Easy Reading

[B]How to Find Time to Read

[C]How to Set Reading Goals

[D]How to Read Extensively

【解析】第一段提出问题：如今人们总抱怨没有时间阅读。第二、三段分析问题：阐释常见时间管理技巧在阅读上不可行的根本原因。第四段提出建议：安排固定时间段来阅读，把阅读当作“主业”，其他事务当作“副业”。可见全文针对“现代人烦恼没有时间阅读”提出可行性办法，[B] 正确。

Text 4

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest poll has found.

Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those "just getting started in life" face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs, says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said, "I can't afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen." Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. "I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn't have college degrees," Schneider said. "I don't think people are capable of that anymore."

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is **【B】** .

- [A]trying out different lifestyles
- [B]having a family with children
- [C]working beyond retirement age
- [D]setting up a profitable business

【解析】 根据题干关键词 cross-generation 定位至第二段①句。该句指出，跨越代际线，美国人依旧重视那些成功人生的传统里程碑，诸如结婚生子、拥有住房及六十来岁退休。[B] 正确。

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to **【C】** .

- [A]favor a slower life pace
- [B]hold an occupation longer
- [C]attach importance to pre-marital finance

[D]give priority to childcare outside the home

【解析】第三段从职业、社区和家庭角度指出年轻人追求的成功道路，他们赞同结婚或生子前经济上有保障。由此可知，年轻人往往重视婚前财务状况，[C]选项正确。

38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will 【D】.

[A]become increasingly clear

[B]focus on materialistic issues

[C]depend largely on political preferences

[D]reach almost all aspects of American life

【解析】根据题干关键词 priorities and expectations 定位至第四段。该段指出身处人生起步阶段的年轻人正在定义首要事项及期望，这些事项及期望将逐渐蔓延至美国人生活的方方面面。[D]正确。

39. Both young and old agree that 【D】

[A]good-paying jobs are less available

[B]the old made more life achievements

[C]housing loans today are easy to obtain

[D]getting established is harder for the young

【解析】根据题干 Both young and old agree 定位至第五段。该段首先指出年轻人和老一辈人的共识：对今日的年轻人来说，人生起步比之前的几代人更困难；继而进一步阐释：在找到高薪工作、组建家庭、管理债务和拥有可支付性住房这些标志性成就上，那些“刚刚人生起步”的人比几代之前的人攀行得更困难。即，成家立业、安稳下来对年轻人来说更困难。

[D] 正确。

40. Which of the following is true about Schneider? 【C】

[A]He found a dream job after graduating from college.

[B]His parents believe working steadily is a must for success.

[C]His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.

[D]He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.

【解析】根据题干关键词 Schneider 定位至第六段。该段④⑤句指出，Schneider 的父母虽然没有上过大学，但给孩子们提供了舒适的生活；父母虽然没有大学文凭，但他仍在上层中产阶级家庭长大。由此可推知，他父母的上乘生活和大学文凭几乎没有关系，[C]选项正确。

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs(41-45). There are two extra subheadings which you do

not need to use. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

- [A] Be silly
- [B] Have fun
- [C] Ask for help
- [D] Express your emotions
- [E] Don't overthink it
- [F] Be easily pleased
- [G] Notice things

Act Your Shoe Size, Not Your Age

As adults, it seems that we are constantly pursuing happiness, often with mixed results. Yet children appear to have it down to an art-and for the most part they don't need self-help books or therapy. Instead, they look after their wellbeing instinctively, and usually more effectively than we do as grownups. Perhaps it's time to learn a few lessons from them.

41. **【D】**

【解析】第二段首六句先介绍孩子的情绪反应：喜怒哀乐非常直白。随后⑦至⑨句介绍成年人控制/抑制情绪，且说明这有害健康。⑩句顺而提出建议：要像孩子一样承认并表达情绪。

【D】 紧扣段落中心 emotions，故正确。

What does a child do when he's sad? He cries. When he's angry? He shouts. Scared? Probably a bit of both. As we grow up, we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don't dictate our behaviours, which is in many ways a good thing. But too often we take this process too far and end up suppressing emotions, especially negative ones. That's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill. What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then -again, like children-move on.

42. **【F】**

【解析】第三段前三句对比说明“孩子们容易对小事感到幸福，而成年人认为只有大事才能带来幸福”，④句作者给出对成年人的建议“对小事情充满感激可以提升幸福”。**【F】** 正确。

A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was nine years old at the time, got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas. It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it. Too often we believe that a new job, bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content, but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. Instead, being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve wellbeing.

43. 【A】

【解析】第四段首两句作者由孩子们爱笑，指出成年人应该也保留一些傻气和傻笑，并说明这样有益健康。末句指出这会提升幸福水平。【A】正确。

Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies, increase good hormones like endorphins, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off infection. All of which would, of course, have a positive effect on our happiness levels.

44. 【B】

【解析】第五段先以“让步——转折”指出成年人虽要应付诸多事情，但也可以控制好工作日程，安排时间享受、放松，然后说明成年人可以如何放松玩乐。【B】正确。

The problem with being a grownup is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with—work, mortgage payments, figuring out what to cook for dinner. But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love. Those things might be social, sporting, creative or completely random (dancing around the living room, anyone?)——it doesn't matter, so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have negative side effects, such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you're on a tight budget.

45. 【E】

【解析】第六段首句即亮明建议：不应该过分追求/顾念幸福。随后引用科学发现和庄子名言解释原因：以幸福为念反而可能会适得其反；幸福不是目标，而是顺其自然的收获。【E】正确。

Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy. Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing. As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said: "Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness. "And in that, once more, we need to look to the example of our children, to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural byproduct of the way they live.

Section III Translation

46. Directions

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

The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its

doors. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload. According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally——which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

【参考译文】

超市的设计就是要诱使顾客尽可能久地待在店内，其理由很简单：你在店里逗留越久，看到的東西就越多，看到的東西越多，买的就越多，而超市里的东西多得很。按食品营销研究院所说，普通超市售卖约 44,000 种各式货品，而且许多超市的货品还要多出成千上万种。单是可供选择的货品数量就足以让购物者陷入信息超负荷的状态。根据大脑扫描实验，如此之大的决策量带来的负担会很快令我们无法承受。购物约 40 分钟后，大多数人就不再费心去理性选购，而是开始冲动购物了——就是从这一刻起，我们把本来根本没打算买的那一半东西堆进了购物车。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you won a translation contest and your friend, Jack, wrote an email to congratulate you and ask for advice on translation. Write him a reply to

- 1) thank him, and
- 2) give your advice.

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)

【范文】

Dear Jack,

I'm writing to express my gratitude for your congratulation on my success in the translation contest. Since you asked for my advice, I'd like to share with you some of my thoughts on how to improve translation skills.

To begin with, it is vital that you appreciate the beauty of language and hone your reading skills. Besides, a good translator usually reads extensively and constantly exposes himself to quality reading materials. One should cultivate a broad knowledge base and keep abreast of current events and issues. Moreover, be persistent. Language learning is not a task that can be accomplished within a short time. Only with a lot of sustained efforts can we improve our translation skills.

I wish you find these suggestions useful and I'm more than willing to discuss it with you about

further details. I'm looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

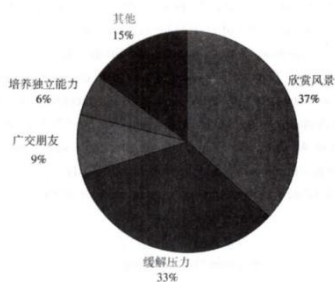
Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. 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)



某高校学生旅游目的调查

【范文】

This pie chart, simple yet illuminating, illustrates the purposes of travel for students polled in a certain university. As is reflected by the chart, 37 percent of college students travel to appreciate the beauty of the scenery ; next comes the aim of relieving pressure, accounting for 33 percent. Students' other objectives — making more friends, fostering greater independence, and other aims respectively account for 9%, 6% and 15%.

The survey reveals that most students go on a journey to enjoy the view as well as to unwind and recharge. On the one hand, with the prosperity of tourism, college students who have ample time, curiosity and energy to explore their individuality and see the outside world are lured to go out of campus and come into contact with grandeur and beauty. On the other hand, college students have their share of pressure coming from academic study, employment and interpersonal relationship, to which travelling is a wonderful antidote. One usually comes back from a trip feeling refreshed and revitalized.

In my opinion, though it's natural for college students to seek fun and enjoyment, they should attach deeper meaning to travelling. In the journey one can try to interact with local people and experience their culture in-depth, make friends with people from different cultural backgrounds and feel a sense of independence and self-reliance from the bottom of heart. Travelling truly could benefit a lot.

2015 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二） 解析版

（科目代码：204）

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)

In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with—or even looking at—a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they cling to their phones, even without a 1 on a subway.

It's a sad reality—our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings—because there's 2 to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you. But you wouldn't know it, 3 into your phone. This universal protection sends the 4: "Please don't approach me."

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide 5 our screens?

One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, an executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be 6 as "weird." We fear we'll be 7. We fear we'll be disruptive.

Strangers are inherently 8 to us, so we are more likely to feel 9 when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this uneasiness, we 10 to our phones. "Phones become our security blanket," Wortmann says. "They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more 11."

But once we rip off the band-aid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't 12 so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a 13. They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow 14. "When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to 15 how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their 16 would be more pleasant if they sat on their own," The New York Times summarizes. Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they 17 with the experiment, "not a single person reported having been embarrassed."

18, these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication, which makes absolute sense, 19 human beings thrive off of social connections. It's that 20: Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

【A】1.[A]signal [B]permit [C]ticket [D]record

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句描述现代人“不与陌生人交流”这一倾向的突出

表现形式——cling to their phones（紧握手机不放）；even without a 1 on a subway（甚至在地铁里面都没有……）作为状语，修饰 cling to...这一动作。B、C 项虽能与句中 subway 构成语义场，表示乘坐地铁的条件“地铁票”，但两者并非“人们抱着手机不放”的潜在条件，因此首先排除；[D]项 record 可表示“手机记录”，但 without a record on a subway（地铁上没有记录）不知所云，故排除该项；只有[A]signal 既与 subway 构成语义场（根据常识地铁里常常没有信号），又能作为“玩手机（上网）”的潜在条件，故[A]正确。

【D】2.[A]nothing [B]little [C]another [D]much

【解析】本题考查句内语义。It's a sad reality 对上文“人们沉溺于手机而不愿与陌生人交流”这一事实作出评价，破折号间进一步重复该事实，随后以 because...从句解释“可悲”的原因：there's 2 to be gained from talking to the stranger...（“与陌生人交流”使我们收获……），要符合“可悲”这一逻辑，该部分只能表达“与陌生人交流会产生正面作用”，[A]和[B]传达的“所获甚少”与此相反，首先排除；[C]another（又一）通常用于引出并列的第二面，而前文未曾提到相应的第一面，故排除；只有[D]much（获益良多），符合上下文语义逻辑。

【B】3.[A]beaten [B]plugged [C]guided [D]brought

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句 But you wouldn't know it, 3 into your phone（……在你的手机中）后半句作为伴随状语，其逻辑主语为 you，描述“人们对手机做出的某种动作”。根据前半句“人们未意识到与陌生人交流的益处”，及随后一句 This universal protection 的回指功能（指代 phone），空格所在句意思应为：人们用手机把自己防护起来（免于打扰他人或被打扰），也即“埋头玩手机，漠视一切外物”，选项中只有[B]plugged（本指“接插头，塞”）与 into 搭配可以喻指“沉溺其中”，符合语义逻辑。beat sb into sth 意为“强迫某人做某事”，但“玩手机”属自愿行为，因此排除该项；[C]与[D]后接 into your phone（引导入手机、卷入手机），逻辑上均不能成立。

【A】4.[A]message [B]code [C]notice [D]sign

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+词义辨析。上句指出“人们忽略了与他人交流的意义，沉浸在手机中。”本句随后指出“大家都在使用的这个‘护身装束’发送出 4：请不要靠近我。”首先，从“主谓搭配”角度考虑，该句主语为“物”，物体不可能发出“通知”，因此可以首先排除[C]；其次，由于冒号后内容直接说明空格词，而“不要靠近我”显然是众所周知的内容，而非“代码、密码”或“迹象、符号”，排除[B]、[D]。只有[A]message 与动词 sends 搭配，能与冒号后内容相统一，即“传达‘不要靠近我’的信息”。

【C】5.[A]under [B]beyond [C]behind [D]from

【解析】本题考查句内语义+介词用法。空格处介词与 our screens 搭配作状语，说明动作 hide

(躲藏)的方式。句中 screens 指“手机屏幕”，根据上下文可知，本句就“人们为何需要沉溺于手机当中”发问，能表达“沉溺于手机(plugged into your phone)、以手机为护身装束(protection)”的只能是 hide behind our screens (藏匿于手机之后)。**[A]**under 与 hide 搭配意为“躲在……下方”，接宾语 screens 不符合逻辑，因此排除；**[D]**(hide sth/sb)from sb 表示(隐藏……)以免被某人发现，与 screen 搭配同样不合逻辑。**[B]**beyond 不能与 hide 搭配。正确项为**[C]**。

【B】6.**[A]**misapplied **[B]**misinterpreted **[C]**misadjusted **[D]**mismatched

【解析】本题考查词义辨析。空格所在句指出，我们害怕遭到拒绝，或者害怕我们单纯的主动社交行为会被 6 为是“怪异的”(will be...as weird)，空格词必须从语法上能够与 as...搭配，同时在语义上必须与前半句 rejection 传递出的“被排斥，被拒绝”这一负面感受一致；misapplied, misadjusted 和 mismatched 三词虽含有否定意义，但从语法上来看均不能与 as...构成合理搭配；只有 misinterpreted 既可以与 as 搭配，意为“被误解为是……的”，同时符合句内逻辑，因此**[B]**正确。

【A】7.**[A]**judged **[B]**fired **[C]**replaced **[D]**delayed

【解析】本题考查平行结构+上下文语义。空格所在句“我们害怕自己会被 7。”和其前后两句 We fear rejection, or that...、We fear we'll be disruptive.排比列出人们害怕出现的情形。此三句间的平行关系暗示空格处动词应该与 weird (古怪的)及 disruptive (扰乱的)传递的负面感情保持一致，同时与上句动词 misinterpreted 相关，选项中只有**[A]**judged 最符合，be judged 可以表不“受到他人评论(但可能与事实不符)”，同时与上句“害怕被误认为是古怪的”相照应。**[B]**fired、**[C]**replaced 与**[D]**delayed 三项虽然带负面色彩，但原文并未涉及“与陌生人交往会‘被攻击’‘被取代’或‘被耽搁’令人害怕”，因此排除。**[A]**正确。

【D】8.**[A]**unreasonable **[B]**ungrateful **[C]**unconventional **[D]**unfamiliar

【解析】本题考查词义辨析。空格处形容词作为表语，其逻辑主语为 Strangers (陌生人)，说明“陌生人对我们来说是怎样的”。由副词 inherently 可知，空格词应当体现 strangers 内在的通性，因此首先排除**[A]**unreasonable 和**[B]**ungrateful，两者将一切陌生人蒙上“贬义”色彩，不合常识；**[C]**unconventional 通常表示“(人、行为、态度、做法等)非常规的，非传统的”，但文中并未涉及“陌生人标新立异”这一内容，故排除。只有**[D]**unfamiliar(to us)完美概括了“陌生人”的通性——“不熟悉，不了解”，与后半句 compared with our friends and acquaintances 相照应，为正确项。

【C】9.**[A]**comfortable **[B]**confident **[C]**anxious **[D]**angry

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句指出，“我们跟陌生人交谈比跟熟人和朋友交谈，更可能体会到 9”，后句紧接着指出“为了避免这种焦虑(this uneasiness)，我们……手

机。”根据 this 的回指功能，可推知两句间呈现人们“遭遇问题（某种负面感情）——应对问题（使用手机）”的逻辑。故先排除正向的项；[D]虽为负面词汇，但“愤怒”之意在文中并未涉及，亦不符常理，故排除。只有[C]anxious（感到焦虑）与下句 this uneasiness 感情上色彩一致，含义上统一，符合题意。

【B】10.[A]attend [B]turn [C]take [D]point

【解析】本题考查固定搭配。空格所在句指出“为了避免这种焦虑，我们 10 我们的手机”。目的状语 To avoid...提示主句为“应对措施”，选项中只有[B]turn (to)暗含“求助于”之意，与上文“人们埋头玩手机，不与陌生人沟通”相呼应。[A]attend (to)作为“专心于”解时，描述一种“努力、尽责的态度”，后多接“工作、责任”等作宾语，如：to attend to one's duties 做好自己的工作，尽职；作“听取”和“照顾”讲时，从逻辑上均不能以 our phones 作为宾语，故排除该项；[C]take (to)取“（尤指短时间内）喜欢上”之意时，无法成为“躲避焦虑的应对措施”。[D]point (to)虽可与 our phones 搭配，但“指向手机”不合逻辑。

【A】11.[A]dangerous [B]mysterious [C]violent [D]boring

【解析】本题考查句内语义。空格所在句指出“手机成了我们的安全毯……，保护我们免受我们认为可能更 11 的事物的伤害”。显然，空格词只能表示“危险的、有危害的”，[B]mysterious 为中性词，不含“伤害、危险”的意味，首先排除；[C]violent 虽涉及“危险”，但人们不可能通过手机去规避暴力，故排除该项；[D]boring 利用文中 happy glasses（愉悦的眼镜）以及“手机能够带给人极大的娱乐”的常识设置干扰，但文中并未提及“与陌生人交流很无趣”这一内容，选项脱离语境，不合题意；[A]dangerous 不仅能表示“具体事物所带来的危险”，还能够表示“抽象事物对人的心理伤害”，文中特指“人们认为的‘比与陌生人交流带来的焦虑感更甚的心理伤害’”。

【C】12.[A]bend [B]resist [C]hurt [D]decay

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。it doesn't 12 so bad（情况并没有……得那么厉害）是对实验结果的概述，由段末“（实验参与者）没有一个人声称自己感到尴尬（not a single...embarrassed）”可知实验结果是正面的，即“将手机弃之一旁未带来负面感受”，只有[C]hurt 符合这一逻辑，同时印证段首 But 一词，与上文“手机被视作保护毯，防止外界伤害”形成语义转折。[A]bend、[B]resist 与[D]decay 与 doesn't...so bad 搭配，指“屈服/抗拒/衰退得不那么厉害”，与上下文均无法衔接。

【C】13.[A]lecture [B]debate [C]conversation [D]negotiation

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句指出，“行为科学家让这些往返通勤者做一件难以想象的事情：Start a 13”。后一句指出“他们让芝加哥火车通勤乘客与同车乘客交谈

(talk to)”，不难看出，后一句具体说明空格所在句，start a 13 与 talk to 同指，只有 [C]conversation 能够表达此意。其他三项分别表示“演讲”“辩论”和“谈判”符合文中“与陌生人进行随意交流”这一语境，故排除，正确项为 [C]。

【D】14. [A]trainees [B]employees [C]researchers [D]passengers

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句为“他们让芝加哥火车通勤者与他们同车的 14 聊天 (talk to their fellow...)。”由 fellow (同种情况的，同类的人) 一词可知，空格词应该与 commuters 相对应，两者均为“去芝加哥上班的人”，而实验中的交通工具为“火车”，故只有 [D]passengers 符合语境。[A]trainees (实习生) 用 train 制造干扰，但该词与“乘坐火车的人”相差甚远。[B]employees 与 fellow 搭配，表示“认识的同事”，不符合“实验中让通勤者与陌生同行者进行交谈”这一语义，故排除。[C]researchers 利用与段中 behavioral scientists 干扰，同样不符合语境。

【C】15. [A]reveal [B]choose [C]predict [D]design

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句为“当科学家让同一车站的其他人 15 他们与陌生人交谈之后是什么感受时，通勤者认为……”。后一句说明实验结论：“尽管参与者没有期待会有一场积极体验 (didn't expect a positive experience ...)，……。”从④句 thought...would (虚拟语气) 和⑤句 reported 可知，两句应该是“先表预测，后揭示实际结果”的逻辑关系，因此空格词应该与 expect 意义相近，选项中只有 [C]predict 符合要求，表示对未来情况的“预测、预计”。[A]reveal 和 [B]choose 两者的宾语只能为“已经发生、存在的事实”，与文中 would...虚拟语气相矛盾，故排除；[D]design 无法与宾语从句 how they would feel 搭配：“感受不能设计”，故排除。正确项为 [C]。

【D】16. [A]voyage [B]flight [C]walk [D]ride

【解析】本题考查词义辨析。空格所在句表达的是 if 假设情况下的结果推测：“那些通勤者认为，如果他们各自坐在自己位置上，会觉得他们的 16 更令人愉悦”。纵观四个选项，正确项应该符合 (train) commuters, sat on their own 所包含的语义，只有 [D]ride (乘汽车/火车等出行) 符合要求，[A]指“乘船航行”，[B]指“乘坐飞机飞行”，[C]指“步行”，均不适合此语境，故 [D]为正确项。

【A】17. [A]went through [B]did away [C]caught up [D]put up

【解析】本题考查固定搭配。空格所在句内容为环环相扣的三部曲：最初，实验参与者没有预计到会有一场积极体验→随后，他们进行了实验→最后，在 17 实验后，没有一个人声称自己感到尴尬。从逻辑上来看，只有“完成实验”，才能串起三部曲，揭晓实验结论，故正确项应为 [A]went through，与 with 搭配表示“完成 (实验)”。[B]“废除 (实验)”与 [C]“赶上 (实验)”均不合逻辑，排除；[D]put up (with) 意为“忍受 (实验)”，虽然实验

参与者起初不太愿意与陌生人交流，但不能就此推知他们在“（认为实验很糟糕而）容忍实验”。正确项为[A]。

【B】18.[A]In turn [B]In fact [C]In particular [D]In consequence

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑关系。上文末句指出“与陌生乘客交谈的参与者中，所有人都未感到尴尬”，空格后指出，据称这些通勤者比起那些没有与他人交流的人来说，旅途更令人愉快；显然后句是对前一句的补充和递进，选项中只有[B]in fact（用于补充说明，强调前面所说的话）符合这一语义逻辑。[A]In turn 表示 as a result of sth，即“前文为后文的原因”；[C]In particular 用于引出“特别的、需要强调的”举例。[D]In consequence 引出结果，上文为“原因”，三项均不合语境。正确项为[B]。

【D】19.[A]unless [B]whereas [C]if [D]since

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑关系。空格前指出，“据称，这些（参与交流的）通勤者的旅程比那些没与人沟通的通勤者的旅程更加令人愉悦，这是完全合乎情理的”，空格后指出，“社会交往使人受益并获得发展（thrive off of social connections）。”不难看出，后半句对前半句“有沟通的旅程更令人愉悦”作出了解释，即“人类靠交往实现发展，交往使人愉悦便不足为奇”，[D]since 含因果逻辑，符合题意。[B]whereas 虽然也可以表达“原因”，但多位于句首，用于正式公文当中，排除；[A]unless 和[C]if 均表示“条件”，但“人类靠社会交往而发展”并非“有交流的旅途更令人愉悦”的条件。正确项为[D]。

【B】20.[A]funny [B]simple [C]logical [D]rare

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格处形容词作表语修饰 it，冒号引出对 it 所指内容的说明：与陌生人交谈让你感受到与他人相联系。即，交谈就是一种建立联系的过程，这显而易见，只有 [B] simple 符合要求。而文中并未指出这一现象“有趣”或“稀有”，故排除 [A] [D]；[C] logical 侧重“逻辑推理”，而文中偏重于强调显而易见的道理，不存在“是否合乎逻辑”之说。因此正确项为 [B]。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

"Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home," writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damaske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes. "It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work." Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they're at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues-your family-have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they're your family. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

So it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home **【A】** .

