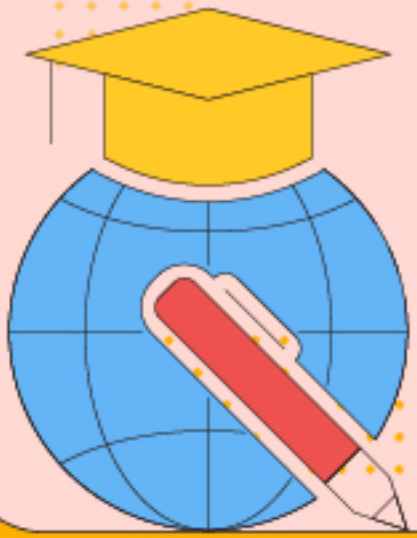
○ 考研教辅

考研

教辅

定心卷

硕士研究生



全国研究生招生考试

管理类联考英语-全真模拟考（一）

考生注意事项.

1.考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。

（1）考生在考试开考 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.答案必须按照要求填涂或写在指定的答题卡上。

（1）填涂部分必须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。

Section I Use of English

Directions.

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

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work. Today is no different, with academics, writers, and activists once again ___1___ that technology be 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

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions.

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

Text 1

My father was a foreman of a sugar-cane plantation in Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico. My first job was to drive the oxen that ploughed the cane fields. I would walk behind an ox, guiding him with a broomstick. For $1 a day, I worked eight hours straight, with no food breaks. It was very tedious work, but it prepared me for life and taught me many lasting lessons. Because the plantation owners were always watching us, I had to be on time every day and work as hard as I could. I've never been late for any job since. I also learned about being respectful and faithful to the people you work for. More importantly, I earned my pay, it never entered my mind to say I was sick just because I didn't want to work.

I was only six years old, but I was doing a man's job. Our family needed every dollar we could make because my father never earned more than $18 a week. Our home was a three-room wood shack with a dirty floor and no

toilet. Nothing made me prouder than bringing home money to help my mother, father, two brothers and three sisters. This gave me self-esteem(自尊心), one of the most important things a person could have.

When I was seven, I got work at a golf course near our house. My job was to stand down the fairway and spot the balls as they landed, so the golfers could find them. Losing a ball meant you were fired, so I never missed one. Some nights I would lie in bed and dream of making thousands of dollars by playing golf and being able to buy a bicycle.

The more I dreamed, the more I thought. Why not? I made my first golf club out of guava limb (番石榴树枝) and a piece of pipe. Then I hammered an empty tin can into the shape of a ball. And finally I dug two small holes in the ground and hit the ball back and forth. I practiced with the same devotion and intensity. I learned working in the field--- except now I was driving golf balls with club, not oxen with a broomstick.

21.The writer's first job was（ ）.

A.to stand down the fairway at a golf course　　B.to watch over the sugar-cane plantation

C.to drive the oxen that ploughed the cane fields　D.to spot the balls as they landed so the golfers could find them

22. The underlined word "tedious" in Paragraph 2 most probably means（ ）.

A.difficult　　B.boring

C.interesting　　D.unusual

23. The writer learned that （ ） from his first job.

A.he should work for those who he liked most　　B.he should work longer than what he was expected

C.he should never fail to say hello to his owner　D.he should show respect and faith to the people he worked for

24. （ ）gave the writer self-esteem.

A.Having a family of eight people　　B.Owning his own golf course

C.Bringing money back home to help the family　D.Helping his father with the work on the plantation

25. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage? （ ）

A.He wanted to be a successful golfer.

B.He wanted to run a golf course near his house.

C.He was satisfied with the job he got on a plantation.

D.He wanted to make money by guiding oxen with a broomstick.

Text 2

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 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.

26. 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

27. 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

28. The word "acclimation"（Para 3）is closest in meaning to（ ）.

A.adaptation　　B.application

C.motivation　　D.competition

29. 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

30. 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 3

It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college. Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science.

However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers — but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or determined students away.

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.

The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the "Ruby on Rails" language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn — how to think logically through a problem and organize the results — apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

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.

31. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to（ ）.

A.complete future job training　　B.remodel the way of thinking

C.formulate logical hypotheses　　D.perfect artwork production

32. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their（ ）.

A.experience　　B.academic backgrounds

C.career prospects　　D.interest

33. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will（ ）.

