

18年经验铸就经典 百万考生亲测力荐

梦工场

专硕联考机工版紫皮书分册系列教材

第18版

2020 版

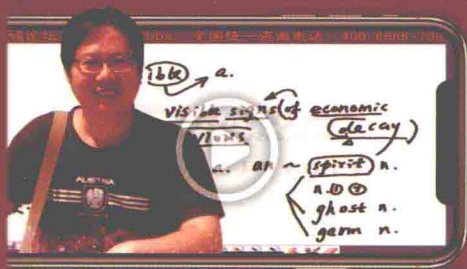
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考研英语（二）各专业考生适用

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18年经验铸就经典 百万考生亲测力荐

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专硕联考机工版紫皮书分册系列教材

MBA MPA 2020 版 MPAcc 英语分册

考研英语（二）各专业考生适用

◎老蒋 主编

◎老蒋图书编委会 编

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PART

第一部分

方向篇

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- 第三章 英语（二）大纲解读与分析

第一章 英语（二）考试大纲

一、考试性质

英语（二）考试主要是为高等院校和科研院所招收专业学位硕士研究生而设置的具有选拔性质的全国统一入学考试科目。其目的是科学、公正、有效地测试考生对英语语言的运用能力，评价的标准是高等学校非英语专业本科毕业生所能达到及格或及格以上水平，以保证被录取者具有一定的英语水平，并有利于各高等学校和科研院所在专业上择优选拔。

二、考查目标

考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能：

（一）语言知识

1. 语法知识

考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识，其中包括：

- (1) 名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法；
- (2) 动词时态、语态的构成及其用法；
- (3) 形容词与副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法；
- (4) 常用连接词的词义及其用法；
- (5) 非谓语动词（不定式、动名词、分词）的构成及其用法；
- (6) 虚拟语气的构成及其用法；
- (7) 各类从句（定语从句、主语从句、表语从句等）及强调句型结构及其用法；
- (8) 倒装句、插入语的结构及其用法。

2. 词汇

考生应能较熟悉地掌握 5500 个左右常用英语词汇以及相关常用词组（详见《考研英语（二）老蒋讲词汇》）。考生应能根据具体语境、句子结构或上下文理解一些非常用词的词义。

（二）语言技能

1. 阅读

考生应能读懂不同题材和体裁的文字材料。题材包括经济、管理、社会、文化及科普等，体裁包括说

明文、议论文和记叙文等。

根据阅读材料，考生应能：

- (1) 理解主旨要义；
- (2) 理解文中的具体信息；
- (3) 理解语篇的结构和上下文的逻辑关系；
- (4) 根据上下文推断重要生词或词组的含义；
- (5) 进行一定的判断和推理；
- (6) 理解作者的意图、观点或态度。

2. 写作

考生应根据所给的提纲、情景或要求完成相应的短文写作。短文应中心思想明确、切中题意、结构清晰、条理清楚、用词恰当、无明显语言错误。

三、考试形式、考试内容与试卷结构

(一) 考试形式

考试形式是笔试。考试时间为 180 分钟。满分为 100 分。

试卷包括试题册和 1 张答题卡。考生应将英语知识运用和阅读理解部分的答案按要求涂写在答题卡相应题号的选项上，将英译汉和写作部分的答案书写在答题卡指定位置的边框区域内。

(二) 考试内容

试题分 4 部分，共 48 题，包括英语知识运用（完形填空）、阅读理解、英译汉和写作。

1. 英语知识运用

主要考查考生对英语知识的综合运用能力。20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分。

在一篇约为 350 词的文章中，留有 20 个空白，要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案，使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。

2. 阅读理解

主要考查考生获取信息、理解文章、猜测重要生词词义并进行推断等方面的能力。该部分由 A、B 两节组成，共 25 小题，每小题 2 分，共 50 分。

❖ A 节（20 小题）

本部分为多项选择题。共 4 篇文章，总长度为 1500 词左右。要求考生阅读文章并回答每篇文章后面的问题。考生需在每小题所提供的选项（A、B、C、D）中选出唯一正确或是最合适的答案。

每篇文章设 5 题，共 20 题。每小题 2 分，共 40 分。

❖ B 节（5 小题）

本部分有两种备选题型。每次考试从这两种题型中选择其中的一种形式，或者两种形式的组合进行考查。

本节文章设 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分。

备考题型包括：

(1) 多项对应

本部分为一篇长度为 450 ~ 550 词的文章，试题内容分为左右两栏，左侧一栏为 5 道题目，右侧一栏为 7 个选项。要求考生在阅读后根据文章内容和左侧一栏中提供的信息从右侧一栏中的 7 个选项中选出对应的 5 项相关信息。

