

2018 年 01 月 07 日研究生英语学位课统考真题 (A 卷)

Section B (1 point each)

Mini-talk one

10. A. Those with a three-year bachelor's degree. B. Those with a master's degree or its equivalents.
C. Those with a potential to excel academically. D. Those who are new to academic research.
11. A. By September 1 of each year. B. By December 15 of each year.
C. In the fall of each year. D. By early March each year.
12. A. The work of fellow researchers. B. Requirements for PhD oral defense.
C. The school's intellectual environment. D. Individual research interests of students.

Mini-talk two

13. A. Purple and pink. B. Black and white. C. Red and yellow. D. Orange and blue.
14. A. Calm. B. Excited. C. Creative D. Alert.
15. A. Curiosity. B. Creativity. C. Tranquility. D. Affection.

PART IV Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 30 points, 1 point each)

Passage One

That's Ok then. A pint a day keeps the doctor away. A pint of beer, that is. Yes, it used to be a pint of milk, but that was before milk was bad for you. Going to work on an egg was the same. Now it is our old friend alcohol that is back in favor. Seven pints of beer, or a bottle and a half of wine, dramatically cut whether you get type 2 diabetes. It's official. Danish scientists say so, and who are we to quarrel?

What should the ordinary reader make of the daily stream of stories bursting from medical research, usually followed by a request for more research cash? The biggest headlines go to anyone who can think about previous advice differently. Vitamins are good for you, or totally useless. Exercise is good for your heart, or might kill you, depending on who you are. Carbohydrates are good if complex, bad if not. Cholesterol also comes in "good" and "bad" varieties. As for the microbiome theory, it offers a new and abundant supply of horrors and delights.

Some things are getting better. Time was when "surveys show..." was preliminary to pure advertising copy. Peddlers of cigarettes, fats and cereals all used pseudo-science to claim health-giving properties for their wares. They probably killed hundreds of thousands. Advertising regulation and scientific peer review have done something to curb such distress.

The new threat is self-diagnosis. Doctors claim that a majority of patients investigate their symptoms online, arriving at the surgery demanding not diagnosis, but prescriptions. Flourishing health columns in the media have a similar effect.

Huge profits can be made by drug companies from claiming to postpone the approach of death. Big pharma behaves like medieval popes, selling indulgences to reduce time spent in temporary suffering. Its long campaign against cancer immunology – to protect its profitable chemotherapy patents – was a scandal of similar proportions. So is the continued condemnation of medicinal marijuana.

Increased knowledge about health must be a good thing. Increased regulation of such knowledge is essential, though not if dominated by big pharma, as it still is. As yet, there is no

regulation of the internet health anxiety, which fills the world with fake news in seconds.

The wisest response remains the old alliances of doubt and enjoyment. Trust nothing at first sight. Test everything against the evidence. The good things in life are best taken in moderation. But what makes you happy cannot be all bad, whatever the doctor says.

51. The first paragraph is intended to _____.
A. describe useful health tips given by doctors
B. ridicule the findings by medical researchers
C. introduce the different ways to stay healthy
D. present the latest discoveries by scientists
52. According to Paragraph Two, the medical community _____.
A. often gives contradictory recommendations
B. is to be trusted in matters of public health
C. rarely makes their findings public
D. hardly hits headlines with new findings
53. The author of this passage is likely to support _____.
A. the self-diagnosis among patients
B. drinking a pint of beer daily
C. health columns in the media
D. strict control over advertisements
54. Drug companies are mentioned _____.
A. as an area with constant profitability
B. as a target of ridicule and criticism
C. to emphasize their great contributions
D. to urge us to update medical knowledge
55. It is recommended in the last paragraph that we should _____.
A. have no doubt about various tips on health
B. remain cautious with each food we consume
C. eat a moderate amount of our favorite foods
D. believe in neither doctors' advice nor evidence
56. This passage is intended to _____ the medical community.
A. encourage us to listen to the advice given by
B. point out problems facing the development of
C. remind us of the important role played by
D. caution us against the exaggerated claims from

Passage two

Despite the enormous contribution of the music industry to the UK economy and the huge benefits to children, the government remains quiet about its importance in schools, but instead

announced plans to try mental health training for pupils recently. It has not dawned on politicians that this can be achieved through the arts.

Music education has become harder to access since 2010, when new measures were introduced to boost the number of students studying science and languages, and since then the number of students taking music at A-level has dropped by about 9% as teachers homed in on “academic” subjects,

Children are compelled to take up private tuition, putting those who cannot afford such lessons at a disadvantage. In 2014, the National Children’s Orchestra of Great Britain found that out of its numbers aged 7 to 13, nearly 70% of those at state school received private education. In 2012-13, only 10% of music students at universities came from black, Asian and minority ethnic backgrounds.

But that’s not the only problem. For a creative subject, music has always been taught in a far too academic way, meaning that theoretical knowledge is the main route to advancement. While there are routes into musical careers for the untrained, there are also dozens of choirs and amateur collectives that put a huge focus on musical notation.

This is an obscure, tricky language that can only be read by a small number of people, most of whom have benefited from private education. Children who cannot comprehend it are written off even when they are capable performers.

The insistence on theoretical understanding is supported by the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music which sets the most widely-used music exams. To meet its requirements, pupils must work through limited repertoires of old, mostly classic music, focusing their efforts on mastering musical literacy, above songwriting, composing or enjoyment.

So, there is not only a wealthy elite presiding over music, but an academic one, which decides what sort of knowledge and ability make children competent – even though, like artists, musicians vary immensely in their tastes, tools and learning mechanisms.

Sure, we may not be able to tell the difference between a low sound and a high sound, but we can play our favorite songs. That is all I wanted from music.

I worry that the current state of play means many children are locked out. As a discipline, music needs to attract a bigger crowd. Diversity breeds diversity, and teaching is where this needs to start.

