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2015

考研英语（一） 冲刺预测 密卷6套题

徐绽 主编



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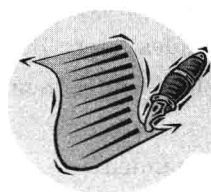
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冲刺预测密卷(一)及解析

密卷(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)

Millennials were 1 to be the next golden ticket for retailers. A 70 million consumers 2 between the ages of 18 and 34, this was the first generation of Americans to grow up with cell phones and the Web. Marketers could 3 them in numerous ways—tweets, Facebook pages—that were 4 when their boomer parents started out. “Marketers thought, ‘Here come the Millennials, we’re going to have an awesome time selling to them,’” says Max Lenderman, a director at ad agency Crispin Porter & Bogusky. “They were waiting for a 5. Then comes the financial crisis, and all of a sudden the door has almost 6 in their face.”

No group was hit harder by the Great Recession than the Millennials. Their careers are 7. They hold record levels of education debt. And an estimated 24 percent have had to move back home with parents at least once.

That’s bad news for the movie studios, clothing retailers, and home improvement chains that had hoped for better. Williams-Sonoma and Home Depot thrive on household formation—economist 8 for marrying, having kids, and buying a home—but many cash-strapped Gen Y-ers have put those modern rites of passage 9 hold. Twenty percent of 18-to 34-year-old respondents in a recent Pew survey said they had 10 marriage for financial reasons, while 22 percent put 11 having a baby for similar reasons.

12 this generation was always going to be a challenge. 13 into the Web’s endless information and choices, Millennials are pickier and 14 brand loyal than their parents. 15 before the recession they craved authentic products—for example, buying shoes from Toms Shoes, which donates a pair to poor children for every one it sells. The Millennial 16 is “buy less and do more,” says David Maddocks. “Boomers were about 17, whereas this generation is about having enough.” The 18 of the recession could make Gen Y even less acquisitive.

Gen Y’s 19 could eventually hurt the luxury market, too, says Pam Danziger,

president of research firm Unity Marketing. She says a 25-year-old who shops at Gap typically trades up to Nordstrom (JWN), Saks (SKS), and perhaps Tiffany (TIF) decades later. But today, Danziger says, "We have a group of people who are seeking only to live within their 20."

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] desired | [B] supposed | [C] appealed | [D] demanded |
| 2. [A] vaguely | [B] crudely | [C] roughly | [D] coarsely |
| 3. [A] reach | [B] touch | [C] connect | [D] link |
| 4. [A] unavailable | [B] inaccessible | [C] unacceptable | [D] unaccountable |
| 5. [A] prosperity | [B] boom | [C] bustle | [D] gloom |
| 6. [A] slashed | [B] snapped | [C] slapped | [D] slammed |
| 7. [A] stabilized | [B] stalled | [C] sustained | [D] staged |
| 8. [A] tongue | [B] dialect | [C] jargon | [D] slang |
| 9. [A] in | [B] off | [C] on | [D] with |
| 10. [A] rushed | [B] passed | [C] neglected | [D] postponed |
| 11. [A] off | [B] on | [C] down | [D] forward |
| 12. [A] Appealing | [B] Hooking | [C] Fitting | [D] Flattering |
| 13. [A] Indulged | [B] Penetrated | [C] Plugged | [D] Lost |
| 14. [A] not so much | [B] much | [C] less | [D] more |
| 15. [A] Since | [B] Ever | [C] Although | [D] Even |
| 16. [A] proverb | [B] saying | [C] motto | [D] logo |
| 17. [A] abundance | [B] comfort | [C] frugality | [D] luxury |
| 18. [A] impact | [B] impetus | [C] implication | [D] impulse |
| 19. [A] reluctance | [B] thrift | [C] banality | [D] cowardice |
| 20. [A] methods | [B] approaches | [C] ways | [D] means |

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

Early this week a bit of cheery news was reported by the Manhattan Institute, a conservative think tank: black segregation has hit its lowest point in more than a century — declining in all 85 of the nation's largest metropolitan areas. Nevertheless, the report is largely celebratory in tone, and it has been received in that fashion by much of the news media. Before we break out the champagne, however, it may be wise to pause and reflect

for a moment on who was excluded from the analysis.

