

绝密★启用前

# 2017 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

## 统一考试英语（二）

（科目代码：204）

### 考生注意事项

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1. 考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。
  - （1）考生在考试开考后 15 分钟后不得入场。
  - （2）交卷出场时间不得早于考试结束前 30 分钟。
  - （3）交卷结束后，不得再进考场续考，也不得在考场附近逗留或交谈。
2. 答题前，应按准考证上的有关内容填写答题卡上的“考生姓名”、“报考单位”、“考生编号”等信息。
3. 答案必须按要求填涂或写在指定的答题卡上。
  - （1）填涂部分应该按照答题卡上的要求用 2B 铅笔完成。如要改动，必须用橡皮擦干净。
  - （2）书写部分必须用（蓝）黑色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔在答题卡上作答。字迹要清楚。
4. 考试结束后，将答题卡装入原试卷袋中，试卷交给监考人员。

## 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)

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work, and 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 addiction \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ poorly-educated, middle-aged people is a shortage of well-paid jobs. Another study shows that people are often happier at work than in their free time. Perhaps this is why many \_\_\_\_\_ 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 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 squandering 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.ensuring      | D.warning      |
| 2. A.instability   | B.inequality    | C.unreliability | D.uncertainty  |
| 3. A.prediction    | B.guideline     | C.resolution    | D.policy       |
| 4. A.divided       | B.characterized | C.balanced      | D.measured     |
| 5. A.wisdom        | B.glory         | C.meaning       | D.freedom      |
| 6. A.Indeed        | B.instead       | C.Thus          | D.nevertheless |
| 7. A.rich          | B.working       | C.urban         | D.educated     |
| 8.A.substitute     | B.requirement   | C.compensation  | D.explanation  |
| 9.A.under          | B.beyond        | C.among         | D.alongside    |
| 10.A.leave behind  | B.set aside     | C.make up       | D.worry about  |
| 11.A.statistically | B.occasionally  | C.economically  | D.necessarily  |

12.A.chances	B.benefits	C.downsides	D.principles
13.A.height	B.absence	C.face	D.course
14.A.yield	B.restore	C.exclude	D.disturb
15.A.model	B.practice	C.hardship	D.virtue
16.A.scarce	B.lengthy	C.mysterious	D.tricky
17.A.standards	B.demands	C.qualities	D.threats
18.A.ignored	B.confused	C.tired	D.starved
19.A.into	B.against	C.behind	D.off
20.A.technological	B.educational	C.professional	D.interpersonal

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

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

#### Text 1

Every Saturday morning, at 9am, more than 50.000 runners set off to run 5km around their local park. The Park run phenomenon began with a d friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers Runners range from four years old to grandparents, their times range from Andrew Baddelay's world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.

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

Park run is not a race but a time trial Your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining. The Olympic bidders ,by contrast wanted to get more people ding spot and to produce more elite athletes. The dud aim was mixed up. The stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers.

Indeed,there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally “grassroots”concept as community sports associations.If there is a role for government,it should really be getting involved in providing common goods-making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all there activities in schools, But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education.

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

**21. According to Paragraph 1, Parkrun has \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. created may jobs
- B. become an official festival
- C. gained great popularity
- D. strengthened community ties

**22. The author believes that London's Olympic “Legacy”has failed to \_\_\_\_\_.**

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

**23. Parkrun is different form Olympic games in that it \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. does not emphasize elitism
- B. does not attract first-times
- C. aims at discovering talents
- D. focuses on mass competition

**24. With regard to mass sports,the author holds that government should\_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. increase funds for sport clubs
- B. invest in public sports facilities
- C. supervise local sports associations
- D. organize “grassroots” sports events

**25. The author's attitude to that U.K governments have done for sports is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. critical
- B. tolerant
- C. uncertain
- D. Sympathetic

#### Text 2

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

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interactions 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 to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device—it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the “still face experiment”devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal

way before putting on blank express and not giving then any visual social feedback. The child becomes increasingly distressed as he 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 kids' use of screens are born out of an “oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting” with their children. It's based on a somewhat fantasised very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30000 words you are neglecting them.” Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it—particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. Parents, he says, can get a lot of using their devicess to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier which them be more available to their child the rest of the time

**26. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to \_\_\_\_\_.**

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

**27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. take away babies' appetite
- B. distracts children's attention .
- C. reduces mother-child communication.
- D. shows down babies' period development.

