

屠屠考研
英语系列

考研英语 (二)

屠屠讲真题

主编：屠皓民

2010-2019

■ 必考词汇 ■ 难句剖析 ■ 技巧提炼 ■ 权威解析

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- 深度解析文章、提炼解题技巧

考研英语(二)

屠屠讲真题

主 编 屠皓民

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前言

Preface

当你翻开这本真题集时，你已经顺利通过基础阶段的学习，进入了知识大爆炸的强化阶段。基础阶段中我们进行了一定量的词汇、句子和阅读的基础训练，到了强化阶段我们要把重心放在真题的研究上，将知识融会贯通。

一、真题是王道

历年真题是教育部考试中心众多命题专家严格按照《考研英语(二)考试大纲》的要求，反复筛选、测试和论证的结果，与其他任何资料相比，其权威性、规范性和考点的全面性都是无可比拟的。大量成功经验证明，历年真题是考生打好基础、高效系统复习的最佳选择，彻底吃透历年真题是所有考生获取考研英语高分的不二法门。研读真题有助于全面夯实词汇和难句基础，深入把握命题思路 and 方向，并在此基础上掌握快速解题的技巧和方法。

二、各个题型的复习方法

一套试题由完形填空、阅读理解、翻译和写作四部分构成，对于每种题型，各位考生应该有不同应对方法。

1. 完形填空主要是词汇的积累，所以在完成完形真题的同时，也可以通过阅读理解文章进行单词的进一步扩充。

2. 翻译部分需要研究历年真题的重复考点，如定语从句、状语从句、并列句、省略句等，然后进行针对性的练习。

3. 写作部分除了分析、朗读、背诵真题之外，建议可以选择《屠屠讲

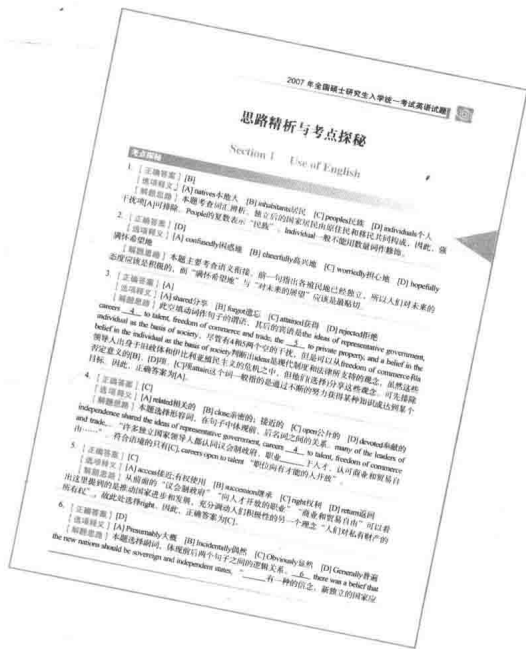
写作》一书，学习文章如何构架、图表如何描述，学习句型的提升方法。

4、阅读理解是考试的重点，四篇文章一般都是来自英美国家一些享有较高声誉的权威报纸杂志或学报，如Businessweek《商业周刊》，New York Times《纽约时报》，U.S. News and World Report《美国新闻与世界报道》，the Economist《经济学家》，the Times《泰晤士报》，Time《时代周刊》，the Scientist《科学家》，Nature《自然》，the Christian Science Monitor《基督教科普箴言报》等。文章体裁方面，内容包罗万象，包括了社会科学、自然科学、人文科学等各个领域。社会科学是考研英语阅读的主要和重点选材，自然科学与人文科学的文章则很少涉及。大纲要求考生能够顺利读懂不同类型的文章。不过从实际考题来看，以议论文为主，说明文为辅。阅读理解的提升主要是以精读为方式，所谓的精读就是“做题 - 分析词句 - 研究文章逻辑 - 弄懂选项设置”的点线面一体化。不要怕花时间，每分钟都会有价值。

任何学习都没有捷径，但是正确的方法能帮助我们达到事半功倍的效果。有了正确的方法，学习过程中必能得心应手、无往不利，不仅能节省学习的时间，而且还可以及早达到预期的目标，取得理想的成绩。反之，如果方法不合理，学习的过程如同盲人摸象，不但浪费宝贵的学习时间，甚至在付出了巨大的努力之后，与目标渐行渐远。