Our nation's prison population has more than quintupled (soaring from 300,000 in the mid-1970s to more than 2 million today), due to a "get tough" movement and a war on drugs that has been waged almost exclusively in poor communities of color. Studies have consistently shown that people of color are no more likely to use or sell illegal drugs than whites, but a fierce drug war has been waged nonetheless, and harsh mandatory minimum sentences passed, leading to a prison-building boom unprecedented in world history. Despite this sea change, prisoners continue to be treated as nonentities in much sociological and economic analysis.

In the Manhattan Institute study, prisoners are not even mentioned, despite the fact that millions of poor people — overwhelmingly people of color — are removed from their communities and held in prisons, often hundreds of miles from home. Most new prison construction has occurred in predominately white, rural communities, and thus a new form of segregation has emerged in recent years. Bars and walls keep hundreds of thousands away from mainstream society — a form of apartheid unlike the world has even seen. If all of them suddenly returned, they would not be evenly throughout the nation's population. Instead they would return to a relatively small number of communities defined by race and class, greatly intensifying the levels of segregation we see today.

Those who imagine that the failure to account for prisoners can't possibly affect the analysis would be wise to consider the distortion of unemployment figures in recent years. According to Harvard professor Bruce Western, standard unemployment figures underestimate the true jobless rate by as much as 24 percentage points for less educated black men. In fact, during the 1990s — the economic-boom years — noncollege black men were the only group that experienced a sharp increase in unemployment, a development directly traceable to the sudden explosion of the prison population. At the same time that unemployment rates were sinking to record low levels for the general population, the true jobless rate among noncollege black men soared to a staggering 42%.

Prisoners do matter when analyzing the severity of racial inequality in the U. S. Yet because they are out of sight and out of mind, it is easy to imagine that we are making far more racial progress than we actually are. For now, let's keep the cork in the bottle and pray that we will eventually awaken from our color-blind slumber to the persistent realities of race in America.

21. The news media's response toward the research results announced by the Manhattan Institute is _____.
[A] negative [B] positive [C] neutral [D] suspicious
22. The new form of segregation in Paragraph 3 means that _____.
[A] the black and white are confined separately in the prison
[B] the black is shut away from the mainstream society
[C] many black people are locked in prison located in white community

- [D] many black people released from the prison stay in white community
23. The statistics in Paragraph 4 is cited by the author to illustrate that _____.
 [A] the unemployment rate for black people are persistently high
 [B] black people constitutes the largest population group in prison boom
 [C] the standard unemployment figures underestimate the true jobless rate
 [D] prison population do matter when conducting sociological or economical analysis
24. The best title for this article perhaps is _____.
 [A] The Myth of Desegregation
 [B] The Prison Boom in America
 [C] The Decline of Racial Equality
 [D] The Distorted News Report
25. In the author's opinion, the real situation of racial equality in America is _____.
 [A] pessimistic [B] optimistic [C] desperate [D] hopeful

Text 2

California is having problems with its death penalty. It hasn't executed anyone since 2006, when a federal court ruled that its method of lethal injection was improper and could cause excessive pain. The state spent five years coming up with a better method — and last month, a judge threw that one out too. One indication of just how encumbered California's capital-punishment system is: the prisoner who brought the latest lethal-injection challenge has been on death row for 24 years.

It isn't just California. The Death Penalty Information Center reported last month that the number of new death sentences nationally was down sharply in 2011, dropping below 100 for the first time in decades. It also reported that executions were plummeting — down 56% since 1999.

There has long been an idea about how the death penalty would end in the U. S. : the Supreme Court would hand down a sweeping ruling saying it is unconstitutional in all cases. But that is not what is happening. Instead of top-down abolition, we seem to be getting it from the bottom up — governors, state legislatures, judges and juries quietly deciding not to support capital punishment. New Jersey abolished its death penalty in 2007. New Mexico abolished its death penalty in 2009. There are now 16 states — or about one-third of the country — that have abolished capital punishment.