**28. Radesky cites the “still face experiment”to show that \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions
- B. parents need to respond to children's emotional needs
- C. verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange
- D. children are insensitive to changes in their parents'mood

**29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. protect kids form exposure to wild fantasies
- B. teach their kids at least 30000 words a year
- C. remain concerned about kid use of screens
- D. ensure constant interaction with their children

**30. According to Tronick, kids' use of screens may \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. make their parents more creative
- B. give their parents more free time
- C. help them with their homework
- D. help them become more attentive

### Text 3

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely

overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated “race to the finish line,” whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or a lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not impede the success of academic pursuits — in fact, it probably enhances it. Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes — all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. adaptation
- B. application
- C. motivation
- D. competition

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

- A. avoid academic failures
- B. establish long-term goals

- C. switch to another college
- D. decide on the right major

**35. The most suitable title for this text would be \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. In Favor of the Gap Year
- B. The ABCs of the Gap Year
- C. The Gap Year Comes Back
- D. The Gap Year: A Dilemma

#### Text 4

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, Professor Moritz and others say.

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, such as the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 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 pivot 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 (including human carbon emissions) is leading to conditions that exacerbate 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 perception 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.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**40. 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

## **Part B**

### **Directions:**

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

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

Without question, manufacturing has taken a significant hit during recent decades, and further trade deals raise questions about whether new shocks could hit manufacturing. But there is also a different way to look at the data.

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

For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers—and upward pressure on wages. "They're harder to find and they have job offers," says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm, "They may be coming into the workforce], but they've been plucked by other industries that are also doing as well as manufacturing," Mr. Dunwell has begun bringing high school juniors to the factory so they can get exposed to its culture.

At RoMan Manufacturing, a maker of electrical transformers and welding equipment that his father cofounded in 1980, Robert Roth keeps a close eye on the age of his nearly 200 workers, five



are retiring this year. Mr. Roth has three community-college students enrolled in a work-placement program, with a starting wage of \$13 an hour that rises to \$17 after two years.

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

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

These concerns aren't misplaced: Employment in manufacturing has fallen from 17 million in 1970 to 12 million in 2013. When the recovery began, worker shortages first appeared in the high-skilled trades. Now shortages are appearing at the mid-skill levels. "The gap is between the jobs that take to skills and those that require a lot of skill," says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College. "There're enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill. It's that gap in between, and that's where the problem is."

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

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

### Section III Translation

#### 46. Direction:

In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese, write your translation on ANSWER

SHEET. (15points)

