

2017 考研英语(二)

历年真题精析

命题剖析与复习指导

★英语(二)★

文都考研英语命题研究组 策划

邵宁 编著



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前言 Preface

又一届考研英语(二)考试在一片来自考生和辅导老师们毁誉参半的评论声中落幕。面对无数专业硕士学子的期待,这一次我我终于拿起笔,坚定地把这本历年真题精析编写完。

现在英语试题处在从知识型向应用型转变的过程中,考生在启动复习计划时就需要改枪换炮,另起炉灶。对于备战考研英语(二)考试的准考生,我很想送给你们一句话:I change. Therefore, I am. (我变。故我在。)的确,考研的学生要面对的考试不同于大学英语四、六级考试,不同于托福、GRE 考试,甚至不同于普通研究生入学考试。

不同于四、六级考试,是因为专业硕士考试不是英语水平测试,而是用英语去测试考生的水平。英语(二)考试的阅读理解是以英语作为媒介,去考核考生的理解能力、分析和推理能力以及总结等方面的能力。四、六级特别重要的知识点对于考研来说可能已不再重要。因为英语(二)考试要选拔出来的不仅是有知识的人,更是有能力的人!所以把以往在四、六级考试中学习到的阅读规律套用在英语(二)考试中的同学会感觉自己不再如鱼得水。甚至有些同学发现自己在考四、六级时所用的解题规律和如今面对的考题产生了矛盾:是以前学的规律有错?还是现在的考题逻辑出了问题?其实都不是。只是因为很多人都犯了刻舟求剑的错误。

不同于托福、GRE,是因为考研的考题不是西方思路的考题,而是纯正的中式思维的命题。何出此言?大家可以思考这样一个问题:考生在考场上做阅读时所面对的英文文章是出自外国专家的手笔,而要解答的考题却来自中国老师。外国人和中国人对于同一个经济话题、文化现象或是科技进步的看法会不会百分之百的一致呢?当然不会。那么当两者看法不一致时,考生该去和哪一方保持一致才能得分呢?当然是中国老师!所以,考生在训练时必须以中国老师的分析思路作为研究目标。如果我把考研专业硕士的阅读理解考题翻译成中文,那么很多题干我们都会感觉亲切。比如:“第二段中第二行的单词 savvy 的含义很可能是_____?”(2008 年真题第 52 题)大家想起了什么?这样的考题像不像考生在多年前高考时做过的语文题?当时虽然能看懂文中的每一个汉字,但却难以做对后面的题目,为什么?因为这样的考题,重点不再是看懂,而是要了解这道考题从何而来,考题的根据又是文章中的哪句话。也许,这才是阅读理解考试的真谛。

不同于普通研究生入学考试,是因为在参加英语(二)考试的考生中,有很多考生不是在读的本科大学生,而是那些已经毕业一段时间并且有一定社会活动经验的社会考生。看看试卷上每篇文章的题材考生就可领略到它的特点。从经济政策到科技进步,从文化交流到教育改革,从婚姻关系到社会安全,每一种题材都和社会生活紧密相关。对于更广泛的题材比如地壳运动、考古探险这样距离现实社会比较遥远的题材,也许在校的参加普通研究生入学考试的同学需要了解一二,而专业硕士考生则可以暂时把它们放到次要地位了。

好了,也许大家已经略微了解考研英语(二)试题的风格了。个人认为,了解考试是制定复习及解题策略的前提。接下来,笔者带领大家更加深入地了解一下英语(二)考试的各个部分以及相关参数。

试题分四部分,共 48 题,包括英语知识运用、阅读理解、英译汉和写作。

第一部分 英语知识运用

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 个选项中选出最佳答案,使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。考生在答题卡上作答。

第二部分 阅读理解

主要考查考生获取信息、理解文章、猜测重要生词词义并进行推断等方面的能力。该部分由 A、B 两节组成,共 25 小题,每小题 2 分,共 50 分。

A 节(20 小题):本部分为多项选择题。共四篇文章,总长度为 1 500 词左右。要求考生阅读文章并回答每篇文章后面的问题。考生需要在每小题所提供的选项(A、B、C、D)中选出唯一正确或是最合适的答案。每篇文章设 5 题,共 20 题。每小题 2 分,共 40 分。考生在答题卡上作答。

B 节(5 小题):本部分有两种备选题型。每次考试从这两种题型中选择其中的一种形式,或者两种形式的组合进行考查。本节文章设 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分。考生在答题卡上作答。