There are several reasons we seem to be moving toward de facto abolition of the death penalty. A major one has been the growing number of prisoners on death row who have been exonerated — 139 and counting since 1973, according to a list maintained by the Death Penalty Information Center. Even many people who support capital punishment in theory balk when they are confronted with clear evidence that innocent people are being sentenced to death.

Another factor is cost. Money is tight these days, and more attention is being paid to just

how expensive death-penalty cases are. A 2008 study found that California was spending \$ 137 million on capital cases — a sizable outlay, particularly since it was not putting anyone to death.

According to the polls, a majority of the country has not yet turned against the death penalty — but support is slipping. In 1994, 80% of respondents in a Gallup poll said they supported the death penalty for someone convicted of murder. In 2001, just 61% did. In polls where respondents are given a choice between the death penalty or life without parole and restitution, a majority has gone with the non-death option.

Many opponents of the death penalty are still hoping for a sweeping Supreme Court ruling, and there is no denying that it would have unique force. Five Justices, with a stroke of their pens, could end capital punishment nationwide. But bottom-up, gradual abolition has other advantages. What we are seeing is not a small group of judges setting policy. It is a large number of Americans gradually losing their enthusiasm for putting people to death.

26. The top-down abolition in Paragraph 3 refers to _____.
 [A] the abolition of death penalty on a national scale
 [B] the abolition of death penalty decided by the supreme court
 [C] the abolition of death penalty at state level
 [D] the abolition of death penalty by referendum
27. In the eyes of supporters for capital punishment, it is _____ that there are innocent people sentenced to death because of erroneous judgment.
 [A] unacceptable [B] inevitable [C] rare [D] undeniable
28. The word “exonerate” is most closely in meaning to _____.
 [A] confess the guilt [B] prove the innocence
 [C] execute the death [D] postpone the execution
29. Which of the following statements is *Not* true according to the passage?
 [A] California has abolished death penalty because it fails to find proper execution means.
 [B] The execution of death penalties has dropped below 100 since 1999.
 [C] Americans are no longer die-hard fans of death penalty.
 [D] There is an economic consideration behind the trend of repealing death penalty.
30. It seems that the author _____ the gradual abolition of death penalty.
 [A] is satisfied with [B] is concerned about
 [C] harbors reservations about [D] is overwhelmed by

Text 3

It's the part of the job that stock analyst Hiroshi Naya dislikes the most: phoning investor managers on a Saturday or Sunday when he's working on a report and facing a deadline. In Japan, placing a work call to someone on the weekend “feels like entering someone's house with your shoes on,” says Naya, chief analyst at Ichiyoshi Research Institute in Tokyo. So last year, Naya started asking his questions via messages on Facebook. While a telephone

call seems intrusive, he says, a Facebook message “feels more relaxed.”

Many Japanese have become fans of Mark Zuckerberg’s company in the past year. It’s taken a while: Even as Facebook took off in India, Indonesia, and other parts of Asia, it’s been a laggard in Japan since its local-language version debuted in 2008. The site faced cultural obstacles in a country where people historically haven’t been comfortable sharing personal information, or even their names, on the Internet. Homegrown rivals such as community website operator Mixi and online game portals such as DeNA allow their users to adopt pseudonyms.

The Japanese are overcoming their shyness, though. In February, Facebook had 13.5 million unique users, up from 6 million a year earlier. That puts Facebook in the No. 1 position in Japan for the first time, ahead of Twitter and onetime leader Mixi. “Facebook didn’t have a lot of traction in Japan for the longest time,” says Arvind Rajan, Asia-Pacific managing director for LinkedIn, which entered the Japanese market last October and hopes to emulate Facebook’s recent success. “They really did turn the corner,” he says. Rajan attributes the change in attitude to the March 11, 2011, earthquake and tsunami. During the crisis and its aftermath, sites such as Facebook helped parents and children locate each other and allowed people post and find reliable information. “The real-name case has been answered,” says Rajan. “People are getting it now.”