57. It can be inferred from the first two paragraphs that _____.
A. politicians are aware of the importance of music
B. music education is worsening around the country
C. arts have little to do with mental health training
D. students prefer music to science or languages
58. The underlined words in Paragraph Two probably mean _____.
A. directed their attention to
B. became quite indifferent to
C. taught students at home
D. assigned no homework for
59. Which of the following is NOT one of the problems with music education?
A. Children have to receive private music education.
B. Excessive weight is given to theoretical knowledge

- C. Music tests focus on knowledge of classical music.
- D. Children are taught to write songs or compose music.

60. In Paragraph Eight, the author expresses the belief that _____.
A. learners of music should try to be professional
B. music can be learned from your favorite songs
C. music is learned mainly for personal enjoyment
D. many people actually know little about music
61. The author argues in the last paragraph that _____.
A. current teaching methods of music lack variety
B. classical music should be made more popular
C. not everyone can become a great musician
D. music learning requires rigorous disciplines
62. It can be inferred from this passage that advanced music education in the UK _____.
A. has become much more accessible
B. will be written off from school curricula
C. is now mainly for the white and wealthy
D. is absolutely unnecessary in high schools

Passage Three

You can't predict the future, but in Silicon Valley you can invent it. This is a popular saying at some companies that deliver digital delights. But underneath the surface of modernity, openness and progress there's a problem that technology can't fix. Relatively young white males overwhelmingly run Silicon Valley firms and are stealing our future.

Facebook is more than a social hub. It has become an important centralizing authority for news. More than 40% of American adults rely on the social network to stay on top of the news. However, its trending news stories are softly manipulated by free-willed people.

Another example of Silicon Valley bias is the almost complete absence of the female perspective. These large companies are really designing the future unless the many can introduce the few to some more diverse perspectives about what's useful or important.

Another big problem is that these corporations seem to know very little or care even less about other people. This bold claim has some basis in brain science – all tech people are slightly autistic. Autism can be a useful trait for seeking technical brilliance, but becomes an obstacle if a general naivete about human beings is translated directly into the design of products and services used worldwide.

How digital technologies enhance or diminish our humanity depends largely upon how much developers of technologies care about their fellow beings.

Privacy is a good example. If internet culture is autistic, this could explain how some companies can regard privacy as accidental damage, how some companies constantly ignore or offend customers, and how some technology companies can't see that open, connected and copyright-free world isn't necessarily better for everyone.

Jonathan Franzen has said that the internet is "an incredible concentrator of wealth in the hands of the few while giving the appearance of voice and the appearance of democracy to people

who are in fact being exploited by the technologies.”

But if you’re an autistic corporation, you probably can’t see that “free” can come at a cost, that some privacy is fundamental to functioning government, that physical presence can matter or that some people don’t want to be online all the time or read everything on a screen.

After all, technology is a choice, not a destiny. We shape our future by the decisions we make today. We still have time to push things along in any direction we wish, commanding, altering and deleting technologies as we see fit.

63. Silicon Valley is mentioned in this passage to _____.
A. highlight its important role in digital technology
B. list the digital delights that have been delivered
C. impress us with the young executives there
D. illustrate its profound influence on our future
64. It can be inferred from Paragraph Two that Facebook _____.
A. has been a reliable source of news
B. can determine the popularity of news
C. is no longer a social hub in the US
D. is the fastest source of news reports
65. According to Paragraph Four, autism _____.
A. poses a big challenge to technical breakthroughs
B. can hinder product design and services in some cases
C. is a strong personality trait of all brilliant scientists
D. is prevalent among people engaged in brain science
66. The central ideal of Paragraph Six is that _____.
A. technology companies care about our privacy
B. the internet culture is by no means autistic
C. technological advances will enhance humanity
D. our humanity is diminished by tech companies
67. What Jonathan Franzen says in Paragraph Seven implies that _____.
A. there is no real free speech or democracy on the Internet
B. users of the Internet can always enjoy democracy online
C. most people pretend to be honest when getting online
D. the majority of people make money from the minority
68. This passage is intended to argue that young white males in Silicon Valley _____.
A. can serve as role models worldwide
B. are stealing the future from the others
C. cannot shape the future of any of us
D. can help to make our future much better

Passage Four

The Department for education is considering new penalties for students who plagiarize essays,

for 50,000 students had been caught cheating on their university degrees in the three years before. With a generation paying £50,000 for their degrees, is anybody surprised that a university education now feels like another asset that can simply be bought?

Since tuition fees were introduced in the 1990s, a number of changes have taken place that have made the decision of whether to go to university more about your ability to afford it and less about your desire to learn.

Fees have increased drastically since then, and scholarships have been removed for the poorest students, who will inevitably end up paying more, as it will take them longer to pay off their loans. This sends a very clear message to students: the right grades aren't enough to get you into university. You need money to pay for it. Buying essays is clearly wrong, but it feels like the logical extension of an education that comes with a high and rising price tag.

For many people, university is about knowledge or self-improvement. The government insists that students will end up earning more if they go to university – and so, for many, a degree feels like a route to a career rather than an opportunity to learn. For students who feel they're just buying a rubber stamp, what's the point in putting in the effort?

There are many ways to purchase your degree. You read your pre-decided list of writers, normally white male authors who have been on the list for years – often past the time when their novels felt culturally relevant or their theories genuinely held water. In fact, you don't even have to read these writers – you can just go on to find a summary. Then you make some common criticisms that have probably been made by many others before.

When large amounts of money are necessary to attend university, and degrees are increasingly described simple as a route to a profitable job, it's not surprising that a pure interest in education is discarded.

