

## 2017年考研英语二真题

### Section I Use of English

#### Directions :

Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

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 addicting 9 poorly-educated middle-aged people is 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.

1. [A] boasting [B] denying [C] warning [D] ensuring
2. [A] inequality [B] instability [C] unreliability [D] uncertainty
3. [A] policy [B] guideline [C] resolution [D] prediction
4. [A] characterized [B] divided [C] balanced [D] measured
5. [A] wisdom [B] meaning [C] glory [D] freedom
6. [A] Instead [B] Indeed [C] Thus [D] Nevertheless
7. [A] rich [B] urban [C] working [D] educated

- |                       |                  |                  |                   |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 8. [A] explanation    | [B] requirement  | [C] compensation | [D] substitute    |
| 9. [A] under          | [B] beyond       | [C] alongside    | [D] among         |
| 10. [A] leave behind  | [B] make up      | [C] worry about  | [D] set aside     |
| 11. [A] statistically | [B] occasionally | [C] necessarily  | [D] economically  |
| 12. [A] chances       | [B] downsides    | [C] benefits     | [D] principles    |
| 13. [A] absence       | [B] height       | [C] face         | [D] course        |
| 14. [A] disturb       | [B] restore      | [C] exclude      | [D] yield         |
| 15. [A] model         | [B] practice     | [C] virtue       | [D] hardship      |
| 16. [A] tricky        | [B] lengthy      | [C] mysterious   | [D] scarce        |
| 17. [A] demands       | [B] standards    | [C] qualities    | [D] threats       |
| 18. [A] ignored       | [B] tired        | [C] confused     | [D] starved       |
| 19. [A] off           | [B] against      | [C] behind       | [D] into          |
| 20. [A] technological | [B] professional | [C] educational  | [D] interpersonal |

## 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

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 level 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 sports 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 Paragraph1, Parkrun has\_\_\_\_\_.

- A . gained great popularity
- B . created many jobs
- C . strengthened community ties
- D . become an official festival

22. The author believes that London's Olympic "legacy" has failed to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A . boost population growth
- B . promote sport participation
- C . improve the city's image
- D . increase sport hours in schools

23. Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it\_\_\_\_\_.

- A . aims at discovering talents
- B . focuses on mass competition
- C . does not emphasize elitism
- D . does not attract first-timers

24. With regard to mass sport, the author holds that governments should\_\_\_\_\_.

- A . organize "grassroots" sports events
- B . supervise local sports associations

- C . increase funds for sports clubs
- D . invest in public sports facilities

25. The author's attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A . tolerant
- B . critical
- C . uncertain
- D . sympathetic

## 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 on 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 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent 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 parents 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 fantasized, 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

- A . simplify routine matters
- B . absorb user attention

C . better interpersonal relations

D . increase work efficiency

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices \_\_\_\_\_.

A . takes away babies' appetite

B . distracts children's attention

C . slows down babies' verbal development

D . reduces mother-child communication

28. Radesky's cites the "still face experiment" to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

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

29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to \_\_\_\_\_.

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 kid's use of screens

30. According to Tronick, kid's use of screens may \_\_\_\_\_.

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

### 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 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 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\_\_\_\_\_.

- 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

32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps\_\_\_\_\_.

- A . keep students from being unrealistic
- B . lower risks in choosing careers
- C . ease freshmen's financial burdens
- D . relieve freshmen of pressures

33. The word “acclimation” ( Line 8, Para. 3 ) is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A . adaptation
- B . application
- C . motivation
- D . competition

34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them\_\_\_\_\_.

- A . avoid academic failures
- B . establish long-term goals
- C . switch to another college
- D . decide on the right major

35. The most suitable title for this text would be\_\_\_\_\_.

- 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

#### **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\_\_\_\_\_.

- 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

37. Moritz calls for the use of "a magnifying glass" to \_\_\_\_\_.

- 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



38. While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that \_\_\_\_\_.

- 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

39. The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of failing to \_\_\_\_\_.

- 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

40. Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A . do away with
- B . come to terms with
- C . pay a price for
- D . keep away from

## 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 years. 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 an 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 keep 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 2013. 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 to 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 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.

41. Jay Deuwell
42. Jason Stenquist
43. Birgit Klohs
44. Rob Spohr
45. Julie Parks

[A] says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools.

[B] points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill.
[C] points out that the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore.
[D] believes that it is important to keep a close eye on the age of his workers.
[E] says that for factory owners , workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.
[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 the young people's parents.

### Section III Translation

#### Directions:

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

#### 46. My Dream

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 realised that 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 absolutely honest, I said it, because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream - I knew that no one, apart from myself, could imagine me in the fashion industry at all!

### 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 neatly 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)

48. Directions:

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

You should

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

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



## 2016 年考研英语二试题真题

### Section I Use of English

**Directions:**

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

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 place 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 investment 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 it is 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-and for indicators that a place was 11 to live in, like growth in wages or population. They 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 confined 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. 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.

1. [A] why [B] where [C] how [D] when
2. [A] In return [B] In particular [C] In contrast [D] In conclusion
3. [A] sufficient [B] famous [C] perfect [D] necessary
4. [A] individualism [B] modernism [C] optimism [D] realism
5. [A] echo [B] miss [C] spoil [D] change
6. [A] imagined [B] measured [C] invented [D] assumed
7. [A] sure [B] odd [C] unfortunate [D] often
8. [A] advertised [B] divided [C] overtaxed [D] headquartered
9. [A] explain [B] overstate [C] summarize [D] emphasize
10. [A] stages [B] factors [C] levels [D] methods
11. [A] desirable [B] sociable [C] reputable [D] reliable
12. [A] resumed [B] held [C] emerged [D] broke
13. [A] attribute [B] assign [C] transfer [D] compare
14. [A] serious [B] civilized [C] ambitious [D] experienced
15. [A] thus [B] instead [C] also [D] never
16. [A] rapidly [B] regularly [C] directly [D] equally
17. [A] After [B] Until [C] While [D] Since
18. [A] arrives [B] jumps [C] hints [D] strikes

19. [A] shape      [B] rediscover      [C] simplify      [D] share  
 20. [A] pray for      [B] lean towards      [C] give away      [D] send act

## 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

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 \_\_\_\_\_

- A. complete future job training  
 B. remodel the way of thinking

- C. formulate logical hypotheses  
D. perfect artwork production
22. In delivering lessons for high - schoolers , Flatiron has considered their \_\_\_\_\_  
A. experience  
B. interest  
C. career prospects  
D. academic backgrounds
23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will \_\_\_\_\_  
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
24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to \_\_\_\_\_  
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
25. The word “coax”(Line4,Para.6) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_  
A. persuade  
B. frighten  
C. misguide  
D. challenge

### 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 conservations 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 landowner 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, 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 as threatened is\_\_\_\_\_.

- [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

27. The “threatened” tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it\_\_\_\_\_.

- [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

28. It can be learned from Paragraph3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they\_\_\_\_\_.

- [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

29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species in\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]the federal government
- [B]the wildlife agencies
- [C]the landowners
- [D]the states

30. Jay Lininger would most likely support\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]industry groups
- [B]the win-win rhetoric
- [C]environmental groups



[D]the plan under challenge

### 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 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 .

- [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

32. The "empty bottles" metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to .

- [A] update their to-do lists
- [B] make passing time fulfilling

- [C] carry their plans through  
[D] pursue carefree reading
33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps .  
[A] encourage the efficiency mind-set  
[B] develop online reading habits  
[C] promote ritualistic reading  
[D] achieve immersive reading
34. “Carry a book with you at all times” can work if .  
[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
35. The best title for this text could be .  
[A] How to Enjoy Easy Reading  
[B] How to Find Time to Read  
[C] How to Set Reading Goals  
[D] How to Read Extensively

#### 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 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 .

- [A] trying out different lifestyles
- [B] having a family with children
- [C] working beyond retirement age
- [D] setting up a profitable business

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to .

- [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

38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will .

- [A] become increasingly clear
- [B] focus on materialistic issues
- [C] depend largely on political preferences
- [D] reach almost all aspects of American life

39. Both young and old agree that .

- [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

40. Which of the following is true about Schneider?

- [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

### 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 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.

(1) As adults, it seems that we're 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\_\_\_\_\_.

(2) 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 feel appropriately and then-again, like children-move on.

42\_\_\_\_\_.

A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was 9 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 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 little lasting impact on our happiness levels. Instead, being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve wellbeing.

43\_\_\_\_\_.

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 ever have a greater chance of fighting off infection. All of which would, of course, have a positive effect on our happiness levels.

44\_\_\_\_\_.

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 thing 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\_\_\_\_\_.

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 back fire 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

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 began shopping emotionally—which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

### 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 you advice

You should write about 100 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)

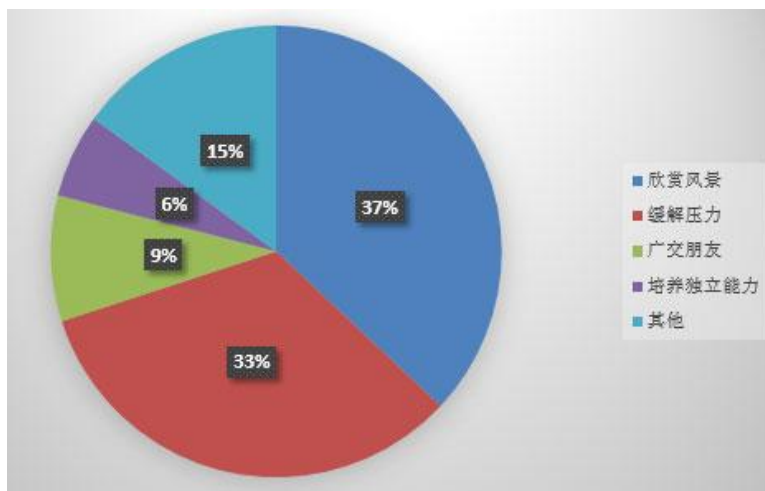
#### Part B

##### 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)



## 2015 年考研英语二真题

### 2015 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语二真题及答案

#### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on 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 fiddle with their phones, even without a 1 underground.

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 armor 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, executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be 6 as "creepy,". 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 anxiety, 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 bandaid, 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 snubbed."

18, these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those sans 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.

1. [A] ticket [B] permit [C] signal [D] record
2. [A] nothing [B] link [C] another [D] much
3. [A] beaten [B] guided [C] plugged [D] brought
4. [A] message [B] cede [C] notice [D] sign
5. [A] under [B] beyond [C] behind [D] from
6. [A] misinterpret [B] misapplied [C] misadjusted [D] mismatched
7. [A] fired [B] judged [C] replaced [D] delayed
8. [A] unreasonable [B] ungrateful [C] unconventional [D] unfamiliar
9. [A] comfortable [B] anxious [C] confident [D] angry
10. [A] attend [B] point [C] take [D] turn
11. [A] dangerous [B] mysterious [C] violent [D] boring
12. [A] hurt [B] resist [C] bend [D] decay
13. [A] lecture [B] conversation [C] debate [D] negotiation
14. [A] trainees [B] employees [C] researchers [D] passengers
15. [A] reveal [B] choose [C] predict [D] design
16. [A] voyage [B] flight [C] walk [D] ride
17. [A] went through [B] did away [C] caught up [D] put up
18. [A] In turn [B] In particular [C] In fact [D] In consequence
19. [A] unless [B] since [C] if [D] whereas
20. [A] funny [B] simple [C] logical [D] rare

## 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. (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 Damske. 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 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 a 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] 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

22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?

- [A] Childless wives
- [B] Working mothers
- [C] Childless husbands
- [D] Working fathers

23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that\_\_\_\_\_

- [A] it is difficult for them to leave their office
- [B] their home is also a place for kicking back
- [C] there is often much housework left behind
- [D] they are both bread winners and housewives



24.The word“moola”(Line4,Para4)most probably means\_\_\_\_\_

- [A] skills
- [B] energy
- [C] earnings
- [D] nutrition

25.The home front differs from the workplace in that\_\_\_\_\_

- [A] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut
- [B] home is hardly a cozier working environment
- [C] household tasks are generally more motivating
- [D] family labor is often adequately rewarded

### 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” ab 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 wit 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 collages don’t talk about the class advantage and disadvantages of different groups of students. Because US colleges and universities seldom

acknowledge how social class can affect students' educational experience, many first-generation students lack sight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students' like them can improve.

26. Recruiting more first- generation students has\_\_\_\_\_
- [A] reduced their dropout rates
  - [B] narrowed the achievement gap
  - [C] missed its original purpose
  - [D] depressed college students
27. The author of the research article are optimistic because\_\_\_\_\_
- [A] the problem is solvable
  - [B] their approach is costless
  - [C] the recruiting rate has increased
  - [D] their finding appeal to students
28. The study suggests that most first- generation students\_\_\_\_\_
- [A] study at private universities
  - [B] are from single-parent families
  - [C] are in need of financial support
  - [D] have failed their collage
29. The author of the paper believe that first-generation students\_\_\_\_\_
- [A] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap
  - [B] can have a potential influence on other students
  - [C] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects
  - [D] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college
30. We may infer from the last paragraph that\_\_\_\_\_
- [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

### 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 Khurana 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 Nunberg 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\_\_\_\_\_

- [A] more emotional
- [B] more objective
- [C] less energetic
- [D] less strategic

32. "Team"-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to\_\_\_\_\_

- [A] historical incidents
- [B] gender difference
- [C] sports culture
- [D] athletic executives

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to\_\_\_\_\_

- [A] revive historical terms
- [B] promote company image
- [C] foster corporate cooperation
- [D] strengthen employee loyalty

34. It can be inferred that *Lean In*\_\_\_\_\_

- [A] voices for working women
- [B] appeals to passionate workaholics

[C] triggers debates among mommies

[D] praises motivated employees

35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?

[A] Managers admire it but avoid it

[B] Linguists believe it to be nonsense

[C] Companies find it to be fundamental

[D] Regular people mock it but accept it

#### 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(7.9percent)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 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 are neglected?  
[A] The prospect of a thriving job market.  
[B] The increase of voluntary part-time market.  
[C] The possibility of full employment.  
[D] The acceleration of job creation.
37. Many people work part-time because they\_\_\_\_\_.  
[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.
38. Involuntary part-time employment is the US\_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] is harder to acquire than one year ago.  
[B] shows a general tendency of decline.  
[C] satisfies the real need of the jobless.  
[D] is lower than before the recession.
39. It can be learned that with Obamacare,\_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance  
[B] employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance  
[C] it is still challenging to get insurance for family members  
[D] full-time employment is still essential for insurance
40. The text mainly discusses\_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] employment in the US  
[B] part-timer classification  
[C] insurance though Medicaid  
[D] Obamacare's trouble

**Part B**

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list [A]-[G] to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- [A] You are not alone  
[B] Don't fear responsibility for your life  
[C] Pave your own unique path  
[D] Most of your fears are unreal  
[E] Think about the present moment  
[F] Experience helps you grow  
[G] There are many things to be grateful for

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 ten old truths I've learned along the way.

41. \_\_\_\_\_

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. \_\_\_\_\_

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. \_\_\_\_\_

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. \_\_\_\_\_

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. \_\_\_\_\_

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**

Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (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 zone out from the actual 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.

### **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)

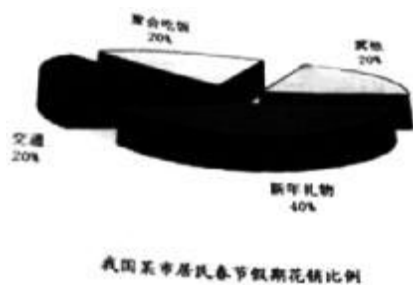
#### **Part B**

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)



14 考研英语二真题

**Section I Use of English**

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on 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(an) \_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 willpower, 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.



1. [A] denied [B] conducted [C] doubled [D] ensured
2. [A] protective [B] dangerous [C] sufficient [D] troublesome
3. [A] Instead [B] However [C] Likewise [D] Therefore
4. [A] indicator [B] objective [C] origin [D] example
5. [A] impact [B] relevance [C] assistance [D] concern
6. [A] in terms of [B] in case of [C] in favor of [D] in of
7. [A] measures [B] determines [C] equals [D] modifies
8. [A] in essence [B] in contrast [C] in turn [D] in part
9. [A] complicated [B] conservative [C] variable [D] straightforward
10. [A] so [B] unlike [C] since [D] unless
11. [A] shape [B] spirit [C] balance [D] taste
12. [A] start [B] quality [C] retire [D] stay
13. [A] strange [B] changeable [C] normal [D] constant
14. [A] option [B] reason [C] opportunity [D] tendency
15. [A] employed [B] pictured [C] imitated [D] monitored
16. [A] [B] combined [C] settled [D] associated
17. [A] Even [B] Still [C] Yet [D] Only
18. [A] despised [B] corrected [C] ignored [D] grounded
19. [A] discussions [B] businesses [C] policies [D] studies
20. [A] for [B] against [C] with [D] without

## 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. (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 fulfillment, she could do worse than read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dumn 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 Dumn 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 fulfillment, 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 Dumn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?

