

2017 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

管理类专业硕士学位联考

英语（二）试卷

考生须知

1. 考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。
2. 答题前，考生将答题卡上的“姓名”、“考生编号”、等信息填写清楚，并与准考证上的一致。
3. 选择题的答案须用2B铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其它笔填涂的或做在试卷或其它类型答题卡上的答案无效。
4. 其他题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
5. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

姓名：

听课证号：

英语二试卷

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)

完型来源：2016.6.28 大西洋月刊

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work. Today is no different, with academics, writers, and activists once again warning that technology be replacing human workers. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be defined by inequality. A few wealthy people will own all the capital, and the masses will struggle in an impoverished wasteland.

原文对照：

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work, and today is no different, with academics, writers, and activists once again warning that technology is replacing human workers. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be defined by inequality: A few wealthy people will own all the capital, and the masses will struggle in an impoverished wasteland.

A different and not mutually exclusive prediction holds that the future will be a wasteland of a different sort, one characterized by purposelessness: Without jobs to give their lives meaning, people will simply become lazy and depressed. Indeed, today's unemployed don't seem to be having a great time. One Gallup poll found that 20 percent of Americans who have been unemployed for at least a year report having depression, double the rate for Americans. Also, some research suggests that the rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addicting poorly-educated middle-aged people is shortage of well-paid jobs. Perhaps this is why many the agonizing dullness of a jobless future.

原文对照：

A different, less paranoid, and not mutually exclusive prediction holds that the future will be a wasteland of a different sort, one characterized by purposelessness: Without jobs to give their lives meaning, people will simply become lazy and depressed. Indeed, today's unemployed don't seem to be having a great time. One Gallup poll found that 20 percent of Americans who have been unemployed for at least a year

report having depression, double the rate for working Americans. Also, some research suggests that the explanation for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addiction among poorly-educated, middle-aged people is a shortage of well-paid jobs. Another study shows that people are often happier at work than in their free time. Perhaps this is why many worry about the agonizing dullness of a jobless future.

But it doesn't follow from findings like these that a world without work would be filled with unease. Such visions are based on the idea of being unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment. In the absence of work, a society designed with other ends in mind could yield strikingly different circumstances for the future of labor and leisure. Today, the virtue of work may be a bit overblown. "Many jobs are boring, degrading, unhealthy, and a waste of human potential," says John Danaher, a lecturer at the National University of Ireland in Galway.

原文对照：

But it doesn't necessarily follow from findings like these that a world without work would be filled with malaise. Such visions are based on the downsides of being unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment. In the absence of work, a society designed with other ends in mind could yield strikingly different circumstances for the future of labor and leisure. Today, the virtue of work may be a bit overblown. "Many jobs are boring, degrading, unhealthy, and a squandering of human potential," says John Danaher, a lecturer at the National University of Ireland in Galway who has written about a world without work. "Global surveys find that the vast majority of people are unhappy at work."

These days, because leisure time is relatively scarce for most workers, people use their free time to counterbalance the intellectual and emotional demands of their jobs. "When I come home from a hard day's work, I often feel exhausted," Danaher says, adding, "In a world in which I don't have to work, I might feel rather different"—perhaps different enough to throw himself into a hobby or a passion project with the intensity usually reserved for work matters.

原文对照：

These days, because leisure time is relatively scarce for most workers, people use their free time to counterbalance the intellectual and emotional demands of their jobs. "When I come home from a hard

