

考研英语(二) 考前必练4套题

李玉技 刘红艳 薛冰 ◎主编

中国石化出版社

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教·育·出·版·中·心

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全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)

模拟试题 1

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)

In theory, annual performance reviews are constructive and positive interactions between managers and employees working together. The purpose of annual performance reviews is to attain 1 performance and strengthen the organization. In reality, they often create division, 2 morale, and 3 anger and jealousy. Thus, although the object of the annual performance review is to improve performance, it often has the 4 result. A programmer at a brokerage firm was 5 to learn at her annual performance review that she was 6 a promotion because she wasn't a "team player". What were the data used to make this 7? She didn't smile in the company photo.

8 this story might sound as if it came straight out of a comic strip, it is a true 9 of one woman's experience. By 10 a few tips and guidelines from industry analysis, this kind of ordeal can be avoided.

To end the year with a 11 and useful performance review, managers and employees must start the year by working together to 12 clear goals and expectations.

It may be helpful to allow employees to submit a list of people 13 with the company who will be in a good position to 14 their performance at the end of the year; these people may be coworkers, suppliers, or even customers.

By checking 15 progress at about nine months, managers can give them a chance to correct mistakes and provide 16 to those who need it before the year is out. When conducting the review, managers should 17 strengths and weaknesses during the past year and discuss future responsibilities, avoiding punishment or blame.

In short, when employees 18 their performance reviews, they should be focusing on 19 they can do in the year 20, not worrying about what went into their files about the past.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. [A] normal | [B] moderate | [C] maximum | [D] minimum |
| B 2. [A] heighten | [B] undermine | [C] stimulate | [D] hinder |
| A 3. [A] spark | [B] generate | [C] produce | [D] manufacture |

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| 4. [A] desirable | [B] erroneous | [C] satisfactory | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [D] opposite |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. [A] shocked | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [B] thrilled | [C] terrified | [D] dissatisfied |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. [A] admitted | [B] denied | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [C] deprived | [D] disposed |
| 7. [A] conclusion | [B] identification | [C] prejudice | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [D] judgment |
| 8. [A] Since | [B] Because | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [C] Although | [D] If |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 9. [A] evaluation | [B] designation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [C] exhibition | [D] account |
| 10. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [A] following | [B] retaining | [C] specifying | [D] eliminating |
| 11. [A] negative | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [B] positive | [C] active | [D] aggressive |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 12. [A] establish | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [B] accomplish | [C] attain | [D] surpass |
| 13. [A] involved | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [B] associated | [C] satisfied | [D] cooperated |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 14. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [A] supervise | [B] comment | [C] assess | [D] observe |
| 15. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [A] employees | [B] customers | [C] suppliers | [D] companies |
| 16. [A] promotion | [B] information | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [C] guidance | [D] position |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 17. [A] monitor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [B] verify | [C] focus | [D] highlight |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18. [A] conclude | [B] leave | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [C] finish | [D] terminate |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19. [A] whether | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [B] how | [C] what | [D] why |
| 20. [A] next | [B] forth | [C] after | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> [D] ahead |

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

They are neither athletic nor photogenic, but Dave “Devilfish” Ulliott, “Barmy” Barmy Boatman and Chris Moneymaker are world-famous sports champions, of a sort. All three are among the professional poker players who have gathered in London in recent weeks to play in two of the game’s most prestigious tournaments outside America.

On September 17th Annette Obrestad, then an 18-year-old Norwegian, won a £ 1m (\$ 2 m) prize playing in the World Series of Poker. And on September 25th players again took up their cards to take part in the London leg of the European Poker Tour.

Competition among layers is fierce, and colourful. The snakeskin-clad Mr. Ulliott, for instance, reportedly trains by making love for five hours at a stretch—"I like to get a woman and wring her out like a flannel," he told a newspaper—to prepare for playing late into the night. Entertaining as these public contests may be, their main point is to advertise online gambling, a business that Global Betting and Gaming Consultants, a research firm, reckons will amass worldwide revenues of \$ 24 billion in 2012, up from \$ 15 billion in 2006. Britain, and British firms, want to secure the lion's share of it.

New laws which came into force in Britain at the beginning of September allow the creation of licensed internet casinos where people can gamble on games such as poker and blackjack. Until now, gamblers could try their luck at them only on servers located offshore.

The change is aimed squarely at encouraging the development of an internationally competitive internet gambling industry in Britain. The government reckons that online casino operators will be willing to come under the watchful eye of its regulators (and tax collectors) in exchange for more legitimacy with their customers.

