

2013 年考研英语（二）真题

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)

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1, a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, *Business Week* predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon “revolutionize the very 3 of money itself,” only to 4 itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work 6 the disappearance of the paper system. First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment. Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to 10. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float”—it takes several days 11 a check is cashed and funds are 12 from the issuer’s account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. 13 electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer.

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there. The fact that this is not an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else’s accounts. The 18 of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to 19 security issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic 20 that contains a large amount of personal data. There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.

1. [A] Moreover [B] However [C] Therefore [D] Otherwise

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 2.[A]off | [B]back | [C]over | [D]around |
| 3.[A]power | [B]concept | [C]history | [D]role |
| 4.[A]reverse | [B]resist | [C]resume | [D]reward |
| 5.[A]silent | [B]sudden | [C]slow | [D]steady |
| 6.[A]for | [B]against | [C]with | [D]on |
| 7.[A]expensive | [B]imaginative | [C]sensitive | [D]productive |
| 8.[A]similar | [B]original | [C]temporary | [D]dominant |
| 9.[A]collect | [B]copy | [C]provide | [D]print |
| 10.[A]give up | [B]take over | [C]bring back | [D]pass down |
| 11.[A]before | [B]after | [C]since | [D]when |
| 12.[A]kept | [B]borrowed | [C]withdrawn | [D]released |
| 13.[A]Unless | [B]Because | [C]Until | [D]Though |
| 14.[A]hide | [B]express | [C]ease | [D]raise |
| 15.[A]analyzed | [B]shared | [C]stored | [D]displayed |
| 16.[A]unsafe | [B]unnatural | [C]unclear | [D]uncommon |
| 17.[A]steal | [B]choose | [C]benefit | [D]return |
| 18.[A]consideration | [B]prevention | [C]manipulation | [D]justification |
| 19.[A]call for | [B] fight against | [C]adapt to | [D] cope with |
| 20.[A]chunk | [B]chip | [C]trail | [D]path |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D.

Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

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

Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is largely because of the big drop in demand because of the Great Recession, but it is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign workers.

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

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. But there's been an acceleration. As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S. factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs—about 6 million in total—disappeared."

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

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

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate _____.

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

22. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to _____.

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

23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that _____.
- [A] gains of technology have been erased
 - [B] job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed
 - [C] factories are making much less money than before
 - [D] new jobs and services have been offered
24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is _____.
- [A] to accelerate the I. T. revolution
 - [B] to advance economic globalization
 - [C] to ensure more education for people
 - [D] to pass more bills in the 21st century
25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?
- [A] New Law Takes Effect
 - [B] Technology Goes Cheap
 - [C] Average Is Over
 - [D] Recession Is Bad

Text 2

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

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

Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic

participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them. They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

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

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

[B] Living and Thriving: Great Risk

[C] With or Without: Great Risk

[D] Legal or Illegal: Big Mistake

Text 3

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. But we need more time to assess other factors. To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five. It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing. Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

Yet we can reverse such influences. If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases—or hire outside screeners.

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly “thin slice” information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in “thick sliced” long-term study. When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat for a much longer evaluation: two days, not two seconds.

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

have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

31. The time needed in making decisions may _____.
- [A] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment
 - [B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction
 - [C] depend on the importance of the assessment
 - [D] vary according to the urgency of the situation
32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions _____.
- [A] can be associative
 - [B] are not unconscious
 - [C] can be dangerous
 - [D] are not impulsive
33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should _____.
- [A] trust our first impression
 - [B] think before we act
 - [C] do as people usually do
 - [D] ask for expert advice
34. John Gottman says that reliable snap reactions are based on _____.
- [A] critical assessment
 - [B] “thin sliced” study
 - [C] adequate information
 - [D] sensible explanation
35. The author’s attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is _____.
- [A] tolerant
 - [B] optimistic
 - [C] uncertain
 - [D] doubtful

Text 4

Europe is not a gender-equality heaven. In particular, the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions, and Europe’s top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male. Indeed, women hold only 14 percent of positions on European corporate boards.

The European Union is now considering legislation to compel corporate boards to maintain a certain proportion of women—up to 60 percent. This proposed mandate was born of frustration. Last year, European Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action. Reding invited corporations to sign up for gender balance goals of 40 percent female board membership. But her appeal was considered a failure: only 24 companies took it up.

Do we need quotas to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate ladder fairly as they balance work and family?

“Personally, I don’t like quotas,” Reding said recently. “But I like what the quotas do.” Quotas get action: they “open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling,” according to Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.

I understand Reding’s reluctance—and her frustration. I don’t like quotas either; they run counter to my belief in meritocracy, governance by the capable. But, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered.

