



陈正康英语  
CHEN ZHENG KANG YING YU

适合英语(二)考生

# 2017 考研英语(二)

## 冲刺密训6套卷 (第3版)

陈正康 主编

- 文章选材真题同源, 试题命制科学合理
- 答案解析全面透彻, 技巧点拨准确到位



中国政法大学出版社



**2017**

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# 试卷导读 步步“精”心

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查漏补缺

难句透析  
融会贯通

梳理脉络

超纲词汇  
有备无患

权威译文

命制科学  
紧扣真题  
讲解透彻

**Section II Reading Comprehension**

**Part A**

**Text 1**

**【文章标题】** The Continuum

**【文章出处】** 科学类

**【文章大意】** 文章主要探讨了“连续”这一概念在物理学中的重要性。作者首先介绍了“连续”在物理学中的基本定义，即一个物理量在空间或时间上的变化是平滑的，没有间断。接着，作者讨论了“连续”在量子力学中的挑战，即量子力学中的某些现象似乎与“连续”的概念相矛盾。最后，作者指出，尽管存在这些挑战，但“连续”仍然是物理学中的一个基本概念，并且在许多领域都有广泛的应用。

**【核心词汇】**

continuum /kən'tɪnjuəm/ 连续体  
continuous /kən'tɪnjuəs/ 连续的  
discrete /dɪ'skri:t/ 离散的  
smooth /smu:ð/ 平滑的  
quantum /'kwɒntəm/ 量子  
smoothly /smu:ðli/ 平滑地  
discretely /dɪ'skri:tli/ 离散地  
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**【超纲词汇】**

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**【长难句分析】**

But a new and unusual type of affordable accommodation, coming from just a 2001 report, could be a useful option. 这种新型和独特的住宿方式可能是一个不错的选择。这种住宿方式来自一份2001年的报告，可能是一个不错的选择。

**【答案解析】**

1. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to...  
A. introduce a new type of accommodation.  
B. discuss the challenges of quantum mechanics.  
C. explain the concept of a continuum.  
D. compare different types of accommodation.

2. The author mentions the 2001 report to...  
A. provide a reference for the reader.  
B. highlight the importance of the report.  
C. show the origin of the new type of accommodation.  
D. compare the report with other studies.

**Section II Reading Comprehension**

**Part B**

**Text 2**

**【文章标题】** The Continuum

**【文章出处】** 科学类

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A. provide a reference for the reader.  
B. highlight the importance of the report.  
C. show the origin of the new type of accommodation.  
D. compare the report with other studies.

**Section IV Writing**

**Part A**

**【题目背景】**

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am writing this letter to express my dissatisfaction with the smartphone I bought from your website last week.

I chose a luxury smartphone before I informed you online. However, when I checked the package, I was astonished to find a poor one. In addition, the website claimed that it would offer a free 90-day warranty to those who purchased the smartphone. Unfortunately, I did not find the warranty card after I thoroughly searched the package. What is worse, when I contacted an IBM clerk, the phone department "IBM India", which was based on the Internet, I strongly suspect that a satisfactory explanation by them would be given at a later date.

I am looking forward to your reply at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,  
Zhang Wei

**【参考范文】**

尊敬的先生/女士:

我向您表达我对上周从贵网站购买的智能手机的不满。我在购买前选择了豪华智能手机，但当我检查包裹时，我发现的是一款质量较差的手机。此外，网站声称会为购买该智能手机的客户提供90天的免费保修。不幸的是，我在仔细检查包裹后并未找到保修卡。更糟糕的是，当我联系IBM客服人员时，他们表示该手机是由印度分公司生产的，这让我对贵网站提供的售后服务感到怀疑。

我希望贵网站能尽快给我一个满意的答复。

此致  
张伟

**【命题立意】**

本题旨在考查考生对投诉信的写作能力。考生需要根据题目要求，结合自己的实际经历，写出一封投诉信。在写作过程中，考生需要注意书信的格式、语言的得体性以及逻辑的连贯性。

**【经典范文】**

As you can see from the bar chart, the annual output of the Chinese paper industry grew quickly, from 5.11 million in 1993 to 22.11 million in 2013. China's share in world paper production also rose from 7% to 15% in the same time. It seems that the paper industry in China has developed rapidly in the past 20 years. But the bar chart and the graph below show the expected increase in 2015.