Japanese see Facebook as a powerful business tool. The real-name policy makes the site a good place to cultivate relationships with would-be partners. As more companies such as retailers Uniqlo and Muji turn to Facebook to reach Japanese consumers, the Silicon Valley company is benefiting from a virtuous cycle, says Koki Shiraishi, an analyst in Tokyo with Daiwa Securities Capital Markets. “It’s a chicken-and-egg thing: If everyone starts using it, then more people start using it.”

As a result of Facebook’s rise, investors have soured on some of its rivals: DeNA’s stock price has dropped 24 percent in the past year, and Mixi’s has fallen 38 percent. Growth at Twitter—which also entered Japan in 2008—has stagnated, and the San Francisco company has partnered with Mixi to do joint marketing. Twitter Japan country manager James Kondo says there’s no reason to worry. Japan’s social networking scene “is a developing thing,” he says. “We’re not in a flat market where everyone is competing for a share of a fixed pie.”

31. Hiroshi Naya takes a fancy to Facebook because _____.

- [A] it enables him to reach out to business partners
- [B] it saves the trouble of face-to-face meeting
- [C] it frees him from making awkward calls
- [D] it makes him relaxed to make intrusive remarks

32. We know from Paragraph 2 that Facebook didn’t gain in stant popularity in Japan because of _____.

- [A] fierce competition from business rivals
- [B] Japanese sticking to old internet norms

- [C] legal concerns over privacy protection
 [D] a tradition of using internet anonymously
33. It can be inferred from the passage that LinkedIn is _____.
 [A] a local company in Japan who wants to follow Facebook's suit
 [B] a social network adopting real-name policy
 [C] a data processing company analyzing social networks
 [D] a very successful social network in America only second to Facebook
34. Twitter _____ Facebook's success in Japan.
 [A] was encouraged by [B] was hardest hit by
 [C] was not surprised at [D] was not panicked by
35. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?
 [A] If a company wants to succeed in a foreign country, it must make adjustment according to local customs.
 [B] Too many companies engaging in the same industry will lead to blind competition.
 [C] The successful business model in one country may have a hard time when transplanted to other countries.
 [D] The success of enterprise has a lot to do with imitating well-recognized business model.

Text 4

Sweden has a longstanding reputation as an egalitarian country with a narrow gender gap. But a national debate about gender equality has revealed substantial dissatisfaction, with some Swedes feeling it has gone too far. Rousing controversy now is the issue of gender pedagogy, a concept that emerged in the early 2000s and typically involves challenging gender stereotypes in learning material and in avoiding treating male and female pupils in a stereotypical manner. But what has sharpened the debate in Sweden has been the argument that schools should also be gender neutral, giving children the opportunity to define themselves as neither male nor female if they wish.

Kristina Henkel, a gender expert specializing in equality in schools, disputes the argument that gender pedagogy and neutrality are being foisted on Swedes. "Sweden has a long tradition of working with equality and this has had strong support among politicians," she says, and adds that "the question of gender neutrality, or of everyone having equal rights despite their gender, has also been driven by activists at the grassroots level."

But Elise Claeson, a columnist and a former equality expert at the Swedish Confederation of Professions, disagrees. "I have long participated in debates with gender pedagogues and they act like an elite," she says. "They tend to be well-educated, live in big cities, and have contacts in the media, and they clearly despise traditional people."

Ms. Claeson has been a vocal critic of the word "hen," a new, gender-neutral pronoun that was recently included in the online version of the National Encyclopedia. Around the

same time, Sweden's first gender-neutral children's book was published. The author, Jesper Lundqvist, uses *hen* throughout his book, completely avoiding *han* and *hon*, the Swedish words for him and her.

Claeson believes that the word *hen* can be harmful to young children because, she says, it can be confusing for them to receive contradicting messages about their genders in school, at home, and in society at large. "It is important to have your gender confirmed to you as a child. This does not limit children; it makes them confident about their identity. . . Children ought to be allowed to mature slowly and naturally. As adults we can choose to expand and change our gender identities."

