

大学生热门考试必备用书馆配经典系列

# 大学生热门考试 必备用书馆配经典系列

## ——MBA、MPA、MPAcc管理类联考 历年真题详解英语、综合能力一本通

► 太奇教育集团名师团队

高等教育出版社

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本书是太奇教育集团名师团队精心编撰的MBA、MPA、MPAcc管理类联考历年真题详解英语、综合能力一本通。本书收录了2000年至2023年的历年真题，并对每道题进行了详细的解析，帮助考生了解考试题型、掌握解题技巧、提高解题效率。本书是考生备考管理类联考的必备参考书。

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# 2015 年全国硕士研究生招生考试 英语(二)试题及解析

## 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)

In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with—or even looking at—a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they cling to their phones, even without a 1 on a subway.

It's a sad reality—our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings—because there's 2 to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you. But you wouldn't know it, 3 into your phone. This universal protection sends the 4: "Please don't approach me."

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide 5 our screens?

One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, an executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be 6 as "weird." We fear we'll be 7. We fear we'll be disruptive.

Strangers are inherently 8 to us, so we are more likely to feel 9 when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this uneasiness, we 10 to our phones. "Phones become our security blanket," Wortmann says. "They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more 11."

But once we rip off the band-aid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't 12 so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a 13. They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow 14. "When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to 15 how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their 16 would be more pleasant if they sat on their own," *The New York Times* summarizes. Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they 17 with the experiment, "not a single person reported having been embarrassed."

18, these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication, which makes absolute sense, 19 human beings thrive off of social connections. It's that 20: Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

- |                      |                    |                    |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A] signal        | [B] permit         | [C] ticket         | [D] record         |
| 2. [A] nothing       | [B] little         | [C] another        | [D] much           |
| 3. [A] beaten        | [B] plugged        | [C] guided         | [D] brought        |
| 4. [A] message       | [B] code           | [C] notice         | [D] sign           |
| 5. [A] under         | [B] beyond         | [C] behind         | [D] from           |
| 6. [A] misapplied    | [B] misinterpreted | [C] misadjusted    | [D] mismatched     |
| 7. [A] judged        | [B] fired          | [C] replaced       | [D] delayed        |
| 8. [A] unreasonable  | [B] ungrateful     | [C] unconventional | [D] unfamiliar     |
| 9. [A] comfortable   | [B] confident      | [C] anxious        | [D] angry          |
| 10. [A] attend       | [B] turn           | [C] take           | [D] point          |
| 11. [A] dangerous    | [B] mysterious     | [C] violent        | [D] boring         |
| 12. [A] bend         | [B] resist         | [C] hurt           | [D] decay          |
| 13. [A] lecture      | [B] debate         | [C] conversation   | [D] negotiation    |
| 14. [A] trainees     | [B] employees      | [C] researchers    | [D] passengers     |
| 15. [A] reveal       | [B] choose         | [C] predict        | [D] design         |
| 16. [A] voyage       | [B] flight         | [C] walk           | [D] ride           |
| 17. [A] went through | [B] did away       | [C] caught up      | [D] put up         |
| 18. [A] In turn      | [B] In fact        | [C] In particular  | [D] In consequence |
| 19. [A] unless       | [B] whereas        | [C] if             | [D] since          |
| 20. [A] funny        | [B] simple         | [C] logical        | [D] rare           |

## 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

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

"Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home," writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damaske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes. "It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work." Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they're at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the

workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues—your family—have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they're your family. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

So it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] offered greater relaxation than the workplace  
[B] was an ideal place for stress measurement  
[C] generated more stress than the workplace  
[D] was an unrealistic place for relaxation
22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?  
[A] Working mothers. [B] Childless husbands.  
[C] Working fathers. [D] Childless wives.
23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] their home is also a place for kicking back  
[B] they are both bread winners and housewives  
[C] there is often much housework left behind  
[D] it is difficult for them to leave their office
24. The word "moola" (Para. 4) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] skills [B] energy [C] earnings [D] nutrition
25. The home front differs from the workplace in that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] family labor is often adequately rewarded  
[B] home is hardly a cozier working environment  
[C] household tasks are generally more motivating  
[D] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut

## Text 2

For years, studies have found that first-generation college students—those who do not have a



parent with a college degree—lag other students on a range of education achievement factors. Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher. But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created “a paradox” in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has “continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close” an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal *Psychological Science*.