A.help students learn other computer languages　　B.have to be upgraded when new technologies come

C.need improving when students look for jobs　　D.enable students to make big quick money

34. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to（ ）.

A.compete with a future army of programmers

B.stay longer in the information technology industry

C.become better prepared for the digitalized world

D.bring forth innovative computer technologies

35. The word "coax" (Para 6) is closest in meaning to（ ）.

A.challenge　　B.persuade

C.frighten　　D.misguide

Text 4

Most kids grow up learning they cannot draw on the walls. But it might be time to unlearn that training—this summer, a group of culture junkies, artists and community organizers are inviting New Yorkers to write all over the walls of an old house on Governor's Island.

The project is called Writing On It All, and it's a participatory writing project and artistic experiment that has happened on Governor's Island every summer since 2013.

"Most of the participants are people who are just walking by and are on the island for other reasons, like they came for the jazz festival, and they just kind of stumble in," artistic director of Writing On It All, Alexandra Chasin tells Smithsonian.com.

The 2016 season runs through June 26 and features sessions facilitated by everyone from dancers to domestic workers. Each session has a theme, and participants are given a variety of materials and prompts and asked to cover surfaces with their thoughts and art. This year, the programs range from one that turns the house into a collaborative essay to one that explores the meanings of exile.

Governor's Island is a national historic landmark district long used for military purposes. Now known as "New York's shared space for art and play," the island, which lies between Manhattan and Brooklyn in Upper New York Bay, is closed to cars but open to summer tourists who flock for festivals, picnics, adventures, as well as these "legal graffiti" sessions.

The notes and art scribbled on the walls are an experiment in self-expression. So far, participants have run the gammit in ages, with participants as young as 2 years old to as old as 85. Though Chasin says the focus of the work is on the activity of writing, rather than the text that ends up getting written, some of the work that comes out of the sessions have stuck with her.

"One of the sessions that moved me the most was state violence on black women and black girls," says Chasin, explaining that in one room, people wrote down the names of those killed because of it. "People do beautiful work and leave beautiful messages."

36. What does the project Writing On It All invite people to do?（ ）

A.Unlearn their training in drawing.　　B.Participate in a state graffiti show.

C.Cover the walls of an old house with graffiti.　D.Exhibit their artistic creations in an old house.

37. What do we learn about the participants in the project?（　）

A.They are just culture addicts.　B.They are graffiti enthusiasts.

C.They are writers and artists.　D.They are mostly passers-by.

38. What did the project participants do during the 2016 season?（　）

A.They were free to scribble on the walls whatever came to their mind.

B.They expressed their thoughts in graffiti on the theme of each session.

C.They learned the techniques of collaborative writing.

D.They were required to cooperate with other creators.

39. What kind of place is Governor's Island?（　）

A.It is a historic site that attracts tourists and artists.

B.It is an area now accessible only to tourist vehicles.

C.It is a place in Upper New York Bay formerly used for exiles.

D.It is an open area for tourists to enjoy themselves year round.

40. What does Chasin say about the project?（　）

A.It just focused on the sufferings of black females.

B.It helped expand the influence of graffiti art.

C.It has started the career of many creative artists.

D.It has created some meaningful artistic works.

Part B

Directions.

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs. There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. (10 points)

A.Be silly

B.Have fun

C.Express your emotions

D.Don't over think it

E.Be easily pleased

F.Notice things

G.Ask for help

Act Your Shoe Size, Not Your Age

As adults, it seems that we are constantly pursuing happiness, often with mixed results. Yet children appear to have it down to an art and for the most part they don't need self-help books or therapy. Instead, they look after their wellbeing instinctively, and usually more effectively than we do as grownups. Perhaps it's time to learn a few lessons from them.

41. _____

What does a child do when he's sad? He cries. When he's angry? He shouts. Scared? Probably a bit of both. As we grow up, we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don't dictate our behaviours, which is in many ways a good thing. But too often we take this process too far and end up suppressing emotions, especially negative ones. That's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill. What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then again like children-move.

42. _____

A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was nine years old at the time, got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas. It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it. Too often we believe that a new job, bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content, but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. Instead, being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve well-being.

43. _____

Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies, increase good hormones like endorphins, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off infection. All of which, of course, have a positive effect on happiness levels.

44. _____

The problem with being a grown up is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with---work, mortgage payments, figuring out what to cook for dinner. But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love. Those things might be social, sporting, creative or completely random (dancing around the living room, anyone?)--it doesn't matter, so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have negative side effects, such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you're on a tight budget.

