



考研英语

历年真题全解 与模拟考场(英语二)

白 洁 韩满玲 唐启明 / 编著

- ✓ 名师专家精编，根据英语（二）新大纲全新编写
- ✓ 2010—2014五年真题详解，六套全真模拟练习
- ✓ 帮助考生迅速把握英语（二）的命题思路，在冲刺阶段掌握解题技巧，提高应试能力



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从2010年开始,研究生培养目标明确分为学术型和应用型两种,入学考试也进行了重大改革,专门设立英语(二),供报考应用型专业硕士使用。实行分类选拔至今已经五年,招生规模逐步扩大,招生专业由最初的19个增加到39个,有些学校专业硕士的招生数量已超过学术硕士,考生报考热度也连年攀升,2014年全国就有约68万的考生报考专业硕士学位,占研究生招生总数的40%。今后还要逐步扩大招生规模,预计到2015年,专业硕士与学术硕士比例将达到1:1,招生政策继续向专业硕士倾斜。

为了帮助考生了解英语(二)的考试大纲在考查目标、考试形式、考试内容、试卷结构等方面与英语(一)的区别,进而有针对性地复习备考,我们编写了这本英语(二)备考用书。

本书包括2010—2014五年真题解析和六套全真模拟练习,目的在于帮助广大考生在短期内迅速掌握英语(二)的复习和考试思路,同时提高解题技巧,进而在考试中取得理想成绩。

在这里,请广大考生首先注意大纲的核心特点及其与英语(一)的区别,即凸显应用性。

第一,选材方面。从内容看,大纲的阅读部分明确将经济、管理放在首位,其次是社会、文化、科普等。完形填空、翻译和写作也体现出相同的理念。而本书模拟题选材按照大纲要求,重点从英美主流报纸杂志选取相关资料。考虑到专业学位范围较广,而大纲中工商类文章偏多,我们也适当加入了少量的社会、文化、科普等类文章。

第二,考题类型方面。阅读理解B部分的题型主要是句子匹配填空和添加小标题,而英语(一)是以7选5为主,辅以段落排序和添加小标题。显然英语(二)阅读理解B部分的两类题型难度明显低于英语(一),考查的是考生的细心程度。考生需要认真对照原文,将相关信息进行精确对比。本书对一些常见的破解技巧进行了阐述和分析,比如在匹配题中,原文相关信息点的快速定位、准确把握同义词和近义结构在题干和原文的复现、呼应关系等。

考生还应注意大纲中传统题型出现的新变化。

第一,完形填空。选文词数为350左右,而英语(一)则是240~280

词。题目空白的密度减小，语境参考信息更为丰富，难度相对降低，选择练习题时要考虑到此因素。解题时要有全局观，不能只看题目所在的句子，要多注意上下文之间信息的呼应。请考生按照本书解析的思路，将选项代入原文后认真研读，揣度选项在句子中，尤其是在上下文语境中的作用。

第二，**阅读理解 A、B 部分**。阅读 A 部分并没有出现英语（一）3%超纲词的规定，只是指出考生应能够根据语境理解非常见词汇的词义，这就意味着词汇题仍是考查题型。阅读 B 部分的小标题选文词数为 450~550，要求比英语（一）500~600 词略低。

第三，**英译汉**。段落翻译取代了句子翻译。虽然段落也是由句子构成的，但每句平均长度较英语（一）短，句式结构复杂程度降低，因此整体难度比英语（一）小。但考生要特别注意句子之间的逻辑衔接、代词等信息的呼应等问题。译文要保持整体的连贯性、一致性。请参考本书的解题方法和技巧，尤其是从句等复杂句式的拆分方法、指代的应用、语境中非常见词义的猜测等技巧。

第四，**写作**。考虑到应用文与英语（一）重合较多，多数考生准备较充分，本书侧重选择了与商务公文相关的应用文，如备忘录、求职信等。大作文方面，英语（一）要求 160~200 词，而英语（二）为 150 词。字数要求略低。题型方面，应用性很强的图表题要重点关注。开考五年来，大作文都是出的各类图表题，因此本书对表格、曲线图等图表题型有所侧重。请大家注意参考范文的行文、句式结构和词汇的多样性。

2010—2014 五年英语（二）的真题详解旨在使考生更加真实地了解英语（二）的难度，领悟大纲精神。

希望本书能给广大考生在复习中带来最大的助力，也恳请各位读者、考生能就使用本书中遇到的问题提出意见和建议。最后，预祝所有考生考试大捷！

编者

2014 年 4 月

上篇 历年真题

2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)真题	(3)
2010 年真题参考答案与解析	(15)
2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)真题	(41)
2011 年真题参考答案与解析	(53)
2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)真题	(81)
2012 年真题参考答案与解析	(92)
2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)真题	(119)
2013 年真题参考答案与解析	(130)
2014 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)真题	(158)
2014 年真题参考答案与解析	(169)