- [A] A big house
- [B] A special tour
- [C] A stylish car
- [D] A rich meal

22. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is

- [A]critical
- [B]supportive
- [C]sympathetic
- [D]ambiguous

23. Macrib is mentioned in paragraph 3 to show that

- [A]consumers are sometimes irrational
- [B]popularity usually comes after quality
- [C]marketing tricks are after effective
- [D]rarity generally increases pleasure

24. According to the last paragraph, Happy Money

- [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

25. This text mainly discusses how to

- [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

#### Text 2

An article in Scientific America 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 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 criticized, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem, we stalk around thinking we're hot stuff.

Psychologist and behavioral 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 must 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-enhance the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored picture 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 why people heat 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 lifestyle it's not that people's profiles are dishonest, says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin—Madison university, "but they portray an idealized version of themselves.

26. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] our self-ratings are unrealistically high
- [B] illusory superiority is baseless effect
- [C] our need for leadership is unnatural
- [D] self-enhancing strategies are ineffective

27. Visual recognition is believed to be people's \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] rapid watching
- [B] conscious choice
- [C] intuitive response
- [D] automatic self-defence

28. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to \_\_\_\_\_

[A] underestimate their insecurities

[B] believe in their attractiveness

[C] cover up their depressions

[D] oversimplify their illusions

29. The word “Viscerally”(Line 2, para.5) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] instinctively

[B] occasionally

[C] particularly

[D] aggressively

30. It can be inferred that Facebook is self-enhancer’s paradise because people can \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] present their dishonest profiles

[B] define their traditional life styles

[C] share their intellectual pursuits

[D] withhold their unflattering sides

#### 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 multi-billion-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  $\pounds$ 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 an era of large-scale public grants. We need to adjust to this changing climate.

36. The author believes that the housing sector\_\_

- [A] has attracted much attention
- [B] involves certain political factors
- [C] shoulders too much responsibility
- [D] has lost its real value in economy

37. It can be learned that affordable housing has\_\_

- [A] increased its home supply
- [B] offered spending opportunities
- [C] suffered government biases
- [D] disappointed the government

38. According to Paragraph 5, George Osborne may\_\_\_\_\_.

- [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

39.It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would\_\_\_\_\_.

- [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

40.The author believes that after 2015,the government may\_\_\_\_\_.

- [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

### Section III Translation

Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

Most people would define optimism as 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-sag, 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.

[page]

### 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 answer sheet.

Do not use your own name.

Part B

48. Directions:

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

You should

interpret the chart, and

give your comments.

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

**2013 考研英语二真题及答案详解**

**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)



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.

1. [A] However [B] Moreover [C] Therefore [D] Otherwise

2. [A] off [B] back [C] over [D] around

3. [A] power [B] concept [C] history [D] role

4. [A] reward [B] resist [C] resume [D] reverse

5. [A] silent [B] sudden [C] slow [D] steady
6. [A] for [B] against [C] with [D] on
7. [A] imaginative [B] expensive [C] sensitive [D] productive
8. [A] similar [B] original [C] temporary [D] dominant
9. [A] collect [B] provide [C] copy [D] print
10. [A] give up [B] take over [C] bring back [D] pass down
11. [A] before [B] after [C] since [D] when
12. [A] kept [B] borrowed [C] released [D] withdrawn
13. [A] Unless [B] Until [C] Because [D] Though
14. [A] hide [B] express [C] raise [D] ease
15. [A] analyzed [B] shared [C] stored [D] displayed
16. [A] unsafe [B] unnatural [C] uncommon [D] unclear
17. [A] steal [B] choose [C] benefit [D] return
18. [A] consideration [B] prevention [C] manipulation [D] justification
19. [A] cope with [B] fight against [C] adapt to [D] call for
20. [A] chunk [B] chip [C] path [D] trail

## 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

In an essay entitled “Making It in America”, the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill only two employees today,” a man and a dog. The man is there to feed 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 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 worker.

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 changed-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 poet-high school education.

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate\_\_\_\_\_
- [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
22. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to\_\_\_\_\_
- [A] work on cheap software
  - [B] ask for a moderate salary
  - [C] adopt an average lifestyle
  - [D] contribute something unique
23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that \_\_\_\_\_
- [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
24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is\_\_\_\_\_
- [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
25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?

[A] New Law Takes Effect

[B] Technology Goes Cheap

[C] Average Is Over

[D] Recession Is Bad

## 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 7million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for exanmle, 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 nemcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or 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 strick 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] immigrate across the Atlantic.
- [B] leave their home countries for good.
- [C] stay in a foreign temporarily.
- [D] find permanent jobs overseas.

27 It is implied in paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] needs new immigrant categories.
- [B] has loosened control over immigrants.
- [C] should be adopted to meet challenges.
- [D] has been fixed via political means.

28 According to the author, today’s birds of passage want \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] financial incentives.
- [B] a global recognition.
- [C] opportunities to get regular jobs.
- [D] the freedom to stay and leave.

29 The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated \_\_\_\_\_

[A] as faithful partners.

[B] with economic favors.

[C] with regal tolerance.

[D] as mighty rivals.

30 选出最适合文章的标题

[A] come and go: big mistake.

[B] living and thriving : great risk.

[C] with or without : great risk.

[D] legal or illegal: big mistake.

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\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] vary according to the urgency of the situation

[B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction

[C] depend on the importance of the assessment

[D] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment

32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] can be associative

[B] are not unconscious

[C] can be dangerous

[D] are not impulsive



33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should \_\_\_\_.

[A] trust our first impression

[B] do as people usually do

[C] think before we act

[D] ask for expert advice

34. John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on \_\_\_\_.

[A] critical assessment

[B] "thin sliced" study

[C] sensible explanation

[D] adequate information

35. The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is \_\_\_\_.

[A] tolerant

[B] uncertain

[C] optimistic

[D] doubtful

#### 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 percent of positions on Europe corporate boards.

The Europe Union is now considering legislation to compel corporate boards to maintain a certain proportion of women—up to 60 percent. This proposed mandate was born of frustration. Last year, Europe Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action. Reding

invited corporations to sign up for gender balance goal of 40 percent 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, government 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 the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top position— 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\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] women take the lead

[B] men have the final say

[C] corporate governance is overwhelmed

[D] senior management is family-friendly

37. The European Union's intended legislation is \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] a reflection of gender balance

[B] a reluctant choice

[C] a response to Reding's call

[D] a voluntary action

38. According to Reding, quotas may help women \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] get top business positions

[B] see through the glass ceiling

[C] balance work and family

[D] anticipate legal results

39. The author's attitude toward Reding's appeal is one of \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] skepticism

[B] objectiveness

[C] indifference

[D] approval

40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] more social justice

[B] massive media attention

[C] suitable public policies

[D] greater "soft pressure"

Part B

Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-F for each numbered paragraph (41-45). Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (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 in corporate 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. \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

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 \_\_\_\_\_

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 \_\_\_\_\_

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 \_\_\_\_\_

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

Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (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 everyone 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 Porgy and Bess opened on the Broadway on the same day- they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

#### 47 Writing

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

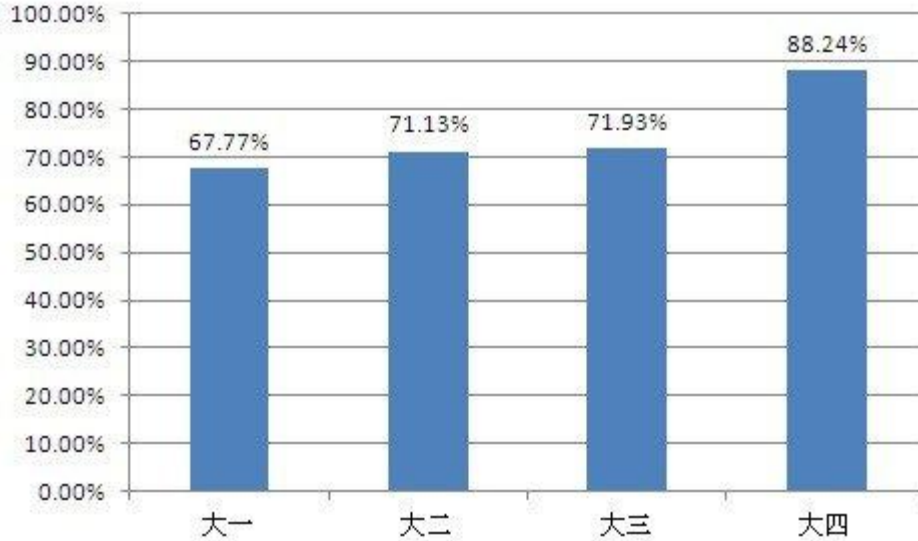
2) encourage them to participate 100 words use Li Ming. Don't write your address.

48 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.



## 2012 考研英语二真题

### Section 1 Use of English

Directions :

Millions of Americans and foreigners see GI 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 GI.was the 2) man grown into hero ,the pool 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 is not much.GI. is just a military abbreviation 7) Government Issue ,and it was on all of the article 8) to soldiers .And Joe? A common name for a guy who never 9) it to the top .Joe

Blow ,Joe Magrac ...a working class name.The United States has 10) had a president or vicepresident or secretary of state Joe.

GI .joe had a (11)career fighting German ,Japanese , and Korean troops . He appers as a character ,or a (12 ) of american personalities, in the 1945 movie The Story of GI. Joe, based on the last days of war correspondent Ernie Pyle. Some of the soldiers Pyle(13)portrayde themselves in the film. Pyle was famous for covering the (14)side of the warl, 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.

- 1.[A] performed [B]served [C]rebelled [D]betrayed
- 2.[A] actual [B]common [C]special [D]normal
- 3.[A]bore [B]cased [C]removed [D]loaded
- 4.[A]necessities [B]facilitice [C]commodities [D]propertoos
- 5.[A]and [B]nor [C]but [D]hence
- 6.[A]for [B]into [C] form [D]against
- 7.[A]meaning [B]implying [C]symbolizing [D]claiming
- 8.[A]handed out [B]turn over [C]brought back [D]passed down
- 9.[A]pushed [B]got [C]made [D]managed
- 10.[A]ever [B]never [C]either [D]neither
- 11.[A]disguised [B]disturbed [C]disputed [D]distinguished
- 12.[A]company [B]collection [C]community [D]colony
- 13.[A]employed [B]appointed [C]interviewed [D]questioned
- 14.[A]ethical [B]military [C]political [D]human
- 15.[A]ruined [B]commuted [C]patrolled [D]gained



16.[A]paralleled [B]counteracted [C]duplicated [D]contradicted

17.[A]neglected [B]avoided [C]emphasized [D]admired

18.[A]stages [B]illusions [C]fragments [D]advance

19.[A]With [B]To [C]Among [D]Beyond

20.[A]on the contrary [B] by this means [C]from the outset [D]at that point

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. answer the question 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 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 does nothing to ensure that the homework students 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] is receiving more criticism
- [B] is no longer an educational ritual
- [C] is not required for advanced courses
- [D] is gaining more preferences

22. L.A. Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students\_\_\_\_\_.

- [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

23. According to Paragraph 3, one problem with the policy is that it may\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]discourage students from doing homework
- [B]result in students' indifference to their report cards
- [C]undermine the authority of state tests
- [D]restrict teachers' power in education

24. As mentioned in Paragraph 4, a key question unanswered about homework is whether\_\_\_\_\_. [A] it should be eliminated

- [B]it counts much in schooling
- [C]it places extra burdens on teachers
- [D]it is important for grades

25.A suitable title for this text could be\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]Wrong Interpretation of an Educational Policy
- [B]A Welcomed Policy for Poor Students
- [C]Thorny Questions about Homework
- [D]A Faulty Approach to Homework

## Text2

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\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] should not be the sole representation of girlhood

[B] should not be associated with girls' innocence

[C] cannot explain girls' lack of imagination

[D] cannot influence girls' lives and interests

27. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following is true of colours?

[A] Colours are encoded in girls' DNA.

[B] Blue used to be regarded as the colour for girls.

[C] Pink used to be a neutral colour in symbolising genders.

[D]White is preferred by babies.

28.The author suggests that our perception of children's psychological development was much influenced by\_\_\_\_\_.

[A]the marketing of products for children

[B]the observation of children's nature

[C]researches into children's behavior

[D]studies of childhood consumption

29.We may learn from Paragraph 4 that department stores were advised to\_\_\_\_\_.

[A]focus on infant wear and older kids' clothes

[B]attach equal importance to different genders

[C]classify consumers into smaller groups

[D]create some common shoppers' terms

30.It can be concluded that girls' attraction to pink seems to be\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] clearly explained by their inborn tendency

[B]fully understood by clothing manufacturers

[C] mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen

[D]well interpreted by psychological experts

Text3

In 2010, a federal judge shook America's biotech industry to its core. Companies had won patents for isolate dDNA 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 a recotton fibre that has 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 I that the biotech companies would like-----

- A.their executives to be active
- B.judges to rule out gene patenting
- C.genes to be patentable
- D.the BIO to issue a warning

32.those who are against gene patents believe that----

- 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

33.according to Hans Sauer ,companies are eager to win patents for----

- A.establishing disease correlations
- B.discovering gene interactions
- C.drawing pictures of genes
- D.identifying human DNA

34.By saying “each meeting was packed”(line4,para6)the author means that -----

- A.the supreme court was authoritative
- B.the BIO was a powerful organization
- C.gene patenting was a great concern
- D.lawyers were keen to attend conventions

35.generally speaking ,the author’s attitude toward gene patenting is----

- A.critical
- B.supportive
- C.scornful
- D.objective

#### 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 in 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, 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 \_\_\_\_.

- [A] seek subsidies from the government
- [B] explore reasons for the unemployment
- [C] make profits from the troubled economy
- [D] look on the bright side of the recession

37. According to Paragraph 2, the recession has made people \_\_\_\_.

- [A] realize the national dream
- [B] struggle against each other
- [C] challenge their lifestyle
- [D] reconsider their lifestyle

38. Benjamin Friedman believes that economic recessions may \_\_\_\_.

- [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

39.The research of Till Von Wachther suggests that in recession graduates from elite universities tend to \_\_\_\_\_.

[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

40.The author thinks that the influence of hard times on society is\_\_\_\_\_.

[A]certain

[B]positive

[C]trivial

[D]destructive

## **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 favourite 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 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 Niccolò 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, if patient purpose, resolute working and steadfast integrity, issuing in the formulation of truly noble and many 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.

*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 revolutionized our appreciation of the past. In place of Thomas Carlyle, Britain nurtured Christopher Hill, E.P. 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	[B] highlighted the public glory of the leading artists.
42. Niccolo Machiavelli	[C] focused on epochal figures whose lives were hard to imitate.
43. Samuel Smiles	[D] opened up new realms of understanding the great men in history.
44. Thomas Carlyle	[E] held that history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle.
45. Marx and Engels	[F] dismissed virtue as unnecessary for successful leaders.
	[G] depicted the worthy lives of engineer industrialists and explorers

### Section III Translation

46.Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET2.(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 of 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 .

### Section IV Writing

Part A

47.Directions

Suppose you have found something wrong with the electronic dictionary that you bought from an onlin 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 100words on ANSERE SHEET 2

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter ,Use "zhang wei "instead .

48、 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(15points)

某公司员工工作满意度调查

年龄 -----满意度	满意	不清楚	不满意
小于等于40岁	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%
41-50岁	0.0%	36.0%	64.0%
大于50岁	40.0	50.0%	10.0%

2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试(英语二)试题

**Section I Use of English**

**Directions:**

**Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on 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. User 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 “drive'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.

- |                   |                 |                  |               |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. swept       | B. skipped      | C. walked        | D. ridden     |
| 2. A. for         | B. within       | C. while         | D. though     |
| 3. A. careless    | B. lawless      | C. pointless     | D. helpless   |
| 4. A. reason      | B. reminder     | C. compromise    | D. proposal   |
| 5. A. information | B. interference | C. entertainment | D. equivalent |
| 6. A. by          | B. into         | C. from          | D. over       |

7. A. linked      B. directed      C. chained      D. compared
8. A. dismiss      B. discover      C. create      D. improve
9. A. recall      B. suggest      C. select      D. realize
10. A. released      B. issued      C. distributed      D. delivered
11. A. carry on      B. linger on      C. set in      D. log in
12. A. In vain      B. In effect      C. In return      D. In contrast
13. A. trusted      B. modernized      C. thriving      D. competing
14. A. caution      B. delight      C. confidence      D. patience
15. A. on      B. after      C. beyond      D. across
16. A. divided      B. disappointed      C. protected      D. united
17. A. frequently      B. incidentally      C. occasionally      D. eventually
18. A. skepticism      B. relevance      C. indifference      D. enthusiasm
19. A. manageable      B. defensible      C. vulnerable      D. invisible
20. A. invited      B. appointed      C. allowed      D. forced

## 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. (40points)

#### 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 increased 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 \_\_\_\_.

- [A]gaining excessive profits
- [B]failing to fulfill her duty
- [C]refusing to make compromises
- [D]leaving the board in tough times

22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be \_\_\_\_.

- [A]generous investors
- [B]unbiased executives
- [C]share price forecasters
- [D]independent advisers

23. According to the researchers from Ohio University after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to \_\_\_\_.

[A]become more stable

[B]report increased earnings

[C]do less well in the stock market

[D]perform worse in lawsuits

24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors \_\_\_\_ .

