

2015 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)

In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with -- or even looking at -- a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they fiddle with their phones, even without a 1 underground.

It's a sad reality -- our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings -- because there's 2 to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you. But you wouldn't know it, 3 into your phone. This universal armor sends the 4: "Please don't approach me."

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide 5 our screens?

One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be 6 as "creepy,". We fear we'll be 7. We fear we'll be disruptive. Strangers are inherently 8 to us, so we are more likely to feel 9 when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this anxiety, we 10 to our phones. "Phones become our security blanket," Wortmann says. "They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more 11."

But once we rip off the band-aid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't 12 so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a 13. They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow 14. "When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to 15 how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their 16 would be more pleasant if they sat on their own," the New York Times summarizes. Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they 17 with the experiment, "not a single person reported having been snubbed."

18, these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those sans communication, which makes absolute sense, 19 human beings thrive off of social connections. It's that 20: Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

1. [A] ticket

[B] permit

[C] signal

[D] record

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 2. [A] nothing | [B] link | [C] another | [D] much |
| 3. [A] beaten | [B] guided | [C] plugged | [D] brought |
| 4. [A] message | [B] cede | [C] notice | [D] sign |
| 5. [A] under | [B] beyond | [C] behind | [D] from |
| 6. [A] misinterpret | [B] misapplied | [C] misadjusted | [D] mismatched |
| 7. [A] fired | [B] judged | [C] replaced | [D] delayed |
| 8. [A] unreasonable | [B] ungrateful | [C] unconventional | [D] unfamiliar |
| 9. [A] comfortable | [B] anxious | [C] confident | [D] angry |
| 10. [A] attend | [B] point | [C] take | [D] turn |
| 11. [A] dangerous | [B] mysterious | [C] violent | [D] boring |
| 12. [A] hurt | [B] resist | [C] bend | [D] decay |
| 13. [A] lecture | [B] conversation | [C] debate | [D] negotiation |
| 14. [A] trainees | [B] employees | [C] researchers | [D] passengers |
| 15. [A] reveal | [B] choose | [C] predict | [D] design |
| 16. [A] voyage | [B] flight | [C] walk | [D] ride |
| 17. [A] went through | [B] did away | [C] caught up | [D] put up |
| 18. [A] In turn | [B] In particular | [C] In fact | [D] In consequence |
| 19. [A] unless | [B] since | [C] if | [D] whereas |
| 20. [A] funny | [B] simple | [C] logical | [D] rare |

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

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they

were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

“Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home,” writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes. “It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work.” Another surprise is that findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

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

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

On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues-your family-have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they’re teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they’re your family. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

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

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home _____

- [A] offered greater relaxation than the workplace
- [B] was an ideal place for stress measurement
- [C] generated more stress than the workplace
- [D] was an unrealistic place for relaxation

22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?

- [A] Childless wives
- [B] Working mothers

[C] Childless husbands

[D] Working fathers

23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that _____

[A] it is difficult for them to leave their office

[B] their home is also a place for kicking back

[C] there is often much housework left behind

[D] they are both bread winners and housewives

24. The word "moola" (Line4, Para4) most probably means _____

[A] skills

[B] energy

[C] earnings

[D] nutrition

25. The home front differs from the workplace in that _____

[A] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut

[B] home is hardly a cozier working environment

[C] household tasks are generally more motivating

[D] family labor is often adequately rewarded

Text 2

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

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

The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a

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

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

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

26. Recruiting more first- generation students has _____
- [A] reduced their dropout rates
 - [B] narrowed the achievement gap
 - [C] missed its original purpose
 - [D] depressed college students
27. The author of the research article are optimistic because _____
- [A] the problem is solvable
 - [B] their approach is costless
 - [C] the recruiting rate has increased
 - [D] their finding appeal to students
28. The study suggests that most first- generation students _____
- [A] study at private universities
 - [B] are from single-parent families
 - [C] are in need of financial support
 - [D] have failed their collage
29. The author of the paper believe that first-generation students _____
- [A] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap
 - [B] can have a potential influence on other students

[C] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects

[D] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college

30. We may infer from the last paragraph that _____

[A] universities often reject the culture of the middle-class

[B] students are usually to blame for their lack of resources

[C] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences

[D] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

Text 3

Even in traditional offices, “the lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago,” said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn. She started spinning off examples. “If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like journey, mission, passion. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn’t talk about energy; we didn’t talk about passion.”

Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very “team”-oriented—and not by coincidence. “Let’s not forget sports—in male-dominated corporate America, it’s still a big deal. It’s not explicitly conscious; it’s the idea that I’m a coach, and you’re my team, and we’re in this together. There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win.”

These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning—and, as Khurana points out, increase allegiance to the firm. “You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations: Terms like vision, values, passion, and purpose,” said Khurana.

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

But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As Nunberg said, “You can get

people to think it's nonsense at the same time that you buy into it." In a workplace that's fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work—and how your work defines who you are.

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become _____

- [A] more emotional
- [B] more objective
- [C] less energetic
- [D] less strategic

32. "Team"-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to _____

- [A] historical incidents
- [B] gender difference
- [C] sports culture
- [D] athletic executives

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to _____

- [A] revive historical terms
- [B] promote company image
- [C] foster corporate cooperation
- [D] strengthen employee loyalty

34. It can be inferred that Lean In _____

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

35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?

- [A] Managers admire it but avoid it
- [B] Linguists believe it to be nonsense
- [C] Companies find it to be fundamental
- [D] Regular people mock it but accept it

Text 4

Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace. We still have a long way to go to get

back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000 (4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000 (7.9percent) from is year ago level.

We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us. The survey used by the Labor Department asks people is they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. If the answer is “yes”, they are classified as worked less than 35hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice .They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

36. Which part of the jobs picture are neglected?

- [A] The prospect of a thriving job market.
- [B] The increase of voluntary part-time market.
- [C] The possibility of full employment.
- [D] The acceleration of job creation.

37. Many people work part-time because they_____.

- [A] prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs.
- [B] feel that is enough to make ends meet.

- [C] cannot get their hands on full-time jobs.
[D] haven't seen the weakness of the market.
38. Involuntary part-time employment is the US _____.
[A] is harder to acquire than one year ago.
[B] shows a general tendency of decline.
[C] satisfies the real need of the jobless.
[D] is lower than before the recession.
39. It can be learned that with Obamacare, _____.
[A] it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance
[B] employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance
[C] it is still challenging to get insurance for family members
[D] full-time employment is still essential for insurance
40. The text mainly discusses _____.
[A] employment in the US
[B] part-timer classification
[C] insurance through Medicaid
[D] Obamacare's trouble

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list [A]-[G] to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- [A] You are not alone
[B] Don't fear responsibility for your life
[C] Pave your own unique path
[D] Most of your fears are unreal
[E] Think about the present moment
[F] Experience helps you grow
[G] There are many things to be grateful for

Unfortunately, life is not a bed of roses. We are going through life facing sad experiences. Moreover, we are grieving various kinds of loss: a friendship, a romantic relationship or a house. Hard times may hold you down at what usually seems like the most inopportune time, but you should remember that they won't last forever.

When our time of mourning is over, we press forward, stronger with a greater understanding

and respect for life. Furthermore, these losses make us mature and eventually move us toward future opportunities for growth and happiness. I want to share these ten old truths I've learned along the way.

41. _____

Fear is both useful and harmful. This normal human reaction is used to protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to deal with it. Unfortunately, people create inner barriers with a help of exaggerating fears. My favorite actor Will Smith once said, "Fear is not real. It is a product of thoughts you create. Do not misunderstand me. Danger is very real. But fear is a choice." I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination.

42. _____

If you are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past, try to focus on the present moment. Many of us are weighed down by the past or anxious about the future. You may feel guilt over your past, but you are poisoning the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change. Value the present moment and remember how fortunate you are to be alive. Enjoy the beauty of the world around and keep the eyes open to see the possibilities before you. Happiness is not a point of future and not a moment from the past, but a mindset that can be designed into the present.

43. _____

Sometimes it is easy to feel bad because you are going through tough times. You can be easily caught up by life problems that you forget to pause and appreciate the things you have. Only strong people prefer to smile and value their life instead of crying and complaining about something.

44. _____

No matter how isolated you might feel and how serious the situation is, you should always remember that you are not alone. Try to keep in mind that almost everyone respects and wants to help you if you are trying to make a good change in your life, especially your dearest and nearest people. You may have a circle of friends who provide constant good humor, help and companionship. If you have no friends or relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement.

