2016年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (一) 试题

**Section I Use of English**

**Directions:**

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each ~~num~~bered bl~~a~~nk ~~an~~d m~~ar~~k

A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (1Opoi~~n~~ts)

In Cambodia, the choice of a spouse is a complex one for the young male. It ma~~y~~ involve not only his parents and his friends, 1 those of the young woman, but also a matchmaker. A young man can 2 a likely spouse on his own ~~an~~d then ask his parents to 3 the marriage negotiations, or the you~~n~~g m~~an~~'s parents may make the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection. 4 a girl may veto the spouse her parents have chosen. 5 a spouse has been selected, each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrymg 6 a good family.

The traditional wedding is a long and colorful affair. Formerly it lasted three days, \_\_\_7\_ by the 1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half. Buddhist priests offer a short sermon and 8 prayers of blessing. Parts of the ceremony involve ritual hair cutting, 9 cotton threads soaked in holy water around

the bride's ~~and gr~~oom's wrists, and 10 married and respected couples to bless the

in with the wife's parents and may 12 can build a new house nearby.

a candle around a circle of happily 11 . Newlyweds traditionally move with them up to a year, 13 they

Divorce is legal ~~an~~d easy to ~~14~~  but not common. Divorced persons are

.Ll\_\_ with some disapproval. Each spouse retains 16 property he or she

17 into the marriage, and jointly-acquired property is 18 equally.

Divorced persons may rem~~arr~~y, but a gender prejudice 19 up: The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry 20 the woman

~~m~~ust wait ten months.

1. [A] as well as [B] by wa~~y~~ of [C] on behalf of [D] with regard to

2. [A] ad~~ap~~t to [B] provide for [C] co~~mp~~ete with [D] decide on

3. [A] renew [B] close [C] arrange [D] postpone

4. [A] In theory [B] In time [C] Above all [D] For ex~~amp~~le

5. [A] Although [B] Lest [C] After [D] Unless

6. [A] within [B] into [C] from [D] through

7. [A] since [B] or [C] so [D] but

8. [A] test [B] recite [C] copy [D] create

9. [A] folding [B] piling [C] ~~w~~rapping [D] tying

10. [A] passing [B] li~~g~~hting [C] hiding [D] serving

11. [A] association [B] meeting [C] collection [D] union

12. [A] grow [B] p~~a~~rt [C] live [D] deal

13. [A] whereas [B] until [C] for [D] if

14. [A] follow [B] obtain [C] challenge [D] avoid

15. [A] isolated [B] persuaded [C] viewed [D] exposed

16. [A] whatever [B] however [C] whenever [D] wherever

17. [A] changed [B] brought [C] shaped [D] pushed

18. [A] withdrawn [B] i~~n~~vested [C] donated [D] divided

19. [A] clears [B] shows [C] warms [D] breaks

20. [A] while [B] once [C] so that [D] in that

**Section II Reading Comprehension**

**Part A**

**Directions:**

Read the following fou~~r~~ texts. A~~n~~swer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

**Text 1**

F~~ra~~nce, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical be~~a~~uty for women. Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra-thin models on runways. The p~~a~~rliament also agreed to b~~an~~ websites that "incite excessive thinness" by promoting extreme dieting.

Such measures ha~~v~~e a co~~u~~ple of uplifting motives. They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up impinging on health. That's a start. And the ban on ultra-thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starving themselves to death - as some h~~a~~ve done. It tells the fashion indust~~r~~y that it must take responsibility for the signal it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape-measu~~r~~e they ~~m~~ust use to determine their individual worth.

The bans, if fully enforced, would suggest to women (~~an~~d m~~an~~y me~~n~~) that they should not let others be arbiters of their bea~~uty~~. And perhaps faintly, they hint that people should look to intangible qualities like character and intellect rather than dieting their way to size zero or wasp-waist physiques.

