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考研英语(二) 主编 郭崇兴

复习思路与全真考场

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考研英语(二)

复习思路与全真考场

主 编：郭崇兴

副主编：周文明 耿东颖

秦玉清 周化伟

编 委：于 琰 孙广峰

闫海娟 辛海燕

张立群



分析性

“考纲透视”以真题和样题为蓝本，精准解读考纲，深入研究命题，揭示命题特点和规律，使您的备考更具时效性和目的性。

针对性

“复习思路”针对考研英语(二)的四种题型，提供了简明的备考攻略和中肯的复习建议，全程指导您如何做好考研复习。

指导性

“应试技巧”分类指导解题方法，揭秘应试技巧，让您事半功倍，轻松备考，智取高分！

高效性

“全真考场”针对每个题型精选练习，不是真题，胜似真题，便于您检测学习成果，体验考场氛围。

01



第二章

英语知识运用

一 考纲透视

(一) 命题原则

对于英语知识运用这一部分的考试形式和考试内容，《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)考试大纲》有如下规定：

主要考查考生对英语知识的综合运用能力。共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分。

在一篇约 350 词的文章中留出 20 个空白，要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选项选出最佳答案，使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

(二) 命题研究

英语知识运用这一部分主要考查考生结合上下文的综合理解能力和语言运用能力。通过有目的地破坏短文中句子与句子、词与词之间潜在的连续的逻辑关系，在阅读理解的基础上综合测试考生对语篇的理解和对词汇和语法知识的运用能力。

二 复习思路

(一) 迅速突破词汇语法关

考研英语(二)大纲要求“考生应能较熟练地掌握 5500 个左右常用英语词汇以及相关常用词组”，考生要将它们当作基本常识熟背熟记；严格掌握单词的一词多义及其在句子中的用法；对于一些常考词组更要熟练掌握，并注重平时对这些词汇的积累；学会通过上下文的提示对词汇进行适当推理，加强对词汇用法的掌握。在语法方面，虽然考研英语(二)大纲明确列出了八个语法知识点，但是对于英语知识运用这个题型的考点来说，考生应该更注意介词和连词的用法。

三 应试技巧

由于英语知识运用是一项综合技能测试，主要考查考生综合运用语言的能力及考生的语感和逻辑分析能力。任何内容、任何题材的英语知识运用题都是有意识地打断考生对短文连贯意义的理解，从形式上破坏句子内部或句子之间的语法或逻辑联系，以此考查考生是否能综合运用已学的英语基础知识，顺利解答各个题目。而通过对历年考题的研究发现，英语知识运用题基本上可划分为五种类型：语义衔接题、逻辑衔接题、词义辨析题、固定搭配题和结构衔接题。下面以考研英语(二)考纲样题和真题为例进行分析：

(一) 语义衔接题

语义衔接是指通过词的重复、同义、近义、反义、上下义、互补、整体与部分等关系使得语篇语义连贯顺畅，结构完整，符合逻辑关系。英语语义衔接关系主要分为两大类：词汇的复现关系和同现关系。根据这种复现和同现关系，通过有机联系就可能找到正确答案。下面结合历年真题和考纲样题讨论这两种衔接关系的特点和解题技巧。

04

四 全真考场

Test 1

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)

Today, there are many avenues open to those who wish to continue their education or further their study. However, nearly all require some 1 in one's career in order to attend school full time. Part-time education, that is, at-

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] gap | [B] interval |
| [C] break | [D] disturbance |
| 2. [A] with | [B] over |
| [C] for | [D] at |
| 3. [A] at all costs | [B] for the sake |



授人以鱼，不如授人以渔

第五章 写作

Text 2

答案详解

6. 单词“parsimonious”(第二段第三行)的意思是_____。
[A] 奢侈的 [B] 节俭的 [C] 严肃的 [D] 严格的
解析:[B] **语义理解题。**根据第二段提供的比较数字,德国人在伦敦酒店每晚的消费是最低的,即他们比较节俭,故[B]正确。[A]与第二段提供的信息相反;[C],[D]均与酒店消费行为无关,故排除。
7. 酒店价格指数是_____计算并编制的。
[A] Expedia 公司 [B] Oqvist 先生 [C] Hotels.com 网站 [D] 一个酒店联盟
解析:[C] **事实细节题。**根据第四段“Hotels.com,... which bases the Hotel Price Index on prices at 20,000 hotels worldwide”可知,Hotel Price Index 是 Hotels.com 基于全球 2 万家酒店的价格编制的,故[C]正确。
8. 除伦敦以外,英国以下哪个地方的酒店价格高于英国平均水平?
[A] 纽约 [B] 阿伯丁 [C] 曼彻斯特 [D] 巴斯
解析:[D] **推理判断题。**根据第四段第一句,伦敦酒店的平均价格比巴斯低 7 英镑;第五段又说,其他所有英国城市的酒店价格都低于 98 英镑的英国平均水平,可见巴斯的酒店价格肯定高于英国平均水平,故[D]正确。[A]是美国城市,故排除。除了上面提到的伦敦和巴斯外,其他所有英国城市酒店价格都在英国平均水平之下,阿伯丁和曼彻斯特自然属于这些城市之列,故排除[B]和[C]。

全文翻译

伦敦的酒店冬季房价较上年上涨近五分之一,这巩固了伦敦作为全球旅游费用最高昂城市之一的名声。根据年度酒店价格指数,俄罗斯人是伦敦最大的消费者,每晚在酒店平均花费为 127 英镑。英国人每晚花费 100 英镑,而爱尔兰游客为 94 英镑。(6)德国游客在这方面相对节俭,他们在伦敦每晚住宿的平均消费为 77 英镑。

2006 年第四季度,伦敦酒店每晚平均价格为 107 英镑,较上年同期上涨 22%,莫斯科以 172 英镑拔得头筹,紧随其后的是纽约(155 英镑)和迪拜(124 英镑)。