After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as well as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top position—no matter how much “soft pressure” is put upon them. When women do break through to the summit of corporate power—as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook—they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women—whether CEOs or their children’s caregivers—and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

36. In the European corporate workplace, generally _____.

- [A] women take the lead
- [B] men have the final say
- [C] corporate governance is overwhelmed
- [D] senior management is family-friendly

37. The European Union’s intended legislation is _____.

- [A] a reflection of gender balance
- [B] a response to Reding’s call
- [C] a reluctant choice

- [D] a voluntary action
38. According to Reding, quotas may help women _____.
- [A] get top business positions
 - [B] see through the glass ceiling
 - [C] balance work and family
 - [D] anticipate legal results
39. The author's attitude toward Reding's appeal is one of _____.
- [A] skepticism
 - [B] objectiveness
 - [C] indifference
 - [D] approval
40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of _____.
- [A] more social justice
 - [B] massive media attention
 - [C] suitable public policies
 - [D] greater "soft pressure"

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subtitle from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph (41-45). There are two extra subtitles which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- [A] Live like a peasant
- [B] Balance your diet
- [C] Shopkeepers are your friends
- [D] Remember to treat yourself
- [E] Stick to what you need
- [F] Planning is everything
- [G] Waste not, want not

The hugely popular blog the Skint Foodie chronicles how Tony balances his love of good food with living on benefits. After bills, Tony has £ 60 a week to spend, £ 40 of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning £ 130,000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London's best restaurants at least twice a week. Then his

marriage failed, his career burned out and his drinking became serious. “The community mental health team saved my life. And I felt like that again, to a certain degree, when people responded to the blog so well. It gave me the validation and confidence that I’d lost. But it’s still a day-by-day thing.” Now he’s living in a council flat and fielding offers from literary agents. He’s feeling positive, but he’ll carry on blogging—not about eating as cheaply as you can—“there are so many people in a much worse state, with barely any money to spend on food”—but eating well on a budget. Here’s his advice for economical foodies.

41. _____

Impulsive spending isn’t an option, so plan your week’s menu in advance, making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities. I have an Excel template for a week of breakfast, lunch and dinner. Stop laughing: it’s not just cost effective but helps you balance your diet. It’s also a good idea to shop daily instead of weekly, because, being human, you’ll sometimes change your mind about what you fancy.

42. _____

This is where supermarkets and their anonymity come in handy. With them, there’s not the same embarrassment as when buying one carrot in a little greengrocer. And if you plan properly, you’ll know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller.

43. _____

You may proudly claim to only have frozen peas in the freezer—that’s not good enough. Mine is filled with leftovers, bread, stock, meat and fish. Planning ahead should eliminate wastage, but if you have surplus vegetables you’ll do a vegetable soup, and all fruits threatening to “go off” will be cooked or juiced.

44. _____

Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for frugal eaters. Shop at butchers, delis and fish-sellers regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly. Soon you’ll feel comfortable asking if they’ve any knuckles of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which, more often than not, they’ll let you have for free.

44. _____

You won’t be eating out a lot, but save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant— £ 1.75 a week for three months gives you £ 21—more than enough for a three-course lunch at Michelin-starred Arbutus. It’s £ 16.95 there—or £ 12.99 for a large pizza from Domino’s: I know which I’d rather eat.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. I've been able to do this since I was four.

I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs. My mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly. When I think of a sad memory, I do what everyone does—try to put it to one side. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. I also remember that the musical play *Hair* opened on the Broadway on the same day—they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose your class is to hold a charity sale for kids in need of help. Write your classmates an email to

- 1) inform them about the details, and
- 2) encourage them to participate.

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)

