
2018 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试管理类专业硕士学位联考
英语试卷二

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

Why do people read negative Internet comments and do other things that will obviously be painful? Because humans have an inherent need to ___1___ uncertainty, according to a recent study in Psychological Science. The new research reveals that the need to know is so strong that people will ___2___ to satisfy their curiosity even when it is clear the answer will ___3___.

In a series of four experiments, behavioral scientists at the University of Chicago Booth School Of Business and the Wisconsin School of Business tested students' willingness to ___4___ themselves to unpleasant stimuli in an effort to satisfy curiosity. For one ___5___, each participant was shown a pile of pens that the researcher claimed were from a previous experiment. The twist? Half of the pens would ___6___ an electric shock when clicked.

Twenty-seven students were told which pens were rigged; another twenty-seven were told only that some were electrified. ___7___ left alone in the room, the students who did not know which ones would shock them clicked more pens and incurred more jolts than the students who knew what would ___8___. Subsequent experiments replicated this effect with other stimuli, ___9___ the sound of fingernails on a chalkboard and photographs of disgusting insects.

The drive to ___10___ is deeply ingrained in humans, much the same as the basic drives for ___11___ or shelter, says Christopher Hsee of the University of Chicago, a co-author of the paper. Curiosity is often considered a good instinct—it can ___12___ new scientific advances, for instance—but sometimes such ___13___ can backfire. The insight that curiosity can drive you to do ___14___ things is a profound one.

Unhealthy curiosity is possible to ___15___, however. In a final experiment, participants who were encouraged to ___16___ how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to ___17___ to see such an image. These results suggest that imagining the ___18___ of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time can help determine ___19___ it is worth the endeavor. "Thinking about long-term ___20___ is key to mitigating the possible negative effects of curiosity," He says. In other words, don't read online comments.

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|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. A .resolve | B. protect | C. discuss | D. ignore |
| 2. A refuse | B. wait | C. seek | D .regret |

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- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 3. A .rise | B. last | C. mislead | D. hurt |
| 4. A. alert | B. tie | C. expose | D. treat |
| 5. A. message | B. trial | C. review | D. concept |
| 6. A. remove | B. weaken | C. deliver | D. interrupt |
| 7. A. Unless | B. If | C. Though | D. When |
| 8. A. happen | B. continue | C. disappear | D. change |
| 9. A rather than | B. such as | C. regardless | D. owing to |
| 10. A. disagree | B. forgive | C. forget | D. discover |
| 11. A. pay | B. marriage | C. food | D. school |
| 12. A. begin with | B. rest on | C. learn from | D. lead to |
| 13. A. withdrawal | B. inquiry | C. persistence | D. diligence |
| 14. A. self-destructive | B. self-reliant | C. self-evident | D. self-deceptive |
| 15. A. resist | B. define | C. replace | D. trace |
| 16. A. predict | B. overlook | C. design | D. conceal |
| 17. A. remember | B. choose | C. promise | D. pretend |
| 18. A. relief | B. plan | C. outcome | D. duty |
| 19. A. whether | B. why | C. where | D. how |
| 20. A. limitations | B. Investments | C. strategies | D. consequences |

【答案】

1. D resolve 2. B seek 3. C hurt 4. B expose 5. A trial
 6. B deliver 7. C when 8. D happen 9. A such as 10. C discover
 11. B food 12. C lead to 13. A inquiry 14. D self-destructive 15. D resist
 16. D predict 17. A choose 18. B outcome 19. D whether 20. C consequences

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

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

Text 1

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 rote memorization, but practical, reports staff writer Stacy Teicher Khadaroo in this week's cover story. When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly bamboozled by a busted bike chain?

As Koziatek knows, there is learning in just about everything. Nothing is

necessarily gained by forcing students to learn geometry at a graffiti 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 mantra. 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, according to the National Skills Coalition, a nonprofit advocacy group. 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 gifts.

21. A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of ____
- A. mechanical memorization
 - B. academic training
 - C. practical ability**
 - D. pioneering spirit
22. There exists the prejudice that vocational education is for kids who ____
- A. are financially disadvantaged
 - B. are not academically successful**
 - C. have a stereotyped mind
 - D. have no career motivation
23. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that high school graduates ____
- A. are entitled to more "educational privileges"
 - B. are reluctant to work in manufacturing
 - C. used to have more job opportunities**
 - D. used to have big financial concerns
24. 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**

25. The author's attitude toward Koziate's school can be described as ____

- A. **supportive**
- B. disappointed
- C. tolerant
- D. cautious

Test 2

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 renewable 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 renewable, 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, a state he won easily in 2016, 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 such as Facebook, Microsoft, and Google 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, and a dramatic drop in their cost, 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 in 2017, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years.