Last fall, nearly 200 teachers gathered in Stockholm to discuss how to avoid "traditional gender patterns" in schools. The conference was part of a research project run by the National Agency for Education and supported by the Delegation for Equality in Schools. "I work with these issues in Finland and Norway and it is clear to me that they have been inspired by the Swedish preschool — and school curricula," says Ms. Henkel, the gender expert. But Henkel also insists that gender equality is a rights issue that cannot simply be left to the state to handle. Instead, she says, it requires the active involvement of citizens. "Rights are not something we receive and then don't have to fight for. This is about a redistribution of power, and for that initiative and action are needed, not just fancy legislation."

36. The problem that bothers Swedes most nowadays is _____.

- [A] the controversy about gender pedagogy in school
- [B] the attempt to experiment gender neutrality in school
- [C] the slow progress of gender equality in school
- [D] the stubbornly serious gender stereotype in school

37. Which of the following statements about Paragraph 1 is true?

- [A] The credit for the narrow gender gap in Sweden goes to the success of gender pedagogy.
- [B] Gender pedagogy mainly focuses on avoiding the hidden discrimination against women in children's learning material.
- [C] Gender neutrality can be interpreted as an initiative to avoid teaching children in a gender stereotypical manner.
- [D] Sweden has made great efforts to counter gender stereotypes in schools.

38. In paragraph 3, Elise Claeson mainly refutes the idea that _____.

- [A] school should incorporate the concept of gender neutrality into daily classes
- [B] writers should use gender-neutral pronouns rather than gender denoting pronouns
- [C] gender pedagogy and gender neutrality are supported by the wide public in Sweden
- [D] only under the leadership of elites can the gender equality campaign achieve success

39. According to Elise Claeson, gender identity _____.

- [A] is crucial for children's development

[B] ties children to stereotypical expectations

[C] may confuse children's understanding about themselves

[D] should be confirmed at early age and fixed throughout life

40. It seems that Ms. Henkel _____ the gender equality situation in Sweden.

[A] basically approves of

[B] is strongly dissatisfied with

[C] is deeply concerned with

[D] is blindly optimistic about

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41 – 45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Even if we could make it impossible for people to commit crimes, should we? Or would doing so improperly deprive people of their freedom?

This may sound like a fanciful concern, but it is an increasingly real one. The new federal transportation bill, for example, authorized funding for a program that seeks to prevent the crime of drunken driving not by raising public consciousness or issuing stiffer punishments — but by making the crime practically impossible to commit. (41) B F

The Dadss program is part of a trend toward what I call the “perfect prevention” of crime: depriving people of the choice to commit an offense in the first place. The federal government's Intelligent Transportation Systems program, which is creating technology to share data among vehicles and road infrastructure like traffic lights, could make it impossible for a driver to speed or run a red light. (42) A F

Such technologies force us to reconcile two important interests. On one hand is society's desire for safety and security. On the other hand is the individual's right to act freely. Conventional crime prevention balances these interests by allowing individuals the freedom to commit crime, but punishing them if they do.

The perfect prevention of crime asks us to consider exactly how far individual freedom extends. Does freedom include a “right” to drive drunk, for instance? It is hard to imagine that it does. (43) E A

For most familiar crimes (murder, robbery, rape, arson), the law requires that the actor have some guilty state of mind, whether it is intent, recklessness or negligence. (44) D

In such cases, using technology to prevent the crime entirely would not unduly burden individual freedom; it would simply be effective enforcement of the statute. Because there is no mental state required to be guilty of the offense, the government could require, for

instance, that drug manufacturers apply a special tamper-proof coating to all pills, thus making the sale of tainted drugs practically impossible, without intruding on the thoughts of any future seller.

But because the government must not intrude on people's thoughts, perfect prevention is a bad fit for most offenses. (45) A Even if this could be known, perhaps with the help of some sort of neurological scan, collecting such knowledge would violate an individual's freedom of thought.