核心难词

cement [sɪ'ment] *v.* 加强,巩固
parsimonious [ˌpɑːsɪ'mənɪəs] *adj.* 吝啬的,节俭的
de rigueur [də'reɪ'gɜː] *adj.* 社交礼仪上需要的
subsidiary [sə'bɪdiəri] *adj.* 辅助的,补充的
off peak ['ɒf piːk] *adj.* 非高峰的
appeal [ə'piːl] *v.* 吸引,要求
splash out 随意花钱,大肆挥霍

审题立意

本题属于图表题。从图表上提供的数据可以直观地看到中国学生与美国学生收入来源的具体情况。行文需要把图表上用数据展示的事实具体化,用连贯的语言表述清楚,另外,需要按照题目要求简单分析数字背后的原因,并发表自己在该问题上的看法。

范文呈现

A Comparison of Income Sources Between Chinese and American Students

As the table indicates, the income sources of Chinese students are quite different from those of American students. In China, students get 90% of their money from their parents, while in America, only 50% of students' money is provided by parents. Besides, Chinese students earn only 5% of their money from part-time jobs and 5% from fellowship or scholarship while income from these two sources for American students takes up 35% and 15% respectively of their total income.

行文分析

开头部分:

按照提纲要求,开头段第一句对图表进行了客观描述,指出中国学生的经济来源与美国学生的大相径庭。

中间部分:

第一句总结段落阐述造成这种区别的主要原因,即:学生自

闪光词句

- take up 占据
- form the habit of... 养成……习惯
- financially independent 经济独立的
- devote...to... 献身于;集中精力于
- encourage...to 鼓励
- pay attention to 重视

05 细致性

“答案详解”直击考点,详细介绍答案推导过程,并特别将阅读理解Part A的英语题目译成汉语,便于您更好地理解掌握。

06 全面性

本书提供“全文翻译”,方便您对阅读文章进行研读,并在译文中用下划线标出了答题依据,使考试的重点、疑点、难点一目了然。

07 实用性

“核心难词”涵盖阅读理解文章中的核心词汇、疑难词汇和常用短语,助您高效记忆考研词汇。

08 特色性

本书独具匠心,将写作部分的“范文呈现”、“行文分析”和“闪光词句”以表格形式呈现,让您一目了然,轻松突破写作难关。

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 模拟试题(一)

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)

Moving your worldly possessions to a new home is always filled with potential complication. In New York City, seemingly 1 tasks like packing, parking and unloading are complicated by street-cleaning regulations, 2 narrow doorways and rules about using the elevator.

And if you haven't moved since bedbugs became the disaster of the city, there's a new topic to add to your checklist when examining a mover: finding out what 3 the company takes to make sure its trucks do not harbor these and other 4.

One good suggestion: Make sure your mattress and box spring are wrapped in plastic before being 5 onto the truck.

A larger issue for the moving industry, and consumers, is the 6 of dishonest movers. They rely mostly on the Internet to 7 what seems like a legitimate company, but then engage in 8 practices like holding goods hostage in order to charge the customers more money.

9 the Internet has helped enable these tricks, it also makes it easier to 10 a moving company's background. The moving and storage association has a "promover" certification program for its members, which means the company has 11 a background check and adheres to the group's code of 12, Ms. Darr said.

Interstate movers must be 13 with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration; you can check a company's registration 14, insurance coverage and complaint history at the agency's consumer Web site, protectyourmove.gov. That site also has 15 about hiring a mover, including things that should make you 16, like a request for a large deposit before the move.

The general rule is that 17 hiring a mover you should get three 18, in writing, from companies willing to send a representative to your home. Although interstate moves are typically priced by weight and distance, local movers generally charge by the hour, with 19 fees for travel time, boxes, packing and other services that you should 20 in advance, so there are no surprises when you get the final bill.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] tough | [B] abstract | [C] simple | [D] critical |
| 2. [A] accordingly | [B] unexpectedly | [C] directly | [D] conversely |
| 3. [A] precautions | [B] chances | [C] exercises | [D] suggestions |
| 4. [A] people | [B] animals | [C] plants | [D] insects |
| 5. [A] driven | [B] loaded | [C] stuck | [D] held |
| 6. [A] advice | [B] loss | [C] change | [D] rise |
| 7. [A] distribute | [B] market | [C] exchange | [D] purchase |
| 8. [A] direct | [B] shady | [C] legal | [D] gentle |
| 9. [A] Thus | [B] Since | [C] While | [D] Unless |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 10. [A] refuse | [B] accept | [C] research | [D] introduce |
| 11. [A] undergone | [B] submitted | [C] provided | [D] avoided |
| 12. [A] designs | [B] skills | [C] goals | [D] ethics |
| 13. [A] competed | [B] licensed | [C] remained | [D] interfered |
| 14. [A] budget | [B] division | [C] identity | [D] status |
| 15. [A] causes | [B] aims | [C] tips | [D] results |
| 16. [A] suspicious | [B] satisfied | [C] misled | [D] insane |
| 17. [A] within | [B] during | [C] before | [D] after |
| 18. [A] estimates | [B] secrets | [C] answers | [D] conclusions |
| 19. [A] lasting | [B] hearty | [C] glorious | [D] additional |
| 20. [A] prove | [B] negotiate | [C] follow | [D] confess |

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

Players of FarmVille, an online game, raise virtual chickens on an imaginary farm. Yet they are happy to swap real money for virtual money to buy virtual farm tools. And investors are likely to pay more than chicken feed for shares in Zynga, the firm that makes FarmVille and other online games.

Zynga is expected to file soon for an initial public offering (IPO). Analysts predict that the firm will be valued at between \$15 billion and \$20 billion. That is about as much as the world's two biggest video-game makers (Electronic Arts and Activision Blizzard) combined.

