

适合英语(二)考生



陈正康英语

CHEN ZHENG KANG YING YU

# 2017考研英语(二) SUPER INTENSIVE READING

## 真题超精读

提高篇(2005-2016)

第4版·第1分册·真题试卷

主编◎陈正康

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《基础篇》+《提高篇》

(94-04年真题)

(05-16年真题)



中国政法大学出版社

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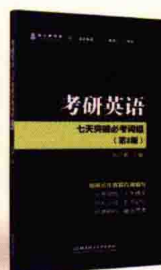
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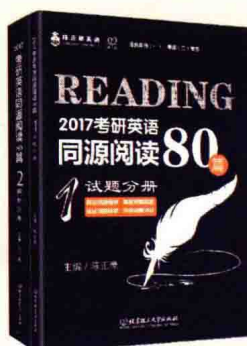
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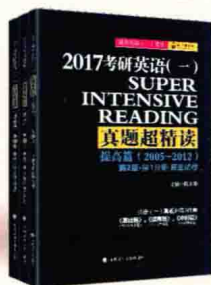
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强化阶段

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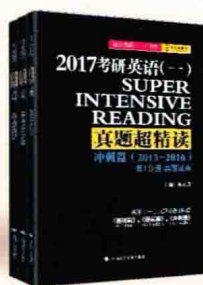
# 陈正康考研英语系列丛书

## 适合英语（一）



《考研英语（一）真题超精读  
（提高篇）》

**强化阶段**



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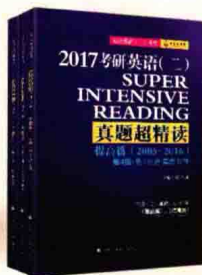
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# P 前言

## reface

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众所周知,历年真题是考研英语最宝贵的复习资料。历年考研学生也特别注重对真题的研究与学习,但是成绩并没有实质性的提高:单词似曾相识但就是想不起来,长难句依然似懂非懂,做错题目再次做还是错。这是为什么呢?原因很简单,那就是他们并没有真正吃透真题!!!因此,多年来我始终倡导:要真正搞懂、吃透考研英语历年真题,要想在考研英语中得高分就必须对这些试卷进行“**超精读**”。所谓超精读,就是超级精细地阅读,就是一字不漏、逐字逐句地精读。要真正做到“超精读”,必须做到如下四点:

**第一,没有一个核心单词不认识。**在真题中背单词,这种效果是最好的,但有一点大家要注意:考研英语并不要求考生有大量的词汇储备,只是要求考生能掌握**核心词汇的一词多义、熟词生义和衍生词**,而这些都可以通过真题超精读来实现。

**第二,没有一个句子是难句。**在备考的过程中,考生如果能做到从考研真题中任意挑出一个句子,就能立刻看懂它,并把它翻译成汉语,那么大家的基本功就非常扎实了。

**第三,全文会翻译。**在掌握了词汇和难句之后,考生可以尝试着对真题文章(尤其是阅读理解 Part A 部分)进行翻译,一方面可以提高自己的翻译能力,另一方面也可以加深对文章的理解。但是很多考生翻译完之后感觉自己的译文不是很通顺,与参考答案很难对得上。这是正常的,因为参考答案都是老师翻译的,并且很多地方是“意译”的,考生只要能将文章大意看懂,翻译得准确、流畅即可。

**第四,透析命题思路,掌握选项规律,看懂正确选项为什么对,错误选项为什么错。**考研英语的选项设置理念就是用一些错误的选项迷惑考生,从而考查考生对文章的理解和推理判断能力。

因此,考生要不断地修正自己的做题思路,让自己的思路和命题专家的思路高度一致;不仅要知道正确选项为什么对,而且还要看懂错误选项为什么错。只有经过认真、系统的准备,才能

达到眼中只有正确答案的境界!

对英语(二)的考生来讲,真题数量有限,愈发珍贵,更需做到超精读,因此,我特意编写了《考研英语(二)真题超精读》,该书不仅对2010年到2016年的7年英语(二)真题进行了逐词逐句逐段逐篇逐题的超精细讲解,而且对2005年到2009年的MBA、MPA、MPAcc联考英语真题(英语二考试的前身)中与现在题型一致的部分进行了详解,方便同学们复习。因排版原因,对试题内容进行了一些调整。该书是我多年授课经验精华的总结,与市面上的真题书相比:文章讲解最详细,选项分析最彻底,考点把握最到位。考生只要严格按照科学的方法复习,对真题进行超精读,英语成绩一定会有质的飞跃!!

