

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

# 英语

专题课讲义





## 目 录

第一章 英语知识运用 .....	1
第一节 考试大纲 .....	1
第二节 考查内容 .....	2
第三节 实战练习 .....	4
第二章 阅读理解 A .....	6
第一节 考试大纲 .....	6
第二节 细节题 .....	7
第三节 原因细节题 .....	9
第四节 词汇题、例证题 .....	10
第五节 推理题、判断题 .....	13
第六节 态度题、主旨题、段落主旨题、篇章结构题 .....	15
第七节 主题分类阅读-心理与科学实验 .....	21
第八节 主题分类阅读-移民与劳动力短缺 .....	28
第九节 主题分类阅读-商业与经济 .....	35
第十节 主题分类阅读-环保 .....	42
第十一节 主题分类阅读-西方社会与教育 .....	48
第二章 阅读理解 B .....	56
第十二节 新题型-MATCHING .....	56
第十二节 新题型-HEADING .....	58
第三章 翻译 .....	61
第一节 考试大纲 .....	61
第二节 词的翻译 .....	63
第三节 被动语态的翻译 .....	66
第四节 肯定与否定的翻译 .....	67
第五节 历年真题翻译的特点 .....	69
第四章 写作 .....	75
第一节 考试大纲 .....	75
第二节 短文写作 .....	79
第三节 应用文写作 .....	86
参考答案 .....	90

第一章 完形填空 .....	90
第二章 阅读理解 A .....	90
第二章 阅读理解 B .....	91



# 第一章 英语知识运用

## 第一节 考试大纲

考试大纲对英语知识运用的要求：

在一篇约 350 词的文章中留出 20 个空白，要求考生从每题给出的 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。

评分标准：20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分。

## 第二节 考查内容

### 1. 介词及其词组

例： And driving habits began to change, as sales of small cars jumped and mass transport systems \_\_\_\_\_ the country reported a sharp increase in riders.

- A. for                      B. from                      C. across                      D. over

例： One more reason not to sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred \_\_\_\_\_ the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand.

- A. on                      B. about                      C. across                      D. against

### 2. 上下文逻辑关系

例： Each year, hundreds of thousands of people die from heart attack...After the participants had been monitored for an average of five years, the doctors in the aspirin group were found to have suffered 44% fewer first heart attacks. \_\_\_\_\_, a recent international study indicates that aspirin can be beneficial for those people with a history of coronary artery bypass surgery...

- A. Meanwhile                      B. Above all                      C. However                      D. In addition

例： The IOC also considers which parts of the world have not yet hosted the Games. \_\_\_\_\_, Tokyo, Japan, the host of the 1964 Summer Game, and Mexico City, Mexico, the host of the 1968 Summer Games, were chosen in part to popularize the Olympic movement in Asia and in Latin America.

- A. For instance                      B. As a result                      C. In brief                      D. On the whole

例： Each year, hundreds of thousands of people die from heart attack...After the participants had been monitored for an average of five years, the doctors in the aspirin group were found to have suffered 44% fewer first heart attacks. \_\_\_\_\_, a recent international study indicates that aspirin can be beneficial for those people with a history of coronary artery bypass surgery...

- A. Meanwhile                      B. Above all                      C. However                      D. In addition

### 反映上下文逻辑关系过渡的副词或短语

表示举例关系的词或短语： for example, for instance, a good case in point, such as, like, take...as an example

表示并列或递进关系： and, or, besides, moreover, furthermore, in addition, even

表示比较关系: in comparison with, compared with, similarly, in the same way, in parallel with

表示对照关系: in contrast to, by contrast, rather than, instead of, on the contrary

表示原因: because (of), for this reason, owing to, due to, thanks to, since, for

表示结果: therefore, consequently, as a result, hence, thus, so, accordingly

表示转折: but, however, nevertheless, nonetheless, though, whereas, unfortunately, after all

表示总结: to sum up, in conclusion, all in all, in short, in brief, on the whole

### 3. 形近词

例: In 1991, while the economies of industrialized countries met an economic \_\_\_\_\_, the economies of developing countries were growing very fast.

- A. revival                      B. repression                      C. recession                      D. recovery

The newly built factory is in urgent need of a number of skilled and \_\_\_\_\_ workers.

- A. consistent                      B. conscious                      C. confidential                      D. conscientious

### 4. 近义词

例: When the post fell \_\_\_\_\_, Dennis Bass was appointed to fill it.

- A. free                      B. vacant                      C. empty                      D. hollow

At first \_\_\_\_\_, the famous painting doesn't impress the audience at all.

- A. glance                      B. stare                      C. gaze                      D. view

### 5. 固定用法和词组搭配

例: Some teenagers harbor a generalized resentment against society, which \_\_\_\_\_ them the rights and privileges of adults, although physically they are mature.

- A. deprives                      B. restricts                      C. rejects                      D. denies

### 6. 根据上下文

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work. Today is no different with academics, writers, and activists once again \_\_\_\_\_ that technology is replacing human workers.

- A. boasting                      B. denying                      C. warning                      D. ensuring

### 第三节 实战练习

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work. Today is no different with academics, writers, and activists once again 1 that technology is replacing human workers. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be defined by 2. A few wealthy people will own all the capital, and the masses will struggle in an impoverished wasteland.

A different and not mutually exclusive 3 holds that the future will be a wasteland of a different sort, one 4 by purposelessness: Without jobs to give their lives 5, people will simply become lazy and depressed. 6, 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 7 Americans. Also, some research suggests that the 8 for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addicting 9 poorly-educated middle-aged people is shortage of well-paid jobs. Perhaps this is why many 10 the agonizing dullness of a jobless future.

But it doesn't 11 follow from findings like these that a world without work would be filled with unease. Such visions are based on the 12 of being unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment. In the 13 of work, a society designed with other ends in mind could 14 strikingly different circumstances for the future of labor and leisure. Today, the 15 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.

These days, because leisure time is relatively 16 for most workers, people use their free time to counterbalance the intellectual and emotional 17 of their jobs. "When I come home from a hard day's work, I often feel 18," 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 19 a hobby or a passion project with the intensity usually reserved for 20 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 |

总结:    **work-free**                      **impoverished**                      **be defined by**  
             **be characterized by**        **mortality**                      **overblow**  
             **be filled with**                      **in the absence of**                      **scarce**  
             **intensity**                      **throw oneself into**                      **reserve**





## 第二章 阅读理解 A

### 第一节 考试大纲

#### 考试大纲对阅读理解的要求:

考生应能读懂多种话题、多种类型的语言较复杂的文字材料。话题包括科技、经济、教育、社会、文化等,类型包括新闻、评论、报告、论文、专著等。

根据阅读材料,考生应能:

- (1) 概括主旨要义;
- (2) 理解具体信息;
- (3) 根据上下文推断单词和词组的含义;
- (4) 作出判断、推理和引申;
- (5) 理解作者的意图、观点或态度;
- (6) 理解文章结构和上下文逻辑关系;
- (7) 分析文中使用的修辞手法、论证方法等;
- (8) 比较文中事实、观点、态度等的异同。

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。共四篇文章,总长度为 1 500 词左右。要求考生阅读文章并回答每篇文章后面的问题。考生需要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。

## 第二节 细节题

1. 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.

Q: In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. experience
- B. interest
- C. career prospects
- D. academic backgrounds

2. Mies's signature phrase means that less decoration, properly organized, has more impact than a lot. Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance. Like other modern architects, he employed metal, glass and laminated wood-materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future. Mies's sophisticated presentation masked the fact that the spaces he designed were small and efficient, rather than big and often empty.

Q: Mies held that elegance of architectural design \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was related to large space
- B. was identified with emptiness
- C. was not reliant on abundant decoration
- D. was not associated with efficiency

3. In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. But, today, average is officially over. Being average just won't earn you what it used to. It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra — their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

Q: According to paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. adopt an average lifestyle
- B. work on cheap software
- C. contribute something unique
- D. ask for a moderate salary

4. There will always be change — new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I.T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to buttress employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

Q: According to the author, to reduce unemployment the most important is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to accelerate the I.T. Revolution
- B. to ensure more education for people
- C. to advance economic globalization
- D. to pass more bills in the 21st century

5. The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those “surprise” disappearances by directors under the age of 70. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increased by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse.

Q: According to the researchers from Ohio University after an outside director’s surprise departure, the firm is likely to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. become more stable
- B. report increased earnings
- C. do less well in the stock market
- D. perform worse in lawsuits

6. A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people’s cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

Q: According to the Paragraph, most previous surveys found that home \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. offered greater relaxation than the workplace
- B. was an ideal place for stress measurement

C. generated more stress than the workplace

D. was an unrealistic place for relaxation

7. What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they're at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

Q: The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is difficult for them to leave their office

B. their home is also a place for kicking back

C. there is often much housework left behind

D. they are both bread winners and housewives

### 第三节 原因细节题

8. 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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.

Q: 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

9. On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues—your family—have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they're your family. You

cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

So, it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, but the co-workers are also much harder to motivate.

Q: The home front differs from the workplace in that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut
- B. home is hardly a cozier working environment
- C. household tasks are generally more motivating
- D. family labor is often adequately rewarded

10. Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers. American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads. Fully 87% of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development(OECD). In Japan the proportion is 35%. Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

Q: Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. have more sources of revenue
- B. have more balanced newsrooms
- C. are less dependent on advertising
- D. are less affected by readership

## 第四节 词汇题、例证题

### 第1类 词汇题

11. Knowing the results of Epley's study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves viscerally—on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves. Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer's paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles. "It's not that people's profiles are dishonest", says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin—Madison university, "but they portray an idealized version of themselves."

Q: The word "viscerally" (Line 2, para.5) is closest in meaning to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. instinctively
- B. occasionally

C. particularly

D. aggressively

12. But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

Q: The word "moola" (Line4,Para4)most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

A. skills

B. energy

C. earnings

D. nutrition

13. Some growth stems from a commitment by governments and farsighted businesses to fund cleaner energy sources. But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar. The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years.

Q: The word "plummeting" ( Line 2, Para.2 ) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. stabilizing

B. changing

C. falling

D. rising

14. 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.

Q: The word "coax"(Line4, Para.6) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. persuade

B. frighten

C. misguide

D. challenge

## 第2类 例证题

15. The question of who should pay for reskilling is a thorny one. For individual companies, the temptation is always to let go of workers whose skills are no longer in demand and replace them with those whose skills are. That does not always happen. AT&T is often given as the gold standard of a company that decided to do a massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy. Other companies had also pledged to create their own plans. When the skills mismatch is in the broader economy, though, the focus usually turns to government to handle. Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers, even at times and in regions where unemployment is high.

Q: AT &T is cited to show \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the characteristic of reskilling programs
- B. the importance of staff appraisal standards
- C. an immediate need for government support
- D. an alternative to the fire-and-hire strategy

16. Now the tide appears to be turning. As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably wouldn't have changed anything. In May, Julie Nimmons, president of Schutt Sports in Illinois, successfully fought a lawsuit involving a football player who was paralyzed in a game while wearing a Schutt helmet. "We are really sorry he has become paralyzed, but helmets aren't designed to prevent those kinds of injuries," says Nimmons.

Q: The case of Schutt helmet demonstrated that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. some injury claims were no longer supported by law
- B. helmets were not designed to prevent injuries
- C. product labels would eventually be discarded
- D. some sports games might lose popularity with athletes

17. In an essay, entitled "Making It in America," in the latest issue of The Atlantic, the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, "a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines."

Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and sagging middle-class incomes today is largely because of the

big drop in demand and because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the quantum advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

Q: The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the impact of technological advances
- B. the alleviation of job pressure
- C. the shrinkage of textile mills
- D. the decline of middle- class incomes

18. This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most “happiness bang for your buck.” It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it.) Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason MacDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib — a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

Q: McRib is mentioned in the paragraph to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. consumers are sometimes irrational
- B. popularity usually comes after quality
- C. marketing tricks are often effective
- D. rarity generally increases pleasure

## 第五节 推理题、判断题

### 第1类 细节推理题 (infer/imply)

19. Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned. School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on his educational ritual. Unfortunately, L.A. Unified has produced an inflexible policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses, homework may no longer count for more than 10% of a student's academic grade.