（图表一：中国造纸业产量增长情况）

**Section IV Writing**

**Part A**

**【题目背景】**

You are a graduate from Fuzhou University this year. Now, write a 100-word report to reply to the question in a newspaper of the office. Your report should contain the following information:

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your name at the end of the letter. Use "Zhang Wei" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

**Part B**

**【题目背景】**

Write a report based on the following chart, in which you should:

1. Describe the chart and  
2. Give your opinion about it.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

**图表一：某大学的学生人数变化趋势图**

该图表显示了某大学从2000年到2012年的学生人数变化。横轴表示年份，纵轴表示学生人数。图中包含两条数据系列：男生人数（用点表示）和女生人数（用正方形表示）。从2000年到2012年，男生人数从约1000人增长到约1500人，女生人数从约500人增长到约1000人。两条数据系列均呈现出明显的上升趋势。

**【答案解析】**

1. The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to...  
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透析思路

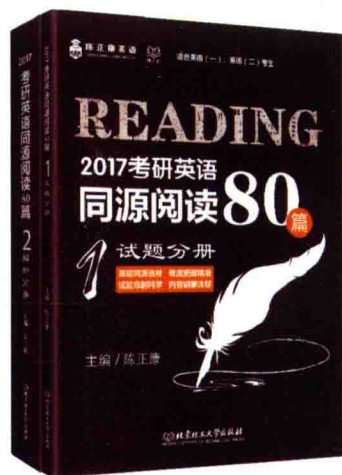
经典美文  
高分诵读

热点预测  
选材新颖



# 陈正康考研英语(二)冲刺三件套

最后冲刺  
高分组合

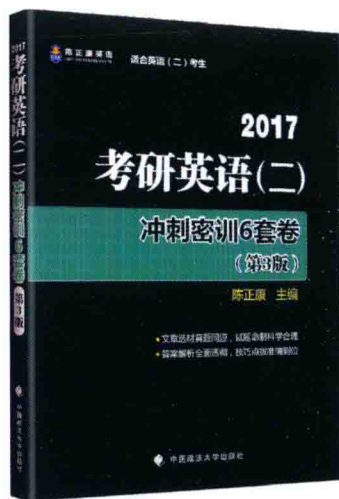


## 本书特色

- 选材与真题同源
- 试题命制科学, 解析透彻、详尽
- 解析、试题单独装订成册

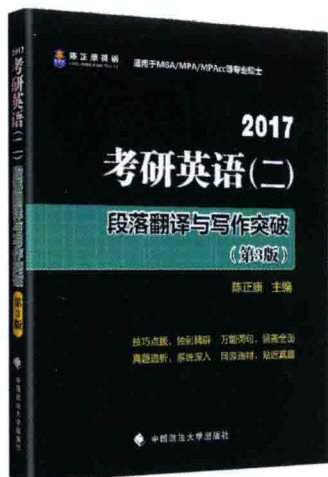
## 本书特色

- 选材与真题同源
- 试题命制科学
- 讲解透彻、详尽



## 本书特色

- 点拨英译汉和写作技巧, 精准、到位
- 归纳万能词句及写作框架, 帮助考生轻松备考
- 全真模拟, 同源选材





# P 前言 reface

研究生招生考试最后的冲刺阶段往往是决定胜负的关键。因此,全力以赴,打好“冲刺”战役至关重要。除原有的基础差异外,个人的毅力与冲刺策略的选择便是决定性因素。

1. 锲而不舍,坚持不懈。冲刺阶段检验的是考生的意志力。考研备战已将近一年,不少考生或感身心疲惫,后继乏力;或觉收效甚微,失去信心;或自认已复习到位,掉以轻心。凡此种种,皆是冲刺阶段的思想障碍。能否克服这些障碍,成为备考成败的关键。实际上,多数考生的英语水平相差无几,坚持不懈、锲而不舍者最有可能胜出,而意志薄弱、知难而退者只得甘拜下风。所以同学们要切记:坚持就是胜利!