备选题型包括:

1) 多项对应

本部分为一篇长度为 450 ~ 550 词的文章,试题内容分为左右两栏,左侧一栏为 5 道题目,右侧一栏为 7 个选项。要求考生在阅读后根据文章内容和左侧一栏中提供的信息从右侧一栏中的 7 个选项中选出对应的 5 项相关信息。

2) 小标题对应

在一篇长度为 450 ~ 550 词的文章前有 7 个概括句或小标题。这些文字或标题分别是对文章中某一部分的概括或阐述。要求考生根据文章内容和篇章结构从这 7 个选项中选出最恰当的 5 个概括句或小标题填入文章空白处。

第三部分 英译汉

考查考生理解所给英语语言材料并将其译成汉语的能力。要求译文准确、完整、通顺。

要求考生阅读、理解长度为 150 词左右的一个或几个英语段落,并将其全部译成汉语。共 15 分。考生在答题卡上作答。

第四部分 写作

该部分由 A、B 两节组成,主要考查考生的书面表达能力。共 2 题,25 分。

A 节:考生根据所给情景写出约 100 词(标点符号不计算在内)的应用性短文,包括私人和公务信函、备忘录、报告等。共 10 分。考生在答题卡上作答。

B 节:要求考生根据所规定的情景或给出的提纲,写出一篇 150 词左右的英语说明文或议论文。提供情景的形式为图画、图表或文字。共 15 分。考生在答题卡上作答。

既然已经了解了真题的结构,那么就让我们一起走进真题,去体味它给我们带来的乐趣吧!愿犹豫中的考生能摆脱思想包袱与我轻装上路,路漫漫其修远兮,吾将上下而求索。最后,祝愿全天下的专业硕士考生在新的一年里马到成功!

E-mail: shaoning1229@sina.com

邵宁

2016 年 3 月于北京

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2016 年全国硕士研究生招生考试
英语(二)试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks. And a new research suggests that happiness might influence 1 firm's work, too.

Companies located in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper. 2 firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking 3 for making investments for the future.

The researchers wanted to know if the 4 and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would 5 the way companies invested. So they compared U. S. cities' average happiness 6 by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.

7 enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were 8. But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities 9 why firms there spend more on R&D? To find out, the researchers controlled for various 10 that might make firms more likely to invest—like size, industry, and sales—and for indicators that a place was 11 to live in, like growth in wages or population. The link between happiness and investment generally 12 even after accounting for these things.

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors 13 to "less codified decision making process" and the possible presence of "younger and less 14 managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment." The relationship was 15 stronger in places where happiness was spread more 16. Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness in equality.

17 this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view, the authors believe it at least 18 at that possibility. It's not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help 19 how executives think about the future. "It surely seems plau-

sible that happy people would be more forward thinking and creative and 20 R&D more than the average," said one researcher.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] why | [B] where | [C] how | [D] when |
| 2. [A] In return | [B] In particular | [C] In contrast | [D] In conclusion |
| 3. [A] sufficient | [B] famous | [C] perfect | [D] necessary |
| 4. [A] individualism | [B] modernism | [C] optimism | [D] realism |
| 5. [A] echo | [B] miss | [C] spoil | [D] change |
| 6. [A] imagined | [B] measured | [C] invented | [D] assumed |
| 7. [A] Sure | [B] Odd | [C] Unfortunate | [D] Often |
| 8. [A] advertised | [B] divided | [C] overtaxed | [D] headquartered |
| 9. [A] explain | [B] overstate | [C] summarize | [D] emphasize |
| 10. [A] stages | [B] factors | [C] levels | [D] methods |
| 11. [A] desirable | [B] sociable | [C] reputable | [D] reliable |
| 12. [A] resumed | [B] held | [C] emerged | [D] broke |
| 13. [A] attribute | [B] assign | [C] transfer | [D] compare |
| 14. [A] serious | [B] civilized | [C] ambitious | [D] experienced |
| 15. [A] thus | [B] instead | [C] also | [D] never |
| 16. [A] rapidly | [B] regularly | [C] directly | [D] equally |
| 17. [A] After | [B] Until | [C] While | [D] Since |
| 18. [A] arrives | [B] jumps | [C] hints | [D] strikes |
| 19. [A] shape | [B] rediscover | [C] simplify | [D] share |
| 20. [A] pray for | [B] lean towards | [C] give away | [D] send out |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college. Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science.

However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers—but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought

processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or -determined students away.