Q: It is implied in paragraph 1 that nowadays homework \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. is receiving more criticism
- B. is no longer an educational ritual
- C. is not required for advanced courses
- D. is gaining more preferences

20. Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or brand them as aliens to be kicked out. That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

Q: It is implied in Paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. needs new immigrant categories
- B. has loosened control over immigrant
- C. should be adapted to meet challenges
- D. has been fixed via political means

21. This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance. The “mommy wars” of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can't have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg's *Lean In*, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like unplug, offline, life-hack, bandwidth, and capacity are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your “passion,” you'll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

Q: It can be inferred that *Lean In* \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. voices for working women
- B. appeals to passionate workaholics
- C. triggers debates among mommies
- D. praises motivated employees

## 第2类 细节判断题 (true/except/not true)

22. 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 mark 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.”

Q: 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

23. Girls’ attraction to pink may seem unavoidable, somehow encoded in their DNA, but according to Jo Paoletti, an associate professor of American Studies, it is not. Children were not color-coded at all until the early 20th century: in the era before domestic washing machines all babies wore white as a practical matter, since the only way of getting clothes clean was to boil them. What’s more, both boys and girls wore what were thought of as gender-neutral dresses. When nursery colors were introduced, pink was actually considered the more masculine color, a pastel version of red, which was associated with strength. Blue, with its intimations of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness, symbolized femininity. It was not until the mid-1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children’s marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

Q: According to the paragraph , which of the following is true of colors ?

- A. Colors are encoded in girls’ DNA.
- B. Blue used to be regarded as the color for girls.
- C. Pink used to be a neutral color in symbolizing genders.
- D. White is preferred by babies.

## 第六节 态度题、主旨题、段落主旨题、篇章结构题

### 第1类 态度题

表示积极态度的词汇

**positive** 积极的

表示消极态度的词汇

**negative** 消极的

表示中立态度的词汇

**neutral** 中立的

<b>favorable</b>	赞成的	<b>opposed</b>	反对的	<b>objective</b>	中立的
<b>supportive</b>	支持的	<b>critical</b>	批评的		
<b>approval</b>	赞成	<b>disapproval</b>	不赞成		
<b>optimistic</b>	乐观的	<b>pessimistic</b>	悲观的		
<b>confident</b>	自信的，确信的	<b>doubtful</b>	可疑的		

24. Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: primates and dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes. But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

Q: The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tolerant
- B. uncertain
- C. optimistic
- D. doubtful

25. Unfortunately, says Presser, the issue is virtually absent from public discourse. She emphasizes the need for focused studies on costs and benefits of working odd hours, the physical and emotional health of people working nights and weekends, and the reasons behind the necessity for working these hours. "Nonstandard work schedules not only are highly prevalent among American families but also generate a level of complexity in family functioning that needs greater attention," she says.

Q: What is the author's attitude towards working irregular hours?

- A. Positive
- B. Negative
- C. Indifferent
- D. Objective

26. Just 23 percent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown, so even with the most extreme measures we could meet only 30 percent of our fresh produce needs. That is before we look for the space to grow the grains, sugars, seeds and oils that provide us with the vast bulk of our current calorie intake.

Q: The author's attitude to food self-sufficient in the UK is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. defensive
- B. doubtful
- C. tolerant
- D. optimistic

27. Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue, brought by the Mayo Clinic, which the Supreme Court will hear in its next term. The BIO recently held a convention which included sessions to coach lawyers on the shifting landscape for patents. Each meeting was packed.

Q: Generally speaking, the author's attitude toward gene patenting is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. critical
- B. supportive
- C. scornful
- D. objective

## 第2类 主旨题

28. 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 is 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 maximized 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.

Q: 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

29. Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Q: What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Needs of the readers all over the world
- B. Causes of the public disappointment about newspapers
- C. Origins of the declining newspaper industry
- D. Aims of a journalism credibility project

30. 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 1<sup>st</sup>, 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.

Q: The main idea of the passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. female power and liberation in Norway
- B. the significance of Henric Ibsen's play
- C. women's status in Norwegian firms
- D. the constitution of board members in Norway

### 第3类 篇章结构题

31. 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.

Q: 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

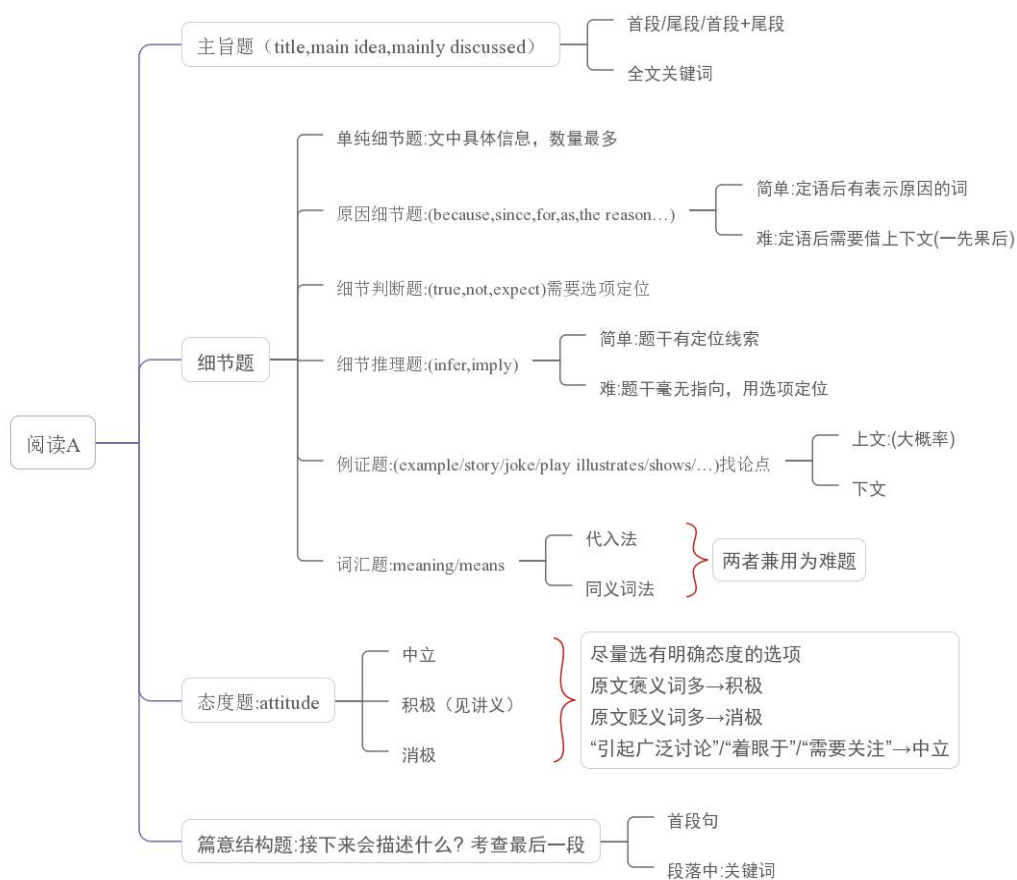
### 第4类 段落主旨题

32. American farmers have been complaining of labor shortages for several years. The complaints are unlikely to stop without an overhaul of immigration rules for farm workers.

Congress has obstructed efforts to create a more straightforward visa for agricultural workers that would let foreign workers stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry. If this doesn't change, American businesses, communities and consumers will be the losers.

Q: What problem should be addressed according to the first two paragraphs?

- A. Discrimination against foreign workers in the U.S.
- B. Biased laws in favor of some American businesses.
- C. Decline of job opportunities in U.S. agriculture.
- D. Flaws in U.S. immigration rules for farm workers.



## 第七节 主题分类阅读-心理与科学实验

### Text 1

With so much focus on children use of screens, it is easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. “Tech is designed to really suck you in ,”says Jenny Redesky 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.”

Redesky has studied the use of mobile phone and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interaction with their children. 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 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 present 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,” says Radesky.

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kid’s use of screens are born out of an “oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting” with their children: “It is based on a somewhat fantasized, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you’re failing to expose your child to 30,00words 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 gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. 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 to be more available to their child the rest of the time.

1. 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
2. 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
3. Radesky 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
4. 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
5. 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

## Text 2

Rats and other animals need to be highly attuned to social signals from others so they can identify friends to cooperate with and enemies to avoid. To find out if this extends to non-living beings, Laleh Quinn at the University of California, San Diego, and her colleagues tested whether rats can detect social signals from robotic rats.

They housed eight adult rats with two types of robotic rat — one social and one asocial — for four days. The robot rats were quite minimalist, resembling a chunkier version of a computer mouse with wheels to move around and colourful markings.

During the experiment, the social robot rat followed the living rats around, played with the same toys, and opened cage doors to let trapped rats escape. Meanwhile, the asocial robot simply moved forwards and backwards and side to side.

Next, the researchers trapped the robots in cages and gave the rats the opportunity to release them by pressing a lever. Across 18 trials each, the living rats were 52 percent more likely on average to set the social robot free than the asocial one. This suggests that the rats perceived the social robot as a genuine social being. The rats may have bonded more with the social robot because it displayed behaviors like communal exploring and playing. This could lead to the rats better remembering having freed it earlier, and wanting the robot to return the favour when they get trapped, says Quinn.

“Rats have been shown to engage in multiple forms of reciprocal help and cooperation, including what is referred to as direct reciprocity — where a rat will help another rat that has previously helped them,” says Quinn.

The readiness of the rats to befriend the social robot was surprising given its minimal design. The robot was the same size as a regular rat but resembled a simple plastic box on wheels. “We assumed we’d have to give it a moving head and tail, facial feature, and put a scent on it to make it smell like a real rat, but that wasn’t necessary,” says Janet Wiles at the University of Queensland in Australia, who helped with the research.

The finding shows how sensitive rats are to social cues, even when they come from basic robots. Similarly, children tend to treat robots as if they are fellow beings, even when they display only simple social signals. “We humans seem to be fascinated by robots, and it turns out other animals are too”, says Wiles.

6. Quinn and her colleagues conducted a test to see if rats can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. pick up social signals from non-living rats
- B. distinguish a friendly rat from a hostile one
- C. attain sociable traits through special training
- D. send out warning messages to their fellows

7. What did the asocial robot do during the experiment?

- A. It followed the social robot.
- B. It played with some toys.

- C. It set the trapped rats free.
- D. It moved around alone.
8. According to Quinn, the rats released the social robot because they\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. tried to practice a means of escape
- B. expected it to do the same in return
- C. wanted to display their intelligence
- D. considered that an interesting game
9. Janet Wiles notes that rats \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. can remember other rats' facial features
- B. differentiate smells better than sizes
- C. respond more to actions than to looks
- D. can be scared by a plastic box on wheels
10. It can be learned from the text that rats \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. appear to be adaptable to new surroundings
- B. are more socially active than other animals
- C. behave differently from children in socializing
- D. are more sensitive to social cues than expected

### Text 3

An article in Scientific American has pointed out that empirical research says that, actually, you think you're more beautiful than you are. We have a deep-seated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing strategies to achieve this. Social psychologists have amassed oceans of research into what they call the "above average effect", or "illusory superiority", and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others—all obviously statistical impossibilities.

We rose tint our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations. We become defensive when criticized, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem, we stalk around thinking we're hot stuff.

Psychologist and behavioral scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key study into self-enhancement and

attractiveness. Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others, he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves from a lineup including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive. Visual recognition, reads the study, is “an automatic psychological process, occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation”. If the subjects quickly chose a falsely flattering image—which must did—they genuinely believed it was really how they looked.

Epley found no significant gender difference in responses. Nor was there any evidence that those who self-enhanced the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored picture were real) were doing so to make up for profound insecurities. In fact, those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other markers for having higher self-esteem. “I don’t think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion”, says Epley. “It’s a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves”. If you are depressed, you won’t be self-enhancing.

Knowing the results of Epley’s study, it makes sense that many people hate photographs of themselves viscerally—on one level, they don’t even recognise the person in the picture as themselves. Facebook, therefore, is a self-enhancer’s paradise, where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit, style, beauty, intellect and lifestyles. “It’s not that people’s profiles are dishonest”, says Catalina Toma of Wisconsin—Madison university, “but they portray an idealized version of themselves.”