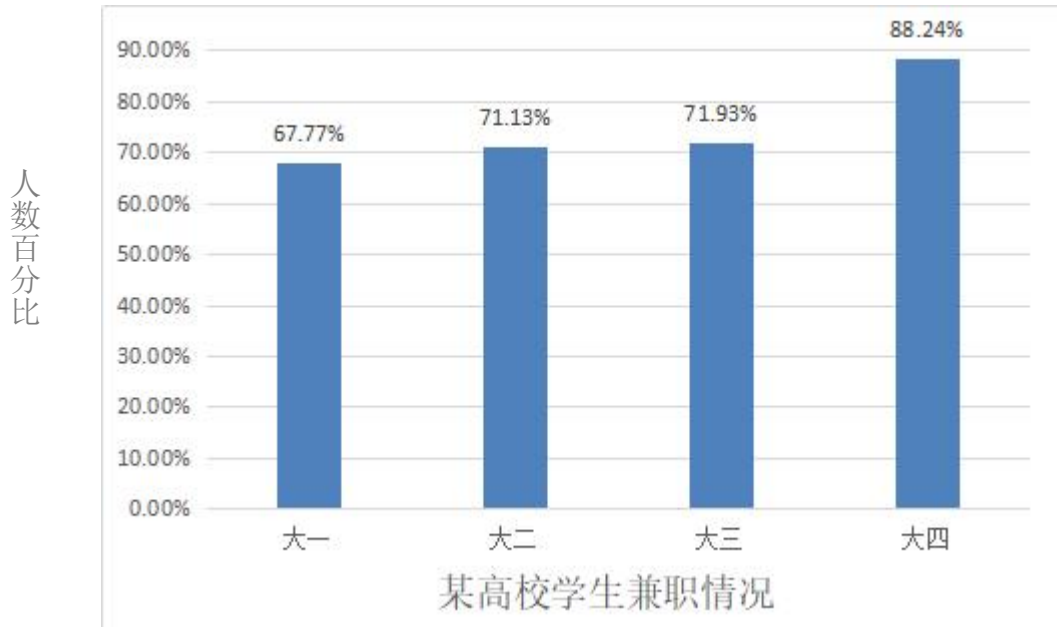
Part B

48. Directions:

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

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

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



Section I Use of English

1.【答案解析】正确答案是 B。本题空格所在句为 ___ a true cashless society is probably not around the corner。要联系上文信息“鉴于电子货币的优势，你可能会认为我们将会很快步入无现金社会，所有支付都将电子化”。空格所在句意为，“___真正的无现金社会可能还不会很快到来”。around the corner 意为“在拐角处，即将来临”，由此可判断出两个句子含义之间是转折逻辑关系，故答案为 B。

2.【答案解析】正确答案是 D。本题空格所在句为 Indeed, predictions have been ___ 2 ___ for two decades but have not yet come to fruition, 意为“事实上，这样的预测已经有二十年了，但至今还没有实现”。but 一词的前后信息呈转折关系，所以可推断出 but 前的信息为，“这样的推测是 20 年来一直存在的。”故选 D 项 around。

3.【答案解析】正确答案是 B。本题空格所在句是 *Business Week* predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon “revolutionize the very ___ 3 ___ of money itself,” 意为：1975 年《商业周刊》预测电子支付手段不久将“彻底变革货币本身的_____”。四个选项中，B 项 concept“概念”更符合上下文语义。

4.【答案解析】正确答案是 A。本题空格所在句为 only to ___ 4 ___ itself several years later, 根据前面句子理解，所填入的词应和前面的 revolutionize “变革，改革”有相近含义，答案所给四个选项中 reverse “改变，倒转，倒退”符合。

5.【答案解析】正确答案是 C。本题空格所在句为 Why has the movement to a cashless society been so ___ 5 ___ coming? 根据上文信息可知“《商业周刊》早在 1975 年就预测了无现金社会的到来，但事实上预测至今未实现。这里作者提出疑问“为什么无现金社会到来如此之慢？”故答案选择 C 项 slow“缓慢的，迟钝的”。

6.【答案解析】正确答案是 B。本题空格所在句为 several factors work ___ 6 ___ the disappearance of the paper system. 本句前是由 although“尽管...”引导的让步状语从句，故从句和主句含义是转折关系，意为“尽管电子支付方式可能比纸币支付方式更有效率，然而以下因素阻止了纸币系统的消失”，故答案为 B 项 against。work against...意思是“妨碍，对.....产生消极影响”。

7.【答案解析】正确答案是 A。本题空格所在句为 First, it is very ___ 7 ___ to set up the computer, card reader...。根据上文信息，可以推断出此句是在说明电子支付方式的缺点，此句意为“首先，使电子支付手段成为主导支付方式所需的电脑、读卡机和电信网络都花销昂贵”，故正确答案为 A。

8.【答案解析】正确答案是 D。本题空格所在句为 to make electronic money the 8 form of payment。本句意为“.....使电子货币成为_____支付方式”，将四个选项带入，C、D 词义似乎都比较符合文章意思，但结合文章主旨，可判断出正确答案应为 D 项 dominant “占主导地位、支配地位的”。

9.【答案解析】正确答案是 C。本题空格所在句为 Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts.....根据上文信息，可得知这里仍旧在阐述现金支付方式的优势，现金支付优势之一就是可提供收据，故本题答案为 C 项 provide“提供”。

10.【答案解析】正确答案是 A。本题空格所在句为...something that many consumers are unwilling to 10 . 空处需要选择的动词短语其宾语是句子中的 something, 指代本句中的 advantage, 纸质支票支付能够提供收据这一优势，肯定是消费者不愿意放弃的。A 项 give up“放弃”，符合语境，为正确答案。

11.【答案解析】正确答案是 A。本题空格所在句为 Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float” 11 it takes several days check is cashed。本句是来解释 “float(浮动的)”。联系日常生活中支票兑换现金流程，空格处句意为“需要花几天时间纸支票才能兑现”。A 项 before “在.....之前”。结合上下文意思，很明显只有 A 项符合语境。

12.【答案解析】正确答案是 C。本题空格所在句...and funds are 12 from the issuer's account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime。从“and”一词可以看出此题与以上 11 题紧密相连，句子意思是“在纸支票兑现及钱从账户取出之前.....”，所给四个选项中只有 C 项 withdraw 有“提款、取款”的意思，

13.【答案解析】正确答案是 B。本题空格所在句为 13 electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer.本句句意为“电子支付是即时的”，用户不能享有‘浮动’带来有好处”。根据上下文可判断出这两个句子之间是因果关系，故本题答案为 B 项 because“因为”。