- [A] offered greater relaxation than the workplace
- [B] was an ideal place for stress measurement
- [C] generated more stress than the workplace
- [D] was an unrealistic place for relaxation

【解析】 根据题干关键词定位至第一段①句。该句介绍一项新的研究结论“人们在家比上班压力更大”；但注意本题针对 most previous surveys（大部分以前的调查），根据 contrary to most surveys（与大多数先前的研究相反）反向推知以往大多数调查应该认为“在家比上班轻松”，[A] 正确。

22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home? **【B】**

- [A] Working mothers.
- [B] Childless husbands.
- [C] Working fathers.
- [D] Childless wives.

【解析】 根据题干关键词 Damaske 和 happiest at home 定位到第二段③句。该句指出“声称在

家比上班更快乐是男性而非女性”，即两性相比，男性自认在家中更开心；而④句又指出“这些研究发现对有无子女者都适用，但对无子女者更是如此(the findings hold true for both...but more so for nonparents)”，即有子女和无子女者相比，无子女者在家中更开心，综合可知，无子女的男性在家中最快乐，故 [B] 正确。

23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that **【B】** .

- [A]their home is also a place for kicking back
- [B]they are both bread winners and housewives
- [C]there is often much housework left behind
- [D]it is difficult for them to leave their office

【解析】根据题干关键词 blurring of working women's roles (职业女性角色模糊) 定位到第三段⑤句，由 With the blurring of roles, and the fact that...可知，and 之前的内容是对④句“职业女性回家后还要赶着完成家务活”的总括，即，女性兼具双重身份，既要工作养家，又要承担家务，故 [B] 选项正确。

24. The word "moola" (Line 4, Para.4) most probably means **【C】** .

- [A]skills
- [B]energy
- [C]earnings
- [D]nutrition

【解析】第四段②句描述人们在外工作的情形：工作，赚钱，完成硬性任务赚取薪水 (doing the tasks...in order to draw an income)，③句进而评述此工作性质很纯粹，冒号后继续解释其纯粹在于投入体力或脑力劳动换取维持生活的 moola，两部分内容完全对应，推知 moola 接近②句 income (薪水) 之意，[C]正确。

25. The home front differs from the workplace in that **【D】** .

- [A]family labor is often adequately rewarded
- [B]home is hardly a cozier working environment
- [C]household tasks are generally more motivating
- [D]division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut

【解析】根据题干关键词 The home front differs from the workplace 可定位至第五段，该段首句 On the home front, however...引出“人们在家庭大后方的情况”，即“情况没有那么清晰 (have no such clarity)” ,however 暗示本段内容与上段 At work 引出的“人们在工作场所的情况”正相反，因此 such clarity 便是该题的题眼，也即 the home front 与 workplace 两者的区别。根据上段③句可知，工作场所中，劳动性质很纯粹：人们清楚自己的工作职责且按劳获酬，而由②句可知，在家中，家务劳动很难有序分配 (Rare...so clinically and methodically laid out)，且无足够的奖励。总结可知两者区别：家庭劳动没有明确的分工，且没有相应的奖励

报酬，[D] 符合其中一项，为正确项。

Text 2

For years, studies have found that first-generation college students——those who do not have a parent with a college degree——lag other students on a range of education achievement factors. Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher. But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created "a paradox" in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has "continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close" an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal Psychological Science.

But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach(which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students(who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

Their thesis—that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact——was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students. They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

Many first-generation students "struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the 'rules of the game,' and take advantage of college resources," they write. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don't talk about the class advantages and disadvantages of different groups of students. "Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students' educational experiences, many first-generation students lack insight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students 'like them' can improve."

26. Recruiting more first-generation students has **【C】** .

[A] reduced their dropout rates

[B] narrowed the achievement gap

[C] missed its original purpose

[D] depressed college students

【解析】 根据行为关键词 recruiting more first-generation students 定位到首段③④句。③句指出高校在争取招收更多第一代大学生，并说明原因：这类学生一旦能够顺利完成高等教育，就是最有可能取得经济发展的人群。④句却指出实际情形是：高校眼睁睁地看着很多“第一

代大学生”走向失败，进一步拉大了各阶层的成就差异。结合两句可判断，高校的做法未达初衷，[C]符合文意。

27. The authors of the research article are optimistic because **【C】**.

[A] their findings appeal to students

[B] the recruiting rate has increased

[C] the problem is solvable

[D] their approach is costless

【解析】根据关键词 The authors of the research article optimistic 定位到第二段。该段主句指出文章作者态度相当乐观，从句则以 as 引出原因：问题的可能解决方案，可见，[C] 正确。

28. The study suggests that most first-generation students **【C】**.

[A] are from single-parent families

[B] study at private universities

[C] are in need of financial support

[D] have failed their college

【解析】文中对“第一代大学生”的介绍集中在第三段。该段指出第一代大学生被定义为父母均无本科学历的大学生，且大多数学生都是佩尔助学金（一项专门为有经济需求的本科生设立的联邦奖学金）的资助对象。由此可知，大多数第一代大学生都需要经济上的帮助，[C] 选项正确。

29. The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students **【B】**.

[A] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects

[B] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college

[C] can have a potential influence on other students

[D] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap

【解析】第四段指出研究论文的作者认为：第一代大学生缺乏的并不是潜力，而是处理摆在大多数高校学生面前的各种问题的实用知识。即，第一代大学生缺乏处理“大学中遇到问题”的经验，[B] 符合文意。

30. We may infer from the last paragraph that **【D】**.

[A] universities often reject the culture of the middle-class

[B] students are usually to blame for their lack of resources

[C] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences

[D] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

【解析】最后一段首先指出第一代大学生们在大学生活中困难重重：很难融入中产阶级文化、学会游戏规则并有效利用资源。随后指出，高校对学生群体间的阶层优劣势避而不谈使得上述问题加剧，正是由于高校不承认社会阶层会影响学生的学习体验，才使得许多“第一

代大学生”无法认清自己为何挣扎以及怎样提高。由此可知，高校对“第一代大学生”面临的问题负有责任，[D] 正确。

Text 3

Even in traditional offices, "the lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago," said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn. She started spinning off examples. "If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like journey, mission, passion. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn't talk about energy; we didn't talk about passion."

Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very "team"-oriented——and not by coincidence. "Let's not forget sports——in male-dominated corporate America, it's still a big deal. It's not explicitly conscious; it's the idea that I'm a coach, and you're my team, and we're in this together. There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win."

These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning——and, as Rakesh Khurana, another professor, points out, increase allegiance to the firm. "You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations: terms like vision, values, passion, and purpose," said Khurana.

This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance. The "mommy wars" of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can't have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg's *Lean In*, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like unplug, offline, life-hack, bandwidth, and capacity are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your "passion," you'll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As a linguist once said, "You can get people to think it's nonsense at the same time that you buy into it." In a workplace that's fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work-and how your work defines who you are.

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become **【D】** .

[A]less strategic

[B]less energetic

[C]more objective

[D]more emotional

【解析】根据题干信息 Nancy Koehn 定位至第一段①句。该句指出“相比 20 年前，美国企业的通用语变得更加富有情感，更多使用右脑（即更加感性）”。若考生不能确定 the lingua franca of corporate America 的意思，可从下文③④句中列举的多个词汇推测该词含义“美国企

业使用的词汇、语言”。纵观备选项，[D] 复现原文词汇 much more emotional，故正确。

32. "Team"-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to 【A】.

[A] sports culture

[B] gender difference

[C] historical incidents

[D] athletic executives

【解析】根据题干信息“Team”-oriented/corporate vocabulary 定位至第二段①句。该句指出“新的企业词汇具有明显的团队导向，这并非偶然”，随后②③④句解释原因美国企业中男性占主导地位，受到体育团队文化（CEO 是教练，企业是其团队，二者共同争取胜利）很深的影响。由此推出“团队”导向型的企业词汇与美国的体育文化密切相关。[A] 正确。

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to 【D】.

[A] revive historical terms

[B] promote company image

[C] foster corporate cooperation

[D] strengthen employee loyalty

【解析】根据 Khurana/ the importation of terminology 定位至第三段。该段①句指出“新型企业词汇旨在赋予工作意义，进而增强员工对企业的忠诚度”，之后②句以“很多输入的专门用语”说明。综合可知，一些专用语的输入旨在增强员工对企业的忠诚度。[D] 正确。

34. It can be inferred that Lean In 【A】

[A] voices for working women

[B] appeals to passionate workaholics

[C] triggers debates among mommies

[D] praises motivated employees

【解析】根据题干信息 Lean In 定位至第四段②句。该句指出“‘妈咪大战’激起了关于为何女性仍然不能兼顾工作与家庭的争论，并使得《向前一步》这类书籍出版畅销”，由此推知，《向前一步》这本书讨论了职场女性如何才能兼顾工作和家庭，道出了很多职场女性的困扰，为职场女性发声。[A] 正确。

35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak? 【B】

[A] Linguists believe it to be nonsense.

[B] Regular people mock it but accept it.

[C] Companies find it to be fundamental.

[D] Managers admire it but avoid it.

【解析】根据题干信息 office speak 定位至最后一段①句。该句指出“大家都取笑它，但是经理们却喜欢它，企业依赖于它，普通人欣然接受它”。本题解题难点在于理解原文中的

regular people 属于 Everyone 的一部分，他们对办公室语言的态度是既取笑它但同时又接受它。[B] 选项正确。

Text 4

Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace. We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000 (4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000 (7.9 percent) from its year ago level.

We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us. The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. If the answer is "yes," they are classified as working part-time. The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice. They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected? 【B】

[A]The prospect of a thriving job market.

[B]The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.

[C]The possibility of full employment.

[D]The acceleration of job creation.

【解析】根据题干关键词 jobs picture、neglected 定位到第二段，该段①句指出就业图景中有一个重要部分被忽略，②③句则具体说明“自愿从事兼职工作的人数出现大幅上升”这一情

形。可见，“被忽略的就业图景部分”就是“自愿兼职工作的增加”，[B]选项正确。

37. Many people work part-time because they **【C】** .

[A]prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs

[B]feel that is enough to make ends meet

[C]cannot get their hands on full-time jobs

[D]haven't seen the weakness of the market

【解析】根据题干关键词 Many people work part-time 定位到第三段。该段指出，很多做兼职工作的人事实上想要的是全职工作，之所以接受兼职工作是因为他们别无选择，即很多人之所以从事兼职工作，是因为无法得到全职工作，[C]选项符合文意。

38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US **【A】** .

[A]shows a general tendency of decline

[B]is harder to acquire than one year ago

[C]satisfies the real need of the jobless

[D]is lower than before the recession

【解析】第四段指出，非自愿兼职者六月份虽有所增加、但总体呈下降趋势；与经济衰退之前相比虽多出很多，但比一年前水平下降许多。可见，非自愿兼职工作总体呈下降趋势，[A] 选项符合文意。

39. It can be learned that with Obamacare, **【D】** .

[A]it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance

[B]full-time employment is still essential for insurance

[C]it is still challenging to get insurance for family members

[D]employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance

【解析】从题干关键词 Obamacare 以及真题“按顺序出题”原则，可定位到第六、七段。第六段指出，奥巴马医改的主要目的之一便是使人们在非就业的情况下也得到保险；第七段则指出，奥巴马医改使得人们可以通过医疗补助计划（Medicaid）或保险交易市场（exchanges）得到保险，保险不再与就业挂钩。可见 [D] 选项符合文意。

40. The text mainly discusses **【A】**

[A]employment in the US

[B]part-timer classification

[C]insurance through Medicaid

[D]Obamacare's trouble

【解析】本文前五段就劳工部六月就业报告数据讨论了美国的就业状况：工业岗位增加，失业率降低；自愿兼职人数大幅增加，非自愿兼职人数大幅降低。后两段则讨论“自愿兼职人数激增”和“奥巴马医改”间的关联。可见，文章整体围绕美国就业形势问题及其影响因素

展开，所以 [A] 选项正确。

Part B

Directions:

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

- [A] You are not alone
- [B] Experience helps you grow
- [C] Pave your own unique path
- [D] Most of your fears are unreal
- [E] Think about the present moment
- [F] Don't fear responsibility for your life
- [G] There are many things to be grateful for

Some Old Truths to Help You Overcome Tough Times

Unfortunately, life is not a bed of roses. We are going through life facing sad experiences. Moreover, we are grieving various kinds of loss: a friendship, a romantic relationship or a house. Hard times may hold you down at what usually seems like the most inopportune time, but you should remember that they won't last forever.

When our time of mourning is over, we press forward, stronger with a greater understanding and respect for life. Furthermore, these losses make us mature and eventually move us toward future opportunities for growth and happiness. I want to share these old truths I've learned along the way.

41. 【D】

【解析】第三段首先指出，恐惧有用也有害；然后在此基础上进一步表明观点：恐惧并非真实，而只是我们丰富想象力的产物。可见，选项 [D] Most of your fears are unreal 为对本段内容的恰当概括，fears 体现本段讨论对象，unreal 则概括 not real/...a product of thoughts you create...is a choice... just the product of our luxuriant imagination 等内容。

Fear is both useful and harmful. This normal human reaction is used to protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to deal with it. Unfortunately, people create inner barriers with a help of exaggerating fears. My favorite actor Will Smith once said, "Fear is not real. It is a product of thoughts you create. Do not misunderstand me. Danger is very real. But fear is a choice." I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination.

42. 【E】

【解析】第四段首句给出建议：若面临被各种问题困扰的情形，那就努力关注当下。随后指出，为过去难过等于是用你无法改变的事物破坏着你的现在。最后指出正确做法：珍视当

下，享受周围的美好并留意面前的机会；幸福便是有意融入当下的心态。通观全段，作者主要观点为“关注当下”，[E]选项 Think about the present moment 即是对该段主旨的概括。

If you are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past, try to focus on the present moment. Many of us are weighed down by the past or anxious about the future. You may feel guilt over your past, but you are poisoning the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change. Value the present moment and remember how fortunate you are to be alive. Enjoy the beauty of the world around and keep the eyes open to see the possibilities before you. Happiness is not a point of future and not a moment from the past, but a mindset that can be designed into the present.

43. 【G】

【解析】第五段首先指出人们很容易会在困难时期感觉糟糕，忘记停下来欣赏自己已有的东西。随后提出正确的做法：选择微笑并珍视自己的生活。可见选项[G]There are many things to be grateful for 应为该段小标题。

Sometimes it is easy to feel bad because you are going through tough times. You can be easily caught up by life problems that you forget to pause and appreciate the things you have. Only strong people prefer to smile and value their life instead of crying and complaining about something.

44. 【A】

【解析】第六段首句提出建议：你要记住你不是孤立无援。随后进一步阐释：如果你要努力做出改变，几乎每个人都会尊重你、愿意帮你，尤其是你最亲最近的人。然后给出建议——多交朋友。可见，选项[A] You are not alone 与全段内容统一，更是对主旨句核心部分的重现。

No matter how isolated you might feel and how serious the situation is, you should always remember that you are not alone. Try to keep in mind that almost everyone respects and wants to help you if you are trying to make a good change in your life, especially your dearest and nearest people. You may have a circle of friends who provide constant good humor, help and companionship. If you have no friends or relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement.

45. 【C】

【解析】第七段首两句驳斥人们“觉得很难相信自己观点，转而从外部寻求客观性”这一做法：这是在贬低自己的见解，是在表明你没有能力经营自己的人生。随后正面提出建议：你应该相信自己的决定，把握自己的人生。由此可见，[C]选项 Pave your own unique path 为本段主要观点的概括，与段落中 managing your own life, believe in yourself、think your own thoughts, have your own values、make your own choices 相契合。

Today many people find it difficult to trust their own opinion and seek balance by gaining objectivity from external sources. This way you devalue your opinion and show that you are incapable of managing your own life. When you are struggling to achieve something important you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best. You live in your skin, think your own thoughts, have your own values and make your own choices.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

This is the well-travelled road effect: People tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was shorter.

【参考译文】

试想开车走一条非常熟悉的路。可以是上下班、进城或是回家的路。不管是哪条路，你对每一处曲曲弯弯都了如指掌。在这种路上，很容易不专注于驾驶，很少注意到沿途的景色。结果你就觉得旅途所花的时间比实际要短。

这就是熟路效应：人们走熟路时往往会低估所需的时间。

这种效应是由我们分配注意力的方式造成的。我们走很熟的路时，由于不必非常专注，时间似乎就过得快些。之后，我们回想起这段旅程时，由于当时没怎么注意，所以记得不很清楚。这样，我们就觉得时间短了。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose your university is going to host a summer camp for high school students.

Write a notice to

1) briefly introduce the camp activities, and

2) call for volunteers.

You should write about 100 words on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not use your name or the name of your university.

Do not write your address.(10 points)

【范文】

Recruitment Announcement

We are looking for some volunteers for the summer camp for high school students. The summer camp is organized to facilitate high school students' academic learning and more importantly cultivate their cooperation ability and practical skills through activities including but not limited to reading salon and business-starting competition.

Volunteers are required to help organize activities and cope with daily affairs during the summer camp. Ideal candidates should be patient, active, warm-hearted and responsible. Having relevant experience is preferred. Anyone interested please contact us by students' union@abcuniversity.edu.cn or reach us at 12345678.

Students, Union

Part B

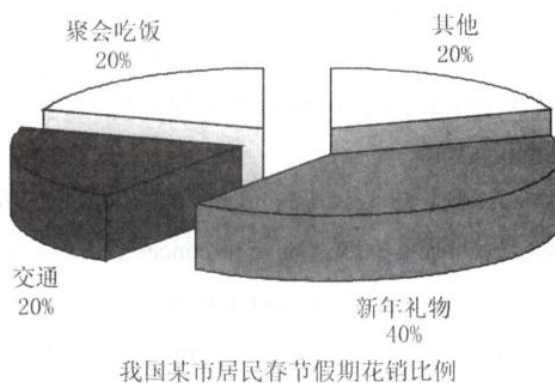
48. Directions:

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)



【范文】

The chart reflects the Spring Festival spending types and their respective proportions. Chinese people's money is mainly used for three purposes during the Spring Festival: traveling, New Year's gift giving and having dinners with friends or relatives. They account for 80% of total spending.

Most spending is used to maintain or facilitate interpersonal relationship. This finding is not strange, since the Spring Festival is a Chinese traditional festival for family reunion. Developing relationship is beneficial and necessary for a person's fulfillment and investing on people we love is sweet and happy.

However, we should not go to extremes. In China, there are many people fond of appearing extraordinary and hating to be known as weaker and poorer. They use handsome money to blindly pursue pride. Such intention causes huge waste of money and imposes heavy economic burden on people involved. The pride gotten by squandering money is transient and can only be a topic for gossip soon forgotten by others. Therefore, we should think rationally before opening our purses. We should remember it is happiness that is the main concern.

2014 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二） 解析版

（科目代码：204）

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)

Thinner isn't always better. A number of studies have 1 that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight. And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually 2. For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. 3, among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an 4 of good health.

Of even greater 5 is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. It is often defined 6 body mass index, or BMI. BMI 7 body mass divided by the square of height. An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. Between 25 and 30 is overweight. And over 30 is considered obese. Obesity, 8, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese.

While such numerical standards seem 9, they are not. Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, 10 others with a low BMI may be in poor 11. For example, many collegiate and professional football players 12 as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a 13 BMI.

Today we have a(n) 14 to label obesity as a disgrace. The overweight are sometimes 15 in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes 16 with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success. Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. 17 very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

Negative attitudes toward obesity, 18 in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity 19. My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from its facilities. Many employers have instituted weight loss and fitness initiatives. Michelle Obama has launched a high-visibility campaign 20 childhood obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat.