45. _____

Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy. Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing. As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said: "Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness."And in that, once more, we need to look to the example of our children, to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural by product of the way they live.

Section III Translation

46.**Directions.**

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. (15 points)

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. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

This is the well-travelled road effect: people tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was shorter.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Suppose you are going to study abroad and share an apartment with John, a local student. Write him an email to

1) tell him about your living habits, and

2) ask for advice about living there.

You should write about 100 words.

Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead.

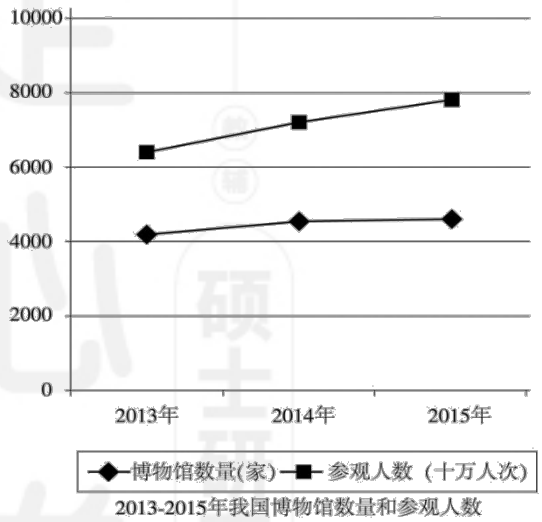
Part B

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

1)Interpret the table, and

2)Give your comment

You should write about 150 words.



2013-2015年我国博物馆数量和参观人数

管理类联考英语-全真模拟考（一）

答案与解析

Section I Use of English

1.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】此处缺少非谓语。主句主干完整，而 that 从句的内容是学者、作家和活动家说的，所以用主动形式。第一句在说几个世纪以来，人们一直在猜测没有工作的未来。而 that 从句主要说的是科技将代替人工，这是一个对人类不好的事情，所以是在警告人们比较符合句意。所以本题选 C。boast（自夸），deny（否认），warn（警告），ensure（保证）。

2.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。by 是介词，后面可接名词。根据其后的句子可知，少数富人将拥有全部的资本，而群众将在贫瘠的荒地中挣扎。这是一种不平等的现象。所以本题选 A。inequality（不平等），instability（不稳定），unreliability（不可靠），uncertainty（不确定）。

3.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。That 后的内容是想象的，而不是真实的已经发生的。所以本题选 D。policy（政策），guideline（指导方针），resolution（决议），prediction（预测）。

4.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。动词作定语修饰 one。One 指代的是 a wasteland，无目的性是荒原的特点。所以本题选 A。characterize（特点），divide（划分），balance（平衡），measure（测量）。

5.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。没有工作就意味着他们的生活没有了什么，人们只会变懒和沮丧。人们变懒是因为他们失去了生活的意义，所以沮丧。所以本题选 B。wisdom（智慧），meaning（意义），glory（荣誉），freedom（自由）。

6.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】本题为句首的逻辑关系词，体现的是前一句和本句的逻辑关系。前一句“没有工作给予他们生活的意义，人们会变得懒惰和抑郁”。本句“（　的确　），现在的失业者都似乎不太开心”。前后两句不是逻辑关系，故本题选 B。A 项 instead“相反”，B 项 indeed“当然，的确”，C 项 thus“因此”，D 项 nevertheless“然而”。

7.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】此处缺少形容词。前面在说 unemployed people，那么与之相对的应该是在职人员。所以本题选 C。rich（富人），urban（城市的），working（工作的），educated（有教养的）。

8.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。The 是冠词，后面缺少名词。后面说高薪工作短缺是导致那些死亡率增高的原因，所以这里应该是解释现象的原因，所以本题选 B。explanation（解释），requirement（要求），compensation（补偿），substitute（代替）。

9.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】此处缺少介词。这些现象是在受教育程度低的中年人群中出现的，所以本题选 D。under（在...下方），beyond（超过），alongside（与...一起），among（在...之中）。

10.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】此处缺少动词词组。其他的研究显示人们在工作的时候总是比在休息的时候更快乐。也许这就是为什么很多人担心没有工作的无聊感。前一句提到是没有工作的各种负面影响，本句继续聚焦没有工作的无聊感，所以语气都是一致的，应该都突出的是负面情绪，所以本题选 C。leave behind（留下），make up（和好），worry about（担心），set aside（不理会）。