More than 271m people play Zynga's games at least once a month, and the firm said in March that it expects to make a profit this year of \$630m on revenues of \$1.8 billion. So its business is more real than those of some other online firms. But it is not something a sober investor would bet the farm on. Users may tire of virtual vegetables and online Mafia Wars (another popular Zynga's game). Rivals are straining to grab Zynga's players. Electronic Arts, Playdom and Wooga have only about 30m monthly active users each, but they may catch up.

What is more, Zynga depends on two other firms, Amazon and Facebook, like the cabbage crop depends on the rain. Although it operates data centers of its own, it outsources much of its computing to Amazon Web Services, the cloud-computing arm of the online shopping giant. More importantly, most users play Zynga's games on Facebook. In September the social network pushed Zynga into using its virtual currency, called "Facebook Credits", so Facebook gets 30% of what Zynga's users spend.

With Zynga gearing up for its IPO, the question now is which other tech start-up is next in line to go public. With Groupon, an online coupon service, also about to float, the supply of hot stocks is running low.

But Silicon Valley venture capitalists are busy replenishing the pool. On June 24th it emerged that Foursquare, a location-based service, had raised \$50m, a deal that values it at \$600m. Foursquare lets users electronically "check in" at bars and restaurants so their friends can join them—and the people who owe them money can avoid them. A few days later investors pumped \$100m into Square, a mobile-payments start-up, valuing it at \$1 billion. Neither firm has ever turned a profit.

21. According to the first paragraph, the investors are willing to _____.

- [A] change real money into virtual money [B] buy game tools on FarmVille



- [C] purchase more chicken feed online [D] spend lots of money on Zynga's stocks
22. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the third paragraph?
- [A] The income of Zynga may be \$1.8 billion this year.
[B] Players may get bored with Zynga's online games.
[C] Wooga developed the online Mafia Wars to beat Zynga.
[D] Zynga's competitors make their efforts to get its players.
23. Amazon and Facebook mentioned in Paragraph 4 are used to conclude _____.
- [A] the dependent relationship hinders Zynga
[B] they provide strong back-ups for Zynga
[C] the competitive situation stimulates Zynga
[D] they have full control over Zynga
24. According to the text, Foursquare is a website which _____.
- [A] has got \$600m from the venture capitalists
[B] can help users find ideal bars and restaurants
[C] can show the location of users to others online
[D] can help people make friends with strangers
25. What does the author indicate in the last paragraph?
- [A] The high-tech companies are easy to attract large sums of investment.
[B] The expanding tech bubble affects the development of Internet companies.
[C] Zynga has developed faster than Foursquare and Square.
[D] Neither Foursquare nor Square has got any profit up to now.

Text 2

Divorce, like any other risk, can be priced and packaged. With half of all marriages doomed to fail, even the moderately hardheaded may be interested in ways of alleviating the danger.

So hopes ARAG, a German-based insurance firm. From September it will offer a kind of divorce insurance that will pay out if English before-marriage agreements are subject to a legal challenge. Such policies are already common in some continental European countries such as Germany and Spain, and are offered by some American employers as an additional benefit. But they are so far unknown in Britain, chiefly because before-marriage agreements have had little legal force in English law (Scotland's legal system is separate). Judges have traditionally given much greater weight to circumstances at the end of the marriage than to any agreements made at the start.

That changed in October last year, when a Supreme Court ruling upheld a German heiress's prenup against a challenge from her ex-husband, who claimed he hadn't realized that it was unfairly one-sided when he signed it. The Law Commission, which helps Parliament tidy up legislation, is currently looking into a statutory framework for before-marriage agreements.

The new insurance is hedged with conditions. It starts paying out if the before-marriage agreement is challenged in court—so the company's profit will come from making that unlikely. Only lawyers examined by the insurers can draft the deals; the before-marriage agreements must be updated regularly and when circumstances alter, through childbirth, inheritance or changes in earning power, for example. So far two legal firms have signed up; the upmarket Mishcon de Reya, and Prolegal, a commercially minded new entrant.

The cover will range from £50,000 to £500,000, says ARAG, with annual premiums from £500, depending on the scope of the policy and the price of the lawyers. The simplified version is merely a compensation for the cost of a challenge to the prenup; elaborate policies will include other expenses such as mediation and, if that fails, the cost of a contested divorce.

Unlike those for car insurance, the premiums are flat rates; the disloyal husbands will pay the same as the devoted ones. But an American divorce-insurance company, SafeGuard, is planning a more ambitious product that will pay a big bonus to those who stay married for 25 years. Sounds like a nice wedding present.

26. According to the text, ARAG intend to _____.

- [A] price all risks including divorce
- [B] make people interested in reducing divorce rate
- [C] give some tips about signing before-marriage agreements
- [D] help reduce the harm caused by divorce

27. According to the second paragraph, divorce insurance of ARAG _____.

- [A] will pay if English before-marriage agreements are challenged
- [B] is purchased as part of the benefits for all American employees
- [C] is so far unknown in the continental European countries
- [D] is popular in Britain because the judges value before-marriage agreements there

28. Which of the following is NOT true according to the fourth paragraph?

- [A] The divorce insurance is limited with conditions.
- [B] The company's profit will be from making divorce unlikely.
- [C] The before-marriage agreements cannot be drawn up by all the lawyers.
- [D] The before-marriage agreements need to be modified when situations change.

29. Besides the price of the lawyers, the charge for divorce insurance is also decided by _____.

- [A] the expenses for prosecution
- [B] the cost of a contested divorce
- [C] the uniform pricing
- [D] the scope of the policy

30. Judging from the context, the phrase "flat rates" (Line 1, Para. 6) can be substituted by _____.

- [A] low rates
- [B] various rates
- [C] uniform fees
- [D] stable fees

Text 3

Indian software executives plan to press President Barack Obama to avoid further tightening of U. S. visa requirements for foreign workers that threatens the growth of the industry.