The French measures, however, rely too much on severe punishment to change a culture that still regards beauty as skin-deep - and bone-showing. Under the law, using a fashion model that does not meet a government-defined index of body mass could result in a $85,000 fine and six months in prison.

The fashion ind~~u~~stry knows it has an inherent problem in focusing on material adornment and idealized bod~~y~~ types. In Denmark, the United States, and a few other countries, it is trying to set vol~~u~~ntary standards for models and fashion images that rely more on peer press~~u~~re for enforcement.

In contrast to France's actions, Denmark's fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions regarding the age, health, and other characteristics of models. The newly revised Danish Fashion Ethical Charter clearly states: "We are aware of ~~an~~d take responsibility for the i~~mp~~act the fashion industry has on body ideals, especially on yo~~u~~ng people." The charter's main tool of enforcement is to deny access for designers and modeling agencies to Copenhagen Fashion Week (CFW), ~~w~~hich is run by the Danish Fashion Institute. B~~u~~t in general it relies on a name-and- shame method ofcompliance.

Relying on ethical persuasion rather than law to address the misuse of body ideals may be the best step. Even better would be to help elevate notions of be~~a~~uty beyond the m~~a~~terial standards ofa particular industry.

21. According to the first paragraph, what would h~~ap~~pen in F~~ra~~nce?

[A] Physical beauty would be redefined.

[B] New runways would be constructed.

[C] Websites about dieting would thrive.

[D] The fashion industry would decline.

22. The phrase "impinging on" (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to

[A] indicating the state of.

[B] heightening the value of.

[C] losing faith in.

[D] doing harm to.

23. Which of the following is true of the fashion indust~~r~~y?

[A] The French measures have already failed.

[B] Its inherent problems are getting worse.

[C] Models are no longer ~~u~~nder peer pressure.

[D] New standards are being set in Denmark.

24. A designer is most likely to be rejected by CFW for

[A] pursuing perfect physical conditions.

[B] caring too ~~m~~uch about models'ch~~ara~~cter.

[C] showing little concern for health factors.

[D] setting a high age threshold for models.

25. Which of the following may be the best title of the text?

[A] The Great Threats to the Fashion Industry

[B] Just Another Ro~~u~~nd of Struggle for Bea~~u~~ty

[C] A Dilemma for the Starving Models in France

[D] A Challe~~n~~ge to the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals

**Text2**

For the ﬁrst time in history more people live in towns than in the cou~~n~~try. In Britain this has had a curious result.While polls show Britons rate "the countryside"

alongside the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as

what makes them proudest of their country, this has limited political su~~p~~port.

A century ago Octavia Hill launched the National Trust not to rescue st~~y~~lish houses but to save "the beauty of natural places for everyone forever." It was

speciﬁcally to provide city dwellers with spaces for leisure where they could experience "a refreshing air." Hill's pressure later led to the creation of national

parks ~~an~~d green belts. They don't make countryside ~~an~~y more, and every year

concrete consumes more of it. It needs constant guardianship.

At the next election none of the big parties seem likely to endorse this sentiment. The Conservatives' planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation, even authorising "off-plan" building where local people might object. The concept of sustainable development has been deﬁned as proﬁtable. Labour likewise wants to discontinue local planning where councils oppose development. The Liberal Democrats are silent. Only Ukip, sensing its chance, has sided with those pleading for a more considered ~~ap~~proach to using green land. Its Campaign to Protect Rural England struck terror into many local Conservative parties.

The sensible place to build new houses, factories and offices is where people are, in cities and towns where infrastructure is in place. The London agents Stirling Ackroyd recently identiﬁed enough sites for half a million houses in the London area alone, with no intrusion on green belt. What is true of London is even truer of the provinces.

The idea that "housing crisis" equals "concreted meadows" is pure lobby talk.