2. 选择高质量的冲刺试卷。冲刺试卷文章的选材和题目的命制必须有一定的质量,其难易度必须相当于或高于近年真题的水平。目前市场上的冲刺试卷在选材上大多模仿真题,取材于英美报刊,如: *The Economist* (《经济学家》), *Newsweek* (《新闻周刊》), *Business Week* (《商业周刊》), *US News & World Report* (《美国新闻与世界报道》), *Scientific American* (《科学美国人》) 等。但在试题命制的质量上却良莠不齐:有的考点设置不当,未能命中要害;有的试题答案浅显直白,题目设置过于简单;有的欠缺权衡推敲,无法体现真题题目设置的特点。此类试题不仅不能帮助考生提高英语水平与应试能力,而且会让考生因难以适应实际考试而名落孙山。为避免这类试卷,考生选购时可以快速浏览其内容,查看所选文章的题材、体裁与难度是否符合考研大纲的要求。只有符合考研大纲的要求,与近年真题同源,题目设置科学、合理,并进行了认真编写的高质量冲刺试卷才能帮助考生提高英语水平和应试能力,成为考生顺利通过考试的得力助手。

3. 采取科学的备考方法。对于每位考研学子来说,完成冲刺试卷是考前的最后战役。因此,每套冲刺试卷都应在模拟真实考场的环境下3小时内完成,以测试自己的实际应考能力。这就要求考生有实战的紧迫感和较强的自制力。如果信手翻阅、随时练习,边做边查看答案和解析,冲刺试题便失去了它的作用。在做题顺序方面,阅读和写作分值最高,因此,应该集中精力,首攻阅读理解 Part A 和写作部分,然后是英译汉和阅读理解 Part B,最后做完形填空题。

需要特别说明的是:必须确保做透一套试题之后再下一套。做完一套冲刺试卷后,对照参考答案进行自我评分。仔细分析答错之题,是对文章理解有误还是审题粗心所致。找出出错的原因,有针对性地进行查漏补缺。“吃一堑,长一智”才是有心人的明智之举。切不可一遇到难题就查看解析。

最后,衷心地祝愿同学们金榜题名,考研成功!

陈正康



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# 全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语(二)模拟试卷(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 the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Every living thing has what scientists call a biological clock that controls behavior. It tells plants when to 1 flowers and insects when to leave the protective cocoon and fly away. And it tells animals and human beings when to 2, sleep and seek food. It controls our body temperature, the 3 of some hormones and even dreams.

Events 4 the plant and animal affect its actions. Scientists recently found that a tiny animal called Siberian hamster changes the 5 of its fur 6 the number of hours of daylight. In shorter days of winter its fur becomes white. The fur becomes gray-brown in 7 hours of daylight summer.

8 signals control other biological clocks. German scientists found that some internal one seems to order birds to begin their 9 flights two times each year. Birds prevented from flying become 10 when it is time for the trip. 11 they become calm again when the time of the flight has ended. A mix of outside and internal events controls some biological clocks.

Scientists are beginning to learn 12 parts of the brain contain biological clocks. A researcher at Harvard University, Dr. Martin Moore-Ede, said a small group of cells near the front of the brain seemed to control the 13 of some of our actions. Probably there are other cells to control other body activities. He is studying 14 they affect the way we do our work. Most of us have great difficulty if we 15 often change to different work hours. It can 16 many days for a human body to 17 the major change in work hours. Industrial officials should have a better 18 of biological clocks and how they affect workers. He said such an understanding could 19 sickness and accidents at work, and would help increase 20.

- |                       |                |                 |                   |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] form           | [B] boom       | [C] bloom       | [D] blossom       |
| 2. [A] cry            | [B] guard      | [C] awaken      | [D] walk          |
| 3. [A] relief         | [B] release    | [C] reaction    | [D] recovery      |
| 4. [A] outside        | [B] aside      | [C] inside      | [D] beside        |
| 5. [A] position       | [B] amount     | [C] color       | [D] shape         |
| 6. [A] except for     | [B] as for     | [C] because of  | [D] regardless of |
| 7. [A] longer         | [B] better     | [C] lighter     | [D] shorter       |
| 8. [A] Outer          | [B] Other      | [C] Inner       | [D] Inward        |
| 9. [A] transportation | [B] emigration | [C] immigration | [D] migration     |
| 10. [A] anxious       | [B] ruthless   | [C] annoyed     | [D] restless      |



- |                   |                 |                   |                     |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 11. [A] Then      | [B] So          | [C] And           | [D] But             |
| 12. [A] when      | [B] which       | [C] what          | [D] why             |
| 13. [A] step      | [B] rhythm      | [C] motion        | [D] timing          |
| 14. [A] how       | [B] why         | [C] where         | [D] when            |
| 15. [A] can       | [B] must        | [C] might         | [D] may             |
| 16. [A] spend     | [B] make        | [C] take          | [D] have            |
| 17. [A] accept    | [B] adjust      | [C] adapt         | [D] adopt           |
| 18. [A] knowledge | [B] information | [C] understanding | [D] acknowledgement |
| 19. [A] reduce    | [B] diminish    | [C] decline       | [D] increase        |
| 20. [A] product   | [B] production  | [C] producer      | [D] produce         |