Perfect prevention is a politically attractive approach to crime prevention, and for strict-liability crimes it is permissible and may be good policy if implemented properly. But for most offenses, the threat to individual freedom is too great to justify this approach. This is not because people have a right to commit crimes; they do not. Rather, perfect prevention threatens our right to be free in our thoughts, even when those thoughts turn to crime.

[A] But there is a category of crimes that are forbidden regardless of the actor's state of mind; so-called strict-liability offenses. One example is the sale of tainted drugs.

Another is drunken driving.

[B] The Dadss program, despite its effectiveness in preventing drunk driving, is criticized as a violation of human rights because it monitors drivers' behavior and controls individual's free will.

[C] And the Digital Millennium Copyright Act of 1998 has already criminalized the development of technologies that can be used to avoid copyright restrictions, making it effectively impossible for most people to illegally share certain copyrighted materials, including video games.

[D] If the actor doesn't have the guilty state of mind, and he commits crime involuntarily, in this case, the actor will be convicted as innocent.

[E] Perfect prevention of a crime like murder would require the ability to know what a person was thinking in order to determine whether he possessed the relevant culpable mental state.

[F] The program, the Driver Alcohol Detection System for Safety (Dadss), is developing in-vehicle technology that automatically checks a driver's blood-alcohol level and, if that level is above the legal limit, prevents the car from starting.

[G] But what if the government were to add a drug to the water supply that suppressed antisocial urges and thereby reduced the murder rate? This would seem like an obvious violation of our freedom. We need a clear method of distinguishing such cases.

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Annual check-ups and company "wellness programmes" have become a familiar part of

the corporate landscape. (46) Companies are now also starting to touch on a potentially troubling area: their employees mental health. Companies as diverse as BT, Rolls Royce and Grant Thornton have introduced mental health programmes ranging from training managers to spot problems to rehabilitating those suffering breakdowns.

The Sainsbury Centre for Mental Health estimates that a sixth of the British workforce suffers from depression or stress. That mental ill health costs British employers almost \$26 billion a year and American research suggests that “presenteeism” costs twice as much as absenteeism. Recently Grant Thornton sends its managers on a two day program put on by Positive Health Strategies, a London company. (47) Its program screens people for psychological well being, and offers advice on “optimizing performance” and “staying positive under pressure”. Focusing on the upper ranks makes sense for companies. The stars not only represent huge profits. They are also most likely to live under stress while maintaining a stiff upper lip. But focusing on stars also makes sense for the mental wellness movement itself: the best way to insert yourself into a company’s DNA is to seduce its leadership.

(48) What should one make of the corporate world’s new found interest in promoting mental health? For sure, depression and anxiety can take a serious toll on productivity, and companies bear their share of the blame for promoting stress in the first place. And catching psychological problems early can prevent them from escalating. This all sounds promising. But there are nevertheless several troubling aspects.

The first worry is that promoting psychological wellness crosses an important line between the public and the private, raising awkward questions. Should companies pry into people’s emotional lives? Can they be trusted with the information they gather? And should psychologically frail workers put their faith in people who work primarily for their employers rather than in their personal doctors? Workers rightly worry that companies will use psychological information in their annual appraisals. (49) And that bosses will see the trend as an excuse for extending their power over staff—using the veiled threat of somehow being classified as mentally impaired to make them obey, and conform.

A second worry is about the scientific foundations of the mental wellness movement. A phrase like “mental fitness” is bound to attract charlatans and salesmen. Warren Bennis of the University of Southern California has noted that the new “science” of neuroleadership is “filled with banalities”. Other people are less complimentary. The biggest problem with the movement lies in the assumption that promoting psychological wellness is as good as encouraging the physical sort. (50) Few would doubt that good physical health makes for good productivity; but it is not self-evident that a positive mental attitude is good for a worker or his output; history shows that misfits have contributed far more to creativity than perky optimists. Besides, curmudgeonliness is arguably a rational way to cope with an imperfect world, rather than a sign of mental maladjustment. Companies that chase the elusive “positive attitudes” may end up damaging themselves as well as sticking their noses

where they have no business.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You live in a room in college which you share with another student. You find it very difficult to work there because your roommate always has friends visiting. He/She has parties in the room and sometimes borrows your things without asking you.