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

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

#### 47. Directions:

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

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

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

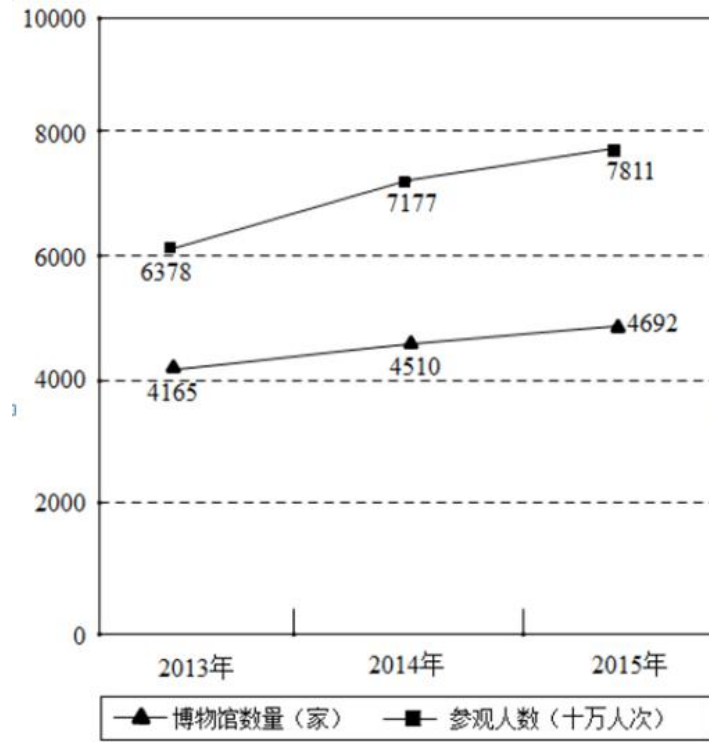
### Part B

#### 48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. 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

## 2017 年管理类联考英语（二）真题答案解析

### Section I Use of English

1. D. 2. B. 3. A. 4. B. 5. C.  
6. A. 7. B. 8. D. 9. C. 10. D.  
11. D. 12. C. 13. B. 14. A. 15. D.  
16. A. 17. B. 18. C. 19. A. 20. C.

#### 【参考译文】

几个世纪以来人们都在预测着一个没有工作的未来世界。。今天也还是一样，学者，作家，积极分子们再次提醒世人科技正在逐步替代工人。有些人认为未来没有工作的世界将是不平等的。很少一部分有钱人拥有所有的资本，普通人只能守着贫瘠的土地奋力挣扎。

有一种预测与众不同但也未互相排斥，认为未来是另外一种贫瘠，其特点就是漫无目的：没有工作，生活就没有意义，人民因此变得又懒惰又郁闷。确实如此。现在那些没工作的人似乎过得也不怎么样。盖勒普民意测验发现至少一年没工作的人中有 20%反应说感到抑郁，这个比例是有工作的美国人的两倍。同样，有研究表明死亡率，心理健康问题及未受过良好教育的中年人吸毒人数上升的原因就是没有一份高薪水的工作。或许这就是为什么许多人对于没有工作的未来世界痛苦无趣感到担忧的原因。

但是也没必要认为没有工作的世界一定会充满不安。这些观点都是基于在有雇佣概念的社会中没有工作的消极之处。没有工作，可以有其他的目标，这样的社会对于劳动和休闲会有极大的不同。现如今工作的好处有些被过分渲染了。“多数工作是很枯燥，丢脸，不健康，是对人类潜能的浪费。”John Danaher 说。

对于大多数工作的人而言，休闲时间相对是很少的，大家用自由时间来平衡他们工作中智力和情感的需求。“每天工作一天回到家总是感觉非常疲惫，”Dahahers 说，“如果可以工作，我可能会觉得非常不一样。”可能会用之前一般只在工作时才有的强度投入到自己有兴趣或充满激情的事情中。

### Section II Reading Comprehension

#### Part A

##### Text 1

#### 21. C, 细节题。

解答此题对应的原文：The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad, 意为越来越多国内外的此类活动出现了，所以是 gained great popularity,很受欢迎。

## 22. C, 细节题。

解答此题对应的原文: Parkrun is succeeding where London's Olympic "legacy" is failing. 它的失败正是 Parkrun 的成功, Parkrun 的成功从前一题就可以知道是吸引了很多人的参与。

## 23. A, 原因分析题。

解答此题对应原文: Parkrun is not a race but a time trial: The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sports and to produce more elite athletes. Parkrun 不是比赛, 只需要你参与, 而奥林匹克需要更多的精英运动员。所以 Parkrun 的最大不同在于不强调精英, 重在参与。

## 24. B, 细节题。

解答此题对应原文: If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods—making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. 政府要做的就是提供场地, 提供钱财之类, providing common good

## 25. A, 态度题。

解答此题对应原文: But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. 政府没做该做的事情, 显然是批评的态度, critical

## 【参考译文】

### Text 1

每个星期六早上 9 点, 50000 多人开始绕着当地的公园跑步。Parkrun 现象一开始只有十来个人, 后来引发了英国的 400 场活动, 国外更多。活动都是免费的, 工作人员由成千上万的自愿者组成。参加跑步的人小的只有 4 岁, 大的都是爷爷奶奶辈。完成赛程的时间从 Andrew Baddeley 的 13 分 48 秒世界记录到一个小时的不等。