【B】1.[A]denied [B]concluded [C]doubted [D]ensured

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。文章首句指出“更瘦并不总是意味着更好”，下文围绕这个

观点展开论述。空格所在句说明研究结论“与超重人群相比，体重正常的人其实患某些疾病的风险更高”。后文接着又指出，超重对某些健康状况实则有益无害。由此可知，本句中的“研究”是证实超重自有其益处，而非“否定、怀疑”；而研究只能“推定”而不能“确保有”某种结论，因此排除其他，[B]正确。

【A】2.[A]protective [B]dangerous [C]sufficient [D]troublesome

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。文章着重于论述超重的益处，因此超重对某些健康状况应是保护性的，而非危险的，足够的，麻烦的。[A]正确，排除[B][C][D]。

【C】3.[A]Instead [B]However [C]Likewise [D]Therefore

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑关系。本题可在完成第4小题之后作答。上文指出超重的一些益处，患某些疾病的风险低，更不容易缺钙，空格所在句指出老年人中有几分超重往往是身体健康的指示。两部分之间不存在转折与因果关系，而是同理关系。[C]正确，排除[A][B][D]。

【A】4.[A]indicator [B]objective [C]origin [D]example

【解析】本题考查句内语义。空格所在句论述的是“有几分超重”与“身体健康”之间的关联，超重不可能是身体健康的目标、起源或实例，排除[B][C][D]。[A]项代入，表示有几分超重往往是身体健康的指示、标志，与上文论述的“超重有益”（患某些疾病的风险低、更不容易缺钙）相符合，为正确选项。

【D】5.[A]impact [B]relevance [C]assistance [D]concern

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在部分为倒装句，正常的语序应为 the fact is of even greater ...; the fact 后有 that 引导的同位语从句，说明其内容：肥胖原来是很难界定的。根据下文，可知本段介绍当前对肥胖的界定方法，并未提及“肥胖是很难界定的”这一事实的影响、其与上文的相关度或对上文的帮助性，排除[A][B][C]。[D]代入，可实现关注点转移（肥胖的益处→肥胖难以界定），故正确。

【A】6.[A]in terms of [B]in case of [C]in favor of [D]in respects of

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句描述的是身高体重指数（即 BMI）与肥胖之间的关系。根据下文“BMI 值不同对应着不同的体质”可知，肥胖通常依据 BMI 来界定，[A]正确。

【C】7.[A]measures [B]determines [C>equals [D]modifies

【解析】本题考查句内语义。很明显空格后的部分为 BMI 的具体计算方法，因此空格前后部分数值相等，即 BMI 等于体重除以身高的平方，[C]正确，排除[A][B][D]。

【C】 8.[A]in essence [B]in contrast [C]in turn [D]in part

【解析】 本题考查上下文逻辑语义。上文指出不同的 BMI 值范围对应着正常体重、超重及肥胖三种体重级别，而空格所在句进一步指出肥胖可以分为中度肥胖、重度肥胖及极重度肥胖三个级别。上下文之间是顺承关系，[C]正确。文中并非介绍肥胖的“本质”或“部分情况”，也不存在与其他的对比，排除[A][B][D]。

【D】 9.[A]complicated [B]conservative [C]variable [D]straightforward

【解析】 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句的 numerical standards 即指 BMI,BMI 数值对应不同的体质，这种数值标准看上去是清晰简单的，而非复杂、保守或易变的，[D]正确，排除[A][B][C]。

【B】 10.[A]so [B]while [C]since [D]unless

【解析】 本题考查句内逻辑关系。本题可在完成第 11 小题之后作答。空格前的分句指出有些 BMI 高的人实际上体态良好，空格所在的分句指出另一些 BMI 低的人反而可能外形不佳，两部分之间为对比关系，而非因果或条件关系，[B]正确，排除[A][C][D]。

【A】 11.[A]shape [B]spirit [C]balance [D]taste

【解析】 本题考查上下文语义。联系上下文，可知文章一直围绕着肥胖的问题在论述，讨论的是人的体态、体重，即身材、外形，而非情绪、平衡性或品位。[B][C][D]均与文意无关，[A]正确。

【B】 12.[A]start [B]qualify [C]retire [D]stay

【解析】 本题考查上下文语义+动词用法。空格所在句是对上文内容的例证，指出许多大学和职业足球选手（按照 BMI 来衡量）算是肥胖者，可是他们的体脂率却很低。[B]正确。[A]start 与 as 连用时表示“从……做起”，[C]retire 与 as 搭配时指“以（从）……职位退休”，而[D]stay 不与 as 连用，均不符合文意。

【C】 13.[A]strange [B]changeable [C]normal [D]constant

【解析】 本题考查上下文语义。上句指出许多大学和职业足球选手（按照 BMI 来衡量）算是肥胖者，即 BMI 过高，但体脂率却很低。空格所在句以 Conversely 引出相反情况，一些小身形的人身体脂肪含量很高，但 BMI 却……。空格所在形容词与“过高”相对，[C]符合。

【D】 14.[A]option [B]reason [C]opportunity [D]tendency

【解析】 本题考查上下文语义。本段下文列举的现象反映了人们对肥胖者的严重偏见，因此应是“如今，人们倾向于将肥胖视作一件丢脸的事”；而作者显然不赞同这种偏见，因此不

能说人们“可以选择、有理由、有机会”这样做。[D]正确，排除[A][B][C]。

【B】15.[A]employed [B]pictured [C]imitated [D]monitored

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+熟词僻义。上文已指出人们倾向于将肥胖视作一件丢脸的事。因此超重的人有时在媒体拍摄中出现时脸部都是被遮住的。[B]picture 作动词有“拍摄”之意。

【D】16.[A]compared [B]combined [C]settled [D]associated

【解析】本题考查句内语义。根据文意，不难判断出本句是讲与肥胖有关的刻板印象有哪些，而不是与肥胖相比，或与肥胖相结合，更不是与肥胖清算。[D]正确，排除[A][B][C]。

【A】17.[A]Even [B]Still [C]Yet [D]Only

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑关系。空格前指出“教师、老板以及健康专业人士已被证明对肥胖者怀有偏见”，空格后指出，“非常年幼的儿童往往也看不起超重的人”，前后两部分之间为递进关系，[A]正确表转折，可排除；[D]代入“只有儿童看不起超重的人”，显然有悖文意。

【D】18.[A]despised [B]corrected [C]ignored [D]grounded

【解析】本题考查固定搭配。空格所在部分为动词过去分词作定语，修饰前面的 negative attitudes。[D]代入原文指“基于对健康的担忧而产生的对肥胖的负面态度”，符合文意。而由上下文人们对肥胖抱有偏见并提出各项“抗肥胖”政策可知，对肥胖的负面态度并没有被轻视、被忽视，更没有被纠正，排除其他。

【C】19.[A]discussions [B]businesses [C]policies [D]studies

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。下文给出“医院禁止含糖饮料、雇主推行减肥和健身活动”等例子，这些均是各方抗肥胖的政策，而非抗肥胖讨论、业务或研究。[C]正确，排除[A][B][D]

【B】20.[A]for [B]against [C]with [D]without

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+介词用法。空格所在的介词短语修饰 campaign。campaign 可以与 for 或 against 搭配表示支持或反对……的运动，却并不能和 with/without 搭配，排除[C][D]。空格前论述的均是抗肥胖政策，米歇尔·奥巴马推出的运动是抗肥胖政策的另一例证，应为“反对儿童肥胖”的，因此[B]正确。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

What 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.

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.

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). 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.

Readers 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.

21. According to Dunn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase? **【B】**

[A] A big house.

[B] A special tour.

[C] A stylish car.

[D] A rich meal.

【解析】 根据题干信息关键词 Dunn and Norton 和 the most rewarding purchase 定位到第二段。该段指出，邓恩与诺顿研究发现，最有意义的花钱方式与我们的直觉恰恰相反，购买“体验”比购买“物质”更有意义，因为体验（如有趣的旅行、独特的餐点、即便是看一场电

影) 往往会成为我们的故事或记忆, 随着时间的流逝更显珍贵。[B] 符合文义。

22. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is **【A】** .

[A]critical

[B]supportive

[C]sympathetic

[D]ambiguous

【解析】根据题干关键词 Americans' watching TV 定位到第三段第二句。该句指出, 人们若能少看电视, 则会更加幸福。且在括号内补充指出, 美国人每年花在看电视上的时间高达两个月, 却并未从中得到快乐。可见, 作者对美国人长时间看电视的行为持批评态度, [A] 正确。

23. McRib is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that **【D】** .

[A]consumers are sometimes irrational

[B]popularity usually comes after quality

[C]marketing tricks are often effective

[D]rarity generally increases pleasure

【解析】根据题干关键词 McRib 定位到第三段末句。该句指出, 麦当劳靠饥饿营销使烤汁猪排堡 (McRib) 成了令人痴迷之物。回顾上文“只有偶尔买之, 奢侈品才能真正成为愉悦大餐”。联系两句可知: 文中提及 McRib 是为证明“稀缺提升愉悦感; 物品一旦唾手可得, 则不再令人为之着迷”, [D] 正确。

24. According to the last paragraph, Happy Money **【B】** .

[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

【解析】文章末句指出, 大部分人读完此书后都会认为, 它非常值得购买, [B] 选项正确。

25. This text mainly discusses how to **【C】** .

[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

【解析】本题考查文章主旨, 需要纵览全文。本文对《快乐金钱》一书进行了评价: 第一段引出书评对象, 第二、三段介绍书中内容: 《快乐金钱》以“如何使用手中财富才能带来长久的快乐”为主题, 向人们提出多项建议: 一, 将钱用于购买“体验”; 二, 将钱用于购买

“时间”；三，有节制地购买，使购买成为对自己的“款待”；四，将钱花到“他人”身上。末段作者表明对该书的总体认同态度。[C] 正确。

Text 2

An article in Scientific American 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.

We 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.

Psychologist 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.

Epley 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.

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."

26. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that **【A】** .

[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

【解析】 根据题干定位至首段③句。该句 shown that 引出社会心理学家发现的结果；三个数

据 70%,93%和 85%以点概面,反映出大部分人对自我的评价是“高于平均”(rate ourselves as above average),破折号后转而指出这些数据从统计学角度来看都属于不可能事件。因此答案为[A],即社会心理学家发现我们对自身评价往往过高,不切实际。

27. Visual recognition is believed to be people's **【C】**.

[A]rapid matching

[B]conscious choice

[C]intuitive response

[D]automatic self-defence

【解析】根据题干定位至第三段③句。该句指出,“视觉识别”是一种无意识的自动心理过程,整个过程迅速而且基于本能,没有明显的刻意思考。因此正确答案为[C]。

28. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to **【B】**.

[A]underestimate their insecurities

[B]believe in their attractiveness

[C]cover up their depressions

[D]oversimplify their illusions

【解析】根据题干关键信息 Epley found 和 higher self-esteem 定位至第四段③句。该句指出,“认为美化过的照片是自己形象”这部分人与“在其他许多类似方面表现出较强自尊心”的人是一致的,即,自尊心较强的人往往对自身吸引力坚信不移,[B]正确。

29. The word "viscerally"(Line 2, Para.5) is closest in meaning to **【A】**.

[A]instinctively

[B]occasionally

[C]particularly

[D]aggressively

【解析】根据题干信息定位至第五段①句。viscerally 修饰 hate photographs of themselves,说明人们不喜欢自己照片的方式。首先,该词所在句为过渡句,伴随状语 Knowing the results of Epley's study 暗示 viscerally 词义与上文艾普里研究结果直接相关。上文第三段表明“视觉识别”,即人们往往高估自己外貌的心理,是无意识的本能反应(automatic、intuitively、with little or no apparent conscious deliberation);其次,下文破折号后“他们甚至根本没意识到照片中的人正是自己”再度呼应前文,因此 viscerally 表示“本能地,无意识地”,[A]正确。

30. It can be inferred that Facebook is a self-enhancer's paradise because people can **【D】**

[A]present their dishonest profiles

[B]define their traditional lifestyles

[C]share their intellectual pursuits

[D]withhold their unflattering sides

【解析】根据题干迅速定位至第五段②句。该句指出，人们通过 Facebook 可以只分享自己最漂亮的照片，以及自己的风趣、风格、美丽、才智和生活方式的精华部分，换句话说就是人们可以掩饰自己不吸引人的一面。另外，句中 therefore 表示①②句间为因果关系：人们不愿承认自己的真实照片，希望掩藏不吸引人的一面，而 Facebook 恰好能够满足这种心理。故而正确答案为 [D]。

Text 3

The 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.

When 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.

This 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.

Hagel 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.

It'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.

As 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?"

31. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would **【B】**.

- [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

【解析】根据题干直接定位到第一段。段中指出：人机矛盾可上溯至工业革命时期，但在经

济低迷期给人的震撼尤其强烈。[B] 选项符合文意。

32. The authors of *Race Against the Machine* argue that **【A】**.

- [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

【解析】根据题干中的信息关键词 *Race Against the Machine* 定位到第二段。该段指出《与机器赛跑》一书观点：当技术在价格、性能方面大为改善时，那些曾被认为不会被自动化所取代的工作会突然受到威胁；潜在含义是，科技使得越来越多的工作被机器取代，[A] 选项正确。

33. Hagel argues that jobs in the U.S. are often **【D】**.

- [A] performed by innovative minds
- [B] scripted with an individual style
- [C] standardized without a clear target
- [D] designed against human creativity

【解析】根据题干中的信息关键词 Hagel 和 jobs in the U.S. 定位到第四段。该段首句指出哈格尔看法：在美国，工作被设计成“高度模式化、高度标准化”，以至于人们很少有空间发挥个人主动性和创造力。可见 [D] 选项正确。

34. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed **【D】**.

- [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

【解析】根据题干直接定位到最后一段，该段指出哈格尔及布伦乔尔森和迈克菲都赞同的观点：我们应该将“与机器赛跑”重新定义为“与机器同跑”，即：机器是用于加强人类劳动力而不是用于取代人类劳动力。最后作者顺而指出：问题不在于技术本身，而在于我们该如何革新制度（即工作方式）。可见，无论是哈格尔还是布伦乔尔森和迈克菲均肯定人类参与工作的必要性。[D] 正确。

35. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text? **【C】**

- [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

【解析】第一段提出“人机矛盾加剧”问题；第二至四段剖析问题，指出人机矛盾的根源并

非在于“技术的进步”，而是在于“现有工作模式的滞后”，最后提出解决方式：改变现有工作模式，变“高度标准化、欠缺创造性”为“强调主动性和创造性”；转变当前观念，变“与机器赛跑”为“与机器同跑”。[C] 正确。

Text 4

When the government talks about infrastructure contributing to the economy the focus is usually on roads, railways, broadband and energy. Housing is seldom mentioned.

Why 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.

Nevertheless, the affordable housing situation is desperate. Waiting lists increase all the time and we are simply not building enough new homes.

The 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.

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%.

Ministers 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.

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.

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.

36. The author believes that the housing sector **【B】** .

[A]has attracted much attention

[B]involves certain political factors

[C]shoulders too much responsibility

[D]has lost its real value in economy

【解析】 根据题干关键词 the housing sector 可直接定位至文章第二段，该段末句明确指出

“也许最重要的原因是这个问题一直以来都受到政治因素的制约”，该句中 the issue 实际指代的是上文所述“住房（规模）问题难以获得政府关注”，由此可推断，房地产行业涉及一些政治因素，[B] 项正确。

37. It can be learned that affordable housing has **【C】** .

- [A]increased its home supply
- [B]offered spending opportunities
- [C]suffered government biases
- [D]disappointed the government

【解析】根据题干关键词 affordable housing 可直接定位至文中第三、四段。第三段指出可支付住房供不应求；第四段②句指出政府应该将历史偏见搁置一边以解决住房需求问题，由此可侧面推知，可支付住房曾经遭受过政府的偏见，[C] 最贴近文意。

38. According to Paragraph 5, George Osborne may **【A】** .

- [A]allow greater government debt for housing
- [B]stop local authorities from building homes
- [C]prepare to reduce housing stock debt
- [D]release a lifted GDP growth forecast

【解析】根据题干关键词 Paragraph 5, George Osborne 可直接定位至第五段②句，该句提到乔治·奥斯本可能会灵活放宽现在地方政府住房存量债务的借贷金额上限，让地方政府有更高的建房贷款限额，换句话说，地方政府可以借更多的钱以进行住房建设，[A] 项正确。

39. It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would **【C】**

- [A]lower the costs of registered providers
- [B]lessen the impact of government interference
- [C]contribute to funding new developments
- [D]relieve the ministers of responsibilities

【解析】根据题干关键词 a stable rental environment 可直接定位至第六段。该段指出，稳定的租赁环境将对注册供应者借助营业收入来资助新建住房的能力有重大影响，换言之，稳定的租赁环境有助于增加新建住房项目的投资力度。[C] 正确。

40. The author believes that after 2015, the government may **【D】** .

- [A]implement more policies to support housing
- [B]review the need for large-scale public grants
- [C]renew the affordable housing grants programme
- [D]stop generous funding to the housing sector

【解析】根据题干关键词 after 2015, the government may 可定位至第七段。段中②句指出目前的 45 亿英镑大规模拨款计划于 2015 年到期后将不再延期；④句也明确指出我们不可能回到

政府提供大规模住房拨款的年代，由此可推知，2015年后政府无欲给房地产提供慷慨资助，
[D] 正确，与此同时排除 [C] 。

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

Emerging in the late Sixties and reaching a peak in the Seventies, Land Art was one of a range of new forms, including Body Art, Performance Art, Action Art and Installation Art, which pushed art beyond the traditional confines of the studio and gallery. Rather than portraying landscape, land artists used the physical substance of the land itself as their medium.

The British land art, typified by Richard Long's piece, was not only more domestically scaled, but a lot quirkier than its American counterpart. Indeed, while you might assume that an exhibition of Land Art would consist only of records of works rather than the works themselves, Long's photograph of his work is the work. Since his "action" is in the past, the photograph is its sole embodiment.

That might seem rather an obscure point, but it sets the tone for an exhibition that contains a lot of black-and-white photographs and relatively few natural objects.

Long is Britain's best-known Land Artist and his Stone Circle, a perfect ring of purplish rocks from Portishead beach laid out on the gallery floor, represents the elegant, rarefied side of the form. The Boyle Family, on the other hand, stand for its dirty, urban aspect. Comprising artists Mark Boyle and Joan Hills and their children, they recreated random sections of the British landscape on gallery walls. Their Olaf Street Study, a square of brick-strewn waste ground, is one of the few works here to embrace the commonplaceness that characterises most of our experience of the landscape most of the time.

Parks feature, particularly in the earlier works, such as John Hilliard's very funny Across the Park, in which a long-haired stroller is variously smiled at by a pretty girl and unwittingly assaulted in a sequence of images that turn out to be different parts of the same photograph.

Generally however British land artists preferred to get away from towns, gravitating towards landscapes that are traditionally considered beautiful such as the Lake District or the Wiltshire Downs. While it probably wasn't apparent at the time, much of this work is permeated by a spirit of romantic escapism that the likes of Wordsworth would have readily understood. Derek Jarman's yellow-tinted film Towards Avebury, a collection of long, mostly still shots of the Wiltshire landscape, evokes a tradition of English landscape painting stretching from Samuel Palmer to Paul Nash.

In the case of Hamish Fulton, you can't help feeling that the Scottish artist has simply found a way of making his love of walking pay. A typical work, such as Seven Days, consists of a single beautiful black-and-white photograph taken on an epic walk, with the mileage and number of days

taken listed beneath. British Land Art as shown in this well selected, but relatively modestly scaled exhibition wasn't about imposing on the landscape, more a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art created passing through. It had its origins in the great outdoors, but the results were as gallery-bound as the paintings of Turner and Constable.

	[A]originates from a long walk that the artist took.
41.Stone Circle 【D】	[B]illustrates a kind of landscape-orientated light conceptual art.
42.Olaf Street Study 【E】	[C]reminds people of the English landscape painting tradition.
43.Across the Park 【G】	[D]represents the elegance of the British land art.
44.Towards Avebury 【C】	[E]depicts the ordinary side of the British land art.
45.Seven Days 【A】	[F]embodies a romantic escape into the Scottish outdoors.
	[G]contains images from different parts of the same photograph.

41. 【解析】根据题干 Stone Circle 定位到第四段。该段首句 Stone Circle...represents the elegant, rarefied side of the form 说明《石环》代表了地景艺术优雅而高深的一面，[D] 选项 represents the elegance 是对原文的同义替换，故正确。

42. 【解析】根据题干 Olaf Street Study 定位到第四段。该段末句 Their Olaf Street Study...is one of the few works here to embrace the commonplaceness that characterises most of our experience of the landscape most of the time 指出《奥拉夫街研究》是反映世俗的作品，描绘了大多数时候我们对景观的体验。[E] 选项 depicts the ordinary side 与原文 embrace the commonplaceness 为近义表达，故正确。

43. 【解析】根据题干 Across the Park 定位到第五段。该段独句成段，指出《漫步公园》描绘了一个披头散发的流浪者不断被一个漂亮女孩报以微笑，而且还在一系列影像中被不知不觉地攻击，结果这些影像竟是同一张照片的不同组成部分。[G] 选项是原文 images that turn out to be different parts of the same photograph 的同义表达，故正确。

44. 【解析】根据题干 Towards Avebury 定位到第六段。该段末句 Towards Avebury...evokes a tradition of English landscape painting...指出《朝向埃夫伯里》唤起了从塞缪尔帕尔默到保罗纳什的英国风景绘画传统，[C] 选项是其同义表达，故正确。

45. 【解析】根据题干 Seven Days 定位到第七段。该段第二句 Seven Days, consists of a single beautiful black-and-white photograph taken on an epic walk 表明《七天》是作者在一次跋涉中完成，[A] 选项 originates from a long walk 是原文 taken on an epic walk 的同义替换，故正确。

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

Most people would define optimism as being endlessly happy, with a glass that's perpetually half full. But that's exactly the kind of false cheerfulness that positive psychologists wouldn't recommend. "Healthy optimism means being in touch with reality," says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor. According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

Ben-Shahar uses three optimistic exercises. When he feels down-say, after giving a bad lecture-he grants himself permission to be human. He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others. Next is reconstruction. He analyzes the weak lecture, learning lessons for the future about what works and what doesn't. Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

【参考译文】

大多数人把乐观定义为永远感到快乐，知足于总是半满的水杯。但这恰恰是一种积极心理学家所不推崇的错误快乐。哈佛教授泰勒·本·沙哈尔说，“健康的乐观是与现实相联的”。在本·沙哈尔看来，务实的乐观主义者会尽全力解决眼前的事，而不会笃信事事都会顺利。

本·沙哈尔采用三步乐观训练法，情绪低落时——比如结束一场糟糕的讲座之后——他容许自己犯下常人都会犯的错。他提醒自己：不是每场讲座都能达到诺贝尔奖演说水平，有些讲座的效果会稍逊。下一步是“重建”。他对这场影响力欠缺的讲座进行分析，汲取教训，了解可取与不可取之处，从而为将来做好准备。最后是“思维方式”，包括认为在一生的宏图中，一次讲座真的没什么大不了。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are going to study abroad and share an apartment with John, a local student. Write him an email to

- 1) tell him about your living habits, and
- 2) ask for advice about living there.

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)

【范文】

Dear John,

I am glad that it is you who will be my roommate during my overseas study and cannot wait to meet you. Before my moving in, I think it is necessary to arrive at a basic understanding about each other's living habits.

As a typical Chinese? I observe traditional living rules? Sleeping and getting up early, having gorgeous breakfast, good lunch and humble supper and keeping room tidy and clean. In addition, I prefer cooking Chinese dishes at home and hope to get your tolerance for occasional spicy smell during dish preparation. There must also be some special living rules to be respected in your country. Can you explain them to me in advance? Hope to get your early reply.

Yours,
Li Ming

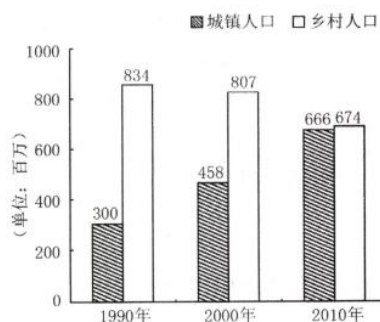
Part B

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)



20年间中国城镇人口与乡村人口变化图

【范文】

From 1990 to 2010 while moderate increase occurred in total population in China, population distribution experienced a dramatic shift. Urban population increased considerably from 300 million to 670 million; contrastingly rural population declined from 820 million to 680 million.

The population gap narrowed largely because of the joint effects of urbanization and unequal economic opportunities. The 20 years urban sprawl caused millions of peasants to be passively transformed into city residents. Meanwhile, many more peasants initiatively chose to leave their hometown. In the 20 years, while urban living standards were largely improved, few economic opportunities fell on rural areas, making most peasants remain at the poverty line. Poverty prompted the call for change and healthy young peasants were driven to flock to cities to make a better living.

The increase in urban population is a sure indication of economic achievement. However, we should not ignore the inability of many urban newcomers to integrate into cities due to lack of education and civilized habits. They wandered around in the cities as urban paupers, isolated from cities, prosperity and convenience. In this sense, we cannot be superficially satisfied with the optimistic figure, but should endeavor to foster integration of newcomers.

2013 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二） 解析版

（科目代码：204）

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)

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1, a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon "revolutionize the very 3 of money itself," only to 4 itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work 6 the disappearance of the paper system. First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment. Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to 10. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of "float"—it takes several days 11 a check is cashed and funds are 12 from the issuer's account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. 13 electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer.

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there. The fact that this is not an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else's accounts. The 18 of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to 19 security issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic 20 that contains a large amount of personal data. There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.