45. _____

Today many people find it difficult to trust their own opinion and seek balance by gaining objectivity from external sources. This way you devalue your opinion and show that you are incapable of managing your own life. When you are struggling to achieve something important you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best. You live in your skin,

think your own thoughts, have your own values and make your own choices.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (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 zone out from the actual 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. Directions:

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

- 1) briefly introduce the camp activities, and
- 2) call for volunteers.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

Do not write your address. (10 points)

Part B

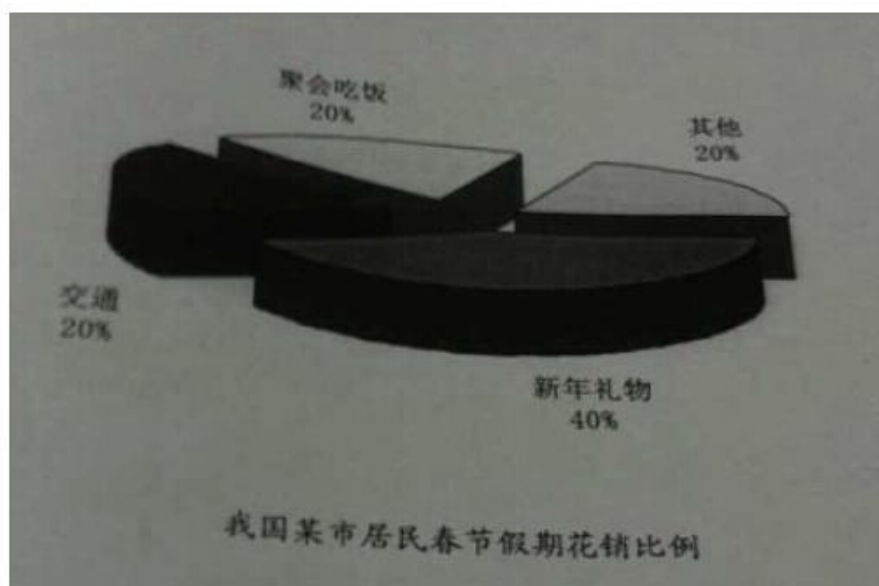
48. Directions:

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)



我国某市居民春节假期花销比例



Section I Use of English

【答案解析】

1. C 空格所在句意为：陌生人之间没有交流，大家都只关注自己的手机，即使地铁里没有_____。选项中，只有 C 项符合上下文语义，与 phones 和 subway 有关，因此 signal 正确。
2. D It's a sad reality 是对第一段内容的总结，该句中双破折号中的内容是对 a sad reality 的进一步解释。插入语后的 because there's __2__ to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you 是对主句 It's a sad reality 的原因解释，即与陌生人交流，我们会从中收获_____。根据句意，D 项符合。另外该句后的 But you wouldn't know it 也提示了本句语义。
3. C 要填的词为非谓语，在句中作伴随状语，与宾语 into your phone 搭配。根据搭配和语义只能选 C 项 plugged。be plugged into 理解为“深陷其中；投入”。
4. A 空格所在句意为：这种普遍存在的盔甲(不和陌生人交流)传递了“不要靠近我”这个_____。空格内容是对“Please don't approach me”的概括，另结合动词 sends 与宾语 the _____ 的搭配关系，可知 A 项正确。
5. C 从 hide __5__ our screens 的和上一段的 plugged into your phone 相照应，由此可推断躲藏的位置应该是 behind。
6. A 本段传递的是一种担忧，句中的 innocent 和 weird 是表示相反意思的形容词，另结合句子的谓语 fear 可知 A 项符合，be misinterpreted as 意思是“被误解为”。
7. B 本句和 We fear...our innocent social advances will be misinterpreted as “weird”. 和 We fear we'll be disruptive(制造混乱的). 为并列关系，因此推断出所填词在感情色彩上是负向的。B 项符合语义，be judged 意思是“受到评论”。
8. D 空格处需填入一个形容词修饰 strangers(陌生人)，所以该词应符合陌生人的身份与特点，既是陌生人，肯定是“不熟悉的”，故答案为 D 项 unfamiliar。
9. B 空格填入词是表示和陌生人相处的感受，此感受与和 friends and acquaintances 的感受做比较，B 项符合。
10. D 空格要求填入一个动词，首先需与介词 to 构成搭配，其次需满足句意“为了避免这种不自在，我们_____我们的手机。turn to 表示“转向求助于某人/物”，符合上下文语义。
11. A 根据此处结构 protect us from what we perceive is going to be more _____ 可推断空格处填入词汇为负向感情色彩的词，A 项 dangerous(危险的)意思吻合，且和前文