A similar approach has already worked with betting firms, which were moving rapidly offshore until the government abolished its tax on wagers in 2001. Since then most British-owned businesses have moved back, and the country is now home to some of the world's biggest publicly-traded betting firms. Leighton Vaughan Williams of Nottingham Business School reckons the government now garners more from taxing the profits of betting firms than it used to get from taxing the bets directly. And the amount people stake has also increased, from £ 7 billion in 2001 to an estimated £ 50 billion this year. 22. C

Liberalization has not proved as damaging to British morals as critics feared. The Gambling Prevalence Survey, released on September 19th, surprised many with its findings, though some content the figures. Although restrictions have been easing for years, the proportion of problem gamblers in Britain has barely changed since 1999, the survey holds, and, at about 0.6% of adults, it is lower than in more puritanical America. And even the aficionados have their limits. In his blog, Mr. ("Devilfish") Ulliott says: "I was going to play... [a poker contest in Spain], but to be honest with you I really couldn't be bothered this time. Sometimes you just need a break." With such a demanding training regime, who can blame him?

21. What' the main purpose for Poker players to gather in London on September 25th?

- [A] Win a very famous prize and get a large sum of premium. C
- [B] They play it for entertainment and as a hobby.
- [C] A means to advocate online gambling.
- [D] Both A and B.

22. Why British betting firms chose to develop overseas before 2001? B

- [A] There are more potential markets overseas.
- [B] Domestic policies are not in favor of it.

- [C] Poker is more popularly played overseas than domestic.
- ☒ [D] It is free of tax overseas.
23. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- [A] The gambling has become a league activity all over the world.
- [B] It is permitted to open licensed internet casinos in Britain and America.
- [C] Today the government garners more tax directly from the bets.
- ☒ [D] People own more share than before.
24. The passage is mainly about _____.
- ☒ [A] the new policy of the British government about casinos and gambling and its influence
- [B] different attitudes toward internet casinos
- [C] it is good for people to play poker
- [D] the government advocates for gambling
25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- [A] Evidences prove that what critics concern is necessary.
- [B] Because of liberalization, the ratio of problem gamblers has increased just a little.
- [C] Unleashing toward gambling doesn't do harm to ethic.
- ☒ [D] There are more gamblers in Britain than in America because of the comparatively flexible policy.

Text 2

We already know that everyone from Ashton Kutcher to Don Draper, the skillful ad man on *Mad Men*, could build a loyal following on Twitter, Facebook, blogs and other social sites.

A new company called OpenSky, which opens to the public on Wednesday, lets them turn that into a "business by selling things to their friends, fans and followers." "If you look at the power of people brands—authors, celebrities, models, bloggers—they have basically invested in building a brand around their own passion, but there actually was no way for them to build a business," said John Caplan, OpenSky's founder and chief executive, who was formerly chief executive of Ford Models. "With OpenSky they are able to complete commerce in a very genuine way."

Bloggers or Website creators who use OpenSky can suggest that a supplier sell goods through OpenSky, or can pick goods from OpenSky's group of sellers. Sellers include companies that make custom cupcakes, reusable shopping bags and hand towels.

They can set up shops on their sites or simply link to a product. When someone buys it, OpenSky handles the transaction, the supplier ships it and OpenSky and the Website creator split the profit equally. A home decorating blog called Design2Share, for example, has been using OpenSky during a test period to sell lamps, dishes and vases on its site. Michael Ruhlman, a cookbook author, sells

kitchen supplies on his blog.

“Brands benefit by having people trust recommending products,” Mr. Caplan said. Since people have fewer close relationships with the owners of small neighborhood stores, who know customers’ names and picked out products themselves, he is trying to recreate that experience online. “I totally believe the world would be a better place if we bought goods from the people we know and who know us.” he said.

Many other companies let people easily create online shops. People make a living on eBay and Etsy, for example. ShopSense lets bloggers post images of clothes and get a small fee from sellers when readers click and shop. Companies like Volusion sell shopping cart software for Websites to build stores. “OpenSky is different than all of these,” Mr. Caplan said. “Its users do not have to store or ship their products—OpenSky and the suppliers take care of all of that for them and the 50 percent revenue share is much larger than the member fees from services like ShopSense.” he said.