[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

25. The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is \_\_\_\_.

[A]permissive

[B]positive

[C]scornful

[D]critical

## Text 2

Whatever happened to the death of newspaper? 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 the sign of crisis. German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession. Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled come 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 newspaper 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” (Lines 3-4, Para. 1), the author indicates that newspaper\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]neglected the sign of crisis
- [B]failed to get state subsidies
- [C]were not charitable corporations
- [D]were in a desperate situation

27. Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because\_\_\_\_\_.

- [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

28. Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]have more sources of revenue
- [B]have more balanced newsrooms

[C]are less dependent on advertising

[D]are less affected by readership

29. What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business?

[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.

30. The most appropriate title for this text would be\_\_\_\_\_.

[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

### 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 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' .

[A]prosperity and growth

[B]efficiency and practicality

[C]restraint and confidence

[D]pride and faithfulness

32. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about Bauhaus?

[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.

33. Mies held that elegance of architectural design .

[A]was related to large space

[B]was identified with emptiness

[C]was not reliant on abundant decoration

[D]was not associated with efficiency

34. What is true about the apartments Mies building Chicago's Lake Shore Drive?

[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.

35. What can we learn about the design of the "Case Study House"?

[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.

#### Text 4

Will the European Union make it? The question would have sounded strange not long ago. Now even the project's greatest cheerleader's 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 harmonization within the euro zone, but disagree about what to harmonies.

Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrow spending and competitiveness, barked 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 rigors; in the inner core alone, Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.

A “southern” camp headed by French 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 France government have murmured, euro-zone members should agree to some fiscal and social harmonization: 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 globalization, and make capitalism benign.

36. The EU is faced with so many problems that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- [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

37. The debate over the EU’s single currency is stuck because the dominant powers \_\_\_\_\_ .

- [A] are competing for the leading position
- [B] are busy handling their own crises
- [C] fail to reach an agreement on harmonization
- [D] disagree on the steps towards disintegration

38. To solve the euro problem, Germany proposed that \_\_\_\_\_ .

- [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

39. The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that \_\_\_\_ \_.

- [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

40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] pessimistic
- [B] desperate
- [C] conceited
- [D] hopeful

## Part B

### Directions:

**You are going to read a list of headings and a text about what parents are supposed to do to guide their children into adulthood. Choose a heading from the list A-G that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text (41-45) . There are two extra headings that you do not need to use. 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 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 binge 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 confectionery 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 the 9pm watershed 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 stringent 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
	B the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools
41. Andrew Lansley held that	C "lecturing" was an effective way to improve school lunches in England
42. Terence Stephenson agreed that	D cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet
43. Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that	E the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign
44. Dinesh Bhugra suggested that	F parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home
45. A Department of Health spokesperson proposed that	G the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses

**Part C**

**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 CO<sub>2</sub> emissions?

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment. A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO<sub>2</sub>, 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 round the world, packed with powerful computers. While producing large quantities of CO<sub>2</sub>, 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.

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

**Direction:** Suppose your cousin, Liming, 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)

### Part B

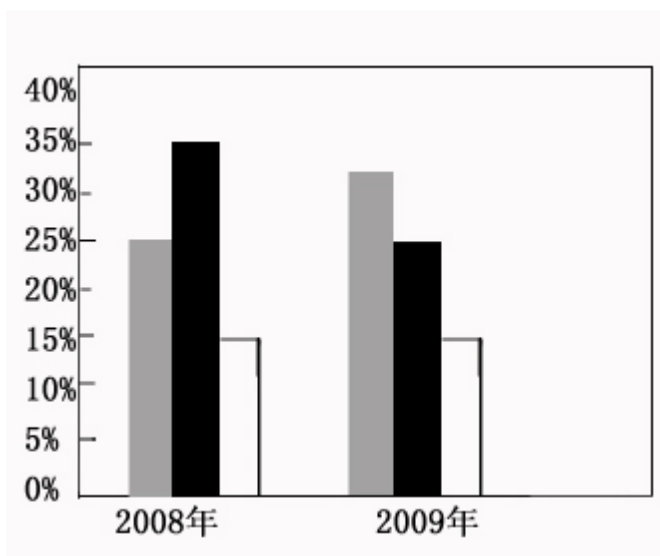
**Directions:**

Write a short 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)



2010年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试(英语二)试题

### Section I Use of English

**Directions: Read the following passage. For each numbered blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answers 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 convened 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 noticed 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 group: health care workers, people 20 infants and healthy young people.

1 [A] criticized [B] appointed [C] commented [D] designated

2 [A] proceeded [B] activated [C] followed [D] prompted

3 [A] digits [B] numbers [C] amounts [D] sums

4 [A] moderate [B] normal [C] unusual [D] extreme

5 [A] with [B] in [C] from [D] by

6 [A] progress [B] absence [C] presence [D] favor

7 [A] reality [B] phenomenon [C] concept [D] notice

8 [A] over [B] for [C] among [D] to

9 [A] stay up [B] crop up [C] fill up [D] cover up

10 [A] as [B] if [C] unless [D] until

11 [A] excessive [B] enormous [C] significant [D] magnificent

12 [A] categories [B] examples [C] patterns [D] samples

13 [A] imparted [B] immerse [C] injected [D] infected

14 [A] released [B] relayed [C] relieved [D] remained

- 15 [A] placing [B] delivering [C] taking [D] giving
- 16 [A] feasible [B] available [C] reliable [D] applicable
- 17 [A] prevalent [B] principal [C] innovative [D] initial
- 18 [A] presented [B] restricted [C] recommended [D] introduced
- 19 [A] problems [B] issues [C] agonies [D] sufferings
- 20 [A] involved in [B] caring for [C] concerned with [D] warding off

## Section II Reading comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

Read the following four passages. Answer the questions below each passage by choosing A, B, C and D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

#### Text1

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 Mc Andrew, 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, especially in New York, where the bail-out of the banks coincided with the loss of thousands of jobs and the financial demise of many art-buying investors. 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—for Chinese contemporary art—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, a move that started the most serious contraction in the market since the Second World War. 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, whereas in the early 1990s, when interest rates were high, there was no demand even though many collectors wanted to sell. Christie's revenues in the first half of 2009 were still higher than in the first half of 2006. 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

- 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

22. By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable"(Line 1-2, Para.3), the author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.

- 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

23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.
- B. The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.
- C. The market generally went downward in various ways.

- D. Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.
24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are \_\_\_\_
- A. auction houses ' favorites    B. contemporary trends
- C. factors promoting artwork circulation    D. styles representing impressionists
25. The most appropriate title for this text could be \_\_\_\_
- A. Fluctuation of Art Prices
- B. Up-to-date Art Auctions
- C. Art Market in Decline
- D. Shifted Interest in Arts

## TEXT2

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, social arrangements and errands. 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. Talking to them. B. Trusting them. C. Supporting their careers. D. Sharing housework.

27. Judging from the context, the phrase “wreaking havoc”(Line 3,Para.2)most probably means \_\_\_\_ .

- A. generating motivation. B. exerting influence C. causing damage D. creating pressure

28. All of the following are true EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_

- 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

29. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?

- 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.

30. In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on \_\_\_\_\_

- 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

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, apply lotions and 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,” Dr. Curtis said. “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, antiperspirants, colognes, 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 canny 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 relentless 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. should be further cultivated

- B. should be changed gradually
  - C. are deeply rooted in history
  - D. are basically private concerns
32. Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to\_\_\_\_\_
- 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
33. Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits?
- A. Tide
  - B. Crest
  - C. Colgate
  - D. Unilever
34. From the text we know that some of consumer's habits are developed due to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. perfected art of products
  - B. automatic behavior creation
  - C. commercial promotions
  - D. scientific experiments
35. The author's attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. indifferent
  - B. negative
  - C. positive
  - D. biased

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 1986, 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 vs. 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 \_\_\_\_\_

- A. both liberate 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

37. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed\_\_\_\_\_
- 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 justices
38. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because\_\_\_\_\_
- 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
39. After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed,\_\_\_\_\_
- 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
40. In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on\_\_\_\_\_
- A. its nature and problems
  - B. its characteristics and tradition
  - C. its problems and their solutions
  - D. its tradition and development

## Part B

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, and a seminal paper by a German researcher called Carl Wiesel Berger, scientists have known that birds flying in formation—a V-shape, echelon or otherwise—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 rendezvous over Utah, assume an inverted V-formation, occasionally swap places so all could have a turn in the most favorable 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, kinks to be worked out. One consideration is safety, or at least the perception of it. Would passengers feel comfortable traveling in convoy? Dr Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles, and would not be in the intimate groupings favored 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 Organization 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 Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency announced plans to pay Boeing to investigate formation flight, though the program 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 apocryphal. "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。

42. The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance。

43. Formation flight is more comfortable because passengers can not see the other planes。

44. The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined。

45. It has been documented that during World War II, America's armed forces once tried formation flight to save fuel.

### **Part C**

#### **Directions:**

**In this section there is a text in English .Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET2.(15points)**

“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.’”

### **Section IV Writing**

#### **Part A**

#### **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)

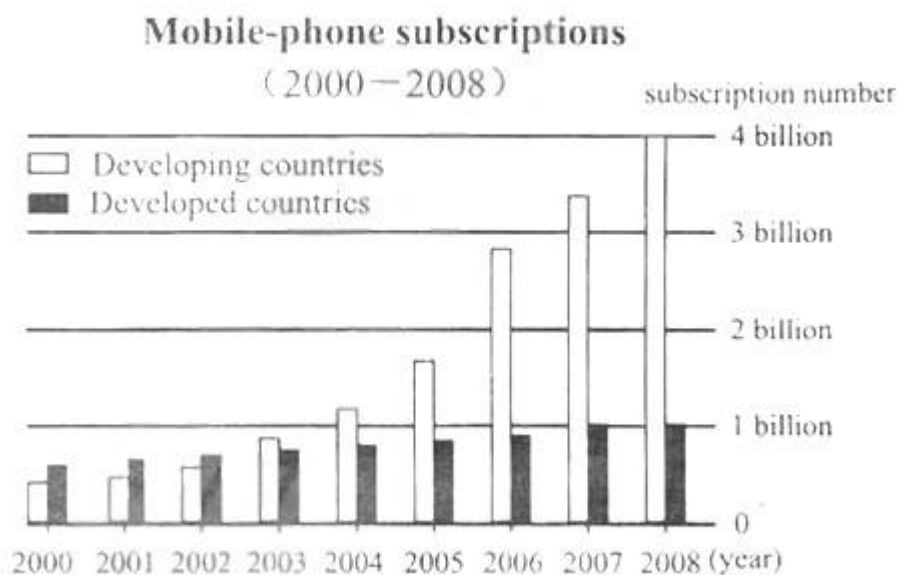
### Part B

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

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)





2009年 MBA 联考英语真题

考研英语二

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (10%)

Direction: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

1. The poor lady was too        and distressed to talk about the tragedy.

A. engaged                      B. exhausted

C. ignorant                      D. energetic

2. At first , the famous painting doesn't impress the audience at all.

A. glance                      B. gaze

C. stare                        D. view

3. Delegates agree to the plan in , but there were some details they didn't approve.

A. discipline                  B. theory

C. principle                  D. nature

4. I took the medicine 10minutes ago, but the bitterness is still in my mouth.

A. scattering                  B. felling

C. maintaining                D. lingering

5. Since the of human history, human beings have been asking questions like "What is the essence of life."

A. dusk                         B. dust

C. twinkle                      C. Dawn

6. The eldest son all the family members to discuss how to celebrate the 50th wedding

anniversary of their parents.

A. Clustered                  B. resembled

C. assembled                      D. rendered

7. I must leave now,                      ,if you want that book I'll bring it you tomorrow .

A. Accidentally                      B. Incidentally

C. Occasionally                      D. Subsequently

8. My mother is a light sleeper,                      to any sound even as low as the humming of mosquito.

A. alert                      B. acute

C. keen                      D. immune

9. The newly built factory is in urgent need of a number of skilled and                      workers.

A. consistent                      B. conscious

C. confidential                      D. conscientious

10. As an outstanding scholar, he has become                      to the research team.

A. senior                      B. junior

C. indispensable                      D. independent

11. Sixteen days after the earthquake, 40people,                      in their village, were rescued.

A. trapped                      B. confined

C. enclosed                      D. captured

12. Working far away from home, Jerry had to        from downtown to his office everyday.

A. wander                      B. commute

C. ramble                      D. motion

13. The finance minister has not been so        since he raised taxes to an unbearable level.

A. famous                      B. favorable

C. popular                      D. preferable

14. It is unimaginable for someone in such a high        in the government to behave so badly in public.

A. situation                      B. position

C. profession                      D. appointment

15. Information given to employees must be        , clear and in easy-to-follow language.

A. convenient                      B. continuous

C. constant                      D. concise

16. John was very upset because he was \_\_\_\_\_ by the police with breaking the law.

- A. sentenced                      B. arrested  
C. accused                        D. charged

17. David likes country life and has decided \_\_\_\_\_ farming.

- A. go in for                      B. go back on  
C. go along with                D. go through with

18. Jennifer has never really \_\_\_\_\_ her son's death. It's very hard to accept the fact that she'll

never have a child.

- A. come to terms with        B. come up against  
C. come out with                D. come down to

19. A national debate is now \_\_\_\_\_ about whether we should replace golden weeks with paid

Vacations.

- A. in the way                    B. by the way  
C. under way                    D. out of the way

20. When a psychologist does a general experiment about the human mind, he selects people and asks them questions.

- A. at ease                      B. at random  
B. in essence                  D. in sum

In 1999, the price of oil hovered around \$16 a barrel. By 2008, it had 21 the \$100 a barrel mark. The reasons for the surge 22 from the dramatic growth of the economies of China and India to widespread 23 in oil-producing regions, including Iraq and Nigeria's delta region. Triple-digit oil prices have 24 the economic and political map of the world, 25 some old notions of power. Oil-rich nations are enjoying historic gains and opportunities, 26 major importers—including China

and India, home to a third of the world's population-- 27 rising economic and social costs.

Managing this new order is fast becoming a central 28 of global politics. Countries that need oil are clawing at each other to 29 scarce supplies, and are willing to deal with any government, 30 how unpleasant, to do it.

In many poor nations with oil, the profits are being lost to corruption, 31 these countries of their best hope for development. And oil is fueling enormous investment funds run by foreign governments, 32 some in the West see as a new threat.

Countries like Russia, Venezuela and Iran are well supplied with rising oil 33, a change reflected in newly aggressive foreign policies. But some unexpected countries are reaping benefits, 34 costs, from higher prices. Consider Germany. 35 it imports virtually all its oil, it has prospered from extensive trade with a booming Russia and the Middle East. German exports to Russia 36 128 percent from 2001 to 2006.

In the United States, as already high gas prices rose 37 higher in the spring of 2008, the issue cropped up in the presidential campaign, with Senators McCain and Obama 38 for a federal gas tax holiday during the peak summer driving months. And driving habits began to 39 , as sales of small cars jumped and mass transport systems 40 the country reported a sharp increase in riders.

21. A. come      B. gone      C. crossed      D. arrived
22. A. covered      B. discovered      C. arranged      D. ranged
23. A. intensity      B. infinity      C. insecurity      D. instability
24. A. drawn      B. redrawn      C. retained      D. reviewed
25. A. fighting      B. struggling      C. challenging      D. threatening
26. A. and      B. while      C. thus      D. though
27. A. confine      B. conflict      C. conform      D. confront
28. A. problem      B. question      C. matter      D. event
29. A. look for      B. lock up      C. send out      D. keep off
30. A. no matter      B. what if      C. only if      D. in spite of
31. A. abolishing      B. depriving      C. destroying      D. eliminating
32. A. what      B. that      C. which      D. whom
33. A. interests      B. taxes      C. incomes      D. revenues
34. A. as many as      B. as good as      C. as far as      D. as well as
35. A. Although      B. Because      C. Since      D. As
36. A. advanced      B. grew      C. reduces      D. multiplied
37. A. even      B. still      C. rather      D. fairly
38. A. asking      B. requesting      C. calling      D. demanding

39. A. change      B. turn      C. shift      D. transform

40. A. for      B. from      C. across      D. over

Part III Reading Comprehension (40%)

Direction: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide on the best choice. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

PASSAGE1.

Henric Ibsen ,author of the play"A Doll's House", in which a pretty, helpless housewife abandons

Her husband and children to seek a more serious life, would surely have approved..  
From January Ist ,

2008, all public companies in Norway are obliged to ensure that at least 40% of their board directors are

women. Most firms have obeyed the law, which was passed in 2003.But about 75 out of the 480 or so

companies it affects are still too male for the government's liking. They will shortly receive a letter



informing them that they have until the end of February to act , or face the legal consequences---which

could include being dissolved.

Before the law was proposed, about 7% of board members in Norway were female , according to the Centre for Corporate Diversity .The number has since jumped to 36%. That is far higher than the average of 9% for big companies across Europe or America's 15% for the Fortune 500.Norway's stock exchange and its main business lobby oppose the law, as do many businessmen." I am against quotas for women or men as a matter of principle," says Sverre Munck , head of international operations at a media firm. "Board members of public companies should be chosen solely on the basis of merit and experience," he says. Several firms have even given up their public status in order to escape the new law.

