



总主编 李 凯  
特战队新媒体考研英语



10天

# 全程非常详解与 逐题思路引导多媒体课堂

(MBA、MPA、MPAcc、MEM、MTA、MLIS等专业学位硕士适用)

主 编 李凯 许娜 张文政

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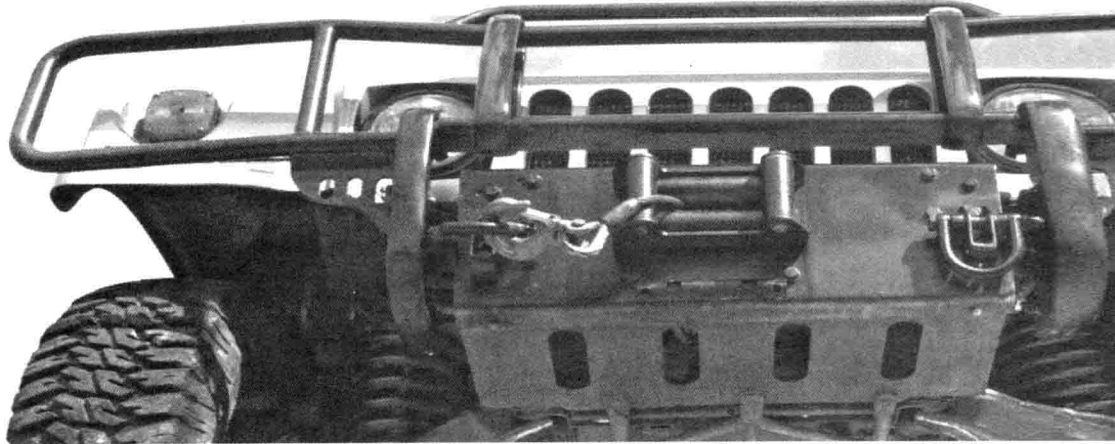
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## PREFACE

## 前言

### 为梦想而战！

终于该给这套丛书写前言了。说实话我带团队写新媒体图书这么多年，这套书是制作最为用心的，因为我们深知，大家的考研机会来之不易！手里拿着书稿总觉得沉甸甸的，这其中承载着太多大家对这套书的厚重期望；再随手翻翻，会心一笑，这么多年我们在英语应试环节总结的技巧都跃然纸上，这也算是对长达一年的编写工作的充分肯定吧。

在学校久了，有很多学生都会问我这样一个问题：“我一直梦想成为一名研究生，但现实的压力又让我想快点进入社会，我是该坚持梦想还是放弃梦想呢？如果坚持考研的梦想，我将继续过着清贫的学生生活；如果选择工作，我会马上得到很多我想要的东西。”我们先不急于讨论这个问题，先来看看下面这个真实故事。

记得很多年前和几个朋友一起讨论这样一个问题，“人生在世什么是最幸福的事情？”答案五花八门，有的说有车最幸福，有的说有自己爱的人最幸福，有的说有房子最幸福……

很多年后，这些朋友基本上都有了自己的事业和家庭，也大都具备了他们以前认为幸福的要素，但当问及他们现在过得幸不幸福时，他们却说他们过得并不算幸福，究其原因，是大多数人在生活中学会了“妥协”，他们得到了他们曾经想得到的东西，但却失去了自己的梦想。俗话说，少年不怕穷。当同学们为了自己的梦想而努力拼搏的时候，肯定会失去一些东西，比如金钱等等，而我们在坚守梦想的过程中所获得的乐趣和成功之后的喜悦，那可是用

多少金钱也买不来的！人生在世可以缺少钱，可以没有房子，但不能没有梦想；失去了梦想活在物质的躯壳当中可能会快乐一时，但不会快乐一世！

考研不但是我们心目中那个美梦，它更是一项系统工程，我们在考研过程中所经历的磨练已远超出其本身的价值。我们考研不仅仅是为了找一份理想的工作，也不仅仅是为了让自己在这个竞争激烈的社会上具有一定的生存能力，更为的是实现我们自己多年的梦想！请大家记住，在考研的过程中没有什么能够压倒坚强的你！请用你百倍的信心和过人的勇气为你的考研梦想而战！请坚信只有坚持才会胜利！大部分落榜者都是因为没有达到终点就 GIVE UP。当你在考研的十字路口徘徊、迷茫时，请不要停止你前进的脚步，因为无谓的忧愁解决不了任何问题；不要去悔恨昨天如何不努力，我们皆非圣贤，谁又能天天只坐在书桌前学习呢？偶尔的“越轨”不想学习也正常，不要为此而过多地责备自己，自责多了就会形成悔恨连续效应，以至于天天都在悔恨中度过。一定要懂得忘记昨天，把握今天，憧憬明天！