I find the sudden dismay about all this cheating a joke. Of course, action should be taken – cheating is a serious offence. But we might want to ask how we got into this position in the first place. The £50,000 cost of a degree, rather than the comparative pennies spent on stolen essays, might be the first place to look.

69. Cheating as mentioned in this passage mainly involves _____.
A. taking others' ideas as one's own B. copying answers from class notes
C. receiving text messages on tests D. helping each other on a test
70. The consequences of the rising tuition fees include the following **except** _____.
A. weakened interest of students in learning
B. a heavier financial burden on poor students
C. harsher punishment for cheating on essays
D. the belief that a college degree is a commodity
71. The underlined words in Paragraph Four probably mean _____.
A. making something from rubber
B. getting a good opportunity
C. buying a college diploma
D. having one's talent confirmed

72. Paragraph Five is concerned with _____.
A. how to buy a degree online
B. how to plagiarize essays
C. how to use references online
D. how to write a good thesis
73. It seems to the author that _____.
A. people should be tolerant of cheating on tests
B. ways of cheating on tests have become diverse
C. stealing essays is always expensive and risky
D. the high cost of a degree is the root of trouble
74. The central idea of this passage is that _____.
A. more students cheat, for a degree is considered a commodity
B. rising tuition fees make higher education less accessible
C. cheating on university degrees has different causes
D. plagiarism and cheating on tests should be punished.

Passage Five

Retail is tough. Customers have to be able to figure out which item will best suit their needs while retailers need to make sure their customers are happy enough with their purchases to keep them. One way to serve both needs is with a solid “try before you buy” system, which lets consumers get some hands-on time with items before committing to a full purchase. This is even more useful when customers are looking for big-ticket items like fancy wearables and high-end cameras. Big-box electronics retailer Best Buy has partnered with gadget rental startup Lumoid to provide just such a system, which is due later this month.

According to ReCode, Best Buy will soon be able to rent items like cameras, wearables and audio devices with a featured button on Best Buy’s website. However, a Best Buy spokesperson confirmed to Engadget that a remotely controlled micro-aircraft will not be on offer through the rental service.

Best Buy’s website will have a button that sends you to Lumoid’s site to manage the actual rental of these items, many of which may be “open box” returns instead of new items. You’ll earn about 20 percent of the rental price in Lumoid credits, which can then be applied to a purchase of the rented item. Best Buy gets to breathe new life into items people have already bought and customers get to check out big-ticket items for a low monthly fee.

This new program could give Best Buy an advantage over Amazon, which doesn’t currently offer a similar rental service. Letting customers rent a higher-priced item like a Sonos speaker, Sony Alpha camera or Apple Watch could get them the time they need with the device to decide if the purchase is worth it. Lumoid’s founder, Aarthi Ramamurthy, says that wearables get the highest conversion rate from rental to purchase, with one in three renters deciding to buy after the try. We’ve reached out to Lumoid for more details on this partnership and will update this post.

Have you found anything that catches your fancy online? Why not try Lumoid to save yourself money? Once you have purchased a gadget this way, you will wonder why such business was not started earlier. Remember that retail is not all about quality and price. In some cases, innovation is

what counts.

75. The first paragraph is intended to _____.
A. point out the difficulty in retail
B. introduce a new approach to retail
C. compare Best Buy with Lumoid
D. give tips on the selection of goods
76. The underlined words in Paragraph One probably mean a period of time that _____.
A. is not only big-ticket, but also high-end
B. is extremely uncomfortable but unique
C. can provide direct practical experience
D. allows you to put your hands on something
77. Which of the following is true about Lumoid?
A. It is a well-known electronics retailer.
B. It is a company that has a long history.
C. Customers can rent almost anything.
D. Items for rent are mostly returned goods.
78. It can be inferred from Paragraph Four that _____.
A. the “try before you buy” system works
B. Amazon is going to offer the same service
C. wearables are not suitable for the rental service
D. Lumoid alters some of the returned clothes
79. The author of this passage believes that the business of Lumoid is _____.
A. costly B. short-lived C. conventional D. innovative
80. Which of the following summarizes the main idea of this passage?
A. You can rent cheap wearables at a low price at Lumoid.
B. Best Buy will let you rent gadgets before purchase.
C. Returned goods bring heavy losses to retailers.
D. Rent a house or purchase a house? Try Best Buy.

Section B (15 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: Put the following paragraph into English. Write your English version in the proper space on Answer Sheet II.

本科生,尤其是大一学生,希望提高自己的英语表达能力。问题是哪种教学方式效果好。如果教师只是照本宣科,学生就很难对授课感兴趣。只有使学生尽可能多地从课堂中受益,教师才能被认为是称职的。老师的首要任务是使学生的英语使用更加地道准确。

2018 年 06 月 24 日研究生英语学位课统考真题 (A 卷)

Section B (1 point each)

Directions: In this section, you will hear two mini-talks. At the end of each talk, there will be some questions. Both the talks and the questions will be read to you only once. After each

question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must choose the best answer from the four choices given by marking the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scored Answer Sheet.

Mini-talk one

- | | | |
|-----|--|---|
| 10. | A. Tutoring children. | B. Working at animal shelters. |
| | C. Serving as a museum guide | D. Donating money to charity. |
| 11. | A. About 12 years of community service. | B. 40-50 hours of community service at least. |
| | C. 60% of their free time on community service | D. Roughly 30 hours of community service. |
| 12. | A. Make friends with senior citizens. | B. Save some money for meals. |
| | C. Find a good department to study. | D. Build a supportive community. |

Mini-talk two

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--|
| 13. | A. Shopping with your kids. | B. Buying any food. |
| | C. Tasting junk food. | D. Shopping after a meal. |
| 14. | A. Because this is not healthy. | B. Because too little is in the container. |
| | C. Because you have to pay more. | D. Because fruits can go bad easily. |
| 15. | A. What to buy at a convenience shop. | B. How to save money while shopping. |
| | C. Why we shop at a supermarket. | D. Where to buy fresh fruits. |

PART IV Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 30 points, 1 point each)

Directions: *In this part of the test, there are five short passages. Read each passage carefully, and then do the questions that follow. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked by A, B, C, or D and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scored Answer Sheet.*

Passage One

“You expect your friends to be inclined to see you in a positive manner, but they are also keen observers of the personality traits that could send you to an early grave,” said Joshua Jackson, PhD. He added that your personality at an early age can predict how long you will live and that close friends are usually better than you at recognizing these traits.