Companies have had to recruit about 1,000 women in four years. Many complain that it has been

Difficult to find experienced candidates. Because of this, some of the best women have collected as many as 25-35 directorships each, and are known in Norwegian business circles as the "golden skirts". One reason for the scarcity is that there are fairly few women in management in Norwegian companies---they occupy around 15% of senior positions. It has been particularly hard for firms in the oil, technology and financial industries to find women with a enough experience.

Some people worry that their relative lack of experience may keep women quiet on boards, and that

In turn could mean that boards might become less able to hold managers to account. Recent history in Norway, however, suggests that the right women can make strong directors. "Women feel more compelled than men to do their homework," says Ms Reksten Skaugen , who was voted Norway's chairman of the year for 2007, "and we can afford to ask the hard questions, because women are not always expected to know the answers."

41. The author mentions Ibsen's play in the first paragraph in order to .
- A. depict women's dilemma at work
  - B. explain the newly passed law
  - C. support Norwegian government
  - D. introduce the topic under discussion
42. A public company that fails to obey the new law could be forced to .
- A. pay a heavy fine
  - B. close down its business
  - C. change to a private business
  - D. sign a document promising to act
43. To which of the following is Sverre Munck most likely to agree?
- A. A set ratio of women in a board is unreasonable.
  - B. A reasonable quota for women at work needs to be set.
  - C. A common principle should be followed by all companies.
  - D. An inexperienced businessman is not subject to the new law.
44. The author attributes the phenomenon of "golden skirts" to .
- A. the small number of qualified females in management
  - B. the over-recruitment of female managers in public companies
  - C. the advantage women enjoy when competing for senior positions
  - D. the discrimination toward women in Norwegian business circles

45. The main idea of the passage might be .

- A. female power and liberation in Norway
- B. the significance of Henric Ibsen's play
- C. women's status in Norwegian firms
- D. the constitution of board members in Norway

#### PASSAGE2.

While there's never a good age to get cancer, people in their 20s and 30s can feel particularly isolated. The average age of a cancer patient at diagnosis is 67. Children with cancer often are treated at pediatric (小儿科的) cancer centers, but young adults have a tough time finding peers, often sitting side-by-side during treatments with people who could be their grandparents.

In her new book *Crazy Sexy Cancer Tips*, writer Kris Carr looks at cancer from the perspective of a young adult who confronts death just as she's discovering life. Ms. Carr was 31 when she was diagnosed with a rare form of cancer that had generated tumors on her liver and lungs.

Ms. Carr reacted with the normal feelings of shock and sadness. She called her parents and stocked up on organic food, determined to become a "full-time healing addict." Then she picked up the phone and called everyone in her address book, asking if they knew other young women with cancer. The result was her own personal "cancer posse": a rock concert tour manager, a model, a fashion magazine editor, a cartoonist and a MTV celebrity, to name a few. This club of "cancer babes" offered support, advice and fashion tips, among other things.

Ms. Carr put her cancer experience in a recent Learning Channel documentary, and she has written a practical guide about how she coped. Cancer isn't funny, but Ms. Carr often is. She swears, she makes up names for the people who treat her ( Dr. Fabulous and Dr. Guru ), and she even makes second sound fun ("cancer road trips," she calls them).

She leaves the medical advice to doctors, instead offering insightful and practical tips that reflect the world view of a young adult. "I refused to let cancer ruin my party," she writes. " There

are just too many cool things to do and plan and live for."

Ms. Carr still has cancer, but it has stopped progressing. Her cancer tips include using time-saving mass e-mails to keep friends informed, sewing or buying fashionable hospital gowns so you're not stuck with regulation blue or gray and playing Gloria Gaynor's "I Will Survive" so loud you neighbors call the police. Ms. Carr also advises an eyebrow wax and a new outfit before you tell the important people in your illness. " people you tell are going to cautious and not so cautiously try to see the cancer, so dazzle them instead with your miracle," she writes.

While her advice may sound superficial, it gets to the heart of what every cancer patient wants: the chance to live life just as she always did, and maybe better.

46. Which of the following groups is more vulnerable to cancer?

- A. Children.
- B. People in their 20s and 30s.
- C. Young adults.
- D. Elderly people.

47. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Kris Carr is a female writer

- B. Kris Carr is more than 31-year-old.
- C. Kris Carr works in a cancer center.
- D. Kris Carr is very optimistic.

48. The phrase "cancer posse" (Line 4, para.3 ) probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. a cancer research organization
- B. a group of people who suffer from cancer
- C. people who have recovered from cancer
- D. people who cope with cancer

49. Kris Carr make up names for the people who treat her because \_\_\_\_\_

- A. she is depressed and likes swearing
- B. she is funny and likes playing jokes on doctor
- C. she wants to leave the medical advice to doctor
- D. she tries to leave a good impression on doctor

50. From Kris Carr's cancer tips we may infer that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. she learned to use e-mails after she got cancer
- B. she wears fashionable dress even after suffering from cancer
- C. hospital gowns for cancer patients are usually not in bright colors
- D. the neighbors are very friendly with cancer patients

PASSAGE3。

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Should a leader strive to be loved or feared? This question, famously posed by Machiavelli, lies at the heart of Joseph Nye's new book. Mr. Nye, a former dean of the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard and one-time chairman of America's National Intelligence Council, is best known for promoting the idea of "soft power", based on persuasion and influence, as a counterpoint to "hard power", based on coercion(强迫) and force.

Having analyzed the use of soft and hard power in politics and diplomacy in his previous books, Mr. Nye has now turned his attention to the relationship between power and leadership, in both the political and business spheres. Machiavelli, he notes, concluded that "one ought to be both feared and loved, but as it is difficult for the two to go together, it is much safer to be feared than loved." In short, hard power is preferable to soft power. But modern leadership theorists have come to the opposite conclusion.

The context of leadership is changing, the observe, and the historical emphasis on hard power is becoming outdated. In modern companies and democracies, power is increasingly diffused and traditional hierarchies(等级制) are being undermined, making soft power ever more important. But that does not mean coercion should now take a back seat to persuasion. Mr. Nye argues. Instead, he advocates a synthesis of these two views. The conclusion of *The Powers to Lead*, his survey of the theory of leadership, is that a combination of hard and soft power, which he calls "smart power", is the best approach.

The dominant theoretical model of leadership at the moment is, apparently, the "transformational leadership pattern". Anone allergic(反感) to management term will already be running for the exit, but Mr. Nye has performed a valuable service in rounding up and summarizing the various academic studies and theories of leadership into a single, slim volume. He examines different approaches to leadership, the morality of leadership and how the wider context can determine the effectiveness of a particular leader. There are plenty of anecdotes and examples, both historical and contemporary, political and corporate.

Also, leadership is a slippery subject, and as he depicts various theories, even Mr. Nye never quite nails the jelly to the wall. He is at his most interesting when discussing the moral aspects of leadership in particular, the question of whether it is sometimes necessary for good

leaders to lie -and he provides a helpful 12-point summary of his conclusions.A recurring theme is that as circumstances change,different sorts of leaders are required;a leader who thrives in one environment may struggle in another,and vice versa.Ultimately that is just a fancy way of saying that leadership offers no easy answers.

51.From the first two paragraphs we may learn that Mr.Machiavelli's idea of hard power is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.well accepted by Joseph Nye
- B.very influential till nowadays
- C.based on sound theories
- D.contrary to that of modern leadership theorists

52.Which of the following makes soft power more important today according to Mr.Nye?

- A.Coercion is widespread.
- B.Morality is devalued.
- C.Power is no longer concentrated.
- D.Traditional hierarchies are strengthened

53.In his book *The Powers to Lead*,Mr.Nye has examined all the following aspects of leadership EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_.

- A.authority
- B.context
- C.approaches
- D.morality

54.Mr.Nye's book is particularly valuable in that it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.makes little use of management terms
- B.summarizes various studies concisely
- C.serves as an exit for leadership researchers
- D.sets a model for contemporary corporate leaders

55.According to the author,the most interesting part of Mr.Nye's book lies in his \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.view of changeable leadership
- B.definition of good leadership
- C.summary of leadership history
- D.discussion of moral leadership

#### PASSAGE4

Questions 56to 60are based on the following passage:

Americans don't like to lose wars. Of course, a lot depends on how you define just what a war is. There are shooting wars-the kind that test patriotism and courage-and those are the kind at which the U.S excels. But other struggles test those qualities too. What else was the Great Depression or the space race or the construction of the railroads? If American indulge in a bit of flag—when the job is done, they earned it.

Now there is a similar challenge. Global warming. The steady deterioration(恶化)of the very climate of this very planet is becoming a war of the first order, and by any measure, the U.S. produces nearly a quarter of the world's greenhouse gases each year and has stubbornly made it clear that it doesn't intend to do a whole lot about it. Although 174 nations approved the admittedly flawed Kyoto accords to reduce carbon levels, the U.S. walked away from them. There are vague promises of manufacturing fuel from herbs or powering cars with hydrogen. But for a country that tightly cites patriotism as one of its core values, the U.S. is taking a pass on what



might be the most patriotic struggle of all. It's hard to imagine a bigger fight than one for the survival of a country's coasts and farms, the health of its people and stability of its economy.

The rub is, if the vast majority of people increasingly agree that climate change is a global emergency, there's far less agreement on how to fix it. Industry offers its plans, which too often would fix little. Environmentalists offer theirs, which too often amount to naive wish lists that could weaken American's growth. But let's assume that those interested parties and others will always bent the table and will always demand that their voices be heard and that their needs be addressed. What would an aggressive, ambitious, effective plan look like—one that would leave the U.S. both environmentally safe and economically sound?

Halting climate change will be far harder. One of the more conservative plans for addressing the problem calls for a reduction of 25 billion tons of carbon emissions over the next 52 year. And yet by devising a consistent strategy that mixes and blends pragmatism(实用主义)with ambition, the U.S. can, without major damage to the economy, help halt the worst effects of climate change and ensure the survival of its way of life for future generations. Money will do some of the work, but what's needed most is will. "I'm not saying the challenge isn't almost overwhelming," says Fred Krupp. "But this is America, and America has risen to these challenges before."

56. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. Human wars.
- B. Economic crisis.
- C. America's environmental policies.
- D. Global environment in general.

57. From the last sentence of paragraph 2 we may learn that the survival of a country's coasts and farms, the health of its people and the stability of its economy is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. of utmost importance

- B. a fight no one can win
- C. beyond people's imagination
- D. a less significant issue

58. Judging from the context, the word "rub"(Line 1, Para.3)probably means\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. friction
- B. contradiction
- C. conflict
- D. problem

59. What is the author's attitude toward America's policies on global warming?

- A. Critical
- B. Indifferent
- C. Supportive
- D. Compromising

60. The paragraphs immediately following this passage would most probably deal with\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the new book written by Fred Krupp
- B. how America can fight against global warming
- C. the harmful effects of global warming
- D. how America can tide over economic crisis

翻译:

With the nation's financial system teetering on a cliff. The compensation arrangements for executives of the big banks and other financial firms are coming under close examination again.

Bankers' excessive risk-taking is a significant cause of this financial crisis and has continued, to others in the past, in this case, it was fueled by low interest rates and kept going by a false sense of security created by a debt-fueled bubble in the economy.

Mortgage lenders gladly lent enormous sums to those who could not afford to pay them back dividing the laws and selling them off to the next financial institution along the chain, advantage of the same high-tech securitization to load on more risky mortgage-based assets.

Financial regulation will have to catch up with the most irresponsible practices that led banks down in this road, in hopes averting the next crisis, which is likely to involve different financial techniques and different sorts of assets. But it is worth examining the root problem of compensation schemes that are tied to short-term profits and revenue's, and thus encourage bankers to take irresponsible risks.

#### Part V Writing (20%)

Direction: In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following information. Make comments and express your own opinion. You should write at least 150 words on Answer Sheet 2.

At present, there is no doubt that short message plays an increasingly important role in our lives. We are all aware that, like everything else, short message have both favorable and unfavorable aspects.

Generally speaking, the advantages can be listed as follows. First of all, in festivals, we can send short messages to wish good luck to other people we know. It brings us a lot of convenience. In addition, short message connects its users with the outside world. For example, some people subscribe weather forecast or news short messages, with them, people's life will be greatly enriched.

But it is pity that every coin has two sides. The disadvantages of short message can't be ignored. We spend too much time on spelling our words and sending short messages that we can't focus on our studies. Also, you will always be annoyed by strangers' short messages one after another.

As is known to all, short message is neither good nor bad itself. In my opinion, we can use it. But we shouldn't spend too much time on it and don't let it disturb us from our lives.

2008 年全国攻读工商管理硕士研究生入学考试

2008 考研英语二试题

### Section I Vocabulary

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence and mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Oil is an important \_\_\_\_\_ material which can be processed into many different products, including plastics.

A raw      B bleak      C flexible      D fertile

The high living standards of the US cause its present population to \_\_\_\_\_ 25 percent of the world's oil.

A assume      B consume      C resume      D presume

3. You shouldn't be so \_\_\_\_ ---I didn't mean anything bad in what I said.

A sentimental      B sensible      C sensitive      D sophisticated

4. Picasso was an artist who fundamentally changed the \_\_\_\_ of art for later generations.

A. philosophy      B concept      C viewpoint      D theme

5. Member states had the option to \_\_\_\_\_ from this agreement with one year's notice.

A deny      B object      C suspect      D withdraw

6. The two countries achieved some progress in the sphere of trade relations, traditionally a source of \_\_\_\_ irritation.

A mutual      B optional      C neutral      D parallel

7. Williams had not been there during the \_\_\_\_ moments when the kidnapping had taken place.

A superior      B rigorous      C vital      D unique

8. Travel around Japan today, and one sees foreign residents a wide \_\_\_\_ of jobs.

A range      B field      C scale      D area

9. Modern manufacturing has \_\_\_\_ a global river of materials into a stunning array of new products.

A translated      B transformed      C transferred      D transported

10. Lightning has been the second largest storm killer in the US over the past 40 years and is \_\_\_\_ only by flood.

A exceeded      B excelled      C excluded      D extended

11. Voices were \_\_\_\_ as the argument between the two motorists became more bad-tempered.

swollen      B. increased      C. developed      D. raised

12. Some sufferers will quickly be restored to perfect health, \_\_\_\_ others will take a longer time.

A. which      B. where      C. when      D. whereas

13. My brother likes eating very much but he isn't very \_\_\_\_ about the food he eats.

A. special      B. peculiar      C. particular      D. unusual

14. Britain might still be part of France if it weren't \_\_\_\_ a disastrous flood 200,000 years ago, according to scientists from Imperial College in London.

A. upon      B. with      C. in      D. for

15. The water prize is an international award that \_\_\_outstanding contributions towards solving global water problems.

- A. recognizes    B. requires    C. releases    D. relays

16. In its 14 years of \_\_\_\_\_, the European Union has earned the scorn of its citizens and skepticism from the United States.

- A. endurance    B. emergence    C. existence    D. eminence

17. His excuse for being late this morning was his car had \_\_\_ in the snow.

- A. started up    B. got stuck    C. set back    D. stood by

18. \_\_\_\_\_widespread belief cockroaches (蟑螂) would not take over the world if there were no around to step on them.

- A. In view of    B. Thanks to    C. In case of    D. Contrary to

19. Consciously or not, ordinary citizens and government bureaucrats still \_\_\_\_\_the notion that Japanese society is a unique culture.

- A. fit in with    B. look down on    C. cling to    D. hold back

20. As you can see by yourself, things \_\_\_\_\_to be exactly as the professor had foreseen.

- A. turned in    B. turned out    C. turned up    D. turned down

## Section II Cloze (10 points)

Directions: Read the following passage. For each numbered blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET

1. (10 points)

Olympic Games are held every four years at a different site, in which athletes \_\_\_21\_\_\_different nations compete against each other in a \_\_\_22\_\_\_ of sports. There are two types of Olympics, the Summer Olympics and the winter Olympics.

In order to \_\_\_23\_\_\_the Olympics, a city must submit a proposal to the international Olympic committee (IOC). After all proposals have been \_\_\_24\_\_\_, the IOC votes. If one city is

successful in gaining a majority in the first vote, the city with the fewest votes is eliminated, and voting continues with \_\_25\_\_ rounds, until a majority winner is determined. Typically the Games are awarded several years in advance, \_\_26\_\_ the winning city time to prepare for the Games. In selecting the \_\_27\_\_ of the Olympic Games, the IOC considers a number of factors, chief among them which city has, or promises to build, the best facilities, and which organizing committee seems most likely to \_\_28\_\_ the Games effectively.

The IOC also \_\_29\_\_ which parts of the world have not yet hosted the Games. \_\_30\_\_, Tokyo, Japan, the host of the 1964 Summer Games, and Mexico city, Mexico, the host of the 1968 summer Games, were chosen \_\_31\_\_ to popularize the Olympic movement in Asia and in Latin America. \_\_32\_\_ the growing importance of television worldwide, the IOC in recent years has also taken into \_\_33\_\_ the host city's time zone. \_\_34\_\_ the Games take place in the United States or Canada, for example, American television networks are willing to pay \_\_35\_\_ higher amounts for television rights because they can broadcast popular events \_\_36\_\_, in prime viewing hours.