day's work, I often feel tired," Danaher says, adding, "In a world in which I don't have to work, I might feel rather different"—perhaps different enough to throw himself into a hobby or a passion project with the intensity usually reserved for professional matters.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1.[A] boasting | [B] denying | [C] warning | [D] ensuring |
| 2.[A] inequality | [B] instability | [C] unreliability | [D] uncertainty |
| 3.[A] policy | [B] guideline | [C] resolution | [D] prediction |
| 4.[A] characterized | [B] divided | [C] balanced | [D] measured |
| 5.[A] wisdom | [B] meaning | [C] glory | [D] freedom |
| 6.[A] Instead | [B] Indeed | [C] Thus | [D] Nevertheless |
| 7.[A] rich | [B] urban | [C] working | [D] educated |
| 8.[A] explanation | [B] requirement | [C] compensation | [D] substitute |
| 9.[A] under | [B] beyond | [C] alongside | [D] among |
| 10.[A] leave behind | [B] make up | [C] worry about | [D] set aside |
| 11.[A] statistically | [B] occasionally | [C] necessarily | [D] economically |
| 12.[A] chances | [B] downsides | [C] benefits | [D] principles |
| 13.[A] absence | [B] height | [C] face | [D] course |
| 14.[A] disturb | [B] restore | [C] exclude | [D] yield |
| 15.[A] model | [B] practice | [C] virtue | [D] hardship |
| 16.[A] tricky | [B] lengthy | [C] mysterious | [D] scarce |
| 17.[A] demands | [B] standards | [C] qualities | [D] threats |
| 18.[A] ignored | [B] tired | [C] confused | [D] starved |
| 19.[A] off | [B] against | [C] behind | [D] into |
| 20.[A] technological | [B] professional | [C] educational | [D] interpersonal |

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 the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

阅读第一篇来源：2015-7-5 卫报

字数：417

Every Saturday morning, at 9 am, more than 50,000 runners set off to run 5km around their local park. The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. **21 题答案出处** Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers. Runners range from four years old to grandparents; their times range from Andrew Baddeley’s world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.

Parkrun is succeeding where London’s Olympic “legacy” is failing. Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London. Planning documents pledged that the great legacy of the Games would be to level a nation of sport lovers away from their couches. The population would be fitter, healthier and produce more winners. It has not happened. The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run—up to 2012—but the general population was growing faster. Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. **22 题答案出处** The opposition claims primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved. Obesity has risen among adults and children. Official retrospections continue as to why London 2012 failed to “inspire a generation.” The success of Parkrun offers answers.

Parkun is not a race but a time trial: Your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sports and to produce more elite athletes. **23 题答案出处** The dual aim was mixed up: The stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers.

Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally “grassroots”, concept as community sports associations. If there is a role for government,

it should really be getting involved in providing common goods—making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. 24 题答案出处 But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. 25 题答案出处

Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive. Or at least not make them worse.

21. According to Paragraph1, Parkrun has .

- [A] gained great popularity
- [B] created many jobs
- [C] strengthened community ties
- [D] become an official festival

【答案】 [A] gained great popularity

The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad.—此题答案属于具体变抽象

22. The author believes that London’s Olympic“legacy” has failed to .

- [A] boost population growth
- [B] promote sport participation
- [C] improve the city’s image
- [D] increase sport hours in schools

【答案】 [B] promote sport participation

It has not happened. The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run—up to 2012—but the general population was growing faster. Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate.—综合细节题，此题答案属于具体变抽象

23. Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it .

- [A] aims at discovering talents
- [B] focuses on mass competition
- [C] does not emphasize elitism

[D] does not attract first-timers

【答案】 [C] does not emphasize elitism

Parkun is not a race but a time trial: Your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sports and to produce more elite athletes.—细节题，此题答案属于词性改写。

24. With regard to mass sport, the author holds that governments should .

[A] organize “grassroots” sports events

[B] supervise local sports associations

[C] increase funds for sports clubs

[D] invest in public sports facilities

【答案】 [D] invest in public sports facilities

If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods—making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools.—细节题，这道题是英语二中最爱考的三选一式的题目。就是原文中说政府可做 123，然后四个备选项哪个是三个中的任意一个的改写，哪个即为正确答案。原文中说政府的作用有三个：确保有空间，投钱建场地和鼓励开展这些活动。备选项中的 invest in public sports facilities 就是原文 the money to pave tennis and netball courts 的改写。此题出得一般，因为场地不能完全和体育设施划上逻辑上的等号。但它比另外三个都更对。