14.【答案解析】正确答案是 D。本题空格所在句为 Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns.本句仍是在分析电子支付方式的缺点，再联系下文信息“我们经常听到媒体报道黑客入侵电脑数据库盗取信息”，即可判断出本题答案为 D 项 raise, 句意为“电子支付方式可能引发安全及隐私问题”。

15.【答案解析】正确答案是 C。本题空格所在句为 We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there。空格所需填入词是动词的过去分词作后置定语用来修饰前面的 information“信息”。根据句意“我们经常听到媒体报道黑客入侵电脑数据库盗取信息，并更改信息”，可判断出答案为 C 项 stored“被储存”。

16.【答案解析】正确答案是 D。本题空格所在句为 The fact that this is not an__16__ occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems。空格所在的 that this is not an__16__ occurrence 是其前面的 the fact 的同位语从句，用来补充说明 the fact。The fact 是指上文提到黑客能够入侵电脑数据库和更改储存的信息。再联系空格后面信息，可判断出正确答案为 D 项 uncommon“不寻常的，罕有的”。此处为双重否定表达肯定意义。意为“这种事情经常发生”。

17.【答案解析】正确答案是 A。本题空格所在句为...and__17__ from someone else's accounts.此处继续阐述电子支付方式存在的危险，可推断所填动词应为贬义，句意是“那些不道德的人可能通过转移账户从而偷取别人的存款”。本题选 A 项 steal“剽窃，偷窃”。

18.【答案解析】正确答案是 B。本题空格所在句是 The__18__ of this type of fraud is no easy task.根据上文信息，电子支付方式存在风险，本句提出该问题需要解决，但防止此类诈骗不是容易的事，故正确答案为 B 项 prevention“预防，阻止，妨碍”。

19.【答案解析】正确答案是 D。本题空格所在句为...and a new field of computer science is developing to__19__ security issues.根据上下文应该选一个有“应对”安全问题含义的动词词组，D 项 cope with“处理，应对”，是最佳答案。

20.【答案解析】正确答案是 C。本题空格所在句为 A further concern is... leaves an electronic__20__ that contains a large amount of personal data.本句提出电子支票的另一个风险，电子支付方式会遗留下许多个人信息。C 项 trail“痕迹，踪迹”，符合上下文语义。

【全文翻译】

鉴于电子货币的优势，你或许会认为，我们将很快进入一个无现金社会，所有的支付都将电子化。然而真正的无现金社会可能不会马上到来。的确，20 年来一直有这样的预测，但是至今没有实现。例如，《商业周刊》在 1975 年预测电子支付方式不久将“彻底改变货币自身的概念”，并将在数年后颠覆货币本身。那么为什么无现金社会到来得如此之慢？

尽管电子支付手段可能比纸币支付方式更加高效，然而几个因素阻止了纸币支付系统的消失。首先，使电子支付手段成为主导支付方式所需的电脑、读卡机、电信网络都是非常昂贵的。其次，纸质支票的优势在于他们提供了很多消费者都不愿意放弃的收据。第三，纸质支票给消费者提供了几天的“浮动期”，即支票兑现及资金从出票人账户提取出来仍需要几天的时间，这就意味着出票人在此期间仍旧可以获取一些利息。因为电子支付方式是即时的，用户不能享有“浮动”带来的好处。

最后，电子支付方式可能引发安全及隐私问题，我们经常听到媒体报道，非法黑客已经能够访问计算机数据库，并更改储存在数据库中的信息。这种状况时常发生，这就

意味着欺诈分子能够访问电子支付系统的银行账户，并从他人账户窃取财务。预防这种欺诈行为并不容易，人们要研究计算机科学的新领域以应对安全问题。更令人担忧的是，电子支付方式会留下电子踪迹，其中包含大量的个人数据信息。有人担心，政府、雇主们和营销人员或许可以获取这些信息，从而侵犯我们的隐私。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21. 【答案解析】正确答案是 A。推理题。题干明确指出答案定位在第一段。答案所在句为 the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated, A 项中的 technological advances 正好对应了原文中出现的“automated”，故为正确答案。结合全文主旨，全文说的就是技术发展的问題，很容易得出答案是 A。B 选项无中生有，原文没有提到。C 选项偷换概念，原文说的是“纺织厂劳动力的缩减”，不是“纺织厂的缩减”。D 属于过度推理，跟中产阶级收入没关系。

22. 【答案解析】正确答案是 D。细节题。根据题干定位到第三段。文章第三段最后一句指出“Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.”题干的“to be a successful employee”与原文中的“that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment”是同义替换，“everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution”与 D 项中的“contribute something unique”是同义替换，所以 D 项正确。其他选项的干扰来自于文章第三段倒数第二句话，文章明确指出雇主现在可以获得廉价的工作设备和廉价的劳动力……所以拥有一般水平是不行的，这两者并非是成为成功员工的条件，故不正确。