\_\_37\_\_ the Games have been awarded. It is the responsibility of the local organizing committee to finance them. This is often done with a portion of the Olympic television \_\_38\_\_ and with corporate sponsorships, ticket sales, and other smaller revenue sources. In many \_\_39\_\_ there is also direct government support.

Although many cities have achieved a financial profit by hosting the Games, the Olympics can be financially \_\_40\_\_. When the revenues from the Games were less than expected, the city was left with large debts.

21. A. in            B. for            C. of            D. from
22. A. lot            B. number        C. variety        D. series
23. A. host           B. take           C. run            D. organize
24. A. supported    B. submitted     C. substituted    D. subordinated
25. A. suggestive    B. successful     C. successive     D. succeeding
26. A. letting        B. setting        C. permitting    D. allowing

27. A. site            B. spot            C. location        D. place
28. A. state           B. stage           C. start            D. sponsor
29. A. thinks          B. reckons        C. considers       D. calculates
30. A. For instance   B. As a result    C. In brief        D. On the whole
31. A. in time        B. in part        C. in case        D. in common
32. A. Since          B. Because        C. As for          D. Because of
33. A. amount        B. account        C. accord         D. acclaim
34. A. However      B. Whatever      C. Whenever      D. Wherever
35. A. greatly        B. handsomely   C. meaningfully   D. significantly
36. A. live            B. living         C. alive           D. lively
37. A. Until          B. Unless         C. Whether        D. Once
38. A. incomes      B. interests      C. revenues       D. returns
39. A. cases          B. conditions    C. chances         D. circumstances
40. A. safe           B. risky           C. tempting        D. feasible

### Section III Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are four passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide on the best choice and blacken the corresponding letter on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Last weekend Kyle MacDonald in Montreal threw a party to celebrate the fact that he got his new home in exchange for a red paper clip. Starting a year ago, MacDonald bartered the clip for increasingly valuable stuff, including a camp stove and free rent in a Phoenix flat. Having announced his aim (the house) in advance, MacDonald likely got a boost from techies eager to see



the Internet pass this daring test of its networking power. “My whole motto (座右铭) was ‘Start small, think big, and have fun’, ” says MacDonald, 26, “I really kept my effort on the creative side rather than the business side. ”

Yet as odd as the MacDonald exchange was, barter is now big business on the Net. This year more than 400,000 companies worldwide will exchange some \$10 billion worth of goods and services on a growing number of barter sites. These Web sites allow companies to trade products for a virtual currency, which they can use to buy goods from other members. In Iceland, garment-maker Kapusalan sells a third of its output on the booming Vidskiptanetid exchange, earning virtual money that it uses to buy machinery and pay part of employee salaries. The Troc-services exchange in France offers more than 4,600 services, from math lessons to ironing.

This is not a primitive barter system. By creating currencies, the Internet removes a major barrier—what Bob Meyer, publisher of BarterNews, calls “the double coincidence of wants.” That is, two parties once not only had to find each other, but also an exchange of goods that both desired. Now, they can price the deal in virtual currency.

Barter also helps firms make use of idle capacity. For example, advertising is “hugely bartered” because many media, particularly on the Web can supply new ad space at little cost. Moreover, Internet ads don’t register in industry-growth statistics, because many exchanges are arranged outside the formal exchanges.

Like eBay, most barter sites allow members to “grade” trading partners for honesty quality and so on.. Barter exchanges can allow firms in countries with hyperinflation or nontradable currencies to enter global trades. Next year, a nonprofit exchange called Quick Lift Two (QL2) plans to open in Nairobi, offering barter deals to 38,000 Kenyan farmers in remote areas. Two small planes will deliver the goods. QL2 director Gacii Waciuma says the farmers are excited to be “liberated from corrupt middlemen.” For them, barter evokes a bright future, not a precapitalist past.

41. The word “techies” (Line 4, Para 1) probably refers to those who are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. afraid of technology                      B. skilled in technology

- C. ignorant of technology                      D. incompetent in technology
42. Many people may have deliberately helped Kyle because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. were impressed by his creativity      B. were eager to identify with his motto
- C. liked his goal announced in advance    D. hoped to prove the power of the Internet
43. The Internet barter system relies heavily on \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the size of barter sties                      B. the use of virtual currency
- C. the quality of goods or services      D. the location of trading companies]
44. It is implies that Internet advertisements can help \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. companies make more profit              B. companies do formal exchanges
- C. media register in statistics              D. media grade barter sites
45. Which of the follow is true of QL2 according to the author?
- A. It is criticized for doing business in a primitive way.
- B. It aims to deal with hyperinflation in some countries.
- C. It helps get rid of middlemen in trade and exchange.
- D. It is intended to evaluate the performance of trading partners.

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

The lives of very few Newark residents are untouched by violence: New Jersey's biggest city has seen it all. Yet the murder of three young people, who were forced to kneel before being shot in the back of the head in a school playground on August 4th, has shaken the city. A fourth, who survived, was stabbed and shot in the face. The four victims were by all accounts good kids, all enrolled in college, all with a future. But the cruel murder, it seems, has at last forced Newarkers to say they have had enough.

Grassroots organizations, like Stop Shooting, have been flooded with offers of help and support since the killings. Yusef Ismail, its co-founder, says the group has been going door-to-

door asking people to sign a pledge of non-violence. They hope to get 50,000 to promise to “stop shooting, start thinking, and keep living.” The Newark Community Foundation, which was launched last month, announced on August 14th that it will help pay for Community Eye, a surveillance(监视) system tailored towards gun crime.

Cory Booker who became mayor 13 months ago with a mission to revitalize the city , believes the surveillance program will be the largest camera and audio network in any American city. More than 30 cameras were installed earlier this summer and a further 50 will be installed soon in a seven-square mile area where 80% of the city’s recent shootings have occurred. And more cameras are planned.

When a gunshot is detected, the surveillance camera zooms in on that spot. Similar technology in Chicago has increased arrests and decreased shootings. Mr. Booker plans to announce a comprehensive gun strategy later this week.

Mr. Booker, as well as church leaders and others, believes(or hopes)that after the murder the city will no longer stand by in coldness. For generations, Newark has been paralyzed by poverty ----almost one in three people lives below the poverty line----and growing indifference to crime.

Some are skeptical .Steve Malanga of the conservative Manhattan Institute notes that Newark has deep social problems: over 60% of children are in homes without fathers. The school system, taken over by the state in 1995, is a mess. But there is also some cause for hope. Since Mr. Booker was elected, there has been a rise in investment and re-zoning for development. Only around 7% of nearby Newark airport workers used to come from Newark; now, a year, the figure is 30%.Mr Booker has launched a New York-style war on crime. So far this year, crime has fallen 11% and shootings are down 30 %( through the murder rate looks likely to match last year’s high).

46. What happened in Newark, New Jersey on August 4th?

A. The Newark residents witnessed a murder.

B. Four young people were killed in a school playground.

C. The new mayor of Newark took office.

D. Four college students fell victim to violence.

47. Judging from the context, the “Community Eye”(Line5,Para 2)is \_\_\_\_\_

A. a watching system for gun crime            B. a neighborhood protection organization

C. an unprofitable community business        D. a grassroots organization

48. We learn from the passage that Newark has all the following problems EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_

A. violence    B. flood

C. poverty    D. indifference

49. Mayor Booker’s effort against crime seem to be \_\_\_\_\_

A. idealistic    B. impractical

C. effective    D. fruitless

50. The best title for the passage may be \_\_\_\_\_

A. Stop Shooting, Start Thinking, and Keep Living

B. Efforts to Fight against Gun Crimes

C. A Mission to Revitalize the City

D. Violent Murders in Newark

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

According to a recent survey on money and relationships, 36 percent of people are keeping a bank account from their partner. While this financial unfaithfulness may appear as distrust in a relationship , in truth it may just be a form of financial protection.

With almost half of all marriages ending in divorce, men and women are realizing they need to be financially savvy, regardless of whether they are in a relationship.

The financial hardship on individuals after a divorce can be extremely difficult, even more so when children are involved. The lack of permanency in relationships, jobs and family life may be the cause of a growing trend to keep a secret bank account hidden from a partner; in other words, an "escape fund".

Margaret's story is far from unique. She is a representative of a growing number of women in long-term relationships who are becoming protective of their own earnings.

Every month on pay day, she banks hundreds of dollars into a savings account she keeps from her husband. She has been doing this throughout their six-year marriage and has built a nest egg worth an incredible \$100,000 on top of her pension.

Margaret says if her husband found out about her secret savings he'd hurt and would interpret this as a sign she wasn't sure of the marriage." He'd think it was my escape fun so that financially I could afford to get out of the relationship if it went wrong. I know you should approach marriage as being forever and I hope ours is, but you can never be sure."

Like many of her fellow secret savers, Margaret was stung in a former relationship and has since been very guarded about her own money.

Coming clean to your partner about being a secret saver may not be all that bad. Take Colleen for example, who had been saving secretly for a few years before she confessed to her partner. "I decided to open a savings account and start building a nest egg of my own. I wanted to prove to myself that I could put money in the bank and leave it there for a rainy day."

"When John found out about my secret savings, he was a little suspicious of my motives. I reassured him that this was certainly not an escape fund that I feel very secure in our relationship.

I have to admit that it does feel good to have my own money on reserve if ever there are rainy days in the future. It's sensible to build and protect your personal financial security."

51. The trend to keep a secret bank account is growing because \_\_\_\_\_
- A. escape fund helps one through rainy days      B. days are getting harder and harder
- C. women are money sensitive                      D. financial conflicts often occur
52. The word "savvy"(Line2,Para 2)probably means \_\_\_\_\_
- A. suspicious    B. secure
- C. shrewd    D. simple
53. Which inference can we make about Margaret?
- A. She is a unique woman.                      B. She was once divorced.
- C. She is going to retire.                         D. She has many children.
54. The author mentions Colleen's example to show \_\_\_\_\_
- A. any couple can avoid marriage conflicts
- B. privacy within marriage should be respected
- C. everyone can save a fortune with a happy marriage
- D. financial disclosure is not necessarily bad
55. Which of the following best summary this passage?
- A. Secret Savers                                      B. Love Is What It's Worth
- C. Banking Honesty                                D. Once Bitten, Twice Shy

Questions 56 to 60 are based on the following passage:

"The word 'protection' is no longer taboo (禁忌语)". This short sentence, uttered by French President Nicolas Sarkozy last month, may have launched a new era in economic history. Why? For decades, Western leaders have believed that lowering trade barriers and tariffs was a

natural good. Doing so, they reasoned, would lead to greater economic efficiency and productivity, which in turn would improve human welfare. Championing free trade thus became a moral, not just an economic, cause.

These leaders, of course, weren't acting out of unselfishness. They knew their economies were the most competitive, so they'd profit most from liberalization. And developing countries feared that their economies would be swamped by superior Western productivity. Today, however, the tables have turned---though few acknowledge it. The West continues to preach free trade, but practices it less and less. Asian, meanwhile, continues to plead for special protection but practices more and more free trade.

That's why Sarkozy's words were so important: he finally injected some honesty into the trade debates. The truth is that large parts of the West are losing faith in free trade, though few leaders admit it. Some economists are more honest. Paul Krugman is one of the few willing to acknowledge that protectionist arguments are returning. In the short run, there will be winners and losers under free trade. This, of course, is what capitalism is all about. But more and more of these losers will be in the West, Economists in the developed world used to love quoting Joseph Schumpeter, who said that 'creative destruction' was an essential part of capitalist growth. But they always assumed that destruction would happen over there. When Western workers began losing jobs, suddenly their leaders began to lose faith in their principles, Things have yet to reverse completely. But there's clearly a negative trend in a Western theory and practice.

A little hypocrisy (虚伪) is not in itself a serious problem. The real problem is that Western governments continue to insist that they retain control of the key global economic and financial institutions while drifting away from global liberalization. Look at what's happening at the IMF (International Monetary Fund) The Europeans have demanded that they keep the post of managing director. But all too often, Western officials put their own interests above everyone else's when they dominate these global institutions.

The time has therefore come for the Asians-who are clearly the new winners in today's global economy-to provide more intellectual leadership in supporting free trade: Sadly, they have yet to do so. Unless Asians speak out, however, there's a real danger that Adam Smith's principles, which have brought so much good to the world, could gradually die. And that would leave all of us, worse off, in one way or another.

56. It can be inferred that “protection” (Line 1, Para.1) means\_\_\_\_\_

A. improving economic efficiency.            B. ending the free-trade practice

C. lowering moral standard                    D. raising trade tariffs

57. The Western leaders preach free trade because\_\_\_\_\_

A. it is beneficial to their economies

B. it is supported by developing countries

C. it makes them keep faith in their principles

D. it is advocated by Joseph Schumpeter and Adam Smith

58. By “the tables have turned” (Line 3-4,Para.2) the author implies that\_\_\_\_\_

A. the Western leaders have turned self-centered

B. the Asian leaders have become advocates of free trade

C. the developed economies have turned less competitive

D. the developing economies have become more independent

59. The Western economies used to like the idea of “creative destruction” because it\_\_\_\_\_

A. set a long-term rather than short-term goal

B. was an essential part of capitalist development

C. contained a positive rather than negative mentality

D. was meant to be the destruction of developing economies

60. The author uses “IMF” was an example to illustrate the point that\_\_\_\_\_

A. European leaders are reluctant to admit they are hypocritical

B. there is an inconsistency between Western theory and practice



C. global institutions are not being led by true globalization advocates

D. European countries' interests are being ignored by economic leaders

#### Section IV Translation

Directions: In this section there is a paragraph in English .Translate it into Chinese and write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2 . (20 points)

The term "business model" first came into widespread use with the invention of personal computer and the spreadsheet(空白表格程序).Before the spreadsheet, business planning usually meant producing a single forecast. At best, you did a little sensitivity analysis around the projection. The spreadsheet ushered in a much more analytic approach to planning because every major line item could be pulled apart, its components and subcomponents analyzed and tested. You could ask what- if questions about the critical assumptions on which. your business depended-for example, what if customers are more price-sensitive than we thought?-and with a few keystrokes, you could see how any change would play out on every aspect of the whole. In other words, you could model the behavior of a business. Before the computer changed the nature of business planning, most successful business models were created more by accident than by elaborate design. By enabling companies to tie their marketplace insights much more tightly to the resulting economics, spread sheet made it possible to model business before they were launched.

#### Section V Writing

Directions: In this part, you are asked to write a composition according to the information below. You should write more than 150 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2 . (20 points)

以往许多人报考成人高校，是为了圆文凭梦。如今，手持本科、硕士文凭，回头重新考大学的大有人在。据报道，今年报名全国成人高考的上海考生中，有 390 名本科毕业生，15 名硕士生。

写一篇约 150 字左右的作文进行评论和表达自己的意见。

2007年全国攻读工商管理硕士研究生入学考试  
考研英语二试题

**Section I Vocabulary (10 points)**

**Directions:**

There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence and mark your answers on *ANSWER SHEET 1*.

1. His wife has been \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of pressure on him to change his job.  
A. taking    B. exerting    C. giving    D. pushing
2. It is estimated that, currently, about 50, 000 species become \_\_\_\_\_ every year.  
A. extinct    B. instinct    C. distinct    D. intense
3. John says that his present job does not provide him with enough \_\_\_\_\_ for his organizing ability.  
A. scope    B. space    C. capacity    D. range
4. Many \_\_\_\_\_ will be opened up in the future for those with a university education.  
A. probabilities    B. realities    C. necessities    D. opportunities
5. After his uncle died, the young man \_\_\_\_\_ the beautiful estate with which he changed from a poor man to a wealthy noble.  
A. inhabited    B. inherited    C. inhibited    D. inhaled
6. The manager is calling on a \_\_\_\_\_ customer trying to talk him into signing the contract.