25. The author’s attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is .

[A] tolerant—搞笑答案

[B] critical

[C] uncertain

[D] sympathetic—搞笑答案

【答案】 [B] critical

But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education.但一届又一届政府它们总是出售这些绿地，从地方政府薅钱，不关注教育中的体育。出现了明确的反对态度，故选批评。

第一篇中 ABCD 都有出现，属于社会现象，四道细节题配一道态度题，难度不算大，跟我们模考中第一篇文章的难度应该差不多，大部分同学应该顺利拿下。

Text 2

阅读第二篇来源：2016-6-7 independent.co.uk

字数：454

With so much focus on children's use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. "Tech is designed to really suck on you in,"—26 题答案出处 says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, "and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement. It makes it hard to disengage, and leads to a lot of bleed-over into the family routine."

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who sued devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children.—27 题答案出处 During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family. Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device—it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback; The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. "Parents don't have to be exquisitely parents at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need,"—28 题答案出处 says Radesky.

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their

children:--29 题答案出处 “It’s based on a somewhat fantasized, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you’re failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them.”

Tronick believes that just because a child isn’t learning from the screen doesn’t mean there’s no value to it—particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child.—30 题答案出处 Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier, which lets them be more available to their child the rest of the time.

26. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to _____.

- [A] simplify routine matters
- [B] absorb user attention
- [C] better interpersonal relations
- [D] increase work efficiency

【答案】 [B] absorb user attention

“Tech is designed to really suck on you in,”—细节题之词义题。虽然我们 know suck on you in 是啥意思，但不得不说，看到 suck 这个词就觉得好污有木有？

27. Radesky’s food-testing exercise shows that mothers’ use of devices _____.

- [A] takes away babies’ appetite
- [B] distracts children’s attention
- [C] slows down babies’ verbal development
- [D] reduces mother-child communication

【答案】 [D] reduces mother-child communication

She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children.—细节题。这题没啥好说，就是同义词替换，原文中的 interactions 变成了答案中的 communication.

28. Radesky’s cites the “still face experiment” to show that _____.

- [A] it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions
- [B] verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange

[C] children are insensitive to changes in their parents' mood

[D] parents need to respond to children's emotional needs

【答案】 [D] parents need to respond to children's emotional needs

but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need—细节题之例证题。其实这道题的答案不是光通过这句，通过这个自然段的别的句子也可以判断。

29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to _____.

[A] protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies

[B] teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year

[C] ensure constant interaction with their children

[D] remain concerned about kid's use of screens

【答案】 [C] ensure constant interaction with their children

that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children—纯细节题。所有细节题中最简单的一种，同义词替换加词性改写。Always 变成了 constant, interacting 变成了 interaction.这种题也做不对真得可以洗洗睡了。

30. According to Tronick, kid's use of screens may _____.

[A] give their parents some free time

[B] make their parents more creative

[C] help them with their homework

[D] help them become more attentive

【答案】 [A] give their parents some free time

Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it—particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child.—综合细节题。答案是典型的具体变抽象。

第二篇中 ABCD 都有出现，属于心理学，五道全部细节题，难度太小了，跟我们模考中第二篇文章的难度差太远，大部分同学应该顺利拿下。

Text 3

阅读第三篇来源：2016-6-28 赫芬顿邮报

字数：405

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it?—31 题答案出处 And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits—in fact, it probably enhances it.

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes—all things that first-year students often struggle with the most.—32 题答案出处 Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.—33 题答案出处

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices.—34 题答案出处 According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.—35 题答案出处

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that.

- [A] they think it academically misleading
- [B] they have a lot of fun to expect in college
- [C] it feels strange to do differently from others
- [D] it seems worthless to take off-campus courses

【答案】 [C] it feels strange to do differently from others

After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year. doesn't it?—细节题。此题答案为典型的具体变抽象

32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps.