11.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】此处缺少副词。句子主干完整，follow 是动词，需要副词修饰。但这些发现并不一定意味着没有工作的世界会充满不安。所以本题选 C。statistically（统计上的），occasionally（偶尔），necessarily（必然地），economically（在经济上）。

12.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。句子主干完整，the 是定冠词，后面接名词。这里讲的是没有工作的的世界，所以应该是消极意义的词汇，所以本题选 B。chances（机会），downsides（缺点），benefits（好处），principles（原则）。

13.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。the 是定冠词，后面接名词，前面在讲的是 unemployed，所以应该是没有工作的状态。所以本题选 A。absence（缺失），height（高度），face（面对），course（课程）。

14.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。产生不同情况，所以本题选 D。disturb（打扰），restore（恢复），exclude（排除），yield（产生）。

15.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。本句后面的内容.John Danaher 说很多工作很无聊、不健康而且浪费人的潜力。也是呼应前一句，是在讲工作其实也并没有那么好。所以应该是工作的好处被过分吹捧了。所以本题选 C。model（模型），practice（联系），virtue（优点），hardship（困苦）。

16.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】此处缺少形容词。relatively 是副词，修饰形容词。现在，对于大部分的劳动者而言，休闲时间是很少的。所以本题选 D。tricky（狡猾的），lengthy（冗长的），mysterious（神秘的），scarce（稀少的）。

17.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】此处缺少名词。本句在说用空余时间抵消工作上的智力和情感什么，代入选项，A 项最为合适。demands（需求），standards（标准），qualities（品质），threats（威胁）。

18.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】此处缺少动词。根据句意可知一天的辛苦劳动之后，应该是很累的。所以本题选 B。ignored（忽略的），tired（劳累的），confused（困惑的），starved（饥饿的）。

19.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】此处缺少介词。句子主干成分完整，这里缺少跟 throw 搭配的介词。所以本题选 D。throw oneself into sth..投身于...，off（离开），against（反对），behind（在...后面），into（进入）。

20.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】此处缺少形容词。matters 是名词，需要形容词修饰。我可能会觉得很不一样——也许足够不同，可以把自己投入到一个业余爱好或一个酷爱的项目中去，而这个项目的强度通常是留给专业人士的。professional 和前面的 a passion project 相呼应。所以本题选 B。technological（科技的），professional（专业的），educational（教育的），interpersonal（人际的）。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

21.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】结合第一段第二句话（My first job was to drive the oxen that ploughed the cane fields.）可知作者的第一份工作是赶耕田的牛。故 C 选项符合题意。

22.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】结合第一段中作者对工作内容的描述可知作者就每天跟在牛后面，用扫帚为它引路。可知作者认为这是一项无聊的工作。故可以推测 tedious 是指沉闷的，无聊的。故选 B。

23.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】结合第二段中倒数第二句（I also learned about being respectful and faithful to the people you work for）可知作者在工作中学会了尊重和忠诚于那个你为之工作的人。故选 D。

24.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】结合第三段最后两句可知把钱带回家帮助家人让作者骄傲，给了作者自尊。结合题意可以确定选 C。

25.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】结合最后一段中作者自己制作高尔夫球杆等在地里练习打球，可以推测他想成为一名成功的高尔夫球手。故选 A。

26.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】定位首段首句，本句就有原因词 cause，给出两个原因：social pressure 和 increasingly high expectations，即社会压力和高速发展的社会对学生的高期望值。但是选项中，相近的是 B 项，可是 B 项说是学生对大学充满期待，不符合文意。根据解题规律，继续阅读，下一句揭示另一个原因 After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it？即 C 项。A 项"他们认为是学术性误导"，本段最后一句只是想表达学业间断年是"一件跟学术无关的事情"，并不是 misleading 误导。D 项"参加校外课程没有价值"是无中生有。故选 C。

27.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】定位第三段。本段讲了多种优点：better prepared for and perform better in college; preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes—all things that first-year students often struggle with the most; lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment. 即更好的为大学做准备，培养独立性、责任感、适应能力，这些往往都是大学新生倍感压力的方面，D 项"减少了大一新生的压力"正确。A 项 "让学生远离不切实际"，B 项"降低职业选择的风险"，C 项"减轻新生的财务压力"在本段中都没有提及。故选 D。