【B】1.[A]Moreover [B]However [C]Therefore [D]Otherwise

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑关系。上文指出鉴于电子货币的优势，你或许认为我们将迅速步入无现金社会……。后文则指出真正的无现金社会可能不会马上到来。上下文为语义转折

关系，[B]正确。

【D】2.[A]off [B]back [C]over [D]around

【解析】本题考查句内语义+副词特殊用法。空格所在句指出：实际上，二十年来（关于人类将迅速步入无现金社会的）预测一直……，但至今还没有实现。根据句内的文意转折，应是20年来相关预测一直持续，但没有实现过。around 意为 existing, present in a place “存在，出现”，符合文意。

【B】3.[A]power [B]concept [C]history [D]role

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句例证(for example)上文“关于‘人类将迅速步入无现金社会’的预测一直存在但都未实现”，即《商业周刊》1975年预测“电子支付手段不久将‘彻底改变钱币本身的……’”(cash→cashless/electronic means of payment)是“人类将迅速步入无现金社会”的同义表述。从纸币支付到电子支付，这体现的是货币本身概念的变化，而非其力量、历史、角色职能的变化，[B]正确。

【A】4.[A]reverse [B]resist [C]resume [D]reward

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。由第3题分析可知，空格所在句例证上文，主句介绍《商业周刊》1975年的预测内容，空格所在部分为结果状语，only to do 结构强调结果令人失望或意外，指出预测未能实现。reverse oneself (on sth)意为“承认错误，放弃（立场）”，[A]符合文意。

【C】5.[A]silent [B]sudden [C]slow [D]steady

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句根据上文提出疑问。上文已经指出“关于人类将迅速步入无现金社会的预言20年来一直存在，但却一直没有实现”，并给出了例证。这都说明无现金社会不会很快到来。选项中符合文意的是[C]，代入表示“为什么步入无现金社会的步伐如此缓慢”？

【B】6.[A]for [B]against [C]with [D]on

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词短语。文章首段末句提出问题“为何步入无现金社会的步伐如此缓慢”，纵观下文，列举了4个因素对此进行了分析和解答。因此空格所在句的several factors 应是步入无现金社会缓慢的原因，其对纸币付款系统的消失自然是起到对抗、限制的效果。[B]符合文意。

【A】7.[A]expensive [B]imaginative [C]sensitive [D]productive

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句意在说明“建立电子支付方式所必需的计算机、读卡器以及电信网络是非常……的”。根据文意，这是制约纸币付款系统消失因素中的第一

条，应为纸币付款系统的优势或电子支付系统的弊端，排除[D]。[B][C]明显不符合文意。[A]项代入，表示建立电子支付所需设施非常昂贵，为电子支付手段的一个弊端，符合文意。

【D】8.[A]similar [B]original [C]temporary [D]dominant

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句意为“建立使电子货币成为……支付方式的设施是非常昂贵的”。全文论述了两种支付方式，即纸币和电子货币。论述围绕为何电子货币时代不会很快到来展开，即，电子支付方式不会很快成为首要的、占优势的支付方式。空格所在句便是决定电子支付方式不会很快成为首要支付方式的原因之一，[D]符合文意。其他项与文意相关度不大，排除。

【C】9.[A]collect [B]copy [C]provide [D]print

【解析】本题考查句内语义+常识。空格所在句从纸质支票优势入手论述了第二个制约纸币支付系统消失的因素，即，“纸质支票……收据（即付款凭证）”。纸质支票显然不能收集、复制、打印收据，但纸质支票却能够成为付款凭证；[C]项代入表示“纸质支票提供收据”，符合文意。

【A】10.[A]give up [B]take over [C]bring back [D]pass down

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词短语。空格所在部分作定语修饰 something（即上半句的 receipts），意在说明纸质支票的优势在于它们提供了很多消费者都不愿意……的收据。既然是优势，其提供的东西，即收据，自然是很多消费者需要的，即不愿舍弃的，[A]符合文意。

【A】11.[A]before [B]after [C]since [D]when

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑。空格所在句论述的是第三个因素，即纸质支票为消费者提供几天的“浮动期”，破折号后的空格部分对此做出解释，因此应是支票兑现及资金从出票人账户中……之前需要几天时间，这段时间构成了“浮动期”，出票人可在此期间获取资金的利息。[A]符合文意。

【C】12.[A]kept [B]borrowed [C]withdrawn [D]released

【解析】本题考查句内语义。空格所在部分含义为“资金从出票人账户中……”，纸质支票支付给收款人（卖方）的金额应该是从出票人（消费者）账户中提取的。[C]与文意相吻合。

【B】13.[A]Unless [B]Because [C]Until [D]Though

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑关系。上文指出，由于纸质支票的兑现和提取需要几天的时间，从而给消费者提供了几天的“浮动期”；可知空格所在句“……电子支付是即时的，消费者便没有了浮动期”的从句和主句为因果关系，即由于电子支付是即时的，因此没有了浮动期。[B]为正确选项。

【D】14.[A]hide [B]express [C]ease [D]raise

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句意为“电子支付方式可能会……安全性和隐私问题”，下文说到了黑客入侵计算机账户，政府、企业等可能获取包含有个人隐私的数据，这些都表明电子支付方式对安全和隐私构成了威胁。选项中能表达这层意思的只有[D]。

【C】15.[A]analyzed [B]shared [C]stored [D]displayed

【解析】本文考查句内语义。空格后的 there 即指 (in) a computer database (计算机数据库)，空格填入词语用于说明信息与计算机数据库之间的关系。空格所在句论述安全及隐私，因此信息并非公开的、可分享的，排除[B][D]，[A]明显与文意不符。[C]代入指储存于数据库中的信息，符合文意。

【D】16.[A]unsafe [B]unnatural [C]unclear [D]uncommon

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句中，that 引导的从句做 the fact 的同位语，其中 this 指代上一句中“黑客潜入电脑数据库更改信息”的内容。而上一句句首提到我们经常 (often) 听到媒体报道这类事件，证明这类事件是常见的，即不是罕见的。[D]正确。

【A】17.[A]steal [B]choose [C]benefit [D]return

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格处的动作由欺诈分子发出，作用于其他人的账户，结合上文内容，可知该行为损害人们的财产安全，[A]符合文意。

【B】18.[A]consideration [B]prevention [C]manipulation [D]justification

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在部分“此种欺诈行为的……并非易事”中，this type of fraud 指代上文介绍的电子货币支付系统的弊端之一“安全问题”，空格处填入词应为对这种安全问题采取的行动，[B]符合文意。

【D】19.[A]call for [B]fight against [C]adapt to [D]cope with

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词短语。结合 18 题分析可知，空格所在部分介绍“预防这种欺诈行为”的一项具体措施，空格所在不定式结构 to _____ security issues 介绍措施的目的，即“处理/应对安全问题”，[D]正确。

【C】20.[A]chunk [B]chip [C]trail [D]path

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句论述电子支付手段另一弊端，即会留下包含大量个人资料的电子……。[A]无法与 electronic 搭配，[B]违背常识，首先排除。[D]为积极色彩，与“这些‘电子……’有可能为政府、雇主和营销人员所利用”不符。[C]项代入表示“电子踪迹”，符合文意要求。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

In an essay entitled "Making It in America," the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, "a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines."

Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. But, today, average is officially over. Being average just won't earn you what it used to. It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra-their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. But there's been an acceleration. As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs-about 6 million in total-disappeared."

There will always be change-new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I.T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate **【A】**

[A]the impact of technological advances

[B]the alleviation of job pressure

[C]the shrinkage of textile mills

[D]the decline of middle-class incomes

【解析】 第一段引述戴维森一篇文章中一则笑话，介绍“现代普通棉纺织厂自动化程度极

高，机器大幅替代人力”这一普遍现象，第二段指出这种现象背后的推手之一是全球化和信息技术发展，可见首段引述笑话是为了说明技术进步的影响，[A] 正确。

22. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to **【D】** .

[A]work on cheap software

[B]ask for a moderate salary

[C]adopt an average lifestyle

[D]contribute something unique

【解析】根据题干定位至第三段，末句以 Therefore 总结指出个人必须超越自身局限，出类拔萃，才能立足职场。[D] 同义改写 find their extra—their unique value contribution..., 正确。

23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that **【B】** .

[A]gains of technology have been erased

[B]job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed

[C]factories are making much less money than before

[D]new jobs and services have been offered

【解析】根据题干定位至第四段第③句戴维森原话。[B] 同义改写 shed workers so fast...、roughly one out of every three...disappeared, 为正确选项。

24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is **【B】**

[A]to accelerate the I.T. revolution

[B]to ensure more education for people

[C]to advance economic globalization

[D]to pass more bills in the 21st century

【解析】根据题干关键词 the most important 定位至末段 nothing would be more important than..., 作者认为扶持就业最重要的莫过于出台类似 G.I.Bill 法案的法律法规，保障每个公民接受高等教育的权利，即，保证人们接受更多教育，所以 [B] 是正确答案。

25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text? **【C】**

[A]New Law Takes Effect.

[B]Technology Goes Cheap.

[C]Average Is Over.

[D]Recession Is Bad.

【解析】第一、二段引出“信息技术和全球化高速发展导致高失业率和中产阶级收入下降”，第三至五段深入阐释了该影响的严重程度并向个人提出“努力突破平庸，成为佼佼者”的应对建议，并在末段呼吁社会采取相应措施，保证公民接受高等教育的权利，以提升劳动力素质，从而免于淘汰。第三段②句提出主旨：today, average is over,⑤句进而提出建议：to find their extra, 以警醒人们不应再安于现状，并在第五段②句中进一步回应主旨：to

make themselves above average, 综上, 文章意在说明, 靠平庸过活的年代已然结束, 应创造独一无二的自身价值来应对就业难的问题, [C] 正确。

Text 2

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and then go home. Between 1908 and 1915, about 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, "uccelli di passaggio," birds of passage.

Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or brand them as aliens to be kicked out. That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them. They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle. Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

26. "Birds of passage" refers to those who **【A】**.

[A] stay in a foreign country temporarily

[B] leave their home countries for good

[C] immigrate across the Atlantic

[D] find permanent jobs overseas

【解析】 Birds of passage 首次出现在第一段末句, 与该句主语 they 同指。再由上一句可知, they 指代“回国定居的意大利移民”。继续回顾上文可发现, 作者提到意大利移民, 是为了例证当时有不少人选择离开美国回国定居。因此, birds of passage 指以这些意大利移民为代表的那些无意定居国外的人, [A] 正确。

27. It is implied in Paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US 【C】

- [A]needs new immigrant categories
- [B]has loosened control over immigrants
- [C]should be adapted to meet challenges
- [D]has been fixed via political means

【解析】根据题干直接定位到第二段。段中作者首先指出，美国现行移民政策过于严格，将所有移民分为“合法”和“非法”，且只欢迎前者，却驱赶后者。随后指出：我们需要超越“合法”与“非法”的严格定义，承认生活在灰色地带的候鸟，这样才能应对移民方面的挑战。另外，从关于美国现行移民政策描述所用贬义词语 rigid, broken 及 paralysis 也能判断出作者对其批评态度。[C] 选项符合作者观点。

28. According to the author, today's birds of passage want 【C】 .

- [A]financial incentives
- [B]a global recognition
- [C]the freedom to stay and leave
- [D]opportunities to get regular jobs

【解析】从题干可知，本题考查“现今候鸟的需求(today's birds of passage want)”，因此可定位至第三段第三句 they prefer...。该句指出，候鸟们希望随机会的召唤而或来或走，[C] 选项符合此意。

29. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated 【B】 .

- [A]as faithful partners
- [B]with legal tolerance
- [C]with economic favors
- [D]as mighty rivals

【解析】从题干可知，本题考查作者对“应如何对待现今的候鸟”的看法。关于这一问题，作者在第二段就指出，不应严格将所有移民分为合法和非法，而是要承认处在灰色地带的候鸟。第四段又指出，我们需要让新候鸟将美国视为“暂时施展自己才能”的地方，无需让其承诺在此度过终生；让他们感到可以体面地属于两个国家。末段又进一步说明：我们要超越非对即错的文化战逻辑，打开中间地带，以多种途径管理移民并允许多种结果的存在，包括现有体制内难以通过法律达成的一些途径和结果。可见，[B] 选项符合文意。

30. The most appropriate title for this text would be 【D】 .

- [A]Come and Go: Big Mistake
- [B]Living and Thriving: Great Risk
- [C]With or Without: Great Risk
- [D]Legal or Illegal: Big Mistake

【解析】第一段为引子，第二段集中展现作者观点：美国现行移民政策将所有移民严格分为

“合法”或“非法”，导致移民体系漏洞百出，导致就“如何将其修复”形成的长期政治瘫痪。故我们应突破这一看法，承认那些处在灰色地带的候鸟（来美工作，但无意永久居留的移民）。第三至五段全面论证作者观点。故本文主旨为将移民严格分为“合法”或“非法”非常错误，应予以调整。[D] 正确。

Text 3

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. But we need more time to assess other factors. To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five. It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing. Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

Yet we can reverse such influences. If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases—or hire outside screeners.

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly "thin slice" information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in "thick sliced" long-term study. When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat for a much longer evaluation: two days, not two seconds.

Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes. But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

31. The time needed in making decisions may **【D】**

[A]predetermine the accuracy of our judgment

[B]prove the complexity of our brain reaction

[C]depend on the importance of the assessment

[D]vary according to the urgency of the situation

【解析】第二段①②句首先指出：判断某人是否危险人物，我们在几毫秒内便可完成；但若评估其他因素，则需要更多时间。③④句进一步指出：判断某人是否爱交际可能需要一到五分钟；判断性格更为复杂的方面则需要花上一段时间。综合可知：紧急情况不同，决定所需时间不同，[D]正确。

32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions 【A】.

- [A]can be associative
- [B]are not unconscious
- [C]can be dangerous
- [D]are not impulsive

【解析】根据题干信号词 a fast-food logo 可定位至第三段。第三段指出心理学家发现：人们看到快餐标识可能导致其他非就餐行为的加速，如阅读速度加快、感觉乐曲播放时间变长等，原因在于人们无意识地将快餐与速度、急切联系到一起，并将这些冲动情绪带到我们所做的事情当中，言外之意，人们无意识地将不同行为的感觉加以关联，[A]正确。

33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should 【B】.

- [A]trust our first impression
- [B]think before we act
- [C]do as people usually do
- [D]ask for expert advice

【解析】根据题干关键词 reverse the negative influences 可定位至文中第四段。第四段首先表明我们有能力避免这些负面影响，随后列举两个例子加以说明。第一个例子即为“我们如果知道销售员的微笑会促使我们做出快速决策（即冲动购物），那我们就会在购物前多想一想（以避免冲动消费）”，由此可清楚知道，“想好之后再行动”可以消除仓促决定的负面影响，[B]符合文意。

34. John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on 【C】.

- [A]critical assessment
- [B]"thin sliced" study
- [C]adequate information
- [D]sensible explanation

【解析】根据题干关键词 John Gottman 定位至文中第五段。段中①句指出 John Gottman 认为只有把快速反应建立在大量信息长期研究的基础上，我们才能可靠地依据少量信息做出快速反应，也即，快速“提炼”出可靠的信息来自于对“批量信息”的长期研究，由此可推知，可靠的快速判断的基础是充分的信息，[C]正确。

35. The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is 【B】.

- [A]tolerant
- [B]optimistic
- [C]uncertain
- [D]doubtful

【解析】根据题干关键词 reversing the high-speed trend 定位至文章末段。根据末段，作者首先认为能否控制快速做决断是人和动物的区别所在，并在最后一句特别提出我们依然具备这种能力。由此可推知，作者认为这是有希望做到的事情，也即，持有乐观的态度。[B] 正确。

Text 4

Europe is not a gender-equality heaven. In particular, the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions, and Europe's top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male. Indeed, women hold only 14 per cent of positions on European corporate boards.

The European Union is now considering legislation to compel corporate boards to maintain a certain proportion of women——up to 60 per cent. This proposed mandate was born of frustration. Last year, European Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action. Reding invited corporations to sign up for gender balance goals of 40 per cent female board membership. But her appeal was considered a failure: only 24 companies took it up.

Do we need quotas to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate ladder fairly as they balance work and family?

"Personally, I don't like quotas," Reding said recently. "But I like what the quotas do." Quotas get action; they "open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling," according to Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.

I understand Reding's reluctance-and her frustration. I don't like quotas either; they run counter to my belief in meritocracy, governance by the capable. But, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered.

After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as well as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top positions-no matter how much "soft pressure" is put upon them. When women do break through to the summit of corporate power-as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook-they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women-whether CEOs or their children's caregivers-and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

36. In the European corporate workplace, generally 【B】

- [A]women take the lead
- [B]men have the final say

[C]corporate governance is overwhelmed

[D]senior management is family-friendly

【解析】题目问欧洲职场的总体现象，相关信息集中在第一段。该段指出：欧洲并非性别平等的天堂，男性在公司高层中占绝对主导地位，女性所占比例甚微。可见，[B]选项符合文义。

37. The European Union's intended legislation is 【C】.

[A]a reflection of gender balance

[B]a response to Reding's call

[C]a reluctant choice

[D]a voluntary action

【解析】本文通篇都在针对欧盟拟定的立法进行讨论，仅根据题干无法准确定位。结合选项可发现，各项涉及该立法提案的性质/来源，由此定位到第二段。该段首句指出，欧盟正考虑立法以强迫公司董事会保持一定的女性比例。第二句指出，欧盟这一做法源于一次挫折。第三至末句具体讲述挫折：欧委会副主席薇薇安·瑞丁号召企业自愿参与实现性别平衡的目标，但接受呼吁者寥寥可数。整体来看，正是由于“呼吁自愿参与”无效，欧盟才考虑“立法强迫执行”，拟定此项立法实乃不得已而为之，[C]选项正确。

38. According to Reding, quotas may help women 【A】.

[A]get top business positions

[B]see through the glass ceiling

[C]balance work and family

[D]anticipate legal results

【解析】题目询问定额给予女性的帮助，信息集中在第四段。该段指出瑞丁观点：定额可以开辟通往平等之路，打破晋升障碍；法国等“明文规定女性在企业高层所占比例”的国家即证明了这一点。可见，[A]选项符合瑞丁观点。

39. The author's attitude toward Reding's appeal is one of 【D】.

[A]skepticism

[B]objectiveness

[C]indifference

[D]approval

【解析】第四段阐述了瑞丁关于定额的观点：不喜欢定额，但认可定额的作用。第五段表明本文作者观点：我理解瑞丁的不情愿和沮丧；我也不喜欢定额——它与我所信仰的英才管理理念相悖；但当前形势下要实现精英管理困难重重，因而确实需要强制手段（即，实施定额）来实现较为公平的世界。可见，作者对瑞丁呼吁职场性别平等持赞同态度，[D]正确。

40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of 【C】

- [A]more social justice
- [B]massive media attention
- [C]suitable public policies
- [D]greater "soft pressure"

【解析】根据题干关键词 become headlines 与第六段的 attract massive attention 及第七段的 newsworthy 的照应关系，可定位至这两段。第七段用虚拟句“假如有合适的公共政策来帮助女性……则女性高管也就不会具有如此高的新闻价值了”反向表明女性高管引发轰动的真正原因：缺乏合适的公共政策，[C] 选项正确。

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]Live like a peasant
- [B]Balance your diet
- [C]Shopkeepers are your friends
- [D]Remember to treat yourself
- [E]Stick to what you need
- [F]Planning is everything
- [G]Waste not, want not

The hugely popular blog the Skint Foodie chronicles how Tony balances his love of good food with living on benefits. After bills, Tony has £ 60 a week to spend, £ 40 of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning £ 130,000 a year working incorporate communications and eating at London's best restaurants at least twice a week. Then his marriage failed, his career burned out and his drinking became serious. "The community mental health team saved my life. And I felt like that again, to a certain degree, when people responded to the blog so well. It gave me the validation and confidence that I'd lost. But it's still a day-by-day thing." Now he's living in a council flat and fielding offers from literary agents. He's feeling positive, but he'll carry on blogging-not about eating as cheaply as you can—"there are so many people in a much worse state, with barely any money to spend on food"—but eating well on a budget. Here's his advice for economical foodies.

41. 【F】

【解析】第二段首句即亮明建议：冲动消费不可取，应该事先规划一周菜单。随后解释了这样做的意义：不仅最大程度地节省了开支，而且可以均衡膳食。选项[F]planning is everything 与段中主旨句 plan your...in advance, making...lists...相一致，因此 [F] 为正确选项。

Impulsive spending isn't an option, so plan your week's menu in advance, making shopping lists

for your ingredients in their exact quantities. I have an Excel template for a week of breakfast, lunch and dinner. Stop laughing: it's not just cost effective but helps you balance your diet. It's also a good idea to shop daily instead of weekly, because, being human, you'll sometimes change your mind about what you fancy.

42. 【E】

【解析】第三段首句紧承小标题内容指出（这样的话），超市购物的优势就凸显出来，第二句解释：可以买其所想，无需担心购物量少会造成尴尬。可见 stick to what you need 应为该段小标题，即“坚持只购买自己所需要的”；其次，段中第三句进一步以例子明确了该段中心：you'll know that you only need...与标题 [E] 相对应，因此 [E] 为正确选项。

This is where supermarkets and their anonymity come in handy. With them, there's not the same embarrassment as when buying one carrot in a little greengrocer. And if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller.

43. 【G】

【解析】第四段通过对比指出“储备食品不是越少越好，相反应当在确保储备量的情况下最大化利用多余食品”，因此本段中心在于“尽可能不浪费”，选项 [G] 中 waste not 与之相统一。其次，段中第二句说明博主理念：储备足够多的东西；随后第三句实际上反过来表明实现“储备丰富，食物不缺”的途径：不浪费。因此 waste not, want not（不浪费就不会匮乏）很好地概括了本段内容。

You may proudly claim to only have frozen peas in the freezer-that's not good enough. Mine is filled with leftovers, bread, stock, meat and fish. Planning ahead should eliminate wastage, but if you have surplus vegetables you'll do a vegetable soup, and all fruits threatening to "go off" will be cooked or juiced.

44. 【C】

【解析】第五段首句指出小标题所涉内容是省钱妙招。第二、三句作出说明：经常定期友善地光顾食品零售店，很快会获赠免费煲汤食材。第二句 Shop at... regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly 与 Shopkeepers are your friends 相契合，即与店主保持良好友谊利于省下煲汤原料的开支，因此正确答案为 [C]。

Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for frugal eaters. Shop at butchers, delis and fish-sellers regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly. Soon you'll feel comfortable asking if they've any knuckles of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which, more often than not, they'll let you have for free.

45. 【D】

【解析】第六段首句 save your pennies and once... treat yourself to... at a good restaurant 表明即便经济拮据，也应当用省下来的钱定期犒劳自己一顿美食。[D] 选项 Remember to treat yourself 即是对该段主旨的概括。

You won't be eating out a lot, but save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant——£ 1.75 a week for three months gives you £ 21——more than enough for a three——course lunch at Michelin——starred Arbutus. It's £ 16.95 there——or £ 12.99 for a large pizza from Domino's: I know which I'd rather eat.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. I've been able to do this since I was four.

I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs. My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly. When I think of a sad memory, I do what everybody does—try to put it to one side. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. I also remember that the musical play Hair opened on Broadway on the same day——they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

【参考译文】

我可以从过去的 53 年里任选一天，并立马回想起当时我身在何处，有什么新闻，甚至那天星期几——自从四岁起，我就能这么做了。

我从未因大脑掌握的信息量庞大而被压垮。我的大脑似乎可以应付自如，并且将这些信息存储得有条有理，当我回想起一件悲伤的事情时，我也像大家一样——尽量把它搁置一旁。我并不觉得就因自己的记忆更清晰，我就比别人更难做到这一点，强大的记忆力并没有使得我的情感更为强烈或更为鲜明。我记得祖父去世的那一天及前一天我们去医院时自己所感受到的伤悲。我同样记得，那天百老汇正上演音乐剧《毛发》——这两件事闪现在我脑海里的方式没什么两样。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose your class is to hold a charity sale for kids in need of help. Write your classmates an email to

- 1) inform them about the details, and
- 2) encourage them to participate.

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)

【范文】

Dear classmates,

It is a great honor to inform you that a charity sale is scheduled for September 23 from 8a.m. to 5p.m. This sale is going to be held in the auditorium for the sake of kids on the verge of dropping out and the gain will be donated to the Project Hope We are desirous of raising sufficient money to help 15 kids in financially strained families. Your participation is necessary to achieve this aim.