uneasiness(不安), security(安全)形成呼应。

12. A 空格所在句是本段的中心句。根据后面的例证及末句“not a single person reported having been embarrassed”，可知 it doesn't _____ so bad 表达正面的意义。对比四个选项，可知 A 项正确。
13. B 由上文推断此处为研究者进行的一项实验内容，根据该句后面一句中 talk to 可知，实验是让研究对象进行交谈，可锁定 B 项 conversation，与 talk to 对应。
14. D They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow __14__. 中 their fellow _____ 指的是 train commuters(火车上的通勤者)，D 项 passengers 可以与之相对应。
15. C 本空要填一个动词，how they would feel after talking to a stranger 为其宾语，从该宾语从句的谓语动词 would feel 可以判断为过去将来时，所以要填入的单词应该包含时间概念，C 项 predict(预测)满足要求。另外下一句 Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience 中的 expect 也可作为解题线索，为近义复现。
16. D 此处需要填入一个与 commuters(通勤者)相关的词，根据上文复现可知此处的 commuters 指的是 train commuters。所以 D 项符合题意。
17. A 空格处要填入动词词组，并且与介词 with 搭配，宾语为 the experiment(实验)，根据上下文语境，将[A] went through 代入满足句意，go through with 意思是“完成”。
18. C 上文提到那些放下手机，积极与乘客交流的人并没有受到冷落。空格后指出，与那些没有对话的人相比，这些人更加的开心。可见上下文之间是并列或递进的关系。所以 C 项 In fact 正确，表示递进关系，对上文进一步解释。
19. B 个选项均是从句的引导词。主句指出，与那些没有对话的人相比，那些积极交谈的人更加开心。从句则提到人类的繁荣起源于社会联系。显然后一句是对前一句的解释说明，故 B 项 since(因为)满足题意。
20. B 本句冒号后内容是对 it 的解释说明。而该句与前句是平行关系，it 指代前一句谈到的“与他人交流会更愉悦”。冒号后面的内容说明了，这是一个显然的事实。所以 B 项 simple 满足句意。

【全文翻译】

在我们的当代文化中，与陌生人交流，或甚至是看一眼陌生人，这种情形几乎是难以忍受的。我们身边的每个人似乎都有同感：人们抱着手机不放，哪怕地铁里没有一点信号。

这是个可悲的现实——我们想要避免和其他人交流的愿望——因为与站在你身边的陌生人交流会受益良多。但你不懂得这点，一心沉浸在你的手机中。这个大家都在使用的护身装束传达出这样一条信息：“请不要靠近我。”

是什么让我们觉得自己需要躲在屏幕后面？

高级心理培训师 Jon Wortmann 认为，答案之一是恐惧。我们害怕被拒绝，或者害怕我们单纯的主动社交行为会被误解为是“怪异的”。我们害怕自己会被评头论足。我们害怕会

打扰到别人。

我们本来就对陌生人不熟悉，因此与朋友或熟人相比，我们与陌生人交流时更有可能感觉到焦虑。为了避免这种局促感，我们转向我们的手机。“手机成了我们的安全毯，” Wortmann 说，“它们是我们愉悦的眼镜，使我们免受我们认为可能会更危险的事物之害。”

但一旦我们撕掉这个绷带，把我们的智能手机塞入口袋，抬起头来，其实情况并没有那么糟糕。在 2011 年的一项实验中，行为科学家 Nicholas Epley 和 Juliana Schroeder 让通勤者做了一件不可思议的事：主动攀谈。他们让芝加哥火车通勤乘客与同车的乘客聊天。“当 Epley 博士和 Schroeder 女士让同一车站的其他人预测他们与陌生人交谈之后是什么感受时，那些通勤者认为，如果他们自己一个人坐着，旅途会更愉悦。”《纽约时报》总结道。尽管参与者并没有期待会有一次积极体验，但当他们完成实验后，“没有一个人声称自己感到尴尬”。

实际上，这些通勤者的旅程据称比那些没有沟通的通勤者更加令人愉悦，这是完全符合情理的，因为人类是在社会交往中发展起来的。道理很简单：与陌生人交谈可以让你感受到自己与他人是有联系的。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