26. The two proper names Ashton Kutcher and Don Draper are cited in the first graph to A.
- [A] illustrate that it’s common for people to find followers on the Internet
 - [B] introduce that they are two excellent actors in the TV series “Mad Men”
 - ☒ [C] demonstrate that they are both good at selling products to customers
 - [D] prove that many people like to follow the two through the Internet
27. Which of the following is true about OpenSky?
- [A] It is a long-established Web company.
 - [B] It sells software to companies as well as bloggers.
 - [C] It makes money by delivering products to customers.
 - ☒ [D] It profits through the influence of people brands.
28. The word “celebrities” (Para. 2) most probably means _____.
- [A] important festivals
 - ☒ [B] well-known people
 - [C] powerful countries
 - [D] famous trademarks
29. It can be learned from the passage that D.
- [A] design2Share provides home decorating service through OpenSky
 - ☒ [B] michael Ruhlman sells dishes and vases through the Internet
 - [C] volusion posts many pictures of clothes on its Websites
 - [D] shopSense’s service fee is smaller than the revenue share of OpenSky
- 30 The attitude of the author towards OpenSky is B.
- ☒ [A] supportive
 - [B] neutral
 - [C] admiring
 - [D] critical

Text 3

When the *New York Times* officially opened its new headquarters in Times Square in 1904, owner Alfred Ochs not only convinced the city to rename the intersection formerly known as Longacre Square, but he also threw a grand party to commemorate the milestone. The New Year's Eve celebration started with an all-day street festival, transitioned to a fireworks display ending with cheers at midnight from the crowd of more than 200,000. Previous New Year's Eve celebrations typically took place outside of Old Trinity Church in Manhattan's financial district. But by contemporary standards these weren't parties at all because there was no ball.

For decades, residents of US cities would synchronize their pocketwatches using a giant globe that would descend from a pole in a public space to mark the exact hour. Ochs conceived of a well-decorated "time ball" that would descend just before midnight to mark the exact end of the year. The first ball to drop—an illuminated 400-pound iron-and-wood globe—was lowered from a flagpole. Tradition took root and the ball has announced a new beginning almost every year since—in 1942 and 1943, during World War II, the ball was temporarily put out of commission by a wartime "dimout". Instead crowds gathered in the square and observed a moment of silence before cheering.

Although the newspaper moved to a different location in 1914, the ball remained a Times Square tradition, with several redecorations along the way. In 1955 it slimmed down to a 200-pound aluminum globe, and remained that way until the 1980s when red lights and a green stem were added to make it an apple promoting the city's "I Love New York" tourism campaign. That flashy phase ended in 1988 in favor of simple white lights, followed later by rhinestones with edges and strobes. But the biggest checkup was saved for the ball that would ring in the new millennium. Weighing up to 1,070 pounds, the massive new ball marketed handcrafted Waterford crystal triangles, each with a design symbolizing various messages such as "Hope for Fellowship", "Hope for Wisdom" and "Hope for Abundance." With minor changes, that sphere remained through the 2007 festival.

This year's ball tops out at 12 feet in diameter (double the size of previous balls) and weighs 11,875 pounds; it sparkles with 32,256 LED lights and 2,668 crystals. It's not the only thing that's gotten bigger since the 1900s; a crowd estimated at a million people will be celebrating in Times Square on Dec. 31, and millions more will be watching worldwide.

31. What was done at the celebration to commemorate its new headquarters in Times Square?

- ☒ [A] The announcement of the new name of the square.
- [B] Fireworks display on the square.
- [C] Ball descending from a flagpole.
- [D] Celebrating outside Old Trinity Church.

32. What inspired the idea of the "time ball" in Ochs' mind?

- ☒ [A] The big ball in a public place to show the exact time.

- [B] Previous celebrations held in the Old Trinity Church.
[C] US residents' love for pocketwatches in some cities.
[D] Ochs worked it out all by his imaginary talents.
33. Which of the following is TRUE of the first "time ball" according to the passage?
[A] It was made of iron and wood and illuminated from outside.
[B] It was moved with New York Times to a new place in 1914.
☒ [C] It was lowered from a flagpole the first time it appeared.
[D] It was lowered to celebrate the new year all the way to 1955.
34. What can we learn about the history of the "time ball"? B
☒ [A] All the balls in its history are illuminated.
[B] There have been seven balls throughout its history.
[C] There have been only small changes in its history.
[D] All the balls weighed more or less the same.
35. What makes this year's ball special compared with the other ones? C
☒ [A] It is a worldwide attraction.
[B] There are crystals on it.
[C] It's twice the size of other ones.
[D] It sparkles with lights.