Parkrun 成功于伦敦奥运会“遗产”的失败。十年前的一个周一宣布了第 30 届奥运会将于伦敦举行。规划文件称此次奥运会最大的遗产就是将本国的体育爱好者从他们的沙发上拉起来。人们会更健康健美, 会产生更多的胜利者。然而这一切并没有发生。每周参加运动的成年人的确变多了, 将近 200, 000 人, 但是总人口增加的比这快多了。更糟的是, 这一数字正在狂速下降。反对派声称至少每周运动 2 小时的小学生几乎减半。成年人和孩子的肥胖问题都增加了。官方依然在继续反省为什么 2012 年的奥运会没能“激发一代人”。Parkrun 的成功告诉了他们的答案。

Parkrun 不是一场比赛而只是个计时测试, 你唯一的竞争对手就是时钟。它欢迎任何人的加入。气喘吁吁跑到终点的新手得到的掌声跟顶尖人才的熠熠生辉带来的欢乐完全一样。相比之下, 奥运赛事的组织者想的是让更多的人参与运动并培养出更多的优秀运动员。这样双重的目标让人糊涂: 胜利重于参与的压力吓坏了新手们。

政府把一群“草根”-社区体育协会给出的概念-牵扯到他们的规划中的确有点小荒唐。如果政府要扮演一个角色, 那就是提供公共服务, 确保有比赛的场地, 有铺设网球篮球场的费用, 鼓励学校进行所有的这些活动。但是历届政府却在售卖绿色场地, 从地方挤榨钱财并降低对体育教育的关注。以后政府不要再做那些啰嗦的, 貌似有价值的策略而应提供更多的条件以繁盛体育, 至少不要再糟糕下去。

## Text 2

### 26. A, 细节题。

解答此题对应原文: "Tech is designed to really suck on you in," says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, "and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement.

### 27. C, 细节题。

解答此题对应原文: She found that mothers who sued devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children.

### 28. B, 细节题。

解答此题对应原文: Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device—it can be extremely disconcerting for the children。 婴儿得不到父母回应会变得不安, 然后引用了例子为了证明这一点, 就是父母需要对孩子做出回应。本段最后一句也有说明: but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a...

### 29. D, 细节题。

解答此题对应原文: "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children。 always 和 constant 的替换

### 30. B, 细节题。

解答此题对应原文: Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it—particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child。 孩子玩手机或平板的时候父母有时间去做点其他事情。

## 【参考译文】

## Text 2

父母们对孩子屏幕(电子产品)的使用诸多关注, 却很容易忘记自己也在用。“科技的发明目的在于真正吸引你去使用,” Jenny Radesky 在她的数字化娱乐研究中说到, “电子产品就是要提升最大的参与度。很难不去使用它, 因此导致家庭日常生活中为此而产生的诸多争吵。”

Radesky 通过给妈妈和孩子一个食物测试研究了手机和平板在吃饭时间的使用。她发现使用电子产品的妈妈们与她们的孩子少了 20% 言语和 39% 非语言交流。观察显示手机是家庭紧张的源泉。当孩子兴奋地吸引他们关注的时候父母有可能在看邮件。

婴儿好奇地望着父母的脸试图理解他们的世界, 但父母已被一台设备吸引了所有的注意力他们的脸庞茫然无对, 孩子会感到极度惶恐不安。Radesky 引用了 70 年代发展心理学家 Ed Tronick 的“静止脸庞实验”。在这个实验中, 一位母亲被要求与其孩子正常交流, 然后给出一个茫然的表情, 不要给孩子任何眼神上的反应; 孩子会因为想试图捕获妈妈的注意力而变得非常忧虑。“父母不必一直是事无巨细的, 但需要有一个平衡, 父母对孩子的情感需求的言语或非言语表达都要及时感觉到并给以回应。”