## 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

New York is a famously expensive city, where finding a hotel for under \$200 a night can be a struggle. There are so few options for those on a serious budget, travellers could be forgiven for being tempted to sleep rough in Central Park. But a new and unusual type of affordable accommodation—costing from just £23 a night—could be a useful option for adventurous types who can live without necessities like space, electricity and running water.

A small fleet of adapted vans, plus a yellow New York taxi, are now available as holiday rentals through Airbnb. Parked around Queens' Long Island City, the five furnished vehicles include conversion vans with views of the Empire State Building (£23~£26 a night), the retired cab (£39), whose back seats have been replaced for fashionable and expensive fittings, and the top-of-the-range four-person campervan (£78).

The vehicles are stationary (in compliance with the law) and come with mattresses, fans, blankets, blinds and lights, and though electricity and running water are obviously absent, the vehicles are close to public toilets and a YMCA (free trial passes are available) with showers.

The vans are owned by standup comedian and ex-hotel concierge Jonathan Powley, and since debuting earlier this year, they've each been solidly booked and have received largely positive feedback.

"The best part for me was being just 15 minutes from Manhattan," says Alex Amato, 33, from Manchester, who stayed in the Van With A View for four nights with his girlfriend. "We'd absolutely recommend it. The van was no Ritz But, honestly, we only used it to sleep in. The point is to experience New York, not stay in your 'room'."

Alex reported no issues with safety or noise, and this moneyed, mostly-residential area of the city is known for a laid-back atmosphere.



But 23-year-old Jean Rivière, from France, and his Belgian wife, Marieke, 25, said they did feel nervous: “On our second night, we heard passersby standing outside, talking about there being people in the van.” (Jonathan has subsequently changed location.)

“Nevertheless, we enjoyed it, and had a far better time there compared with a more expensive Manhattan hostel one month later. Jonathan’s kindness moved us the most: he bought us welcome drinks, provided a tour and made us feel completely at home.”

Jonathan says he always tries to go the extra mile, by putting out flowers for guests and arranging deals with local cafes. “For me, it’s about exceeding guest expectations,” he explains. “Many people want adventures, an experience, and this truly provides that—and very affordably.”

21. According to the first paragraph, what might New Yorkers think of the behavior of a traveller’s staying the night in Central Park?

[A] It is dangerous.

[B] It is uncivilized.

[C] It is shameful.

[D] It is acceptable.

22. Compared with average hotels, Jonathan Powley’s vans \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] are not clean and tidy enough

[B] couldn’t provide necessities like fans and lights

[C] lack running water available

[D] are less convenient in transportation

23. Alex Amato favors the van mostly in that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] it has a good location

[B] it is quiet and suitable for sleeping

[C] it is very safe

[D] it provides romantic atmosphere

24. It can be inferred from the text that Jean Rivière and Marieke \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] were provided a special discount

[B] left the van for being frightened

[C] might not choose to live in the van again

[D] did not regret spending time in the van

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] New York—an Expensive City.

[B] A New Affordable Accommodation in New York.

[C] The Hotel Industry in New York.

[D] The Different Hotel Options for Travellers in New York.

## Text 2

A petition has been launched to get driving on the national curriculum, and I don’t know how successful it will be, but if I’d had to learn at school, perhaps everything would be different—driving would be in my genes.



I only learned to drive a few years ago. Although I am far more well-adjusted than I was at 17, I never feel like I am really “a driver.” I am pretending to be one, like McDonald’s apple pies pretend to be apple pies. I am a fraud.

But why? I tick the requisite boxes of being a driver. What’s more, it wasn’t easy learning in my then home of Elephant and Castle, south London. My lessons either consisted of my learner car stationary in jammed traffic, me grilling my instructor with genuine interest about how she managed her between-lesson toilet requirements; or the car, having suddenly become free, dashing towards the notorious Siamese-twin roundabouts, my heart clattering into my shoes as my instructor screeched: “Don’t drift lanes!”

I once stalled so many times at a green light on the Walworth Road that the cycle went back round to red, then when I finally managed to move off, I mounted the pavement in joy. But then I passed. I passed first time.