28.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】rather than 是表示肯前否后，前后有语义的对立关系。focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders."更专注学术和活动，而不是……"上文提到 Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment 学业间断年可以帮助适应新环境，仍然是谈及适应性问题。B 项"申请"，C 项"动机"，D 项"竞争"都不符合文意。故选 A。

29.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】定位尾段尾句。… help prevent stress and save money later on.本句是对题干的重复，读上句例子。switch to the nursing school from another department.可看出是某大学转专业的例子。得出 D 项"选择正确专业"。A 项"避免学术失败"，作者并未提及学业表现不佳的问题，B 项"建立长期目标"，C 项"转学"，无中生有。故选 D。

30.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】串联每段首句可以看出，作者倾向于呼唤学业间断年的回归。A 项"支持学业间断年"，B 项"学

业间断年的基本常识”，C 项“学业间断年的回归”。D 项”学业间断年的窘境”。故选 A。

31.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】根据 Cortina 定位到第二段前三句。Cortina 认为尽早接触计算机科学是有益的。第三句 It’s not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. 译为在转变思维程序方面小孩不像年龄较大的学生一样困难，即 B. remodel the way of thinking 转变思维方式即为同义替换。故选 B。

32.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】根据关键词 Friedman 定位到第四段第二句 but 之后引号里面内容“我们试图让课程符合学生兴趣”，故而 D. interest 为正确答案。故选 D。

33.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】题干问的是 Deborah Seehorn 认为在 Flatiron 这里所学到的技能将能怎么样，据此定位到第五段 But 处，和题干基本一致，该句指出“But the skills they learn…apply to any coding language”，意思是他们学到的技能可以应用于任何编码语言。对比答案选项，A 选项的意思是“帮助学生学习其他的计算机语言”属于原文定位处的同义替换。故选 A。

34.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】题干指出：根据最后一段，Flatiron 的学生被期望去干什么。据此定位到最后一段的 These kids are going to be 处，是题干的同义复现。定位句“These kids are…be surrounded by computers for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think…….the better.”，意思是学生们越早学越好。C 选项“为数字化的未来做更好的准备”是同义概述。故选 C。

35.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】结合上下文来解题。根据 coax 此单词，定位到最后一段最后一句“how to coax the machine into producing what they want”，考察固定搭配“persuade…into…”。A 选项挑战，B 选项劝服，C 选项使恐慌，D 选项误导。考生做题时一定要注意结合上下文来推测生词的词义，这是命题人的出题规律。故选 B。

36.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】本题考查 Writing On It All 这个项目邀请人们来干什么。由题干中的 Writing ON It All 定位到第二段第一句“The project is called Writing ON It All”,其中“ the project”提示这个项目的内容在第一段“inviting New Yorkers to write all over the walls of an old house on Governor’s Island 邀请纽约人在 Governor's Island 上的一所老房子的墙上写满东西”，直接对应 C 选项“Cover the walls of an old house with graffiti 在老房子的墙上涂满涂鸦”。故 C 选项符合题意。

37.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】本题考查我们对项目参与者的了解。由题干关键词“participants”定位到第三段第一句，“大多数的参与者都是出于其他原因路过这个岛的人，比如他们是来参加爵士音乐节的，他们只是偶然来到这里，”

对应选项 D 所说的“他们大多是过路人”。

38.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】本题考查项目参与者在 2016 赛季做了什么。由题干关键词“project participants”和“the 2016 season”定位到第四段，其中“每个会议都有一个主题，参与者被给予各种材料和提示，并被要求用他们的想法和艺术覆盖表面。”对应 B 选项“They expressed their thoughts in graffiti on the theme of each session 他们以涂鸦的方式表达自己对每一届会议主题的想法”。

39.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】本题考查 Governor's Island 是一个什么地方。由题干关键词 Governor's Island 定位至第五段，该段第一句指出“Governor's Island 是一个长期用于军事目的的国家历史地标性地区。这个岛现在被称为“纽约艺术和娱乐的共享空间”。故选项 A 所说的“这是一个吸引游客和艺术家的历史遗迹”符合题意。

40.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】本题考查 Chasin 对这个项目的看法。由题干关键词“Chasin”定位到最后一段，最后一段讲了对黑人女性实施暴力的例子，但只是举例，其最中心的表达应对应最后一句话“People do beautiful work and leave beautiful messages”，对应 D 选项“它创造了一些有意义的艺术作品”。