Text 4

The sticky, sweet smell of crushed fruit emanates from La Coleccion Jumex, the gallery housing the private art collection of Eugenio Lopez Alonso, heir to Mexico's multi-billion-dollar Jumex juice fortune. Open to the public, the gallery is located on the gritty outskirts of Mexico City in a compound of factories that produce juice, beans and soups under the Jumex brand. With its airy layout and frequent films, workshops and artist lectures, the Jumex Collection has become one of Mexico City's most popular art spaces.

Three or four times a year, the gallery launches new exhibits with lavish parties that last into the wee hours, complete with art-world big shots, live music and free-flowing alcohol. They—as much as the works they celebrate—bear the distinct mark of Lopez, a well-known man about town who happens to own one of the biggest art collections in Latin America. Estimated to be worth between \$50 million and \$80 million, it encompasses more than 1,800 works by such artists as Jeff Koons and Andy Warhol, as well as by established and up-and-coming contemporary Latin American artists. Lopez began collecting in 1990 and opened his art to the public in 2001, once he'd amassed about 400 pieces. He said he wanted to create an important collection for his country.

Through his private collection and joint foundation, Lopez aims to put Mexican talent on the map in

the United States, as well as to bring international art south of the border. Lopez is clearly committed to promoting Latin American art. He never buys just one piece from an artist he likes, and some of the names he started collecting years ago have soared to international fame. Among them: modernists Damian Ortega and Gabriel Orozco, who have gained reputations well beyond their native Mexico, even staging solo shows in Europe and America. Lopez has also cultivated young Mexican artists such as Gabriel Kuri, Pablo Vargas Lugo and Abraham Cruz Villegas, who all work in a variety of media and are poised to succeed in “crossing over” into the wider art world.

Lopez, who still holds the title of marketing director at Grupo Jumex—though in name only—has devoted himself full time to collecting for the past eight years. He has contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to both institutions to encourage the purchase of modern Latin American art. At the same time, he continues to passionately build his private collection, sometimes acquiring a dozen pieces in a month. Plans are underway to expand his gallery space and excite greater local interest in contemporary Mexican art.

36. The author's attitude towards the future of Lopez's art collection is _____.
[A] pessimistic ☒ [B] optimistic [C] worried [D] detached
37. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the Jumex Collection?
[A] The artworks of this collection are mainly works created by well-known Mexico artists.
[B] For every artist Lopez personally likes, he only adds one of his works into his collection.
[C] Some Latin American artists get international fame by entering their works in the collection.
☒ [D] It plays a major role in helping bring Latin American art to a great height of development.
38. Which of the following is NOT stated or implied in this text?
[A] The status Lopez holds at Grupo Jumex helps to build up his collection.
[B] Latin American has once faded for lack of attention and financial support.
☒ [C] Mexican artists often choose local themes, which denies their chance beyond Latin America.
[D] For nearly a decade, Lopez is more devoted to art collection than managing Jumex business.
39. Modernists Damian Ortega and Gabriel Orozco are illustrated to explain that _____.
[A] some Latin American artists have succeeded in gaining international prestige
[B] their solo shows prove even more popular in Europe than in America
[C] patronage of their art shows comes mostly from the Jumex Collection
☒ [D] they convince people of their gift by publicizing their artworks through a variety of media
40. The author mentioned Lopez's title at Grupo Jumex to justify his action of _____.
[A] accepting foreign investment
[B] preventing foreign capital's control
☒ [C] building industrial infrastructure
[D] providing constant financial support

Part B

Directions :

Read the following text and answer the questions by finding information from the left column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

It was to be expected that, in the course of his State of the Union address, President Obama would mention the killing of Osama bin Laden, whose death represented the culmination of the battle against terrorism that began on Sept. 11, 2001.

Far less expected was Obama's use of the bin Laden episode to present a community-minded worldview that contrasts so sharply with the highly individualistic and anti-government message that has been heard over and over from the Republicans seeking to replace him.

At the very beginning of his speech, the president pivoted from "the courage, selflessness and teamwork of America's armed forces" to the post-World War II nation of his Kansas grandparents. If the war against fascism was followed by "a story of success that every American had a chance to share," surely we can find our way again to "an economy where everyone gets a fair shot, and everyone does their fair share and everyone plays by the same set of rules."