I fear that the reason I can’t make the final leap to being “a driver” is that my boyfriend is usually in the car with me, and he’s been driving for absolutely ages. “Don’t say anything,” I say as I pull out. We settle on him making one point about my driving every five minutes. I ruin the arrangement by panicking about what lane to be in, and then tell him, when he quietly answers that I’m in the right lane, that he’s used up one of his five-minute interjections.

I can never remember what petrol the car takes—he’s told me so many times that it’s become like when someone’s called either Anne-Marie or Anna-Marie and it will forever remain a mystery, like the pyramids. I know it’s either diesel or not diesel. I was once on my 13th attempt at parallel parking on our street when my neighbour came out to offer help.

I do envy those school kids, old schoolbags potentially playing host to the unlikely bed fellows of Tricolore books and provisional licences. Reversing round a corner in front of a boy you’ve ridiculously fell in love with isn’t ideal but surely still beats geography.

Yet really it makes no difference whether you’re 17 or 70 when you learn to drive. The real lessons start once you’ve passed. Rather inconveniently, though, you need to be alone in order to absorb them. So no co-pilots, whether or not they happen to own the car.

26. By saying “driving would be in my genes” (Lines 2–3, Paragraph 1), the author means \_\_\_\_.

- [A] she could drive by instinct
- [B] she would become a good driver
- [C] she needn’t attend the national curriculum
- [D] she wishes to have a different experience of learning to drive

27. Why does the author say that she is a fraud?

- [A] She tells a lie as McDonald does.
- [B] She has a fake driving license.
- [C] She didn’t learn to drive well.
- [D] She cheated her instructor in the lessons.

28. According to Paragraph 5, the author \_\_\_\_.

- [A] doesn’t allow her boyfriend to be beside her while driving



- [B] restricts her boyfriend's speech in the car to learn to drive independently
- [C] cannot drive alone without her boyfriend's instruction
- [D] is angry with her boyfriend because he breaks the rule
29. In Paragraph 6, the author mentions pyramids to show \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] how important it is to know what petrol the car takes
- [B] how difficult it is to park on the street
- [C] how difficult it is to remember the kinds of petrol
- [D] how mysterious diesel is to her
30. What does the author incline to think is vital to learning to drive?
- [A] To begin at an early age.
- [B] To have independent practice.
- [C] To get a car of your own.
- [D] To have more lessons.

### Text 3

Most scientific discoveries are the result of deliberate experiment. A few, though, occur by chance. One such piece of **serendipity** has just happened to Wang Changan of Tsinghua University, in Beijing, and Li Ju of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Wang and Dr. Li have been working on tiny particles (known as nanoparticles) made of aluminium. This metal is a good conductor of electricity, but its effectiveness is reduced by the thin coat of oxide which forms on its surface when it is exposed to the air. So the two researchers were experimenting with a way to get rid of the nanoparticles' oxide coats.

Their method was to soak the particles in a mixture of sulphuric acid and titanium oxysulphide. This replaces the aluminium oxide with titanium oxide, which is more conductive. However, they accidentally left one batch of particles in the acidic mixture for several hours longer than they meant to. As a result, though shells of titanium dioxide did form on them as expected, acid had time to leak through these shells and dissolve away some of the aluminium within. The consequence was nanoparticles that consisted of a titanium dioxide outer layer surrounding a loose element of aluminium. Dr. Wang and Dr. Li realised they might have something valuable on their hands. And, as they report in *Nature Communications*, it seems they did.

Lithium-ion batteries have a finite lifespan brought about by the constant expansion and contraction of their graphite anodes to accommodate the lithium ions that migrate in and out of those electrodes during each cycle of use. During the course of a battery's operation, a thin skin of lithium compounds is deposited on its electrodes' surfaces. The continual expansion and contraction causes it to slough off, and a new skin then forms on the now-exposed electrode surface. Gradually, this process weakens the battery of the lithium ions it needs to function, and it stops working.

Dr. Wang and Dr. Li suspected that electrodes made of their nanoparticles might barely shape-shift at all. The expanding and contracting would go on inside the titanium-oxide shell. Lithium compounds would build up on the shell, but because that shell remained rigid, they would not get sloughed off. And so it proved. Dr. Wang and Dr. Li built some batteries with their newly designed nanoparticles



and ran them through 500 cycles of charging and discharging. At the end of that time the new batteries retained as much as four times the capacity of graphite-electrode equivalents put through the same charging cycle. If the process of making the nanoparticles can be industrialised, which does not seem an unreasonable hope, then the lifetimes of lithium-ion batteries might be considerably extended.