Hopefully, you can come and pick up your desired commodities. You will happily find latest books and pretty stationery being sold at a discount there.

Yours sincerely,
Li Ming

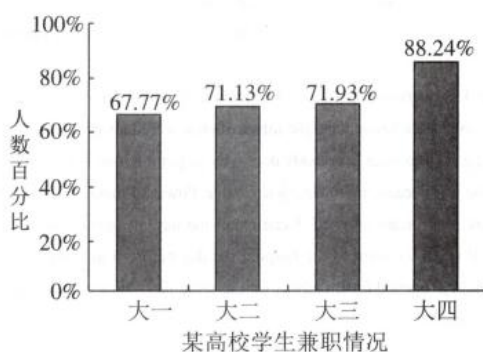
Part B

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)



【范文】

The rate of college students taking part-time jobs during school time rises annually from 67.77% in the first year to 88.24% in the final year. The biggest increase occurs in the graduation year, with the rate 16% higher than a year ago.

College students will become increasingly willing to work part-time mainly because of the growing wish to gain practical experience to prepare for their later careers. It is reasonable and wise to do such preparation especially after unemployment reached a record high in early 2013. Another motive is obviously the money. As the school year advances, there will be huger costs of studying

materials and social events, undoubtedly pushing students to reap money from part-time jobs.

It can indeed be beneficial for college students to be part-timers. However, the risk of erosion of study time should be also considered. To benefit from part-time jobs without suffering academically, students should learn to strike a balance.

2012 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二） 解析版

（科目代码：204）

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 ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Millions of Americans and foreigners see G.I. Joe as a mindless war toy, the symbol of American military adventurism, but that's not how it used to be. To the men and women who 1 in World War II and the people they liberated, the G.I. was the 2 man grown into hero, the poor farm kid torn away from his home, the guy who 3 all the burdens of battle, who slept in cold foxholes, who went without the 4 of food and shelter, who stuck it out and drove back the Nazi reign of murder. This was not a volunteer soldier, not someone well paid, 5 an average guy, up 6 the best trained, best equipped, fiercest, most brutal enemies seen in centuries.

His name isn't much. G.I. is just a military abbreviation 7 Government Issue, and it was on all of the articles 8 to soldiers. And Joe? A common name for a guy who never 9 it to the top. Joe Blow, Joe Palooka, Joe Magrac...a working class name. The United States has 10 had a president or vice-president or secretary of state Joe.

G.I. Joe had a 11 career fighting German, Japanese, and Korean troops. He appears as a character, or a 12 of American personalities, in the 1945 movie The Story of G.I. Joe, based on the last days of war correspondent Ernie Pyle. Some of the soldiers Pyle 13 portrayed themselves in the film. Pyle was famous for covering the 14 side of the war, writing about the dirt-snow-and-mud soldiers, not how many miles were 15 or what towns were captured or liberated. His reports 16 the "Willie" cartoons of famed Stars and Stripes artist Bill Maulden. Both men 17 the dirt and exhaustion of war, the 18 of civilization that the soldiers shared with each other and the civilians: coffee, tobacco, whiskey, shelter, sleep. 19 Egypt, France, and a dozen more countries, G.I. Joe was any American soldier, 20 the most important person in their lives.

【A】1.[A]served [B]performed [C]rebelled [D]betrayed

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词熟词僻义。空格前的 who 与后方的 they 均指前面的 the men and women，而这些人在二战中……，并能带给人们解放。由此可推知，这些人应是在二战中参战（服役）的士兵，而不是在战争中表演、反叛或背叛的人。[A]serve 可指“在军队中服役”，符合文意。

【B】2.[A]actual [B]common [C]special [D]normal

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+形容词辨析。空格所在部分说明，在士兵及被解放的人们眼中，G.I.是一个成长为英雄的……人，the poor farm kid...及 the guy...两个并列的同位语阐述了这类人的成长历程：从一个普通的贫困农家子弟逐渐成长为击退纳粹统治的战争英雄。[B]正确。

【D】3.[A]loaded [B]eased [C]removed [D]bore

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词辨析。空格处填入动词与 burdens of battle 构成动宾搭配。士兵在战争中应是经受磨难、承受负担，而不是减轻或清除负担，排除[B][C]。注意[A]是表示“使某人承重”，常用~sb with sth，在文中要用被动态 be loaded with the burdens of battle，因此也排除。[D]bore 是 bear (v.承受，支撑)的过去分词，代入文中即“承受负担”，符合文意。

【A】4.[A]necessities [B]facilities [C]commodities [D]properties

【解析】本题考查句内语义+名词辨析。空格处结构为_____of food and shelter。空格处填入名词以 of 短语做后置定语，而食物和庇护所都是生存所需的必需品，是战时缺乏的必需品，而非设备、商品或财产。[A]代入表示战士没有食品和庇护所等必需品的供应，符合文意，同时排除[B][C][D]。

【C】5.[A]and [B]nor [C]but [D]hence

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑关系。上文已经指出 G.I.是成长为英雄的普通人。空格所在句再次说明“他不是志愿兵，没有高收入，……一个普通人(average guy)”，空格前后内容转折，[C]代入，not...but 结构表示“不是……而是”，符合文意。

【D】6.[A]for [B]into [C]from [D]against

【解析】本题考查固定搭配+上下文语义。空格处结构为 up...the (best trained, best equipped, fiercest, most brutal) enemies。[D]代入，up against 为固定搭配，表示“必须面对某人/某事”，代入原文指 G.I.是对抗敌人的普通士兵，符合文意。

【B】7.[A]implying [B]meaning [C]symbolizing [D]claiming

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词词义辨析。空格句的大意是“G.I.只是一个军事缩写，……Government Issue”，即，G.I.只是 Government Issue 的一个缩写，而没有特别的暗指含义，排除[A]；而 G.I.也不是什么“符号”，排除用于表明观点，也不符合文意。[B]代入表示 G.I.就是“政府发给”(Government Issue)的意思，符合文意，为正确选项。

【A】8.[A]handed out [B]turned over [C]brought back [D]passed down

【解析】本题考查动词短语+句内语义。空格处过去分词短语作 articles (物品)的定语，表

示物品与士兵的关系。而这些物品是“政府发给(Government Issue)”，那自然是发放给士兵。[A]正确。

【C】9.[A]pushed [B]got [C]made [D]managed

【解析】本题考查固定搭配+上下文语义。根据文意，Joe是个常用名，叫这个名字的都是工人阶层的普通人，从未爬上最高职位。[C]make it为固定搭配，表示“获得成功”，代入表示Joe从未成功爬上最高职位，符合文意。例句如：He never really made it as an actor.他从来就不是一个成功的演员。

【B】10.[A]ever [B]never [C]either [D]neither

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+副词用法。上文已说明Joe从未成功攀上最高职位，空格所在句进一步例证：美国……有过名为Joe的总统、副总统或国务卿。[B]代入表示美国从未有过名为Joe的高层领导，与上文的never made it to the top相呼应，为正确选项。

【D】11.[A]disguised [B]disturbed [C]disputed [D]distinguished

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格词用于形容美国兵与其他军队作战时的军旅生涯，[A][C]明显不合文意，首先排除。而上文指出美国兵是由普通人成长而来的英雄，经得住战争的痛苦，击退纳粹，解放人民。基调均为正面的，强调其成就与卓越性。[B]项偏离文章主题，[D]正确。

【C】12.[A]company [B]community [C]collection [D]colony

【解析】本题考查句内语义+名词辨析。空格处填入名词与character并列，由or连接。空格处结构可拆分为a character of American personalities与a...of American personalities，根据文意，两部分所表达的意思应大致相同，即“G.I.Joe体现了美国人的个性，（或者说）……”。[C]项代入表示他身上集合了美国人身上的性格特点，符合文意，为正确选项。

【C】13.[A]employed [B]appointed [C]interviewed [D]questioned

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。根据上文，派尔是一名战地记者，因此，应为派尔采访的一些士兵，而非雇佣、任命或质疑的一些士兵。[C]正确，排除[A][B][D]。

【A】14.[A]human [B]military [C]political [D]ethical

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格处含义为“派尔因报道战争……的一面而著称”，后文予以解释，他的报道关注满身污垢、积雪和泥土的士兵，而不是占领或解放了哪些城镇等。由此可知派尔关注更多的是士兵的境遇和状况，而非战绩或战争胜败等。因此其报道风格应是人性化的。[A]正确。

【D】15.[A]ruined [B]commuted [C]patrolled [D]gained

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词用法。空格处含义为：派尔不关注多少英里被……，抑或占领或解放了哪些城镇。选项中只有[D]代入，表示多少英里被（士兵们）赢得（征服），即行军多少英里，符合文意以及战争争夺的本质。其他项均无法说通。

【A】16.[A]paralleled [B]counteracted [C]duplicated [D]contradicted

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格词用于表示派尔的报道与《星条报》画家比尔·莫尔登漫画的关系。后文 Both men（两人都）……指出派尔报道与比尔·莫尔登漫画的相似之处。因此选[A]。

【B】17.[A]neglected [B]emphasized [C]avoided [D]admired

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。上文指出派尔的报道关注战争人性化的一面，且与比尔·莫尔登的漫画相似；空格所在句进一步点明两者的共同之处：两者都……战争的丑陋和损耗（这是从士兵角度出发对战争的一种人性化评判）等。因此，这里的文意应是“着重表现战争不好的一面”。[B]正确。

【C】18.[A]stages [B]illusions [C]fragments [D]advances

【解析】本题考查句内语义。空格所在句指出两人都强调战争的丑陋和损耗，强调士兵相互之间以及与平民之间分享的对文明的……：咖啡、烟草、威士忌、庇护所以及睡眠。其中咖啡、烟草、威士忌、庇护所、睡眠是不连贯的画面及场景，只有“文明碎片”才是对它们最合适的概括，因此[C]正确。

【B】19.[A]With [B]To [C]Among [D]Beyond

【解析】本题考查对文章脉络的把握+上下文语义。空格所在句为过去时态（was）。文章开篇提及在许多美国人和其他国家人们的眼中，G.I.Joe 是怎样的，紧接着转而指出“但在过去并非如此”。后文一直围绕 G.I.Joe 过去在人们眼中的形象展开。最后一句总结，指出“（在过去）G.I.Joe 于埃及、法国以及更多的国家而言代表着任何一名美国士兵，……”。[B]项正确。

【D】20.[A]on the contrary [B]by this means [C]from the outset [D]at that point

【解析】本题考查对文章脉络的把握+介词短语。由 19 题分析可知，空格所在句论述的是 G.I.Joe 过去的形象。[D] 在此表示“那个时候”，代入为“那个时候（即在过去）G.I.Joe 是他们生活中最重要的人”与上文的过去时态，以及首句的 used to be 相呼应。其他项在语法和语义上均说不通。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (40 points)

Text 1

Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned. School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on this educational ritual. Unfortunately, L.A. Unified has produced an inflexible policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses, homework may no longer count for more than 10% of a student's academic grade.

This rule is meant to address the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework. But the policy is unclear and contradictory. Certainly, no homework should be assigned that students cannot complete on their own or that they cannot do without expensive equipment. But if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives, it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children.

District administrators say that homework will still be a part of schooling; teachers are allowed to assign as much of it as they want. But with homework counting for no more than 10% of their grades, students can easily skip half their homework and see very little difference on their report cards. Some students might do well on state tests without completing their homework, but what about the students who performed well on the tests and did their homework? It is quite possible that the homework helped. Yet rather than empowering teachers to find what works best for their students, the policy imposes a flat, across-the-board rule.

At the same time, the policy addresses none of the truly thorny questions about homework. If the district finds homework to be unimportant to its students' academic achievement, it should move to reduce or eliminate the assignments, not make them count for almost nothing. Conversely, if homework matters, it should account for a significant portion of the grade. Meanwhile, this policy does nothing to ensure that the homework students receive is meaningful or appropriate to their age and the subject, or that teachers are not assigning more than they are willing to review and correct.

The homework rules should be put on hold while the school board, which is responsible for setting educational policy, looks into the matter and conducts public hearings. It is not too late for L.A. Unified to do homework right.

21. It is implied in Paragraph 1 that nowadays homework **【A】**.

[A] is receiving more criticism

[B] is gaining more preferences

[C] is no longer an educational ritual

[D] is not required for advanced courses

【解析】 根据题干 nowadays, homework 定位至第一段首句 (homework, in recent years)。该句指出, 家庭作业从未真正受欢迎, 近几年来更是饱受批评。即家庭作业正遭受更多批评,

[A] 正确。

22.L.A. Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students 【C】

[A]tend to have moderate expectations for their education

[B]have asked for a different educational standard

[C]may have problems finishing their homework

[D]have voiced their complaints about homework

【解析】根据题干 poor students 与原文词汇 impoverished, poor children 的对应关系定位到第二段。该段首句指出，此规定（洛杉矶联合学区有关家庭作业的新规定）旨在解决贫困或混乱家庭学生在完成家庭作业方面可能的困难。可见 [C] 体现了洛杉矶联合学区新政主要目的，为正确项。

23. According to Paragraph 3, one problem with the policy is that it may 【D】 .

[A]result in students' indifference to their report cards

[B]undermine the authority of state tests

[C]restrict teachers' power in education

[D]discourage students from doing homework

【解析】第三段②句指出，由于家庭作业不得超过学业成绩的 10%，学生大可逃掉一半作业而成绩却不会有明显变化，即：学生会因逃避作业对成绩几无影响而降低做作业的积极性，[D] 正确。

24. As mentioned in Paragraph 4, a key question unanswered about homework is whether 【B】

[A]it should be eliminated

[B]it counts much in schooling

[C]it places extra burdens on teachers

[D]it is important for grades

【解析】第四段首句指出新政策并未解决关于家庭作业真正棘手的问题，接下来指出：如果认为家庭作业对学业不重要，那就应该减少甚至撤销家庭作业；如果认为家庭作业重要，那就应该让其在成绩中占重要比例。即：新政策当前做法未明确回答“家庭作业在教育中的重要性”，[B] 正确。

25.A suitable title for this text could be 【A】

[A]A Faulty Approach to Homework

[B]A Welcomed Policy for Poor Students

[C]Thorny Questions about Homework

[D]Wrong Interpretations of an Educational Policy

【解析】解答文章主旨题需要纵览全文。本文第一段引出话题，洛杉矶联合学区就家庭作业制定了新政策；第二至四段多角度说明新政存有的问题；第五段作出结论“应暂缓实施新

规”。可见全文围绕“家庭作业新政策”展开，着重分析了新政的各种弊端，[A]是对全文内容的恰当概括。

Text 2

Pretty in pink: adult women do not remember being so obsessed with the colour, yet it is pervasive in our young girls' lives. It is not that pink is intrinsically bad, but it is such a tiny slice of the rainbow and, though it may celebrate girlhood in one way, it also repeatedly and firmly fuses girls' identity to appearance. Then it presents that connection, even among two-year-olds, between girls as not only innocent but as evidence of innocence. Looking around, I despaired at the singular lack of imagination about girls' lives and interests.

Girls' attraction to pink may seem unavoidable, somehow encoded in their DNA, but according to Jo Paoletti, an associate professor of American Studies, it is not. Children were not colour-coded at all until the early 20th century: in the era before domestic washing machines all babies wore white as a practical matter, since the only way of getting clothes clean was to boil them. What's more, both boys and girls wore what were thought of as gender-neutral dresses. When nursery colours were introduced, pink was actually considered the more masculine colour, a pastel version of red, which was associated with strength. Blue, with its intimations of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness, symbolised femininity. It was not until the mid-1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children's marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

I had not realised how profoundly marketing trends dictated our perception of what is natural to kids, including our core beliefs about their psychological development. Take the toddler. I assumed that phase was something experts developed after years of research into children's behaviour; wrong. Turns out, according to Daniel Cook, a historian of childhood consumerism, it was popularised as a marketing trick by clothing manufacturers in the 1930s.

Trade publications counselled department stores that, in order to increase sales, they should create a "third stepping stone" between infant wear and older kids' clothes. It was only after "toddler" became a common shoppers' term that it evolved into a broadly accepted developmental stage. Splitting kids, or adults, into ever-tinier categories has proved a sure-fire way to boost profits. And one of the easiest ways to segment a market is to magnify gender differences-or invent them where they did not previously exist.

26. By saying "it is...the rainbow" (Line 3, Para.1), the author means pink **【C】** .

[A]cannot explain girls' lack of imagination

[B]should not be associated with girls' innocence

[C]should not be the sole representation of girlhood

[D]cannot influence girls' lives and interests

【解析】根据题干定位至首段②句，句意推断题应从其上下文寻找答题线索，考生应该从 but 前内容“倒不是说粉色本身有什么不好”和 and 后内容“粉色在某种程度上能够烘托女孩特

质”着手，结合句意“粉色仅仅是彩虹颜色中的一小部分”可推知，粉色并不能烘托出女孩的所有特质，它与女孩之间的联系被强化了，女孩特质应该有除粉色之外的其他代表，她们真正的生活是多姿多彩的，[C]最贴近文意。

27. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following is true of colours? 【B】

[A] Colours are encoded in girls' DNA.

[B] Blue used to be regarded as the colour for girls.

[C] White is preferred by babies.

[D] Pink used to be a neutral colour in symbolising genders.

【解析】第二段⑤句明确指出，蓝色由于与圣母玛利亚联系在一起，带有坚定忠诚的意义，被用来代表女性。[B]符合文意。

28. The author suggests that our perception of children's psychological development was much influenced by 【B】

[A] the observation of children's nature

[B] the marketing of products for children

[C] researches into children's behaviour

[D] studies of childhood consumption

【解析】根据题干 our perception of children's psychological development 定位至第三段①句。该句明确指出，市场营销的趋势很大程度上决定了人们对儿童心理发展的认知，随后以学步儿童阶段例证，人们广泛接受这一阶段仅由于受20世纪30年代服装制造商的市场营销策略的影响。因此，[B]正确。

29. We may learn from Paragraph 4 that department stores were advised to 【A】

[A] classify consumers into smaller groups

[B] attach equal importance to different genders

[C] focus on infant wear and older kids' clothes

[D] create some common shoppers' terms

【解析】根据题干关键词 department stores were advised to 可直接定位至第四段，段中①句指出百货商店被建议在婴儿服装和大龄儿童服装之间创建一个“第三跳板”，紧跟着③句明确指出，把孩子或大人再细分为更小的类别是增加利润的一个万无一失的办法，选项[A]与文意相符，故正确。

30. It can be concluded that girls' attraction to pink seems to be 【C】.

[A] fully understood by clothing manufacturers

[B] clearly explained by their inborn tendency

[C] mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen

[D] well interpreted by psychological experts

【解析】文章开篇描述了粉色主宰了现代女孩生活的现状，随后究其原因，指出不是基因决定了女孩对粉色的痴迷，而是由于商人为了追求利润增长而采取的营销策略所导致的。文章从第二段起就开始出现诸如 marketing strategy、marketing trends、market trick、segment a market 等关键词，都一致强调了市场营销策略的影响力。选项 [C] 符合全文主旨要义。

Text 3

In 2010, a federal judge shook America's biotech industry to its core. Companies had won patents for isolated DNA for decades——by 2005 some 20% of human genes were patented. But in March 2010 a judge ruled that genes were unpatentable. Executives were violently agitated. The Biotechnology Industry Organisation (BIO), a trade group, assured members that this was just a "preliminary step" in a longer battle.

On July 29th they were relieved, at least temporarily. A federal appeals court overturned the prior decision, ruling that Myriad Genetics could indeed hold patents to two genes that help forecast a woman's risk of breast cancer. The chief executive of Myriad, a company in Utah, said the ruling was a blessing to firms and patients alike.

But as companies continue their attempts at personalised medicine, the courts will remain rather busy. The Myriad case itself is probably not over. Critics make three main arguments against gene patents: a gene is a product of nature, so it may not be patented; gene patents suppress innovation rather than reward it; and patents' monopolies restrict access to genetic tests such as Myriad's. A growing number seem to agree. Last year a federal task-force urged reform for patents related to genetic tests. In October the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case, arguing that an isolated DNA molecule "is no less a product of nature... than are cotton fibres that have been separated from cotton seeds."

Despite the appeals court's decision, big questions remain unanswered. For example, it is unclear whether the sequencing of a whole genome violates the patents of individual genes within it. The case may yet reach the Supreme Court.

As the industry advances, however, other suits may have an even greater impact. Companies are unlikely to file many more patents for human DNA molecules—most are already patented or in the public domain. Firms are now studying how genes interact, looking for correlations that might be used to determine the causes of disease or predict a drug's efficacy. Companies are eager to win patents for "connecting the dots," explains Hans Sauer, a lawyer for the BIO.

Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue, brought by the Mayo Clinic, which the Supreme Court will hear in its next term. The BIO recently held a convention which included sessions to coach lawyers on the shifting landscape for patents. Each meeting was packed.

31. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that the biotech companies would like 【A】 .

- [A]genes to be patentable
- [B]the BIO to issue a warning
- [C]their executives to be active
- [D]judges to rule out gene patenting

【解析】本题问的是第一段所表明的“生物技术公司意愿”。该段指出，法官裁决“基因不可申请专利”，这令生物科技公司极度不安。生物科技组织（BIO）向成员们保证“这只是一场持久战争的第一步”。由此可反向判断，生物技术公司希望“基因可申请专利”，[A]选项正确。

32. Those who are against gene patents believe that **【B】** .

- [A]genetic tests are not reliable
- [B]only man-made products are patentable
- [C]patents on genes depend much on innovation
- [D]courts should restrict access to genetic tests

【解析】根据题干 who are against gene patents 定位到第三段③句 Critics make three main arguments against gene patents...。该句指出基因专利反对者的三大理由：一，基因是自然产物，故不可申请专利；二，基因专利阻碍创新；三，基因垄断限制基因检测的使用。[B]符合意见一，故正确。

33. According to Hans Sauer, companies are eager to win patents for **【A】** .

- [A]discovering gene interactions
- [B]establishing disease correlations
- [C]drawing pictures of genes
- [D]identifying human DNA

【解析】根据题干中人名关键词 Hans Sauer 定位到第五段末句。该句指出 Hans Sauer 观点：公司们急于就“Mconnecting the dots”获取专利。但从本句无法推知 connecting the dots 具体所指，所以需继续回看上文。上一句指出，生物技术公司当前致力于研究“基因之间是如何相互作用的”，以期找到疾病成因，推测药物疗效。可推知 connecting the dots 即指发现基因间的相互作用，[A]选项正确。

34. By saying "Each meeting was packed" (Line 4, Para.6), the author means that **【C】**

- [A]the supreme court was authoritative
- [B]the BIO was a powerful organisation
- [C]gene patenting was a great concern
- [D]lawyers were keen to attend conventions

【解析】所考句连同其上一句共同指出：生物技术组织（BIO）举行了一系列会议培训律师应对目前变换的基因专利情形，而每次会议都座无虚席。可见作者意在表明：无论是 BIO 还是律师们都极为关注基因专利情形，即：基因专利是个重大问题，[C] 正确。

35. Generally speaking, the author's attitude toward gene patenting is **【D】** .

- [A]critical
- [B]supportive

[C]scornful

[D]objective

【解析】纵观全文，作者只是在介绍“基因专利”相关裁决及引发的反响，重在说明这一问题的重大意义以及热议性，客观阐释了生物科技产业（基因专利支持者）和基因专利反对者的观点。从头到尾作者都未表明自己的立场或站位，未就“基因是否可以申请专利”发表自己观点。故 [D] 最为准确。

Text 4

The great recession may be over, but this era of high joblessness is probably beginning. Before it ends, it will likely change the life course and character of a generation of young adults. And ultimately, it is likely to reshape our politics, our culture, and the character of our society for years.