There was a black-and-white, 1940s movie feel to all this. Obama was invoking the experience of the Greatest Generation, Harry Truman and *It's a Wonderful Life*. Later references to science and technology brought the story forward into 21st-century color. But it is plain that, in the historic argument that will engage the country for the rest of the year, Obama, no less than the Republicans, is rooting himself in old American values. But in his case, they are the values of solidarity and fairness.

And lest anyone miss his point, Obama ended his speech by referring to a flag he was given bearing the names of the SEAL team that undertook the bin Laden mission. The lesson Obama drew: "No one built this country on their own. This nation is great because we built it together... This nation is great because we get each other's backs." It was a long way from the imperatives of the private-equity market.

This was a campaign speech, but so, too, were the State of the Union addresses of Ronald Reagan in 1984 and Bill Clinton in 1996, as former Clinton speechwriter David Kusnet pointed out. The comparisons are instructive.

Obama's was closer to the Reagan model, in form if not content. Reagan laid out what became the major themes of his campaign, including not only the nation's recovery from economic turmoil but also his central philosophical purpose: a continuing battle against "the tendency of government to grow."

Obama's speech was Reagan's turned on its head. Like Reagan, Obama previewed his election arguments in a philosophically aggressive way. But Obama's claim was the opposite of Reagan's. Obama spoke of government's essential role in ensuring shared prosperity and in creating an America "built to last"—a slogan drawn, perhaps not accidentally, from truck commercials for General Motors, the

company whose rescue Obama engineered.

	[A] served as proof of the success of Obama's community-minded party line.
41. Osama bin Laden	[B] did nothing to perpetuate American traditional values.
42. The Republicans	[C] made a contribution to the America as a whole.
43. Harry Truman	[D] operated by the rules established by the constitution.
44. The SEAL team	[E] presented a philosophical notion of government's responsibilities different from Obama's.
45. Ronald Reagan	[F] put stress on providing Americans with individualistic fulfillment.
	[G] shared Obama's belief in building a powerful federal government.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese, write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

“Time”, says the proverb “is money”. This means that every moment well-spent may put some money into our pockets. If our time is usefully employed, it will either turn out some useful and important piece of work which will fetch its price in the market, or it will add to our experience and increase our capacities so as to enable us to earn money when the proper opportunity comes. There can thus be no doubt that time is convertible into money. Let those who think nothing of wasting time, remember this; let them remember that an hour misspent is equivalent to the loss of a banknote; and that an hour utilized is tantamount to so much silver or gold; and then they will probably think twice before they give their consent to the loss of any part of their time.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you got some reference books and a letter from Mr. Lee Ming a few days ago, but you did not reply in time. Write a letter to him to make a reply.

You should include

- 1) explain the reason(s), and
- 2) show your gratitude.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET 2.

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

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

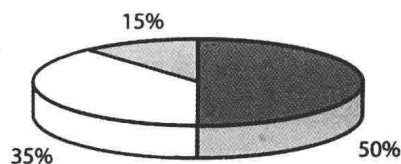
48. Directions:

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

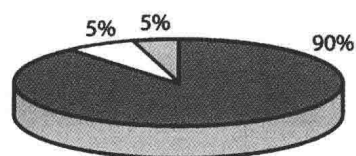
1. interpret the chart, and
2. give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

Sources of Income of American Students



Sources of Income of Chinese Students



■ Parents □ Part-time Job ■ Scholarship

■ Parents □ Part-time Job ■ Scholarship

中美两国学生收入来源对比

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)模拟试题

答案与解析 1

选择题答案

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. C | 2. B | 3. A | 4. D | 5. A | 6. B | 7. D | 8. C | 9. D | 10. A |
| 11. B | 12. A | 13. B | 14. C | 15. A | 16. C | 17. D | 18. C | 19. D | 20. D |
| 21. C | 22. B | 23. D | 24. A | 25. C | 26. A | 27. D | 28. B | 29. D | 30. B |
| 31. B | 32. A | 33. C | 34. B | 35. C | 36. B | 37. D | 38. C | 39. A | 40. D |
| 41. A | 42. F | 43. G | 44. C | 45. E | | | | | |

Section I Use of English

文章概述

一年一度的业绩评估旨在提高业绩,但实际结果却相反。事实上,业绩评估经常造成分裂,削弱士气,激起愤怒和嫉妒。本文作者提出几点建议,希望年度评估能达到它原本的目的,例如:遵循资方的一些准则以避免厄运;让员工选择一些与公司业务相关的人员在年终时从较好的角度去评估员工的业绩;或在第九个月时进行检查以便在这一年结束前给犯错误的员工一个机会改正错误,也可以给有需要的员工一些指导。