考场如战场，考试本身不仅是对广大考生复习策略和学习效果的检验，更是考生之间意志、品质等非智力因素的较量。著名的西点军校有这样一句名言：“永远没有失败，只是暂时停止成功。”我们对梦想的追求从未停止过！考研“特战队”的勇士们，路就在脚下，我们一旦选择就请坚定地走下去吧！虽然成功之路布满荆棘，但为了心中的梦想我们毫不畏惧！NEVER GIVE UP！

本书的编写者和主讲教师均活跃在英语教学和研究的第一线，他们当中有资深的知识工程与学习科学专家，有英语应试辅导的一线专家，有新媒体辅助教学的资深研发人员。丛书注重个性化自主学习，各分册所有题目均配有全程详解新媒体课堂。由于丛书编写任务重，纰漏之处望读者见谅。作为丛书总主编，我很愿意尽我的微薄之力为广大读者解决考研过程中的各种困惑，我的联系方式：[dr.leakey@acm.org](mailto:dr.leakey@acm.org)。

有志始知蓬莱近，无为总觉咫尺远；志之所趋，无远勿届，穷山复海不能限也；志之所向，无坚不摧！

最后祝愿参加我们丛书考研“特战队”的勇士们金榜题名！

李凯

于 BEAREDU 知识人因工程实验室



最新篇

2013年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语  
(二) 试题

真题部分

## 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 ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1 a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, *Business Week* predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon “revolutionize the very 3 of money itself,” only to 4 itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work 6 the disappearance of the paper system. First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment. Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to 10. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float”—it takes several days 11 a check is cashed and funds are 12 from the issuer’s account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. 13 electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer.

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there. The fact that this is not an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else’s accounts. The 18 of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to 19 security issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic 20 that contains a large amount of personal data. There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.



- |                      |                  |                 |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. However        | B. Moreover      | C. Therefore    | D. Otherwise     |
| 2. A. off            | B. back          | C. over         | D. around        |
| 3. A. power          | B. concept       | C. history      | D. role          |
| 4. A. reward         | B. resist        | C. resume       | D. reverse       |
| 5. A. silent         | B. sudden        | C. slow         | D. steady        |
| 6. A. for            | B. against       | C. with         | D. on            |
| 7. A. imaginative    | B. expensive     | C. sensitive    | D. productive    |
| 8. A. similar        | B. original      | C. temporary    | D. dominant      |
| 9. A. collect        | B. provide       | C. copy         | D. print         |
| 10. A. give up       | B. take over     | C. bring back   | D. pass down     |
| 11. A. before        | B. after         | C. since        | D. when          |
| 12. A. kept          | B. borrowed      | C. released     | D. withdrawn     |
| 13. A. Unless        | B. Until         | C. Because      | D. Though        |
| 14. A. hide          | B. express       | C. raise        | D. ease          |
| 15. A. analyzed      | B. shared        | C. stored       | D. displayed     |
| 16. A. unsafe        | B. unnatural     | C. uncommon     | D. unclear       |
| 17. A. steal         | B. choose        | C. benefit      | D. return        |
| 18. A. consideration | B. prevention    | C. manipulation | D. justification |
| 19. A. cope with     | B. fight against | C. adapt to     | D. call for      |
| 20. A. chunk         | B. chip          | C. path         | D. trail         |

## 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 ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

#### Text 1

In an essay, entitled "Making It in America", the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, "a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines".



Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker.

In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. But, today, average is officially over. Being average just won't earn you what it used to. It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. But there's been an acceleration. As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, [US] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs—about 6 million in total—is appeared."

There will always be changed—new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I.T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

21. The joke in Para. 1 is used to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the impact of technological advances
- B. the alleviation of job pressure
- C. the shrinkage of textile mills
- D. the decline of middle-class incomes

22. According to Para. 3, to be a successful employee, one has to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. work on cheap software
- B. ask for a moderate salary
- C. adopt an average lifestyle
- D. contribute something unique

23. The quotation in Para. 4 explains that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. gains of technology have been erased

- B. job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed
  - C. factories are making much less money than before
  - D. new jobs and services have been offered
24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. to accelerate the I.T. revolution
  - B. to ensure more education for people
  - C. to advance economic globalization
  - D. to pass more bills in the 21st century
25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?
- A. New Law Takes Effect
  - B. Technology Goes Cheap
  - C. Average Is Over
  - D. Recession Is Bad

## ○ Text 2 ○

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio”, birds of passage.

Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or brand them as aliens fit for deportation. That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them. They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease.

We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle. Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

26. "Birds of passage" refers to those who \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. immigrate across the Atlantic  
B. leave their home countries for good  
C. stay in a foreign temporarily  
D. find permanent jobs overseas
27. It is implied in Para. 2 that the current immigration system in the US \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. needs new immigrant categories  
B. has loosened control over immigrants  
C. should be adopted to meet challenges  
D. has been fixed via political means
28. According to the author, today's birds of passage want \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. financial incentives  
B. a global recognition  
C. opportunities to get regular jobs  
D. the freedom to stay and leave
29. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. as faithful partners  
B. with economic favors  
C. with regal tolerance  
D. as mighty rivals
30. Which is the most title for the passage?  
A. Come and Go: Big Mistake  
B. Living and Thriving: Great Risk  
C. With or Without: Great Risk  
D. Legal or Illegal: Big Mistake

## ○ Text 3 ○

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. But we need more time to assess other factors. To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five. It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20% faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing. Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

Yet we can reverse such influences. If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases—or hire outside screeners.