No one tries harder than the jobless to find silver linings in this national economic disaster. Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, had improved them in some ways: they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others. In limited respects, perhaps the recession will leave society better off. At the very least, it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses, and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending.

But for the most part, these benefits seem thin, uncertain, and far off. In *The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth*, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U.S., lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms. Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases, as does conflict between races and classes.

Income inequality usually falls during a recession, but it has not shrunk in this one. Indeed, this period of economic weakness may reinforce class divides, and decrease opportunities to cross them—especially for young people. The research of Till Von Wachter, the economist at Columbia University, suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed: those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times, it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

In the Internet age, it is particularly easy to see the resentment that has always been hidden within American society. More difficult, in the moment, is discerning precisely how these lean times are affecting society's character. In many respects, the U.S. was more socially tolerant entering this recession than at any time in its history, and a variety of national polls on social conflict since then have shown mixed results. We will have to wait and see exactly how these hard times will reshape our social fabric. But they certainly will reshape it, and all the more so the longer they extend.

36. By saying "to find silver linings" (Line 1, Para.2) the author suggests that the jobless try to **【D】**

[A]seek subsidies from the government

[B]make profits from the troubled economy

[C]explore reasons for the unemployment

[D]look on the bright side of the recession

【解析】题干中 to find silver linings 出现在第二段①句，而②句句首 many 代指失业者，暗示②句实际在说明①句内容。②句指出失业者认为尽管失业本身很痛苦，但它以某些方式让人进步 (had improved them)，随后举出几个例子。可见失业者以积极视角看待经济萧条，因此 [D] 选项正确。

37. According to Paragraph 2, the recession has made people 【D】 .

[A]struggle against each other

[B]realize the national dream

[C]challenge their prudence

[D]reconsider their lifestyle

【解析】第二段主要探讨经济衰退造成的积极影响。其中②句指出失业者在价值观和消费观上均有大幅进步，④句进一步从宏观角度指出经济衰退客观上使人们明白一夜暴富的虚幻以及节俭的意义。[D] 是对这些内容的概括，为正确答案。

38. Benjamin Friedman believes that economic recessions may 【B】 .

[A]impose a heavier burden on immigrants

[B]bring out more evils of human nature

[C]promote the advance of rights and freedoms

[D]ease conflicts between races and classes

【解析】根据题干中人名定位至第三段。该段①句转承上文指出，经济衰退的积极影响总的来说可以忽略不计。②句借人物观点指出长期经济停滞或衰退使社会变得更狭隘，包容性更差 (left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive)，即人的宽容度降低，更加狭隘，[B] 是对该信息的同义转换。

39. The research of Till Von Wachter suggests that in the recession graduates from elite universities tend to 【D】

[A]lag behind the others due to decreased opportunities

[B]catch up quickly with experienced employees

[C]see their life chances as dimmed as the others'

[D]recover more quickly than the others

【解析】根据题干中人名定位至第四段③句。该句指出精英大学的毕业生不像其他人一样认为自身前景黯淡，机会渺茫，相反会相当快的达到他们毕业于好年代时所处的水平，意即他们比其他人恢复得更快，[D] 正确。

40. The author thinks that the influence of hard times on society is 【C】 .

[A]trivial

[B]positive

[C]certain

[D]destructive

【解析】末段④句指出想了解萧条时期重塑社会结构的具体情况需要时间去考查，⑤句转而指出但是“社会结构将被重塑”是毋庸置疑的。they certainly will reshape it 与 [C] 项相统一，为正确项。

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by finding information from the left column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

"Universal history, the history of what man has accomplished in this world, is at bottom the History of the Great Men who have worked here," wrote the Victorian sage Thomas Carlyle. Well, not any more it is not.

Suddenly, Britain looks to have fallen out with its favorite historical form. This could be no more than a passing literary craze, but it also points to a broader truth about how we now approach the past: less concerned with learning from our forefathers and more interested in feeling their pain. Today, we want empathy, not inspiration.

From the earliest days of the Renaissance, the writing of history meant recounting the exemplary lives of great men. In 1337, Petrarch began work on his rambling writing *De Viris Illustribus*——*On Famous Men*, highlighting the *virtus* (or virtue) of classical heroes. Petrarch celebrated their greatness in conquering fortune and rising to the top. This was the biographical tradition which Niccolo Machiavelli turned on its head. In *The Prince*, he championed cunning, ruthlessness, and boldness, rather than virtue, mercy and justice, as the skills of successful leaders.

Over time, the attributes of greatness shifted. The Romantics commemorated the leading painters and authors of their day, stressing the uniqueness of the artist's personal experience rather than public glory. By contrast, the Victorian author Samuel Smiles wrote *Self-Help* as a catalogue of the worthy lives of engineers, industrialists and explorers. "The valuable examples which they furnish of the power of self-help, of patient purpose, resolute working, and steadfast integrity, issuing in the formation of truly noble and manly character, exhibit," wrote Smiles, "what it is in the power of each to accomplish for himself." His biographies of James Watt, Richard Arkwright and Josiah Wedgwood were held up as beacons to guide the working man through his difficult life.

This was all a bit bourgeois for Thomas Carlyle, who focused his biographies on the truly heroic lives of Martin Luther, Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte. These epochal figures represented lives hard to imitate, but to be acknowledged as possessing higher authority than mere mortals.

Not everyone was convinced by such bombast. "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles," wrote Marx and Engels in *The Communist Manifesto*. For them, history did nothing, it possessed no immense wealth nor waged battles: "It is man, real, living man who does all that." And history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle. As such, it

needed to appreciate the economic realities, the social contexts and power relations in which each epoch stood. For: "Men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please; they do not make it under circumstances chosen by themselves, but under circumstances directly found, given and transmitted from the past."

This was the tradition which revolutionised our appreciation of the past. In place of Thomas Carlyle, Britain nurtured Christopher Hill, EP Thompson and Eric Hobsbawm. History from below stood alongside biographies of great men. Whole new realms of understanding—from gender to race to cultural studies——were opened up as scholars unpicked the multiplicity of lost societies. And it transformed public history too: downstairs became just as fascinating as upstairs.

	[A]emphasized the virtue of classical heroes.
41.Petrarch 【A】	[B]highlighted the public glory of the leading artists.
42.Niccolò Machiavelli 【F】	[C]focused on epochal figures whose lives were hard to imitate.
43.Samuel Smiles 【G】	[D]opened up new realms of understanding the great men in history.
44.Thomas Carlyle 【C】	[E]held that history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle.
45.Marx and Engels 【E】	[F]dismissed virtue as unnecessary for successful leaders.
	[G]depicted the worthy lives of engineers, industrialists and explorers.

41. 【解析】根据题干 Petrarch 定位至第三段。该段②句 Petrarch began work on...highlighting the virtue (or virtue) of classical heroes 说明彼得拉克在其作品中注重对古典英雄美德的刻画，[A]选项 emphasized the virtue of classical heroes 与之相对应，为正确项。

42. 【解析】根据题干 Niccolò Machiavelli 定位到第三段。该段②③句首先介绍了彼得拉克重视对古典英雄美德的刻画；④至末句紧接着引入马基雅维利。考生可能对 turned on its head (完全改变)，cunning, ruthlessness 等词不熟，但是根据句际逻辑以及末句选择结构 he championed cunning..., rather than virtue... (而不是美德) 不难推测出 cunning 等词与 virtue 相对，表明马基雅维利与彼得拉克虽都持有伟人史观，但马基雅维利的侧重点并非美德，而是“奸诈、冷酷”等特性，这与选项 [F] 中 dismissed virtue as unnecessary... (不看重美德，认为美德无关紧要) 逻辑一致，因此 [F] 为正确项。

43. 【解析】根据题干 Samuel Smiles 定位到第四段。③句 the Victorian author Samuel Smiles wrote... worthy lives of engineers, industrialists and explorers 与选项 [G] depicted the worthy lives of engineers, industrialists and explorers 完全对应，表明维多利亚时期的作家塞缪尔·斯迈尔斯描写的对象是工程师、实业家以及探险家这类人的有价值的一生。

44. 【解析】根据题干 Thomas Carlyle 定位到第五段。该段首句指出 Thomas Carlyle 所作传记

均聚焦于伟人的一生，②句 These epochal figures represented lives hard to imitate...对这些伟人作出进一步说明，指出其伟大一生难以复制，These epochal figures 即回指首句 Martin Luther 等被

Carlyle 所取材的划时代伟人，因此 [C] 选项 focused on epochal figures whose lives were hard to imitate 与 Thomas Carlyle 相匹配。

45. 【解析】根据题干 Marx and Engels 定位到第六段。段首 Not everyone was convinced...表明全段与第五段构成转折，引出与 Carlyle 历史观相左的人物 Marx and Engels;②至④句具体展开两人观点；其中③句 history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle 与选项 [E] 直接对应，明确马恩两人的大众史观：历史是大众的历史，是对大众斗争的记录。

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world. These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain, Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules that privilege college graduates.

Lots of studies have found that well-educated people from developing countries are particularly likely to emigrate. A big survey of Indian households in 2004 found that nearly 40% of emigrants had more than a high-school education, compared with around 3.3% of all Indians over the age 25. This "brain drain" has long bothered policymakers in poor countries. They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

【参考译文】

当发展中国家的人们担心移民问题时，他们通常忧虑的是自己国家最优秀、最聪明的人才可能移民到硅谷或发达国家的医院和大学这样的地方工作。这类工作者正是英国、加拿大和澳大利亚这样的国家试图吸引的人才，这些国家通过对大学生的优惠移民政策来吸引人才。

大量研究发现发展中国家受过良好教育的人更可能移民。2004 年针对印度家庭的大调查发现，将近 40% 的移民接受过高中以上的教育，相比之下，全印度 25 岁以上的人中受过高中以上教育的只有 3.3%，这种“人才流失”长期以来困扰着贫困国家的政策制定者。他们担心，这会损害本国经济发展，致使他们损失大量急需技术人才，而这些人才本可以在自己国内的大学任教，在国内的医院工作，或研发出灵巧的新产品供本国工厂生产。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you have found something wrong with the electronic dictionary that you bought from an online store the other day. Write an email to the customer service center to

- 1) make a complaint, and
- 2) demand a prompt solution.

You should write about 100 words on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Zhang Wei" instead.

Do not write the address.(10 points)

【范文】

Dear Sir or Madam,

The day before yesterday I bought an electronic dictionary, P 900, in your online store. To my dismay, within three days of the purchase I found it couldn't work normally. It shuts itself down automatically with intolerable frequency. I expect you to provide a new one for replacement or, at least, to follow the warranty policy by repairing it. If no satisfaction can be gained by these means, I will have to demand a refund.

Thank you for taking the time to read this letter. If detailed information is required, please reach me at 12345678.

Yours faithfully,
Zhang Wei

Part B

48. Directions:

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

- 1) describe the table, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.(15 points)

某公司员工工作满意度调查

满意度 年龄组	满意	不清楚	不满意
≤40 岁	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%
41~50 岁	0.0%	36.0%	64.0%
>50 岁	40.0%	50.0%	10.0%

【范文】

Employees above 50 years old were most likely to report satisfaction, with 40% of them indicating they were content. Employees 40 years or younger were less willing to declare satisfaction,

only 16.7% of whom said they were satisfied; instead, a third of whom expressed dissatisfaction. Employees in the 41 to 50 age group were surely unhappiest: none of them felt satisfied and the percentage of respondents reporting dissatisfaction was as high as 64%.

There is a significant difference in job satisfaction by employee age. The difference relates to their career situation. Employees at the age from 41 to 50, less energetic than younger crowd and less competent than older professionals, reach a career plateau. The consequent sense of powerlessness is strong enough to reduce them to deep dissatisfaction. In contrast, younger colleagues, in spite of occasional confusion, are mostly in an upward spiral and understandably will feel happier. As for elder colleagues, many of them have achieved career maturity and their careers are going to be crowned with relaxing retirement life. Not surprisingly, they are the happiest.

It is clear that career troubles will afflict people at all ages. For lasting happiness with our jobs, positive attitude is necessary.

2011 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二） 解析版

（科目代码：204）

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 ANSWER SHEET 1.(10 points)

The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cyber-crime that has 1 across the Web.

Can privacy be preserved 2 bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly 3?

Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyber-czar, offered the federal government a 4 to make the Web a safer place—a "voluntary trusted identity" system that would be the high-tech 5 of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled 6 one. The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential 7 to a specific computer, and would authenticate users at a range of online services.

The idea is to 8 a federation of private online identity systems. Users could 9 which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver's license 10 by the government.

Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these "single sign-on" systems that make it possible for users to 11 just once but use many different services.

12, the approach would create a "walled garden" in cyberspace, with safe "neighborhoods" and bright "streetlights" to establish a sense of a 13 community.

Mr. Schmidt described it as a "voluntary ecosystem" in which "individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with 14, trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure 15 which the transaction runs."

Still, the administration's plan has 16 privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are concerned. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would 17 be a compulsory Internet "driver's license" mentality.

The plan has also been greeted with 18 by some computer security experts, who worry that the "voluntary ecosystem" envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet 19. They argue that all Internet users should be 20 to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

【A】1.[A]swept [B]skipped [C]walked [D]ridden

【解析】本题考查固定搭配+句内语义。空格所在的定语从句修饰 cyber-crime，用来说明网络犯罪与网络之间的关系。[A]sweep across 为固定搭配，表示“席卷、横扫”，代入表示“席卷互联网的网络犯罪”，与 explosion（网络犯罪激增）前后呼应，表现出了网络犯罪的猖獗，符合文意，为正确项。其他项代入，说“网络犯罪跳离、行走于或乘坐网络”都不合逻辑，应排除。

【C】2.[A]for [B]within [C]while [D]though

【解析】本题考查句内逻辑关系。上文指出，互联网提供匿名保护，便于保护隐私权和言论自由，却也成为网络犯罪激增的原因。空格所在句紧承上文提出质问“隐私能否得到保护……给网络世界带来安全保障？”即，“隐私”和“安全”这两者能否兼得？从而引出下文对保障网络安全的举措的介绍。[C]表示同时发生，代入符合文意。空格前后内容不存在因果、包含与转折关系，排除[A][B][D]。

【B】3.[A]careless [B]lawless [C]pointless [D]helpless

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格处“日渐……的互联网”是对上文提到的“激增的网络犯罪席卷互联网”的同义复现，选项中只有[B]代入符合文意，表示“日渐不受法律控制的互联网”。

【D】4.[A]reason [B]reminder [C]compromise [D]proposal

【解析】本题考查句内语义。上文已指出互联网领域日渐失去法律控制（即不安全性在增加）。据此，“美国网络总管霍华德·施密特向政府提供了一个旨在使网络环境更为安全的，……”，此处明显是提供了一个旨在提高网络安全性的提议、建议，[D]为正确选项。

【D】5.[A]information [B]interference [C]entertainment [D]equivalent

【解析】本题考查句内语义。本小题可在完成第6小题后作答。空格所在部分为 that 引导的定语从句，用于说明 a "voluntary trusted identity" system；根据文意，应是说“自愿可信识别”系统相当于“物理密钥、指纹以及照片身份证件卡片集于一体”，即具有相同的功效，[D]项表示具有相同价值或功效的等同物，代入表示“是集……于一体的高科技等价物”，符合文意。其他项均不符合语义要求。

【B】6.[A]by [B]into [C]from [D]over

【解析】本题考查固定搭配。（all）rolled into one 为固定搭配，意为“集于一体，合为一体”，代入表示“集物理密钥、指纹以及照片身份证件卡片于一体”，文意通顺。roll 与 by, from, over 搭配意为“被……卷”“从……卷起”“在……上卷”，都不符合原文语境，应排除，因此[B]正确。

【A】7.[A]linked [B]directed [C]chained [D]compared

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词用法。空格处填入词语与 to 连用，做智能身份证和数字证书的定语，用于形容其与特定计算机之间的关系。智能身份证（附有计算机芯片的身份证）和数字证书只能是连接于计算机上，而不能是针对、束缚于或与其相比。[A] linked (to) 符合文意，排除[B][C][D]。

【C】8.[A]dismiss [B]discover [C]create [D]improve

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格处动词接 system 做宾语。此处的 system 即是上文“voluntary trusted identity” system 的同义复现，而上文提到“自愿可信识别”系统是美国网络总管的一项提议，尚未付诸实践，因此不存在否定或改善，更不能是去发觉、发现的，排除[A][D][B]。[C]代入表示“创建联合私人在线验证系统”，符合文意。

【C】9.[A]recall [B]suggest [C]select [D]realize

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。上文指出创建联合验证系统，此处提到用户可在这些联合系统中……想要加入的系统。根据文意，应是用户可自行选择其中一个系统加入，注册，便可以使用所有与其联合的系统。而非用户回忆、建议或认识联合系统中的一个系统，排除[A][B][D]，[C]符合文意。

【B】10.[A]released [B]issued [C]distributed [D]delivered

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词辨析。空格处含义为“政府……网络通行证”，选项中只有[B]表示“组织或官员发给，分发护照、许可证、签证等（issue a passport/permit/visa etc）”，与文意相吻合。

【D】11.[A]carry on [B]linger on [C]set in [D]login

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词短语。空格所在部分的含义为“用户只需……（这种登录系统）一次，便可以使用多种不同的服务。”只有[D]“登录（计算机系统）”代入符合文意，其他项均与文意无关。

【B】12.[A]In vain [B]In effect [C]In return [D]In contrast

【解析】本题考查上下文逻辑语义。空格所在句的 the approach 与上文 a proposal, the idea 同义复现，均指建立“自愿可信识别”系统，可知文章一直在层层递进地谈论该系统，上下文之间是递进补充关系，不存在对照关系。排除[D]。[A][C]两项也不能表达这种递进（进一步阐释）的关系，也应排除。[B]代入引出对“自愿可信识别”系统的特点的进一步阐述，为正确项。

【A】13.[A]trusted [B]modernized [C]thriving [D]competing

【解析】本题考查句内语义。空格所在句指出，实际上，该途径相当于在网络空间中创建带有安全“街区”和明亮“路灯”的“围墙花园”，来建立一种……社区的感觉。带有安全的“街区”和明亮的“路灯”的“围墙花园”给人光明安全之感，选项中能表达此意的只有[A]，代入表示营造可信社区的氛围。而现代化、繁荣昌盛、相互矛盾均与文意不相关，排除[B][C][D]。

【C】14.[A]caution [B]delight [C]confidence [D]patience

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在词语用于描述个人和组织网上交易时的心态。由逗号后面的“trusting the identities of...”，可知在交易时他们是可以信任彼此以及交易平台的身分的，因此空格处词语应是信任、放心之意。[C]符合文意，代入指能够相互信任，放心地完成网上交易。

【A】15.[A]on [B]after [C]beyond [D]across

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词短语。空格所在部分为“介词+which”引导的定语从句，修饰 the infrastructure。文章一直在讨论网上交易，因此此处应是“网上交易得以运行的平台”，选项中能与 run 搭配的有[A][B][D]，其中符合文意的是[A]。

【A】16.[A]divided [B]disappointed [C]protected [D]united

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格处动词的宾语为“隐私权活跃分子”，由后面的这些人“一些赞同，另一些担忧”可知其意见不统一，即产生了分歧。[A]正确，其他项与文意不符。

【D】17.[A]frequently [B]incidentally [C]occasionally [D]eventually

【解析】本题考查句内语义。由文意知，空格所在部分内容说明这样一项计划将“朝向……推进”（push toward 预示发展方向及所朝向的结果），后面的 what 从句即是答案，即这项计划最终将演变成 a compulsory Internet “driver's license” mentality。[D]为正确选项。

【A】18.[A]skepticism [B]tolerance [C]indifference [D]enthusiasm

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。根据下文可知这些科学家对该计划存有担忧（worry），即对其持怀疑，质疑态度，而非容忍、冷漠或热情。[A]正确，排除[B][C][D]。

【C】19.[A]manageable [B]defendable [C]vulnerable [D]invisible

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。由文意知这项计划旨在提高互联网安全性，而一些专家质疑这项计划，即觉得它并不能很好的保障互联网安全，“担忧它仍会使互联网的大部分地方……”。只有[C]项代入能够表达互联网安全没有保障，易遭受攻击，为正确选项。

【D】 20.[A]invited [B]appointed [C]allowed [D]forced

【解析】 本题考查上下文语义。空格所在句含义为“他们认为所有互联网用户都应该被……进行注册并验证身份，就如同司机在公路上行驶必须持有驾照一样”。“司机在公路上行驶必须持有驾照”是强制要求，推知网络用户注册验证身份也应是强制要求，[D]正确。其他项均不符合文意。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (40 points)

Text 1

Ruth 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.

Outside 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.

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. 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.

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.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for **【B】**.

- [A]gaining excessive profits
- [B]failing to fulfill her duty
- [C]refusing to make compromises
- [D]leaving the board in tough times

【解析】根据题干定位到第一段。该段第三句指出，2009 年底，西蒙斯因在高盛薪酬委员会的任职而遭受抨击，（人们质疑）她怎能让那些巨额奖金支出毫无察觉地就溜走了？即：人们认为，西蒙斯在“巨额奖金的不当发放”上负有不可推卸的主要责任，因此对其进行了强烈指责。[B] 选项符合文意。

22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be 【D】.

- [A]generous investors
- [B]unbiased executives
- [C]share price forecasters
- [D]independent advisers

【解析】由题干定位到第二段。该段首句指出，外部董事应是公司董事会中有益而少偏见的顾问。随后进一步说明：外部董事拥有足够的独立性，可以质疑董事长的提案。综合可知 [D] 正确。

23. According to the researchers from Ohio University, after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to 【C】.

- [A]become more stable
- [B]report increased earnings
- [C]do less well in the stock market
- [D]perform worse in lawsuits

【解析】根据题干定位到第三段。该段第四、五句指出：外部董事突然离职后，公司被迫重申盈利的可能性增加；牵涉到联邦集体诉讼的可能性也随之增加；公司股票状况可能会变糟。[C] 符合文意。

24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors 【A】.

- [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

【解析】根据题干定位到末段。该段指出，外部董事很可能会为了避免声誉受损而选择离开身处困境的公司，那些想要在困难时期留住外部董事的公司需要采取激励措施。由此可推知，外部董事可能会因公司提供的诱人条件留下，[A] 选项正确。

25. The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is 【B】.

[A]permissive

[B]positive

[C]scornful

[D]critical

【解析】第二段指出，外部董事具有内部董事所无法实现的职能——有益却少偏见的建议者，且能在公司陷入危机时以其丰富的经验助公司摆脱困境；第三、四段指出，虽然外部董事的突然离开会给公司带来损失，但也并非不可理解，公司应在陷入困境时以“提升激励措施”的方式将其留住。可见作者总体上对外部董事持肯定态度，[B]选项正确。

Text 2

Whatever 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.

In 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.

It 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.

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.

The 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.