23. 【答案解析】正确答案是 B。推理题。根据题干定位到第四段，首句指出作者提出的观点：新技术不断吞噬工作，而且现在的速度在加快。后面引用的话语是对这个论点的具体说明，选项 B 中的“job opportunities”与原文的“job”相对应，“are disappearing at a high speed”与原文“has been eating jobs”以及“there's been acceleration”相对应，故 B 为正确答案。A 选项是根据原文中的 gains 做干扰，原文中 gains 是指“增加的人数”，不是选项 A 中的意思“受益”，故 A 错误。C 选项过度推理，原文没涉及工厂利益问题。D 明显不是引言要表达的内容。

24. 【答案解析】正确答案是 B。细节题。文章中最后一段出现了与题干“reduce unemployment”近义的表达“support employment”，而题干“the most important”与文章

“nothing would be more important than”相对应，指出促进就业最重要的是颁布类似于“G.I. Bill”的法案来保障人们接受高等教育的权利，故 B 正确。A、C 属于无中生有。D 项虽提及要颁布更多法案，但文中讲的法案是指与“教育”相关的，而非泛指一般的法案，D 项表述不准确，故排除。

25. 【答案解析】正确答案是 C。主旨题。从整个文章的脉络来看，第一段揭示了科技进步给人们带来的影响。第二段指出负面影响：高失业率和中产阶级收入下降。第三到五段指出科技的进步引起工厂自动化水平提高，普通员工如果没有竞争力和突出优势，就很容易失去工作，因此也对员工提出了更高的要求。最后一段点明主题，average is officially over。所以正确答案为 C。A 项所提到的新法案实施仅仅是局部细节，非全文的主要话题；B 项则是文章第三段中提出的目前就业市场的一个现状，属于论据；D 项文中并未提到，属于无中生有。

【全文翻译】

《在美国制造》一文中，作者亚当·戴维森讲述了一个来自棉花产地、有关现代纺织厂自动化达到何种程度的笑话：普通工厂如今只有两个员工，“一个人加一条狗。人是负责喂狗的，狗则是为了让人不要靠近机器的。”

戴维森的文章只是新近涌现的诸多同类文章中的一篇，这些文章都提出这样一个观点：目前，我们的失业率居高不下、中产阶级收入下降，很大程度上是由于大萧条造成的需求大幅度降低，但同时也由于全球化和信息技术革命的发展。这种发展使机器或外来雇工取代劳动力的速度超过了以往任何时期。

过去，劳动者拥有一般技能，干一份普通工作，就能过上普通生活。但是现在，平庸已经正是结束。表现平平无法再让你过上普通生活。因为现在越来越多的雇主有大把的机会接触到中等以上水平的外国廉价劳动力、廉价机器人、廉价软件、廉价自动化设备和廉价人才。因此，人人都需要找到额外的价值：一种能够让自己在各种工作领域中脱颖而出的独特价值贡献。

的确，新技术一直在吞噬工作岗位，将来还会继续下去，不过速度一直在加快。如戴维森所言，“2009 年之前的十年内，美国工厂裁员速度之快，其数量基本等于过去 70 年新增员工的总和；制造业岗位中，大概每三个工作岗位就有一个岗位消失了，总共约有 600 万之多。”

变化将会永远存在——新工作、新产品和新服务。但我们确信无疑的是，全球化和科学技术每前进一步，最佳的岗位将要求员工接受过更多、更优质的教育，以使自己超越平庸。

在一个已正式告别平庸的世界里，为促进就业，我们需要做的还有很多，但没有哪个比通过像《退伍军人权利法案》之类的法案来得重要。只有这样，才能保证 21 世纪的每个美国人都能接受高中之后的教育。

Text 2

26. 【答案解析】正确答案是 A。词义题。根据题干关键词 Birds of passage, 定位到第一段末句 They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio, ”birds of passage.这句话中 birds of passage 就是对“uccelli di passaggio”的解释说明, 而“uccelli di passaggio, ”是 nickname 的同位语, 因此 birds of passage 是对 they 的解释说明。通过上下文可知, they 指代 the immigrants(移民)。因此, birds of passage 就是移民的别称。故 A 项为正确答案。

27. 【答案解析】正确答案是 C。推理题。根据题干定位到第二段。由最后一句话 We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges(然后也许我们就能开始面对移民挑战了)可以判断出, 本段第四句至第六句的 we need to...和 we can....是我们面对这个挑战的前提, 即我们应该如何去迎接这些挑战。故 C 项为正确答案。

28. 【答案解析】正确答案是 C。细节题。根据题干定位至第三段。题干的 want 与原文的 prefer to 是同义词, 因而解题关键在于对最后两句话的理解。They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them.They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.强调的是工作机会。故 C 项为正确答案。

29. 【答案解析】正确答案是 B。细节题。根据题干, 可定位至第五段。首句指出我们应有新态度, 第二句进行具体阐述, 末句说包含那些在现今体系中难以合法理解的, 即说明要给予法律宽容。首句的“logic of right or wrong”和末句的“legally”为同义表达。故 B 项正确, 该选项是第五段的概括表达。