Indian software companies such as Tata Consultancy Services Ltd. and Infosys Technologies Ltd. are sending their representative group, Nasscom. It will meet with Obama during his India visit this weekend to lobby against legislation to add additional fees and penalties to working visas for non-U. S. citizens.

India's outsourcing industry has swelled 15-fold over the last ten years as U. S. companies including General Electric Co. and Citigroup Inc. have used it to cut costs. With U. S. unemployment near a 26-year high, Obama has doubled the fees for working visas, costing the industry as much as \$250 million annually.

"The visa issue is significant for a very simple reason—it indicates a mindset of protectionism," said T. V. Mohandas Pai, head of human resources development at Bangalore-based Infosys, India's second-biggest software maker. "You want the markets to be open. The only way for the world economy to grow is to keep them open."

Pending immigration legislation in the U. S. Congress includes a bill sponsored by Illinois Senator Dick Durbin and New Jersey Representative Bill Pascrell, to make it harder for employers to obtain the skilled worker visas by adding new requirements, fees and penalties to the program.

India-based companies that win outsourcing contracts need U. S. visas as some clients ask for on-site staff to work as coordinators and provide technical support. Apart from the visa program, the Indian I. T. industry has created 35,000 jobs for U. S. residents in the last five years, according to Nasscom.

"There are many data points that say Indian I. T. is the wrong target, but it's just a very visible one and a whipping boy for job loss and bringing jobs back," said Partha Iyengar, head of research at Gartner Inc.



in Mumbai.

The Indian government has described the additional visa costs as “highly discriminatory.”

Adding to the industry’s concerns, Ohio issued an executive order banning the use of public funds for outsourced services on Aug. 6.

“We must do everything within our power to prevent outsourcing jobs because it undermines our economic development objectives, slows our recovery and deprives Ohioans and other Americans of employment opportunities,” the government said.

31. The Indian companies plan to lobby Obama against the legislation of _____.
[A] further tightening of working visa requirements for foreign workers
[B] cutting the costs on the outsourcing industry
[C] doubling the fees for working visas for foreign workers
[D] preventing employers from hiring foreign skilled workers
32. Why did the Indian outsourcing industry develop greatly over the last decade?
[A] Because the doubled fee brought the companies \$250 million annually.
[B] Because some American companies outsourced their works to cut costs.
[C] Because the unemployment rate of U. S. became very high.
[D] Because Indian outsourcing companies cut their expenses a lot.
33. Judging from the context, the phrase “a whipping boy” (Line 2, Para. 7) most probably means _____.
[A] the main reason or cause [B] the vulnerable target
[C] people accused for the errors of others [D] people who are highly discriminated
34. According to the Ohio government, the bad influences of outsourcing service include all the following EXCEPT _____.
[A] keeping the American market open
[B] slowing down the recovery of American economy
[C] taking away the job opportunities from Americans
[D] destroying the objectives of economic development
35. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?
[A] The outsourcing industry booms in India.
[B] The U. S. sets a limit to prevent outsourcing jobs.
[C] India companies tried to lobby the U. S. President Obama.
[D] India and the U. S. have different attitudes towards outsourcing service.

Text 4

It is hard to overstate the importance of Toyota in Japan’s business soul. The company has long been regarded as the summit of Japanese innovation, manufacturing quality and industrial strength—particularly since it overtook General Motors in 2008 to become the world’s biggest carmaker. Its “lean” manufacturing techniques and culture of continuous improvement were the envy of the business world. Companies sent delegations to tour Toyota’s factories in the hope that some of its magic would rub off on them. Within Japan the firm was considered the nation’s industrial champion, as the sun seemed to set on other giants such as Sony and Hitachi.

But within a few weeks all this has changed. Problems with “unintended acceleration” of its cars, which the firm has only delayed in taking seriously, have triggered an escalating crisis and the recall of 8m vehicles. The firm’s reputation for quality, on which the business was built, is shattered. Its market capitalisation has dropped by an amount roughly equal to the entire value of Ford. But the greatest damage has been done by its misreading and mishandling of the crisis.

The firm initially refused to acknowledge the problem; only last month did it change its mind and agree to replace the accelerator pedals in affected vehicles. Some people still doubt that it has really got to the bottom of the problem.

Toyota's problems are its alone, but they highlight broader failings in Japanese corporate governance that make large companies particularly vulnerable to mishandling a crisis in this way. Such firms typically have a rigid system of seniority and hierarchy in which people are reluctant to pass bad news up the chain, thus keeping information from those who need to hear it in a misguided effort to protect them from losing face. In many firms, including Toyota, family ties make challenging the boss all but impossible. Any attempt to short-circuit the hierarchy is deemed an act of disloyalty and a violation of the traditional consensual corporate culture.

The lack of an outside perspective is particularly striking in the case of Toyota's board. It is composed of 29 Japanese men—all of them Toyota insiders, none of them independent. Most of the rest of Japan Inc. is just as lacking in diversity, apart from a couple of honourable exceptions, such as Sony and eAccess. Indeed, there is a greater percentage of women on boards in Kuwait than in Japan.