“Our study shows that people can observe and rate a friend’s personality accurately enough to predict early mortality decades down the road,” Jackson said. “It suggests that people are able to see important characteristics related to health even when their friends were healthy and many years from death.”

For example, people who take negative attitude towards life and remain pessimistic are less likely to have healthier hearts. On the other hand, men who are conscientious are more likely to eat right, stick to an exercise routine and avoids risks. Women who are emotionally stable may be better at fighting off anger, anxiety and depression, Jackson suggests. Young women seen as highly agreeable and emotionally stable may have increased odds for a long and happy life since their

personalities were well suited for the role of a supportive and easy-going wife.

The long-term study included extensive data on participant personality traits, both self-reported and as reported by close friends, including bridesmaids and groomsmen at participants' wedding parties.

Using information from previous follow-up studies and searches of death certificates, Jackson and colleagues documented dates of death for all but a few study participants. Peer ratings of personality were stronger predictors of mortality risk than self-ratings of personality.

"First, friends may see something that you miss; they may have some insight that you do not. Second, because people have multiple friends, we are able to average the peculiarities of any one friend to obtain a more reliable assessment of personality. With self-reports, people may be biased or miss certain aspects of themselves and we can't counteract that because there is only one you, only one self-report."

The study also revealed gender differences in self-assessment: men's self-ratings of personality traits were somewhat useful in predicting their lifespan, whereas the self-reports of women were of little predictive value.

This study shows how important personality is in influencing significant life outcomes like health. Information from friends is crucial to understanding one's health issues. For example, it suggests that family members and even physician ratings could be used to personalize medical treatments or identify who is at risk for certain health problems.

51. The underlined words in Paragraph Two probably mean ____.
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. many years in advance | B. far away from your home |
| C. without any accuracy | D. after a long-term study |
52. The main idea of Paragraph Three is that ____.
- A. men and women have quite different lifestyles
- B. women usually enjoy a longer lifespan than men
- C. one's personality traits can have impact on health
- D. women are different from males in personality
53. The study conducted by Joshua Jackson involved all the following **EXCEPT** ____.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| A. dates of death | B. dates of weddings |
| C. self-reports | D. reports by friends |
54. Paragraph Six is discussing ____.
- A. the advantages of self-reports in evaluating one's personality
- B. the uniqueness of personality despite some common traits
- C. the importance of close friends to your personal health
- D. potential reasons for superiority of peer ratings over self-ratings
55. It can be concluded from Paragraph Seven that ____.
- A. males' self-assessment of personality is more accurate than females'
- B. males' personality is more closely related to their lifespan
- C. women often make some useless comments on themselves

D. different standards are used to assess males and females

56. The central idea of this passage is that ____.
- A. lifespan depends heavily on personality
 - B. health is related to the number of friends
 - C. self-assessment of personality is unreliable
 - D. friends can better predict how long you'll live

Passage two

Your salary barely covers childcare, but your coworkers give you side-eye when you leave at five. Even if you're lucky enough to have a partner who helps around the house, you're still the one who knows when your kid needs new shoes – and remembers to buy birthday presents for other people's kids.

Today, we're launching The Mother Load, a series exploring why motherhood in America is more challenging than in any other developed country – and what we can do about it.

Over the next months, we'll tap the Guardian's network of global correspondents to illustrate just how much of an outlier America is. The US is the only country in the developed world that doesn't have mandatory or obligatory maternity leave, forcing a quarter of new mothers to return to work within two weeks of giving birth. The cost of full-time childcare is 85% of the median cost of rent in some regions, leading too many women to leave the workforce to look after their kids. And perhaps more alarming, the US has the worst maternal death rate in the developed world – and the rate of women dying from pregnancy-related complications is actually rising.

If the work of parenting in this country feels overwhelming, welcome to the club.

But as this series will reveal in depth: it's not you, it's them. The crushing levels of stress so many parents endure is largely due to structural problems reinforced by our politicians, employers, and the rigid systems governing everything from healthcare to education.

We can't do it without men. Fathers are important partners in this battle and the most promising solutions will create support for all parents. We'll strive to show parenthood in all its diversity, sharing perspectives from single parents and adoptive families. But women still shoulder an outsized load of the parenting in America – and the name of our project reflects their unique struggles.

This isn't a project about complaints. It's about solutions. We'll offer guidance on how to share the mental load of parenting with your partner and how to talk to your boss about mother-friendly policies. We'll look to other countries for lessons. We'll introduce you to men who are fighting for their right to parent and transforming their workplace cultures.

We want you to get involved. We're asking our readers to participate in two soon-to-launch columns "My worst motherhood moment", and "How we make it work", in which couples and families from around the world will share personal examples of what they do to share the load of parenting. We'll publish our favorites.