But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

Their thesis—that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact—was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students. They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

Many first-generation students “struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the ‘rules of the game,’ and take advantage of college resources,” they write. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don’t talk about the class advantages and disadvantages of different groups of students. “Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students’ educational experiences, many first-generation students lack insight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students ‘like them’ can improve.”

26. Recruiting more first-generation students has \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] reduced their dropout rates      [B] narrowed the achievement gap  
[C] missed its original purpose      [D] depressed college students

27. The authors of the research article are optimistic because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] their findings appeal to students      [B] the recruiting rate has increased  
[C] the problem is solvable      [D] their approach is costless

28. The study suggests that most first-generation students \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] are from single-parent families      [B] study at private universities  
[C] are in need of financial support      [D] have failed their college

29. The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects  
[B] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college



- [ C ] can have a potential influence on other students  
[ D ] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap
30. We may infer from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] universities often reject the culture of the middle-class  
[ B ] students are usually to blame for their lack of resources  
[ C ] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences  
[ D ] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

### Text 3

Even in traditional offices, “the *lingua franca* of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago,” said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn. She started spinning off examples. “If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like *journey*, *mission*, *passion*. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn’t talk about *energy*; we didn’t talk about *passion*. ”

Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very “team”-oriented—and not by coincidence. “Let’s not forget sports—in male-dominated corporate America, it’s still a big deal. It’s not explicitly conscious; it’s the idea that I’m a coach, and you’re my team, and we’re in this together. There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win. ”

These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning—and, as Rakesh Khurana, another professor, points out, increase allegiance to the firm. “You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations; terms like *vision*, *values*, *passion*, and *purpose*, ” said Khurana.

This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over *work-life balance*. The “mommy wars” of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can’t have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg’s *Lean In*, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like *unplug*, *offline*, *life-hack*, *bandwidth*, and *capacity* are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your “passion,” you’ll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As a linguist once said, “You can get people to think it’s nonsense at the same time that you buy into it. ” In a workplace that’s fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work—and how your work defines who you are.

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] less strategic  
[ B ] less energetic  
[ C ] more objective  
[ D ] more emotional

32. "Team"-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] sports culture [B] gender difference  
[C] historical incidents [D] athletic executives
33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] revive historical terms [B] promote company image  
[C] foster corporate cooperation [D] strengthen employee loyalty
34. It can be inferred that *Lean In* \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] voices for working women [B] appeals to passionate workaholics  
[C] triggers debates among mommies [D] praises motivated employees
35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?  
[A] Linguists believe it to be nonsense. [B] Regular people mock it but accept it.  
[C] Companies find it to be fundamental. [D] Managers admire it but avoid it.

#### Text 4

Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace. We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000 (4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000 (7.9 percent) from its year ago level.

We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us. The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. If the answer is "yes," they are classified as working part-time. The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice. They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?

[A] The prospect of a thriving job market.

[B] The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.

[C] The possibility of full employment.

[D] The acceleration of job creation.

37. Many people work part-time because they \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs

[B] feel that is enough to make ends meet

[C] cannot get their hands on full-time jobs

[D] haven't seen the weakness of the market

38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] shows a general tendency of decline

[B] is harder to acquire than one year ago

[C] satisfies the real need of the jobless

[D] is lower than before the recession

39. It can be learned that with Obamacare \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance

[B] full-time employment is still essential for insurance

[C] it is still challenging to get insurance for family members

[D] employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance

40. The text mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] employment in the US

[B] part-timer classification

[C] insurance through Medicaid

[D] Obamacare's trouble

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A—G for each 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] You are not alone

[B] Experience helps you grow

[C] Pave your own unique path

[D] Most of your fears are unreal

- [E] Think about the present moment  
[F] Don't fear responsibility for your life  
[G] There are many things to be grateful for

## Some Old Truths to Help You Overcome Tough Times

Unfortunately, life is not a bed of roses. We are going through life facing sad experiences. Moreover, we are grieving various kinds of loss: a friendship, a romantic relationship or a house. Hard times may hold you down at what usually seems like the most inopportune time, but you should remember that they won't last forever.