11. According to the first paragraph, social psychologists have found that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. our self-ratings are unrealistically high  
B. illusory superiority is baseless effect  
C. our need for leadership is unnatural  
D. self-enhancing strategies are ineffective
12. Visual recognition is believed to be people’s \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rapid watching  
B. conscious choice  
C. intuitive response  
D. automatic self-defense
13. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. underestimate their insecurities

- B. believe in their attractiveness
- C. cover up their depressions
- D. oversimplify their illusions
14. The word “viscerally” (Line 2, para.5) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. instinctively
- B. Occasionally
- C. Particularly
- D. aggressively
15. It can be inferred that Facebook is self-enhancer’s paradise because people can \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. present their dishonest profiles
- B. define their traditional lifestyles
- C. share their intellectual pursuits
- D. withhold their unflattering sides

#### Text 4

We’re fairly good at judging people based on first impressions, thin slices of experience ranging from a glimpse of a photo to a five-minute interaction, and deliberation can be not only extraneous but intrusive. In one study of the ability she called “thin slicing” the late psychologist Nalini Ambady asked participants to watch silent 10-second video clips of professors and to rate the instructor’s overall effectiveness. Their ratings correlated strongly with students’ end-of-semester ratings. Another set of participants had to count backward from 1,000 by nines as they watched the clips, occupying their conscious working memory. Their ratings were just as accurate, demonstrating the intuitive nature of the social processing.

Critically, another group was asked to spend a minute writing down reasons for their judgment, before giving the rating. Accuracy dropped dramatically. Ambady suspected that deliberation focused them on vivid but misleading cues, such as certain gestures or utterances, rather than letting the complex interplay of subtle signals form a holistic impression. She found similar interference when participants watched 15-second clips of pairs of people and judged whether they were strangers, friends, or dating partners.

Other research shows we’re better at detecting deception from thin slices when we rely on intuition instead of reflection. “It’s as if you’re driving a stick shift,” says Judith Hall, a psychologist at Northeastern University, “and

if you start thinking about it too much, you can't remember what you're doing. But if you go on automatic pilot, you're fine. Much of our social life is like that."

Thinking too much can also harm our ability to form preferences. College students' ratings of strawberry jams and college courses aligned better with experts' opinions when the students weren't asked to analyze their rationale. And people made car-buying decisions that were both objectively better and more personally satisfying when asked to focus on their feelings rather than on details, but only if the decision was complex—— when they had a lot of information to process.

Intuition's special powers are unleashed only in certain circumstances. In one study, participants completed a battery of eight tasks, including four that tapped reflective thinking (discerning rules, comprehending vocabulary) and four that tapped intuition and creativity (generating new products or figures of speech). Then they rated the degree to which they had used intuition ("gut feelings", "hunches", "my heart"). Use of their gut hurt their performance on the first four tasks, as expected, and helped them on the rest. Sometimes the heart is smarter than the head.

16. Nalini Ambady's study deals with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. instructor-student interaction  
B. the power of people's memory  
C. the reliability of first impression  
D. people's ability to influence others
17. In Ambady's study rating accuracy dropped when participants \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. gave the rating in limited time  
B. focused on specific detail  
C. watched shorter video clips  
D. discussed with one another
18. Judith Hall mentions driving to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. memory may be selective  
B. reflection can be distracting  
C. social skills must be cultivated  
D. deception is difficult to detect
19. When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. follow your feelings
  - B. list your preference
  - C. seek expert advice
  - D. collect enough data
20. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- A. Intuition may affect reflective tasks.
  - B. Generating new products takes time.
  - C. Vocabulary comprehension needs creativity.
  - D. Objective thinking may boost inventiveness.

## 第八节 主题分类阅读-移民与劳动力短缺

### Text 1

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and who would make some money and then go home. Between 1908 and 1915, about 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio,” birds of passage.

Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or brand them as aliens to be kicked out. That framework has contributed mightily to our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them. They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to

staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle. Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes, including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

1. “Birds of passage” refers to those who \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. find permanent jobs overseas
  - B. leave their home countries for good
  - C. immigrate across the Atlantic
  - D. stay in a foreign country temporarily
2. It is implied in Paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. needs new immigrant categories
  - B. has loosened control over immigrants
  - C. should be adapted to meet challenges
  - D. has been fixed via political means
3. According to the author, today's birds of passage want \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. financial incentives
  - B. a global recognition
  - C. opportunities to get regular jobs
  - D. the freedom to stay and leave
4. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. as faithful partners
  - B. with legal tolerance
  - C. with economic favors
  - D. as mighty rivals
5. The most appropriate title for this text would be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Come and Go: Big Mistake
  - B. Living and Thriving: Great Risk



C. Legal or Illegal: Big Mistake

D. With or Without: Great Risk

## Text 2

American farmers have been complaining of labor shortages for several years now. The complaints are unlikely to stop without an overhaul of immigration rules for farm workers.

Congress has obstructed efforts to create a more straightforward visa for agricultural workers that would let foreign workers stay longer in the U.S. and change jobs within the industry. If this doesn't change, American businesses, communities and consumers will be the losers.

Perhaps half of U.S. farm laborers are undocumented immigrants. As fewer such workers enter the country, the characteristics of the agricultural workforce are changing. Today's farm laborers, while still predominantly born in Mexico, are more likely to be settled rather than migrating and more likely to be married than single. They are also aging. At the start of this century, about one-third of crop workers were over the age of 35. Now, more than half are. And crop picking is hard on older bodies. One oft-debated cure for this labor shortage remains as implausible as it has been all along: Native U.S. workers won't be returning to the farm.

The H-2A visa has no numerical cap, unlike the H-2B visa for nonagricultural work, which is limited to 66,000 a year. Even so, employers complain they aren't given all the workers they need. The process is cumbersome, expensive and unreliable. One survey found that bureaucratic delays led H-2A workers to arrive on the job 22 days late. And the shortage is compounded by federal immigration raids, which remove some workers and drive others underground.

In a 2012 survey, 71 percent of tree-fruit growers and nearly 80 percent of raisin and berry growers said they were short of labor. Some western farmers have responded by moving operations to Mexico. From 1998 to 2000, 14.5 percent of the fruit Americans consumed was imported. Little more than a decade later, the share of imports was 25.8 percent.

In effect, the U.S. can import food or it can import the workers who pick it.

6. What problem should be addressed according to the first two paragraphs?

A. Discrimination against foreign workers in the U.S.

B. Biased laws in favor of some American businesses.

C. Decline of job opportunities in U.S. agriculture.

- D. Flaws in U.S. immigration rules for farm workers.
7. Our trouble with our agriculture workforce is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the aging of immigrant farm workers
- B. the rising number of illegal immigrants
- C. the high mobility of crop workers
- D. the lack of experienced labors
8. What is the much-argued solution to the labor shortage in U.S. farming?
- A. To attract younger laborers to farm work
- B. To get native U.S. workers back to farming
- C. To use more robots to grow high-value crops
- D. To strengthen financial support for farmers
9. Agricultural employers complain about the H-2A visa for its \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. slow granting procedures
- B. limit on duration of stay
- C. tightened requirements
- D. control of annual admissions
10. Which of the following could be the best title for this text?
- A. U.S Agriculture in Decline?
- B. Import food or labor?
- C. America Saved by Mexico?
- D. Manpower vs. Automation?

### Text 3

In an essay, entitled “Making It in America,” in the latest issue of The Atlantic, the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill has only two employees today, “a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog, and the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and sagging middle-class incomes today is largely because of the

big drop in demand and because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the quantum advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. But, today, average is officially over. Being average just won't earn you what it used to. It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra — their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. As they say, if horses could have voted, there never would have been cars. But there's been an acceleration. As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, U.S. factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs — about 6 million in total — disappeared."

There will always be change — new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I.T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to buttress employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

11. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the impact of technological advances
  - B. the alleviation of job pressure
  - C. the shrinkage of textile mills
  - D. the decline of middle- class incomes
12. According to paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. adopt an average lifestyle
  - B. work on cheap software
  - C. contribute something unique
  - D. ask for a moderate salary
13. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. gains of technology have been erased
  - B. job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed
  - C. Factories are making less money than before
  - D. New jobs and services have been offered
14. According to the author, to reduce unemployment the most important is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A.to accelerate the I.T. Revolution
  - B.to ensure more education for people
  - C.to advance economic globalization
  - D.to pass more bills in the 21st century
15. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?
- A. Technology Goes Cheap
  - B. New Law takes effect
  - C. Recession is bad
  - D. Average is over

#### Text 4

The concept of man versus machine is at least as old as the industrial revolution, but this phenomenon tends to be most acutely felt during economic downturns and fragile recoveries. And yet, it would be a mistake to think we are right now simply experiencing the painful side of a boom-and-bust cycle. Certain jobs have gone away for good, outmoded by machines. Since technology has such an insatiable appetite for eating up human jobs, this phenomenon will continue to restructure our economy in ways we can't immediately foresee.

When there is exponential improvement in the price and performance of technology, jobs that were once thought to be immune from automation suddenly become threatened. This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine*, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.

This is a powerful argument, and a scary one. And yet, John Hagel, author of *The Power of Pull* and other books, says Brynjolfsson and McAfee miss the reason why these jobs are so vulnerable to technology in the first place.

Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S. that tend to be “tightly scripted” and “highly standardized”

ones that leave no room for “individual initiative or creativity.” In short, these are the types of jobs that machines can perform much better at than human beings. That is how we have put a giant target sign on the backs of American workers, Hagel says.

It’s time to reinvent the formula for how work is conducted, since we are still relying on a very 20th century notion of work, Hagel says. In our rapidly changing economy, we more than ever need people in the workplace who can take initiative and exercise their imagination “to respond to unexpected events.” That’s not something machines are good at. They are designed to perform very predictable activities.

As Hagel notes, Brynjolfsson and McAfee indeed touched on this point in their book. We need to reframe race against the machine as race with the machine. In other words, we need to look at the ways in which machines can augment human labor rather than replace it. So then the problem is not really about technology, but rather, “how do we innovate our institutions and our work practices?”

16. According to the first paragraph, economic downturns would \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ease the competition of man vs. machine  
B. highlight machines’ threat to human jobs  
C. provoke a painful technological revolution  
D. outmode our current economic structure
17. The authors of *Race Against the Machine* argue that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. technology is diminishing man’s job opportunities  
B. automation is accelerating technological development  
C. certain jobs will remain intact after automation  
D. man will finally win the race against machine
18. Hagel argues that jobs in the U.S. are often \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. performed by innovative minds  
B. scripted with an individual style  
C. standardized without a clear target  
D. designed against human creativity
19. According to the last paragraph, Brynjolfsson and McAfee discussed \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the predictability of machine behavior in practice  
B. the formula for how work is conducted efficiently

- C. the ways machines replace human labor in modern times
- D. the necessity of human involvement in the workplace
20. Which of the following could be the most appropriate title for the text?
- A. How to Innovate Our Work Practices
- B. Machines will Replace Human Labor
- C. Can We Win the Race Against Machines
- D. Economic Downturns Stimulate Innovations

## 第九节 主题分类阅读-商业与经济

### Text 1

The great recession may be over, but this era of high joblessness is probably beginning. Before it ends, it will likely change the life course and character of a generation of young adults. And ultimately, it is likely to reshape our politics, our culture, and the character of our society for years.

No one tries harder than the jobless to find silver linings in this national economic disaster. Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, had improved them in some ways; they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others. In limited respects, perhaps the recession will leave society better off. At the very least, it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses, and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending.

But for the most part, these benefits seem thin, uncertain, and far off. In *The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth*, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U. S., lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms. Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases, as does conflict between races and classes.

Income inequality usually falls during a recession, but it has not shrunk in this one. Indeed, this period of economic weakness may reinforce class divides, and decrease opportunities to cross them--- especially for young people. The research of Till Von Wachter, the economist in Columbia University, suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed: those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times; it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

In the internet age, it is particularly easy to see the resentment that has always been hidden within American society. More difficult, in the moment, is discerning precisely how these lean times are affecting society's character. In many respects, the U.S. was more socially tolerant entering this recession than at any time in its history, and a variety of national polls on social conflict since then have shown mixed results. We will have to wait and see exactly how these hard times will reshape our social fabric. But they certainly will reshape it, and all the more so the longer they extend.