【答案解析】

21. D 根据题干关键词“Paragraph 1, most previous surveys”定位到首段首句。由 A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys 可知 most previous surveys 和 a new study 的研究结论相反，即正确答案和 people are actually more stressed at home than at work 表述的意思相反。对比四个选项可知 D 项为正确答案。
22. B 根据题干关键信息“Damaske”定位到第二段第三、四句，即 Damaske 的观点。这两句提到“It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work..., but more so for nonparents.”，即“研究发现是男人，而不是女人，在家比在工作中更高兴。更令人吃惊的是，这种情况对有无孩子都一样，尤其是对于没有孩子的人。”综合对比，确定 B 为最佳答案。
23. A 根据题干关键信息“blurring of ...roles”定位到第三段末句“With the blurring of roles, ...”。但从中并不能找到答案，故推测答案在上文，最终锁定在“For many men, the end of the workday is ..., with the blurring of role...”。意思是“对男性而言，一天工作结束后他们可以休息，但对女性来说，离开办公室之后，还有很多家务活”。由此可以推出，“The blurring of working women's roles”指的是女性既要上班又要照顾家庭。综合判断，确定 A 项为最佳答案。
24. C 根据题干关键信息“moola”(Line 4, Para. 4)”定位到第四段“Employee puts in hours of

physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola”。本句讲劳动与所得的关系，也就是雇员付出一定的体力、脑力劳动，从而得到维持生活的_____。根据常识，可知此空应填入“收入，工资”；此外，在本段中复现了“making money, income”，由此可进一步确定 C 项为正确答案。

25. B 根据出题的顺序性原则，本题定位到倒数第二段首句。本句“on the home front, however, people have no such clarity”，表明在家里，人们的分工不会像工作场所那么明确，从而导致女性在家里压力大，A 项“division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut”是对此信息的同义替换，为最佳答案。

【全文翻译】

最新的一项研究表明，与大多数调查研究相反，实际上人们在家比在工作中的压力更大。研究人员测量了人们在家或工作时的压力标识——皮质醇。结果显示，人们在本应是避风港的家中压力更大。

研究人员 Sarah Damske 写道“我们发现女性，和男性一样，在工作中的压力比在家都要小，这完全颠覆了我们的常识。”她还注意到，事实上，女性甚至坦言在工作时她们感觉更好。“报告显示，是男性，而非女性，在家比在工作中开心多了。”更令人吃惊的是，研究发现，这种情况对于有无孩子都一样，尤其是对于没有孩子的人。这就解释了为何在外工作的人更健康。

这项研究未涉及的是：人们归家后是否依然工作？是做家务呢？还是从办公室带回的工作？对男性而言，一天工作结束便是他们休息的时候；呆在家里的女性，就不用离开办公室了。但对在外工作的女性来说，离开办公室之后，还有很多的家务等着她们去做。角色的模糊，以及职场女性难以适应后方的事实，就使得女性在家压力更大这个现象不足为奇了。

但这并不仅与性别相关。工作中，人们清楚地了解他们的任务：工作，挣钱，完成为了获得收入的各种事务。事情很简单：员工投入数小时的脑力或体力劳动，获得维持生活的收入。

然而，人们对后方的认识并不清晰。(在家)很少能像工作中那样按部门、系统地进行分工。后方任务繁重，并且大多数人也得不到报酬。在家的同事，即你的家人，没有任何报酬，因此需要极力说服他们；而如果是对孩子，还得威胁不让他们玩电子设备。此外，他们是你的家人，你不可能“开除”他们。你根本就没有下班回到家。

因此，人们在家压力更大也不足为奇了。这并非仅因这些任务没完没了，还因你的合作者(家人)难以驱动。

Text 2

【答案解析】

26. C 根据题干关键词“recruiting more first-generation students”定位到第一段的第四句。But

后内容为解题关键。本句指出在招录“初代”大学生时出现的困境及产生的不良结果，即“不断产生和扩大成就差距，而不是缩小差距”。由此证明背离了初衷。比对四个选项，确定最佳选项为 C 项。