The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change. The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but "we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in," said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the "Ruby on Rails" language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn—how to think logically through a problem and organize the results—apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers—in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes—for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want—the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that—the better.

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to

- [A] complete future job training
- [B] remodel the way of thinking
- [C] formulate logical hypotheses
- [D] perfect artwork production

22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their

- [A] experience
- [B] academic backgrounds
- [C] career prospects
- [D] interest

23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will

- [A] help students learn other computer languages
- [B] have to be upgraded when new technologies come
- [C] need improving when students look for jobs
- [D] enable students to make big quick money

24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to

- [A] compete with a future army of programmers
- [B] stay longer in the information technology industry

- [C] become better prepared for the digitalized world
 [D] bring forth innovative computer technologies
25. The word "coax" (Line. 4, Para. 6) is closest in meaning to _____.
 [A] challenge [B] persuade
 [C] frighten [D] misguide

Text 2

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens—a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands—once lent red to the often grey landscape of the mid-western and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species' historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. "The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation," said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as "endangered," a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the "threatened" tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action. and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat. USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let "states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species," Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn't go far enough. "The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction," says biologist Jay Lininger.

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is _____.
 [A] the insistence of private landowners
 [B] the underestimate of the grassland acreage

- [C] a desperate appeal from some biologists
[D] its drastically decreased population
27. The “threatened” tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it _____.
[A] was a give-in to governmental pressure
[B] would involve fewer regulatory powers
[C] granted less federal regulatory powers
[D] went against conservation policies
28. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will be prosecuted if they _____.
[A] agree to pay a sum for compensation
[B] volunteer to set up an equally big habitat
[C] offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job
[D] promise to raise funds for USFWS operations
29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is _____.
[A] the federal government
[B] the wildlife agencies
[C] the landowners
[D] the states
30. Jay Lininger would most likely support _____.
[A] the plan under challenge
[B] the win-win rhetoric
[C] environmental groups
[D] industry groups

Text 3

That everyone's too busy these days is a cliché. But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There's never any time to read.

What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient. The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: “Give up TV” or “Carry a book with you at all times.” But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning—or else you're so exhausted that a challenging book's the last thing you need. The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, “is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication... It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually inclined to interruption.” Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

In fact “becoming more efficient” is part of the problem. Thinking of time as a resource to be maximized means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal. Immersive reading, by contrast depends on being will-

ing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting. Try to slot it in as a to-do list item, and you'll manage only goal-focused reading-useful, sometimes but not the most fulfilling kind. "The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt," writes Gary Eberle in his book *Sacred Time*, and "we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them." No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behavior helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time." You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers, "carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too—providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down. On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're "making time to read", but just reading, and making time for everything else.

31. The usual time management techniques don't work because _____.

- [A] what they can offer does not ease the modern mind
- [B] what people often forget is carrying a book with them
- [C] what challenging books demand is repetitive reading
- [D] what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed

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

- [A] update their to-do lists
- [B] make passing time fulfilling
- [C] carry their plans through
- [D] pursue carefree reading

33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps _____.

- [A] promote ritualistic reading
- [B] encourage the efficiency mind-set
- [C] develop online reading habits
- [D] achieve immersive reading

34. "Carry a book with you at all times" can work if _____.

- [A] reading becomes your primary business of the day
- [B] all the daily business has been promptly dealt with
- [C] you are able to drop back to business after reading
- [D] time can be evenly split for reading and business

35. The best title for this text could be _____.

- [A] How to Enjoy Easy Reading
- [B] How to Set Reading Goals
- [C] How to Find Time to Read
- [D] How to Read Extensively

Text 4

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest poll has found.

Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining pro and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those “just getting started in life” face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs, says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said, “I can’t afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen.” Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. “I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn’t have college degrees,” Schneider said. “I don’t think people are capable of that anymore.”

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is .

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

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

- [A] favor a slower life pace
- [B] hold an occupation longer

- [C] attach importance to pre-marital finance
[D] give priority to childcare outside the home
38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will _____.
[A] depend largely on political preferences
[B] reach almost all aspects of American life
[C] focus on materialistic issues
[D] become increasingly clear
39. both young and old agree that _____.
[A] good paying jobs are less available
[B] the old made more life achievements
[C] housing loans today are easy to obtain
[D] getting established is harder for the young
40. Which of the following is true about Schneider?
[A] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.
[B] His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.
[C] His parents' believe working steadily is a must for success.
[D] He found a dream job after graduating from college.