30. 【答案解析】正确答案是 D。主旨题。通读全文后发现 legal 和 illegal 为高频词汇。第二段第二句 We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad, 同时作者认为 We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal 这说明了从合法和非法角度对于移民的分类是错误的。最后一段最后一句再次重申 including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system。综上可知 D 项为正确答案。

【全文翻译】

一个世纪前, 来自大西洋彼岸的移民既有定居者也有旅居者。有许多人来美国是希望能在此建立永久家园, 也有些人并无意定居, 打算赚些钱后就返回家乡。1908 到 1915 年间, 大约有 700 万人到达美国, 大约有 200 万人最终离开。例如, 大概有四分之一意大利移民最终都永返故土。他们甚至有一个亲切的绰号: 候鸟。

如今, 我们对移民的理解愈发刻板了。我们把新来者划分为两类: 合法移民或非法移民, 好移民或坏移民。我们把他们称为“缔造中的美国人”, 或者给他们归于“需要驱逐的异类”。这一模式很大程度上让我们的移民体系支离破碎, 也使政府长期以来对

“如何修复这一体系”无能为力。我们不需要更多的类别，但是我们应该改变对类别的看法。我们不应该局限于合法或者非法的严格定义。首先，我们要承认那些新的候鸟（移民）的存在，他们在灰色地带生活并繁荣发展，然后我们才能开始着手应对在移民方面面临的挑战。

如今的“候鸟”中，有收庄稼人、小提琴手、建筑工人、企业家、工程师、家庭护理助手和物理学家等。他们积极参与由劳工，资金和观念潮流所驱动的全球经济。他们愿意跟着机会的召唤，来或者走。他们可以设法在一个地方工作，在另一个地方安家。

无论有无许可，他们都能轻松地跨越法律，辖区和身份。我们需要他们把美国视作这样一个地方，在这里他们可以稍作停留，有所作为，而无需承诺永居于此。我们需要让他们感觉到四处皆可为家，他们可以有尊严地同属两个国家。

适应这样一个流动人员的新世界，需要移民之战双方都有新的态度。超越文化中非对即错的战争逻辑，意味着要开启中间地带，意识到当今管理移民需要采取多种途径，取得多种结果，包括那些在现有体系中难以通过合法手段达成的结果。

Text 3

31. 【答案解析】正确答案是 A。细节题。根据题干关键词 time 定位到第一段 if we take a moment ...hardwired responses 处。该处说明我们做决定所花的时间决定了我们判断的准确性。第二段第二句话以 But 这一转折连词引导，为重点关注信息，“但是，我们需要更多的时间来评估其他要素。”而本段的第三、四句，也很明显地揭示出本题正确答案，尤其是第三句中的“accurately”一词和 A 项中的“accuracy”为同词异形，故此项为正确答案。

32. 【答案解析】正确答案是 A。细节题。由题干的关键信息“fastfood logo”定位到第三段。第三段开头就提到，让人做出仓促决定的刺激因素不仅限于人际关系范围内。紧接着一句说人们对快餐商标的反应速度比一般阅读速度快作为例证。下一句阐述了原因：因为人们无意识地(unconsciously)将“快餐”与“速度”和“急躁”联系在一起，并将这些冲动付诸行动。A 项说决定是有联系性的，正确，因为人们将“快餐”与“速度”、“急躁”联系起来。

33. 【答案解析】正确答案是 B。细节题。根据题干关键词“reverse the negative influences”定位到第四段。第四段主要通过两个例子：“consumer products or housing options”和“female job screeners”，说明我们应该怎样克服负面影响。即可说明我们应该在行动之前先思考来消除负面影响，因此选择答案 B 项。

34. 【答案解析】正确答案是 C。细节题。由题干关键信息“John Gottman”定位到全文倒数第二段。第一句 John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly ‘thin

slice' information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in "thick sliced" longterm study.正是答案所在处。其中“ground”是题干中“base on”的同义置换,“longterm study”(长期的研究)与 C 项“adequate information”相互呼应。由此可判断出 C 项 adequate information(足够的信息)是正确答案。

35.【答案解析】正确答案是 B。态度题。根据题干关键词“reversing the highspeed trend”定位到最后一段,尤其是最后两句处“Although technology...We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the highspeed trend.”由此我们可以看出作者的态度是非常确定的,因此 B 项 optimistic(乐观的)是正确答案。

【全文翻译】

科学家发现,我们虽然易于做出快速的过激反应,但如果我们花点时间设想下我们可能的反应,就可以减少甚至消除快速本能反应所造成的负面影响。

快速决定可能成为重要的防御机制。如果要判断一个人是否具有危险,毫秒间我们的大脑和身体就会本能地快速做出反应。但是我们需要更多时间来评估其他因素。研究显示,要准确辨别一个人是否随和友善,我们至少要用一分钟,最好五分钟时间。我们需要花上好一段时间才能判断一个人性格的复杂面,比如他是否神经过敏或心胸开阔。