- [A] keep students from being unrealistic
- [B] lower risks in choosing careers
- [C] ease freshmen's financial burdens
- [D] relieve freshmen of pressures

【答案】 [D] relieve freshmen of pressures

Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes—all things that first-year students often struggle with the most.—偏细节的推断题。再次证明了英语二推断题不考推断，只考你是否读懂了某句话。

33. The word “acclimation” (Line 8, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to .

- [A] adaptation
- [B] application
- [C] motivation
- [D] competition

【答案】 [A] adaptation

Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders 细节之词汇题。上大学前休学出去旅行一年的经历能缓解学生在上

大学和融入一种新环境时的不适应感。这让他们能更专注于学业和各种活动，而不会犯一些手忙脚乱去适应时的错误。

34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them .

[A] avoid academic failures

[B] establish long-term goals

[C] switch to another college

[D] decide on the right major

【答案】 [D] decide on the right major

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.—细节题。此题根据这两句都可以做出来。

35. The most suitable title for this text would be .

[A] In Favor of the Gap Year

[B] The ABCs of the Gap Year

[C] The Gap Year Comes Back

[D] The Gap Year: A Dilemma

【答案】 [A] In Favor of the Gap Year

通篇文章对 gap year 不吝赞美之词，不选 A 选什么呢？请看附录原文标题。

第三篇中 ACD 都有出现，没出现 B,属于教育类话题，五道题中三道细节，一道推断，一道标题，难度太小了，跟我们模考中第三篇文章的难度差太远，大部分同学应该顺利拿下。

原文：

In Favor Of The Gap Year

It's that time of year again. College decisions were just released in April, and College Decision Day took place about a month ago. Now, after an arduous application process and endless college tours, high

school seniors around the country are patiently awaiting for August to roll around so they can jump-start their college experiences. But is going to college right after high school always the right choice for everyone?

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or a lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not impede the success of academic pursuits — in fact, it probably enhances it.

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes — all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of the vast academic possibilities that await them in college. Many students find themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to

the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

Many people, however, argue that the gap year itself can take a toll on students' bank accounts. That's a myth. While gap years are often associated with the rich and privileged who boast of stories about sailing through Thailand or eating crepes in Paris for a year, the truth is that there are many opportunities to take a financially accessible gap year. There are formal gap year programs that are rather pricey, usually costing between \$10,000 and \$20,000, but there are also ample opportunities to volunteer and receive free housing or even get paid for your gap year. The federally funded AmeriCorp, for example, offers 75,000 Americans an opportunity to volunteer each year with local and national nonprofit groups. In exchange for a 10-month commitment, each student receives \$4,725 for college — and some colleges and universities will even match that award. Other gap year alternatives, which vary in price, include working in a field of interest, completing civil service, pursuing athletics, partaking in language immersion, seeking out adventure travel and doing just about anything else you can think of.

Perhaps the most compelling reason for taking a gap year is that it offers a unique opportunity that will likely never reappear. After graduating from college, it's possible to take some time off, but it will be more stressful with loans and other obligations. For prospective students thinking about the next step in their lives: Don't rule out anything, including a gap year.

Samantha Savello '18 wishes she had taken a gap year and can be reached at samantha_savello@brown.edu. Please send responses to this opinion to letters@browndailyherald.com and other op-eds to opinions@browndailyherald.com.

Graduating from high school and taking the next big step toward college can be daunting, so a growing number of students are choosing to take a gap year to focus on personal growth. Whether you spend a year traveling, volunteering or working, we'd love to share your story. If you'd like to contribute a text or video piece, please email gapyear@huffingtonpost.com and tell us all about your experience.

Text 4

阅读第四篇来源：2016-7-1 基督教科学箴言报

字数：428

Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a specialist in fire ecology and management.