27. A 根据题干关键信息“research article are optimistic because.....”定位到第二段第一句“*But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem*”。as 引导的句子即为正确答案所在。A 项中的“this problem”是原文原词的复现，“solvable”和“solution”属于同根替换。A 项从形式、语义上都与原文符合，确定为最佳答案。
28. C 根据题干关键信息“most first-generation students”定位到第三段末句“*Most of first-generation students were recipients of Pell Grants(佩尔奖学金), a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need*”。此句重在说明“初代”大学生大都接受了经济资助。比对四个选项，确定此题最佳答案为 C 项，其中“in need of”对应原文的“with...need”，“financial support”对应“financial”相对应。
29. D 根据题干关键词“the authors of the paper”定位到第四段第一句“*Their thesis ...that face most college students*”处。这句话中明确说到“初代”学生缺乏的不是潜能，而是处理学校问题的实际经验。D 项与此信息属于同义替换，其中“are inexperienced”与原文的“lacking in practical knowledge”对应，“handling their issues”对应“how to deal with the issues”，“at college”与“that face most college students”对应。
30. D 根据题干关键词“infer from the last paragraph”定位到最后一段。本题是段落推理题，可以通过寻找段落中心句的方式来解。本段共三句：第一句和第二句是并列关系，均提出“初代”学生中存在的与社会阶层有关的问题。第三句以一个“because”所引导的原因状语从句点明中心，明确该问题的来源是美国高校未承认社会阶层对学生教育经历的影响，说明高校应该为出现的问题担负部分责任。因此 D 项正确。

【全文翻译】

多年来，研究已经发现“初代”大学生，也即是父母都没有接受大学教育的大学生，在一系列教育成就方面落后于其他学生。他们的考试分数更低，辍学率更高。但一旦这样的学生成功地接受了高等教育，他们在经济上更有可能成功。于是，多年来各个高校都不遗余力招收更多这样的学生。这产生了一种矛盾：招收更多的“初代”学生，但眼睁睁看着他们失败。《心理学》杂志上一篇文章的开头不容乐观，该文章认为这意味着高等教育“持续产生并扩大，而非缩小基于社会阶层的成就差距。”

事实上，这篇文章相当乐观，因为它简要列举了这个问题的潜在解决方式，提供了一个能缩小“初代”大学生和其他学生间 63% 的成就差距(由成绩等因素衡量)的方案。此方案囊括一个历时一个小时，而且近乎零成本的项目。

这篇文章的作者们来自不同的学校，而且这些研究发现也是基于对一个不具名的私立大学中的 147 名学生(他们参与完成了这个项目)的观察而得出的。父母双亲中无一人获得大学

本科学历的大学生就是“初代”大学生。大多数(59.1%)“初代”大学生都接受了旨在为有需要的学生提供经济资助的佩尔助学金，而对父母中有人完成本科教育的其他学生而言，这一数据仅维持在 8.6%。他们的论文——些许的外在干涉就极有可能产生很大的影响——是基于如下观点的：“初代”大学生最欠缺的不是潜力，而是在如何处理大多数学生面对问题的实际能力上。他们引用了大量学者的研究，显示出必须缩小这种差距来消除成就差距。

他们写道许多“初代”大学生‘尽力在高等教育的中产阶级文化中畅游’，学习‘游戏规则’，并利用大学资源。但当大学再关注不同学生群体阶级优劣的时候，这就凸显成为一个大问题。“因为美国各大高校很少承认社会阶层对教育经历的影响，所以许多‘初代’大学生不了解他们挣扎的原因，也不知道‘像他们’一样的学生如何才能提升。”

Text 3

【答案解析】

31. A 根据题干关键信息“Nancy Koehn”定位到首段首句。题干中的“office language”对应此句的“lingua franca of corporate”(公司通用语)，“has become”对应“has gotten”，所以正确答案应匹配文章中的“more emotional and much more right-brained”。对比各选项，可知 A 项为正确答案。
32. C 根据题干关键信息“team-oriented, corporate vocabulary”定位到第二段。通读全段，答案锁定在第二、三、四句。这几句话都在举例子，作为论据论证第一句。第二句话中出现了“sports”，第三句话中出现了“coach”和“team”，第四句话中出现了“coach”和“team, win”，这些词都与运动相关，所以确定最佳答案为 C 项。
33. D 根据题干关键信息“importation of terminology”定位到第三段第二句。由题干中的“believe”可知本题考查观点，也即论点，所以确定本题答案应在本段的首句。首句的“are intended to”表示目的，对应题干中的“aims to”，D 项“strengthen employee loyalty”对应文中的“increase allegiance to the firm”，因此为正确答案。
34. A 根据题干中的“Lean In”定位到第四段第二句。第二句主要讲述了今天仍然持续着始于 20 世纪的 90 年代的“妈咪战争”，这催生了一系列诸如为何女性不能拥有一切的争论，以及像 Lean In 这样的书。因此，确定此书与女性相关。此外，第一句话中出现了“work-life balance”，结合二者可以推理出这句话谈论的是工作中对于女性的不公平，确定最佳答案为 A 项。
35. D 根据题干关键信息“office speak”定位到末段首句。需特别注意这句话的结构：本句是一个转折句，包含两个不同的层面，列举了不同类别的人对“office speak”的不同态度。一一比对选项，确定最佳答案为 D 项，选项和原文中的“regular people”属于原词复现，选项中“mock, accept”分别同义替换原文的“make fun of, absorb”。