The issue is not the need for more houses but, as always, where to put them. Under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours rural new-build against urban renovation ~~an~~d renewal. He favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets. This is not a free market but a biased one. Rural towns and villages have grown and will always grow. They do so best where building sticks to their edges and respects their character. We do not ruin urban conservation areas. Why ruin rural ones?

Development should be planned, not let rip. After the Netherlands, Britain is Eu~~r~~ope's most crowded country. Half a century of town and country planning has enabled it to retain an enviable rural coherence, while still permitting low-density urban living. There is no doubt of the alternative - the corrupted landscapes of southern Portugal, Spain or Ireland. Avoiding this rather than promoting it should ~~u~~nite the left and right of the political spectrum.

26. Britai~~n~~'s public sentiment about the countryside

[A] is not well reflected in politics.

[B] is fully backed by the royal ﬁamily.

[C] didn't start till the Sh~~a~~kespearean age.

[D] has brought much benefit to theNHS.

27. According to Paragraph 2, the achievements of the National Trust are now being

[A] largely overshadowed.

[B] properly protected.

[C] effectively reinforced.

[D] gradually destroyed.

28. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3?

[A] Labour is u~~n~~der attack for opposing developme~~n~~t.

[B] The Conservatives may abandon "off-plan" building.

[C] Ukip m~~a~~y gain from its support for rural conservation.

[D] The Liberal Democrats are losing political influence.

29. The a~~u~~thor holds that George Osborne's preference

[A] shows his disregard for the ch~~ara~~cter of rural areas.

[B] stresses the necessity of easing the housing crisis.

[C] highlights his firm st~~an~~d against lobby pressu~~r~~e.

[D] reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas.

30. In the last paragraph, the author shows his appreciation of

[A] the size of population in Britain.

[B] the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain.

[C] the town-and-country planning in Britain.

[D] the political life in today's Britain.

**Text3**

"There is one and only one social re~~s~~ponsibility of business," wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel prize-winning economist, "That is, to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits." But even if you accept Friedman's pre~~m~~ise and regard corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders' money, things may not be .absolutely clear-cut. New research suggests that CSR may create monetary value for companies - at least ~~w~~hen they ~~ar~~e prosecuted for corruption.

The l~~ar~~gest firms in America and Britain together ~~s~~pend mo~~r~~e th~~an~~ $15 billion a year on CSR, according to an estimate by EPG, a consulting firm. This could add value to their businesses in three ways. First, consumers may take CSR spending as a "signal" that a company's products are of high quality. Second, customers may be willing to buy a company's products as an indirect way to donate to the good ca~~u~~ses it helps. And third, through a more diffuse "halo effect,"

~~w~~hereby its good deeds earn it greater consideration from consumers and others.

Previous studies on CSR ha~~v~~e had trouble differentiating these effects because

consumers can be affected by all three. A recent study attempts to separate them by looking at bribery prosecutions u~~n~~der America's Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). It argues that since prosecutors do not consume a company's prod~~u~~cts as part of their investigations, they could be influenced only by the halo effect.

The study found that, ~~am~~ong prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient. penalties. Their

analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firms' political influence, rather than

their CSR stand, that acco~~u~~nted for the leniency: Companies that contrib~~u~~ted more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines.

In all, the study concludes that whereas prosecutors should only evaluate a

case based on its merits, they do seem to be influenced by a co~~m~~pany's record in CSR. "We estimate that either eliminating a substantial labour-rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about 20% results in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for bribing foreign officials," says one researcher.

Researchers admit th~~a~~t their study does not answer the question of how ~~m~~uch businesses ought to spend on CSR. Nor does it reveal how much companies are banking on the halo effect, rather than the other possible benefits, when they decide their do-gooding policies. But at least they have demonstrated that when companies get into trouble with the l~~a~~w, evidence of good character can win them a less costly punishment.

31. The author views Milton Fried~~man~~'s statement ~~a~~bout CSR with

[A] tolerance.

[B] skepticism.

[C] approval.

[D] uncertainty.