1. By saying "to find silver linings" ( Line 1, Para. 2 ) the author suggest that the jobless try to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. seek subsidies from the government
  - B. explore reasons for the unemployment
  - C. make profits from the troubled economy
  - D. look on the bright side of the recession
2. According to Paragraph 2, the recession has made people \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. realize the national dream
  - B. struggle against each other
  - C. challenge their lifestyle
  - D. reconsider their lifestyle
3. Benjamin Friedman believes that economic recessions may \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. impose a heavier burden on immigrants
  - B. bring out more evils of human nature
  - C. promote the advance of rights and freedoms
  - D. ease conflicts between races and classes
4. The research of Till Von Wachther suggests that in recession graduates from elite universities tend to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. lag behind the others due to decreased opportunities
  - B. catch up quickly with experienced employees
  - C. see their life chances as dimmed as the others'
  - D. recover more quickly than the others
5. The author thinks that the influence of hard times on society is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. certain

- B. positive
- C. trivial
- D. destructive

### Text 2

What would you do with \$ 590m? This is now a question for Gloria Mackenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history. If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings of fulfillment, she could do worse than read *Happy Money* by Elizabeth Dumn and Michael Norton.

These two academics use an array of behavioral research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive. Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and extravagant homes. Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly. What was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in. It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms. Dumn and Mr. Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. These purchases often become more valuable with time—as stories or memories—particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most “happiness bang for your buck.” It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it). Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason MacDonald’s restricts the availability of its popular McRib — a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

Readers of *Happy Money* are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfillment, not hunger. Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people. Not everyone will agree with the authors’ policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

6. According to Dumn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?



- A. A big house
  - B. A special tour
  - C. A stylish car
  - D. A rich meal
7. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. critical
  - B. supportive
  - C. sympathetic
  - D. ambiguous
8. McRib is mentioned in paragraph 3 to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. consumers are sometimes irrational
  - B. popularity usually comes after quality
  - C. marketing tricks are often effective
  - D. rarity generally increases pleasure
9. According to the last paragraph, Happy Money \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. has left much room for readers' criticism
  - B. may prove to be a worthwhile purchase
  - C. has predicted a wider income gap in the US
  - D. may give its readers a sense of achievement
10. This text mainly discusses how to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. balance feeling good and spending money
  - B. spend large sums of money won in lotteries
  - C. obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent
  - D. become more reasonable in spending on luxuries

### Text 3

When Microsoft bought task management app Wunderlist and mobile calendar Sunrise in 2015, it picked two newcomers that were attracting considerable buzz in Silicon Valley. Microsoft's own Office dominates the market for "productivity" software, but the start-ups represented a new wave of technology designed from the ground up

for the smartphone world.

Both apps, however, were later scrapped after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products. Their teams of engineers stayed on, making them two of the many “acqui-hires” that the biggest companies have used to feed their great hunger for tech talent.

To Microsoft's critics, the fates of Wunderlist and Sunrise are examples of a remorseless drive by Big Tech to chew up any innovative companies that lie in their path. “They bought the seedlings and closed them down/<sup>5</sup> complained Paul Arnold, a partner at San Francisco-based Switch Ventures, putting an end to businesses that might one day turn into competitors. Microsoft declined to comment.

Like other start-up investors, Mr. Arnold's own business often depends on selling start-ups to larger tech companies, though he admits to mixed feelings about the result: “I think these things are good for me, if I put my selfish hat on. But are they good for the American economy? I don’t know.”

The U.S. Federal Trade Commission says it wants to find the answer to that question. This week, it asked the five most valuable U.S. tech companies for information about their many small acquisitions over the past decade. Although only a search project at this stage, the request has raised the prospect of regulators wading into early-stage tech markets that until now have been beyond their reach.

Given their combined market value of more than \$5.5 trillion, rifling through such small deals— many of them much less prominent than Wunderlist and Sunrise —— might seem beside the point. Between them, the five biggest tech companies have spent an average of only \$3.4 billion a year on sub-\$1 billion acquisitions over the past five years — a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves, and the more than \$ 130 billion of venture capital that was invested in the U.S. last year.

However, critics say the big companies use such deals to buy their most threatening potential competitors before their businesses have a chance to gain momentum, in some cases as part of a “buy and kill” tactic to simply close them down.

11. What is true about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions?

- A. Their market values declined.
- B. Their engineers were retained.
- C. Their tech features improved.
- D. Their products were re-priced.

12. Microsoft's critics believe that the big tech companies tend to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. exaggerate their product quality
  - B. treat new tech talent unfairly
  - C. eliminate their potential competitions
  - D. ignore public opinions
13. Paul Arnold is concerned that small acquisitions might \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. weaken big tech companies
  - B. worsen market competition
  - C. discourage start up investors
  - D. harm the national economy
14. The U.S. Federal Trade Commission intends to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. supervise start-ups' operations
  - B. encourage research collaboration
  - C. limit Big Tech's expansion
  - D. examine small acquisitions
15. For the five biggest tech companies, their small acquisitions have \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. raised few management challenges
  - B. brought little financial pressure
  - C. set an example for future deals
  - D. generated considerable profits

#### Text 4

The power and ambition of the giants of the digital economy is astonishing—Amazon has just announced the purchase of the upmarket grocery chain Whole Foods for \$13.5bn, but two years ago Facebook paid even more than that to acquire the WhatsApp messaging service, which doesn't have any physical product at all. What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives.

Facebook promised the European commission then that it would not link phone numbers to Facebook identities, but it broke the promise almost as soon as the deal went through. Even without knowing what was in the messages, the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be. What political journalist, what party whip, would not want to know the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in which

Theresa May's enemies are currently plotting? It may be that the value of Whole Foods to Amazon is not so much the 460 shops it owns, but the records of which customers have purchased what.

Competition law appears to be the only way to address these imbalances of power. But it is clumsy. For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy. By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied, it may have vanished in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power. But there is a deeper conceptual problem, too. Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them. The users of their Services are not their customers. That would be the people who buy advertising from them—and Facebook and Google, the two virtual giants, dominate digital advertising to the disadvantage of all other media and entertainment companies.

The product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to data for the benefit of the digital giants. Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew they produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield. Ants keep predatory insects away from where their aphids feed; Gmail keeps the spammer out of our inboxes. It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit.

16. According to Paragraph 1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. digital products
- B. user information
- C. physical assets
- D. quality service

17. Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. worsen political disputes
- B. mess up customer records
- C. pose a risk to Facebook users
- D. mislead the European commission

18. According to the author, competition law \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. should sever the new market powers
- B. may worsen the economic imbalance
- C. should not provide just one legal solution

- D. cannot keep pace with the changing market
19. Competition law as presently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they are not defined as customers  
B. they are not financially reliable  
C. the services are generally digital  
D. the services are paid for by advertisers
20. The ants analogy is used to illustrate \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a win-win business model between digital giants  
B. a typical competition pattern among digital giants  
C. the benefits provided for digital giants' customers  
D. the relationship between digital giants and their users

## 第十节 主题分类阅读-环保

### Text 1

Forests give us shade, quiet and one of the harder challenges in the fight against climate change. Even as we humans count on forests to soak up a good share of the carbon dioxide we produce, we are threatening their ability to do so. The climate change we are hastening could one day leave us with forests that emit more carbon than they absorb.

Thankfully, there is a way out of this trap — but it involves striking a subtle balance. Helping forests flourish as valuable “carbon sinks” long into the future may require reducing their capacity to absorb carbon now. California is leading the way, as it does on so many climate efforts, in figuring out the details.

The state’s proposed Forest Carbon Plan aims to double efforts to thin out young trees and clear brush in parts of the forest. This temporarily lowers carbon-carrying capacity. But the remaining trees draw a greater share of the available moisture, so they grow and thrive, restoring the forest's capacity to pull carbon from the air. Healthy trees are also better able to fend off insects. The landscape is rendered less easily burnable. Even in the event of a fire, fewer trees are consumed.

The need for such planning is increasingly urgent. Already, since 2010, drought and insects have killed over 100 million trees in California, most of them in 2016 alone, and wildfires have burned hundreds of thousands of acres.

California plans to treat 35,000 acres of forest a year by 2020, and 60,000 by 2030 — financed from the proceeds of the state's emissions-permit auctions. That's only a small share of the total acreage that could benefit, about half a million acres in all, so it will be vital to prioritize areas at greatest risk of fire or drought.

The strategy also aims to ensure that carbon in woody material removed from the forests is locked away in the form of solid lumber or burned as biofuel in vehicles that would otherwise run on fossil fuels. New research on transportation biofuels is already under way.

State governments are well accustomed to managing forests, but traditionally they've focused on wildlife, watersheds and opportunities for recreation. Only recently have they come to see the vital part forests will have to play in storing carbon. California's plan, which is expected to be finalized by the governor early next year, should serve as a model.

1. By saying “one of the harder challenges”, the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. forests may become a potential threat.
  - B. people may misunderstand global warming.
  - C. extreme weather condition may arise.
  - D. global climate change may get out of control.
2. To maintain forest as valuable “carbon sinks”, we may need to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. lower their present carbon-absorbing capacity
  - B. strike a balance among different plants
  - C. accelerate the growth of young trees
  - D. preserve the diversity of species in them
3. California's Forest Carbon Plan endeavor to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. cultivate more drought-resistance trees
  - B. find more effective ways to kill insects
  - C. reduce the density of some of its forest
  - D. restore its forest quickly after wildfires
4. What is essential to California's plan according to paragraph 5?
  - A. To carry it out before the year of 2020.
  - B. To handle the areas in serious danger first.
  - C. To perfect the emissions-permit auctions.

- D. To obtain enough financial support.
5. The author's attitude to California's plan can best be described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. ambiguous  
B. tolerant  
C. cautious  
D. supportive

## Text 2

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. 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?'"

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.

"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. 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."

6. 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

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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

10. Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. do away with
- B. come to terms with



- C. pay a price for
- D. keep away from

### Text 3

While fossil fuels—coal, oil, gas—still generate roughly 85 percent of the world's energy supply, it's clearer than ever that the future belongs to renewable sources such as wind and solar. The move to renewables is picking up momentum around the world: They now account for more than half of new power sources going on line.

Some growth stems from a commitment by governments and farsighted businesses to fund cleaner energy sources. But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar. The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years.

In many parts of the world renewable energy is already a principal energy source. In Scotland, for example, wind turbines provide enough electricity to power 95 percent of homes. While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift. In March, for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10 percent of the power generated in the US, reported the US Energy Information Administration.

President Trump has underlined fossil fuels—especially coal—as the path to economic growth. In a recent speech in Iowa, he dismissed wind power as an unreliable energy source. But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state's electricity generation—and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

The question "What happens when the wind doesn't blow or the sun doesn't shine?" has provided a quick put-down for skeptics. But a boost in the storage capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.

The advance is driven in part by vehicle manufacturers, who are placing big bets on battery-powered electric vehicles. Although electric cars are still a rarity on roads now, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years.

While there's a long way to go, the trend lines for renewables are spiking. The pace of change in energy sources appears to be speeding up—perhaps just in time to have a meaningful effect in slowing climate change. What Washington does—or doesn't do—to promote alternative energy may mean less and less at a time of a

global shift in thought.

11. The word "plummeting" ( Line 2, Para.2 ) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. stabilizing
  - B. changing
  - C. falling
  - D. rising
12. According to Paragraph 3, the use of renewable energy in America \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is progressing notably
  - B. is as extensive as in Europe
  - C. faces many challenges
  - D. has proved to be impractical
13. It can be learned that in Iowa, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. wind is a widely used energy source
  - B. wind energy has replaced fossil fuels
  - C. tech giants are investing in clean energy
  - D. there is a shortage of clean energy supply
14. Which of the following is true about clean energy according to Paragraphs 5&6?
- A. Its application has boosted battery storage.
  - B. It is commonly used in car manufacturing.
  - C. Its continuous supply is becoming a reality.
  - D. Its sustainable exploitation will remain difficult.
15. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that renewable energy \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. will bring the USA closer to other countries.
  - B. will accelerate global environmental change.
  - C. is not really encouraged by the USA government.
  - D. is not competitive enough with regard to its cost.

## 第十一节 主题分类阅读-西方社会与教育

### Text 1

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 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. 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 wait 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.

1. 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
2. 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
3. The word "acclimation" (Line 6, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. adaptation  
B. application  
C. motivation  
D. competition
4. 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
5. 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

## Text 2

For years, studies have found that first-generation college students — those who do not have a parent with a college degree — lag other students on a range of education achievement factors. Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher. But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, college and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created "a paradox" in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has "continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close" an achievement gap based on social class, according to the

depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal Psychological Science.

But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

Their thesis — that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact — was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students. They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

Many first-generation students “struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the ‘rules of the game,’ and take advantage of college resources,” they write. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don’t talk about the class advantages and disadvantages of different groups of students. “Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students’ educational experiences, many first-generation students lack insight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students ‘like them’ can improve.”