Write a letter to the Accommodation Officer at the college and:

- 1) ask for a new room next term,
- 2) you would prefer a single room,
- 3) explain your reasons.

Write your letter in no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

Don't write the address.

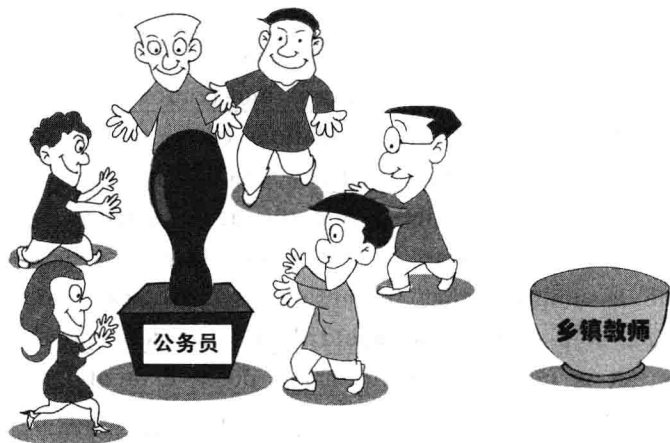
Part B

52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160–200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly.
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and then
- 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (20 points)



解析

Section I Use of English

试题解析

1. 【考点】固定搭配+上下文语义

【答案】B

【解析】空格处的这句话主语 Millennials 的意思是“千年的”，Millennials 指的是美国的新一代。四个选项中能够用在 sb. be + 动词过去分词 + to 句型中的只有 [B] 和 [D]。sb. be supposed to do sth. 意思是“某人理应……”；sb. be demanded to do sth. 意思是“某人被要求……”。按照句义，应该选择 [B]，句子的意思是“人们都认为美国新一代会成为零售商口中的‘唐僧肉’”。

2. 【考点】同义词辨析

【答案】C

【解析】四个选项都表示“大致地，粗糙地”。空格处要填一个词表示“大致的数字”。最佳答案是 [C]，A 70 million consumers roughly between the ages of 18 and 34 的意思是“7 000 万消费者年龄大致在 18 岁到 34 岁”。[A] vaguely，往往表示“含含糊糊地，不清晰地”。例如：His statement was very vaguely worded. 他含糊其辞。[B] crudely 意思是“粗糙地，未加工地”。例如：This is a crudely built house. 这所房子盖得很粗陋。[D] coarsely 意思是“粗糙地，粗鄙地”。例如：The grain was coarsely milled. 谷物粗磨过了。

3. 【考点】动词词义和用法辨析

【答案】A

【解析】空格处前一句话“现在的年青一代，从 18 岁到 34 岁的年轻人，是第一代伴随着手机和互联网成长起来的美国人”。空格处这句话的，大意是“商人们可以通过各种各样的方式和年轻人互动，例如：推特，脸谱网等”。[A] reach 是及物动词，可表示“联系某人，与某人接触”，相当于 contact，为正确答案。例如：I can probably reach him on his mobile. 我大概能用手机联系上他。[B] touch，往往指“肌肤的接触”，填在空格处，语义不符合。[C] 表示“连接”，而不表示“接触，联系”，往往用在 connect sb./sth. with sb./sth. 这样的句型中。[D] link 也是表示“连接”，往往用在 link A with B 这样的句型中。

4. 【考点】形容词词义辨析

【答案】A

【解析】空格处这句话是一个定语从句，that 是关系代词，指代上文的 tweets 和 Facebook pages，大意是“这些先进的互联网技术在他们婴儿潮的父辈们开始闯荡世间的时候还不存在呢”。[A] unavailable 表示“不能利用的”，可以用来表示过去不存在的东西，填在空格处符合句义。[B] inaccessible 表示“无法到达的，难接近的”，往往表示现实存在却无缘碰触的东西。[C] unacceptable 表示“难以接受的”，不符合句义。[D] unaccountable 表示“无法描述的”，