When our time of mourning is over, we press forward, stronger with a greater understanding and respect for life. Furthermore, these losses make us mature and eventually move us toward future opportunities for growth and happiness. I want to share these old truths I've learned along the way.

41. \_\_\_\_\_

Fear is both useful and harmful. This normal human reaction is used to protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to deal with it. Unfortunately, people create inner barriers with a help of exaggerating fears. My favorite actor Will Smith once said, "Fear is not real. It is a product of thoughts you create. Do not misunderstand me. Danger is very real. But fear is a choice." I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination.

42. \_\_\_\_\_

If you are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past, try to focus on the present moment. Many of us are weighed down by the past or anxious about the future. You may feel guilt over your past, but you are poisoning the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change. Value the present moment and remember how fortunate you are to be alive. Enjoy the beauty of the world around and keep the eyes open to see the possibilities before you. Happiness is not a point of future and not a moment from the past, but a mindset that can be designed into the present.

43. \_\_\_\_\_

Sometimes it is easy to feel bad because you are going through tough times. You can be easily caught up by life problems that you forget to pause and appreciate the things you have. Only strong people prefer to smile and value their life instead of crying and complaining about something.

44. \_\_\_\_\_

No matter how isolated you might feel and how serious the situation is, you should always remember that you are not alone. Try to keep in mind that almost everyone respects and wants to help you if you are trying to make a good change in your life, especially your dearest and nearest people. You may have a circle of friends who provide constant good humor, help and companionship. If you have no friends or relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement.

45. \_\_\_\_\_

Today many people find it difficult to trust their own opinion and seek balance by gaining objectivity from external sources. This way you devalue your opinion and show that you are incapable of managing your own life. When you are struggling to achieve something important you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best. You live in your skin, think your own thoughts, have your own values and make your own choices.

### Section III Translation

#### 46. Directions:

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

Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

This is the well-travelled road effect: People tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was shorter.

### Section IV Writing

#### Part A

#### 47. Directions:

Suppose your university is going to host a summer camp for high school students. Write a notice to

- 1) briefly introduce the camp activities, and
- 2) call for volunteers.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Do not** use your name or the name of your university.