6. Recruiting more first-generation students has \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. reduced their dropout rates
  - B. narrowed the achievement gap
  - C. missed its original purpose
  - D. depressed college students
7. The authors of the research article are optimistic because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. their findings appeal to students
  - B. the recruiting rate has increased
  - C. the problem is solvable
  - D. their approach is costless

8. The study suggests that most first-generation students \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are from single-parent families  
B. study at private universities  
C. are in need of financial support  
D. have failed their college
9. The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. may lack opportunities to apply for research projects  
B. are inexperienced in handling their issues at college  
C. can have a potential influence on other students  
D. are actually indifferent to the achievement gap
10. We may infer from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. universities often reject the culture of the middle-class  
B. students are usually to blame for their lack of resources  
C. social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences  
D. colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

### Text 3

It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to justify his efforts to give his students a better future.

Mr.Koziatek is part of something pioneering. He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical. When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly overwhelmed by a broken bike chain?

As Koziatek knows, there is learning in just about everything. Nothing is necessarily gained by forcing students to learn geometry at a graffitied desk stuck with generations of discarded chewing gum. They can also learn geometry by assembling a bicycle.

But he's also found a kind of insidious prejudice. Working with your hands is seen as almost a mark of inferiority. Schools in the family of vocational education "have that stereotype... that it's for kids who can't make it academically," he says.

On one hand, that viewpoint is a logical product of America's evolution. Manufacturing is not the economic engine that it once was. The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated. More education is the new principle. We want more for our kids, and rightfully so.

But the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all — and the subtle devaluing of anything less — misses an important point; That's not the only thing the American economy needs. Yes, a bachelor's degree opens more doors. But even now, 54 percent of the jobs in the country are middle-skill jobs, such as construction and high-skill manufacturing. But only 44 percent of workers are adequately trained.

In other words, at a time when the working class has turned the country on its political head, frustrated that the opportunity that once defined America is vanishing, one obvious solution is staring us in the face. There is a gap in working-class jobs, but the workers who need those jobs most aren't equipped to do them. Koziatek's Manchester School of Technology High School is trying to fill that gap.

Koziatek's school is a wake-up call. When education becomes one-size-fits-all, it risks overlooking a nation's diversity of gift

11. A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. practical ability
  - B. academic training
  - C. pioneering spirit
  - D. mechanical memorization
12. There exists the prejudices that vocational education is for kids who \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. have a stereotyped mind
  - B. have no career motivation
  - C. are not academically successful
  - D. are financially disadvantaged
13. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that high school graduates \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. used to have big financial concerns
  - B. used to have more job opportunities
  - C. are reluctant to work in manufacturing
  - D. are entitled to more educational privileges
14. The headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. helps create a lot of middle-skill jobs
  - B. may narrow the gap in working-class jobs
  - C. is expected to yield a better-trained workforce
  - D. indicates the overvaluing of higher education
15. The author's attitude toward Koziatek's school can be described as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. supportive
  - B. tolerant
  - C. disappointed
  - D. cautious

#### 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 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 contrast 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 an 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 climb than earlier generations in reaching such



signpost achievements as securing 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.”

16. 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
17. 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 children outside the home
18. 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
19. 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
20. 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.

## 第二章 阅读理解 B

### 第十二节 新题型-MATCHING

考试大纲对阅读理解 B 的要求

#### 1. 多项对应类题型

本节为一篇长度为 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。

#### Text 1

Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government's role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose “fat taxes” on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

The demands follow comments made last week by the health secretary, Andrew Lansley, who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choices and promised to free businesses from public health regulations.

But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by fast-food producers such as McDonald's.

They argue that government action is necessary to curb Britain's addiction to unhealthy food and help halt spiraling rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. Professor Terence Stephenson, president of the Royal College of Pediatrics and Child Health, said that the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or excessive drinking.

“Thirty years ago, it would have been inconceivable to have imagined a ban on smoking in the workplace or in pubs, and yet that is what we have now. Are we willing to be just as courageous in respect of obesity? I would suggest that we should be,” said the leader of the UK's children's doctors.

Lansley has alarmed health campaigners by suggesting he wants industry rather than government to take the lead. He said that manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign, the centrepiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness. He has also criticised the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how “lecturing”

people was not the best way to change their behaviour.

Stephenson suggested potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for foods high in fat, salt or sugar before the 9pm watershed and limiting them on billboards or in cinemas. “If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes – by setting stringent limits on advertising, product placement and sponsorship of sports events,” he said.

Such a move could affect firms such as McDonald’s, which sponsors the youth coaching scheme run by the Football Association. Fast-food chains should also stop offering “inducements” such as toys, cuddly animals and mobile phone credit to lure young customers, Stephenson said.

Professor Dinesh Bhugra, president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, said: “If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth, and that some things can harm, at least information is available up front.”

He also urged councils to impose “fast-food-free zones” around schools and hospitals — areas within which takeaways cannot open.

A Department of Health spokesperson said: “We need to create a new vision for public health where all of society works together to get healthy and live longer. This includes creating a new ‘responsibility deal’ with business, built on social responsibility, not state regulation. Later this year, we will publish a white paper setting out exactly how we will achieve this.”

The food industry will be alarmed that such senior doctors back such radical moves, especially the call to use some of the tough tactics that have been deployed against smoking over the last decade.

A. “fat taxes” should be imposed on fast-food producers such as

McDonald’s.

41. Andrew Lansley B. the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of held that schools.

42. Terence Stephenson C. “lecturing” was an effective way to improve school lunches in agreed that England.

43. Jamie Oliver D. cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the to believe that dangers of a poor diet.

44. Dinesh Bhugra E. the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to suggested that the Change4Life campaign.



- ## 第十二节 新题型-HEADING

- A. Give compliments, just not too many
- B. Put on a good face, always
- C. Tailor your interactions
- D. Spend time with everyone
- E. Reveal, don't hide, information
- F. Slow down and listen
- G. Put yourselves in others' shoes

Is it possible to like everyone in your office? Think about how tough it is to get together 15 people, much less 50, who all get along perfectly. But unlike in friendships, you need coworkers. You work with them every day and you depend on them just as they depend on you. Here are some ways that you can get the whole office on your side.

If you have a bone to pick with someone in your workplace, you may try stay tight-lipped around them. But you won't be helping either one of you. A Harvard Business School study found that observers consistently rated those who were frank about themselves more highly, while those who hid lost trustworthiness. The lesson is not that you should make your personal life an open book, but rather, when given the option to offer up details about yourself or painstakingly conceal them, you should just be honest.

Just as important as being honest about yourself is being receptive to others. We often feel the need to tell

others how we feel, whether it's a concern about a project, a stray thought, or a compliment. Those are all valid, but you need to take time to hear out your coworkers, too. In fact, rushing to get your own ideas out there can cause colleagues to feel you don't value their opinions. Do your best to engage coworkers in a genuine, back-and-forth conversation, rather than prioritizing your own thoughts.

43. \_\_\_\_\_

It's common to have a "cubicle mate" or special confidant in a work setting. But in addition to those trusted coworkers, you should expand your horizons and find out about all the people around you. Use your lunch and coffee breaks to meet up with colleagues you don't always see. Find out about their lives and interests beyond the job. It requires minimal effort and goes a long way. This will help to grow your internal network, in addition to being a nice break in the work day.

44. \_\_\_\_\_

Positive feedback is important for anyone to hear. And you don't have to be someone's boss to tell them they did an exceptional job on a particular project. This will help engender good will in others. But don't overdo it or be fake about it. One study found that people responded best to comments that shifted from negative to positive, possibly because it suggested they had won somebody over.

45. \_\_\_\_\_

This one may be a bit more difficult to pull off, but it can go a long way to achieving results. Remember in dealing with any coworker what they appreciate from an interaction. Watch out for how they verbalize with others. Some people like small talk in a meeting before digging into important matters, while other are more straightforward. Jokes that work one person won't necessarily land with another, So, adapt your style accordingly to type. Consider the person that you're dealing with in advance and what will get you to your desired outcome.



## 第三章 翻译

### 第一节 考试大纲

#### 1. 新大纲要求

自 1997 年联考以来，英译汉一直是必考的题型。《全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（二）》对该部分的表述为“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”。考试的形式为：长度为 150 词左右的一个或几个英语段落，将其全部译成汉语。共 15 分。

#### 2. 命题基本指导思想和评分标准

##### （1）命题指导思想

翻译试题命题的基本原则是避免内容不健康的、带有各种偏见的语言材料；试题无科学性错误；侧重运用能力的考查。翻译部分的命题指导思想是适当降低翻译文章的难度，以便要求考生在对文章深层次理解的同时，掌握并运用最基本的翻译技巧。

##### （2）评分标准

考研英语（二）的翻译评分标准，一是“忠于原文”，二是“通顺”。所谓忠于原文就是说译文要准确地表达原文的内容和观点，不得随意增补，不能遗漏，不能加入自己的立场观点。当然，“忠于原文”并不是要逐字逐句机械地翻译。过分拘泥于原文反而经常造成译文的生涩难懂。“通顺”，则是指译文语言合乎汉语的规范和语言习惯，不要有语病、错别字，力求做到明白通畅。

例如：

“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.

A 考生：“可持续性”变成了一个流行词在这些日子，但是对于 Ted Ning，这个概念将一直有个人的意义。经历了一个痛苦的阶段的不可持续发展性在他自己的生活中使得他非常清楚可持续发展性为导向的价值必须被表达通过每天的行为和选择。

B 考生：“心理持续性”变成了一个流行词最近，但是对于泰德·宁来说，这个词却总是有另外一番含义。经历了一个痛苦的难以为续的人生就使他清楚可持续性价值必须表达通过日常的行为和选择。

C 考生：“承受力”，已经成为当前的一个热门词汇，但是对泰德·宁来说，这个词自有另一番意思，在经历了人生的一段痛苦的、难以为续的阶段后，他清楚地认识到，可持续性发展导向的价值必须通过日常的每一个行动和选择来实现。

#### 3. 英汉两种语言的差异对比



- (1) 英语多静态，汉语多动态；
- (2) 英语重结构，汉语重语义；
- (3) 英语多变化，汉语多重复；
- (4) 英语多抽象，汉语多具体；
- (5) 英语多被动，汉语多主动。

## 第二节 词的翻译

### 1. 增词法与重复法

- (1) We want a new generation of Chinese conditioned to loyalty and duty.

我们希望新一代的中国人能够忠于职守。

- (2) We don't retreat, we never have and never will.

我们不会撤退，我们从未撤退过并且我们将来也不会撤退。

- (3) After the volleyball match, he still has an important conference.

在观看完排球比赛后，他还要参加一个重要的会议。

- (4) It is generally considered not advisable to act that way.

大家一般认为这样做是不可取的。

- (5) Light travels more quickly than sound does.

光传播的速度比声音传播的速度更快。

- (6) He gave me a book which I kept to this day.

他给了我一本书，这本书我一直保存到现在。

### 2. 语境择意

He is the last man to come.

He is the last man to do it.

He is the last man for such a job.

This is the last place where I expected to meet you.

An idea formed in my mind.

Could you pick me up at 7?

She picked up a used camera at the flea market.

His health picked up after a week in hospital.

Survivors of the air disaster were picked up by small boats.

Don't pick up strange boys.

How can you manage to pick up the language in such a short period of time?

The murderer was picked up within 24 hours.

I'll see her home tonight.

India is the home of elephants.

New homes are for sale.

She's at home where she is.

Much is produced here for home market.

That car was really moving.

Stock prices moved ahead today.

The story of their sufferings moved us deeply.

The government's opinions on this matter haven't moved.

She moves in the highest circles of society.

Wait a minute. Let me put on my things.

Tell the policeman your story.

Every life has its roses and thorns.

### 3. 词性的转换

(1) We were caught up in a discussion about the situation in Afghanistan when the professor walked into the classroom.

当教授走进教室时，我们正在兴致勃勃地讨论阿富汗局势。

(2) It would be wise to handle this delicate problem with calmness and patience.

冷静耐心地处理这个问题是明智的。

(3) The book is a reflection of Chinese society of the 1930s.

这本书反映了 20 世纪 30 年代的中国社会。

(4) A successful scientist must be a good observer.

一个成功的科学家必需善于观察。

(5) Youth looks forward and age backward.