32. According to Paragraph 2, CSR helps a compan~~y~~ by

[A] guarding it against malpractices.

[B] protecting it from being defamed.

[C] wi~~nn~~ing trust from consumers.

[D] raising the quality of its products.

33. The e~~x~~pression "more lenient" (Para.4) is closest in meaning to

[A] less controversial.

[B] more effective.

[C] more lasting.

[D] less severe.

34. When prosecutors evaluate a case, a company's CSR record

[A] has an i四act on their decision.

[B] comes across as reliable evidence.

[C] increases the chance of being penalized.

[D] constitutes part of the investigation.

35. Which of the following is true ofCSR, according to the last paragraph?

[A] Its negative effects on businesses are often overlooked.

[B] The necessary amount of companies' ~~s~~pending on it is unknown.

[C] Companies' financial capacity for it has been overestimated.

[D] It has brought much benefit to the banking ind~~u~~stry.

**Text4**

There will eventually come a da~~y w~~hen The New York Times ceases to publish stories on newsprint. Exactly when that day will be is a matter of debate. "Sometime in the future," the paper's publisher said back in 2010.

Nostalgia for ink on paper and the rustle of pages aside, there's plenty of incentive to ditch print. The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper- printing presses, delivery trucks - isn't just e~~x~~pensive; it's excessive at a time when online-only co~~mp~~etitors don't have the same set of financial constraints. Readers are migrating away from print anyway. And though print ad sales still dwarf their online and mobile counterparts, revenue from print is still declining.

Overhead may be high and circulation lower, but rushing to eliminate its pri~~n~~t edition would be a mistake, says BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti.

Peretti says the Times shouldn't waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way. "Figuring out a way to accelerate that transition would make sense for them," he said, "but if you discontinue it, you're going to have your most loyal customers really upset with you."

Sometimes that's worth making a change anyway. Peretti gives the ex~~amp~~le of Netflix discontinuing its DVD-mailing service to focus on streaming. "It was seen as a blunder," he said. The move turned out to be foresighted. And if Peretti were in charge at the Times? "I wouldn't pick a year to end print," he said. "I would raise prices ·and make it into more of a legacy product."

The most loyal customers would still get the product they favor, the idea goes, and they'd feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they

believe in. "So if you're overpaying for print, you could feel like you were helping," Peretti said. "Then increase it at a higher rate each year and essentially try to

generate additional revenue." In other words, if you're going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it. Which may be what the Times is doing already. Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly $500 a year - more than twice as much as a digital-only subscription.

"It's a really hard thing to do and it's a tremendous l~~uxu~~ry that BuzzFeed doesn't have a legacy business," Peretti remarked. "But we're going to have questions like

that where we h~~a~~ve things we're doing that don't make sense when the market

changes and the world changes. In those situations, it's better to be more aggressive than less aggressive."

36. The New York Times is considering ending its print edition p~~a~~rtly due to

[A] the high cost of operation.

[B] the increasing online ad sales.

[C] the pressure from its investors.

[D] the complaints from its readers.

37. Peretti suggests that, in face of the present situation, the Times should

[A] end the print edition for good.

[B] m~~a~~ke strategic adjustme~~n~~ts.

[C] seek new sources of readership.

[D] aim for efficient management.

38. It can be inferred from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that a "legacy prod~~u~~ct"

[A] helps restore the glory of former times.

[B] is meant for the most loyal customers.

[C] will have the cost of pri~~n~~ting reduced.

[D] expands the popularity of the paper.

39. Peretti believes that, in a changing world, [A] traditional luxuries can stay unaffected.

[B] cautiousness facilitates problem-solving.

[C] aggressiveness better meets challenges.

[D] legacy businesses are becoming outdated.

40. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?