In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires—nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago.—36 题答案出处 In effect, fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency’s other work—such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep—that affect the lives of all Americans.

Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies are going into construction in fire-prone districts. As Moritz puts it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?

“It’s already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country,” he says.” We need to take a magnifying glass to that. Like, “Wait a minute, is this OK?” “Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?”—37 题答案出处

Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say.

For one thing, conversations about wildfires need to be more inclusive. Over the past decade, the focus has been on climate change—how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to conditions that worsen fires.

While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn’t come at the expense of the rest of the equation.—38 题答案出处

“The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways,” he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to “an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be.”—39 题答案出处 Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited.”

At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity, says Professor Balch at the University of Colorado. But acknowledging

fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

“We've disconnected ourselves from living with fire,” Balch says. “It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today.”—40 题答案出处

36. More frequent wildfires have become a national concern because in 2015 they.

- [A] exhausted unprecedented management efforts
- [B] consumed a record-high percentage of budget
- [C] severely damaged the ecology of western states
- [D] caused a huge rise of infrastructure expenditure

【答案】 [B] consumed a record-high percentage of budget

In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires—nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago.—细节题，原文说有史以来第一次花了这么多预算，答案说花了破纪录的预算，纯粹的同义替换。

37. Moritz calls for the use of “a magnifying glass” to .

- [A] raise more funds for fire-prone areas
- [B] avoid the redirection of federal money
- [C] find wildfire-free parts of the landscape
- [D] guarantee safer spending of public funds

【答案】 [D] guarantee safer spending of public funds

As Moritz puts it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?

“It's already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country,” he says. We need to take a magnifying glass to that. Like, “Wait a minute, is this OK?” “Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?”—推断题。这个哥们说：我们有多少次用着纳税人的钱在那些容易着火的地方盖了许多一场野火烧得啥都不剩的房子？言下之意就是这事干得太蠢了。所以 A 恰好是语义相反。这从对全国公共开支

的角度来讲，现在已经是一个很大的问题了。所以我们需要对现在的政策采取一个仔细审视

的态度。言下之意就是，我们的公共开支应该有一个更合理的走向。B 和 C 都是偷换概念。B 是说避免资金的重新调整，不是目的。C 是找到野火低发区也不是目的。这道题出得真好，干扰性很强。如果我错了，那我认。

38. While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that .

- [A] public debates have not settled yet
- [B] fire-fighting conditions are improving
- [C] other factors should not be overlooked
- [D] a shift in the view of fire has taken place

【答案】 [C] other factors should not be overlooked

While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.—句子释义题。原句说气候是一个关键因素，但它不应该以忽略等式的其余部分做为代价而得出，意思就是等式中的别的因素也很重要，也不能被忽略。

39. The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of failing to .

- [A] discover the fundamental makeup of nature
- [B] explore the mechanism of the human systems
- [C] maximize the role of landscape in human life
- [D] understand the interrelations of man and nature

【答案】 [D] understand the interrelations of man and nature

“The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways,” he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to “an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be.—综合细节题。就是同义词改写而已。

40. Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should.

- [A] do away with—负向
- [B] come to terms with—中性
- [C] pay a price for—负向
- [D] keep away from—负向

【答案】 [B] come to terms with

“It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today.”—推断题之词义理解加句义理解。真正重要的是我们能理解人与火的关系。根据三一原则，要选最独特那个。

第四篇中 BCD 都有出现，没出现 A,属于抽象类话题，五道题中两道细节，三道推断，难度非常大，跟我们模考中第四篇文章的难度一致，大部分同学应该做得很一般。

Part B

Directions:

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

The decline in American manufacturing is a common refrain, particularly from Donald Trump. “We don’t make anything anymore,” he told Fox News, while defending his own made-in-Mexico clothing line.

Without question, manufacturing has taken a significant hit during recent decades, and further trade deals raise questions about whether new shocks could hit manufacturing.