36. The importance of Toyota in Japanese business can be seen from _____.
 [A] its leading position in invention [B] its modest manufacture technology
 [C] its improved corporation culture [D] its cooperation with General Motors
37. Why did the crisis of “unintended acceleration” become severer?
 [A] Because the number of the recall was too high.
 [B] Because its market capital decreased by a large amount.
 [C] Because the company delayed in response to the crisis.
 [D] Because the company's good reputation was destroyed.
38. What does the author imply by the last sentence in the third paragraph?
 [A] People are not sure the firm can solve all their problems well.
 [B] People doubt if the firm can recall all their affected vehicles.
 [C] People doubt whether the firm can acknowledge their mistakes sincerely.
 [D] People doubt whether the firm can find the real problem behind the crisis.
39. Which of the following is NOT the bad effect of the system of seniority and hierarchy?
 [A] The relevant managers are poorly-informed of the bad news.
 [B] It's almost impossible to challenge the seniority in the company.
 [C] Staff are misguided to protect themselves from losing face.
 [D] The violation to the hierarchy and corporation culture is considered as betrayal.
40. The typical problems that exist in the board of Japanese company include all the following EXCEPT _____.
 [A] almost all board members of the company are male
 [B] the composition of the board of the firm is various
 [C] there are fewer women on boards in Japan than in Kuwait
 [D] most of the board members are connected closely with the company

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer questions by finding a subtitle for each of the marked parts or paragraphs. There are two extra items in the subtitles. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] Follow on Lines
 [B] Whisper; Keep It to Yourself
 [C] Word of Experience; Stick to It



- [D] Code of Success: Freed and Targeted
- [E] Efficient Work to Promote Efficient Workers
- [F] Recipe: Simplicity Means Everything
- [G] Efficiency Comes from Order

Every decade has its defining self-help business book. In the 1940s it was *How to Win Friends and Influence People*, in the 1990s *The Seven Habits of Highly Successful People*. These days we're worried about something much simpler: *Getting Things Done*.

41. _____

That's the title of productivity guru David Allen's pithy 2001 treatise on working efficiently, which continues to resonate in this decade's overworked, overwhelmed, overteched workplace. Allen hasn't just sold 500,000 copies of his book. He has preached his message of focus, discipline and creativity everywhere from Sony and Novartis to the World Bank and the U. S. Air Force. He counsels swamped chief executives on coping with information overload. He ministers to some clients with an intensive, two-day, \$6,000 private session in which he and his team organize their lives from top to bottom. And he has won the devotion of acolytes who document on their blogs how his *Getting Things Done* (GTD) program has changed their lives.

42. _____

Allen admits that much of his basic recipe is common sense. Free your mind, and productivity will follow. Break down projects and goals into discrete, definable actions, and you won't be bothered by all those loose threads pulling at your attention. First make decisions about what needs to get done, and then fashion a plan for doing it. If you've cataloged everything you have to do and all your long-term goals, Allen says, you're less likely to wake up at 3 a. m. worrying about whether you've forgotten something: "Most people haven't realized how out of control their head is when they get 300 e-mails a day and each of them has potential meaning."

43. _____

When e-mails, phone calls and to-do lists are truly under control, Allen says, the real change begins. You will finally be able to use your mind to dream up great ideas and enjoy your life rather than just occupy it with all the things you've got to do. Allen himself, despite running a \$5.5 million consulting practice, traveling 200 days a year and juggling a business that's growing 40% every year, finds time to joyride in his Mini Cooper and sculpt bonsai plants. Oh, and he has earned his black belt in karate.

44. _____

Few companies have embraced Allen's philosophy as thoroughly as General Mills, the Minnesota-based maker of Cheerios and Lucky Charms. Allen began at the company with a couple of private coaching sessions for top executives, who raved about his guidance. Allen and his staff now hold six to eight two-day training sessions a year. The company has already put more than 2,000 employees through GTD training and plans to expand it company-wide. "Fads come and go," says Kevin Wilde, General Mills' CEO, "but this continues to work."

45. _____

The most fevered followers of Allen's organizational methodology gather online. Websites like gtindex.marvelz.com parse Allen's every utterance. The 43Folders blog ran an eight-part pod-cast interview with him. GTD enthusiasts like Frank Meeuwssen, on whatsthenextaction.com gather best practice techniques for implementing the book's ideas. More than 60 software tools have been built specifically to supplement Allen's system.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER

SHEET 2. (15 points)

Global trade and the economic incentive policies of individual national economies will play an important role in the recovery from the current global decline.

The U. S. economy is promoting from the global economy during the current global decline. It may not feel like that, as we in the U. S. now have about one-sixth of the labor force officially unemployed or underemployed. But the national income accounting is real. If not for our shrinking trade surplus, for example, the first quarter of this year would have seen a fall of 7.9% of GDP, instead of 5.5%. That's a big difference in terms of output and employment. Countries that export a lot get hit harder in the decline as their trade surplus shrinks. And countries that export significant amounts to the U. S. have also been hit hard.

This seems to offer a lesson for developing countries. It's good to make your trade diverse, and maybe not become excessively dependent on markets where there are enormous asset bubbles.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Your new shopping mall is going to hold an opening ceremony on December 20. Please write a letter to the Chamber of Commerce Mr. Rodger to

- 1) invite him to the ceremony and
- 2) inform him of the arrangement of the ceremony.

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

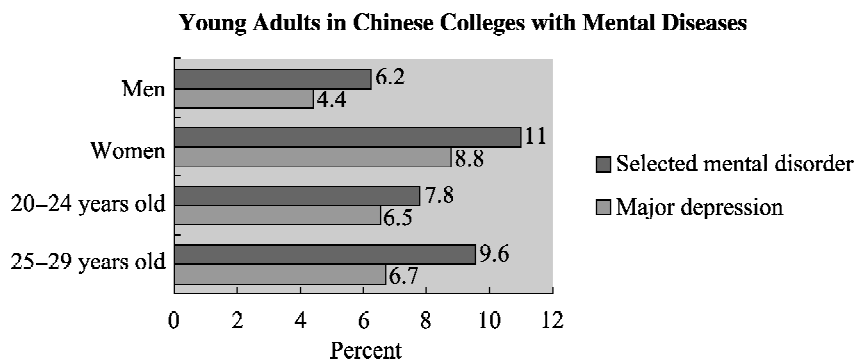
48. Directions:

In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following bar chart. In your writing, you should

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

You should write at least 150 words.