- A. prosperous            B. preliminary        C. pessimistic        D. prospective
7. In 1991, while the economies of industrialized countries met an economic\_\_\_\_\_, the economies of developing countries were growing very fast.
- A. revival                B. repression        C. recession            D. recovery
8. The destruction of the twin towers \_\_\_\_\_ shock and anger throughout the world.
- A. summoned            B. tempted        C. provoked            D. stumbled
9. About 20 of the passengers who were injured in a plane crash are said to be in \_\_\_\_\_ condition.
- A. decisive                B. urgent        C. vital                D. critical
10. The interactions between China and the US will surely have a significant \_\_\_\_\_ on peace and stability in the Asia—Pacific region and the world as a whole.
- A. importance            B. impression        C. impact                D. implication
11. The poor countries are extremely \_\_\_\_\_ to international economic fluctuations-
- A. inclined                B. vulnerable        C. attracted            D. reduced
12. Applicants should note that all positions are——to Australian citizenship requirements.
- A. subject                B. subjective        C. objected            D. objective
13. We aim to ensure that all candidates are treated fairly and that they have equal \_\_\_\_\_ to employment opportunities.
- A. entrance                B. entry        C. access                D. admission
14. Successful learning is not a(n)\_\_\_\_\_ activity but consists of four distinct stages in a specific order
- A. only                B. sole        C. mere                D. single
15. The opportunity to explore and play and the encouragement to do so can \_\_\_\_\_ the performance of many children.
- A. withhold                B. prevent        C. enhance                D. justify
16. All her hard work \_\_\_\_\_ in the end, and she finally passed the exam.
- A. showed off                B. paid off        C. left off                D. kept off
17. In order to live the kind of life we want and to be the person we want to be, we have to do more than just \_\_\_\_\_ with events.
- A. put up                B. set up        C. turn up                D. make up
18. The team played hard because the championship of the state was\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. at hand                B. at stake        C. at large                D. at best
19. I don't think you'll change his mind; once he's decided on so something he tends to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- A. stick to                B. abide by        C. comply with            D. keep on

20. Tom placed the bank notes, \_\_\_\_\_ the change and receipts, back in the drawer.

- A. more than      B. but for      C. thanks to      D. along with

## Section II Cloze (10 points)

**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**.

Advancing age means losing your hair, your waistline and your memory, right? Dana Denis is just 40 years old, but 21 she's worried about what she calls 'my rolling mental blackouts.' 'I try to remember something and I just blank out,' she says

You may 22 about these lapses, calling them 'senior moments' or blaming 'early Alzheimer's (老年痴呆症)'. 'Is it an inescapable fact that the older you get, the 23 you remember? Well, sort of. But as time goes by, we tend to blame age 24 problems that are not necessarily age—related.

'When a teenager can't find her keys, she thinks it's because she's distracted or disorganized,' says Paul Gold. 'A 70-year-old blames her 25.' 'In fact, the 70-year-old may have been 26 things for decades.

In healthy people, memory doesn't worsen as 27 as many of us think. 'As we 28, the memory mechanism isn't 29,' says psychologist Fergus Craik. 'It's just inefficient.'

The brain's processing 30 slows down over the years, though no one knows exactly 31. Recent research suggests that nerve cells lose efficiency and 32 there's less activity in the brain. But, cautions Barry Gordon, 'It's not clear that less activity is 33. A beginning athlete is winded (气喘吁吁) more easily than a 34 athlete. In the same way, 35 the brain gets more skilled at a task, it expends less energy on it.'

There are 36 you can take to compensate for normal slippage in your memory gears, though it 37 effort. Margaret Sewell says: 'We're a quick-fix culture, but you have to 38 to keep your brain. 39 shape. It's like having a good body. You Can't go to the gym once a year 40 expect to stay in top form.'

21. A. almost                      B. seldom                      C. already                      D. never

22. A. joke                      B. laugh                      C. blame                      D. criticize

23. A. much                      B. little                      C. more                      D. less
24. A. since                      B. for                      C. by                      D. because
25. A. memory                      B. mind                      C. trouble                      D. health
26. A. disorganizing                      B. misplacing                      C. putting                      D. finding
27. A. swiftly                      B. frequently                      C. timely                      D. quickly
28. A. mature                      B. advance                      C. age                      D. grow
29. A. broken                      B. poor                      C. perfect                      D. working
30. A. pattern                      B. time                      C. space                      D. information
31. A. why                      B. how                      C. what                      D. when
32. A. since                      B. hence                      C. that                      D. although
33. A. irregular                      B. better                      C. normal                      D. worse
34. A. famous                      B. senior                      C. popular                      D. trained
35. A. as                      B. till                      C. though                      D. yet
36. A. stages                      B. steps                      C. advantages                      D. purposes
37. A. makes                      B. takes                      C. does                      D. spends
38. A. rest                      B. come                      C. work                      D. study
39. A. to                      B. for                      C. on                      D. in
40. A. so                      B. or                      C. and                      D. if

### Section III Reading comprehension (40 points)

#### Directions:

Read the following four passages. Answer the questions below each passage by choosing A, B, C and D. Mark your answers on *ANSWER SHEET 1*.

#### Passage One

Prior to the 20th century, many languages with small numbers of speakers survived for centuries. The increasingly interconnected modern world makes it much more difficult for small language communities to live in relative isolation, a key factor in language maintenance and preservation.

It remains to be seen whether the world can maintain its linguistic and cultural diversity in the centuries ahead. Many powerful forces appear to work against it: population growth, which pushes migrant populations into the world's last isolated locations; mass tourism; global telecommunications and mass media; and the spread of gigantic global corporations. All of these

forces appear to signify a future in which the language of advertising, popular culture, and consumer products become similar. Already English and a few other major tongues have emerged as global languages of commerce and communication. For many of the world's peoples, learning one of these languages is viewed as the key to education, economic opportunity, and a better way of life.

Only about 3,000 languages now in use are expected to survive the coming century. Are most of the rest doomed in the century after that?

Whether most of these languages survive will probably depend on how strongly cultural groups wish to keep their identity alive through a native language. To do so will require an emphasis on bilingualism (mastery of two languages). Bilingual speakers could use their own language in smaller spheres---at home, among friends, in community settings---and a global language at work, in dealings with government, and in commercial spheres. In this way, many small languages could sustain their cultural and linguistic integrity alongside global languages, rather than yield to the homogenizing (同化的) forces of globalization.

Ironically, the trend of technological innovation that has threatened minority languages could also help save them. For example, some experts predict that computer software translation tools will one day permit minority language speakers to browse the Internet using their native tongues. Linguists are currently using computer---aided learning tools to teach a variety of threatened languages.

For many endangered languages, the line between revival and death is extremely thin. Language is remarkably resilient (有活力的), however. It is not just a tool for communicating, but also a powerful way of separating different groups, or of demonstrating group identity. Many indigenous (原生的, 土著的) communities have shown that it is possible to live in the modern world while reclaiming their unique identities through language.

41. Minority languages can be best preserved in \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an increasingly interconnected world
- B. maintaining small numbers of speakers
- C. relatively isolated language communities
- D. following the tradition of the 20th century

42. According to Paragraph 2, that the world can maintain its linguistic diversity in the future is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. uncertain
- B. unrealistic
- C. foreseeable
- D. definite

43. According to the author, bilingualism can help\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. small languages become acceptable in work places
- B. homogenize the world's languages and cultures
- C. global languages reach home and community settings
- D. speakers maintain their linguistic and cultural identity

44. Computer technology is helpful for preserving minority languages in that it\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. makes learning a global language unnecessary
- B. facilitates the learning and using of those languages
- C. raises public awareness of saving those languages
- D. makes it easier for linguists to study those languages

45. In the author's view, many endangered languages are\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. remarkably well-kept in this modern world
- B. exceptionally powerful tools of communication
- C. quite possible to be revived instead of dying out
- D. a unique way of bringing different groups together

### Passage Two

Everyone, it seems, has a health problem. After pouring billions into the National Health Service, British people moan about dirty hospitals, long waits and wasted money. In Germany the new chancellor, Angela Merkel, is under fire for suggesting changing the financing of its health system. Canada's new Conservative Prime Minister, Stephen Harper, made a big fuss during the election about reducing the country's lengthy medical queues. Across the rich world, affluence, ageing and advancing technology are driving up health spending faster than income.

But nowhere has a bigger health problem than America. Soaring medical bills are squeezing wages, swelling the ranks of the uninsured and pushing huge firms and perhaps even the government towards bankruptcy. Ford's announcement this week that it would cut up to 30,000 jobs by 2012 was as much a sign of its "legacy" health-care costs as of the ills of the car industry. Pushed by polls that show health care is one of his main domestic problems and by forecasts

showing that the retiring baby-boomers (生育高峰期出生的人) will crush the government's finances, George Bush is to unveil a reform plan in next week's state-of-the-union address.

America's health system is unlike any other. The United States spends 16% of its GDP on health, around twice the rich-country average, equivalent to \$6,280 for every American each year. Yet it is the only rich country that does not guarantee universal health coverage. Thanks to an accident of history, most Americans receive health insurance through their employer, with the government picking up the bill for the poor and the elderly.

This curious hybrid (混合物) certainly has its strengths. Americans have more choice than anybody else, and their health-care system is much more innovative. Europeans' bills could be much higher if American medicine were not doing much of their Research and Development (R&D) for them. But there are also huge weaknesses. The one most often cited—especially by foreigners—is the army of uninsured. Some 46 million Americans do not have cover. In many cases that is out of choice and, if they fall seriously ill, hospitals have to treat them. But it is still deeply unequal. And there are also shocking inefficiencies: by some measures, 30% of American health spending is wasted.

Then there is the question of state support. Many Americans disapprove of the “socialized medicine” of Canada and Europe. In fact, even if much of the administration is done privately, around 60% of America's health-care bill ends up being met by the government. Proportionately, the American state already spends as much on health as the OECD (Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development) average, and that share is set to grow as the baby-boomers run up their Medicare bills and ever more employers avoid providing health-care coverage. America is, in effect, heading towards a version of socialized medicine by default.

46. Health problems mentioned in the passage include all the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. poor hospital conditions in U.K.
- B. Angela Merkel under attack
- C. health financing in Germany
- D. long waiting lines in Canada

47. Ford's announcement of cutting up to 30,000 jobs by 2012 indicates that Ford \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. has the biggest health problem of the car industry
- B. has made profits from its health-care legacy
- C. has accumulated too heavy a health-care burden
- D. owes a great deal of debt to its employees

48. In the author's opinion, America's health system is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. inefficient
- B. feasible
- C. unpopular
- D. successful

49. It is implied in the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. America's health system has its strengths and weaknesses
- B. the US government pays medical bills for the poor and the elderly



- C. some 46 million Americans do not have medical insurance
- D. Europeans benefit a lot from America's medical research

50. from the last paragraph we may learn that the "socialized medicine" is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a practice of Canada and Europe
- B. a policy adopted by the US government
- C. intended for the retiring baby-boomers
- D. administered by private enterprises

### Passage Three

When Thomas Keller, one of America's foremost chefs, announced that on Sept. 1 he would abolish the practice of tipping at Per Se, his luxury restaurant in New York City, and replace it with European-style service charge, I knew three groups would be opposed: customers, servers and restaurant owners. These three groups are all committed to tipping—as they quickly made clear on Web sites. To oppose tipping, it seems, is to be anticapitalist, and maybe even a little French.

But Mr. Keller is right to move away from tipping—and it's worth exploring why just about everyone else in the restaurant world is wrong to stick with the practice.

Customers believe in tipping because they think it makes economic sense. "Waiters know that they won't get paid if they don't do a good job" is how most advocates of the system would put it. To be sure, this is a tempting, apparently rational statement about economic theory, but it appears to have little applicability to the real world of restaurants.

Michael Lynn, an associate professor of consumer behavior and marketing at Cornell's School of Hotel Administration, has conducted dozens of studies of tipping and has concluded that consumers' assessments of the quality of service correlate weakly to the amount they tip.

Rather, customers are likely to tip more in response to servers touching them lightly and leaning forward next to the table to make conversation than to how often their water glass is refilled—in other words, customers tip more when they like the server, not when the service is good. Mr. Lynn's studies also indicate that male customers increase their tips for female servers while female customers increase their tips for male servers.

What's more, consumers seem to forget that the tip increases as the bill increases. Thus, the tipping system is an open invitation to what restaurant professionals call "upwelling": every bottle of imported water, every espresso and every cocktail is extra money in the server's pocket. Aggressive upwelling for tips is often rewarded while low-key, quality service often goes unrecognized.

In addition, the practice of tip pooling, which is the norm in fine-dining restaurants and is becoming more in every kind of restaurant above the level of a greasy spoon, has ruined whatever effect voting with your tip might have had on an individual waiter. In an unreasonable outcome, you are punishing the good waiters in the restaurant by not tipping the bad one. Indeed, there

appear to be little connection between tipping and good service .

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage: Prior to the 20th century, many languages with small numbers of speakers survived for centuries. The increasingly interconnected modern world makes it much more difficult for small language communities to live in relative isolation, a key factor in language maintenance and preservation.

It remains to be seen whether the world can maintain its linguistic and cultural diversity in the centuries ahead. Many powerful forces appear to work against it :population growth, which pushes migrant populations into the world's last isolated locations; mass tourism; global telecommunications and mass media; and the spread of gigantic global corporations. All of these forces appear to signify a future in which the language of advertising, popular culture, and consumer products become similar. Already English and a few other major tongues have emerged as global languages of commerce and communication. For many of the world's peoples, learning one of these languages is viewed as the key to education, economic opportunity, and a better way of life.

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Ironically, the trend of technological innovation that has threatened minority languages could also help save them. For example, some experts predict that computer software translation tools will one day permit minority language speakers to browse the Internet using their native tongues. Linguists are currently using computer---aided learning tools to teach a variety of threatened languages.

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51. It may be inferred that a European-style service\_\_\_\_\_.
- A . is tipping-free                                B .charges little tip
- C .is the author’s initiative                    D .is offered at Per-se
52. Which of the following is NOT true according to the author .
- A .Tipping is a common practice in the restaurant world.
- B .Waiters don’t care about tipping
- C .Customers generally believe in tipping.
- D .Tipping has little connection with the quality of service.
53. According to Michael Lynn’s studies, waiters will likely get more tips if they\_\_\_\_\_
- A. have performed good service
- B. frequently refill customers’ water glass
- C. win customers’ favor
- D. serve customers of the same sex
54. We may infer from the context that “upwelling”(Line 2, Para 6) probably means \_\_\_\_\_
- A. selling something up
- B. selling something fancy
- C. selling something unnecessary
- D. selling something more expensive
55. This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_
- A. reasons to abolish the practice of tipping
- B. economic sense of tipping
- C. consumers’ attitudes towards tipping
- D. tipping for good service

#### Passage Four

“I promise.” “I swear to you it’ll never happen again.” “I give you my word.” “Honestly. Believe me.” Sure, I trust. Why not? I teach English composition at a private college. With a certain excitement and intensity. I read my students’ essays, hoping to find the person behind the pen. As each semester progresses, plagiarism (剽窃) appears. Not only is my intelligence insulted as one assumes I won’t detect a polished piece of prose from an otherwise-average writer, but I feel a sadness that a student has resorted to buying a paper from a peer. Writers have styles like fingerprints and after several assignments, I can match a student’s work with his or her name even if it’s missing from the upper left-hand corner.

Why is learning less important than a higher grade-point average (GPA)? When we’re threatened or sick, we make conditional promises. “If you let me pass math I will ....” “Lord, if you get me over this before the big homecoming game I’ll....” Once the situation is behind us, so are the promises. Human nature? Perhaps, but we do use that cliché (陈词滥调) to get us out of

uncomfortable bargains. Divine interference during distress is asked; gratitude is unpaid. After all, few fulfill the contract, so why should anyone be the exception. Why not ?

Six years ago, I took a student before the dean. He had turned in an essay with the vocabulary and sentence structure of PhD thesis. Up until that time, both his out-of-class and in-class work were borderline passing.

I questioned the person regarding his essay and he swore it I'd understand this copy would not have the time and attention an out-of-class paper is given, but he had already a finished piece so he understood what was asked. He sat one hour, then turned in part of a page of unskilled writing and faulty logic. I confronted him with both essays. "I promise...., I'm not lying. I swear to you that I wrote the essay. I'm just nervous today."

The head of the English department agreed with my finding, and the meeting with the dean had the boy's parents present. After an hour of discussion, touching on eight of the boy's previous essays and his grade-point average, which indicated he was already on academic probation (留校察看), the dean agreed that the student had plagiarized. His parents protested, "He's only a child" and we instructors are wiser and should be compassionate. College people are not really children and most times would resent being labeled as such.... Except in this uncomfortable circumstance.

56. According to the author, students commit plagiarism mainly for\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. money      B. degree      C. higher GPA      D. reputation

57. the sentence "Once the situation is behind us, so are the promises" implies that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. students usually keep their promises  
 B. some students tend to break their promises  
 C. the promises are always behind the situation  
 D. we cannot judge the situation in advance, as we do to the promises

58. The "borderline passing" (Line 3, Para.3) probably means\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fairly good                      B. extremely poor  
 C. above average                      D. below average

59. The boy's parents thought their son should be excused mainly because\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. teachers should be compassionate  
 B. he was only a child  
 C. instructors were wiser  
 D. he was threatened

60. Which of the following might serve as the title of this passage?

- A. Human Nature                      B. Conditional Promises

- C. How to Detect Cheating      D. The Sadness of Plagiarism

Section IV Translation (20 points)

**Directions:**

In this section there is a passage in English. Translate the five sentences underlined into Chinese and write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Powering the great ongoing changes of our time is the rise of human creativity as the defining feature of economic life. Creativity has come to be valued, because new technologies, new industries and new wealth flow from it. And as a result, our lives and society have begun to echo with creative ideas. It is our commitment to creativity in its varied dimensions that forms the underlying spirit of our age.

Creativity is essential to the way we live and work today, and in many senses always has been. The big advances in standard of living --not to mention the big competitive advantages in the marketplace--always have come from "better recipes, not just more cooking." One might argue that's not strictly true. One might point out, for instance, that during the long period from the early days on the Industrial Revolution to modern times, much of the growth in productivity and material wealth in the industrial nations came not just from creative inventions like the steam engine, but from the widespread application of "cooking in quantity" business methods like massive division of labor, concentration of assets, vertical integration and economies of scale. But those methods themselves were creative developments.