《考研英语(二)屠屠讲真题》三大特色

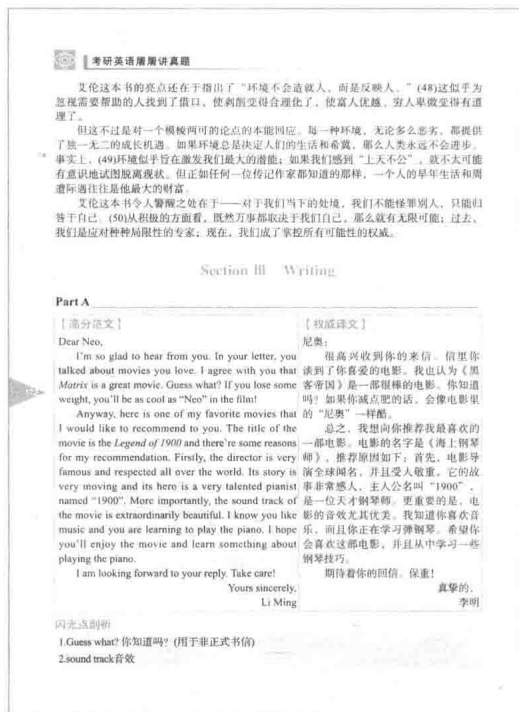
特色1: 答案解析更全面, 正确选项、错误设置一并呈现。



特色2: 阅读理解逐段分析, 标注最高频词汇, 进行难句剖析, 帮助考生将复习基础与提升阅读思路有效结合。



特色 3: 作文部分选用官方范文, 更有效地协助考生零距离掌握高分命脉。



《考研英语(二)屠屠讲真题》使用方法

第一阶段: 2010—2013年四年试题

试题特点: 难易程度交替变化, 专业话题偏多。

使用攻略: 将试题拆解, 一周时间完成一年试题, 将重心放在提升解题能力方面, 而不必太关注正确率问题。

第二阶段: 2014—2019年六年试题

试题特点: 试题难度基本保持一致, 注重细节点考查。

使用攻略: 可以按照时间要求完成试题, 评测自己复习状态和水平, 同时进行精细分析。

说明: 为了使解析方式更明晰简约, 提高大家的解题效率, 本书自2019年真题起开始采用新的解题方式, 希望能给大家的学习带来更多便捷。

C

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2010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. (10 points)

The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global epidemic on June 11, 2009. It is the first worldwide epidemic 1 by the World Health Organization in 41 years.

The heightened alert 2 an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp rise in cases in Australia, and rising 3 in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere.

But the epidemic is “4” in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization’s director general, 5 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the 6 of any medical treatment.

The outbreak came to global 7 in late April, 2009, when Mexican authorities noted an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths 8 healthy adults. As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to 9 in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.

In the United States, new cases seemed to fade 10 warmer weather arrived. But in late September, 2009, officials reported there was 11 flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the 12 tested are the new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. In the U. S., it has 13 more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6,000 hospitalizations.

Federal health officials 14 Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began 15 orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is 16 ahead of expectations. More than three million doses were to be made available in early October, 2009, though most of those 17 doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not 18 for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other 19. But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other high-risk groups: health care workers, people 20 infants and healthy young people.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] criticized | [B] appointed | [C] commented | [D] designated |
| 2. [A] proceeded | [B] activated | [C] followed | [D] prompted |
| 3. [A] digits | [B] numbers | [C] amounts | [D] sums |
| 4. [A] moderate | [B] normal | [C] unusual | [D] extreme |
| 5. [A] with | [B] in | [C] from | [D] by |



- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 6. [A] progress | [B] absence | [C] presence | [D] favor |
| 7. [A] reality | [B] phenomenon | [C] concept | [D] notice |
| 8. [A] over | [B] for | [C] among | [D] to |
| 9. [A] stay up | [B] crop up | [C] fill up | [D] cover up |
| 10. [A] as | [B] if | [C] unless | [D] until |
| 11. [A] excessive | [B] enormous | [C] significant | [D] magnificent |
| 12. [A] categories | [B] examples | [C] patterns | [D] samples |
| 13. [A] imparted | [B] immersed | [C] injected | [D] infected |
| 14. [A] released | [B] relayed | [C] relieved | [D] remained |
| 15. [A] placing | [B] delivering | [C] taking | [D] giving |
| 16. [A] feasible | [B] available | [C] reliable | [D] applicable |
| 17. [A] prevalent | [B] principal | [C] innovative | [D] initial |
| 18. [A] presented | [B] restricted | [C] recommended | [D] introduced |
| 19. [A] problems | [B] issues | [C] agonies | [D] sufferings |
| 20. [A] involved in | [B] caring for | [C] concerned with | [D] warding off |

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. (40 points)

Text 1

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th, 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £ 70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable, especially in New York, where the bail-out of the banks coincided with the loss of thousands of jobs and the financial demise of many art-buying investors. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November, 2008. Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly \$200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.



The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says, "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because _____.
- [A] the art market had witnessed a succession of victories
 [B] the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids
 [C] Beautiful Inside My Head Forever won over all masterpieces
 [D] it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis
22. By saying 'spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable' (Para. 3), the author suggests that _____.
- [A] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions
 [B] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries
 [C] art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent
 [D] works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying
23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- [A] Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.
 [B] The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.
 [C] The art market generally went downward in various ways.
 [D] Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.
24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are _____.
- [A] auction houses' favorites
 [B] contemporary trends
 [C] factors promoting artwork circulation
 [D] styles representing Impressionists
25. The most appropriate title for this text could be _____.
- [A] Fluctuation of Art Prices
 [B] Up-to-date Art Auctions
 [C] Art Market in Decline
 [D] Shifted Interest in Arts

Text 2

I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room—a women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening, I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly nodded in agreement. He gestured toward his wife and said, "She's the talker in our family." The room burst into laughter; the man looked puzzled and hurt. "It's



true,” he explained. “When I come home from work I have nothing to say. If she didn’t keep the conversation going, we’d spend the whole evening in silence.”