**Do not** write your address. (10 points)

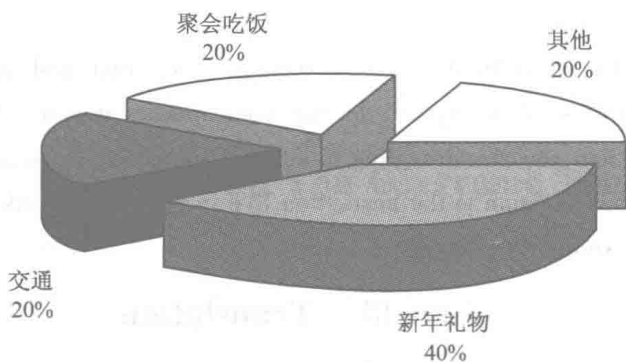
#### Part B

#### 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)



我国某市居民春节假期花销比例

## 英语(二)试题解析

### Section I Use of English

#### 试题解析

1. 选 A。名词辨析。本句的意思是“我们周围的每个人都抱着手机不放,即使在没有\_\_\_\_\_的地铁里也是如此”。四个选项中只有 A 项 signal“信号”和手机相对应,故为正确答案。B 项 permit 意为“许可;许可证”,C 项 ticket 意为“票,入场券”,D 项 record 意为“记录”,均不合语境。
2. 选 D。上下文语义。本句的意思是“我们想要避免和他人交流,这是一个可悲的现实,因为与周围的陌生人交谈会使我们获益良多”。四个选项中只有 D 项 much 表示积极的意义,符合语境,为正确答案。
3. 选 B。分词辨析。空格处所填的分词和介词短语 into your phone 构成一个过去分词短语,其逻辑主语是 you,表示“抱着手机不放”的意思,和第一段最后一句中的 cling to their phones 意思相近。B 项 plugged 意为“投入,陷入”,be plugged into 意为“陷入……”,在文中喻指“埋头玩手机”,故 B 项为正确答案。A 项 beaten 意为“打;打败”,C 项 guided 意为“引导,指导”,D 项 brought 意为“带来”,均不合语境。
4. 选 A。名词辨析。本句主语 protection 指的是人们埋头玩手机的“自我保护行为”,冒号后面的内容“别靠近我”是这种保护行为所要传递的信息。A 项 message“信息”符合语境,为正确答案。B 项 code 意为“密码;代码”,C 项 notice 意为“通知”,D 项 sign 意为“符号,记号”,均不合语境。
5. 选 C。介词辨析。根据上文提到的人们抱着手机不放,可知本句的意思是“我们觉得我们需要躲在屏幕后面”。hide behind 意为“隐藏在……后面”,符合语境,为正确答案。hide from 后面宾语一般为人,意为“对某人隐瞒……”。
6. 选 B。动词辨析。本句的意思是“我们害怕自己单纯的社交示好行为被认为是古怪的”。be

- misinterpreted as 意为“被误解为……”,符合语境,为正确答案。A 项 misapplied“误用”,C 项 misadjusted“误调”,D 项 mismatched“错配”,一般都不和 as 构成搭配,并且都不合语境。
7. 选 A。动词辨析。这一段最后三句都是以 We fear 开头,故语义应该相近。因此,本句中所填的词应该和上一句中的 be misinterpreted as “wired”相对应。A 项 judged 意为“判断,评判”,和 be misinterpreted as 相对应,为正确答案。B 项 fired 意为“解雇”,C 项 replaced 意为“代替”,D 项 delayed 意为“推迟,延迟”,均不合语境。
8. 选 D。形容词辨析。本句的意思是“对我们来说,陌生人本来就是\_\_\_\_\_”。四个选项中只有 D 项 unfamiliar“不熟悉的”符合语境,为正确答案。A 项 unreasonable“不合理的”,B 项 ungrateful“忘恩负义的”和 C 项 unconventional“不寻常的”均不合语境。
9. 选 C。形容词辨析。本处填入的形容词说明我们与陌生人交流时的感觉。根据常识以及前半句内容“我们本来就对陌生人不熟悉”,可知我们与陌生人交流时会感到更焦虑,C 项 anxious“焦虑的”符合语境,为正确答案。此外,本处填入的形容词应该和下一句 To avoid this uneasiness 中的 uneasiness“不安”是近义词,由此也可以确定 C 项为正确答案。A 项 comfortable 意为“舒服的”,B 项 confident 意为“有信心的”,D 项 angry 意为“生气的”,均不合语境。
10. 选 B。动词辨析。本句的意思是“为了避免和陌生人交流的不安,我们\_\_\_\_\_手机”。turn to 为固定搭配,意为“转向”,符合语境,为正确答案。A 项 attend (to) 意为“注意;照料”,C 项 take (to) 意为“喜欢;开始从事”,D 项 point (to) 意为“指向”,均不合语境。
11. 选 A。形容词辨析。本句的意思是“手机保护我们,使我们远离我们觉得会更\_\_\_\_\_的事物”。根据 protect... from 可知所填的形容词应该表示消极的意义。四个选项中 A 项 dangerous“危险的”和 protect 以及上一句中的 security 最匹配,为正确答案。B 项 mysterious 意为“神秘的”,C 项 violent 意为“暴力的;激烈的”,D 项 boring 意为“令人厌烦的,无聊的”,均不合语境。
12. 选 C。动词辨析。本句句首有一个非常重要的连接词 But,表示转折关系,说明接下来所要表述的含义与上文发生了完全的改变。上段指出,人们害怕和陌生人交流,为了避免不安和焦虑而转向手机。因此本句的意思应该是“如果我们收起手机,抬头看看,其实并没有那么痛苦”。C 项 hurt“伤害”符合语境,为正确答案。A 项 bend 意为“弯曲”,B 项 resist 意为“抵制”,D 项 decay 意为“衰退,腐败”,均不合语境。
13. 选 C。上下文语义。本句的意思是“行为科学家尼古拉斯·易普莱和朱莉安娜·施罗德让通勤者做了件不可思议的事:开始一次(场)\_\_\_\_\_”。下一句是对本句的具体说明,根据下一句中的 talk to,可以确定这两位行为学家是让通勤者和别人交谈,C 项 conversation“交谈”符合语境,为正确答案。A 项 lecture 意为“演讲,讲课”,B 项 debate 意为“争论”,D 项 negotiation 意为“谈判”,均不合语境。
14. 选 D。名词辨析。空格前的 their fellow 意为“他们同道的”,根据 train commuters 可知此处所填的名词指的是和他们一同乘火车上下班的人。D 项 passengers“乘客”符合语境,为正确答案。A 项 trainees 意为“实习生,受训者”,B 项 employees 意为“职员”,C 项 researchers 意为“研究人员”,均不合语境。
15. 选 C。动词辨析。how they would feel after talking to a stranger 是所填动词的宾语从句,该宾