But there is also a different way to look at the data.

Across the country, factory owners are now grappling with a new challenge: instead of having too many workers, they may end up with too few. Despite trade competition and outsourcing, American manufacturing still needs to replace tens of thousands of retiring boomers every year. Millennials may not be that interested in taking their place, other industries are recruiting them with similar or better pay.

For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers—and upward pressure on wages. “They’re harder to find and they have job offers,” says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm, “They may be coming [into the workforce], but they’ve been plucked

by other industries that are also doing an well as manufacturing, ” Mr Dunwell has begun bringing high school juniors to the factory so they can get exposed to its culture.

At RoMan Manufacturing , a maker of electrical transformers and welding equipment that his father cofounded in 1980, Robert Roth keep a close eye on the age of his nearly 200 workers, five are retiring this year. Mr Roth has three community-college students enrolled in a work-placement program, with a starting wage of \$13 an hour that rises to \$17 after two years.

At a worktable inside the transformer plant, young Jason Stenquist looks flustered by the copper coils he’s trying to assemble and the arrival of two visitors. It’s his first week on the job. Asked about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. “I love working with tools. I love creating.” he says.

But to win over these young workers, manufacturers have to clear another major hurdle: parents, who lived through the worst US economic downturn since the Great Depression, telling them to avoid the factory. Millennials “remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession, ” says Birgit Klohs , chief executive of The Right Place , a business development agency for western Michigan.

These concerns aren’t misplaced : Employment in manufacturing has fallen from 17 million in 1970 to 12 million in 2013. When the recovery began , worker shortages first appeared in the high-skilled trades. Now shortages are appearing at the mid-skill levels.

“The gap is between the jobs that take to skills and those that require a lot of skill , ” says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College. “There’re enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don’t need to have much skill. It’s that gap in between, and that’s where the problem is. ”

Julie Parks of Grand Rapids Community points to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing: a work/life balance. While their parents were content to work long hours, young people value flexibility. “Overtime is not attractive to this generation. They really want to live their lives,” she says.

	[A] says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools
41. Jay Deuwell	[B] points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill.
42. Jason Stenquist	[C] points out that the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore.
43. Birgit Klohs	[D] believes that it is important to keep a close eye on the age of his workers.
44. Rob Spohr	[E] says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.
45. Julie Parks	[F] points out that a work/life balance can attract young people into manufacturing.
	[G] says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off the young people's parents.

【答案】

- 41 [E] says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.
- 42 [A] says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools.
- 43 [G] says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off the young people's parents.
- 44 [B] points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill
- 45 [F] points out that a work/life balance can attract young people into manufacturing

Section III Translation
46. Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Your translation should be written on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing. Two years before graduating from secondary school, I took a sewing and design course thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course. However, during that course I realized I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me. Before applying for university I told everyone that I would study journalism, because writing was, and still is, one of my favourite activities. But, to be honest, I said it, because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream—I knew that no one could imagine me in the fashion industry at all! So I decided to look for some fashion-related courses that included writing. This is when I noticed the course “Fashion Media & Promotion.”

【参考译文】

我一直梦想要么在时装设计界，要么在出版界找一份工作。在我中学毕业的两年前，我参加了一门缝纫和设计课程，并想着能再继续参加一门时装设计的课程。然而，在学习这门课程的过程中，我开始意识到：将来在这个领域，想要和那些富于创新精神的精英们同场竞技，不啻是螳臂当车。于是，我断定这条路万万走不通。在申请大学之前，我和所有人都讲我想学新闻。原因在于，写作曾经是余之所好，现在我仍对它心向往之。但是坦率地说，我当时之所以这样说，是因为我曾以为从事时装设计不过是我一个遥不可及的梦想。我也知道，除我之外，没有人能想象如果我从事时装设计工作会是怎样一幅场景。所以，我决定找一些包括写作且与时尚相关的课程。恰在那时，“时尚媒体与促销”这门课引起了我的注意。

【来源】 fmprochester.info/news/featured-student/inese-gailane

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.Directions:

Suppose you are invited by Professor Williams to give a presentation about Chinese culture to a group of international students. Write a reply to

- 1) accept the invitation, and
- 2) introduce the key points of your presentation

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Don't use your own name, use "LiMing" instead.