57. The underlined words in the first paragraph probably mean ____.
- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. seem indifferent to you | B. show disapproval to you |
| C. express support to you | D. take your place quickly |

58. The Mother Load is probably _____.
A. a lady to whom mothers in need can turn to
B. an agency responsible for parenting matters
C. a newspaper column to help mother in trouble
D. a series of lectures on how to take care of babies
59. Mothers in the United States are faced with the following problems **EXCEPT** _____.
A. working until two weeks before giving birth
B. a constant lack of forced maternity leave
C. an alarmingly high maternal mortality rate
D. an extremely high cost of full-time childcare
60. The root of the problems facing parents lies in _____.
A. mothers themselves
B. irresponsible fathers
C. the increase of single parents
D. systems and corporate cultures
61. It can be concluded that the Mother Load _____.
A. doesn't require the participation of fathers
B. may not be quite popular in the United States
C. has been initiated by a government agency
D. will get the readers involved by different means
62. The ultimate objective of this initiative is to _____.
A. select well-written articles on parenthood
B. listen to mothers' complaints about parenting
C. help find solutions to problems facing parents
D. organize parents into a rally for better treatment

Passage Three

I've been driving big trucks for 37 years and I wished to stay on the road until retirement. Now I'm not so sure. Amazon, Apple, Uber, Ford and Toyota are all investing billions of dollars in driverless vehicles.

I'm sure about one thing: driverless trucks will be here before driverless cars because that's where the early money is going to be made. With some of the world's most aggressive and best capitalized companies racing to be first with a viable driverless vehicle, I don't give myself very good odds on choosing when to hang up my keys.

America's 2 million truckers have long been in popular culture. But self-driving trucks are set to lay waste to one of the country's most beloved jobs – and the fallout could be huge.

The only humans left in a modern supply chain are truck drivers. Today's cutting-edge warehouses buzz with automated forklifts and robots that load and unload trucks while drivers stand around sipping coffee – and getting paychecks and health insurance. That's the kind of thing that drives corporate finance types crazy. The best option is to eliminate drivers.

I understand that global industry is constantly being reinvented to reduce inefficiencies. New technologies will not be stopped, because if we don't do it here, they will do it everywhere from

Singapore to Shanghai and we'll be left behind.

I also understand that human error is responsible for almost all vehicle accidents. About 1.25million people worldwide are annually killed on roadways, including 40,000 in the US. When the technology is perfected, those millions of deaths will probably be reduced to a trickle.

We will soon be extraneous or redundant. That makes us "disposable people". Too bade for us, you might think. We're on the wrong side of the history.

Maybe so, but guess what? You're next. When automation starts displacing lawyers, accountants and bankers, then we might see some resistance to the social costs of technology. So long as it's truckers and factory workers getting sacked, well, there's always Walmart, McDonald's or food stamps.

What we want is to work and support our families. We're citizens and pay our taxes. Who is taking responsibility for the human cost runaway technology is causing? Not the companies reaping enormous benefits. Not fleet owners. Not software engineers. Not governments.

Technology is leaving millions of citizens impoverished. Even the *Economist* admits that the US has fallen far short in addressing the problem of displaced workers.

We can start by accepting that both the private and public sectors have a responsibility to manage the human side of technological disruptions.

63. The underlined sentence in Paragraph Two probably means that ____.
- A. driving a truck will seem quite strange in the future
 - B. I can hardly choose when to end my career as a trucker
 - C. it is not easy to find a proper replacement for me
 - D. I'm not sure when I can try a driverless vehicle
64. It can be concluded from Paragraph Four that modern supply chains ____.
- A. have become highly automatic
 - B. should improve warehouse efficiency
 - C. need far more truck drivers
 - D. involve skilled manual labor
65. More truck drivers are going to lose their jobs because of the following **EXCEPT** ____.
- A. companies on supply chains want to reduce their cost of labor
 - B. new technologies for transportation keep emerging
 - C. driverless trucks will be safer than human-driven vehicles
 - D. conventional trucks are not quite environmentally friendly
66. Automation-caused unemployment of truckers will have ____ that of lawyers and bankers.
- A. more social impact than
 - B. less social impact than
 - C. as much social impact as
 - D. as little social impact as
67. They author argues that ____ should be responsible for their future poverty.
- A. the fast-developing technology
 - B. engineers of driverless trucks
 - C. governments at different levels
 - D. the owners of fleets of trucks
68. This passage is mainly concerned with ____.
- A. the rapid development of technology
 - B. the prospects of auto industry

C. impacts of automation on truckers

D. the dilemma facing motorists

Passage Four

As the so-called debate over health care continues in the Senate, let me take a step back and look at actual health care reform through the lens of my daily experience as a physician, and yours as a patient. Not theory but practicality.

The first relevant issue is computerization. Since 2009, Electronic Health Records have been obligatory. Although they can accelerate information exchange, they also saddle doctors to their chairs, where a routine 20-minutes visit is doubled by the time the documentation is complete, but additional pay is nowhere to be seen.

A physician survey by the consulting firm Deloitte back in 2013 revealed that six in ten physicians reported that the practice of medicine is in jeopardy. The greatest reason given by primary care doctors was not enough time to spend with our patients. Instead we are dealing with the computer, reimbursements, approvals and referrals.

We are increasingly unhappy because of shrinking reimbursements, fear of malpractice, and increasing regulations. We are also swamped with too many patients amid a growing doctor shortage. We will be more than 100,000 doctors short by 2030. Obamacare added more cars to the train, but there are fewer engineers to drive it.

I recently traveled to a health center in N.Y. which had received increased funding under the Affordable Care Act. The clinic was clearly doing its job coordinating care throughout the community for patients who had insurance or not. But a crucial concern of the clinic's CEO was the lack of doctors available to work there.

The solution to the health care crisis is that more health care providers must be trained and paid more by insurance. A recent survey found 31% of doctors won't see new Medicaid patients, mostly because it doesn't pay enough. Initiatives to reward quality outcomes too easily lose sight of the fact that we deserve to be paid for our time. Malpractice reform will take pressure off us to practice defensively, which will decrease unneeded tests and save the health care system billions of dollars.