此外, Tronick 本人关注到对孩子使用屏幕的担忧产生于一种“压迫意识”, 它要求父母

总是要与其孩子交流互动。“这是基于一种幻想，是中上阶级的意识形态，认为如果你没有跟孩子说 30,000 个词就是忽视他们。”Tronick 认为仅仅因为一个孩子不是通过屏幕学习并不意味着它没有价值。尤其是它能让父母有时间去洗个澡，做点家务，或者仅仅是抛开孩子们休息一下。他说，父母在此期间可以有时间跟朋友聊个天或者搞定一些事情。这会让他们幸福感增加，因此也会让他们余下的时间去留给孩子。

### Text 3

#### 31. C, 原因分析题。

解答此题对应原文: After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? 同义替换，可知如果跟别人不一样会显得很奇怪。

#### 32. D, 细节题。

解答此题对应原文: 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. First-year students 替换 freshmen, 休整一年准备更充分能够很好的适应新生活, Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college...减轻压力, 同义替换 relieve pressure

#### 33. A, 词汇题。

解答此题对应原文: 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. Acclimation 这个词一是可以对应前面的 adjust to, 另外词汇本身 ac+clima+tion 词根 climate 气候, 适应气候。

#### 34. D, 细节题。

解答此题对应原文: 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. 换个专业补修学分蛮贵的呢, 后面举例子波士顿, 换了专业要额外多读一年, 多花一年的钱呢。所以选对专业可以省钱。A gap year may save money for students by helping them decide on the right major.

#### 35. A, 主旨题。

文章一开头说现在由于一些原因大家都不 take a gap year, 但后面一直在讲 gap year 的好处, 可以让学生更好的适应, 可以选择对的专业以省钱, 很显然是很支持很赞同, in favor of

### 【参考译文】

### Text 3

毕业后立马进入大学的普遍社会压力连同快节奏社会里越来越高的期望导致学生完全忽视了休整一年的可能。毕竟, 每个你认识的人都在秋天入学了, 推后一年 看起来挺傻的, 不是吗? 上学上了 12 年了, 忽然去花一年时间做一些跟学习无关的事情总觉得不太正常。

但是如果这是真的, 并一个好的理由去指责学习空档年。在长期以来的“比赛到终点”的社会中, 总是担心会落后于他人, 无论是研究院, 医学院还是赚钱的职业, 都这么认为。尽管有这些普遍的错误认识, 一年的空档年并不会阻碍学业上的成功, 还极有可能有助于它。

美国和澳大利亚的研究表明休整一年的学生普遍比那些没有休整的学生对大学生准备得更充分表现要更好。空档年非但没有拖学生后腿, 反而推动他们向前, 因为他们在这一年

里可以更好得学习独立，意识到新的责任还有适应环境的改变，所有这些都是一年级新生最痛苦的问题。空档年的经历会减轻适应崭新的大学环境带来的冲击，也会让学生更容易专注于学业和大学里的活动而不是在适应中犯错。

如果你还不相信休整一年去探索你的兴趣点所有的内在价值，那么考虑下将来学业选择带来的经济影响。根据 National Center for Education 统计，将近 80% 的大学生至少会更换一次专业。这并不令人惊讶，高中的基本必修课程让学生对自己知之甚少，在要申请大学时填一个专业，上了一些大学课程后又更换成另外一个专业。这也不是坏事，但是取决于学校，换专业后补修学分也是蛮贵的。比如，在波士顿学院，你从别的院系转到护理系必须要额外多读一年。休整一年时间一开始就把事情弄明白有助于预防压力还能省钱。

#### Text 4

#### 36. B, 细节题。

解答此题对应原文: 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.

#### 37. D, 细节题。

解答此题对应原文: “It’s already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country, 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?” 答案点在这句前面，public expenditure 的替换

#### 38. C, 细节题。

解答此题对应原文: While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn’t come at the expense of the rest of the equation. Rest of the equation 其它同等重要的因素也要考虑。At the expense of 以。。。为代价

#### 39. D, 细节题。

解答此题对应原文: “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... A result of 对应 leads to, 所以解题点在 leads to 前面, Failing to recognize that, that 指示代词又指代前一句话 The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways

#### 40. B, 观点态度题。

解答此题对应原文: 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. 要承认它的存在。“It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today. 了解人类与火的联系。come to terms with 达成协议，妥协，所以其他三个选项都是可以排除的。