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





全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)

模拟试题(一)答案及详解

答案速查

I. 1—5 CBADB 6—10 DBBCC 11—15 ADBDC 16—20 ACADB

II. 21—25 DCACB 26—30 DABDC 31—35 ABCAD 36—40 ACDCB 41—45 EDGCA

III. (略) IV. (略)

答案详解

Section I Use of English

文章分析:

这是一篇说明文,选自2011年《纽约时报》,全文共333词。文章主要讲述人们在搬家时可能遇到的问题及相应的应对措施。本文首先谈论搬家时可能遇到的一系列难题。然后给出了解决问题的方法,如:聘用搬家公司之前先通过政府网站查询该公司的资格认证状况、保险赔付范围以及以往的投诉情况;选择搬家公司时应根据公司的管理细节进行多方比较;搬家之前协商好收费标准等。

试题分析:

1. [A] tough 艰难的

[B] abstract 抽象的

[C] simple 简单的

[D] critical 批评的,决定性的

答案解析:[C] 语义衔接题。本段开篇点出主题:把所有物品搬到新家总是一件困难重重的差事。根据空格前的“seemingly”(似乎)和空格后的“are complicated by”(被……弄得更加复杂)可以推断,空格处所缺的词与complicated应构成对比关系,放在文中应表达“看似简单的打包、停车、卸货等事情,都被……弄得更加复杂化了”这一意思,故正确答案为[C]。[A]、[B]和[D]均不符合文意,故排除。

2. [A] accordingly 从而

[B] unexpectedly 出乎意料地

[C] directly 直接地

[D] conversely 相反地

答案解析:[B] 词义辨析题。本句具体阐述是什么把看似简单的打包、停车、卸货等复杂化,其中包括“street-cleaning regulations”(街道清洁要求)和“rules about using the elevator”(电梯使用规定),这些并列的负面因素导致了搬家很麻烦。空格处所缺的词与“narrow doorways”(狭窄的通道)构成一个对搬家不利的因素,unexpectedly修饰narrow可以强调这一负面意义,故选[B]。其余三项均与文意不符,故排除。

3. [A] precautions 防范(措施)

[B] chances 机会,运气

[C] exercises 练习,运动

[D] suggestions 建议

答案解析:[A] 词义辨析题。空格句陈述搬家时可能遇到的一个问题:出现“bedbugs”时应该怎么办,根据空格前的“finding out”及空格后的“the company takes to make sure its trucks do not harbor these...”可知,核查搬家公司时的一个新问题是:找出搬家公司采取什么措施来确保卡车内没有藏匿臭虫,空格处所缺的词与take构成动宾搭配,表达“采取措施”这一意义,因此[A]为正确答案。[B]与take构成的搭配意为“碰运气”,[C]与take构成的搭配意为“做运动”,[D]与take构

成的搭配意为“采纳建议”,三项均与文意不符,故排除。

4. [A] people 人们 [B] animals 动物
[C] plants 植物 [D] insects 昆虫

答案解析:[D] 语义衔接题。空格句说明核查搬家公司时需要找出公司采取什么措施来确保车内没有藏匿“these”,这里的“these”指代本段开头所说的“bedbugs”,因此空格处所缺的词与“these”为并列关系,因此[D]是正确答案。

5. [A] driven 驱赶 [B] loaded 装载
[C] stuck 粘贴 [D] held 拿,握住

答案解析:[B] 语义衔接题。本段承接上文,继续给出关于应对“bedbugs”的建议。根据“...mattress and box spring are wrapped in plastic”,“before”和“onto the truck”可以推断,此处说的是将这些家具装上卡车,因此[B]符合文意。[A]、[C]和[D]均不符合文意,故排除。

6. [A] advice 建议 [B] loss 损失
[C] change 改变 [D] rise 出现

答案解析:[D] 语义衔接题。本段提出选择搬家公司时可能出现的另一个问题:“dishonest movers”。本段开头用“A larger issue”引出问题,后面用表语告知是什么问题,结合选项可知,[D]为正确答案,意为“对于搬家行业和消费者来说的一个更大的问题是欺诈性搬家公司的出现”。[A]、[B]和[C]均无法表达“出现”这一含义,故排除。

7. [A] distribute 分发 [B] market 营销
[C] exchange 交换 [D] purchase 购买

答案解析:[B] 词义辨析题。空格处用不定式具体说明欺诈性搬家公司的具体做法。由空格前的“rely mostly on the Internet”和空格后的“seems like a legitimate company”可知,欺诈性搬家公司通过网络来营销以达到让顾客认为他们是合法公司的目的,market有“营销”之意,因此选[B]。[A]和[C]与文意不符,故排除。[D]不能与后面what引导的宾语从句搭配,故排除。

8. [A] direct 直接的 [B] shady 可疑的,可能非法的
[C] legal 合法的 [D] gentle 文雅的

答案解析:[B] 语义衔接题。根据上文提到的“seems like a legitimate company”可知,这些搬家公司表面看起来像是合法的公司,后面用but连接构成对比,再根据下文所举的例子“holding goods hostage...”可以推断,这种practice是可疑的,根据语义场同现关系可知,本题正确答案为[B]。[A]、[C]和[D]均不符合文意,故排除。

9. [A] Thus 因此 [B] Since 因为 [C] While 虽然 [D] Unless 除非

答案解析:[C] 逻辑衔接题。本段开始针对上文的问题提出解决办法。空格处前半句中的“the Internet has helped enable these tricks”说明网络使这些欺诈成为可能,而后半句中的“it also makes it easier to...”则指出互联网也同样使一些事情变得容易了,两个分句之间在内容上形成对比,因此正确答案为[C]。[A]表示结果,[B]表示原因,[D]表示条件,均不符合文意,故排除。