Insurance lobbyists may influence a health law, but they don't provide actual health care. We doctors don't want the same things that insurers do. To function effectively, doctors need less regulation and fewer insurance denials. Remember, more insurance options bring more choice to the doctor's office, which means better quality health care. If we are paid more for our time and there are more of us and we are threatened with fewer meaningless lawsuits, we will be much happier and can take better care of you.

69. Because of Electronic Health Records, doctors ____.

- A. take more time to exchange information
- B. spend much more time on documentation
- C. can receive additional pay in return
- D. find their work load much less heavier

70. The underlined words in Paragraph Three probably mean ____.

- A. gaining popularity
- B. of higher quality
- C. largely simplified
- D. in danger

71. One of the major problems with hospitals is ____.
- A. severe shortage of doctors B. complaints from patients
C. High expenses of health care D. the prevalence of malpractice
72. The author seems to be ____ malpractice reform.
- A. opposed to B. in favor of C. ignorant of D. indifferent to
73. It can be concluded from the last paragraph that insurance ____.
- A. has little to do with the pay of doctors B. subjects doctors to more regulations
C. can determine the quality of health care D. should be made much less accessible
74. This passage is mainly concerned with ____ during this health care reform.
- A. what doctors really want to get B. how to address the lack of doctors
C. the impact of insurance on hospitals D. the fast development of clinical medicine

Passage Five

Research suggests that British people are becoming increasingly detached from wildlife, the countryside and nature. Most people in the survey admitted they felt they were losing touch with the natural world, while a third said they did not know enough about the subject to teach their own children. One in three people could not identify an oak tree.

This detachment has negative consequences for conservation. People simply won't rally round to save something they are not really aware of. A major report last year already warned that Britain is among "the most nature-depleted countries in the world".

Does this matter? Surely this is urban alienation at its most literal. Humans have intervened so decisively in the processes that create life on Earth that we are increasingly aware only of our own interventions, and not of the vast ecosystems that make them possible. Nature reminds us that we are a small part of something vast, complex, ever-evolving and infinitely precious. It reminds us that, as part of this system, we are precious, too.

Yet all around us is self-destruction. Senior doctors and health charities warn that heavy drinking will kill 65,000 people over the next five years. They are asking urgently for a crackdown on cheap alcohol and further restrictions on the advertising of liquor to help to avert the problem.

The problem, however, seems existential to me. Many people are trying to escape from themselves and their lives. To an extent, the measures work, simply making it harder for people to purchase their poison. But it's a strategy that makes a difference only after so many other aspects of a life have already gone wrong.

In other news, it was announced that "self-exclusions" from gambling websites have reached 1 million. This is a process whereby people with problematic gambling habits apply themselves to be banned from the sites that feed their addiction most. It seems incredible that so many people are powerless in the face of their addiction, yet have to find the impetus themselves to engage with the bureaucracy that places temptation out of reach.

These human problems can't be solved by a chart that identifies the top ten British garden birds. But it's hard to resist the idea that people are losing their place in the world. Alienation from nature makes it easier for nature to be destroyed. Conservationists are right to be worried, about loss of habitat, and about our vast loss of knowledge and respect for the system that sustains us.

- C. To increase the teaching time for reading.
- D. To help all children read at or above grade level.

11. A. Teachers. B. Critics. C. Congressmen. D. Federal officials.
12. A. *Green Eggs and Ham*. B. *To Kill A Mockingbird*.
C. *Of Mice and Men*. D. *A Child Called "It"*.

Mini-talk two

13. A. A scientist. B. A forester. C. A school master. D. A farmer.
14. A. He taught students to watch grass grow.
B. He taught students how to manage forest.
C. He involved parents in their children's work.
D. He developed games about science.
15. A. He wrote his own textbooks.
B. He made students interested in their studies.
C. He helped the students increase their scores.
D. He made school activities creative.

PART IV Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 30 points, 1 point each)

Directions: *In this part of the test, there are five short passages. Read each passage carefully, and then do the questions that follow. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked by A, B, C, or D and mark the corresponding letter with a single bar across the square brackets on your machine-scored Answer Sheet.*

Passage One

Economics often misses an important element of inequality between males and females: unpaid work. The main measure of economic activity, GDP, counts housework when it is paid, but excludes it when it is done free of charge. This is an arbitrary distinction and leads to the funny question of what happens to a country's GDP when a man marries his maid.

The usual defense is that measuring unpaid work is hard. Diane Coyle, an economist, asks whether statistical agencies have not bothered to collect data on unpaid housework precisely because women do most of it. Marilyn Waring, a feminist economist, has suggested that the system of measuring GDP was designed by men to keep women "in their place".

Women in rich countries spend roughly 5% more time working than men. But they spend roughly twice as much time on unpaid work, and only two-thirds the time men do in paid work. By excluding unpaid work from the national accounts, economists not only diminish women's contribution, but cover up the staggering inequality in who does it.

Ignoring unpaid work also misrepresents the significance of particular kinds of economic activity. Ms. Waring thinks that raising well-cared-for children is just as important to society as

making buildings or cars. Yet as long as the former is excluded from official measures of output, investing resources in it seems like less of a priority. In a perfectly equal world, men would do much more child-rearing than they do now. It is women who are disadvantaged by economists' failure to measure the value of parenting properly.

Now let's look at the impact of measuring things differently. A new version of GDP that included unpaid work was attempted. Doing so boosted GDP overall, but lowered the growth rate: as women have moved into paid work, they have been doing less unpaid work at home, so total production has not been rising as quickly as official figures suggest. By some estimates, including unpaid work boosted GDP in 1965 by 39%, but by only 26% in 2010. Over the 45 years between, they put the average annual nominal growth rate at 6.7% if unpaid work is included, lower than the official 6.9%.

