

2017 白洁

MBA、MPA、MPAcc

等29个专业学位适用

考研英语

二

历年真题名师点评

主编 中国人民大学 白洁

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| ● 真题全面权威 | 揭秘高分密码 | 十年真题 | 尽收其中 |
| ● 考点提示精准 | 揭示真题本质 | 解读题眼 | 把握规律 |
| ● 答案解读多维 | 权威剖析考点 | 讲解精准 | 分析详尽 |
| ● 解题思路清晰 | 总结答题规律 | 传授技巧 | 授之以渔 |



北京航空航天大学出版社
BEIHANG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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前言

近几年,研究生教育不断改革,偏重培养高级管理人才或专门人才的专业学位研究生日渐热门。而英语是研究生入学考试中的一座大山,一部分报考如 MBA、MPA 等专业学位的研究生就将遭遇考研英语(二)的考验。考研英语(二)由教育部考试中心组织专家研究命题,在考研统考中使用,是针对一些报考专硕的学生的一套考研英语试卷。对于众多考生而言,如何在最短的时间内以最高的效率备战英语(二),就成为迫切需要解决的问题。因此,编者在全面吸收同类图书优点的基础上,汇集了 2007—2016 年的所有真题,同时精心编写答案解析,把历年真题变成一个细读指导范本呈献给广大考生。

首先,全书内容主要分为两个部分:

第一部分为真题再现。在浩瀚的考研资料海洋中,真题是最具权威性、最能反映考研英语的考试规律与命题思路的复习材料,也最能体现今后考研英语的发展趋势,考生应当予以最大的关注。每年的研究生入学英语考试试题都是参与命题的专家、教授们的智慧与劳动的结晶,具备一般模拟题所没有的规范性与针对性,其试卷本身就是一份珍贵的学习资料。因此,考生要尽可能在考试规定的时间内认真答题,将每份真题当作考场实战,切实做到仿真模拟。同时,更重要的是要通过反复研读真题,发现问题,找出差距,及时查漏补缺,进而明确复习方向和复习重点。

第二部分为答案精析。为了让考生熟悉考研英语试题的套路,衡量自己的整体水平,为进一步的英语复习提供参考,本书针对不同的题型撰写总的解题方法,为考生复习备考提供宏观指导。同时,本书还就每一个选项提供了详细的答案解析,方便考生进行考点对照,讲练结合,提高实战能力。两个方面结合起来,有助于考生快速地了解真题、掌握真题,做到从容应考,勇夺高分。

那么,与同类书相比,本书具有哪些优点呢?

一、体例新颖

根据广大考生的现实需要,编者进行了反复对比和筛选,最终完成了本书的体例安排。这种体例安排具有体例新颖、内容实用、阅读方便的优点,相信能够较好地满足广大考生的复习与备考需要。

本书在体例上,首先体现为按照真题的年份,将真题整套编排,保留了试卷的完整性。在每套题的答案解析中,又分别划分出“水落石出”“条分缕析”“文章脉络”“布局谋篇”与“妙笔生花”等栏目,力求清晰明了而又推陈出新。

二、讲解点面俱全

“答案解析”部分是本书内容上的重点,体例创新上的亮点。针对不同题型的特点,“答案解析”部分设计了不同的栏目。具体言之:(1)在完形填空中,“水落石出”保证考生对答案一目了然,省时高效。“条分缕析”对每个题目与选项进行了详细解析,每项解析都首先提炼了该题的考查方向与答题角度,使考生能举一反三,懂一题会百题。(2)对于阅读理解,由于其在整套试卷中所占比重较大,文章篇幅长,题目难度大,所以除了传统的题目解析外,本书还设立了“文章脉络”一栏,先以简明的语言概括每篇阅读理解的文章大意,分析其文章结构,便于考生从宏观上把握原文。在之后对每道题的具体分析中,本书以表格形式列出题干及选项并给出翻译,同时在“条分缕析”中给出题目类型,便于考生把握出题方向,触类旁通。最后,本书还设计了“全文翻译”一栏,使考生能全方位、