10. [A] refuse 拒绝 [B] accept 接受
[C] research 调查 [D] introduce 介绍

答案解析:[C] 语义衔接题。根据空格前提到的互联网为这些骗人的勾当提供了平台,但同时“it also makes it easier to...”,再结合空格后的“a moving company's background”可知,本句意为“使调查搬家公司的背景信息变得更容易了”,故正确答案为[C]。[A]、[B]和[D]不符合语境,故排除。

11. [A] undergone 经历 [B] submitted 提交
[C] provided 提供 [D] avoided 避免



答案解析:[A] 语义衔接题。由空格前的“The moving and storage association has a ‘promover’ certification program for its members”可知,搬运及仓储协会为其会员单位办理了“支持搬运公司”证书项目。空格句用 which 引导定语从句,对上一句作进一步解释,再根据空格后的“a background check”可以推断,undergone 符合文意,意为“这个公司经过了背景审核”,故选[A]。[B]、[C]和[D]均不符合文意,故排除。

12. [A] designs 设计 [B] skills 技能
[C] goals 目标 [D] ethics 道德规范

答案解析:[D] 固定搭配题。code of ethics 为固定搭配,意为“职业道德”,因此[D]为正确答案,该句意为“该公司已经通过了背景审查,并且恪守该行业的职业道德。”[A]、[B]和[C]均无此用法,故排除。

13. [A] competed 竞争 [B] licensed 许可
[C] remained 保留 [D] interfered 干涉

答案解析:[B] 语义衔接题。根据空格后的“with the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration”可知,从事跨州搬家的搬家公司必须办理某种手续,根据句意,选[B] licensed,意为“从事跨州搬家的搬家公司必须在联邦汽车运输安全管理局办理认证”。其他三项均与文意不符,故排除。

14. [A] budget 预算 [B] division 分割
[C] identity 身份 [D] status 状态

答案解析:[D] 语义衔接题。空格句说明如何核查一个跨州际搬家公司,根据段首的陈述可知,跨州际搬家公司必须得到“Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration”的认证,空格句建议消费者检查搬家公司的“insurance coverage and complaint history”以及空格处的信息,可以推出所缺信息与这两项并列,再结合选项,故应为“registration status”,即“注册状态”,因此选[D],本题属于语义场复现。[A]、[B]和[C]与文意不符,故排除。

15. [A] causes 原因 [B] aims 目的 [C] tips 小建议 [D] results 结果

答案解析:[C] 语义衔接题。空格句承上启下,继续阐述联邦汽车运输安全管理局的消费者网站的作用。空格句说明该网站有关于“hiring a mover”的信息,再根据下文的“including things...”可知,后面是在列举雇用搬家公司时可能遇到的问题,故可推断空格处是在说明网站会为雇用搬家公司提供小建议,故选[C]。

16. [A] suspicious 可疑的 [B] satisfied 满意的
[C] misled 误导的 [D] insane 荒唐的

答案解析:[A] 语义衔接题。本句在列举雇用搬家公司时可能遇到的问题,根据空格处句型“that should make you”可知,本空考查的是一种感受,再根据下文的“a request for a large deposit before the move”可知,这种行为是反常的、令人质疑的,故[A]为正确答案。[B]、[C]和[D]均与文意不符,故排除。

17. [A] within 在……之内 [B] during 在……期间
[C] before 在……之前 [D] after 在……之后

答案解析:[C] 逻辑衔接题。根据空格前的“The general rule is...”可知,本句要阐述做一件事的基本原则。再根据下文的“hiring a mover”和“you should...”可知,作者在告知我们在雇用搬家公司之前要做些什么,因此[C]为正确答案。

18. [A] estimates 评估 [B] secrets 秘密
[C] answers 答案 [D] conclusions 结论

答案解析:[A] 语义衔接题。本段在阐述雇用搬家公司的注意事项,根据空格句中的“you should...”和“in writing, from companies willing to send a representative to your home”可知,在选搬家

公司之前应该通过书面材料,或者通过搬家公司向你家派出代表的意愿程度来进行多方评估,即货比三家,因此选[A]。[B]、[C]和[D]均不符合文意,故排除。

19. [A] lasting 永久的 [B] hearty 亲切友好的
[C] glorious 辉煌的 [D] additional 额外的

答案解析:[D] 语义衔接题。空格前用 although 引导让步状语从句,提出了两种收费的标准,由“Although interstate moves are typically priced by weight and distance, local movers generally charge by the hour”可知,跨州搬家通常以货物重量和搬运距离来收费,但是地方搬家公司通常按小时来收费,随后用介词 with 引出其他可能收费的项目,如“travel time, boxes, packing and other services”,根据文意,此处应表达除了上文规定的费用之外的费用,即“额外费用”,所以正确答案为[D]。

20. [A] prove 证明 [B] negotiate 协商,谈判
[C] follow 跟随 [D] confess 承认,坦白

答案解析:[B] 语义衔接题。空格句在阐述地方搬运公司可能涉及额外费用的问题。文中提到“travel time, boxes, packing and other services”可能被收取额外费用,再根据下文的“so there are no surprises when you get the final bill”可知,为了不在收到账单时感到吃惊,顾客应该提前做好什么,根据句意应选[B],意为“这些都要提前协商好”。

●● 全文翻译:

把所有物品搬到新家总是一件困难重重的差事,无独有偶,在纽约市,看似非常(1)简单的打包、停车、卸货等事情,都被街道清洁要求、(2)意想不到的狭窄通道、电梯使用规定弄得更加复杂。

如果你搬家时所在的城市恰逢臭虫泛滥成灾,那么你在核查搬家公司时还有一个新的问题要放进你的核查表:弄明白搬家公司采取什么(3)防范措施来确保卡车内没有藏匿臭虫或其他(4)昆虫。