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year—a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

In my own research complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements. Instead, they focused on communication: “He doesn’t listen to me.” “He doesn’t talk to me.” I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

26. What is most wives’ main expectation of their husbands?
- [A] Talking to them.
[B] Trusting them.
[C] Supporting their careers.
[D] Sharing housework.
27. Judging from the context, the phrase ‘wreaking havoc’ (Para. 2) most probably means _____.
- [A] generating motivation
[B] exerting influence
[C] causing damage
[D] creating pressure
28. All of the following are true EXCEPT _____.
- [A] men tend to talk more in public than women
[B] nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation
[C] women attach much importance to communication between couples
[D] a female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse
29. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?
- [A] The moral decaying deserves more research by sociologists.
[B] Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities.
[C] Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage.
[D] Conversational patterns between man and wife are different.
30. In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on _____.
- [A] a vivid account of the new book *Divorce Talk*
[B] a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon
[C] other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U. S.
[D] a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker



Text 3

Over the past decade, many companies had perfected the art of creating automatic behavior—habits—among consumers. These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks or wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

“There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can’t figure out how to change people’s habits,” said Dr. Curtis, the director of the Hygiene Center at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. “We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behavior that happens automatically.”

The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to—Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever—had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers’ lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

If you look hard enough, you’ll find that many of the products we use every day—chewing gums, skin moisturizers, disinfecting wipes, air fresheners, water purifiers, health snacks, teeth whiteners, fabric softeners, vitamins—are results of manufactured habits. A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day. Today, because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.

A few decades ago, many people didn’t drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup.

“Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns,” said Carol Berning, a consumer psychologist who recently retired from Procter & Gamble, the company that sold \$76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year. “Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers’ lives, and it’s essential to make new products commercially viable.”

Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behavior to habitual cues through ruthless advertising. As this new science of habit has emerged, controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods.

31. According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap _____.
- [A] should be further cultivated
 - [B] should be changed gradually
 - [C] are deeply rooted in history
 - [D] are basically private concerns
32. Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to _____.
- [A] reveal their impact on people’s habits
 - [B] show the urgent need of daily necessities
 - [C] indicate their effect on people’s buying power



- [D] manifest the significant role of good habits
33. Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits?
[A] Tide. [B] Crest. [C] Colgate. [D] Unilever.
34. From the text we know that some of consumers' habits are developed due to _____.
[A] perfected art of products
[B] automatic behavior creation
[C] commercial promotions
[D] scientific experiments
35. The author's attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits is _____.
[A] indifferent [B] negative [C] positive [D] biased

Text 4

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

But as recently as in 1968, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed *the Jury Selection and Service Act*, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. In the landmark 1975 decision *Taylor v. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. The Taylor decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

36. From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that _____.
[A] both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries



- [B] defendants are immune from trial by their peers
[C] no age limit should be imposed for jury service
[D] judgment should consider the opinion of the public
37. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed _____.
[A] the inadequacy of antidiscrimination laws
[B] the prevalent discrimination against certain races
[C] the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures
[D] the arrogance common among the Supreme Court judges
38. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because _____.
[A] they were automatically banned by state laws
[B] they fell far short of the required qualifications
[C] they were supposed to perform domestic duties
[D] they tended to evade public engagement
39. After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed, _____.
[A] sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and had to be abolished
[B] educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors
[C] jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community
[D] states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system
40. In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on _____.
[A] its nature and problems
[B] its characteristics and tradition
[C] its problems and their solutions
[D] its tradition and development

Part B

自2013年起, 大纲取消对正误判断题的考查, 故此处省略。

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

“Sustainability” has become a popular word these days, but to Ted Ning, the concept will always have personal meaning. Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

Ning recalls spending a confusing year in the late 1990s selling insurance. He'd been through the dot-com boom and burst and, desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency.

It didn't go well. “It was a really bad move because that's not my passion,” says Ning, whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales. “I was miserable. I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling. I had no money and needed the job. Everyone said, ‘Just wait, you'll turn the corner, give it some time.’”



Section IV Writing

8

Part A

47. Directions:

You have just come back from the U. S. as a member of a Sino-American cultural exchange program. Write a letter to your American colleague to

- ① express your thanks for his/her warm reception;
- ② welcome him/her to visit China in due course.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET.

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

Do not write your address. (10 points)

Part B

48. Directions:

In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

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

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