Don't write your address. (10 points)

Dear Professor Williams,

I am honored to be invited to give a lecture on Chinese culture to international students. I want to express my heartfelt gratitude for your kind invitation and provide the specific information about my speech.

In my presentation, I will give a brief introduction of The Four Books and The Five Classics. They were the canonical works of the Confucian culture in the feudal society in ancient China. The Four Books refers to The Great Learning, The Doctrine of the Mean, Confucian Analects and The Works of Mencius. And The Five Classics includes The Book of Poetry (also known as The Book of Songs, The Book of Odes), The Book of History, The Book of Rites, The Book of Changes, and The Spring and Autumn Annals.

I must thank you again for your invitation and I do hope this lecture could be of help to students' understanding Chinese culture.

Yours truly,

Li Ming

全文翻译：

威廉姆斯教授惠鉴：

受您的邀请去给国际学生做一个关于中国文化的演讲，鄙人不胜荣幸。对于您的盛情邀请，在下心存感激。特回复让您知晓我演讲的具体内容。

在我的演讲中，我将简单介绍下《四书五经》。它们是中国古代封建社会儒家的经典书籍。四书是指《大学》、《中庸》、《论语》和《孟子》；而五经是指《诗经》、《尚书》、《礼记》、《周易》和《春秋》。

对于您的邀请，我想再次表示感谢。我衷心希望此次演讲能对学生了解中国文化有所帮助。

此致，

李明

48.Directions:

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



It can be seen clearly from the line graph that museums became more people's cup of tea over two years from 2013 to 2015. To be more specific, both the number of museums and the number of people visiting museums experienced a sharp increase.

从该线状图中我们可以清楚地看出：从 2013 到 2015 的两年期间，博物馆成为了更多人的心头所好。更具体地说，博物馆和造访博物馆的人数均呈飙升态势。

As a proverb goes, everything happens for a reason. Among various factors leading to this rise stand out the three following ones. To begin with, people in the modern world have more curiosity than their forefathers and visiting museums, they can have a better understanding of a different environment and a different way of life. To satisfy people's curiosity, governments have to build more museums. In addition, they provide an equal opportunity for people to receive high-quality education in a fascinating way no matter who and where they are. Last of all, with technology developing at an astounding speed, the riddle of Sphinx is now answered.

常言道，千事可溯源，万物皆有因。在各种导致此种增长的原因中，以下三条尤为明显。首先，当今世界的人们比他们的祖辈好奇心更重。造访博物馆时，他们能对一种不同的环境和一种不同的生活方式有一个更深刻的理解。为了满足人们的好奇心，政府不得不建造了更多的博物馆。此

外，无论人们是谁，无论他们身在何处，博物馆给他们提供了一种平等的机会以一种有趣的方式去接受高质量的教育。最后，随着技术以一种惊人的速度发展，斯芬克斯之谜现在可以被人们回答。

Museums are great repositories of mankind's historical artifacts and achievements in art. From them we can learn a great deal about the people of the past and their link to the people of the present. We can also learn about cultures other than our own. Like a mediator, arrays of museums combine education and entertainment perfectly. In a museum, we may feel painting is silent poetry, and poetry is a speaking picture.

博物馆是人类历史文物及艺术成就的伟大宝库。我们可以从中了解到很多与过去的人们有关的事以及他们与现代人之间的关联。我们也可以从中了解其他不同的文化。各种博物馆像一个调节器，完美将教育和娱乐的作用结合了起来。在博物馆中，我们也许会觉得：画是无言诗，诗是有声画。