但是,对快速刺激快速决策并不仅仅限于人际交流范畴。多伦多大学的心理学家研究发现,注视快餐标志仅几毫秒,可以让我们的阅读速度提高 20%,虽然阅读和饮食毫无关联。我们下意识地将快餐与快速和急躁联系起来,并且将这些冲动带到任何一件我们正在做的事情中。看着快餐商标闪烁,实验对象会认为一首乐曲的时间实在太长了。

然而,我们可以扭转这些影响。如果我们知道自己在看到一张笑脸时,会对于消费品或者购房选择做出过度反应的话(这就是为何优秀的销售代表和房地产中介总是保持微笑),那么我们可以在购房前先缓一缓。如果我们知道女性招聘官更可能拒绝有魅力的女求职者,我们可以帮助招聘官认识到自己的偏见,或者聘请外部招聘人员。

婚姻专家约翰·戈特曼解释说:只有我们把快速反应建立在对大量信息的长期研究的基础上,我们才能可靠地依靠少量信息做出快速反应。约翰·戈特曼在真正评估一对夫妻是否会长久在一起时,他会邀请他们去岛上待两天,而非两秒,以进行更长期的评家。

我们可以通过暂停来弱化本能反应,这种能力使人类有别于动物:狗只能间歇地或者持续几分钟来思考未来。但是从历史上来看,我们大约花费了 12%的时间来思索更长远的事情。虽然,技术可能改变反应方式,但还没有改变我们的天性。我们仍然拥有想象力去摆脱诱惑,扭转快速反应的趋势。

Text 4

36.【答案解析】正确答案是 B。细节题。根据题干关键词 European corporate workplace 定位到第一段。该段首句直接表明本段中心“欧洲不是一个性别平等的天堂”，接下来两句通过递进连接词“in particular”和“indeed”分别阐述中心句，即：“欧洲企业中，男女存在性别差异，并且大部分职位都是由男性担任，女性只占 14%的比例”。由此可知 B 项为正确选项。

37.【答案解析】正确答案是 C。细节题。根据题干关键词 The European Union's 定位到第二段首句。题干的 ended legislation 则是对原文 now considering legislation 的同义改写，因此正确答案锁定在该内容处。另外，根据本段所述，Reding 的呼吁以及应者寥寥的介绍是为了说明 This proposed mandate was born of frustration 一句中的 frustration。C 项恰是因为 Reding 的呼吁所得到的响应太少，公司不愿意这样做，才考虑以立法方式促进性别平等。换句话说 reluctant choice 是 born of frustration 的同义改写。因此 C 项为正确选项。

38.【答案解析】正确答案是 A。细节题。根据题干信息定位至第四段。解题的关键是理解 Reding 的观点，即引号中的内容，而重点是 but 后的内容：他喜欢定额所带来的好处：定额可以打开平等之门，并且可以打破这种工作晋升时的无形障碍，后半部分是前面内容的同位语，进一步补充说明：在法国和其他国家，法律条款规定把女性放在企业高层职位中，从而解决男女性别不平等的问题。换句话说，定额可以通过法律的形式帮助女性获得企业高层职位。A 项是对原文信息“placing women in top business positions”的同义替换，故为正确选项。

39.【答案解析】正确答案是 D。态度题。本题考查的是作者对 Reding 看法的态度，第四段提到了他的看法，根据行文发展和出题顺序，大致定位到第五段。第一句用 understand 表明作者与 Reding 立场相同，第二句通过 either 进一步表明此态度。虽然有转折词 but，但作者并未反对 Reding 的观点。因此 D 项为正确选项。

40.【答案解析】正确答案是 C。细节题。题干是对第六段第二句话的同义改写，该段后半部分是举例，因此将本题答案定位在第七段。if 引导的是虚拟条件句，表达作者对未来的期盼，也是作者观点：如果有合理的公共政策帮助女性与 C 项表达相符，因此是正确答案。

【全文翻译】

欧洲不是性别平等的天堂。尤其是在公司，除非女性进入高级管理层参与决策，否则公司将永远不会完全成为家庭友好型场所。欧洲高层企业管理职位大部分仍然是由男性所占据。实际上，女性在欧洲公司董事会只占有 14%的席位。

欧盟现在正在考虑立法，迫使公司董事会维持一定的女性比例——可高达 60%。这项规定的出台是由于一次挫折。去年，欧盟委员会副主席薇薇安·瑞丁发布了一项自愿

行动的号召。瑞丁邀请各公司签名参加支持性别均衡的活动，旨在让女性在董事会占有40%的比例。但是她的呼吁被认为是失败之举，只有24家公司接受其呼吁。

我们是否需要通过定额方式确保女性在平衡工作和家庭时，能继续攀登上公司高层职位的阶梯吗？

瑞丁最近说：“就我个人而言，我不喜欢定额的方式，但是我喜欢定额所达到的效果。”定额会产生行动：他们打开平等之门，打破女性晋升时的障碍。这在法国和其他国家都已有成效，这些国家有法律条款规定女性应处于企业高层职位中。