**Section V Writing (20 points)**

**Directions:**

In this part, you are asked to write a composition according to the information below. You should write more than 150 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.

**Accidents in a Chinese City(2005)**

Main accident causes	number of accidents in 2005	Percentage rise(+)or fall(-) over 2004

1. drivers turning left without due care	608	+10%
2. drivers traveling too close to other vehicles	411	+9%
3. pedestrians crossing roads carelessly	401	+12%
4. drivers driving under the influence of alcohol	281	+15%
5. Drivers failing to give a signal	264	-5%

2006 年全国攻读工商管理硕士研究生入学考试

英语二试题

Section I Vocabulary (10 points)

Directions:

There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence and mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

1. In some countries girls are still \_\_\_\_\_ of a good education.

A denied B declined

C denved D deprived

2. As the years passed, the memories of her childhood \_\_\_\_\_ away.

A faded B disappeared

C flashed D fired

3. Brierley's book has the \_\_\_\_\_ of being both informative and readable。

A inspiration B requirements

C myth D merit

4.If I have any comments to make, I'll write them in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the book I'm reading

A edge B page

C margin D side

5. My \_\_\_\_\_ would really trouble me if I wore a fur coat。

A consciousness B consequence

C constitution D conscience

6. When the post fell \_\_\_\_\_。 Dennis Bass was appointed to fill it。

A empty B vacant

C hollow D hare

7. Mother who takes care of everybody is usually the most \_\_\_\_\_ person in each family。

A considerate B considerable

C considering D constant

8. For ten years the Greeks \_\_\_\_\_ the city of Troy to separate it from the outside。

A captured B occupied

C destroyed Dsurrounded

9. Other guests at yesterday's opening, which was broadcast\_\_\_\_\_ by the radio station, included Anne Melntosh and Mayor.

- A live          B alive  
C living        D lively

10. A New Zealand man was recently\_\_\_\_\_to life imprisonment for the murder of an English tourist, Monica Cantwell.

- A punished      B accused  
C sentenced     D put

11. The past 22 years have really been amazing, and every prediction we've made about improvements have all come\_\_\_\_\_

- A truly          B true  
C Truth         D truthful

12. The teachers tried to \_\_\_\_\_these students that they could solve the complicated problem, however, they just didn't see the point.

- A convince      B encourage  
C consult       D inclined

13. I'm\_\_\_\_\_ to think that most children would like their teachers to be their friends rather than their commanders.

- A subjected     B supposed  
C declined      D inclined



14. She is under the impression that he isn't a \_\_\_\_\_ person for he wouldn't tell her where and when he went to university.

- A genius            B generous  
C genuine          D genetic

15. The first glasses of Coca Cola were drunk in 1886. The drink was first \_\_\_\_\_ by a US chemist called John Pemberton

- A formed          B made  
C found            D done

16. These two chemicals \_\_\_\_\_ with each other at a certain temperature to produce a substance which could cause an explosion.

- A interact          B attract  
C react            D expel

17. \_\_\_\_\_ they can get people in the organization to do what must be done, they will not succeed.

- A Since            B Unless  
C If                D Whether

18. Once you have started a job, you should do it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A in practice      B in theory  
C in earnest      D in a hurry

19. Although the new library service has been very successful, its future is \_\_\_\_\_ certain.

A at any rate      B by no means

C by all means      D at any cost

20. To my surprise, at yesterday's meeting he again \_\_\_\_\_ the plan that had been disapproved a week before.

A brought about      B brought out

C brought up      D brought down

## Section II Cloze (10 points)

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.

Wholesale prices in July rose more sharply than expected and at a faster rate than consumer prices, 21 that businesses were still protecting consumers 22 the full brunt (冲击) of higher energy costs.

The Producer Price Index 23 measures what producers receive for goods and services, 24 1 percent in July. The Labor Department reported yesterday. Double 25 economists had been expecting and a sharp turnaround from flat prices in June. Excluding 26 and energy, the core index of producer prices rose 0.4 percent, 27 than the 0.1 percent that economists had 28. Much of that increase was a result of an 29 increase in car and truck prices.

On Tuesday, the Labor Department said the 30 that consumers paid for goods and services in July were 31 0.5 percent over all, and up 0.1 percent, excluding food and energy.

32 the overall rise in both consumer and producer prices 33 caused by energy costs, which increased 4.4 percent in the month. (Wholesale food prices 34 0.3 percent in July. 35 July 2004, Wholesale prices were up 4.6 percent, the core rate 36 2.8 percent, its fastest pace since 1995.

Typically, increases in the Producer Price Index indicate similar changes in the consumer index 37 businesses recoup (补偿) higher costs from customers. 38 for much of this expansion, which started 39 the end of 2001, that has not been the 40 . In fact, many businesses like automakers have been aggressively discounting their products.

21. A indicate B to indicate C indicating D indicated
22. A of B to C by D from
23. A that B which C it D this
24. A rise B rises C rose D raised
25. A that B what C which D this
26. A food B grain C crop D diet
27. A less B lower C higher D more
28. A said B reported C calculated D forecast
29. A expectable B unexpected C expectation D expecting
30. A prices B costs C charges D values
31. A down B from C to D up
32. A Much B Most C Most of D Much of
33. A was B were C is D are
34. A fall B fell C falls D has fallen
35. A Comparing with B In comparison C Compared with D Compare to
36. A dropped B declined C lifted D climbed
37. A as B so C while D when

38. A And      B But      C Yet      D Still

39. A at      B by      C in      D to

40. A condition      B situation      C matter      D case41.

### Section III Reading comprehension (40 points)

Directions:

Read the following four passages. Answer the questions below each passage by choosing A, B, C and D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

#### Passage One

Office jobs are among the positions hardest hit by compumation (计算机自动化). Word processors and typists will lose about 93, 000 jobs over the next few years, while 57, 000 secretarial jobs will vanish. Blame the PC: Today, many executives type their own memos and carry there” secretaries” in the palms of their hands. Time is also hard for stock clerks, whose ranks are expected to decrease by 68, 000. And employees in manufacturing firms and wholesalers are being replaced with computerized systems.

But not everyone who loses a job will end up in the unemployment line. Many will shift to growing positions within their own companies. When new technologies shook up the telecomm business, telephone operator Judy Dougherty pursued retraining. She is now a communications technician, earning about \$ 64, 000 per year. Of course, if you’ve been a tollbooth collector for the past 30 years, and you find yourself replaced by an E ZPass machine, it may be of little consolation(安慰) to know that the telecom field is booming.

And that's just it: The service economy is fading: welcome to the expertise(专门知识) economy. To succeed in the new job market, you must be able to handle complex problems. Indeed, all but one of the 50 highest-paying occupations---air-traffic controller---demand at least a bachelor's degree.

For those with just a high school diploma(毕业证书).It's going to get tougher to find a well-paying job. Since fewer factory and clerical jobs will be available .what's left be the jobs that computers can't kill, computers can't clean offices, or for Alzheimer's patients(老年痴呆病人). But, since most people have the skills to fill those positions, the wages stay painfully low, meaning automation could drive an even deeper wedge (楔子) between the rich and poor, The best advice now, Never stop learning, and keep up with new technology.

For busy adults of course that can be tough, The good news is that very technology that's reducing so many jobs is making it easier to go back to school without having to sit in a classroom. So called internet distance learning is hot, with more than three million students currently enrolled, and it's gaining credibility with employers.

Are you at risk of losing your job to a computer? Check the federal Bureau of Labor

Statistics' Occupational Outlook Handbook, which is available online at [bls.gov](http://bls.gov).

41.Prom the first paragraph we can infer that all of the following persons are easily thrown into unemployment EXCEPT.

A secretaries      B stock clerks      C managers      D wholesalers

42、 In the second paragraph the author mentions the tollbooth collector to

A mean he will get benefits from the telecomm field

B show he is too old to shift to a new position

C console him on having been replaced by a machine

D blame the PC for his unemployment

43. By saying “--- computation could drive an even deeper wedge between the rich and poor” (line 5, Para 4) the author means

A people are getting richer and richer

B there will be a small gap between rich and poor

C the gap between rich and poor is getting larger and larger

D it's time to close up the gap between the rich and poor

44. What is the author's attitude towards computers?

A positive    B negative    C neutral    D prejudiced

45. Which of the following might serve as the best title of passage?

A Blaming the PC

B The booming telecomm field

C Internet distance learning

D Keeping up with computation

Passage Two

Tens of thousands of 18 year olds will graduate this year and be handed meaningless diplomas .These diplomas won't look any different from awarded their luckier classmates Their validity will be questioned only when their employers discover the these graduates are semiliterate(半文盲)

Eventually a fortunate few will find their way into educational – repair – adult – literacy

Programs, such as the one where I teach grammar and writing .There , high school graduates and high school dropouts pursuing graduate equivalency certificates will learn the skills they should have learned in school , They will discover they have been cheated by our educational system.

I will never forget a teacher senior when he had her for English .“He sits in the back of the room talking to his friends “she told me , ” Why don't you move him to the front row?

I urged believing the embarrassment would get him to settle down, Mrs. Stifter said , "I don't move seniors. I think (使 --- 不及格) them.” Our son's academic life flashed before my eyes. No teacher had ever threatened him. By the time I got home I was feeling pretty good this .It was a radical approach for these times , but well. Why not ? She's going to flunk you “ I told my son.

I did not discuss it any further.Suddenly English became a priority (头等重要) in his life.He finished out the semester with an A.

I know one example doesn't make a case, but at night I see a parade of students who are angry for having been passed along until they could no longer even pretend to keep up.Of average intelligence or better, they eventually quit school, concluding they were too dumb to finish.” I should have been held back, ” is a comment I hear frequently.Even sadder are those students who are high-school graduates who say to me after a few weeks of class.”I don't know how I ever got a high-school diploma.”

Passing students who have not mastered the work cheats them and the employers who expect graduates to have basic skills. We excuse this dishonest behavior by saying kids can't learn if they come from terrible environments. No one seems to stop to think that most kids don't put school first on their list unless they perceive something is at risk. They'd rather be sailing.

Many students I see at night have decided to make education a priority. They are motivated by the desire for a better job or the need to hang on to the one they've got. They have a healthy fear of failure.

People of all ages can rise above their problems, but they need to have a reason to do so. Young people generally don't have the maturity to value education in the same way my adult students value it. But fear of failure can motivate both.

46. What is the subject of this essay?

- A view point on learning
- B a qualified teacher
- C the importance of examination
- D the generation gap

47. How did Mrs. Sifter get the attention of one of the author's children?

- A flunking him
- B moving his seat
- C blaming him
- D playing card with him

48. The author believes that most effective way for a teacher is to



- A purify the teaching environments .
- B set up cooperation between teachers and parents.
- C hold back student.
- D motivate student.

49. From the passage we can draw the conclusion that the authors' attitude toward flunking is

- A negative
- B positive
- C biased
- D indifferent

50. Judging from the content , this passage is probably written for

- A administrators
- B students
- C teachers
- D parents

### Passage Three

Names have gained increasing importance in the competitive world of higher education. As colleges strive for market share, they are looking for names that project the image they want or reflect the changes they hope to make. Trenton State College, for example, became the

College of New Jersey nine years ago when it began raising admissions standards and appealing to students from throughout the state.

“All I hear in higher education is, “Brand , brand , brand, ” said Tim Westerbeck, who specializes in branding and is managing director of Lipman Hearne, a marketing firm based in Chicago that works with universities and other nonprofit organizations. “There has been a sea change over the last 10 years. Marketing used to be almost a dirty word in higher education.”

Not all efforts at name changes are successful, ofcourse . In 1997 , the New School for Social Research became New School University to reflect its growth into a collection of eight colleges, offering a list of majors that includes psychology, music , urban studies and management. But New Yorkers continued to call it the New School .

Now, after spending an undisclosed sum on an online survey and a marketing consultant’s creation of “aming structures.” “brand architecture” and “ identity systems, ” the university has come up with a new name: the New School.Beginning Monday, it will adopt new logon (标识), banners, business cards and even new names for the individual colleges, all to include the words “the New School.”

Changes in names generally reveal significant shifts in how a college wants to be perceived. In altering its name from Cal State. Hayward, to Cal State, East Bay, the university hoped to project its expanding role in two mostly suburban countries east of San Francisco.

The University of Southern Colorado, a state institution, became Colorado State University at Pueblo two years ago, hoping to bighight many internal changes, including offering more graluate programs and setting higher admissions standards.

Beaver College turned itself into Arcadia University in 2001 for several reasons: to break the connection with its past as a women’s college, to promote its growth into a full-

fledged(完全成熟的) university and officials acknowledged, to eliminate some jokes about the college's old name on late-night television and "moring zoo" radio shows.

Many college officials said changing a name and image could produce substantial results. At Arcadia, in addition to the rise in applications, the average student's test score has increased by 60 points, Juli Roebeck, an Arcadia spokeswoman said.

51. which of the following is NOT the reason for colleges to change their names?

- A They prefer higher education competition
- B They try to gain advantage in market share.
- C They want to project their image.
- D They hope to make some changes.

52. It is implied that one of the most significant changes in higher education in the past decade is

- A the brand.
- B the college names
- C the concept of marketing
- D list of majors.

53. The phrase "come up with"(Line 3 Para 4) probably means

- A catch up with
- B deal with
- C put forward

D come to the realizatoin

54 The case of name changing from Cal State Hayward to Cal State indicates that the university

A is perceived by the society

B hopes to expand its influence

C prefers to reform its reaching programs

D expects to enlarge its campus

55.According to the spokeswoman the name change of Beaver College

A turns out very successful

B fails to attain its goal

C has eliminated some jokes

D has transformed its status

#### Passage Four

it looked just like another aircraft from the outside The pilot told his young passengers that it was built in 1964.But apperances were deceptive and the 13 students from Europe and the USA who boarded the aiecraft were in for the fligt of their lives.

Inside the area that normally had seats had become a long white tunnel.Heavily padded(填塞) from floor to ceiling it looked abit strange. There were almost no windows , but ligts along the padded walls illuminated it.Most of the seats had been taken out apart from afew at the back where the young scientists quickly took their places with a look of fear.

For 12 months, science students from across the continents had competed to win a place on the flight at the invitation of the European Space Agency .the challenge had been to suggest imaginative experiments to be conducted in weightless conditions.

For the next two hours the flight resembled that of an enormous bird which had lost its reason, shooting upwards towards the heavens before rushing towards Earth.The invention was to Achieve weightlessness for a few seconds.

The aircraft took off smoothly enough. But any feelings that I and the young scientists had that we were on anything like a scheduled passenger service were quickly dismissed when the pilot put the plane into a 45 degree climb which lasted around 20 seconds. Then the engines cut out and we became weightless. Everything became confused and left or right. Up or down no longer had any meaning. after ten seconds of free fall descent the pilot pulled the aircraft out of its nosedive. The return of gravity was less immediate than its loss. but was still sudden enough to ensure that some students came down with a bump.

Each time the pilot cut the engines and we became weightless. A new team conducted its experience. First it was the Dutch who wanted to discover how it is that cats always land on their feet. then the German team who conducted a successful experiment on a traditional building method to see if it could be used for building a further space station .the Americans had an idea to create solar sails that could be used by satellites.

After two hours of going up and down in the lane doing their experiments, the predominant feeling was one of excitement rather than sickness. Most of the students thought it was an unforgettable experience and one they would be keen to repeat.

56、 what did the writer say about the plane? .

A It had no seats.

B It was painted white.

C It had no windows.

D The outside was misleading.

57. according to the writer , how did the young scientists feel before the flight?

A sick

B keen

C nervous

D impatient

58. what did the pilot do with the plane after it took off?

A He quickly climbed and then stopped the engines.

B He climbed and then made the plane fall slowly.

C He took off normally and then cut the engines for 20 seconds.

D He climbed and then made the plane turn over.

59. According to the passage, the purpose of being weightless was to

A see what conditions are like in space

B prepare the young scientists for future work in space

C show the judges of the competition what they could do

D make the teams try out their ideas

60. this passage was written to

A encourage young people to take up science

B describe the process of a scientific competition

C show scientists what young people can do

D report on a new scientific technique

Section IV Translation (20 points)

Directions:

In this section there is a passage in English. Translate the five sentences underlined into Chinese and write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2.

The smooth landing of shuttle (航天飞机) Discovery ended a flight that was successful in almost every respect but one: the dislodging of a big chunk of foam, like the one that doomed the Columbia. This flight was supposed to vault the shuttle fleet back into space after a prolonged grounding for repairs. But given the repeat of the very problem that two years of retooling was supposed to resolve, the verdict is necessarily mixed. (61) Once again, the space agency has been forced to put off the flight until it can find a solution to the problem, and no one seems willing to guess how that may take .

The Discovery astronauts performed superbly during their two-week mission, and the shuttle looked better than ever in some respects. (62) space officials were justifiably happy that so much had gone well, despite daily worries over possible risks. the flight clearly achieved its prime objectives.

The astronauts transferred tons of cargo to the international space station, which has been limping along overhead with a reduced crew and limited supplies carried up on smaller Russian spacecraft . (63) They replaced a broken device .repaired another and carted away a load of rubbish that had been left on the station, showing the shuttle can bring full loads back down from space.