[A] Shift to Online Newspapers All at Once

[B] Make Your Print Newspaper a Luxu~~r~~y Good

[C] Keep Your Newspapers Forever in Fashion

[D] Cherish the Newspaper Still in Your Hand

**Part B**

**Directions:**

Read the following text ~~and an~~swer the questions by choosing the most suitable

s~~u~~bheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41-45). There are

two extra subheadings. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A] Create a new image of yourself

[B] Have confidence in yourself

[C] Decide if the time is right

[D] Understand the context

[E] Work with professionals

[F] Know your goals

[G] Make it efficie~~n~~t

No matter how formal or informal the work environment, the way you prese~~n~~t

you~~r~~self has an impact. This is especially true in first impressions. According to

research from Princeton University, people assess your competence, trustworthiness, and likeability in just a tenth ofa second, solely based on the way you look.

The difference between today's workplace and the "dress for success" era is

that the range of options is so much broader. Norms have evolved ~~an~~d fragmented.

In some settings, red sneakers or dress T-shirts can convey status; in others not so

m~~u~~ch. Plus, whatever image we present is magnified by social-media services like

Linkedln. Chances are, yo~~u~~r headshots are seen much more often now than a decade or two ago. Millennials, it seems, face the paradox of being the least

formal gene~~ra~~tion yet the most conscious of style and personal b~~ra~~nding. It can be confusing.

So how do we navigate this? How do we know when to invest in an upgrade?

A~~n~~d what's the best way to pull off one that enhances ou~~r~~ goals? Here are some tips: 141.

As an executive coach, I've seen image ~~u~~pgrades be particularly helpful during transitions - when looking for a new job, stepping into a new or more public role, or changing work environments. If you're in a period of change or just feeling stuck

and in a rut, now may be a good time. If you're not sure, ask for honest feedback

from trusted friends, colleagues and professionals. Look for cues about how others

perceive you. Ma~~y~~be there's no need for an ~~u~~pgrade and that's OK.

Get clear on what impact you're hoping to have. A~~r~~e you looking to refresh your image or pivot it? For one person, the goal ma~~y~~ be to be taken more seriously and enhance their professional image. For ~~an~~other, it m~~a~~y be to be perceived as more **app**ro**a**c**ha**ble, or more modem **a**nd st**y**lis**h**. For someone mov**i**ng from fin**a**nc**e** to **a**dv**e**r**ti**s**i**ng, m**ay**b**e they** w**a**n**t t**o look mor**e** "SoHo." (I**t**'s OK **t**o us**e** c**h~~ara~~**c**teri**z**ati**o**n**s l**i**k**e that**.)

Look **at yo**u**r** w**or**k **en**v**ironment** l**i**k**e an ant**hr**opo**l**o**g**i**s**t**. W**hat are the norm**s **o**f **yo**u**r en**v**ironment**? W**hat con**v**ey**s s**tat**us? W**ho are yo**u**r mo**s**t important a**ud**ience**s? H**ow** d**o the peop**l**e yo**u **re**s**pect an**d l**oo**k u**p to pre**s**ent them**s**e**lv**e**s? T**he** b**et**t**er yo**u u**n**d**er**s**tan**d **the c**ul**t**u**ra**l **conte**x**t**, **the more contro**l **yo**u **c**a**n h**.**a**v**e o**v**er yo**u**r impact**.

E**n**l**i**s**t the** su**pport o**f **pro**fess**iona**ls **an**d s**hare with them yo**u**r** g**oa**ls .**an**d **conte**x**t**.

H**ire a per**s**ona**l s**ty**l**i**s**t**, **or** us**e the** fr**ee** s**ty**l**in**g s**er**v**ice o**f **a** s**tore** l**i**k**e** J.C**rew**. T**ry a hair** s**ty**l**i**s**t in**s**tea**d **o**f **a** b**ar**b**er**. W**or**k **with a pro**fess**iona**l **photo**g**rapher in**s**tea**d **o**f **yo**u**r** s**po**us**e or** fr**ien**d. I**t**'s **not a**s **e**x**pen**s**i**v**e a**s **yo**u **mi**g**ht thin**k.