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A - G for each of the numbered paragraph (41 - 45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- [A] Be silly
[B] Have fun
[C] Express your emotions
[D] Don't overthink it
[E] Be easily pleased
[F] Notice things
[G] Ask for help

Act Your Shoe Size, Not Your Age

As adults, it seems that we are constantly pursuing happiness, often with mixed results. Yet children appear to have it down to an art—and for the most part they don't need self-help books or therapy. Instead, they look after their wellbeing instinctively, and usually more effectively than we do as grownups. Perhaps it's time to learn a few lessons from them.

41. _____

What does a child do when he's sad? He cries. When he's angry? He shouts. Scared? Probably a bit of both. As we grow up, we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don't dictate our behaviours, which is in many ways a good thing. But too often we take this process too far

and end up suppressing emotions, especially negative ones. That's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill. What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then—again like children—move.

42. _____

A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was nine years old at the time, got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas. It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it. Too often we believe that a new job, bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content, but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. Instead, being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve wellbeing.

43. _____

Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies, increase good hormones like endorphins, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off infection. All of which would, of course, have a positive effect on happiness levels.

44. _____

The problem with being a grown up is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with—work, mortgage payments, figuring out what to cook for dinner. But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love. Those things might be social, sporting, creative or completely random (dancing around the living room, anyone?)—it doesn't matter, so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have negative side effects, such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you're on a tight budget.

45. _____

Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy. Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing. As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said: "Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness." And in that, once more, we need to look to the example of our children, to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural by-product of the way they live.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

The supermarket is designed to urge customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and

the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload. According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally—which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you won a translation contest and your friend, Jack, wrote an email to congratulate you and ask for advice on translation. Write him a reply to

- 1) thank him, and
- 2) give your advice.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

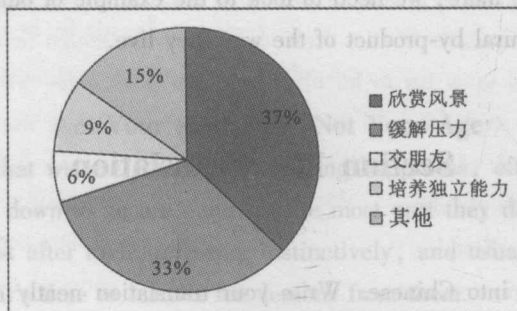
Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

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

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



某高校学生旅行目的调查

2016 年全国硕士研究生招生考试
英语(二)试题参考答案及解析

Section I Use of English

1. 【答案】C。
【解析】本题考查从句关系词。句义是:新的研究表明快乐或许也会影响公司工作的方式。因此,选 C 项 how。
2. 【答案】B。
【解析】本题考查固定搭配。四个短语的意思分别是:选项 A In return 作为报答;选项 B In particular 尤其;选项 C In contrast 相反;选项 D In conclusion 总之。根据句意,本题应选 B。
3. 【答案】D。
【解析】四个选项的意思分别是:选项 A sufficient 足够的;选项 B famous 著名的;选项 C perfect 完美的;选项 D necessary 必要的。选择时还要考虑和空格处后面的 for 搭配,所以选 D, necessary for 意为:做某事所必需的。
4. 【答案】C。
【解析】四个选项的意思分别是:选项 A individualism 个人主义;选项 B modernism 现代主义;选项 C optimism 乐观主义;选项 D realism 现实主义。本句的意思是:研究者们想要知道这种乐观主义和冒险倾向是否能够改变公司投资的方式。因为上文一直提的就是快乐,所以此处应该呼应上文,选择 C optimism 乐观主义。
5. 【答案】D。
【解析】本句意为:研究者们想要知道这种乐观主义和冒险倾向是否能够改变公司投资的方式。所以此处应该选择选项 D change 改变。选项 A echo 回音;选项 B miss 错过;选项 C spoil 破坏。
6. 【答案】B。
【解析】本句的意思是:因此,他们把盖普洛民意调查测验出的美国城市平均幸福感和这些地区上市公司投资活跃性进行了比较。对于 pollings 所对应的动作就应该是 measure 测量,估量,故选 B。
7. 【答案】A。
【解析】此处承接上文。上段最后刚说明研发者想知道幸福感是否会改变公司投资方式,这段第一句就说公司的投资和研发力度与公司总部所在地的幸福度有关。两者确实有关系,因此选 A sure。
8. 【答案】D。