无死角地理解原文。(3) 在英译汉翻译中,本书设计了“长难句解析”与“全文精译”两个环节,在长难句解析中主要从句型、词汇与语序等方面剖析句子,不仅提供译文给考生作参考,更授人以渔,将翻译技巧教给考生。(4) 考研英语二的作文有两篇,一是对应用文体的考查,二是对图表作文的考查。因此本书设计“思维导图”与“妙笔生花”两栏,前者提供写作要点,对同类作文进行思路剖析,助考生快速成文。后者提供高水平的完整范文,侧重提升考生的语言应用能力和表达能力。

三、重难点突出,考点一网打尽

本书力求运用最新的解题方法和技巧,详尽剖析题目。在考研英语真题中,每一道题都是精华,每一道题都应该认真对待。本书对历年考研英语(二)试题中的每一道题目都进行了全方位的分析 and 解答,力图帮助考生做到对每一道真题都能做到彻底把握。当然,如果只有解析而没有提供解题思路,考生面对题目依然不知道如何下手,这样是远远不够的。因此我们重点突出了考研英语中各类题型的解题思路,使考生理解从何入手,如何推导,依据什么信息推断出正确答案,这样考生才能够考场上做到发挥自如,取得高分。

为帮助考生提高效率,本书对完型与阅读的题干进行了准确的翻译,对翻译中出现的长难句进行了详尽的解构,使考生能够理清句子结构和成分,理解句子意思。另外,本书也突出了在做题中应当注意的要点,如在写作部分,在应用文中就交代了考生应当注意的格式问题,而在图表作文中,则介绍了作文中应当涵盖的要点与思路。

总之,本书是一本体例新颖、内容全面实用的真题解析辅导用书,对广大考生的复习备考具有重要的指导作用。通过本书的指导,考生可以对考研真题进行详尽系统的复习归纳,一方面可以提高英语水平,增强答题技能;另一方面可以增强信心,做到对考试胸有成竹、心中有数。要知道, No pain, no gain(没有付出,便没有收获)。我们真诚期望本书能成为考研学生突破英语难关的不二选择,能够助广大考生一臂之力,成功进入自己理想的学府深造!

当然,由于时间与水平有限,书中难免出现错误与疏漏之处,恳请广大读者批评指正,以便我们再版时修改提高。

最后,祝同学们复习顺利,考研成功!

编者

2016 年 1 月

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2016 年全国硕士研究生入学统一 考试英语(二)试题

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks. And new research suggests that happiness might influence 1 firms work, too.

Companies located in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper. 2, firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking 3 for making investments for the future.

The researchers wanted to know if the 4 and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would 5 the way companies invested. So they compared U. S. cities' average happiness 6 by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.

7 enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were 8. But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities 9 why firms there spend more on R&D? To find out, the researchers controlled for various 10 that might make firms more likely to invest — like size, industry, and sales — and for indicators that a place was 11 to live in, like growth in wages or population. The link between happiness and investment generally 12 even after accounting for these things.

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors 13 to “less codified decision making process” and the possible presence of “younger and less 14 managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment.” The relationship was 15 stronger in places where happiness was spread more 16. Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality.

17 this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view, the authors believe it at least 18 at that possibility. It's not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help 19 how executives think about the future. “It surely seems plausible that happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and 20 R&D more than the average,” said one researcher.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] why | [B] where | [C] how | [D] when |
| 2. [A] In return | [B] In particular | [C] In contrast | [D] In conclusion |
| 3. [A] sufficient | [B] famous | [C] perfect | [D] necessary |
| 4. [A] individualism | [B] modernism | [C] optimism | [D] realism |
| 5. [A] echo | [B] miss | [C] spoil | [D] change |
| 6. [A] imagined | [B] measured | [C] invented | [D] assumed |
| 7. [A] Sure | [B] Odd | [C] Unfortunate | [D] Often |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 8. [A] advertised | [B] divided | [C] overtaxed | [D] headquartered |
| 9. [A] explain | [B] overstate | [C] summarize | [D] emphasize |
| 10. [A] stages | [B] factors | [C] levels | [D] methods |
| 11. [A] desirable | [B] sociable | [C] reputable | [D] reliable |
| 12. [A] resumed | [B] held | [C] emerged | [D] broke |
| 13. [A] attribute | [B] assign | [C] transfer | [D] compare |
| 14. [A] serious | [B] civilized | [C] ambitious | [D] experienced |
| 15. [A] thus | [B] instead | [C] also | [D] never |
| 16. [A] rapidly | [B] regularly | [C] directly | [D] equally |
| 17. [A] After | [B] Until | [C] While | [D] Since |
| 18. [A] arrives | [B] jumps | [C] hints | [D] strikes |
| 19. [A] shape | [B] rediscover | [C] simplify | [D] share |
| 20. [A] pray for | [B] lean towards | [C] give away | [D] send out |

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 ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college. Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science.