T**he point o**f **a** s**ty**l**e** u**p**g**ra**d**e i**s**n**'**t to** b**ecome more** v**ain or to** s**pen**d **more time** fuss**in**g **o**v**er what to wear**. I**n**s**tea**d, us**e it a**s **an opport**~~u~~**~~nity~~ to re**du**ce** d**eci**s**ion** fa**ti**gu**e**. P**ic**k **a** s**tan**d**ar**d **wor**k u**ni**fo**rm or a** fe**w** g**o**-**to option**s. Bu**y a**ll **yo**u**r c**l**othe**s **at once with a** s**ty**l**i**s**t in**s**tea**d **o**f s**hoppin**g **a**l**one**, **one artic**l**e o**f **c**l**othin**g .**at a time**.

**Directions:**

Read the ﬁllowing text careﬁlly and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Mental health is our birthright. (46) We don’t have to le~~am~~ how to be mentallx healthx三 it is built into us in the same wax that our bodies know how to heal a c~~u~~t or mend a broken bone.· Mental health can’t be leamed, only reawakened. It is like the i~~mm~~une system of the body, which u~~n~~der s仕ess or through lack of ~~n~~utrition or exercise can be weakened, but which never le~~a~~ves us. When we don’t understand the value of mental health and we don’t know how to gain access to it, mental health will remain hidden &om us. (47) Our mental health doesn’t reallx go an巡here三 like the su~~n~~ behind a cloud2 it can be tem卫orarilx hidden &om view2 but it is ﬁllx ca卫able of being resto~~r~~ed in an instant.

Mental health is the seed that contains self-esteem - conﬁdence in ou~~r~~selves and an ability to trust in our common sense. It allows us to have perspective on our lives - the ability to not take ourselves too seriously, to laugh at ourselves, to see the bigger picture, and to see that things will wo~~r~~k out. It’s a ﬁrm of innate or unleamed optimism. (48) Mental health allows us to view others with sym卫athy if thex are having troubles2 with kin血ess if thex are in 卫ain2 and with unconditional ·love no matter who thex are. Me~~n~~tal health is the sou~~r~~ce of creativity ﬁr solving problems, resolving conﬁict, m冰ing our surroundings more beautiﬁl, managing our home li长, or coming up with a creative business idea or invention to make our lives easier. It gives us patience ﬁr ourselves and toward others as well as patience while Ⅸiving, catching a ﬁsh, working on our car, or raising a child. It allows us to see the bea~~u~~ty that surrounds us each moment in natwe, in culture, in the ﬁow of our daily lives.

(49) Although mental health is the c~~u~~re-all ﬁr living our lives2 it is 卫er长ctly ordinaΨ as xou will see that it has been there to direct xou through all xour di出cult decisions. It has been available even in the most ~~m~~undane of li长 situations to show you right &om wrong, good &om bad, &iend &om ﬁe. Mental health has commonly been called conscience, instinct, wisdom, common sense, or the inner voice. We think of it si~~mp~~ly as a healthy and helpﬁl ﬁow of intelligent thought. (50) As xou will come to see2 knowing that me~~n~~tal health is always available and knowing to trust it allow us to slow down to the moment and live li长 ha卫卫ilx.

**Section III Writing**

**Part A**

**51. Directions:**

Suppose you are a librarian in your university. Write a notice of about 100 words, providing the newly-enrolled international students with relevant information about the library.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)

**Part B**

**52. Directions:**

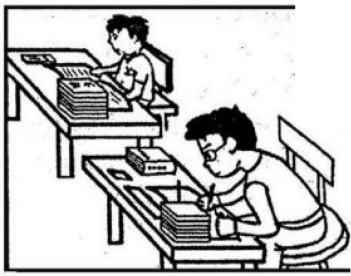
Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following pictures. In your essay, you should

1) describe the pictures briefly, 2) interpret the meaning, and

3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)





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