#### 【参考译文】

#### Text 4



火灾在美国西部是个问题，但是火灾频发成为全国关注的事情是因为它给联邦政府税款造成的影响。火灾生态管理专家 Max Moritz 说。

2015 年，美国林务局首次花费了年度消防预算费用 5, 500, 000, 000 美元的一半还多，比 20 年前将近翻倍。事实上，这些资金很少用于政府的其他事项，比如影响到全体美国人生活的森林保护，流域和文化资源管理，还有基础设施的维修。另外一个关注就是其他机构的公共资金是否要用于易发火灾地区的建设。如 Moritz 提出的，联邦税款用于重建火灾中失去的家园是多久一次？“从公共支出的角度来看它已经成为一个很大的问题。”他说。“我们要放大来看待这件事情。”就像，“等一下，这样能行吗？”“我们要重新把这些资金用于火灾风险低的区域吗？”

这样的观点需要有个相应的改变就像美国社会在看待火灾这件事情上一样。研究者们说。

一则关于火灾的会话需要更兼容并包。在过去十年里，焦点都在气候变化上，温室效应导致的地球变暖会如何加剧火灾的发生。尽管气候是个关键因素，但是不应该以其他同等重要的因素为代价。”人类和其居住的环境是紧密联系的，影响是双向的。“他说，”未能意识到这一点会导致“解决之道是什么这个问题被过于简单对待。我们对于这个问题及解决方法的认识就会变得非常有限。“与此同时，人们继续把火看作是一件需要完全控制，需要时才加以释放的东西。Professor Balch 说。但是承认火不可避免的存在于人类生活的态度才是制定法律，政策和确保其尽可能安全的使用的关键。”我们已经把自己从与火共生的事实中分离了，”了解，尝试并梳理人类与火之间的联系尤为重要。“

## Part B

41. E. 42. A. 43. G. 44. B. 45. F.

## Section III Translation

### 46. 参考译文：

我的梦想一直是能找到一个介乎时尚和出版之间的工作。中学毕业前两年，我参加了一个缝纫和设计的课程，心想着我可以继续学习时尚设计的课程。然而，就在学习过程中，我意识到自己在该领域还不够优秀，将来无法与那些富于创新精神的人竞争。于是，我断定这条路对我来说是行不通的。在申请大学之前，我告诉所有人自己会选择新闻专业，因为写作曾经是，现在也是我最喜欢的活动之一。但是，说实话，我之所以那样说是因为我觉得时尚于我而言就只是一个梦想——我知道完全没有人能够想象我会步入时尚行业。因此，我决定去寻找一些既与时尚相关又涉及到写作的课程。就在此时，我注意到了《时尚媒体与营销》这门课。

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

### 47. 参考范文：

Dear Professor Williams,

It is my greatest pleasure of receiving your invitation to give a presentation about Chinese culture to the international students in your college. I felt much honor and I would like to do this job.

As for the contents of my presentation, I listed some key points as follows. First, I will introduce the background of Chinese culture according to the history, which makes the international students obtain a general understanding of our culture. Then the focus will move to the Chinese traditional festivals, like the Spring Festival, the Mid-autumn Day etc. In the speech, I will explain the origin and convention of these festivals. I am confident that these interesting points will catch the foreign students' attention.

Thanks for your invitation again. I am really looking forward to share these with all of the international students.

Yours Sincerely,

Li Ming

## Part B

### 48. 参考范文:

What can be clearly perceived from the chart is that the numbers of museums and their visitors in China shows an increase tendency from the year 2013 to 2015. To be specific, the number of museums was on a continuous rise from 6378 to 7811 in the two years, up more than 22%. In the meantime, the visitors of the museum went up nearly 13% from 4165 to 4692.

Not hard task is it to come up with some factors responsible for this trend. The first one on the list is the economic boom of China, our government has been placing an increasingly high value on the spread of traditional culture, allowing us to acquire a cultural and historical identity. In addition, with the development of the society and improved living standards, more and more people pay attention to not only the satisfaction of material needs, but also the pursuit of the satisfaction of spiritual needs.

For my part, it is a positive trend and should be further encouraged, because it is beneficial to the harmony and health of the society.