这里有一条好建议:在(5)装车之前记得用塑料包扎床垫和弹簧床垫。

对于搬家公司和消费者来说,更为恼人的事情是欺诈性搬家公司的(6)出现。他们主要靠网络(7)营销,表面看起来像是合法公司,但暗地里却干着扣押货物、敲诈勒索的(8)卑鄙行径。

互联网(9)虽然为这些骗人的勾当提供了平台,但同时也使得(10)调查搬家公司的背景信息变得更加容易了。搬运及仓储协会为其会员单位办理了“支持搬运公司”证书项目,这就意味着该公司已经(11)经过了背景审查,并且恪守该行业的(12)职业道德,达尔女士谈到。

从事跨州搬家的搬家公司必须在联邦汽车运输安全管理局(13)办理认证;你可以在联邦汽车运输安全管理局的消费者网站 protectyourmove. gov 查询一家公司的资格认证(14)状态、保险赔付范围以及以往的投诉情况。该网站还就雇用搬家公司给出了一些(15)小建议,其中包括一些(16)令人怀疑的情况,例如在搬家之前要求缴纳大额定金。

基本指导原则就是在聘用搬家公司(17)之前通过书面材料,或者通过搬家公司向你家派出代表的意愿程度来(18)货比三家。虽然跨州搬家通常以货物重量和搬运距离来收费,但地方搬家公司通常按小时来收费,对于搬运时间、包装箱、包装及其他服务收取(19)额外的费用,这些都要提前做好(20)协商好,这样的话,在你最后收到账单时也就心里有数了。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

●● 文章分析:

这是一篇议论文,选自2011年《经济学人》,全文共395词。文章讲述了科技泡沫在当前网络经



济时代的影响。作者开篇提出投资者愿意花巨资购买游戏开发商 Zynga 的股份。接下来说明了虽然 Zynga 即将上市,并且今年收入颇丰,业务发展势头良好,但是由于种种原因可能会被其他公司赶超,从而阐述主题:科技泡沫在不断膨胀,从而影响了互联网公司的发展。接下来又通过两家科技公司虽得到大量风险投资却还未盈利的例子重申观点。

●● 试题分析:

21. 根据第一段内容,投资家们乐于_____。

[A] 把真钱换成虚拟货币

[B] 购买“开心农场”的游戏道具

[C] 在线购买更多的鸡饲料

[D] 花巨资购买 Zynga 的股份

答案解析:[D] 事实细节题。根据第一段第三句“*And investors are likely to pay more than chicken feed for shares in Zynga...*”可知,投资家们很有可能会花巨资购买 Zynga 的股份,所以[D]为正确答案。根据第一段前两句可知,玩家乐于把真钱换成虚拟货币以便购买虚拟的农具,所以排除[A]和[B];第三句中的“*chicken feed*”是指玩家买虚拟货币的少量金钱,[C]是对这句话字面意思的曲解,故排除。

22. 根据文章第三段内容,下列哪一项陈述是不正确的?

[A] Zynga 今年的收入可能达到 18 亿美元。

[B] 玩家们也许会厌倦 Zynga 的网络游戏。

[C] Wooga 研发了在线黑手党战争来打败 Zynga。

[D] Zynga 的竞争者们尽力去争夺其玩家。

答案解析:[C] 事实细节题。根据第三段第四句“*...online Mafia Wars (another popular Zynga's game).*”可知,在线黑手党战争是 Zynga 另一款受欢迎的游戏,由此可知,[C]“Wooga 研发了在线黑手党战争来打败 Zynga”陈述不正确,故符合题意要求。本段第一句提到,3 月份时 Zynga 称其今年的总收入预计达到 18 亿美元,所以[A]陈述正确,故排除;根据第四句“*Users may tire of virtual vegetables...*”可知,玩家也许会产生厌烦感,所以[B]陈述正确,故排除;由第五句“*Rivals are straining to grab Zynga's players.*”可知,[D]与之一致,故排除。

23. 从第四段中提到的亚马逊公司以及脸谱网推断出_____。

[A] 这种依存关系阻碍了 Zynga

[B] 他们给 Zynga 提供强大的支持

[C] 这种竞争关系对 Zynga 起到刺激作用

[D] 他们对 Zynga 拥有完全的控制权

答案解析:[A] 推理判断题。根据第四段第一句“*What is more, Zynga depends on two other firms, Amazon and Facebook, like the cabbage crop depends on the rain.*”可知,Zynga 对亚马逊公司和脸谱网很依赖,下文又阐述了这样的依赖对其发展产生的负面影响,所以[A]为正确答案,同时可知,[B]和[D]是对本段内容的曲解,故排除;[C]的内容在本段并没有提及,故排除。

24. 根据文章内容,Foursquare 是一个_____的网站。

[A] 从风险投资家那得到 6 亿美元投资

[B] 可以帮助用户找到理想酒吧和饭店

[C] 可以在线将用户的位置显示给其他人

[D] 可以帮助人们与陌生人交友

答案解析:[C] 事实细节题。最后一段第三句提到用户通过电子设备登录 Foursquare,显示他们的地理位置,这样他们的朋友就能来加入他们,所以用户使用 Foursquare 是为了将他们的地理位置告知他人,故[C]为正确答案,同时排除[B]和[D];本段第二句提到 Foursquare 募集了 5000 万美元,这笔交易让 Foursquare 的价值达到 6 亿美元,故[A]陈述不正确,排除。

25. 作者在最后一段暗示了什么?

[A] 高科技公司容易吸引到大量的投资。

[B] 不断膨胀的科技泡沫影响了互联网公司的发展。

[C] Zynga 比 Foursquare 和 Square 发展得都要快。