- 语从句中使用了 would 表将来时,说明还没发生。四个选项中 C 项 predict“预测”后面常跟将来时,意思也最符合语境,为正确答案。A 项 reveal 意为“揭示”,B 项 choose 意为“选择”,D 项 design 意为“设计”,均不合语境。
16. 选 D。名词辨析。空格前的 their 指的是 commuters“通勤者”。根据上文的 train commuters 和 train station 可知他们是乘火车上下班的。四个选项中只有 D 项 ride“(乘车或骑车的)短途旅程”符合语境,为正确答案。A 项 voyage 意为“航程,航行”,B 项 flight 意为“飞行”,C 项 walk 意为“步行”,均不合语境。
17. 选 A。搭配辨析。本句的意思是“虽然参与者并没有期待会有一个积极的体验,但当他们完成实验后……”。A 项 went through (with) 意为“完成,实行”,符合语境,为正确答案。B 项 did away (with) 意为“去掉,废除”,C 项 caught up (with) 意为“赶上”,D 项 put up (with) 意为“忍受”,均不合语境。
18. 选 B。搭配辨析。本处需填入一个固定搭配来表明本句与上文之间的逻辑关系。上一段最后一句提到“没有一个人报告说遭遇了尴尬”,本句的意思是“和没有交流的上下班旅途相比,与人有交流的旅途更愉快”。由此可知,本句是对上文的进一步说明。B 项 In fact“事实上”表示递进关系,符合上下文逻辑,为正确答案。A 项 In turn 意为“依次;反过来”,C 项 In particular 意为“尤其,特别”,D 项 In consequence 意为“结果”,均不合上下文逻辑。
19. 选 D。逻辑关系。空格前句子的意思是“与人有交流的上下班旅途比没有交流的更愉快,这是完全合理的”,空格后句子的意思是“人类是在社会交往的基础上进步的”。前后之间是因果关系,即由于人类是在社会交往的基础上进步的,所以有交流的旅途会更加愉快是完全合理的。故 D 项 since“因为,由于”为正确答案。
20. 选 B。上下文语义。上一句指出“有交流的旅途会更加愉快是完全合理的,因为人类是在社会交往的基础上进步的”。本句冒号后的“和陌生人交谈会让我们觉得与社会有联系”是对上文的进一步解释,让这个道理更清晰明了。B 项 simple“简单的”符合语境,为正确答案。A 项 funny 意为“有趣的”,C 项 logical 意为“合逻辑的,合理的”,D 项 rare 意为“稀有的”,均不合上下文语义。

### 参考译文

在当代文化中,想到和陌生人交流——或者甚至是看一眼陌生人——都几乎是让人难以忍受的。我们周围的每个人似乎都同意这个看法,他们抱着手机不放,即使在没有信号的地铁里也是如此。

我们想要避免和他人交流,这是一个可悲的现实,因为与周围的陌生人交谈会使我们获益良多。但是你不会知道这一点,当你一直埋头玩手机的时候。这种普遍的自我保护行为传达了这样的信息:“请不要靠近我。”

是什么让我们觉得我们需要躲在屏幕后面呢?