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly “thin slice” information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in “thick sliced” long-term study. When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat for a much longer evaluation: two days, not two seconds.

Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: dog can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes. But historically we have spent about 12% of our days contemplating the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

31. The time needed in making decisions may \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. vary according to the urgency of the situation
- B. prove the complexity of our brain reaction

- C. depend on the importance of the assessment  
D. predetermine the accuracy of our judgment
32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can be associative  
B. are not unconscious  
C. can be dangerous  
D. are not impulsive
33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. trust our first impression  
B. do as people usually do  
C. think before we act  
D. ask for expert advice
34. John Gottman says that reliable snap reaction is based on \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. critical assessment  
B. “thin sliced” study  
C. sensible explanation  
D. adequate information
35. The author’s attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tolerant  
B. uncertain  
C. optimistic  
D. doubtful

○ Text 4 ○

Europe is not a gender-equality heaven. In particular, the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions, and Europe’s top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male. Indeed, women hold only 14% of positions on Europe corporate boards.

The Europe Union is now considering legislation to compel corporate boards to maintain a certain proportion of women—up to 60%. This proposed mandate was born of frustration. Last year, Europe Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action. Reding invited corporations to sign up for gender balance goal of 40% female board membership. But her appeal was considered a failure: only 24 companies took it up.

Do we need quotas to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate

ladder fairy as they balance work and family?

“Personally, I don’t like quotas,” Reding said recently. “But I like what the quotas do.” Quotas get action: they “open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling,” according to Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.

I understand Reding’s reluctance and her frustration. I don’t like quotas either; they run counter to my belief in meritocracy, government by the capable. But, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered.

After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top position—no matter how much “soft pressure” is put upon them. When women do break through to the summit of corporate power—as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook—they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women—whether CEOs or their children’s caregivers—and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

36. In the European corporate workplace, generally \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. women take the lead
- B. men have the final say
- C. corporate governance is overwhelmed
- D. senior management is family-friendly

37. The European Union’s intended legislation is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a reflection of gender balance
- B. a reluctant choice
- C. a response to Reding’s call
- D. a voluntary action

38. According to Reding, quotas may help women \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. get top business positions
- B. see through the glass ceiling
- C. balance work and family
- D. anticipate legal results

39. The author’s attitude toward Reding’s appeal is one of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. skepticism

B. objectiveness

C. indifference

D. approval

40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. more social justice

B. massive media attention

C. suitable public policies

D. greater “soft pressure”

## Part B

### Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph (41-45). Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

A. Live like a peasant

B. Balance your diet

C. Shopkeepers are your friends

D. Remember to treat yourself

E. Stick to what you need

F. Planning is everything

G. Waste not, want not

The hugely popular blog the Skint Foodie chronicles how Tony balances his love of good food with living on benefits. After bills, Tony has £60 a week to spend, £40 of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning £130,000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London's best restaurants “at least twice a week”. Then his marriage failed, his career burned out and his drinking became serious. “The community mental health team saved my life. And I felt like that again, to a certain degree, when people responded to the blog so well. It gave me the validation and confidence that I'd lost. But it's still a day-by-day thing.” Now he's living in a council flat and fielding offers from literary agents. He's feeling positive, but he'll carry on blogging—not about eating as cheaply as you can—“there are so many people in a much worse state, with barely any money to spend on food”—but eating well on a budget. Here's his advice for economical foodies.

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



Impulsive spending isn't an option, so plan your week's menu in advance, making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities. I have an Excel template for a week of breakfast, lunch and dinner. Stop laughing: it's not just cost effective but helps you balance your diet. It's also a good idea to shop daily instead of weekly, because, being human, you'll sometimes change your mind about what you fancy.

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

This is where supermarkets and their anonymity come in handy. With them, there's not the same embarrassment as when buying one carrot in a little greengrocer. And if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller.

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

You may proudly claim to only have frozen peas in the freezer—that's not good enough. Mine is filled with leftovers, bread, stock, meat and fish. Planning ahead should eliminate wastage, but if you have surplus vegetables you'll do a vegetable soup, and all fruits threatening to "go off" will be cooked or juiced.

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

Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for frugal eaters. Shop at butchers, delis and fish-sellers regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly. Soon you'll feel comfortable asking if they've any knuckles of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which, more often than not, they'll let you have for free.

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

You won't be eating out a lot, but save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant—£1.75 a week for three months gives you £21—more than enough for a three-course lunch at Michelin-starred Arbutus. It's £16.95 there—or £12.99 for a large pizza from Domino's: I know which I'd rather eat.

### Section III Translation

#### 46. Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what