26. By saying "Newspapers like...their own doom" (Lines3-4, Para.1), the author indicates that newspapers **【D】**

[A]neglected the sign of crisis

[B]failed to get state subsidies

[C]were not charitable corporations

[D]were in a desperate situation

【解析】根据题干信息定位至第一段④句。该句为例证句（like），因此需要根据上下文推出该例子所要说明的主旨。上文②③句重点描述一年前危机来临时报纸濒临灭亡的情景，首句 the death，②句 the end 以及③句 threatened to 以及⑤句的 save 均表明报纸一年前命悬一线的情况。划线句意为“某报正在记录自己的末日”，重在例证说明前文，即“报纸危在旦夕，处于绝望境地”，因此 [D] 选项为正确答案。

27. Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because 【B】.

[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

【解析】根据题干信息定位至第三段⑤句。题干问及“可能的（probably）”原因，暗示原文没有明确说明，因此需要联系上下文做出合理推测。本段②句指出“报社为了渡过难关而裁员”，随后④句指出“读者付费更多，得到的产品却更少”，⑤句指出“一些报纸取消了向偏远郊区配送的业务”，这些都是报社为了度过危机而采取的措施，因此本题的题干可以理解为“报社采取这些措施的原因是什么”，答案应该从“报社自保”的角度出发，选项中只有 [B] 站在报社的角度，且“报社想要减少成本”与“报社自保”相关，是采取上述措施的合理解释。因此 [B] 正确。

28. Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they 【C】.

[A]have more sources of revenue

[B]have more balanced newsrooms

[C]are less dependent on advertising

[D]are less affected by readership

【解析】根据题干中 Japanese newspapers 定位第四段⑤句。②③句指出“美国报纸业过度依赖广告收益，广告收益的比例高达 87%”，而④句指出“日本报纸业的广告收益占比为 35%”，⑤句总结指出“日本报纸比美国报纸更稳定”，由此可推知“不依赖广告收入”是日本报纸业比美国报纸业稳定的原因。[C] 正确。

29. What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business? 【A】

[A]Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers.

[B]Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspaper.

[C]Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business.

[D]Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews.

【解析】文章末段①句指出报纸虽遭重创，但损失最大者为最无特色的部门（least

distinctive)。随后②至④句例证介绍报纸在危机中淘汰无特色部门的情况。⑤句总结说报纸完整性由此遭到破坏，⑥句转而指出完整性已不是报纸行业的优点（no longer a virtue）。可见作者对报纸业撤销无特色部门的举动是赞赏的，即：如今的报纸业想要生存，完整性已不再重要，应具有与众不同的特色。因此 [A] 正确。

30. The most appropriate title for this text would be 【A】 .

[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

【解析】本文第一段描述一年前报纸业濒临灭亡的情况，末句笔锋一转奠定全文基调：报纸业正在起死回生。第二段随即描述报纸业复原的情况，第三段着重说明美国报纸业为了渡过危机而采取的措施：大幅度裁减新闻记者、减少读者服务，第四段指出危机后美国报纸业的积极变化：因收益比例日趋合理而变得更加稳定，第五段分析报纸的发展方向：内容不再求全而是突出特色。由此可知本文主要介绍了“美国报纸业在危机中挣扎着采取措施以求生存和发展”的情况，因此 [A] 切合文章主旨。

Text 3

We 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.

But 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.

Economic 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.

Mies'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.

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.

The 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.

The "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.

31. The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans' **【C】** .

[A]prosperity and growth

[B]efficiency and practicality

[C]restraint and confidence

[D]pride and faithfulness

【解析】根据题干 The postwar American housing style 定位至第二段②句。该句中 small, efficient housing 同①句中 less could truly be more 共同说明了战后美国住宅精简的风格特点。题干问及这种风格所映射出的美国人的特点，②句中 that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence 明确指出美国人特点为克制、有信心。[C] 项正确。

32. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about the Bauhaus? **【D】**

[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.

【解析】根据题目定位至第三段，该段②句提到的与 the Bauhaus 相关的人，与③句中主语 These designers 为同指，而正是他们 “exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture”，因此可以推知，the Bauhaus 对美国建筑行业有很大影响。[D] 为正确项。

33. Mies held that elegance of architectural design **【C】** .

[A]was related to large space

[B]was identified with emptiness

[C]was not reliant on abundant decoration

[D]was not associated with efficiency

【解析】根据题干关键词 the elegance of architectural design 定位到第四段，本段探讨密斯的设计理念，并在第②句明确提出：优雅并非来自于繁多，言外之意为，优雅与丰富的装饰无关。因此 [C] 正确。

34. What is true about the apartments Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive? 【D】

[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.

【解析】根据题干关键词 the apartments Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive 快速定位到第五段，该段介绍了芝加哥湖滨公寓相关细节信息，包括公寓设计使用的材料、大小、设计布局特点、艺术特征等等。末句提到，这些公寓的特点是当时流行的抽象艺术在建筑上的对应物，[D] 正确。

35. What can we learn about the design of the "Case Study Houses"? 【B】

[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.

【解析】根据题干关键词 Case Study Houses 定位至第七段，该段介绍了“案例研究住宅”的设计特点、审美效应来源和设计师的观念，段中②句说明：（“案例研究住宅”的）审美效应来自于自然风光、新型材料和直观明了的细节。也就是说，设计者合理利用了自然风光，产生了该建筑的审美效应，可以推知在设计时考虑到了自然风光。[B] 正确。

Text 4

Will 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.

As 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.

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.

Germany 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.

A "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.

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.

36. The EU is faced with so many problems that **【B】**

- [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

【解析】 根据题干信息定位至首段③句。句中 Now even the project's greatest cheerleaders talk of a continent facing... (the project 指 The EU, a continent 指欧洲大陆) 说明当前局势: 连最有力的支持者都在谈论大陆面临的这些问题, 即欧盟问题多到连支持者都难以保持淡定。因此 [B] 为正确选项。

37. The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck because the dominant powers **【C】**.

- [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

【解析】 根据题干关键信息 the EU's single currency is stuck because the...dominant powers...定位至原文第三段②句。原文利用 agree on...,but disagree about...形式表明, 有关拯救欧元的讨论止步不前的原因是德法两大主导国虽然在“欧盟内部需要加强统一”问题上观点一致, 但是对于“具体哪些内容应该统一”存在分歧, 因此还是在欧盟内部统一协调问题上未能达成一致。因此 [C] 为正确答案。

38. To solve the euro problem, Germany proposed that **【B】**.

- [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

【解析】 根据题干定位至原文第四段。①句即指出, 德国认为必须在几大方面施行更严格的措施才能拯救欧元, 因此 [B] 为正确答案。

39. The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that **【A】** .

[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

【解析】 根据题干 The French proposal of...定位至第五段。该段②句解释了法国建议成立的“欧洲经济政府”含义：politicians intervening in... and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing...（通过低息借贷，实现政府人士对……以及贫富国收入再分配体系的干预）表明法国倡导欧盟贫富国发展均衡化，暗示贫困国家更有可能获得欧盟资金。因此 [A] 项正确。

40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel **【D】** .

[A]pessimistic

[B]desperate

[C]conceited

[D]hopeful

【解析】 题干考查作者观点，末段首句 It is too soon to write off the EU 表明作者对欧盟持肯定乐观的态度，认为欧盟未来仍然充满希望，因此正确答案为 [D] 。

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by finding information from the right column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the left column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government's role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose "fat taxes" on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

The demands follow comments made last week by the health secretary, Andrew Lansley, who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choices and promised to free businesses from public health regulations.

But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by fast-food producers such as McDonald's.

They argue that government action is necessary to curb Britain's addiction to unhealthy food and help halt spiraling rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. Professor Terence Stephenson, president of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, said that the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or excessive drinking.

"Thirty years ago, it would have been inconceivable to have imagined a ban on smoking in the

workplace or in pubs, and yet that is what we have now. Are we willing to be just as courageous in respect of obesity? I would suggest that we should be," said the leader of the UK's children's doctors.

Lansley has alarmed health campaigners by suggesting he wants industry rather than government to take the lead. He said that manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign, the centrepiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness. He has also criticised the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how "lecturing" people was not the best way to change their behaviour.

Stephenson suggested potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for foods high in fat, salt or sugar before 9 pm and limiting them on billboards or in cinemas. "If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes-by setting strict limits on advertising, product placement and sponsorship of sports events," he said.

Such a move could affect firms such as McDonald's, which sponsors the youth coaching scheme run by the Football Association. Fast-food chains should also stop offering "inducements" such as toys, cute animals and mobile phone credit to lure young customers, Stephenson said.

Professor Dinesh Bhugra, president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, said: "If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth, and that some things can harm, at least information is available up front."

He also urged councils to impose "fast-food-free zones" around schools and hospitals-areas within which takeaways cannot open.

A Department of Health spokesperson said: "We need to create a new vision for public health where all of society works together to get healthy and live longer. This includes creating a new 'responsibility deal' with business, built on social responsibility, not state regulation. Later this year, we will publish a white paper setting out exactly how we will achieve this."

The food industry will be alarmed that such senior doctors back such radical moves, especially the call to use some of the tough tactics that have been deployed against smoking over the last decade.

	[A]"fat taxes" should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald's.
41.Andrew Lansley held that 【E】	[B]the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools.
42.Terence Stephenson agreed that 【D】	[C]"lecturing" was an effective way to improve school lunches in England.
43.Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that 【C】	[D]cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet.
44.Dinesh Bhugra suggested that 【B】	[E]the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign.
45.A Department of Health spokesperson proposed that 【G】	[F]parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home.

	[G]the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses.
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41. 【解析】根据题干 Andrew Lansley 迅速定位至第二段和第六段。其中第二段总述兰斯利观点（政府无权强制人们选择健康食品）并指出其承诺（食品行业不再受公共健康法规约束），与所给选项内容没有交集。第六段第二句 He said that manufactures of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Change4Life Campaign 与选项 [E] the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the...Campaign 相一致，其中 manufacturers 被选项中 the producers 替换；could play a central role 意同 could contribute significantly to...。因此 [E] 为正确答案。

42. 【解析】根据题干 Terence Stephenson 定位到第四、五段以及第七、八段。其中第四段 should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking...、第五段 and that is what we have now (a ban on smoking in...)、第七段 begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes 皆反映出 Stephenson 试图将“不健康饮食”和“吸烟问题(smoking、cigarettes)”等同起来思考和解决，选项 [D] cigarette-style warnings should be introduced...是对 Stephenson 观点的总结，选项中 about the dangers of a poor diet 是对“不健康饮食危害性”的同义表述，与全文统一，所以 [D] 为正确项。

43. 【解析】根据题干 Jamie Oliver 定位到第六段。该段末句出现 Oliver，全句承上补充介绍 Lansley 立场：不赞同 Oliver 高调改善校园午餐的企图，并将其行为作为“说教并不能有效改变人们行为”的例子来证实自身看法：非健康饮食的现状靠政府游说和强制是难以奏效的。criticize...as an example of...表明 Lansley 与 Oliver 两人观点对立，反向推知 Oliver 认为“‘说教’，是令人们改变行为的有效手段”，[C] "lecturing" was an effective way to...是对第六段第三句末的反向表述，为正确选项。

44. 【解析】根据题干 Dinesh Bhugra 定位至第九、十段。第九段指出“教育儿童了解不健康饮食的危害性让他们提早了解相关信息”，该段关键信息在于 information is available up front，纵观各选项，没有与之相符的内容。第十段 impose "fast-food-free zones" around schools and hospitals 与选项 [B] ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools 传递相同信息，故为正确答案。

45. 【解析】根据题干 A Department of Health Spokesperson 定位到第十一段。该段展示卫生部发言人意见：需要创造出一种全社会共同努力走向健康的新视野，包括与各行业设立新的基于社会责任而非法规的“责任协议”。该段关键词为 a new vision, social responsibility, [G] 选项 strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses 是对文中 all of society works together to...和 creating a new "responsibility deal" with business 的同义转述。

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do—roughly 2 percent of all CO₂ emissions?

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment. A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO₂, depending on how many attempts are needed to get the "right" answer. To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres around the world, packed with powerful computers. While producing large quantities of CO₂, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements. Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much more to be done, and not just by big companies.

【参考译文】

谁能想到，信息技术行业产生的温室气体总量会与航空业不相上下，约占全球二氧化碳排放量的2%？

许多日常工作都会给环境造成意想不到的危害。一次谷歌搜索就可以释放0.2到7.0克的二氧化碳，释放量的多少取决于使用者需要搜索多少次才能找到“正确”答案。为了将搜索结果快速传递给用户，谷歌不得不在全世界建设巨型数据中心，并配备大功率计算机。除了排放大量的二氧化碳，这些计算机还释放大量热量，因此这些数据中心需要良好的空调环境，而这又会消耗更多的能量。

但是，谷歌和其他大型技术供应商密切监控着自己的能效，并做出改进。监控只是通往减排之路的第一步，需要做的还有很多，并且不单单是大公司的事情。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose your cousin Li Ming has just been admitted to a university. Write him/her a letter to

1) congratulate him/her, and

2) give him/her suggestions on how to get prepared for university life.

You should write about 100 words on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Zhang Wei" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

【范文】

Dear Li Ming,

I must congratulate you for winning the fierce competition for admission to a prestigious university. This success means that you have acquired extraordinary learning capacity and, if this capacity can be further developed and purposefully used in university, you will become competent to build a glittering career.

However, I must also warn you that the approaching university life is different to your previous school life. You should make important adjustment for it ; that is, you should mentally and practically prepare to be independent and learn not for examination but for your life purpose. I wish you could learn to manage life and study by yourself in the following four years, and gradually grow into an adult wholly responsible for yourself.

Yours,
Zhang Wei

Part B

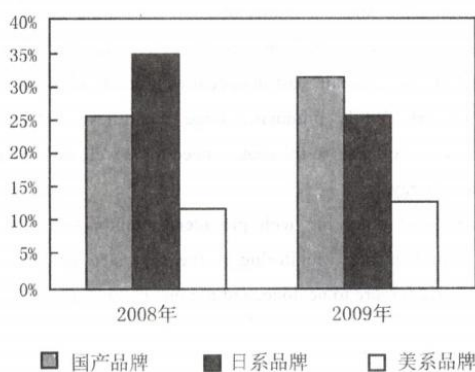
48. Directions:

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 at least 150 words.

Write your essay on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)



2008、2009年国内轿车市场部分品牌市场份额示意图

【范文】

China's auto market was still dominated by Japanese, Chinese and American brands. American cars remained the third most popular in the market with a slight increase in market share. A noticeable change occurred in Japanese and Chinese brands. Japanese brands, whose share of market slipped by almost 10%, were displaced from their leading position by Chinese brands, which expanded their share by nearly the same margin.

The performance of American brand cars is to be expected, given their worldwide fame and reliable quality. The big change in the performance of Japanese and Chinese brands seems sudden but is not unexpected. Chinese auto producers had narrowed the technology gap between themselves and foreign competitors, and cleverly switched their promotion strategies to satisfy Chinese customers' appetite for a bargain. When Chinese brands were growing, Japanese brands were hit by

reputation crisis caused by frequent quality complaints.

The plight of Japanese brands is the reminder that quality is the soul of products. Hopefully, Chinese automakers will consistently guarantee high quality, thereby protecting their own reputation to maintain market popularity.

2010 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

英语（二） 解析版

（科目代码：204）

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 ANSWER SHEET 1.(10 points)

The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global epidemic on June 11, 2009. It is the first worldwide epidemic 1 by the World Health Organization in 41 years.

The heightened alert 2 an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp rise in cases in Australia, and rising 3 in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere.

But the epidemic is "4" in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general, 5 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the 6 of any medical treatment.

The outbreak came to global 7 in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noted an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths 8 healthy adults. As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to 9 in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.

In the United States, new cases seemed to fade 10 warmer weather arrived. But in late September 2009, officials reported there was 11 flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the 12 tested are the new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. In the U.S, it has 13 more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6,000 hospitalizations.

Federal health officials 14 Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began 15 orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is 16 ahead of expectations. More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those 17 doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not 18 for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other 19. But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other high-risk groups: health care workers, people 20 infants and healthy young people.

【D】1.[A]criticized [B]appointed [C]commented [D]designated

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动词词义辨析。空格所填入动词由世界卫生组织发出，作用于全球性传染病，[A][C]明显不符合文意，首先排除。[B]appoint 通常接 sb, ~sb (as) sth。[D]有“命名，指定”之意，代入表示“世界卫生组织 41 年来指定（认定）的首个全球性传染

病”，符合文意。

【C】2.[A]proceeded [B]activated [C]followed [D]prompted

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。根据文意，澳洲及其他国家的疫情恶化之后，流感专家们召开了紧急会议，空格处动词用于说明召开会议与警惕升级之间的关系：是警惕升级致使会议召开，还是会议召开之后警惕升级。[A][B]明显不符合文意，首先排除。由于文中已明确指出是澳洲等地疫情的恶化促使了紧急会议的召开，而不是由于警惕的升级，排除[D]。[C]项代入表示，会议召开之后警惕升级，为正确选项。

【B】3.[A]digits [B]numbers [C]amounts [D]sums

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+名词词义辨析。空格前的现在分词 rising 是前文 a sharp rise in cases 的复现，均用于表示病例数（即感染人数）的增多。选项中能表达人数的只有[B]。[A]表示数位。[C]常与不可数名词连用。[D]表示总数，金额。

【A】4.[A]moderate [B]normal [C]unusual [D]extreme

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+形容词辨析。空格处词语用于形容传染病的严重程度，根据下文“绝大多数患者只有轻微症状，且能够完全康复”可推断，病情并非太严重，[A]符合文意。

【A】5.[A]with [B]in [C]from [D]by

【解析】本题考查介词用法+独立主格结构。本题考查独立主格结构，with 引导的独立主格结构做状语，解释主干部分的“传染病严重程度‘中等’”的原因。其结构为“with+名词(the overwhelming majority of patients)+动词的-ing 形式(experiencing...)”，其他项均无此用法。因此[A]正确。例句：The man felt very happy with so many children sitting around him.有这么多的孩子坐在他周围，那男子感到很高兴。

【B】6.[A]progress [B]absence [C]presence [D]favor

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+固定搭配。空格所在的介词短语是 with 独立主格结构的方式状语，这部分含义是：患者症状轻微，无需借助任何治疗便能够康复。[B]符合文意，其他项代入无法说通。

【D】7.[A]reality [B]phenomenon [C]concept [D]notice

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+常用搭配。根据下文，墨西哥当局发现了异常多的住院及死亡病例，而在美国纽约等其他世界各地也都出现了病例。由此推断，空格所在句应是想表达，随着疫情的扩散和恶化，疫情的爆发引起了全球性的关注（注意）。come to...notice 为常用搭配，表示“引起了……的关注（注意）”，因此选[D]，其他项均无此用法。例句：This

never came to my notice.我从来没有注意到这一点

【C】8.[A]over [B]for [C]among [D]to

【解析】本题考查介词用法。根据文意，是说健康的成年人中出现了异常多的住院治疗和死亡病例，[C]among 表示“在……群体中”，符合文意。

【B】9.[A]stay up [B]crop up [C]fill up [D]cover up

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+动词短语。根据文意，空格所在部分含义为“在纽约及世界其他地区也开始出现病例”。选项中只有[B]crop up “突然出现，突然发生”符合文意。

【A】10.[A]as [B]if [C]unless [D]until

【解析】本题考查连词用法。根据文意，“新病例逐渐变少”与“天气的转暖”应是伴随关系，即随着天气的转暖，新病例逐渐变少。[A]符合文意，其他项均不能准确表达文意。

【C】11.[A]excessive [B]enormous [C]significant [D]magnificent

【解析】本题考查上下文语义+形容词辨析。上文指出新病例似乎随着天气的转暖而逐渐变少，空格所在句以 but 转折，引出实际情况与之不符，即 9 月末几乎每个州都有流感蔓延（flu activity），空格所在词语用来形容流感蔓延的情况，[C]项指 large enough to be noticeable or have noticeable effects，突出了流感蔓延情况的严重性和影响力，应引起注意，符合文意，为正确选项。[A]excessive 强调“过度，过分”；[B]enormous 强调尺寸、数量的巨大；[D]magnificent 强调气势的宏伟、外观的壮丽，均不符合原文语境。

【D】12.[A]categories [B]examples [C]patterns [D]samples

【解析】本题考查句内语义+名词词义辨析。根据文意，空格所在句应指经化验的病毒样本都是新型猪流感，[D]可指化验的取样、样本，切合文意，正确。[A][B][C]均不符合文中“在流感大规模爆发时，研究疫情”的语境，予以排除。

【D】13.[A]imparted [B]immersed [C]injected [D]infected

【解析】本题考查句内语义+形近词辨析。空格处词语用来形容病毒与人的关系，[A][B][C]明显不符合文意。[D]代入指病毒已感染百万余人，造成 600 多人死亡，6000 多人住院治疗，符合文意。

【A】14.[A]released [B]relayed [C]relieved [D]remained

【解析】本题考查句内语义+形近词辨析。根据文意，联邦卫生部官员从国家库存中……一些达菲，供孩子们使用。[B][C][D]明显与文意不符。[A]release 与 from 搭配，表示“从……释放，发放”，符合文意。

【C】15.[A]placing [B]delivering [C]taking [D]giving

【解析】本题考查句内语义+动宾搭配。空格所在处结构为 Federal health officials began...orders from the states, 空格处词语说明联邦卫生部官员与来自各州订单的关系, 根据文意应是联邦卫生部官员从国家库存中发放抗病毒药物, 并开始接受来自各州的疫苗订单, 即各州向联邦卫生部订购新疫苗以控制疫情, 而不是联邦卫生部向各州订购新疫苗, 排除[A][D]; 而新疫苗此时尚未研发出来, 因此还不能“向各州交付疫苗”, [B]项也排除, 因此选[C]。

【B】16.[A]feasible [B]available [C]reliable [D]applicable

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。本句承接上句“各州都向联邦预定新疫苗”, 开始介绍新疫苗的研发情况。本句大意为: 新疫苗比预期更早……, 下文紧接着指出 2009 年 10 月初, 有三百多万剂投入使用 (available), 可知 available 应为空格处词语的复现, [B]正确。

【D】17.[A]prevalent [B]principal [C]innovative [D]initial

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格部分所指的药剂即为上文提到的“2009 年 10 月初投入使用的药剂”, 即首期投入使用的新疫苗。[D]正确, 代入指“大部分初期药剂为 FluMist 鼻用喷雾剂型疫苗”。

【C】18.[A]presented [B]restricted [C]recommended [D]introduced

【解析】本题考查上下文语义。空格所在部分指出大部分初期药剂“not...for pregnant women, ...”, 空格处填入词语与 for 连用, 表明药剂与后文所述人群的关系, 选项中只有[C]符合文意, 代入指“新药剂不建议孕妇、50 岁以上或有呼吸困难等的人使用”。

【A】19.[A]problems [B]issues [C]agonies [D]sufferings

【解析】本题考查句内语义+熟词僻义。空格部分继续列举不宜使用首批新型疫苗的人: those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other..., 由于 several other... 与前面的“呼吸困难”“心脏疾病”这两种疾病是并列关系, 因此空格处填入的词也需要表示“疾病”。problem 可做“疾病”讲, 如: Does she have any long-term health problems? 她有什么慢性病吗? 因此[A]为正确项。

【B】20.[A]involved in [B]caring for [C]concerned with [D]warding off

【解析】本题考查句内语义。空格处短语用于形容人员 (people) 与婴儿 (infants) 之间的关系, 选项中只有[B]代入文意通顺, 表示“照料婴幼儿的人”; 而这类人自然是很有必要接受免疫接种的人群, 文意也正确。因此选[B]。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (40 points)

Text 1

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm-double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly \$200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds-death, debt and divorce-still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because **【D】**

[A]the art market had witnessed a succession of victories

[B]the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids

[C]*Beautiful Inside My Head Forever* won over all masterpieces

[D]it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis

【解析】 根据题干定位至第一段③句 it was a last victory。本题问及原因，需要从上下文中寻

找答案。本段①②句提到“艺术品市场最长时期的牛市随着赫斯特创造了个人拍卖纪录而戏剧性地结束了”，④句指出“在拍卖师喊出报价时，……雷曼兄弟申请破产。”根据常识，考生可以知道雷曼兄弟破产是2008年世界金融危机的开始，而且文章第三段也对危机后市场大幅走弱的情况作出说明，不难推知，金融危机的爆发使赫斯特的拍卖成为艺术品拍卖“最后的胜利”，是艺术品市场由盛到衰的分水岭。因此选项 [D] 正确。

22. By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable" (Line 1-2, Para.3), the author suggests that **【A】**.

[A] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions

[B] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries

[C] art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent

[D] works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying

【解析】根据题干信息定位第三段。首句指出“赫斯特拍卖会之后，任何种类的消费都变得不合时宜。”要推断作者的隐含之意，需要从下文寻找答案。②句指出“在艺术品市场，这意味着收藏家远离画廊和拍卖场”，③④句随即用艺术品销售额大幅下降来证明②句内容。另外，该段是接续首段对市场在赫斯特拍卖后的衰落情况做出的说明，同时也是对首段④句反映出的“经济危机来临成为艺术品市场由盛转衰的分水岭”的深层说明，即，市场消费陷入低迷。因此该段首句的隐含之意便是收藏家变得谨慎消费，不再积极购买艺术品。选项 [A] 正确。

23. Which of the following statements is NOT true? **【B】**

[A] Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.