(2) 小标题对应

在一篇长度为 450 ~ 550 词的文章前有 7 个概括句或小标题。这些文字或标题分别是对文章中某一部分的概括或阐述。要求考生根据文章内容和篇章结构从这 7 个选项中选出最恰当的 5 个概括句或小标题填入文章空白处。

3. 翻译

考查考生理解所给英语语言材料并将其译成汉语的能力。要求译文准确、完整、通顺。

要求考生阅读、理解长度为 150 词左右的一个或几个英语段落，并将其全部译成汉语。15 分。

4. 写作

该部分由 A、B 两节组成，主要考查考生的书面表达能力。共 2 题，25 分。

❖ A 节

考生根据所给情景写出约 100 词（标点符号不计算在内）的应用性短文，包括私人 and 公务信函、备忘录、报告等。10 分。

❖ B 节

要求考生根据所规定的情景或给出的提纲，写出一篇 150 词左右的英语说明文或议论文。提供情景的形式为图画、图表或文字。15 分。

(三) 试卷结构

部 分	节	为考生提供的信息	测试要点	题 型	题目数量	计 分
I 英语知识运用 (10 分)		1 篇文章 (约 350 词)	英语知识综合运用能力	完形填空 多项选择 (四选一)	20	10
II 阅读理解 (50 分)	A	4 篇文章 (约 1500 词)	理解重要信息、掌握文章大意、猜测生词词义并进行推断等能力	多项选择 (四选一)	20	40
	B	1 篇文章 (450-550 词)	推断、判断、概括能力	选择搭配	5	10

(续)

部 分	节	为考生提供的 信息	测试要点	题 型	题目数量	计 分
Ⅲ 翻译 (15 分)		1 或几个段落 (约 150 词)	理解和表达的准确、完 整、通顺	英译汉	1	15
Ⅳ 写作 (25 分)	A	规定情景	书面表达、归纳、概括、 表述	应用文 (约 100 词)	1	10
	B	规定情景或 提纲	书面表达	短文写作 (约 150 词)	1	15
总计					45 + 3	100

考试
大纲
方向篇

第二章 英语（二）大纲样卷

(附：参考答案与评分参考)

Section I Use of English

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

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

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

Last weekend Kyle MacDonald in Montreal threw a party to celebrate the fact that he got his new home in exchange for a red paper clip. Starting a year ago, MacDonald bartered the clip for increasingly valuable stuff, including a camp stove and free rent in a Phoenix flat. Having announced his aim (the house) in advance, MacDonald likely got a boost from techies eager to see the Internet pass this daring test of its networking power. "My whole motto (座右铭) was 'Start small, think big, and have fun'," says MacDonald, 26, "I really kept my effort on the creative side rather than the business side."

Yet as odd as the MacDonald exchange was, barter is now big business on the Net. This year more than 400,000 companies worldwide will exchange some \$10 billion worth of goods and services on a growing number of barter sites. These Web sites allow companies to trade products for a virtual currency, which they can use to buy goods from other members. In Iceland, garment-maker Kapusalan sells a third of its output on the booming Vidskiptanetid exchange, earning virtual money that it uses to buy machinery and pay part of employee salaries. The Troc-services exchange in France offers more than 4,600 services, from math lessons to ironing.

This is not a primitive barter system. By creating currencies, the Internet removes a major barrier — what Bob Meyer, publisher of *BarterNews*, calls “the double coincidence of wants.” That is, two parties once not only had to find each other, but also an exchange of goods that both desired. Now, they can price the deal in virtual currency.

Barter also helps firms make use of idle capacity. For example, advertising is “hugely bartered” because many media, particularly on the Web can supply new ad space at little cost. Moreover, Internet ads don’t register in industry-growth statistics, because many exchanges are arranged outside the formal exchanges.

Like eBay, most barter sites allow members to “grade” trading partners for honesty quality and so on. Barter exchanges can allow firms in countries with hyperinflation or nontradable currencies to enter global trades. Next year, a nonprofit exchange called Quick Lift Two (QL2) plans to open in Nairobi, offering barter deals to 38,000 Kenyan farmers in remote areas. Two small planes will deliver the goods. QL2 director Gacii Waciuma says the farmers are excited to be “liberated from corrupt middlemen.” For them, barter evokes a bright future, not a precapitalist past.