31. The word “serendipity” (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] scientific discovery  
[B] unexpected thing  
[C] planned experiment  
[D] significant event
32. According to the text, why did Dr. Wang and Dr. Li do the experiment with aluminium nanoparticles?  
[A] To test the effectiveness of aluminium as a conductor of electricity.  
[B] To improve conductive capability of the particles.  
[C] To remove aluminium coverage on the surface of the particles.  
[D] To find the replacement of aluminium oxide in the particles.
33. What brought about the two researchers’ important discovery?  
[A] The support of *Nature Communications*.  
[B] Their persistent scientific spirit.  
[C] Their creative experiment method.  
[D] Their careless behavior in the experiment.
34. According to the text, the limited lifetime of a lithium-ion battery is caused by \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the expansion and contraction of the coat on its surface  
[B] the improper operation of it  
[C] the damage to lithium compounds on its electrodes’ surfaces  
[D] its outdated manufacturing process
35. Which of the following can best describe the author’s attitude towards the new nanoparticles?  
[A] It is difficult to apply them in industry.  
[B] Their practical effectiveness needs further study.  
[C] They should be put into wide use immediately.  
[D] They might play an important role in the future.

#### Text 4

Many of us have found ourselves trying to explain to friends and colleagues that, no, business travel isn’t as fun and glamorous as it seems. Finally, there could be proof to back this up. Researchers at the University of Surrey, in Britain, and Linnaeus University, in Sweden, have published a new study highlighting what they call “a darker side of hypermobility.” The researchers warn, “whilst aspects of glamorisation in regard to mobility are omnipresent in our lives, there exists a worrying silence with regard to its darker side.”

The study, which synthesises existing research on the effects of frequent travel, finds three types of consequence: physiological, psychological and emotional, and social. The physiological ones are the most obvious. Jet lag is the suffering travellers know best, although they may not anticipate some of its



more terrible, if rarer, potential effects, like speeding ageing or increasing the risk of heart attack and stroke. Then there's the danger of exposure to germs and radiation—people who fly more than 85,000 miles a year exceed the regulatory limit for exposure to radiation. And finally, of course, business travellers tend to get less exercise and eat less healthily than people who stay in place.

The psychological and emotional toll of business travel is more abstract, but just as real. Frequent flyers experience “travel disorientation” from changing places and time zones so often. They also suffer mounting stress, given that “time spent travelling will rarely be offset through a reduced workload, and that there may be anxieties associated with work continuing to accumulate whilst away.” Due to the absence from family and friends, “hypermobility is frequently an isolating and lonely experience,” the authors write. The accumulated impact can be substantial.

Finally, there are the social effects. Marriages suffer from the time apart, as does children's behaviour. What is more, relationships tend to become more unequal, as the partner who stays at home is forced to take on more domestic duties. There's a gender disparity here, since most business travellers are men. Friendships also fray, as business travellers often “sacrifice local collective activities and instead prioritise their immediate families when returning from trips.”

Of course, these impacts are comforted by the fact that they fall disproportionately on a segment of the population that is already doing rather well. The “mobile elite” tend to have higher incomes and access to better health care than the population at large.

These may be problems of the very few people, though, they're real enough regardless. By all means feel jealous of acquaintances' Instagram photos of exotic meals and faraway attractions. But harbour a small amount of concern as well.

36. According to the first paragraph, what might most people think of business travel?

- [A] It isn't as pleasant as it seems.
- [B] It has many glamorous aspects.
- [C] Its darker side is worryingly hidden.
- [D] It is harmful though admiring.

37. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 2?

- [A] Among the effects of frequent travel, the physiological ones are easiest to deal with.
- [B] The potential harm of jet lag might be much bigger than people have thought.
- [C] More exposure to radiation might lead to faster ageing and bigger risk of heart attack.
- [D] Business travellers tend to have shorter longevity than other people.

38. From Paragraph 3 we can learn that business travellers tend to face increasing stress because

- [A] they have to frequently change places and time zones
- [B] they are always given less time and more difficult task
- [C] their work are often accumulated during their travel
- [D] their family and friends cannot understand them

39. What to some extent has relieved the impacts of hypermobility according to the text?

- [A] Hypermobility mostly happens to a small part of outstanding people.
- [B] Frequent travellers tend to know better how to enjoy life.