年轻人展望未来，老年人回顾过去。

### 4. 隐喻的翻译

(1) It is regrettable that our appeal remained a dead letter.

令人遗憾的是，我们的上诉依然杳无音讯。

- (2) That depends on Alan Greenspan, but even he doesn't know for sure where interest rates are heading.

那取决于阿兰·格林斯潘，但即使是他也不能确切地知道利率将会何去何从。

- (3) I gave my youth to the sea and I came home and gave my wife my old age.

我把青春给了海洋，然而当我回到家见到我妻子的时候已经是白发苍苍了。

- (4) Shakespeare put his hometown on the map.

莎士比亚使他的家乡闻名天下。

- (5) Inexperienced people get stars in their eyes when they think of improving the world.

当没有经验的人一想到要改变这个世界的时候就满怀希望。

- (6) When Joan graduated from high school, she looked at the world through rose-colored glasses.

当琼高中毕业时，她很单纯地看待这个世界。

- (7) John would not come out of his shell and talk to others at the party.

约翰沉默寡言，不愿意与聚会上的其他人交谈。

- (8) The teacher sat on his student as soon as he began showing off.

他一开始炫耀，老师就会打断他。

### 第三节 被动语态的翻译

- (1) Rubber is found to be a good isolating

橡胶是很好的绝缘体。

- (2) Nothing can be seen in the dark room.

漆黑的房间里伸手不见五指。

- (3) He appeared in the room and was warmly welcomed by the audience.

他出现在房间里受到了观众们的热烈欢迎。

- (4) There are known to be thousands of different languages.

已知有成千上万种语言。

- (5) It is reported that Taiwan authorities refused to accept any help from the mainland.

据报道，台湾当局拒绝接受来自大陆的援助。

译成汉语的无主句：

Measures have been taken to prevent the epidemic from spreading quickly.

已经采取措施防止流行病快速传播。

译成正常的被动句，以突出被动意义：这不仅包括被字句，还包括汉语特有的表示被动的手段，如：受、被、叫、挨、让、给、遭、由、为、把、加以、使等都可以表示被动意义。

- (1) In industry, natural materials difficult to get are often replaced by plastics.

在工业领域，难以获得的天然材料经常由塑料代替。

- (2) Problems should be resolved in good time.

问题应尽快加以解决。

## 第四节 肯定与否定的翻译

### 1. 肯定译为否定法

- (1) My guess is as good as yours.

我猜的不比你猜的差。

- (2) I love you more than I can say.

我对你的爱无以言表。

- (3) His explanation is far from being satisfactory.

他的解释远远不能让人满意。

- (4) I would rather go out for a walk than stay in the room do nothing.

我宁愿出去走走也不愿意待在房间里无所事事。

- (5) You should know better than to make noise while the others are sleeping.

你知道不要在别人睡觉的时候制造噪音。

- (6) The above facts insist on the following conclusions.

以上事实不得不得出一下结论。

### 2. 否定译为肯定

- (1) I couldn't agree more about it.

我对此完全赞同。

- (2) His story was nothing but lies.

他的故事完全是一派胡言。

- (3) She is no less diligent than her sister.

她和她姐姐一样勤奋。

- (4) We did not notice this matter until yesterday.

直到昨天我们才注意到这件事。

### 3. 部分否定

Not everyone accepts his proposal.

### 4. 双否定译肯定

- (1) I could not see you and not love you.
- (2) There can be no sunshine without shadow.

## 第五节 历年真题翻译的特点

### 1. 专有名词的翻译

- (1) “Sustainability” has become a popular word these days, but to Ted Ning, the concept will always have personal meaning. (2010)
- (2) He’d been through the dot-com boom and burst and, desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency. (2010)
- (3) Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volumes of greenhouse gases as the world’s airlines do. (2011)
- (4) Google has to maintain vast data centres around the world, packed with powerful computers. (2011)
- (5) When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of the best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world. (2012)
- (6) This "brain drain" has long bothered policymakers in poor countries. (2012)
- (7) I also remember that the musical play Hair opened on Broadway on the same day—they both just pop into my mind in the same way. (2013)
- (8) “Healthy optimists means being in touch with reality,” says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor. (2014)
- (9) He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; (2014)
- (10) The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. (2016)
- (11) That boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn't stopped reading yet--not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet. (2018)
- (12) It’s easy to devaluating English writer James Herroit (2019)

### 2. 关于比喻的翻译

- (1) “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.” (2010)
- (2) Think about driving a route that’s very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. (2015)
- (3) 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. (2017)

(4) And so he reads everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels. He reads so passionately that his parents have to institute a "no reading policy" at the dinner table. (2018)

(5) "Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge," Gates says. (2018)

(6) James Herroit, contrary to popular opinion, did not find it easy in his early days of, as he put it, "having a go at the writing game." (2019)

### 3. 长难句的翻译

(1) After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead began shopping emotionally—which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying. (2016)

(2) While producing large quantities of CO<sub>2</sub>, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy. (2011)

(3) 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. (2010)

### 4. 文章的翻译

#### Text 1

##### Step 1. 了解文章大意

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volumes of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do—roughly 2 percent of all CO<sub>2</sub> emissions?//

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment.// A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO<sub>2</sub>, depending on how many attempts are needed to get the "right" answer.// To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres around the world, packed with powerful computers.// While producing large quantities of CO<sub>2</sub>, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.//

However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements.// Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much to be done, and not just by big companies.//

## Step 2. 打草稿，长句试译

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volumes of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do—roughly 2 percent of all CO<sub>2</sub> emissions?//

1. Who would have thought
2. the IT industry produces the same volumes of greenhouse gases
3. the same as the world's airlines do
4. , globally, —roughly 2 percent of all CO<sub>2</sub> emissions?

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volumes of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do—roughly 2 percent of all CO<sub>2</sub> emissions?

谁能想到全球信息技术行业所产生的温室气体总量与航空业旗鼓相当呢？——约占全球二氧化碳排放量的 2%。

To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres around the world, packed with powerful computers

1. Google has to maintain vast data centres
2. To deliver results to its users quickly, // packed with powerful computers
3. , then,

To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres around the world, packed with powerful computers

为了把搜索结果快速传递给用户，谷歌不得不在全球建立大型数据中心，并配备大功率的计算机。

While producing large quantities of CO<sub>2</sub>, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

1. these computers emit a great deal of heat
2. so the centres need to be well air-conditioned
3. which uses even more energy.
4. While producing large quantities of CO<sub>2</sub>

While producing large quantities of CO<sub>2</sub>, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

当这些计算机释放许多热量的时候还排放出了大量的二氧化碳，所以这些中心还需要配备良好的空调，这又会消耗更多的能量。

### Step 3. 整合

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volumes of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do—roughly 2 percent of all CO<sub>2</sub> emissions?

谁能想到全球信息技术行业所产生的温室气体总量与航空业旗鼓相当呢？——约占全球二氧化碳排放量的 2%。

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment.

许多日常工作都会对环境产生意想不到的危害。

A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO<sub>2</sub>, depending on how many attempts are needed to get the “right” answer.

一次谷歌搜索可以释放 0.2-7.0 克的二氧化碳。

To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres around the world, packed with powerful computers

为了把搜索结果去快速传递给用户，谷歌不得不在全球建立大型数据中心，并配备大功率的计算机。

While producing large quantities of CO<sub>2</sub>, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

当这些计算机释放许多热量的同时还排放出了大量的二氧化碳，所以这些中心还需要配备良好的空调，而这又会消耗更多的能量。

However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements.

然而，谷歌和其他大型技术供应商已经开始密切监管他们的效率并且已经做出了改进。

Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much to be done, and not just by big companies.

监管只是减排的第一步，还有很多工作要做，并且这不仅仅只是大公司的事。

When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of the best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world. These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain, Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules that privilege college graduates.

Lots of studies have found that well-educated people from developing countries are particularly likely to emigrate. A big survey of Indian households in 2004 found that nearly 40% of emigrants had more than a high-school education, compared with around 3.3% of all Indians over the age of 25. This “brain drain” has long

bothered policymakers in poor countries. They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

### Text 2

When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of the best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world.

1. they are usually concerned at the prospect
2. When people in developing countries worry about migration,
3. (of the best and brightest departure), (to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities), (in the developed world)

当发展中国家的人在考虑移民的时候，他们关心的是前往硅谷或发达国家的医院和大学里工作这样最美好最光明的前景。

These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain, Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules that privilege college graduates.

1. These are the kind of workers
2. that countries like Britain, Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules
3. that privilege college graduates

Lots of studies have found that well-educated people from developing countries are particularly likely to emigrate.

大量研究表明来自于发展中国家受过良好教育的人更有可能移民。

这些人正是英国、加拿大和澳大利亚这些国家想要通过对大学毕业生提供优惠的移民政策来吸引的人才。

A big survey of Indian households in 2004 found that nearly 40% of emigrants had more than a high-school education, compared with around 3.3% of all Indians over the age of 25.

1. A big survey of Indian households in 2004 found
2. that nearly 40% of emigrants had more than a high-school education,
3. compared with around 3.3% of all Indians over the age of 25.
4. This "brain drain" has long bothered policymakers in poor countries.

They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

1. They fear that
2. that it hurts their economies
3. depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

2004 年对印度家庭的一项大型调查表明几乎 40%移居国外的人受过高中以上教育，相比之下 25 岁以上受过高中以上教育的人只有大约 3.3%。

They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

他们害怕这会损害国家经济，会使他们失去急需的熟练劳动者，而这些人本可以留下在大学里教书、在医院里治病救人或者研发新的产品供工厂去生产。

## 第四章 写作

### 第一节 考试大纲

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

**A 节：**要求考生根据规定情景写一篇约 100 词的应用文，类型包括书信、通知、告示、纪要等。共 10 分。

**B 节：**要求考生根据提示信息写一篇约 150 词的短文。提示信息的形式为文字、图画、图表等。共 15 分。

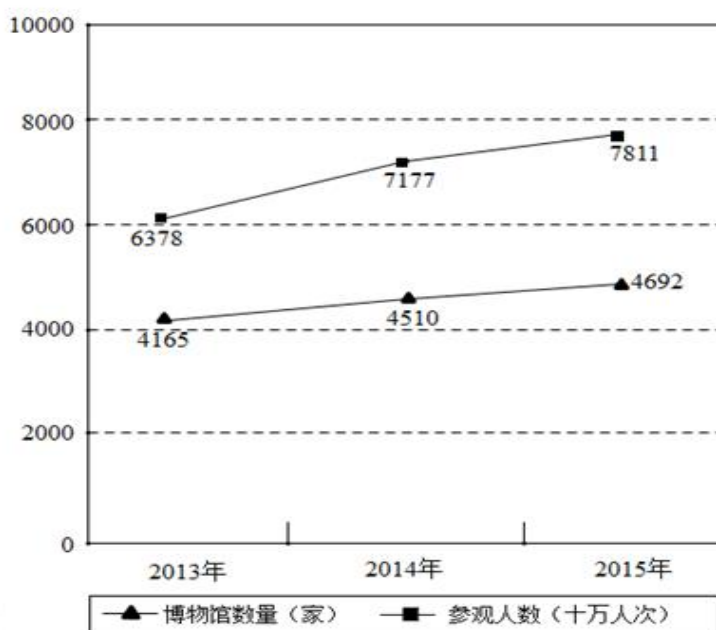
#### Sample 1

**Directions:** 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 about 150 words on the *ANSWER SHEET*.(15 points)



2013-2015 年我国博物馆数量和参观人数

#### Sample 2

**Directions:** Write an essay based on the picture below. In your essay, you should

1)describe and interpret the picture, and



2)give your comments.

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



### Sample 3

**Directions:** Read the following excerpt from an article and write an essay.

In your essay, you should explain whether or to what extent you agree with the author. Support your argument with reasons and relevant examples.

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

(15 points)

Studies in the U.S. and the U.K. consistently show that children have lost the right to wander. This is why many of our youth turn to technology. They aren't addicted to the computer; they're addicted to interaction, and being around their friends. Children, and especially teenagers, don't want to only socialize with parents and siblings; they want to play with their peers. That's how they make sense of the world. And we've robbed them of that opportunity. We're raising our children in captivity and they turn to technology to socialize, learn and relax. Why are we blaming the screens?