While there's a long way to go, the trend lines for renewable 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.

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26. The word “plummeting” (line3.para2) is closest in meaning to _____.
- A. rising
 - B. falling**
 - C. changing
 - D. stabilizing
27. 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
28. 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
29. Which of following is true about clean energy according to paragraphs 5&6?
- A. Its application has boosted battery storage
 - B. It is commonly used in can manufacturing.
 - C. Its continuous supply is becoming a reality.**
 - D. Its sustainable exploitation will remain difficult.
30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that renewable energy _____.
- A. will bring the US closer to other countries
 - B. will accelerate global environment change
 - C. is not really encouraged by the US government**
 - D is not competitive enough with regard to its cost

26 题 【B】 falling

解析：本题为词汇题，词汇题的解题，在于语境的理解。该换线词汇之后出现了价格 prices;而紧接着下一句就出现了 the cost has dropped，可见价格应该是下降的，故而选 falling.

27 题 【A】 is progressing notably

解析：本题为细节题，细节题讲解精确定位。根据题干中的定位信息，定位至第三段第三句。故而得出 A 为正确答案。本题也可以通过排除法解题，B 选项的意思是和欧洲使用的一样广泛，而原文是中国和欧洲对于再生能源的使用的是广泛的。C 选项是说面临很多挑战，这与原文的“remarkable shift 显著的改变”明显不符。D 选项说被证明是不切实际的，也属于未提到的选项，且 impractical 与文中情感倾向矛盾。

28 题 【A】 wind is a widely used energy source

解析：本题为推理性细节题，按照题干 Iowa 定位到第四段二三句。原文说特朗普总统最近在爱荷华州的演讲上认为风能是不可靠的能源。但是他的这个观点在爱荷华州并没有得到太多支持，爱荷华州的田野到处布满了风力发电机，占全州发电供应量的 36%，而且像微软这样的商业巨头也被清洁能源吸引，想用清洁能源给他们的数据中心供电。

29 题 【C】 Its continuous supply is becoming a reality.

解析：本题为细节题，根据题干需要会原文通读第五段和第六段。选择 C 的依据在于第五段第二句 **But** 这句话，这句的是说电池存储量的提升使再生能源持续可用变得更加可能。C 选项的意思是，清洁能源的持续供应正在逐渐成为现实。

30 题 【C】 **is not really encouraged by the US government.**

解析：本题属于细节性推理题，相当于细节题。选项中的 **B will accelerate global environment change** 与原文第二句内容明显不符，D 选项 **is not competitive enough with regard to its cost** 也很容易被排除，因为 **cost** 压根没有在最后一段出现过。现在只剩下 A 和 C 这两个选项。A 选项 **will bring the US factors closet to other countries**，改选项中的 **other countries** 没有在最后一段出现过。C 选项“美国政府并不是真正鼓励再生能源的发展”。对应本段最后一句话，“无论华盛顿(也就是美国政府)是否推动替代能源，在这个全球思维转为的时代，其影响也是越来越小。”。这就是说，从美国政府本身而言，是不鼓励再生能源发展的，这一点从特朗普在爱荷华州的演讲，以及第三段第四句中都能看出来(这句大意是说，美国的再生能源发展才开始崭露头角)，但是全球化的时代使得美国不得不考虑再生能源的发展问题。

Text 3

The power and ambition of these companies 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 tracery 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 who 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 to Amazon of Whole Foods is not so much the 460 shops it owns, or the distribution network, 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 operate a virtual duopoly in digital advertising to the detriment 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 aphids for the honeydew that oozes from them when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital

lives exude. Ants keep predatory insects away from where their aphids feed; Gmail keeps the spammers out of our inboxes. It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit.

This article was amended on 19 June 2017 to remove a reference to Apple which was not apt.

31. According to Paragraph 1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its _____.
A. digital products
B. user information
B. physical assets
C. quality service
32. 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
33. According to the author, competition law _____.
A. should serve 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
34. Competition law as presciently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users because _____.
A. They are not defined as customers
B. they are not financially reliable
C. the service is generally digital
D. the service are paid for by advertisers
35. 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

Text 4

To combat the trap of putting a premium on being busy, Cal Newport, author of *Deep Work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World*, recommends building a habit of "deep work"-the ability to focus without distraction.

There are a number of approaches to mastering the art of deep work-be it lengthy retreats dedicated to a specific task; developing a daily ritual ;or taking a "journalistic" approach to seizing moments of deep work when you can throughout the day. Whichever approach, the key is to determine your length of focus time and stick to it.