Ignoring the feminist perspective is bad economics. The discipline aims to explain the allocation of scarce resources; it is bound to go wrong if it ignores the role that deep imbalances between men and women play in this allocation. As long as this inequality exists, there is space for feminist economics.

51. The First Paragraph implies that a country's GDP _____ when a man marries his maid.
A. is likely to increase
B. is going to fall
C. remains unchanged
D. becomes unreliable
52. Two economists are mentioned in Paragraph Two to show that _____.
A. measuring unpaid work is really hard worldwide
B. women are discriminated against in employment
C. women should be paid for the housework they do
D. women are unfairly treated in statistics on GDP
53. Which of the following statements is true according to Paragraph Three?
A. Two out of every three men do some paid work.
B. Women spend more time on paid work than men do.
C. Men spend much less time on unpaid work than women.
D. More women are working than men in rich countries.
54. The author argues that excluding unpaid work from GDP _____.
A. has negative effect on children's growth
B. contributes to high-quality parenting
C. has no effect on the quality of parenting
D. can reveal the real value of parenting
55. According to this passage, including unpaid work in GDP _____.
A. will hinder economic growth
B. has a significant impact
C. may turn out to be unscientific
D. is entirely unnecessary
56. The central idea of this passage is that _____.
A. women should try to do less unpaid work
B. nowhere can GDP be accurately calculated
C. men and women can never become equal

D. feminist economics deserves more recognition

Passage two

Women are happy to wander aimlessly through a sea of clothing and accessory collections or linger through the shoe department. They like to glide up glass escalators past a grand piano, or spray a perfume sample on themselves on their way to, maybe, making a purchase. For men, shopping is a mission. They are out to buy a targeted item and flee the store as quickly as possible, According to a new Wharton research.

In a study, researchers at Wharton's Jay H. Baker Retail Initiative and the Verde Group, a Toronto consulting firm, found that women react more strongly than men to personal interaction with sales associates. Men are more likely to stress usefulness over beauty or other considerations by responding to such aspects of the experience as the availability of parking. Whether the item they came for is in stock, and the length of the checkout list. "Women tend to be more invested in the shopping experience on many dimensions," says Robert Price, chief marketing officer at CVS Caremark and a member of the Baker advisory board. "Men want to go to Sears, buy a specific tool and get out." As one female shopper between the age of 18 and 35 told the researcher "I love shopping. I love shopping even when I have a deadline. I just love shopping." Compare that to this response from a male in the same age group who described how men approach retailing: "We're going to this store and we buy it and we leave because we want to do something else."

Price says women's role as caregiver persists even as women's professional responsibilities mount. He speculates that this responsibility contributes to women's more acute shopping awareness and higher expectations. On the other hand, after generations of relying on women to shop effectively for men, men's interest in shopping has atrophied. According to Wharton marketing professor Stephen J. Hock, shopping behavior mirrors gender differences throughout many aspects of life. "Women think of shopping in an inter-personal, human fashion and men treat it as more instrumental. It's a job to get done," he says, adding that the data has implications for retailers interested in developing a more segmented approach to build and maintain loyalty among male and female customers.

So, it can be concluded that when it come to shopping, men are from Mars, women are from Venus.

57. The new Wharton research implies that women _____ whenever they go shopping.
A. know clearly what items to purchase B. never know what a particular shop sells
C. sometimes have no clear idea what to buy D. feel confused among the various goods
58. It can be learned from the Paragraph Two that men _____.
A. enjoy talking to shop assistants if possible
B. don't care how much time checkout takes
C. cherish the shopping experience all the time
D. try to spend as little time as possible shopping
59. Paragraph Three is concerned with _____.
A. the reason behind the difference in shopping
B. the responsibilities facing any woman now

- C. the disloyalty between men and women
- D. men's dependence on women for shopping

60. The underlined words "atrophy" in Paragraph Three probably means _____.
E. never exist F. fail to develop G. become diversified H. be resumed
61. The difference between men and women in shopping can be summarized as _____.
A. men buy, women shop B. women buy, men shop
C. women buy, men wait D. men shop, women walk
62. The last paragraph of this passage probably implies that men and women _____.
A. have pretty the same shopping habits B. prefer to go to far-away shops
C. often meet by chance while shopping D. have totally different shopping habits

Passage Three

The sharp fall in cigarette consumption in the US has led to steep declines in some negative health outcomes. But it has also, interestingly, coincide with another trend: the rise of obesity.

"No one would recommend cigarette smoking as a way to combat obesity," said Charles Baum, a professor of economics. He wondered what human behavior has played a role in the growing pervasiveness of obesity. So he tried to estimate how trivial things might have contributed. In order to approximate the effect of various socio-environmental factors, Baum used detailed data of three decades about the characteristics of over 12,000 youths. They found that nothing seemed to have much effect at all except the changes in cigarette consumption.

"The decline in the prevalence of cigarette smoking didn't have a large effect, but it had an effect," said Baum. "It can explain about as much as 4 percent of the increase in obesity." The impact associated with the fall in cigarette consumption was the largest of all the factors the researchers tested – such as the rise of urbanization and increase of restaurants – and that held true in all the three models they built to compare various factors.

Cigarettes are a well-known appetite suppressant. There is much research that suggests nicotine tends to decrease food intake. The reasons include resultant changes to the nervous system, physical activity and preferences in food consumption. The effect is so significant that a study conducted in the early 1990s, which found that "major weight gain is strongly related to smoking cessation," noted that it's likely part of what makes it so hard for people to quit.

The obesity epidemic is more likely the result of a complex web of many and varied societal shifts. There are things, of course, that contribute more than others. But there are also smaller, overlooked factors that slip through the cracks, evading the broader discussion. "Obviously, it's hard to establish any causal relationship here, but I would definitely say that the fall in smoking probably contributed to the rise in obesity," said Freedhoff, an obesity expert.