Part B

41.【参考答案】C

【参考解析】表达情感。开头以问句的方式：“孩子悲伤时会怎样?孩子生气时会如何?他们的表达方式与大人不同，成人更多会选择压抑情感，并且会有不好的后果，比如致病。紧接着最后一句算是总结句：我们要找到一种合适的方式表达，像孩子那样。重点就是整段不离的中心意思，重复的出现那就是情感的表达。选项为 C。

42.【参考答案】E

【参考解析】举例子的目的无非是为了证明观点。但是从例子也是可以总结出想要表达的意思的。讲到一个小女孩因为一个廉价的圣诞礼物就可以高兴，并且很快乐，就旨在讲小小的幸福。再来看看例子后面的观点。提到成人的世界里所谓的车啊，房啊之类的貌似会让我们 幸福的东西其实不然。所以一个 instead 直接把本段的中心意思表达了出来，那就是幸福来自于小小的事情。对应选项 E。

43.【参考答案】A

【参考解析】重点句为第二句。问句之后，如果我们能够“愚蠢“那么一点点，我们将会有各种好处，对不对。那么这一段几乎大段的篇幅都花在这一句上了，主旨更加明显那就是：去这样做吧。Be silly。对应选项 A。

44.【参考答案】B

【参考解析】这一段讲到成人的世界里的确有太多让人烦恼的东西，But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love 享受

自己喜欢的东西也是很重要的。接下来举例子，各种具体事例说明那些我们可以做的可以享受的事情，并且最后说出了他们的好处。从前往后一直再说我们应该放松，享受。所以啊，在剩下的可选择的选项中只有 have fun "玩的开心，享受" 比较合适了。对应选项为 B。

45.【参考答案】D

【参考解析】不要去想怎样才幸福，应用了庄子的一句话来说明这个道理，旨在告诉大家"至乐无乐"。最后可以用排除法。G 寻求帮助，根本未提及。F 选项可以直接排除。那么对应关系，来看看 D 不要想太多。"无欲无求，本就是幸福啦。"对应选项为 D。

Section III Translation

46.【参考译文】

不妨想想在熟悉的道路上开车。可以是在你上下班的路上，也可以是在进城或回家的路上。不管是哪个，你对每一个拐弯都了如指掌。在这些熟悉的道路上开车，很容易失去注意力，也不会注意路边的风景。结果是，你觉得这次旅途花的时间比实际时间少。

这称为"熟路效应"：在熟悉的道路上开车时，人们往往会低估花费的时间。

这种效应是由我们分配注意力的方式所决定的。当我们沿着熟悉的路线驾车，因为我们不必太集中注意力，所以我们会觉得时间过得更快。后来，当我们回忆这个旅程时，我们却不记得了，因为我们根本没有注意它，所以我们认为它花的时间短。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.【参考文章】

Dear John,

My name is Li Ming, a student from China who is going to study abroad and share an apartment with you. It is such a great pleasure to make your acquaintance ,therefore, I can not help but introduce myself as well as some of my living habits in order that we can enjoy a harmonious relationship.

To begin with, I get used to getting up early in the morning, so I wonder whether it will cause your inconvenience. To continue, I would like to spend most of my spare time reading in the apartment. I deeply hope we could maintain a pleasant reading environment in the dormitory. Meanwhile, I wonder if you could be so kind to offer me some proposals on how to get used to the life there. Any of your advice will be of great help to me.

I am looking forward to seeing you soon and wish everything goes well.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Part B

48.【参考文章】

As it is shown in the above, dramatic changes have taken place in the number of museums and that of the visitors within two years. The number of museums was on a slight increase from 416.5 million in 2013 to 469.7

million in 2015, while that of the visitors increased dramatically from 637.8 million to 781.1 million in the same period.

Such phenomenon may be rooted in the following reasons. To begin with, the consistent progress of the society contributes to this phenomenon. The government has attached more importance to the cultural infrastructures. In addition, another important factor that cannot be ignored is that people has changed their outlook on life. Last but not least, life-long learning is a pervasive social trend, which means that more people will visit museums in the future.

Given the analyses above, it can be predicted that such established trend will surely continue in the forthcoming years. This trend is something that no one should ignore. The valuable benefit obtained therefore should not be arbitrarily dismissed, but should instead be treasured.

定心卷 考研——教辅 硕士研究生