Newport also recommends deep scheduling" to combat constant interruptions

and get more done in less time. At any given point, I should have deep work scheduled for roughly the next month. Once on the calendar, I protect this time like I would a doctor's appointment or important meeting," he writes.

Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you priorities you're day-in particular how we craft our to-do lists. Tim Harford, author of *Messy: the power of Disorder to Transform Our lives*, points to a study in the early 1980s that divided undergraduates into two groups: some were advised to Set out monthly goals and study activities; others were told to plan activities and goals In much more detail, day by day.

While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when is come to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students. Harford argues that inevitable distractions often render the daily to-do list ineffective, while leaving room for improvisation in such a list can reap the best results.

In order to make the most of our focus and energy, we also need to embrace downtime, or as Newport suggests, "be lazy".

"Idleness is not just a vacation, an indulgence or a vice; it is as indispensable to the brain as vitamin D is to the body...[idleness] is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done," he argues.

Srini Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard medical school, believes this counterintuitive link between downtime and productivity may be due to the way our brains operate. When our brain switches between being focused and unfocused on a task, they tend to be more efficient.

"what people don't realize is that in order to complete these tasks they need to use both the focus and unfocused circuits in their brain", says Pillay.

36. The key to mastering the art of deep work is to_____.

A. seize every minute to work

B. list you immediate tasks

C. make specific daily plans

D. Keep to your focus time

37. The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that_____.

A. students are hardly motivated by monthly goals

B. detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected

C. distractions may actually increase efficiency

D. daily schedules are indispensable to studying

38. According to Newport, idleness is_____.

A. a desirable mental state for busy people

B. a major contributor to physical health

C. an effective way to save time and energy

D. an essential factor in accomplishing any work

39. Pillay believes that our brain's shift between being focused and in focused_____

A. can bring about greater efficiency

B. can result in psychological well-being

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- C. is driven by task urgency
 - D. is aimed at better balance in work

40. This text is mainly about _____.

A. Approaches to getting more done in less time

- B. Ways to relieve the tension of busy life
- C. The key to eliminating distractions
- D. The cause of the lack of focus time

Part B

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph (41-45). Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET . (10 points)

A. Be present

B. Just say it

C. Ask for an opinion

D. Name, places, things

E. Find the "me too" s

F. Pay a unique compliment

G. Skip the small talk

Five ways to make conversation with anyone

Conversations are links, which means when you have a conversation with a new person a link gets formed and every conversation you have after that moment will strengthen the link.

You meet new people every day: the grocery worker, the cab driver, and new people at work or the security guard at the door. Simply starting a conversation with them will form a link.

Here are five simple ways that you can make the fit move and start a conversation with strangers.

41 _____

Suppose you are in the room with someone you don't know & you look across the room and you see a stranger and something within you says that I want to talk with this person & you know something that mostly happens with all of us, you wanted to say something the First word. It just won't come out. It feels like it stuck somewhere and refused to come out. I know the feeling & here is my advice "Just get it out".

Just think what the worst could happen. They won't talk with you. Well they are not talking with you now.

I truly believe that once you said first word everything else just gets flows. So keep it simple "Hi" ,"Hey" or Hello & do what the best person in you does gather all of the enthusiasm, the energy, put on a big smile and say "Hi".

42 _____

It's problem all of us face; you have limited time with the person that you want to talk with and you want to make this talk memorable.

Honestly, if we got stuck in the rut of “h”, “hello”, “how are you” and “what’s going on?”, you will fail to give the initial jolt to the conversation that can make it so memorable.

So don't be afraid to ask more personal questions, Trust me, you'll be surprised to see how much people are willing to share if you just ask.

43 _____

When you meet the person for the first time make an efforts to find the things which you and that person is in common so that you can build the conversation from that point. When you start conversation from that point & then move outwards from there you will find all of the sudden that conversation become lot easier.

44 _____

Imagine you are pouring your heart out to someone and they are just busy their phone, and if you ask for their attention you get the response “I can multitask”.

So when someone tries to communicate with you, just be in that communication wholeheartedly. Make eye contact. Trust me, eye contact, you can feel the conversation.

45 _____

You all came into a conversation where you met the person, but after some time you may have met again and you forgotten their name. Isn't that awkward!

So remember the little details of the people you met or you talked with. Perhaps places they have been to, the places they want to go, the things they like, the things they hate-whatever you talk about.

When you remember such things you can automatically become investor in their wellbeing. So they feel responsibility to you to keep that relationship going.

That's it. Five amazing ways that you can make conversation with almost anyone. Every person is a really good book to read, or to have a conversation with.