【全文翻译】

即使在传统办公室，“与 20 年前相比，美国办公通用语已经变得更有感情了。”哈佛大学商学院的 Nancy Koehn 这样写道。她开始源源不断地列举例子。“在 1990 年，如果我们突然造访世界 500 强公司，我们会发现他们很少使用诸如 *journey, mission, passion* 这样的单词。他们用的是 *goals, strategies, objectives* 这样的单词，然而我们并没有谈论能力(*energy*)，也没有论及激情(*passion*)。”

Koehn 指出新时期的办公通用语以“团队”为导向，这也并非巧合。“我们来看下运动——尤其是在男性为主导的美国公司——它是一件大事。它也并没有直白地呈现出来，只是一种意识：我是教练，你在我这个队里，那么我们就是一个团队。不同公司的 CEO 和其他人，大多都把自己当作教练，也认为这是他们的团队。他们想带着队伍取得胜利。”

正如另一个教授 Khurana 指出的那样，这些用语旨在赋予工作更多的意义，增强员工的忠诚度。“你引进了过去常与非盈利和宗教组织挂钩的用语，诸如 *vision, values, passion, purpose* 等。”

在日益白热化的“平衡工作与生活”的争论中，对个人成就的关注，能效激励员工。源于 20 世纪 90 年代的“妈妈战争”，在今天仍然持续。这就引发了一系列与为何女性不能拥有一切的争论，还催生了如 Sheryl Sandberg《向前一步》这样的书。这本书的标题本身已经成为了一个流行词。这些用语，如 *unplug, offline, life-hack, bandwidth*，以及 *capacity*，都把工作与家庭完全分开了。但如工作为你的“热情”所在，那么你就更容易入到工作中去，哪怕这意味着你只能回家吃晚餐，安顿好孩子睡觉后再继续工作。

看起来，这对办公用语极具讽刺意味：每个人都对它嘲笑不止，但经理层们却喜欢它，公司发展也取决于它，普通人也甘情愿接受它。正如某语言学家曾说的那样“可以让人们一边觉得这是废话，一边又买它的账。”在一个与你生活和其意义毫不相关的工作场所，办公用语能帮助你认清你和工作的关联，也能让你的工作认识你。

Text 4

【答案解析】

36. B 根据题干关键信息“*job pictures, neglected*”定位到第二段第一句“*the jobs picture ...was largely overlooked*”，其中“*neglected* 是 *overlooked*”的同义替换。第二句具体指出被忽略的部分是“*there was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time*”，即有大量的人自愿从事兼职工作。比对四个选项，确定正确答案为 B 项。其中“*increase*”是原文“*jump*”的同义替换，“*voluntary part-time jobs*”是“*voluntarily working part-time*”的同义转述。
37. C 根据题干关键词“*many people work part-time*”定位到第三段第二句“*Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs*”。由此句可知，那些从事兼职工作的人实际想拥有全日制工作。接着第三句明确指出他们从事兼职工作的原因：“*They take part-time because this is all they can get*”。言外之意是说，人们目前只能得到兼职工作，

而无法获得全职工作。故正确答案为 C 项。

38. B 根据题干关键词 “involuntary part-time employment” 定位到第四段第一句 “An increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down.” 此句中语义重心在转折之后, 即: 大致的方向依然下降, 对应 B 项 “shows a general tendency of decline”。选项中的 “general tendency” 同义替换 general direction, 而 “decline” 替换 “down”。
39. B 根据题干关键信息 “Obamacare” 以及出题顺序性原则, 定位到第六段。第六段共两句话, 第一句提到了 Obamacare 的目的, 是让无业人士也可以拥有保险。第二句进一步展开说明, 在 Obamacare 之前, 人们想要获得保险必须先获得一份提供保险的工作; 而 Obamacare 改变了这一局面。比对选项, 对应 B 项 “employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance” 是对以上信息的同义改写, 确定为最佳答案。
40. A 本题难度稍大, 建议归纳各段要点, 综合排除得出正确答案。文章首段指出目前的失业率呈现出下降的趋势; 第二段提出在这种失业率下降的好现象中, 我们忽略了那些自愿 (voluntary) 参加兼职工作的人。第三段就自愿兼职工作者和非自愿兼职工作者的区别展开描述。最后两段表明, 那些自愿参加兼职工作的人是因为有了一项名为 Obamacare 的政策, 该政策旨在使那些没有全职工作的人也有可能获得保险, 从而提升就业率。可见, 全文都是围绕美国的就业形势展开讨论。故 A 项正确。