[B] The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.

[C] The art market generally went downward in various ways.

[D] Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.

【解析】此类题目题干没有有效信息，考生需要根据选项一一定位原文然后逐个排除。

[A] 选项是对第二段②③句 At its peak in 2007...Since then it may have come down to...和第三段③句 Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds...in the year to November 2008 的概括说明。根据 [B] 选项 momentum 和 many other industries 定位到第二段①句和④句，①句提到“艺术品市场已经失去发展势头 (had already been losing momentum)”，④句提到“艺术品市场将财富、自我、贪婪等汇集在一起的方式是其他行业无法比拟的 (matched by few other industries)”，两句内容并非“艺术品市场在发展势头上超过其他许多行业”之意。因此 [B] 选项说法错误，符合题意。[C] 选项是对第三段①句“任何种类的消费都变得极其不合时宜”、③句“当代艺术品的销售额下降了 2/3，而在其最热门的领域则下降了近 90%”、第四段②句“专家估计这次下滑使艺术品价值较之其峰值平均下降了约 40%”的概括总结。[D] 选项是对第五段末句 anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return 的同义改写。

24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are **【C】** .

[A]auction houses' favorites

[B]contemporary trends

[C]factors promoting artwork circulation

[D]styles representing Impressionists

【解析】根据题干信息 three Ds 定位第五段③句 The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. 不难看出 3D 即三个首字母为 D 的单词 death, debt and divorce (死亡、债务、离婚), 这三种因素将“艺术品推向市场”, 也即这三个因素是(哪怕在经济不景气的情况下仍能)推动艺术品流通的几大因素, 因此 [C] 选项正确。

25. The most appropriate title for this text could be **【C】** .

[A]Fluctuation of Art Prices

[B]Up-to-date Art Auctions

[C]Art Market in Decline

[D]Shifted Interest in Arts

【解析】本题为文章主旨题, 需要结合全文整体把握。第一段以艺术品市场的“最后一场胜利”引出全文讨论话题“艺术品市场由盛转衰”, 随后便回顾其衰退前兆(第二段), 说明其在经济危机刺激下转衰后的具体表现(第三段), 并在最后两段引出业内人士和大众对市场的评价。因此, 全文围绕艺术品市场的衰退展开, [C] 选项准确概括了这一主题。

Text 2

I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room—a women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening, I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly nodded in agreement. He gestured toward his wife and said, "She's the talker in our family." The room burst into laughter; the man looked puzzled and hurt. "It's true," he explained. "When I come home from work I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence."

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year—a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

In my own research, complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or

doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements. Instead, they focused on communication: "He doesn't listen to me." "He doesn't talk to me." I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

26. What is most wives' main expectation of their husbands? 【A】

[A] Talking to them.

[B] Trusting them.

[C] Supporting their careers.

[D] Sharing housework.

【解析】由题干 expectation 可定位至第四段，题干问的是“妻子们对丈夫最大的期待”。本文反复强调的主题就是“男性不愿与妻子进行交流影响婚姻”，故从文章整体上基本可判断答案是[A]选项。具体来看，第一段的引子指出“丈夫在家中很少与妻子交流，且妻子经常为此抱怨”，第三段中指出，缺乏沟通每年导致美国数百万婚姻解体，第四段则指出，大多数妻子的抱怨主要来自于“丈夫不愿与自己交流”，她们希望丈夫能够成为自己的“谈话伴侣”。可确定 [A] 选项正确。

27. Judging from the context, the phrase "wreaking havoc" (Line 3, Para.2) most probably means 【C】.

[A] generating motivation

[B] exerting influence

[C] causing damage

[D] creating pressure

【解析】根据题干可定位至第二段，短语所在句（第二段第二句）指出：这种模式正在_____婚姻。由其上文（第二段第一句）可知“这种模式”指：男性虽然在公共场合比女性话多，但在家中说话较少。其下文（第三段）则指出：大多数女人将离婚原因归结于缺少沟通，而极少有男性如此认为；美国每年有数百万夫妻由于缺乏沟通而离婚。由此可推知，短语所在句指出这种模式正在危害婚姻，[C] 选项正确。

28. All of the following are true EXCEPT 【B】.

[A] men tend to talk more in public than women

[B] nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation

[C] women attach much importance to communication between couples

[D] a female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse

【解析】根据本题设问方式可知，解答本题需将各个选项与原文分别对应，并进行比较。

[A] [D] 选项符合第二段第一句内容“美国男性在公共场合常常比女性更加健谈，在家里

却比女性话少”，[C]选项符合第三段第二句内容“绝大多数女性将其婚姻失败归因于‘缺乏交流’”。故三个选项均非答案。[B]选项表面上对应第三段第三句，但对比内容可知，二者信息并不一致：原文仅仅指出美国离婚率接近50%，且很多是因为沟通失败造成的，但文中并未说明究竟有多大比例是因为沟通失败造成的。故[B]为正确选项。

29. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text? 【D】

[A]The moral decaying deserves more research by sociologists.

[B]Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities.

[C]Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage.

[D]Conversational patterns between man and wife are different.

【解析】本文行文脉络为：从对一次小型聚会场景的描述入手，引出美国社会的普遍现象“在公开场合男人比女人健谈，在家中丈夫则远比妻子话少，且这一交流模式正严重影响婚姻”，接下来三段分别“引用他人研究和当前数据”“利用作者自己研究发现”“利用经典漫画场景”具体分析说明这一现象。归根结底都是在围绕“夫妻双方交谈模式不同”进行论述，所以[D]为正确选项。

30. In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on 【B】.

[A]a vivid account of the new book Divorce Talk

[B]a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon

[C]other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U.S.

[D]a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

【解析】从文章整体结构来看，全文主要论述了男女交流模式差别对婚姻的影响。从最后一段看，作者以一句话概括描述了一幅能代表这种婚姻危机的典型漫画。根据篇章的一致性和连贯性原则，作者很可能在后续的段落里围绕漫画特点展开详细描述，因此[B]选项正确。

Text 3

Over the past decade, many companies had perfected the art of creating automatic behaviors—habits-among consumers. These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks or wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

"There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can't figure out how to change people's habits," said Dr. Curtis, the director of the Hygiene Center at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. "We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically."

The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to——Procter & Gamble, Colgate——Palmolive and Unilever——had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers' lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

If you look hard enough, you'll find that many of the products we use every day——chewing gums, skin moisturizers, disinfecting wipes, air fresheners, water purifiers, health snacks, teeth whiteners, fabric softeners, vitamins——are results of manufactured habits. A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day. Today, because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.

A few decades ago, many people didn't drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup.

"Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns," said Carol Berning, a consumer psychologist who recently retired from Procter & Gamble, the company that sold \$76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year. "Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers' lives, and it's essential to making new products commercially viable."

Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through ruthless advertising. As this new science of habit has emerged, controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods.

31. According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap 【A】 .

[A]should be further cultivated

[B]should be changed gradually

[C]are deeply rooted in history

[D]are basically private concerns

【解析】根据题干中的信息关键词 Dr. Curtis（柯提斯博士）、hand washing with soap（洗手的习惯）可定位至第二段。该段指出柯提斯博士观点：诸如“不用肥皂洗手”之类的公共卫生问题依然在危害人类健康，甚至在夺取人们生命；公共卫生倡导者应向私营企业学习，以改变人们行为、生成健康习惯。由此可知柯提斯博士观点：进一步培养用香皂洗手等卫生习惯，【A】选项正确。

32. Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to 【A】

[A]reveal their impact on people's habits

[B]show the urgent need of daily necessities

[C]indicate their effect on people's buying power

[D]manifest the significant role of good habits

【解析】第五段全段都是在谈论题干所涉三个事例，其共同特征是“以今昔对比说明商家在消费者中生成的使用某种产品的习惯”，初步确定答案为【A】。但若完全确定事例写作目的的需要进一步从上下文搜寻，第四段首句指出商家制造出的消费者习惯无处不在并随后举一

例说明，第五段则继续举三例予以说明。[A]选项体现了第四段首句所述观点，故为三个事例的说明对象，为正确选项。

33. Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits? 【D】

[A]Tide.

[B]Crest.

[C]Colgate.

[D]Unilever.

【解析】第三段提到，Curtis 博士主要向三家公司学习“影响人们习惯”的能力，它们分别是宝洁公司、高露洁公司和联合利华。随后的第四段提到人们刷牙用的牙膏通常是佳洁士（Crest）和高露洁（Colgate），第六段提到洗涤产品汰渍（Tide）。而联合利华（Unilever）是“公司”而非“产品”，故 [D] 正确。

34. From the text we know that some of consumers' habits are developed due to 【C】.

[A]perfected art of products

[B]automatic behavior creation

[C]commercial promotions

[D]scientific experiments

【解析】文章第一段指出，商家因在消费者中生成习惯获利颇丰；第三段显示，很多公司都投入了大量资金研究如何让消费者生成某些习惯；第四、五段更是指出，很多产品的流行都有赖于商家对消费者习惯的有意培养；第六段则借消费心理专家话语指出：在消费者中生成新习惯对新产品的销售至关重要。可见，商业推广是推动消费者生成新习惯的主要原因，[C] 选项正确。

35. The author's attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits is 【B】

[A]indifferent

[B]negative

[C]positive

[D]biased

【解析】作者就“广告对人们的影响”的看法主要体现于文章末段，该段先肯定大力度的广告确实能影响人们习惯，随后指出：这些影响人们习惯的策略经常被用于销售效果不明的产品和不健康食品，且这已经引发强烈争议。可见，[B] 选项是对作者态度的正确概括。

Text 4

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on

account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

But as recently as in 1968, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. In the landmark 1975 decision *Taylor v. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. The *Taylor* decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

36. From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that 【D】 .

[A]both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries

[B]defendants are immune from trial by their peers

[C]no age limit should be imposed for jury service

[D]judgment should consider the opinion of the public

【解析】根据题干 the principles of the US jury system 定位至第一段①句。句中由 including the principles that 引出对美国陪审团制度五原则的逐个解释。其中最后一条原则提到，“判决应该体现社会良知，而不仅仅是法律条文”，由此可推知，社会公众的意见是法庭裁决需要考虑的因素。【D】正确。

37. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed 【A】 .

[A]the inadequacy of antidiscrimination laws

[B]the prevalent discrimination against certain races

[C]the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures

[D]the arrogance common among the Supreme Court judges

【解析】根据题干 selecting so-called elite jurors 定位至第二段③句。句中指出“虽然早在1880年的斯特劳德诉西弗吉尼亚州案中，美国最高法院已经禁止陪审员选拔中的种族歧视，但是挑选所谓的精英陪审员的做法仍然为逃避这一规定及其它反歧视法律提供了捷径。”句中“这一规定”，指的是1880年案件中反种族歧视的规定，即：既然不允许在选举中实行种族歧视，但是毕竟黑人中符合“精英”要求的人比较少，所以精英选举实际上会产生种族歧视，但在法律上却避开了堂而皇之的（intentional）“限制黑人”的说法，侧面说明，反歧视法律仍有漏洞。因此选项 [A] 为正确项。

38. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because 【A】

- [A]they were automatically banned by state laws
- [B]they fell far short of the required qualifications
- [C]they were supposed to perform domestic duties
- [D]they tended to evade public engagement

【解析】根据题干关键词 seldom on the jury list 定位至第三段③④句。本题问及女性在20世纪60年代几乎无法成为陪审员的原因，③句呈现了这一事实，④句紧接着指出“这种做法的理由是因为有论断认为‘女性应留在家中’这种做法”回指③句中将女性自动排除在候选名单之外的做法，即陪审团名单中没有女性，是因为“女性应留在家中”的观点。结合上下文可知，选项 [C] 正确。

39. After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed, 【B】

- [A]sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and had to be abolished
- [B]educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors
- [C]jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community
- [D]states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system

【解析】根据题干定位至末段。末段②句指出“这一法案废除了对联邦陪审员的特殊教育要求”，由此可推知，对联邦陪审员的教育要求没有以前那么严格，[B]为正确项。

40. In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on 【D】.

- [A]its nature and problems
- [B]its characteristics and tradition
- [C]its problems and their solutions
- [D]its tradition and development

【解析】这是一道全文主旨题，需结合全文进行分析。文章第一段概括介绍了美国陪审团制度的五个原则和优点，第二、三、四段从历史角度，照应现有的原则，分别介绍了这些原则是怎样一步一步成熟完善而来，因此整体主要介绍了美国陪审制度的历史和发展，因此选项 [D] 正确。

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and decide whether each of the statements is true or false. Choose T if the statement is true or F if the statement is not true. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

Copying Birds May Save Aircraft Fuel

Both Boeing and Airbus have trumpeted the efficiency of their newest aircraft, the 787 and A350 respectively. Their clever designs and lightweight composites certainly make a difference. But a group of researchers at Stanford University, led by Ilan Kroo, has suggested that airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jet-fuel use and it would not require them to buy new aircraft.

The answer, says Dr. Kroo, lies with birds. Since 1914, scientists have known that birds flying in formation — a V-shape — expend less energy. The air flowing over a bird's wings curls upwards behind the wingtips, a phenomenon known as upwash. Other birds flying in the upwash experience reduced drag, and spend less energy propelling themselves. Peter Lissaman, an aeronautics expert who was formerly at Caltech and the University of Southern California, has suggested that a formation of 25 birds might enjoy a range increase of 71%.

When applied to aircraft, the principles are not substantially different. Dr. Kroo and his team modeled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas were to assemble over Utah, assume an inverted V-formation, occasionally change places so all could have a turn in the most favourable positions, and proceed to London. They found that the aircraft consumed as much as 15% less fuel (coupled with a reduction in carbon-dioxide output). Nitrogen-oxide emissions during the cruising portions of the flight fell by around a quarter.

There are, of course, knots to be worked out. One consideration is safety, or at least the perception of it. Would passengers feel comfortable travelling in companion? Dr. Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles, and would not be in the intimate groupings favoured by display teams like the Red Arrows. A passenger peering out of the window might not even see the other planes. Whether the separation distances involved would satisfy air-traffic-control regulations is another matter, although a working group at the International Civil Aviation Organisation has included the possibility of formation flying in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

It remains to be seen how weather conditions affect the air flows that make formation flight more efficient. In zones of increased turbulence, the planes' wakes will decay more quickly and the effect will diminish. Dr. Kroo says this is one of the areas his team will investigate further. It might also be hard for airlines to co-ordinate the departure times and destinations of passenger aircraft in a way that would allow them to gain from formation flight. Cargo aircraft, in contrast, might be easier to reschedule, as might routine military flights.

As it happens, America's armed forces are on the case already. Earlier this year the country's Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency announced plans to pay Boeing to investigate formation flight, though the programme has yet to begin. There are reports that some military aircraft

flew in formation when they were low on fuel during the Second World War, but Dr. Lissaman says they are unsubstantiated. "My father was an RAF pilot and my cousin the skipper of a Lancaster lost over Berlin," he adds. So he should know.

41. Findings of the Stanford University researchers will promote the sales of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft 【F】.

【解析】根据陈述中的 Stanford University researchers、Boeing and Airbus aircraft 等关键信息定位至首段。该段第三句指出，研究者发现仿生方式有助节省燃油，且无需购买新机型（would not require them to buy new aircraft）。由此可知本段头两句实为引子，用以引出更有效节能而不必研制新机型的方式：利用仿生学原理。所以该陈述中 will promote the sales of...（促销新机型）与原文相左。

42. The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance 【T】.

【解析】根据陈述中的 upwash、save propelling energy、reducing resistance 等关键信息定位至第二段第四句。该句连同第三句阐释了飞鸟编队飞行节省体力的原理：鸟翼周围的风曲折上行→上洗流形成→位于其中的其他飞鸟阻力会相应减少→飞行能耗降低；文中 flying in the upwash 与陈述中的 The upward experience 相对应，说明实现节能的条件：身处上洗流中飞行；陈述中的 save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance 是对文中 experienced reduced drag, and spend less energy propelling themselves 的复述，resistance 意为“阻力”，drag 为“拖，拽”，此处均指飞行中的阻力。因而该陈述正确。

43. Formation flight is more comfortable because passengers can not see the other planes 【F】.

【解析】根据陈述中的 Formation flight、comfortable、passengers 等关键词定位至第四段。该段第三至五句针对人们可能的担忧，以问答形式指出编队飞行中由于飞机可以将间距设置较远，乘客不会由于看得到编队飞行而感到紧张不适。但陈述句中 more comfortable 强调编队飞行在舒适度上优于普通飞行，曲解原文信息。其次，该陈述中的肯定语气也与原文不符。该段为克鲁博士的推定，would, could be、would not be, might not even see 等情态动词的使用体现了论述的严谨。因此该陈述有误。

44. The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined 【T】.

【解析】根据陈述中关键信息 weather 定位至第五段。首句指出“天气状况如何对使编队飞行更有效率的气流产生影响”这一问题尚需进一步研究，即“天气对编队飞行的影响还不能确定”。陈述中 has not yet been clearly defined, The role that weather plays in formation flight 分别与原文 It remains to be seen, how weather conditions affect...more efficient 对应。因此该陈述正确。

45. It has been documented that during World War II, America's armed forces once tried formation

flight to save fuel 【F】.

【解析】根据陈述中的关键信息 during World War II、America's armed forces 定位至末段。该段第三句指出，有报道称军机曾在二战时期由于燃油不足而采取编队飞行，随后转而（but）引出李萨曼博士意见：这些报道并无事实根据。第四、五句指出其判断依据。该陈述句中 It has been documented（有史料记载表明，有文件证明，即有凭据）与原文 There are reports that...they are unsubstantiated 相悖，因此该表述有误。

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2.(15 points)

"Sustainability" has become a popular word these days, but to Ted Ning, the concept will always have personal meaning. Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

Ning recalls spending a confusing year in the late 1990s selling insurance. He'd been through the dot-com boom and burst and, desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency.

It didn't go well. "It was a really bad move because that's not my passion," says Ning, whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales. "I was miserable. I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling. I had no money and needed the job. Everyone said, 'Just wait, you'll turn the corner, give it some time.'"

【参考译文】

最近，“承受力”成了一个流行词汇，但对泰德·宁来说，他对这个词的涵义有自己的切身体会。

在经历了一段难以承受的痛苦生活后，他清楚地认识到，以承受力为导向的价值观必须透过日常行动和抉择才能得以体现。

宁回忆起 20 世纪 90 年代后期他卖保险时那困窘的一年。在经历了互联网泡沫的繁荣与破灭后，他急需找到一份工作，因此就与一家博尔德代理公司签了约。

但情况并不顺利。“那真是糟糕的一步，因为它根本激不起我的工作热情，”宁说。不出所料，工作上的进退维谷造成他销售业绩不佳。“我很痛苦，异常焦虑，以至于经常半夜醒来盯着天花板发呆。我没有钱，需要这份工作。大家都说，‘等等看，情况会有好转的，给它点时间。’”

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

You have just come back from the U.S. as a member of a Sino-American cultural exchange

program. Write a letter to your American colleague to

- 1) express your thanks for his/her warm reception;
- 2) welcome him/her to visit China in due course.

You should write about 100 words on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Zhang Wei" instead.

Do not write your address.(10 points)

【范文】

My Dear Friend,

Thank you very much for receiving me, a delegate of Sino-American cultural exchange program, during my visit to America. Your considerate and warm reception made me feel at home. You kindly provided detailed explanation of American custom, assisting me to get over culture shock soon and, more importantly, have deeper understanding of American culture. I had a great time there, and I really appreciate everything you have done for me.

Additionally, I highly welcome you to come to China in due course so that I can reciprocate your hospitality. I promise you a fantastic visit, through which you may gain a deep insight into Chinese culture. Look forward to your visit.

Yours sincerely,
Zhang Wei

Part B

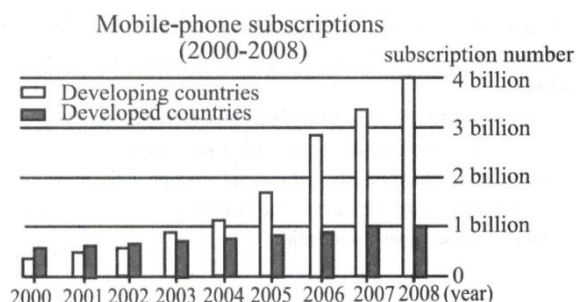
48. Directions:

In this section, you are asked to 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 at least 150 words.

Write your essay on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.(15 points)



【范文】

As is demonstrated in the diagram, from 2000 to 2008, the mobile-phone subscription number grew sharply from 0.5 billion to 4 billion in developing countries. Contrastingly, during the same period, there was only a moderate increase (from 0.7 billion to 1 billion) in developed countries.

Different performance was due to different market environment. In developing countries, the mobile phone market hadn't reached saturation. Considering the population size there, the number of

potential customers would be enormous. Thanks to the economic boom, an increasing number of potential customers gradually joined the market, resulting in the take-off of mobile phone subscriptions. However, in developed countries, there was a saturated market, leaving little room for growth.

Since the mobile phone market remains vast and the economy is still growing steadily in developing countries, the number of mobile phone subscribers there will continue to grow at a fast rate; nevertheless, the growth will slow down as the market reaches saturation. In comparison, the market has reached saturation in developed countries, so the growth of mobile phone subscription number is expected to remain stagnant unless extra demand is stimulated.