参考答案及解析

41. B Just say it.

解析：41 标号下面一段反复提到 “say something”、“it just won't come out” 以及该段末句提到作者的建议 “just get it out”，根据这些仿佛出现的短语含义，本段段落中心大意为和陌生人交谈就是需要 “说出来”，对应 B 选项 just say it, 故选 B。

42. G Skip the small talk.

解析：标号下面第一段提到和一个人谈话以及使这段谈话记忆深刻的时间是非常有限的，紧接着第二段提到避免说一些 “hi”、“hello”、“how are you?”、“what's going on?” 这样的简单谈话能使交谈更难忘，下面第三段提到作者建议是要问一些更个人的问题，这样能达到更好的谈话效果。因此，42 下面三段信息主要大意为省去和交谈者的简单谈话，对应 F 选项中 skip the small talk, 因此正确答案为 F 选项。

43. E Find the “me too's”.

【解析】该段第一句段落分论点主句提到 “make an effort to find the things which you and that person have in common”，也就是努力找到你和谈话者共同的话题来进行交谈。对应 D 选项 Find the “me too” s, 即找到谈话者和自己一样的事情。本句最后一句话也

提到用这样的方法谈话更简单。因此，答案选 D 选项。

44. A Be Present.

【解析】44 标号下面一段举例一个当自己全身心投入到和对方交流但是对方处于 状态的情况，谨记着下一段给出作者建议“just be in that communication wholeheartedly”以及“make eye contact”，不管是提议全身心投入到谈话中，还是提议要进行眼神交流，都对应 A 选项。Be present, 即“在场”故选 A。

45.D Name, Place, Thing.

【解析】45 标号下面第一段提到当一段时间之后再遇到之前谈话的人，可能会忘记他的名字，这一点是很奇怪的。紧接着下面一段提到作者的建议“remember the little detail of the people you met or you talked with”，即让我们记得谈话者的姓名这些小细节，接着，又提到不能忘了“places”以及对方所喜欢的“things”，都对应 E 选项中原词 Name, Place, Thing, 因此答案选 E。

46. Direction:

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

A fifth grader gets a homework assignment to select his future career path from a list of occupations. He ticks “astronaut” but quickly adds “scientist” to the list and select it as well. The boy is convinced that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes. 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.

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. Nowadays, his reading material has changed from science fiction and reference book: recently, he revealed that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year. Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works. “Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge,” Gates says.

一个五年级的学生得到一份家庭作业，作业要求是从一系列职业中选择自己未来的职业道路。他在“宇航员”那一项后面画了勾，但很快自己给名单增加了“科学家”这一项，然后也打了个勾。男孩相信，只要他读得书够多，他尽可以探索各种自己喜欢的职业道路。于是他真的读了很多书，从百科全书到科幻小说，各种书读了个遍。他对读书是如此有激情（痴迷），以至于他的父母不得不制定“吃饭时不许读书”的规矩。

那个男孩就是比尔·盖茨，时至今日，他依然没有停下读书的脚步，甚至在他已经成为这个地球上最成功的人士之一，他仍然在坚持。现如今，他读的书已不再是科幻小说和参考书：最近，他透露自己每年至少要阅读 50 本非小说类书籍。盖茨之所以选择非小说类作品，是因为这些书诠释了这个世界是如何运作的（的运作方式）。盖茨说：“每本书都为我推开了一扇新知的大门。”

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you have to cancel your travel plan and will not be able to visit Professor

Smith. Write an email to

- 1) apologize and explain your situation
- 2) suggest a future meeting

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

参考范文:

Dear Professor Smith,

I'm writing this letter in purpose of expressing my sincere apology to you. I feel terribly sorry. But I hope you can forgive me if you know the reason.

I have received a message from my manager that there is something wrong with the project which I'm in charge of. I have to organize an urgent meeting to figure out some strategies to solve the problem.

Once again, I am very sorry for any inconvenience caused. I will appreciate if you can accept my apologies and understand my situation. I wonder if you are available this Friday. Please let me know when you are at your convenience. Looking forward to your reply!

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

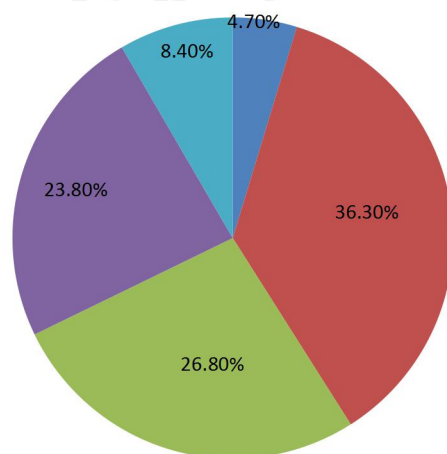
Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your essay, you should

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

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



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