What exactly are we supposed to learn from the suggestion that the fall in smoking might have contributed to the rise in obesity? The answer is that it's better to view this finding as more of a point of interest, a takeaway that allows us to look at how societal changes move like waves that ripple, touching other shifts, even if only slightly.

63. Charles Baum was curious about _____.
A. how cigarette smoking helped combat obesity
B. what was the exact mechanism of obesity
C. whether smoking was harmful to health
D. what personal habits contributed to obesity
64. One of Charles Baum's findings is that the decline in cigarette consumption _____.
A. is accompanied by a decline in obesity B. has contributed to the rise of obesity
C. has had an effect on the rate of obesity D. was caused by the pervasive obesity
65. Which of the following is true according to this passage?
A. Fear of weight gain may make quitting smoking difficult.
B. Cigarette smoking can usually increase one's appetite.
C. The increase of restaurants is responsible for obesity.
D. The obesity epidemic is simply due to chronic inactivity.
66. The underlined sentence in Paragraph Five probably means that _____.
A. the effect of smoking on obesity has been neglected
B. there are possibly some other trivial factors for obesity
C. reduced cigarette smoking is the leading cause of obesity
D. other effects of smoking should be studied in depth
67. The last paragraph seems to suggest that _____.
A. overweight people should not quit smoking
B. quitting smoking undoubtedly contributes to obesity
C. this finding is somewhat amusing and thought-provoking
D. social changes are mostly sudden and dramatic
68. Which of the following best serves as the title of this passage?
A. One Healthy Trend Has Had Unexpected Side Effect.
B. Different Causes of Obesity Epidemic in the US
C. Correlations between Cigarettes and Appetite
D. Cigarette Smoking Is Effective for Weight Control

Passage Four

According to a poll, around 70 percent of American kids stop playing organized sports by the age of 13 because "it's not fun anymore." However, the actual reason is some cultural, economic and systematic issues that result in our kids turning away from organized sports when they could benefit from them most, though playing sports offers everything from physical activity, experiencing success and bouncing back from failure to working as a team and getting away from the universal presence of screens. Why this happens?

The first explanation is that as children get closer to high school, the system of youth sports

74. The main purpose of this passage is to explain _____.
A. how important sports are to teenagers
B. whether sports will become more popular
C. what is wrong with American culture
D. why American kids stop playing organized sports

Passage Five

One area in which London still surpasses its rivals is the number of international visitors it receives: more than any other in the world in 2015. And while the city has long been an attractive destination for leisure and business travelers, it is currently undergoing an almost unprecedented hotel building boom. The number of hotel rooms has risen from 129,000 in 2013 to 149,000 today, and may reach as many as 180,000 by 2018. Despite competition from room-sharing sites such as Airbnb, there is still no sign of over-capacity. Last year occupancy rates reached their highest in a decade and average daily rates were higher than ever before. Why?

One big market for London's hotels is the international visitors. But it is one which is running out of steam. Total spending by overseas visitors is likely to be flat in 2015. Whereas the strong pound has convinced many tourists to divert to cheaper European cities, business travelers cannot avoid London so easily. So, while tourist spending stagnated in 2015, business folk splashed out 7% more in Britain than the previous year. So, there are still plenty more business people to fill London's extra rooms, even if some tourists are staying away.

Hoteliers are surprisingly tough given the violent attack from sharing-economy websites that allow people to rent out their spare rooms to travelers. Airbnb has forced down hotel revenues in some American cities by as much as 10%. By comparison, its impact has been reduced in London. Only 0.5% of Londoners advertise their properties on Airbnb, compared with 2.4% of Parisians. One reason is that there is a shortage of reasonably priced residential stock near London's main tourist attractions, which are enclosed by offices and mansions. Secondly, the growth of Airbnb listings in London and other big European cities is slowing, meaning that Londoners' spare rooms are unlikely to soak up much more demand.

But the most convincing explanation is that London's business travelers are avoiding local's spare rooms in favor of comfortable, anonymous hotels. Unlike budget-conscious holidaymakers, who are willing to book a room in a stranger's home on Airbnb to save money, most business people travel on expense accounts. Their employers, citing a duty to ensure safety, remain wary of spare-room-booking sites, fearing the possibility of axe murderers or unreliable wiring or unsafe stairwells. As long as the City of London continues to flourish, the capital's hotels will do fine.

75. The first paragraph is primarily concerned with _____ in London.
A. the total number of tourists
B. the competition between hotels
C. the prosperity enjoyed by hotels
D. the future development of hotels
76. The underlined expression in Paragraph Two probably means _____.
A. losing energy
B. gaining popularity
C. becoming profitable
D. declaring bankruptcy

77. It can be concluded from Paragraph Two that tourist spending in 2015 _____.
A. increased much more significantly B. hardly increased compared with 2014
C. rose faster than business spending D. witnessed a drastic decline
78. Airbnb is mentioned in Paragraph Three as a website that _____ in London.
A. will drive hotels out of business B. can find much business to do
C. has collaborated with hotels D. poses little threat to hotels
79. Business travelers prefer hotels to spare rooms because _____.
A. spare rooms are much more expensive B. spare rooms are near tourist attractions
C. hotels are safer than spare rooms D. hotels are mostly better known
80. This passage aims to explain _____.
A. where London's hotels are located B. why London's hotels are booming
C. what London has done to attract tourists D. how to find an ideal hotel in London

Section B (15 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: *Put the following paragraph into English. Write your English version in the proper space on **Answer Sheet II**.*

人类当前面临多种挑战，其中之一就是全球变暖。对汽车的过度依赖加速了化石燃料的枯竭，也增加了温室气体的排放。我们被迫转向替代能源，如太阳能和核能。减少能源消耗并不意味着生活水平的降低，但需要更新基础设施。我们应该学会放眼全球，从我做起。