However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers — but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or determined students away.

The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change. The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but “we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in,” said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the “Ruby on Rails” language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn — how to think logically through a problem and organize the results — apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education

consultant for the state of North Carolina.

Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers — in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes — for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want — the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that — the better.

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to _____.

- [A] complete future job training
- [B] remodel the way of thinking
- [C] formulate logical hypotheses
- [D] perfect artwork production

22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their _____.

- [A] experience
- [B] academic backgrounds
- [C] career prospects
- [D] interest

23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will _____.

- [A] help students learn other computer languages
- [B] have to be upgraded when new technologies come
- [C] need improving when students look for jobs
- [D] enable students to make big quick money

24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to _____.

- [A] compete with a future army of programmers
- [B] stay longer in the information technology industry
- [C] become better prepared for the digitalized world
- [D] bring forth innovative computer technologies

25. The word “coax” (Line 4, Para. 6) is closest in meaning to _____.

- [A] challenge
- [B] persuade
- [C] frighten
- [D] misguide

Text 2

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens — a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands — once lent red to the often gray landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species' historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U. S Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. “The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation,” said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as “endangered,” a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the “threatened” tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservations approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowner or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range — wide management plan

to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat, USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let “states” remain in the driver’s seat for managing the species,” Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, doesn’t go far enough. “The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction,” says biologist Jay Lininger.

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie as threatened is _____.
 [A] its drastically decreased population
 [B] the underestimate of the grassland acreage
 [C] a desperate appeal from some biologists
 [D] the insistence of private landowners
27. The “threatened” tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it _____.
 [A] was a give-in to governmental pressure
 [B] would involve fewer agencies in action
 [C] granted less federal regulatory power
 [D] went against conservation policies
28. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they _____.
 [A] agree to pay a sum for compensation
 [B] volunteer to set up an equally big habitat
 [C] offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job
 [D] promise to raise funds for USFWS operations
29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species in _____.
 [A] the federal government [B] the wildlife agencies
 [C] the landowners [D] the states
30. Jay Lininger would most likely support _____.
 [A] industry groups [B] the win-win rhetoric
 [C] environmental groups [D] the plan under challenge

Text 3

That everyone’s too busy these days is a cliché. But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There’s never any time to read.

What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don’t seem sufficient. The web’s full of articles offering tips on making time to read: “Give up TV” or “Carry a book with you at all times”. But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn’t work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning-or else you’re so exhausted that a challenging book’s the last thing you need. The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, “is

overwhelmingly inclined toward communication... It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually inclined to interruption". Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

In fact, "becoming more efficient" is part of the problem. Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal. Immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting. Try to slot it as a to-do list item and you'll manage only goal-focused reading-useful, sometimes, but not the most fulfilling kind. "The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt," writes Gary Eberle in his book *Sacred Time*, and "we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them". No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time". You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers. "Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too-providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down. On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're "making time to read," but just reading, and making time for everything else.

31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because _____.
 [A] what they can offer does not ease the modern mind
 [B] what challenging books demand is repetitive reading
 [C] what people often forget is carrying a book with them
 [D] what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed
32. The "empty bottles" metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to _____.
 [A] update their to-do lists
 [B] make passing time fulfilling
 [C] carry their plans through
 [D] pursue carefree reading
33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps _____.
 [A] encourage the efficiency mind-set
 [B] develop online reading habits
 [C] promote ritualistic reading
 [D] achieve immersive reading
34. "Carry a book with you at all times" can work if _____.
 [A] reading becomes your primary business of the day
 [B] all the daily business has been promptly dealt with
 [C] you are able to drop back to business after reading
 [D] time can be evenly split for reading and business
35. The best title for this text could be _____.
 [A] How to Enjoy Easy Reading
 [B] How to Find Time to Read
 [C] How to Set Reading Goals
 [D] How to Read Extensively

Text 4

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest poll has found.

Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those “just getting started in life” face a tougher a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said, “I can’t afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen.” Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. “I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn’t have college degrees,” Schneider said. “I don’t think people are capable of that anymore.”

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is _____.
 [A] trying out different lifestyles
 [B] having a family with children
 [C] working beyond retirement age
 [D] setting up a profitable business
37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to _____.
 [A] favor a slower life pace
 [B] hold an occupation longer
 [C] attach importance to pre-marital finance
 [D] give priority to childcare outside the home
38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will _____.
 [A] become increasingly clear
 [B] focus on materialistic issues
 [C] depend largely on political preferences
 [D] reach almost all aspects of American life
39. Both young and old agree that _____.
 [A] good-paying jobs are less available
 [B] the old made more life achievements
 [C] housing loans today are easy to obtain
 [D] getting established is harder for the young

40. Which of the following is true about Schneider?

- [A] He found a dream job after graduating from college.
- [B] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success.
- [C] His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.
- [D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.

Part B

Directions: Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A—G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41—45). There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] Be silly
- [B] Have fun
- [C] Express your emotions
- [D] Don't overthink it
- [E] Be easily pleased
- [F] Notice things
- [G] Ask for help

As adults, it seems that we are constantly pursuing happiness, often with mixed results. Yet children appear to have it down to an art—and for the most part they don't need self-help books or therapy. Instead, they look after their wellbeing instinctively, and usually more effectively than we do as grownups. Perhaps it's time to learn a few lessons from them.

41. _____

What does a child do when he's sad? He cries. When he's angry? He shouts. Scared? Probably a bit of both. As we grow up, we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don't dictate our behaviours, which is in many ways a good thing. But too often we take this process too far and end up suppressing emotions, especially negative ones. That's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill. What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then — again, like children — move on.

42. _____

A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was nine years old at the time, got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas. It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it. Too often we believe that a new job, bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content, but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. Instead, being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve wellbeing.

43. _____

Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies, increase good hormones like endorphins, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off infection. All of which, of course, have a positive effect on happiness levels.

44. _____

The problem with being a grown up is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with — work, mortgage payments, figuring out what to cook for dinner. But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love. Those things might be social, sporting, creative or completely random (dancing around the living room, anyone?) — it doesn't matter, so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have negative side effects, such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you're on a tight budget.

45. _____

Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy. Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing. As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said: "Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness." And in that, once more, we need to look to the example of our children, to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural by-product of the way they live.

Section III Translation

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

The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload. According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally — which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

Section IV Writing

Part A

Directions: Suppose you won a translation contest and your friend Jack wrote an email to congratulate you, and ask advice on translation. Write him a reply to

- 1) thank him;
- 2) give your advice.

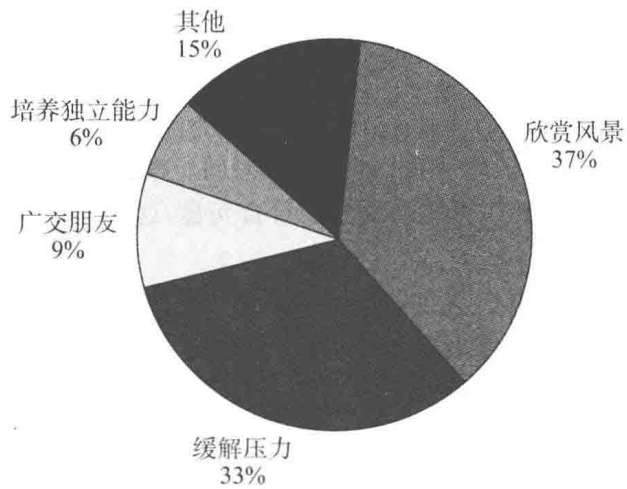
You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming" instead. Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

Directions: Write an essay based on the following chart. You should

- 1) interpret the chart and
- 2) give your comments.