21 The word “techies” (Para 1) probably refers to those who are _____.

- A. afraid of technology
- B. skilled in technology
- C. ignorant of technology
- D. incompetent in technology

22 Many people may have deliberately helped Kyle because they _____.

- A. were impressed by his creativity
- B. were eager to identify with his motto
- C. liked his goal announced in advance
- D. hoped to prove the power of the Internet

23 The Internet barter system relies heavily on _____.

- A. the size of barter sties
- B. the use of virtual currency
- C. the quality of goods or services
- D. the location of trading companies

24 It is implied that Internet advertisements can help _____.

- A. companies make more profit
- B. companies do formal exchanges

C. media register in statistics

D. media grade barter sites

25 Which of the follow is true of QL2 according to the author?

A. It is criticized for doing business in a primitive way.

B. It aims to deal with hyperinflation in some countries.

C. It helps get rid of middlemen in trade and exchange.

D. It is intended to evaluate the performance of trading partners.

Text 2

Internet commerce did not exist at the beginning of this decade, but now it is a supercharged engine driving the world economy. Industries are redesigning themselves around new methods of doing things. Survivors will be those that successfully adapt their processes in the New Economy, according to Robert D. Atkinson and Randolph H. Court. "Three main foundations will underpin strong and widely shared economic growth in the New Economy: (1) development of a ubiquitous digital economy, (2) increased research and innovation, and (3) improved skills and knowledge of the work force," write Atkinson and Court.

The total U. S. Internet economy more than doubled in just one year, from \$15.5 billion in 1996 to nearly \$39 billion in 1997. By 2001, the Internet economy will soar to \$350 billion, with business-to-business activity leading the way. Another sign of the growth of the digital economy is the mushrooming of Internet hosts, which are nearly doubling in the United States every year. More households, businesses, and schools are on the Net, too. The only laggard in the digital revolution is government: local, state, and federal governments combined spent 9.4% more each year on computers between 1986 and 1996, while business spent 22% more a year in the same period.

Venture capitalists are pouring money into the development of growing companies, often becoming involved as board members and advisers, and helping *startups* refine business plans.

"It's important to keep an eye on the straight dollar amount of venture capital in the economy, but it's just as important to remember the exponential ripple effect of the cash," note Atkinson and Court. "Many of the gazelles of the New Economy are venture-backed companies, and they are having a profound impact — employment in venture-backed companies increased 34% annually between 1991 and 1995 while employment in Fortune 500 companies declined 3.6%. Moreover, venture-capital-backed firms are more technologically innovative than other firms."

The numbers of engineers and scientists are growing; jobs requiring science and engineering expertise will grow three times faster than other occupations between 1994 and 2005. Without adequately prepared homegrown workers to fill these jobs, and with decreased corporate spending on training programs, the demand for engineers and scientists will increasingly be met by immigrants. Already, almost one-fourth of engineers in the U. S. who earned Ph. D. s in the last five years are foreign born.

Atkinson and Court conclude: “The New Economy puts a premium on what Nobel laureate economist Douglas North calls ‘adaptive efficiency’ — the ability of institutions to innovate, continuously learn, and productively change... If we are to ask workers to take the risks inherent in embracing the New Economy, we must equip them with the tools to allow them to prosper and cope with change and uncertainty. If we fail to invest in acknowledge infrastructure — world-class education, training, science, and technology — our enterprises will not have the skilled workers and cutting-edge tools they need to grow and create well-paying jobs.”

- 26 We learn from the text that _____ seems to be more important for a person to survive the New Economy.
- A. adaptability B. diligence C. intelligence D. modesty
- 27 In the second paragraph, the author mainly concentrates on the _____.
- A. tendency of American economy
B. contribution American households have made to the economy
C. low efficiency of the government
D. progress toward digital transformation
- 28 The venture-capital-backed firms are more successful because they _____.
- A. have invested in innovation B. are good at stock exchanges
C. have abundant funds D. have increased employment
- 29 The fact that “almost one-fourth of engineers in America who earned Ph. D. s are foreign born” implies that _____.
- A. the majority of American people are not interested in getting Ph. D.
B. foreign students are more eager to get Ph. D.
C. the American education has lagged behind in the New Economy
D. American students are not as clever as foreign students
- 30 A suitable title for this text might be _____.
- A. How to Develop U. S. Economy
B. The Relation between American Industry and New Economy
C. Digital Engine Powers New Economy
D. Our New Policy on Economy

Text 3

When Thomas Keller, one of America's foremost chefs, announced that on Sept. 1 he would abolish the practice of tipping at Per Se, his luxury restaurant in New York City, and replace it with

European-style service charge, I knew three groups would be opposed: customers, servers and restaurant owners. These three groups are all committed to tipping — as they quickly made clear on Web sites. To oppose tipping, it seems, is to be anticapitalist, and maybe even a little French.