This was the most scrutinized shuttle flight ever. with the vehicle undergoing close inspection while still in orbit. (64) New sensing and photographic equipment to look for potentially dangerous damage to the sensitive external skin proved valuable .A new back flip maneuver allowed station astronauts to photograph the shuttle's underbelly .and an extra-long robotic arm enabled astronauts see parts of the shuttle that were previously out of sight .

(65) The flood of images and the openness in discussing its uncertainties about potential hazards sometimes made it appear that the shuttle was about to fall apart, In the end the damage was clearly tolerable . A much-touted spacewalk to repair the shuttle's skin the first of its kind moved an astronaut close enough to pluck out some protruding material with his hand Preliminary evidence indicates that Discovery has far fewer nicks and gouges than shuttles on previous flights.

perhaps showing that improvements to reduce the shedding of debris from the external fuel tank have had some success .

#### Section V Writing (20 points)

Directions:

In this part, you are asked to write a composition according to the information below. You should write more than 150 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Describe the diagram and analyze the possible causes .You should write at least 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET

1998-2004 年全国工程硕士硕士录取人数

工程硕士: Master of Engineering



2005年全国攻读工商管理硕士研究生入学考试

英语试题

Section I Vocabulary (10 points)

Directions:

There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence and mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

1. Advertisers often aim their campaigns at young people as they have considerable spending \_\_\_\_\_.

A. power    B. force    C. energy    D. ability

2. We've bought some \_\_\_\_\_ chairs for the garden so that they are easy to store away

A. adapting    B. adjusting    C. binding    D. folding

3. The new speed restrictions were a \_\_\_\_\_ debated issue,

A. heavily    B. hotly    C. deeply    D. profoundly

4. His change of job has \_\_\_\_ him with a new challenge in life

A. introduced    B. initiated    C. presented    D. led

5. No \_\_\_\_ you're hungry if you haven't eaten since yesterday

A. matter    B. surprise    C. wonder    D. problem

6. The pianist played beautifully, showing a real \_\_\_\_ for the music

A. feeling    B. understanding    C. appreciation    D. sense

7. The boss \_\_\_\_ into a rage and started shouting at Robert to do as he was told

A. flew    B. charged    C. rushed    D. burst

8. Politicians should never lose \_\_\_\_ of the needs of the people they represent

A. view    B. sight    C. regard    D. prospect

9. The employees tried to settle the dispute by direct \_\_\_\_ with the boss

A. negotiation    B. connection    C. association    D. communication

10. You haven't heard all the facts so don't \_\_\_\_ to conclusions

A. dash B. jump C. much D. fly

11. I am \_\_\_\_\_ aware of the need to obey the vales of the competition

A. greatly B. far C. much D. well

12. The manager has always attended to the \_\_\_\_\_ of important business himself

A. transaction B. solution C. translation D. stimulation

13. As is known to all a country gets a (an) \_\_\_\_\_ from taxes

A income B. revenue C. Rind D. payment

14, The government has decided to reduce \_\_\_\_\_ on all imports.

A. fee B. charge C. tariff D. tuition

15. The need for financial provision not only to producers but also to consumers

A. connects B. links C .associates D. relates

16. The ability of bank to create deposits is determined by the ratio of liouid assets

which they \_\_\_\_.

A. mount. B. contain C. remain D. maintain

17 .The first serious prospect of a cure for Aids\_\_\_\_\_ a treatment which delays its effects

ha emerged

other than B. rather than C. more than D. less than

18. His parents died when he was young, so he was \_\_\_\_ by his grandma

A. bred B. brought C. fed D. grown

19.The Japanese dollar-buying makes traders eager to \_\_\_\_\_dollars in fear of another government interhttp://www.mbajyz.cn/

A. let in B. let out C. let go of D. let off it's

20. The local people could hardly think of any good way to \_\_\_\_\_ the disaster of the war

A. shake off B. get off C. put off D. take off

Section II Cloze (10 points)

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.

A few decades ago, the world banking community invented new Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) systems to move money more efficiently across countries and around the globe. The \_\_\_21\_\_\_ benefit of such systems was to \_\_\_22\_\_\_ the flow of capital that was unavailable for ? \_\_\_23\_\_\_ checks were being cleared through banking \_\_\_24\_\_\_. Today, we understand that benefits of electronic banking are far more \_\_\_25\_\_\_ than just reducing floating cash. The world of banking \_\_\_26\_\_\_ revolutionized. It is \_\_\_27\_\_\_ more efficient and faster, but more global. And now \_\_\_28\_\_\_ the Internet, EFT systems are increasingly \_\_\_29\_\_\_ with the new world of e-commerce and e-trade.

\_\_\_30\_\_\_ 1997 and 2003, EFT value \_\_\_31\_\_\_ from less than \$50 trillion to nearly \$40 trillion, more than the \_\_\_32\_\_\_ economic product of all the countries and territories of the entire world. These statistics \_\_\_33\_\_\_ should emphasize the true importance of transnational EFT Satellite, wireless, and cable-based electronic fund transfers \_\_\_34\_\_\_ the hub of global enterprise. Such electronic cash is \_\_\_35\_\_\_ central to the idea of an emerging “worldwide mind.” Without the satellite and fiber infrastructure to support the flow of electronic funds, the world economy would grind to a halt.

### Section III Reading comprehension (40 points)

Directions:

Read the following four passages. Answer the questions below each passage by choosing A, B, C and D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

#### Passage One

Working at nonstandard times-----evenings, nights, or weekends----is taking its toll on American families. One-fifth of all employed Americans work variable or rotating shifts,

and one-third work weekends, according to Harriet B. Presser, sociology professor at the University of Maryland. The result is stress on familial relationships, which is likely to continue in coming decades.

The consequences of working irregular hours vary according to gender, economic level, and whether or not children are involved. Single mothers are more likely to work nights and weekends than married mothers. Women in clerical, sales, or other low-paying jobs participate disproportionately in working late and graveyard shifts.

Married-couple households with children are increasingly becoming dual-earner households, generating more split-shift couples. School-aged children, however, may benefit from parents' nonstandard work schedules because of the greater likelihood that a parent will be home before or after school. On the other hand, a correlation exists between nonstandard work schedules and both marital instability and a decline in the quality of marriages.

Nonstandard working hours mean families spend less time together for dinner but more time together for breakfast. One-on-one interaction between parents and children varies, however, based on parent, shift, and age of children. There is also a greater reliance on child care by relatives and by professional providers.

Working nonstandard hours is less a choice of employees and more a mandate of employer. Presser believes that the need for swing shifts and weekend work will continue to rise in the coming decades. She reports that in some European countries there are substantial salary premiums for employees working irregular hours-sometimes as much as 50% higher. The convenience of having services available 24 hours a day continues to drive this trend.

Unfortunately, says Presser, the issue is virtually absent from public discourse. She emphasizes the need for focused studies on costs and benefits of working odd hours, the physical and emotional health of people working nights and weekends, and the reasons behind the necessity for working these hours. "Nonstandard work schedules not only are

highly prevalent among American families but also generate a level of complexity in family functioning that needs greater attention,” she says./

36. Which of the following demonstrates that working at nonstandard times is taking its toll on American families?

- A. Stress on familial relationships.
- B. Rotating shifts.
- C. Evenings, nights, or weekends.
- D. Its consequences.

37. Which of the following is affected most by working irregular hours?

- A. Children.
- B. Marriage.
- C. Single mothers.
- D. Working women.

38. Who would be in favor of the practice of working nonstandard hours?

- A. Children.
- B. Parents.
- C. Employees
- D. Professional child providers.

39. It is implied that the consequences of nonstandard work schedules are .

- A. emphasized
- B. absent
- C. neglected
- D. prevalent

40. What is the author's attitude towards working irregular hours?

- A. Positive.
- B. Negative.
- C. Indifferent.
- D. Objective.

#### Passage Two

Most human beings actually decide before they think. When any human being---executive, specialized expert, or person in the street---encounters a complex issue and forms an opinion, often within a matter of seconds, how thoroughly has he or she explored the implications of the various courses of action? Answer: not very thoroughly. Very few people, no matter how intelligent or experienced, can take inventory of the many branching possibilities, possible outcomes, side effects, and undesired consequences of a policy or a course of action in a matter of seconds. Yet, those who pride themselves on being decisive often try to do just that. And once their brains lock onto an opinion, most of their thinking thereafter consists of finding support for it.

A very serious side effect of argumentative decision making can be a lack of support for the chosen course of action on the part of the "losing" faction. When one faction wins the meeting and the others see themselves as losing, the battle often doesn't end when



the meeting ends. Anger, resentment, and jealousy may lead them to sabotage the decision later, or to reopen the debate at later meetings.

There is a better. As philosopher Aldous Huxley said, “It isn’t who is right, but what is right, that counts.”

The structured-inquiry method offers a better alternative to argumentative decision making by debate. With the help of the Internet and wireless computer technology the gap between experts and executives is now being dramatically closed. By actually putting the brakes on the thinking process, slowing it down, and organizing the flow of logic, it’s possible to create a level of clarity that sheer argumentation can never match.

The structured-inquiry process introduces a level of conceptual clarity by organizing the contributions of the experts, then brings the experts and the decision makers closer together. Although it isn’t possible or necessary for a president or prime minister to listen in on every intelligence analysis meeting, it’s possible to organize the experts’ information to give the decision maker much greater insight as to its meaning. This process may somewhat resemble a marketing focus group; it’s a simple, remarkably clever way to bring decision makers closer to the source of the expert information and opinions on which they must base their decisions.

41. From the first paragraph we can learn that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. executive, specialized expert, are no more clever than person in the street
  - B. very few people decide before they think
  - C. those who pride themselves on being decisive often fail to do so
  - D. people tend to consider carefully before making decisions

42. Judging from the context, what does the word “them” (line 4, paragraph 2) refer to?/

- A. Decision makers.
- B. The “losing” faction.
- C. Anger, resentment, and jealousy.
- D. Other people.

43. Aldous Huxley’s remark (Paragraph 3) implies that .

- A. there is a subtle difference between right and wrong
- B. we cannot tell who is right and what is wrong
- C. what is right is more important than who is right
- D. what is right accounts for the question who is right

44. According to the author, the function of the structured-inquiry method is .

- A. to make decision by debate
- B. to apply the Internet and wireless computer technology.
- C. to brake on the thinking process, slowing it down
- D. to create a level of conceptual clarity

45. The structured-inquiry process can be useful for .

- A. decision makers
- B. intelligence analysis meeting
- C. the experts’ information
- D. marketing focus groups

### Passage Three

Sport is heading for an indissoluble marriage with television and the passive spectator will enjoy a private paradise. All of this will be in the future of sport. The spectator (the television audience) will be the priority and professional clubs will have to readjust their structures to adapt to the new reality: sport as a business.

The new technologies will mean that spectators will no longer have to wait for broadcasts by the conventional channels. They will be the ones who decide what to see. And they will have to pay for it. In the United States the system of the future has already started: pay-as-you-view. Everything will be offered by television and the spectator will only have to choose. The review *Sports Illustrated* recently published a full profile of the life of the supporter at home in the middle of the next century. It explained that the consumers would be able to select their view of the match on a gigantic, flat screen occupying the whole of one wall, with images of a clarity which cannot be foreseen at present; they could watch from the trainer's stands just behind the batter in a game of baseball or from the helmet of the star player in an American football game. And at their disposal will be the same options the producer of the recorded programme has to select replays, to choose which camera to use and to decide on the sound whether to hear the public, the players, the trainer and so on.

Many sports executives, largely too old and too conservative to feel at home with the new technologies will believe that sport must control the expansion of television coverage in order to survive and ensure that spectators attend matches. They do not even accept the evidence which contradicts their view while there is more basketball than ever on television, for example, it is also certain that basketball is more popular than ever.

It is also the argument of these sports executives that television harming the modest teams. This is true, but the future of those teams is also modest. They have reached their ceiling. It is the law of the market. The great events continually attract larger audiences.

The world I being constructed on new technologies so that people can make the utmost use of their time and , in their home have access to the greatest possible range of recreational activities. Sport will have to adapt itself to the new world.

The most visionary executives go further. That philosophy is: rather than see television take over sport why not have sports taken over television?

46. What does the writer mean by use of the phrase “an indissoluble marriage” in the first paragraph?/

- A. sport is combined with television.
- B. sport controls television.
- C. television dictates sports.
- D. Sport and television will go their own ways

47. What does “they” in line 2 paragraph 2 stand for?

- A. Broadcasts.
- B. Channels.
- C. Spectators.
- D. Technologies.

48. How do many sports executives feel with the new technologies?

- A. they are too old to do anything.
- B. They feel ill at ease.
- C. They feel completely at home.

D. Technologies can go hand in hand with sports.

49. What is going to be discussed in the following paragraphs?

A. the philosophy of visionary executives.

B. The process of television taking over sport.

C. Television coverage expansion.

D. An example to show how sport has taken over television.

50. What might be the appropriate title of this passage?

A. the arguments of sports executives.

B. The philosophy of visionary executives.

C. Sports and television in the 21st century.

D. Sports: a business.

#### Passage Four

Convenience food helps companies by creating growth, but what is its effect on people? For people who think cooking was the foundation of civilization ,the microwave is the last enemy. The communion of eating together

Is easily broken by a device that liberates households citizens from waiting for mealtimes. The first great revolution in the history of food is in danger of being undone. The companionship of the campfire, cooking pot and common table, which have helped to bond humans in collaborative living for at least 150000 years could be destroyed.

Meals have certainly sated from the rise of convenience food. The only meals regularly taken together in Britain these days are at the weekend, among rich families struggling to retain something of the old symbol of togetherness. Indeed, the day's first meal has all but disappeared. In the 20th century the leisure British breakfast was undermined by the corn flake; in the 21st breakfast is vanishing altogether a victim of the quick cup of coffee in Starbucks and the cereal bar.

Convenience food has also made people forget how to cook one of the apparent paradoxes of modern food is that while the amount of time spent cooking meals has fallen from 60 minutes a day in 1980 to 13M a day in 2002, the number of cooks and television programmer on cooking has multiplied. But perhaps this isn't a paradox. Maybe it is because people can't cook anymore, so they need to be told how to do it, or maybe it is because people buy books about hobbies---golf, yachting ---not about chores. Cooking has ceased to be a chore and has become a hobby.

Although everybody lives in the kitchen. its facilities are increasingly for display rather than for use. Mr. Silverstein's now book, "trading up" look at mid-range consumer's milling now to splash out. He says that industrial --style Viking cook pot, with nearly twice the heat output of other ranges, have helped to push the "kitchen as theater" trend in hour goods. They cost from \$1000 to \$9000. Some 75% of them are never used.

Convenience also has an impact on the healthiness, or otherwise, of food ,of course there is nothing bad about ready to eat food itself. You don't get much healthier than an apple, and supermarkets sell a better for you range of ready-meals. But there is a limit to the number of apples people want to eat; and these days it is easier for people to eat the kind of food that makes them fat The three Harvard economists in their paper "why have Americans become more obese?" point out that in the past, if people wanted to eat fatty hot food, they had to cook it. That took time and energy a good chip needs frying twice, once to cook the potato and once to get it crispy. Which discouraged of consumption of that cost of food. Mass preparation of food took away that constraint. Nobody has to cut and d ouble cook their own fries these days. Who has the time?

51. What might the previous paragraphs deal with?

- A. The relationship between meals and convenience food.
- B. The importance of convenience food in people's life.
- C. The rise of convenience food.
- D. The history of food industry./

52 . What is the paradox in the third paragraph?

- A. People don't know how to cook.
- B. The facilities in the kitchen are not totally used.
- C. People are becoming more obsess ,thus unhealthy.
- D. Convenience food actually does not save people thrive.

53. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The bad effects of convenience food
- B. Mr. Silverstein's new book
- C. People's new hobby
- D. Disappearance of the old symbol of togetherness.

54. Why has American become more obsess?

- A. Because of eating chips.
- B. Because of being busy.
- C. Because of being lazy.
- D. B and C.

55 . Which of the following might the another mostly agree with?

- A. There is nothing bad about convenience food.
- B. Convenience food makes people lazy.
- C. Convenience food helps companies grow.
- D. Convenience food is a revolution in cooking.

#### Section IV Translation (20 points)

Directions:

In this section there is a passage in English. Translate the five sentences underlined into Chinese and write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2.

An art museum director with foresight might follow trends in computer graphics to make exhibit more appealing to younger visitor.

For instances, capable corporate manager might see alarming rise in local housing price that could affect availability of skilled workers in the region. People in government also need foresight to keep system running smoothly, to play budget and prevent war.

Many of the best known technique for foresight were developed by government planner, especially in the military, thinking about the unthinkable.

The futurist recognized that the future world is continuing with preset world. We can learn a great deal about what many happen in the future by looking systematically at what is happy now

#### Section V Writing (20 points)



Directions:

In this part, you are asked to write a composition according to the information below. You should write more than 150 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.

“五一”、“十一”长假已逐步为人们所习惯，她给百姓带来了充足的娱乐休闲机会，更促进了旅游经济的发展。但是，“黄金周”也带来了诸如交通压力增大、环保等诸多问题。作为一名普通百姓，请你给政府有关部门写一封信，提出你关于“黄金周”的意见和建议。