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



某高校学生旅游目的调查

2016 年全国硕士研究生入学统一 考试英语(二)试题答案与解析

Section I Use of English

1. 【参考答案】 C

【名师解析】 本题考查宾语从句连接词。四个选项均为宾语从句的关联副词,其中 why 表示原因,where 表示地点,how 表示方式、程度,when 表示时间。根据句意:“最新的研究表明:快乐也可能会影响公司_____运转”,可知选项 C 项符合句意,这里 how 表示方式,可译为“如何”,故选项 C 为正确答案。

2. 【参考答案】 B

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文语义及短语辨析。A 项 in return“反过来”,B 项 in particular“尤其是”,C 项 in contrast“相反”,D 项 in conclusion“总的来说”,根据前文语境,第二段第一句译为“根据近期的研究,公司周边的人群如果更快乐的话,公司会投资更多”。而第二句“_____那些在快乐氛围中的公司会做更多的研发。”前后两句是递进关系,后者在强调说明前者,B 选项符合语境要求,故 B 为正确选项。

3. 【参考答案】 D

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文语义及形容词词义辨析。A 项 sufficient“充足的”,B 项 famous“著名的”,C 项 perfect“完美的”,D 项 necessary“必要的,首先”,根据本句题干“‘That’s because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking _____ for making investments for the future.’”译为“因为快乐与对未来投资有_____长远考虑相联系。”所填形容词应考虑其搭配与其修饰成分。空格处搭配介词 for,并且修饰 longer-term thinking“长远考虑”,D 选项最符合语境要求,故 D 为正确选项。

4. 【参考答案】 C

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文语义及名词词义辨析。A 项 individualism“个人主义”,B 项 modernism“现代主义”,C 项 optimism“乐观主义”,D 项 realism“现实主义”,这四个选项为同后缀的名词辨析。根据全文主题,探讨“happy people”与公司的关系,与“happy”相对应的是 C 项“乐观主义”,故 C 项为正确答案。

5. 【参考答案】 D

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文语义及动词词义辨析。A 项 echo“发出回声”,B 项 miss“想念,错过”,C 项 spoil“破坏”,D 项 change“改变”,根据原文语境,“would _____ the way companies invested”,根据动宾搭配,宾语为“公司的投资方式”,D 项搭配最为合理,故 D 项为正确答案。

6. 【参考答案】 B

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文语义及动词词义辨析。A 项 imagine“想象”,B 项 measure“估量,测量,权衡”,C 项 invent“发明”,D 项 assume“假定,设想”,空格所在句“‘So they compared U. S. Cities’ average happiness _____ by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas’”,译为“他们把盖洛普咨询公司所_____的美国城市平均幸福指数与该地区的上市公司投资活跃度进行对比”,只有 measure 符合文意,故 B 项为正确答案。

7. 【参考答案】 A

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文语义及固定搭配。A 项 sure“确信的”,B 项 old“奇怪的”,C 项 unfortunate“不幸的”,D 项 often“经常的”,“sure enough”构成固定搭配并用于句首,表示“不出所料,毫无疑问,果真”,故 A 项为正确答案。

8. 【参考答案】 D

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文语义及形容词词义辨析。A 项 advertised“做广告”,B 项 divided“划分”,C 项 overtaxed“课税过重”,D 项 headquartered“设立总部于”,空格句“firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were _____”,意为“毫无疑问的是,公司投资与研发力度与公司_____地区的幸福指数相关。”“in which”引导表示地点的定语从句,先行词为 area,空格处所填的词修饰 area,只有“‘设立总部的’地区”符合句意,故 D 项为正确答案。

9. 【参考答案】 A

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文语义及动词词义辨析。A 项 explain“解释”,B 项 overstate“夸大”,C 项 summarize“概述”,D 项 emphasize“重点强调”,空格句“...or could something else about happier cities _____ why firms there spend more on R&D?”,explain why...,意为“解释为什么……”符合题意,故 A 项为正确答案。

10. 【参考答案】 B

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文语义及名词词义辨析。A 项 stages“阶段”,B 项 factors“因素”,C 项 levels“等级”,D 项 methods“方法”,空格句“To find out, the researchers controlled for various _____ that might make firms more likely to invest like size, industry, and sales...”,关键信息在于“规模,产业,销售”等词语是空格所填单词的具体体现,可见是让公司更可能去投资的各种“因素”,故 B 项为正确答案。

11. 【参考答案】 A

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文语义和形容词词意辨析。A 项 desirable“令人满意的,值得拥有的”,B 项 sociable“社交的,友善的”,C 项 reputable“受尊敬的,卓越的”,D 项 reliable“可靠的,可信赖的”,B、C、D 项通常用来修饰人,而该空所填形容词需要修饰前面的名词 place, A 项符合语法要求并且句意通顺,故 A 项为正确答案。