### 1. 评分原则和方法

(1) 一般评分标准适用于 A、B 两节。但根据两节不同的考查要点，评分时应有不同的侧重点。

A 节作文的评分重点在于内容要点的覆盖性、文章的组织连贯性、语言的准确性、文体格式和语体的恰当性。对语法结构和词汇多样性的要求将根据具体试题做调整。

B 节作文的评分重点在于内容要点的覆盖和阐述、文章的组织连贯性、语法结构和词汇的多样性及语言的准确性。

允许在作文中使用指导语或提示信息中的个别关键词语，但使用其中部分或整个语句的，将被酌情扣分。

(2) 评分时，先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次，然后按照该档次的要求来给分。

(3) A 节作文的词数要求是 100 词左右；B 节作文的词数要求是 150 词左右。文章长度不符合要求的，酌情扣分。

(4) 拼写与标点符号是反映语言准确性的一个方面。评分时，要视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。

(5) 如书写较差，以致影响读者理解，将分数降低一个档次。

## 2. 一般评分标准：

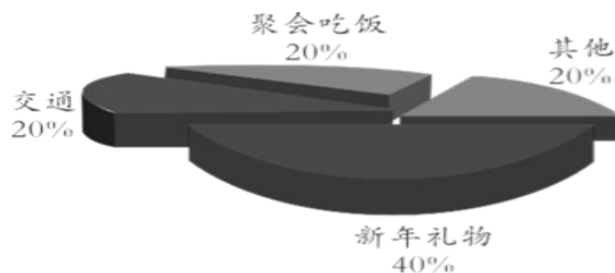
<p>第五档 A 节 (9~10 分) B 节 (13~15 分)</p>	<p>很好地完成了试题规定的任务：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 包含并有效阐述所有内容要点；</li> <li>• 使用了丰富的语法结构和词汇；</li> <li>• 语法结构和词汇准确，错误极少；</li> <li>• 有效地使用了多种衔接手段，内容连贯、流畅，层次清晰；</li> <li>• 文体格式和语体恰当贴切。</li> </ul> <p>对目标读者完全产生了预期的效果。</p>
<p>第四档 A 节 (7~8 分) B 节 (10~12 分)</p>	<p>较好地完成了试题规定的任务：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 包含所有内容要点，少数要点未能有效阐述；</li> <li>• 使用了较丰富的语法结构和词汇；</li> <li>• 语言基本准确，只有在试图使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇时才有个别错误；</li> <li>• 比较有效地使用了一些衔接手段，内容较连贯，层次清晰；</li> <li>• 文体格式和语体较恰当。</li> </ul> <p>对目标读者产生了预期的效果。</p>



<p>第三档 A 节 (5~6 分) B 节 (7~9 分)</p>	<p>基本完成了试题规定的任务：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 虽漏掉一些内容，但包含多数内容要点；</li> <li>• 语法结构和词汇基本满足任务的需求；</li> <li>• 存在一些语法结构或词汇错误，但基本不影响理解；</li> <li>• 使用了简单的衔接手段，内容基本连贯，层次基本清晰；</li> <li>• 文体格式和语体基本合理。</li> </ul> <p>对目标读者基本产生了预期的效果。</p>
<p>第二档 A 节 (3~4 分) B 节 (4~6 分)</p>	<p>未能按要求完成试题规定的任务：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 漏掉或未能有效阐述一些内容要点，写了一些无关内容；</li> <li>• 语法结构单调，词汇有限；</li> <li>• 存在较多语法结构或词汇错误，影响理解；</li> <li>• 未采用必要的衔接手段，内容缺乏连贯性；</li> <li>• 文体格式和语体不恰当。</li> </ul> <p>未能清楚地把信息传达给读者。</p>
<p>第一档 A 节 (1~2 分) B 节 (1~3 分)</p>	<p>未完成试题规定的任务：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 明显遗漏主要内容，写了许多不相关的内容；</li> <li>• 语法结构很单调，词汇很有限；</li> <li>• 语言错误很多，内容很难理解；</li> <li>• 未使用任何衔接手段，内容不连贯，缺少组织、分段；</li> <li>• 无文体格式和语体概念。</li> </ul> <p>未能把信息传达给读者。</p>
<p>零档</p>	<p>所传达的信息或所用语言太少，无法评价；内容与要求无关或无法辨认。</p>

## 第二节 短文写作

### 1. 什么是好的作文？



我国某市居民春节假期花销比例

The above chart shows how Chinese people spend their money during Spring Festival, the most important holiday in China. Of all the expenses, buying new year gifts is on the top of the list, occupying 40% of the total. Then comes the spending on transportation and meeting for meals.

The difference in New Year spending reveals the way Chinese people spend their holidays, and our culture. To begin with, gift exchange still plays a crucial part in our life, as this is the best way to represent friendship and love. It has long been known in the world that Chinese people hold a good reputation of being friendly and exchange is the very symbol of such a tradition. Sometimes gifts can be in the form of cash, to be given to the unmarried ones, and this so-called “red bag” is very popular among friends and relatives. Moreover, transportation spending means that a lot of people choose Spring Festival holidays to travel around with families. This is a new way of enjoying holidays for Chinese, and more and more young people are even going abroad. Hence, the spending on transportation counts much in our life.

I believe that this variety in holiday spending is a vivid symbol of the changing lifestyle for Chinese people. As the country catches up quickly in economy, life is also enriched in various ways, and the living standard is constantly going up. We have the very reason to hope for a still better life in the future.

#### 判断正误：

1. Allow employees to work from home can help employees to reduce costs.
2. Electric cars can use energy more efficient than traditional cars.
3. Some people think that schools should encouraging students to use public transport.
4. The results of space research has increased our knowledge about our own planet.
5. The main reason of this view is that men and women should have equal opportunities.
6. They believe that, large cities can provide a higher standard of living.

## 2. 图表作文

### (1) 第一段：主题+数据展示

This \_\_\_\_\_ chart reflects some obvious changes concerning \_\_\_\_\_. (所有图表通用) Specifically, the figure for \_\_\_\_\_ experienced a sharp/steady growth from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_. Meanwhile, there was a slow decrease of \_\_\_\_\_, which dropped from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ during the same period. (趋势图)

\_\_\_\_\_, occupying about \_\_\_\_\_% of the total, while \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, accounting for \_\_\_\_\_ % and \_\_\_\_\_ % respectively, come close in rank. (静态占比图)

### (2) 第二段，主体论证段：

#### ①承上启下

#### ②分析：原因/影响，可以插入例子

The changes or differences, as described above, reflect (embody/represent/stand for/depict) what is happening in our society or our life at present moment.

Actually, some factors that contribute to the above changes or differences always stand out on top of others, if we take a closer look into our society or our way of living.

### 分析框架

Actually, some factors that contribute to the above changes or differences always stand out on top of others, if we take a closer look into our society or our way of living.

Initially, \_\_\_\_\_ is an essential driving factor. + 扩展句。 Second, it can be said without exaggeration that \_\_\_\_\_. + 例子。 Last but not least, \_\_\_\_\_ played a bigger role actually.

### 分析原因：

- ① With the booming of Chinese economy, and the fact that central government have been investing more funds to the public goods, it's not surprising to see this phenomenon.
- ② Because we have made remarkable progress on the change of the consumption concept, an increasing number of people have attached more importance to the spiritual needs than material necessities.
- ③ It can be said without any exaggeration that everyone desires a better life, for example, a larger living space or higher living standard. So \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the steps to a decent life.

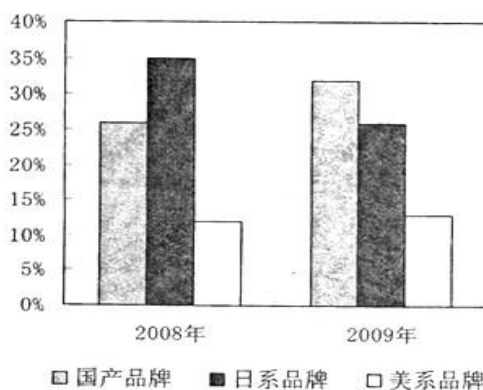
- ④ Coupled with the progress of our education system, an increasing number of people have attached more importance to the spiritual needs than material necessities.
- ⑤ Coupled with the development of education system, it is generally considered that nowadays young people have some strikingly different perspectives on \_\_\_\_\_ compared with older generations.
- ⑥ Social transition is a significant factor contributing to this phenomenon. With our society transforming from a developing country to a developed one, the average income has been on a steady increase, which leads to a great change in all aspects of our life. This situation is not an exception.
- ⑦ With the remarkable improvement of people's living standard, people now have the purchase power to expand their scope of knowledge and widen their horizon, which plays a crucial role in this phenomenon.
- ⑧ In a society where living standard is highly advocated, it is an essential factor that citizens shrugged off their former habit of focusing on lower price.
- ⑨ Due to the pandemic this year, people tend to keep a reasonable social distance, which contributes to this phenomenon.
- ⑩ A large population is an essential driving factor in the developing countries. Without people, this phenomenon will have little chance in reality
- With the rapid economic growth of China, we must admit that this trend is largely related to the positive guidance of the central government and the local authorities.

### (3) 第三段

Like everything else, we are all aware that \_\_\_\_\_ has both favorable and unfavorable aspects. But I believe that the positive aspects carry more weights than the negative ones. There must be some measures taken to hold back the disadvantages. Therefore, if we make all our efforts to avoid the disadvantages and make full use of the benefits, surely, only in this way, can we \_\_\_\_\_.

Taking into account what has been argued, I strongly believe that such changes benefit our society and our life as a whole. Such a tendency will certainly stay unchallenged in the future if the reality remains more or less the same as it is now.

### (4) 考试大纲解析中的范文赏析：



2008 年，2009 年国内轿车市场部分品牌市场份额示意图

The chart above demonstrates clearly that some changes have taken place in terms of the car market of China. Based upon the data of the chart, one can see that the percentage of Chinese brand cars has been on a rise, while the sales percentage of cars of Japanese-brand has witnessed a decline. In the year of 2008, the percentage of Chinese-brand cars was nearly 25%, while within no more than a year, it went up to nearly 33%. The percentage of cars of Japanese-brand was 35%, while it went down to 25% in 2009.

It's no difficulty for us to come up with some possible factors to account for this trend. At the top of the list, with the rapid development of our economy and society, more and more people prefer Chinese domestic brands to foreign ones. It's reported that, approximately 55% of families in Chinese big cities are fond of Chinese-brand cars. In addition, we must admit that the government appeals to us to support our native industries. Last but not least, the fact cannot be ignored that Chinese-brand cars are increasingly qualified.

Taking into account what has been argued, we can come to the conclusion that this established trend is positive and therefore acceptable. And I am firmly certain that this trend will continue in the years to come.

#### 范文点评：

很好地完成了试题规定的任务；

包含所有内容要点；

使用丰富的语法结构和词汇；

结构方面：“that 引导的宾语从句+while 引导的状语从句+that 引导的主语从句+that 引导的同位语从句+what 引导的宾语从句”。

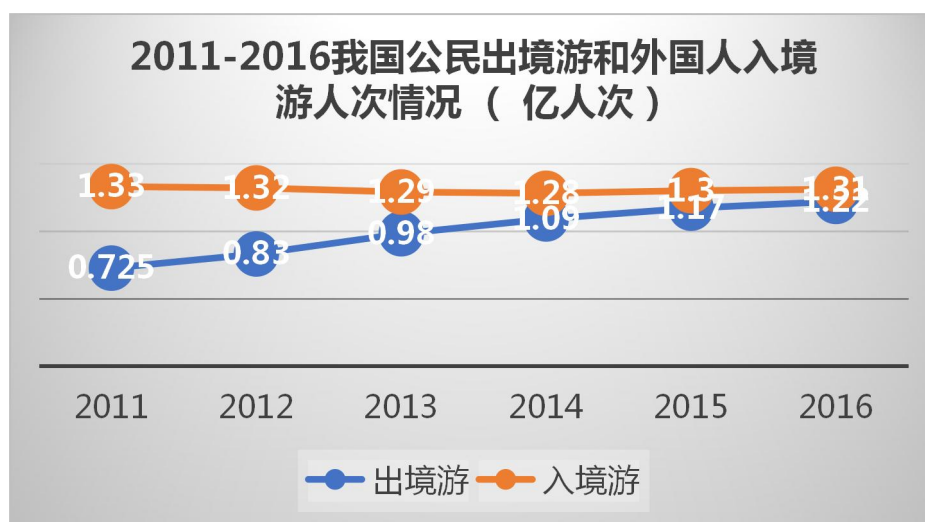
词汇方面：in terms of, on a rise, come up with, account for, at the top of the list, approximately, appeals to, increasingly qualified, established trend, years to come

语言自然流畅，语法错误极少；

有效的采用了多种衔接手段、文字连贯、层次清晰；

格式与语域恰当贴切。

#### (5) 练习



#### 文字材料的大作文

**Directions:** Read the following excerpt from an article and write an essay. In your essay, you should explain whether or to what extent you agree with the author. Support your argument with reasons and relevant examples.