需要特别说明的是,毕竟英语(二)真题数量有限,基础好的同学,在做英语(二)真题前,可以先做英语(一)真题,请参考由我主编的《考研英语真题超精读(基础篇)》[1994到2004年英语(一)真题]、《考研英语(一)真题超精读(提高篇)》[2005到2012年英语(一)真题]及《考研英语(一)真题超精读(冲刺篇)》[2013到2016年英语(一)真题]。由于时间与精力有限,本书疏漏之处在所难免,欢迎大家批评指正。考生可以通过关注我的微博:陈正康老师(新浪微博)及公共微信号:czkkaoyanyingyu进行英语复习中相关问题的交流。最后祝大家考研成功,金榜题名!!!

陈正康

### 本书说明:

1. 第一部分是 2010—2016 年英语(二)真题;第二部分是 2005—2009 年 MBA 联考真题。

### 2. 特别提示

①MBA 联考英语真题是英语(二)的前身,但是相对简单。鉴于英语(二)真题较少,且联考英语真题也有较高的含金量,所以,考英语(二)的同学们可以做下。

②第二部分的 MBA 联考英语真题只保留了与现在英语(二)大纲一致的题型(完型、阅读),不一致的题型已经删除。



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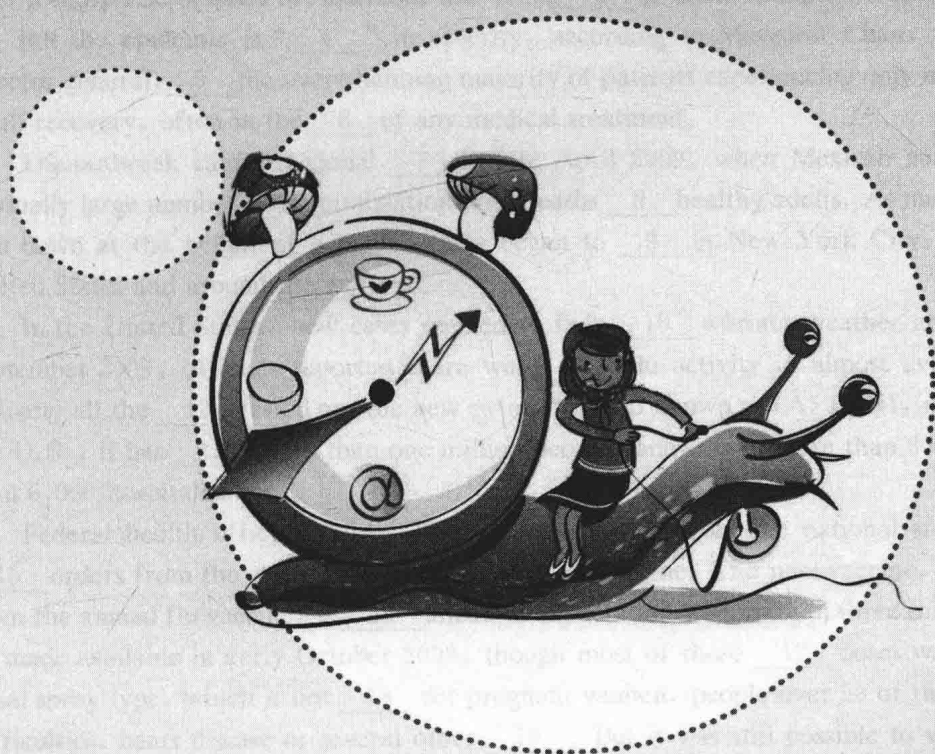
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# 第一部分

## 考研英语(二)真题试卷





# 2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语(二)试题

## Section I Use of English

### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on the ANSWER SHEET. (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] promoted   |
| 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 after each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (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" (Line 1-2, Para. 3), the author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions  
[B] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries  
[C] art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent  
[D] works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying
23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
[A] Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.  
[B] The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.  
[C] The 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 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, 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 makeup.

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

Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through 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 anti-discrimination 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 U. S. 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 anti-discrimination 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