执行心理培训师乔恩·沃特曼认为,恐惧是一个原因。我们害怕被拒绝,或者害怕我们单纯的社交示好行为被误解为“怪异行为”。我们害怕被人评判,害怕会打扰别人。

我们本来就对陌生人不熟悉,因此相较于朋友和熟人,我们和陌生人交流时更有可能会感到焦虑。为了避免这种不安,我们转向手机。“手机成了我们的保护毯,”沃特曼说道。“手机是我

们快乐的保护镜,使我们远离我们觉得会更危险的事物”。

但是,一旦我们撕掉绷带,将智能手机放入口袋,抬头看看,其实并没有那么痛苦。在2011年的一次实验中,行为科学家尼古拉斯·易普莱和朱莉安娜·施罗德让通勤者做了件不可思议的事:和陌生人交谈。他们让乘火车去芝加哥上班的人跟同车乘客交谈。“当易普莱博士和施罗德女士要求同一火车站的其他人预测他们和陌生人交谈后会有什么感觉时,这些通勤者认为如果他们一个人坐着,旅途会更愉快,”《纽约时报》总结道。虽然参与者并没有期待会有一个积极的体验,但当他们完成实验后,“没有一个人报告说遭遇了尴尬。”

事实上,据报道,与人有交流的上下班旅途比没有交流的更愉快。这是完全合理的,因为人类是在社会交往的基础上进步的。道理很简单:和陌生人交谈会让我们觉得与社会有联系。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

#### 试题解析

21. 选 A。细节题。根据题干中信号词 Paragraph 1 和 most previous surveys 定位到首段首句:... contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work“和大多数调查结果相反,事实上人们在家里要比工作中压力更大”。即以前大多数调查认为人们在家里比在工作场所感到更放松,故 A 项“家比工作场所让人更放松”为正确答案,同时可排除 C 项“家比工作场所带来更多的压力”和 D 项“在家放松是不现实的”。B 项“家是测量压力的理想场所”文中未提及。
22. 选 B。细节题。根据题干中信号词 Damaske 和 happiest 先定位到第二段第三句。该句指出,认为自己在家里比在工作中更幸福的是男人,而不是女人。换句话说,在家里男人比女人更幸福。紧接着后一句指出,这些发现无论对有孩子还是没有孩子的人来说都适用,尤其是没有孩子的人(but more so for nonparents)。也就是说,没有孩子的夫妻在家更幸福。综合这两句话的意思可知,没有孩子的男人在家可能最幸福。故 B 项“没有孩子的丈夫”为正确答案。
23. 选 B。细节题。根据题干中信号词 blurring of working women's roles 先定位到第三段末句: With the blurring of roles...。由该句句首的介词 With 以及题干中的 working women 可以确定答案在前一句: And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks“对于职业女性来说,她们经常要兼顾家庭”。由此可知,职业女性的角色模糊(blurring of working women's roles)指的是她们既要工作,又要兼顾家庭,故 B 项“她们既要养家糊口又要充当家庭主妇”为正确答案。B 项中的 bread winners 对应文中的 work outside the home, housewives 对应文中的 playing catch-up-with-household tasks。
24. 选 C。词汇题。对词义的理解应依赖上下文。moola 出现第四段末句。末句与上一句之间是并列关系,语义上往往形成照应。上一句的意思是“在工作中,人们很清楚自己应该做什么:工作、赚钱、完成必要的任务来赚取收入”。因此,末句的意思是“员工投入一定时间的体