**Write your answer in about 150 words on the *ANSWER SHEET*.**

Today, we have entered an era of information technology revolution with the rapid development of science and technology. With the popularization and widespread use of computers, mastering and applying computers has become the need of scientific development and the future information age, and has become one of the necessary qualities of qualified talents today. However, children using computers for a long time will have many adverse effects on their health. Using a computer every day can have more negative than positive effects on young children.

**参考范文：**

Nowadays, computers have penetrated into everyone's study, work and life, and children are no exception. Personally, I fully agree with the statement that using computers for a long time every day will have a negative

impact on children's physical and mental health.

First, sitting in front of a screen for too long can be damaging to both the eyes and the body posture of young children, regardless of what they are using the computer for. Of even greater concern is the fact that children may be addicted to computer games. Some of the games tend to be very intense and rather violent. Too much exposure can encourage children to be self-centered and even violent. In addition, even if children use computers for other purposes, such as obtaining information or chatting with friends, it cannot replace interpersonal interaction. Spending time with other children and sharing non-virtual experiences are of very importance to children's development, which cannot be provided by a computer.

Despite this, the obvious benefits of computer skills for children cannot be denied. 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 to use computers, the better.

In short, I think the most critical point is to ensure that children do not overuse computers. Parents must ensure that their children learn to enjoy other types of activities, rather than simply sitting at home and living in a virtual world.

如今，电脑已经深入到每个人的学习、工作和生活中，孩子们也不例外。就我个人而言，我完全同意这样一种说法，即每天长时间使用电脑会对孩子们的身心产生不利影响。

首先，长时间坐在屏幕前可能会损害幼儿的眼睛和身体姿势，无论他们使用电脑的目的是什么。然而，更让人担心的是孩子们或许会沉溺于电脑游戏。有些电子游戏往往非常激烈，相当暴力。过多的接触会鼓励孩子们以自我为中心，甚至出现暴力倾向。即使孩子们将电脑用于其他目的，例如获取信息或跟朋友聊天，它也不能替代人际互动。与其他孩子共度时光和分享非虚拟体验是儿童发展的重要组成部分，这是电脑无法提供的。

尽管如此，电脑技能对儿童的明显好处也不容否认。这些孩子的余生都将被电脑包围——在他们的口袋里，在办公室里，在家里。他们越早学习使用电脑越好。

总之，我认为最关键的一点是确保儿童不要过度使用电脑。父母必须确保他们的孩子学会享受其他类型的活动，而不是简单地坐在家里，生活在虚拟世界中。

#### 文字作文第一段：

From the story given above, we are aware that nowadays more and more \_\_\_\_\_ will confront with an issue of \_\_\_\_\_. This phenomenon, without a doubt, has aroused immediate concern and discussion among the general public. From my point of view, \_\_\_\_\_ is of utmost necessity (harm) and profound significance

(consequences) to the society and individual.

图画作文第一段:

The picture above depicts an issue of \_\_\_\_\_. To be specific, \_\_\_\_\_. This phenomenon, without a doubt, has aroused immediate concern and discussion among the general public. From my point of view, \_\_\_\_\_ is of utmost necessity (harm) and profound significance (consequences) to the individual and society

### 3. 大作文写作框架

#### (1) Para. 1 总体描述

列出数据: 静态图/趋势图, 最明显的数字或最能体现趋势的数字。

#### (2) 如果是文字或图片

##### ① Para. 1 总体描述——点明文字或图画的中心思想。

图画用一两句描述细节, 文字则不用描述细节。

剩余内容的共同点为: 该现象引起了人们的广泛关注。

##### ② Para. 2 分析原因/影响

承上启下

首先 \_\_\_\_\_. 其次, \_\_\_\_\_. (再次 \_\_\_\_\_.)

例子可以跟在任何原因或影响后。

##### ③ Para. 3 总结

表明立场或重申立场;



### 第三节 应用文写作

#### 1. 信的格式

**Directions:** Suppose you are responsible for the reception of the foreign experts who are going to attend the academic conference held by your university. Write an e-mail to the experts to

**1) express your welcome and**

**2) give a brief introduction of the schedule**

Dear Sir or Madam,

As a member of the organization committee of the academic meeting, I am writing this letter for the purpose of showing my heartfelt welcome to you. I am Li Ming, responsible for the reception of the foreign experts during the meeting.

The meeting will be held in the conference hall of our university at 10:00 am on December 24<sup>th</sup>, 2022. We are going to divide all the experts into four groups, then each group will select a representative to deliver a speech. In the end, the university will organize a short trip to visit some tourist attractions in the neighborhood of the city.

Once again, thank you from the bottom of my heart for attending the conference.

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

**Directions:**

**In order to celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival in September, your class is going to hold a celebration.**

**Supposing you are the monitor of the class, write a letter to the oversea students in your university to**

**1) invite them to attend the celebration**

**2) tell them the details**

Dear Friends,

I'm writing this letter for the purpose of introducing a food festival and making an invitation.

As a member of Students' Union, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce the details of this event. Firstly, we are going to hold the festival on Sunday afternoon at the Conference Hall. Secondly, the activities of the event are divided into two parts. The first one is an introduction of Chinese food characteristics and tradition. Then the most important session is a feast of Chinese food, including various feature dishes from north and south of China, and different flavors. I will really appreciate you if you can participate in this interesting festival and I

expect that you can enjoy the arrangement. The students who join us will receive a beautiful gift from our sponsors.

I'm looking forward to your participation.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

## 2. 通知

- (1) 标题：在通知的上方居中写 Notice/Notification/ Announcement/Attention
- (2) 正文：文体正式，语言简练清晰，内容表达具体准确
- (3) 落款：发布单位或负责人的名字应写在正文的右下方
- (4) 日期：正文右上方或左下方

**Directions : You are supposed to write for the postgraduate association a notice to recruit volunteers for an international conference on globalization, you should conclude the basic qualification of applicant and other relevant information. You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Postgraduate Association" instead.**

Notice

December 24,2022

To improve students' ability and enrich extracurricular activities, the Postgraduate Association is recruiting volunteers for an international conference on globalization to be held on January 1, 2023 in Beijing. To begin with, applicants should have Chinese nationality, a strong professional spirit, cheerful personality and be aged under 35. In addition, candidates must have outstanding skills at English listening comprehension and the ability to speak Chinese and English fluently. Finally, students with relevant professional experience are preferred.

If you need further information, please feel free to call me at 1234567 or send your e-mail to studentsunion@163.com, so we can discuss the details. Everybody is welcome to join in it.

Postgraduate Association

**Directions: Suppose your university is going to host a summer camp for high school students. Write a notice to**

**1) Introduce briefly the camp activities, and**

**2) call for volunteers.**

**You should write about 100 words on the *ANSWER SHEET*.**

**Do not use your name or the name of your university.**

**Do not write your address. (10 points)**

#### Notice

Volunteers are needed for a summer camp to be held on our campus in early July. The camp is meant to help high school students prepare themselves for the coming university study and life, and this event will last a week from next Monday to Sunday afternoon.

Some various activities are included , such as Campus Tour, lab experiment, and an indoor tennis match. An online exchange with a group of American high school students will also be held.

Therefore, volunteers are required to be familiar with campus life and lab procedures. Also, fluent communication in English is needed. Besides, we request volunteers to be available for camp work for seven days.

Please visit our office for application forms and information of the interview. You are highly welcomed to join us.

Summer Camp Organizer

December 24, 2022

### 3. 会议纪要

会议纪要是在会议记录的基础上经过加工、整理出来的一种记叙性和介绍性的文件。包括会议的基本情况、主要精神及中心内容，便于向上级或向有关人员传达及分发。整理加工时或按会议程序记叙，或按会议内容概括出来的几个关键内容逐一叙述。

**Directions: Your class held a class meeting with the theme of “ Contribution of a warm heart, Care for children” last weekend. You were assigned to make a summary of the meeting. In the meeting minutes, you should,**

**1)record the basic information and main contents of the meeting and**

**2 ) other relevant information**

Minutes of our class meeting “Contribution of a warm heart, Care for children”

Time: From 9 a.m to 11 a.m. on December 24, 2022

Place: Room 201, Student Activity center

Present : All members of the class

Presided by: Zhang Wei

Summary of the meeting

Zhang Wei, the monitor, announced the official start of the meeting at 9 a.m. All the students in the class reached an agreement to give love and provide some help to children in remote areas within their capabilities, and then all the participants discussed the specific details of this love-giving activity.

They think it's vital to seek the help of the department concerned to find the proper candidates.

Also, it will be better if the child is a primary school student. They hope to give the help to him/her from the very beginning. Plus, everyone agreed that in addition to the financial aid, they can make use of winter and summer vacation to tutor children in some courses such as mathematics, English and Chinese in person, which will surely be more beneficial to the children.

The class meeting was successfully concluded at 11 a.m.

Submitted by: Li Ming

Date: December 25, 2022

#### 4. 寻物启示

##### Lost

I lost my schoolbag Tuesday afternoon when I left the reading room No. 201 of the library. As my books and student card were all put in the bag, I feel it urgent to put up this notice for your kind attention.

The bag is medium sized, gray in color, with one strap only. I major in engineering, so two textbooks about engineering are in the bag. My student card is inserted into one textbook, with my name printed on it.

If anyone happens to see or take the bag, please let me know immediately. You may contact me by phone or e-mail. I am much obliged and am willing to reward you for your help.

Zhang Wei

December 24, 2022

#### 5. 备忘录

备忘录的本质也是信，一般是写给同事或同学等的一种正式简短的信，通常有关工作事宜。

**Directions: You are the president of a company. Write a memorandum to Percy Shelly the vice-president on the employee's training on computer, telling him the need to train the employees, detailed information, and ask him to write a plan.**

# 参考答案

## 第一章 完形填空

### 第二节 考察内容

#### 1.介词及其词组

**CD**

#### 2.上下文逻辑关系

**DA**

#### 3.形近词

**CD**

#### 4.近义词

**BA**

#### 5.固定用法

**A**

#### 6.根据上下文

**C**

#### 2.上下文逻辑关系

**DA**

### 第三节 实战练习

**1~5      CADAB      6~10      BCADC**

**11~15      CBADC      16~20      DABDB**

## 第二章 阅读理解 A

### 第二节 细节题

**1~7      BCCBC      AD**

### 第三节 原因细节题

**8~10      DAC**

### 第四节 词汇题、例证题

**第1类.词汇题      11~14      ACCA**

**第2类.例证题      15~18      DAAD**

### 第五节 推理题、判断题

第1类.细节推理题 19~21 ACA

第2类.细节判断题 22~23 CB

### 第六节 态度题、主旨题、段落主旨题、篇章结构题

第1类.态度题 24~27 CDBD

第2类.主旨题 28~30 BBC

第3类.篇章结构题 31 D

第4类.段落主旨题 32 D

### 第七节 主题分类阅读-心理科学与实验

Text1 1~5 BDDCA Text2 6~10 ADBCD

Text3 11~15 ACBAD Text4 16~20 CBBA

### 第八节 主题分类阅读-移民与劳动力短缺

Text1 1~5 DCDBC Text2 6~10 DABAB

Text3 11~15 ACBBDD Text4 16~20 BADDCC

### 第九节 主题分类阅读-商业与经济

Text1 1~5 DDBDA Text2 6~10 BADDCC

Text3 11~15 BCDDDB Text4 16~20 BCDAD

### 第十节 主题分类阅读-环保

Text1 1~5 AACBD Text2 6~10 BDCDB

Text3 11~15 CAACC

### 第十一节 主题分类阅读-西方社会与教育

Text1 1~5 CDADA Text2 6~10 CCCBD

Text3 11~15 ACBDA Text4 16~20 BCDDC

## 第二章 阅读理解 B

### 第十二节 新题型-MATCHING

Text1 41~45 EDCBG

### 第十二节 新题型-HEADING

Text1 41~45 EFDAC