But Mr. Keller is right to move away from tipping — and it's worth exploring why just about everyone else in the restaurant world is wrong to stick with the practice.

Customers believe in tipping because they think it makes economic sense. “Waiters know that they won't get paid if they don't do a good job” is how most advocates of the system would put it. To be sure, this is a tempting, apparently rational statement about economic theory, but it appears to have little applicability to the real world of restaurants.

Michael Lynn, an associate professor of consumer behavior and marketing at Cornell's School of Hotel Administration, has conducted dozens of studies of tipping and has concluded that consumer's assessments of the quality of service correlate weakly to the amount they tip.

Rather, customers are likely to tip more in response to servers touching them lightly and leaning forward next to the table to make conversation than to how often their water glass is refilled — in other words, customers tip more when they like the server, not when the service is good. Mr. Lynn's studies also indicate that male customers increase their tips for female servers while female customers increase their tips for male servers.

What's more, consumers seem to forget that the tip increases as the bill increases. Thus, the tipping system is an open invitation to what restaurant professionals call “upselling”: every bottle of imported water, every espresso and every cocktail is extra money in the server's pocket. Aggressive upselling for tips is often rewarded while low-key, quality service often goes unrecognized.

In addition, the practice of tip pooling, which is the norm in fine-dining restaurants and is becoming more common in every kind of restaurant above the level of a greasy spoon, has ruined whatever effect voting with your tip might have had on an individual waiter. In an unreasonable outcome, you are punishing the good waiters in the restaurant by not tipping the bad one. Indeed, there appear to be little connection between tipping and good service.

31 It may be inferred that a European-style service _____.

- A. is tipping-free
- B. charges little tip
- C. is the author's initiative
- D. is offered at Per Se

32 Which of the following is NOT true according to the author?

- A. Tipping is a common practice in the restaurant world.
- B. Waiters don't care about tipping.
- C. Customers generally believe in tipping.
- D. Tipping has little connection with the quality of service.

- 33 According to Michael Lynn's studies, waiters will likely get more tips if they _____.
 A. have performed good service
 B. frequently refill customers' water glass
 C. win customers' favor
 D. serve customers of the same sex
- 34 We may infer from the context that "upselling" (Para 6) probably means _____.
 A. selling something up
 B. selling something fancy
 C. selling something unnecessary
 D. selling something more expensive
- 35 This text is mainly about _____.
 A. reasons to abolish the practice of tipping
 B. economic sense of tipping
 C. consumers' attitudes towards tipping
 D. tipping for good service

Text 4

Henric Ibsen, author of the play *A Doll's House*, in which a pretty, helpless housewife abandons her husband and children to seek a more serious life, would surely have approved. From January 1st, 2008, all public companies in Norway are obliged to ensure that at least 40% of their board directors are women. Most firms have obeyed the law, which was passed in 2003. But about 75 out of the 480 or so companies it affects are still too male for the government's liking. They will shortly receive a letter informing them that they have until the end of February to act, or face the legal consequences — which could include being dissolved.

Before the law was proposed, about 7% of board members in Norway were female, according to the Centre for Corporate Diversity. The number has since jumped to 36%. That is far higher than the average of 9% for big companies across Europe or America's 15% for the Fortune 500. Norway's stock exchange and its main business lobby oppose the law, as do many businessmen. "I am against quotas for women or men as a matter of principle," says Sverre Munck, head of international operations at a media firm. "Board members of public companies should be chosen solely on the basis of merit and experience," he says. Several firms have even given up their public status in order to escape the new law.

Companies have had to recruit about 1,000 women in four years. Many complain that it has been difficult to find experienced candidates. Because of this, some of the best women have collected as many as 25-35 directorships each, and are known in Norwegian business circles as the "golden skirts". One reason for the scarcity is that there are fairly few women in management in Norwegian companies — they occupy around 15% of senior positions. It has been particularly hard for firms in the oil, technology and financial industries to find women with a enough experience.