我理解瑞丁的不情愿和她的沮丧。我也不喜欢定额，这与我对有才能的人进行精英管理的信念背道而驰，即：能者居之。但是，考虑到实现精英式管理时遇到的障碍，似乎还得暂时通过命令才能让世界更公平。

毕竟，四十年的证据已经表明，不管给的“软压力”有多大，欧洲和美国公司正在规避精英式的选才，拒绝女性进入高层。当女性确实突破障碍进入公司权力顶层，如同Facebook公司的雪莉·桑伯格最近做到的那样，她们会备受关注。因为她们是规则的例外。

如果有合理的公共政策来帮助所有的女性——不管是首席执行官还是他们孩子的保姆——以及所有的家庭，那么在这样一个更公平的社会，桑伯格就不会比任何其他卓越人士更具报道价值了。

Part B

41.【答案解析】正确答案是F。第二段首句 *Impulsive spending isn't an option, so plan your week's menu in advance...*(冲动消费不是好主意，因此提前计划好一周的菜单)so 代表结论，为关键句，段落后也没有其他转折词，本段其余内容为对于 plan 的具体操作和影响。因此这句话表达了本段的中心意思。so 后所给的建议是 *plan your week's menu*，动词 plan 为谓语中心词。对应7个备选项中，F项“*Planning is everything*”(计划是一切)符合本段中心意思，答案为F。

42.【答案解析】正确答案是E。第三段第一句话和第二句话主要解释超市购物的好处，即不需要为自己购买很少量的物品而倍感尴尬，第三句话则说“*if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, ...not*”(如果你计划合适，就会发现，比方说，你需要的仅仅是.....，而不是.....)，本句把所需要的量和超市冷冻柜已包装好的物品的量进行对比，强调如果计划好，就可以购买合适的量。因此对比备选项后发现，E项 *Stick to what you need*(坚持自己所需)表达此意，而且 *what you need* 和文章中的 *you only need* 为相同含义。因此E项为正确选项。

43.【答案解析】正确答案是G。第四段第二句的 *that's not good enough* 意为“这还不够”，属于语义上的隐性转折，因此本段重点在最后一句。*Planning ahead should eliminate*

wastage, but if you ... (提前计划好可以避免浪费, 但是如果家里有多余的蔬菜, 可以做成蔬菜汤, 那些可能会坏掉的水果可以当成食材做饭或者榨成果汁。)but 前表示避免浪费的一个方法即: 提前做好计划, but 后是更具体的方法即充分利用多余的食材, 但 but 前后说的内容都是关于如何避免浪费的。因此比对备选项后, 发现 G 项的 waste 和本段的 wastage 是同一单词的不同形式, 而且是对 but 后内容的抽象总结描述。因此判断 G 项 waste not, want not(不浪费就不匮乏)是正确的。

44. 【答案解析】正确答案是 C。第五段第一句 Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for frugal eaters. this 和 it 指代为 44 题缺失的小标题内容, 因此本句其实没有提供任何信息, 重点信息在后。第二句为祈使句, 祈使句多是表达作者观点的重要句子。Shop at butchers, delis and.... (经常在肉店, 熟食店和鱼店买东西, 即使小东西也在这些地方买, 并且表现得很友好。)他给出两条建议: 1. 常在某些店买东西; 2. 表现出友好。之后第三句则表示的是这样做的结果。因此本段的核心句为第二句。在比对几个备选项后发现 C 项 Shopkeepers are friends(店家是良友)和第二句中的“be friendly”形成同义替换。因此 C 项为正确答案。

45. 【答案解析】正确答案是 D。最后一段首句出现 but, 表示后半句为重点。前半句表示的是: 不会经常下馆子, 后半句表示的是偶尔在外吃饭犒劳自己, 并给出了如何存下零钱来做到此事。对比几个备选项后发现 D 项 Remember to treat yourself(勿忘款待自己)中的 treat 和第一句的 once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant(每几个月让自己可以去一家美味的餐厅吃一次套餐)中的 treat 为原词复现。因此判断出 D 项为正确答案。

Section III Translation

【参考翻译】

从过去的 53 年间任选一天, 我能立刻回想起那天我在什么地方, 新闻报道了什么, 甚至那天是星期几。自从 4 岁起, 我就具备这种能力。

我从不会因大脑吸取信息量过大而感到难以承受。我的大脑似乎能够应付, 而且这些信息也储存得有条有理。每当忆及忧伤往事, 和其他人一样, 我会尽量将其搁置一旁。我不认为因为我的记忆更为清晰, 自己就比其他人更难做到此事。好记性并没有让我的情感体验更鲜活生动。祖父去世那天的情景和之前那天我去医院看望他时的伤心欲绝都历历在目。我也还记得当天音乐剧《毛发》在百老汇开场演出。这两件事在我的脑海里突然出现的方式没什么两样。

Section IV Writing