12. 【参考答案】 C

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文语义及动词词义辨析。A 项 resumed“重新开始”,B 项 held“保持,维持”,C 项 emerged“出现,浮现”,D 项 broke“打破”,空格句在讲“幸福与投资之间的关系依然经常_____”,即便在了解这些问题后”,四个选项只有 emerged 符合句意,故 C 项为正确答案。

13. 【参考答案】 A

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文逻辑关系以及动词词组词义辨析。空格后是介词 to, A 项 attribute to 表示“归因于……”,表示因果关系;B 项 assign to 表示“指派到”,后面跟地方、职位;C 项 transfer to“转移到”,后面跟地点;D 项 compare to 表示“与……比较”。空格句是 which 引导的非限制性定语从句,而空格处所填动词的宾语就是前面整个句子:“幸福与投资之间的关系尤其适用于新公司”,后面一句“作者将这一结论_____‘草率作出决定的过程’”,两句之间是因果关系,故 A 项为正确答案。

14. 【参考答案】 D

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文语义及形容词词义辨析。并列连词 and 表明所填形容词与 younger 共同修饰 managers,意思相近,强调新公司的领导年轻并缺乏经验,less 修饰形容词 experienced,故 D 项为正确答案。

15. 【参考答案】 C

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文逻辑关系以及副词词义辨析。结合上下文,前一句说“年轻的新经理决策时更容易受情绪影响”,本句说“这种关系在员工幸福指数更_____散布的地方_____尤为明显”,两句之间明显属于并列递进关系,只有 also 合适,故 C 项为正确答案。

16. 【参考答案】 D

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文语义及副词词义辨析。A 项 rapidly“迅速地”,B 项 regularly“定期地,有规律地”,C 项 directly“直接地”,D 项 equally“同样地,平均地”,该题考察修饰 spread 的副词,“在员工幸福指数更_____散布的地方”,A、B、D 项语法搭配都可以,但结合下文可知,该空与后面的“happiness inequality”形成复现关系,equally 语法句意更贴切,故 D 项为正确答案。

17. 【参考答案】 C

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文逻辑关系。空格出现在段落句首,应该重点判断上一段和这一段之间的关系。本段第一句明确说出“这并不证明是幸福导致公司大量投资……”,doesn't 的否定意义与上文的肯定表述形成转折关系,while 表示“然而”符合题意,故 C 项为正确答案。

18. 【参考答案】 C

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文语义及动词词义辨析。空格后的介词是 at,所以本题是考察动词与 at 的固定搭配,arrive at 是“到达,抵达”,jump at 是“扑向,欣然接受”,hint at 是“暗示”,strike at 是“袭击,攻击”,从句中的 at least 和 that possibility 可以判断这是一种可能,只有 hint at 有这层含义,故 C 项为正确答案。

19. 【参考答案】 A

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文语义及动词词义辨析。A 项 shape“塑造,形成,影响”,B 项 rediscover“再发现”,C 项 simplify“使简化,使简单”,D 项 share“分享”,动词修饰的宾语是“高管对于未来的看法”,A 项 shape 代入原句符合句意,故 A 项为正确答案。

20. 【参考答案】 B

【名师解析】 本题考查上下文语义及动词词组词义辨析。A 项 pray for“祈祷”,B 项 lean towards“倾向”,C 项 give away“放弃,泄露”,D 项 send out“放出,给予”,空格前的并列连词 and 表明所填动词与前面 forward 的意思保持一致。B 项 lean towards 符合文意,故 B 项为正确答案。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1



文章脉络

本文论述了编程语言课程的重要性问题。高中编程课虽然并不一定影响学生大学计算机课程学习,但是孩子们越早接触编程语言,越能尽早改变思维方式,即使将来毕业时计算机编程语言发生改变,但孩子们学到的技能使他们更好地适应数字化时代的要求。

第一段是欲扬先抑,指出高中编码可能并不影响学生大学的计算机课程。紧接着第二段转折,汤姆·科尔蒂纳指出孩子们越小的时候接触编程语言,越容易改变思维方式。接下来三、四、五段主要通过 Flatiron 学校开设编程语言课程的例子说明学习编程语言并不是说学生学习的语言会直接用于未来的工作,而是会使孩子们掌握逻辑思考问题和处理结果的能力。最后一段表示这些技能会使