[C] Most people can understand the difficulties facing business travellers.

[D] Most business travellers are males.

40. The most likely purpose that the author writes the text is \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] to find ways to relieve the impacts of frequent travel

[B] to advise people to reduce business travel

[C] to show how dangerous business travel may be

[D] to advise people to pay more concern to business travellers

## 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 world economy has run into a brick wall. Despite countless warnings in recent years about the need to address a looming hunger crisis in poor countries and a looming energy crisis worldwide, world leaders failed to think ahead. The result is a global food crisis. Wheat, corn and rice prices have more than doubled in the past two years, and oil prices have more than tripled since the start of 2004. These food-price increases, combined with soaring energy costs, will slow if not stop economic growth in many parts of the world and will even undermine political stability, as evidenced by the protest riots that have erupted in places like Haiti, Bangladesh and Burkina Faso. Practical solutions to these growing woes do exist, but we'll have to start thinking ahead and acting globally.

The crisis has its roots in four interlinked trends. The first is the chronically low productivity of farmers in the poorest countries, caused by their inability to pay for seeds, fertilizers and irrigation. The second is the misguided policy in the U. S. and Europe of subsidizing the diversion of food crops to produce biofuels like corn-based ethanol. The third is climate change; take the recent droughts in Australia and Europe, which cut the global production of grain in 2005 and 2006. The fourth is the growing global demand for food and feed grains brought on by swelling populations and incomes. In short, rising demand has hit a limited supply, with the poor taking the hardest blow.

So, what should be done? Here are three steps to ease the current crisis and avert the potential for a global disaster. The first is to scale-up the dramatic success of Malawi, a famine-prone country in southern Africa, which three years ago established a special fund to help its farmers get fertilizer and high-yield seeds. Malawi's harvest doubled after just one year. An international fund based on the Malawi model would cost a mere \$ 10 per person annually in the rich world, or \$ 10 billion in all. Such a fund could fight hunger as effectively as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and malaria in controlling those diseases.

Second, the U. S. and Europe should abandon their policies of subsidizing the conversion of food into biofuels. The U. S. government gives farmers a taxpayer-financed subsidy of 51 cents per gal of ethanol to divert corn from the food and feed-grain supply. There may be a case for biofuels produced on lands that do not produce foods—tree crops (like palm oil), grasses and wood products—but there's



no case for doling out subsidies to put the world's dinner into the gas tank. Third, we urgently need to weatherproof the world's crops as soon and as effectively as possible. For a poor farmer, sometimes something as simple as a farm pond—which collects rainwater to be used for emergency irrigation in a dry spell—can make the difference between a bountiful crop and a famine. The world has already committed to establishing a Climate Adaptation Fund to help poor regions climate-proof vital economic activities such as food production and health care but has not yet acted upon the promise.

	[A] poor countries.
41. Protest riots occurred in _____	[B] all the world.
42. Production of biofuels are subsidized in _____	[C] the Climate Adaptation Fund.
43. Food shortage become more serious in _____	[D] the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria.
44. Anti-hunger campaigns are successful in _____	[E] Bangladesh.
45. The efforts were not so successful with _____	[F] Malawi.
	[G] the U.S. and Europe.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

On my last full day in Rio de Janeiro, I wanted to see how the rest of the city lives, so I decided to visit a section of the slums, areas known for poverty and gang violence. Wouldn't it be funny if I got shot right before I left? No, it wouldn't be, but just don't tell my mom I'm going. After a heart-stopping drive up the steep hills, we finally arrive at one of the best restaurants in Rio, in the colorful slum buildings.

Not only is the view gorgeous, it also more accurately represents Rio than the main tourist sites. This is a city made up of contrasts. Standing on this roof, I see the contradiction of poverty and development all in one snapshot. If I zoomed in, I would see the Brazilians that form one of the most diverse cities in the world. I would see the different shades of humanity mingled together and coexisting.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

You will graduate from Tsinghua University this year. Now, write to X company to apply for the position as a secretary of the office. State your related information for your application.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.



Do not sign your name at the end of the letter. Use "Zhang Wei" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

## Part B

### 48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart, in which you should

1) describe the chart and

2) state your opinions drawn from it.

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

某大学MBA的毕业学生人数和就业人数