下篇 全真模拟

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)全真模拟试题一	(199)
全真模拟试题一参考答案与解析	(211)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)全真模拟试题二	(223)
全真模拟试题二参考答案与解析	(234)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)全真模拟试题三	(248)
全真模拟试题三参考答案与解析	(260)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)全真模拟试题四	(271)
全真模拟试题四参考答案与解析	(282)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)全真模拟试题五	(293)
全真模拟试题五参考答案与解析	(305)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)全真模拟试题六	(317)
全真模拟试题六参考答案与解析	(329)

上篇 历年真题

2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(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 1. (10 points)

The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global epidemic on June 11, 2009. It is the first worldwide epidemic 1 by the World Health Organization in 41 years.

The heightened alert 2 an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp rise in cases in Australia and rising 3 in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere.

But the epidemic is “4” in severity according to Margaret Chan, the organization’s director general, 5 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the 6 of any medical treatment.

The outbreak came to global 7 in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noted an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths 8 healthy adults. As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to 9 in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.

In the United States, new cases seemed to fade 10 warmer weather arrived. But in late September 2009, officials reported there was 11 flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the 12 tested are the new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. In the U. S. it has 13 more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6,000 hospitalizations.

Federal health officials 14 Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began 15 orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is 16 ahead of expectations. More than three

million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those 17 doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not 18 for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other 19. But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other high-risk groups: health care workers, people 20 infants and healthy young people.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 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] immersed | [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 texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a

sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, “Beautiful Inside My Head Forever”, at Sotheby’s in London on September 15th 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than 70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst’s sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world’s two biggest auction houses, Sotheby’s and Christie’s, had to pay out nearly \$200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie’s chief executive, says: “I’m pretty confident we’re at the bottom.”

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst’s sale was referred to as “a last victory” because _____.

- [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” (Lines 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 art 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

Text 2

I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room—a women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening, I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly nodded in agreement. He gestured toward his wife and said, "She's the talker in our family." The room burst into laughter; the man looked puzzled and hurt. "It's true," he explained. "When I come home from work I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence."

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year—a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

In my own research, complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements. Instead, they focused on communication: "He doesn't listen to me." "He doesn't talk to me." I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

26. What is most wives' main expectation of their husbands?

- [A] Talking to them.
- [B] Trusting them.
- [C] Supporting their careers.
- [D] Sharing housework.

27. Judging from the context, the phrase "wreaking havoc" (Line 2~3, 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

Text 3

Over the past decade, many companies had perfected the art of creating automatic behaviors—habits—among consumers. These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks or wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

“There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can’t figure out how to change people’s habits,” said Dr. Curtis, the director of the Hygiene Center at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. “We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically.”

The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to—Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever—had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers’ lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

If you look hard enough, you’ll find that many of the products we use every day—chewing gums, skin moisturizers, disinfecting wipes, air fresheners, water purifiers, health snacks, teeth whiteners, fabric softeners, vitamins—are results of manufactured habits. A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day. Today, because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.

A few decades ago, many people didn’t drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on make-up.

“Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns,” said Carol Berning, a consumer psychologist who recently retired from Procter & Gamble, the company that sold \$76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year. “Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers’ lives, and it’s essential to making new products commercially viable.”

Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through ruthless advertising. As this new

science of habit has emerged, controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods.

31. According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap _____.
 [A] 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 consumers' 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

Text 4

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be

the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

But as recently as in 1968, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the *Jury Selection and Service Act*, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. In the landmark 1975 decision *Taylor v. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. The Taylor decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

36. From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that _____.

- [A] both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries
- [B] defendants are immune from trial by their peers
- [C] no age limit should be imposed for jury service
- [D] judgment should consider the opinion of the public

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 judges

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

Directions:

Read the following text and decide whether each of the statements is true or false. Choose T if the statement is true or F if the statement is not true. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Copying Birds May Save Aircraft Fuel

Both Boeing and Airbus have trumpeted the efficiency of their newest aircraft, the 787 and A350 respectively. Their clever designs and lightweight composites certainly make a difference. But a group of researchers at Stanford University, led by Ilan Kroo, has suggested that airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jet-fuel use, and it would not require them to buy new aircraft.

The answer, says Dr. Kroo, lies with birds. Since 1914, scientists have known that birds flying in formation—a V-shape—expend less energy. The air flowing over a bird's wings curls upwards behind the wingtips, a phenomenon known as upwash. Other birds flying in the upwash experience reduced drag, and spend less energy propelling themselves. Peter Lissaman, an aeronautics expert who was formerly at Caltech and the University of Southern California, has suggested that a formation of 25 birds might enjoy a range increase of 71%.

When applied to aircraft, the principles are not substantially different. Dr. Kroo and his team modeled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas were to assemble over Utah, assume an inverted