答案解读

1. C 此题属于语义搭配题。to attain... 这部分作句子的目的状语,根据常理,公司进行年度业绩评估不可能不是为了创造最小的业绩,故选项[D] minimum(最小的)可排除。选项[C] maximum(最大的)是正确答案。选项[A] normal 意为“正常的”;选项[B] moderate 意为“适度的,中等的”,例如 a moderate income。这两个都不符合题意。
2. B 此题属于语义搭配题。选项[B] undermine 意为“逐渐削弱”,例如: Illness undermined his strength. 原句中的 In reality(事实上)表明本句是对上一句的转折,所以选项[B]是正确答案,符合文意。选项[A] heighten 意为“加高,提高”,例如: heighten tension。选项[C] stimulate 意为“刺激,激励”。这两个都不合文意。选项[D] hinder 意为“阻碍,干扰”,例如: Frequent telephone calls hindered her studying. 该选项不能与 morale 搭配使用。

3. A 此题属于语义搭配题。由上下文可知,年终绩效评估常常导致分裂,削弱士气,激起怒气和嫉妒。选项[B] generate 意思为“产生”,例如:The labor secretary said the reforms would generate new jobs. 选项[C] produce 意思为“生产”,例如:The drug is known to produce side-effects in women. 但是通常“生产”一些有形产品,对于 anger, jealousy 等宾语,选项[A] spark “激起”更为形象,例如:My teacher organized a unit on space exploration that really sparked my interest. [D] manufacture 意思为“制造”不符合题意。
4. D 此题属于语义搭配题。由连词 although 可知主句与从句之间是让步关系,因此,业绩评估的结果(result)不会是好的,四个选项中只有选项[D] opposite(相反的)可以表示这一含义。选项[A] desirable(称心的)和选项[C] satisfactory(令人满意的)不符合逻辑。选项[B] erroneous(错误的)不符合题意。
5. A 此题属于语义搭配题。下文中的 she was denied a promotion(她没有得到提升)不是好消息,所以选项[B] thrilled(激动的)不正确。选项[C] terrified 意思为“恐惧的,害怕的”,也不妥;选项[D] dissatisfied(不满意的)和选项[A] shocked(震惊的)相比较,则[A]更符合题意,因为没有提升的原因仅仅是拍集体照时她没有笑。这个理由站不住脚,让人感到震惊,故选[A]。
6. B 此题属于语义搭配题。从语义上判断选项[A] admitted(承认)不符合文意。选项[D] dispose 意思为“处理”,例如:dispose of the old books. 选项[B] denied(拒绝给予)与选项[C] deprived(夺去)语义相近,deprive 例如:If you deprive them of education, the nation cannot progress. 而 deny 例如:Children should not be denied their rights of receiving education. 上下文意思是否决了她的推荐,并不是剥夺,故选项[B] denied 正确。
7. D 此题属于词语搭配题。选项[A] conclusion 意思为“结论”,常与 draw, come to 等搭配,例如 draw a conclusion; 选项[B] identification 意思为“鉴别,识别”,例如:identification of fingerprints(鉴定指纹),与原文语义上不符;选项[C] prejudice 意思为“偏见”,常与 have, show 等搭配,例如:show a prejudice against career women;选项[D] judgment 可与 make 搭配,意思为“做出判断”,正合文意,是正确答案。
8. C 此题属于语篇连接题。上文讲上面这个故事听起来像 comic strip(喜剧片段),下文讲这个故事是真的(true),由此可以看出主从句之间是让步关系,故选项[C] Although 是正确答案。其余选项:[A] Since,[B] Because 和[D] If 都不符合题意。
9. D 此题属于语义搭配题。选项[D] account 意思为“账户,理由”,也可表示“叙述,报道”之意,例如:Today's paper carries an exciting account of the match. (今天的报纸刊载了这场比赛的精彩报导。)原文句子的意思是说上面这个例子其实是真的遭遇,因此从语义上说[D]很贴切,是正确答案。选项[C] evaluation 意思为“评价”;选项[B] designation 意思为“标明”;选项[D] exhibition 意思为“展览,陈列”。
10. A 此题属于语义搭配题。选项[A] following 意思为“遵循,听从”,例如:follow my advice;选项[B] retaining 意思为“保留”;选项[C] specifying 意思为“详细说明”;选项[D] eliminating 意思为“消除”,例如:We must eliminate unnecessary expense. 从语义上来判断只有[A]是正确答案。