【全文翻译】

许多人都把劳工部公布的六月能产生 288, 000 个新岗位, 以及失业率下降到了 6.1%, 看作好消息。他们的看法是对的。因为目前看来, 经济正在稳步创造新的就业机会。要达到全民就业, 路还很长, 但至少我们最终能以较快的速度向前发展。

然而, 我们忽略了工作中的另一重要部分: 报告表明, 兼职就业的人数大幅度增加了。与去年相比, (兼职就业) 人数增加了 830, 000, 上涨了 4.4%。

在阐释 (此现象) 和奥巴马医疗改革的关系前, 有必要分清: 许多兼职工作的人实际上还是想找全职工作的, 但他们只能找到兼职工作。非自愿兼职工作人数的增加显示了劳工市场的疲软, 也意味着很多人将难以实现收支平衡。

6 月, 非自愿兼职工作者的人数是增加了, 但总体方向仍是下降的: 比一年前同期减少了 640, 000 (下降了 7.9%), 但这个数字比经济衰退前要高很多。

人们的讲述, 让我们了解了自愿兼职和非自愿兼职的差别。劳工部进行了调查研究, 询问人们在调查周的工作时间是否少于 35 小时。如 “是”, 就把这些人划分为兼职工作者。该调查还询问他们在调查周工作少于 35 小时, 是因为是他们自愿选择如此呢? 还是别无他法? 只有当他们告知调查人员是他们 “选择每周工作少于 35 小时” 时才会被归为自愿兼职工作者。

将兼职工作与奥巴马医疗改革联系在一起, 是因为奥巴马医改的主要目的之一是保障没有工作的人也能享受保险。对许多人而言, 尤其是本人或家人身体状况不好的人, 在医疗改

革之前他们获得保险的唯一途径就是找一个提供健康保险的工作。

然而，奥巴马医改已经让 1200 多万人通过医疗救助或其他方式获取了保险。许多人，以前认为为了自己或家人有保障，则有必要获取提供保险的全职工作。但奥巴马医改让就业和保险之间的关系不复存在了。

Part B

41. D 快速浏览此段，可以发现本段中出现了多次词义复现，如“Fear is not real”以及“fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination”(惧怕只是丰富想象的产物)。而且还用隐形转折词“Unfortunately”表明此段重点，转折后作者通过引用 Will Smith 的话以及自己的总结强调揭示了段落主题。确定与 D 项匹配。
42. E 该题所在段落属于平铺直叙，因此第一句话为段落中心句，其中关键信息是“focus on the present moment”，与 E 项复现。此外，快速浏览此段，可以发现下文中又多次复现了主题词，如“value the present moment, moment”以及“present”等。
43. G 快速浏览段落，可以发现段落中的特征词与 G 项匹配。其中段落中的“appreciate, smile, value”等词与“grateful”属于近义复现，而“cry”和“complain”等词与“grateful”是反义复现。
44. A 段落首句出现了表达强烈语气的情态动词 should，因此确定为本段主题句。主题句中的关键信息为 you are not alone，与 A 项匹配，确定 A 项为正确答案。
45. C 该段“When you...you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best.”句子重包含作者强烈情感色彩词“should”，因此，确定为本段中心。这句话正面提出了作者观点“相信自己，相信自己能做出最明智的决定”。快速浏览余下内容，发现在下文出现的“own thoughts, own values”以及“own choices”与 C 项中的“own path”同义复现，确定 C 项为正确答案。

Part C

【参考译文】

46. 设想开车行驶一条你非常熟悉的路线。那可能是上班的，进城或回家的必经之路。无论是哪条路，你都会对它的迂回曲折了如指掌。在这样的行驶中你很容易将精力集中在驾驶上而忽视路过的风景。结果，这就使得你会认为行驶路程应该比它实际上需要的时间少。

这就是熟悉旅途效应：人们趋于低估熟悉路程的所需时间。

我们的注意力分配情况导致了这种效应。当我们在我们非常熟悉的道路上行驶时，由于不需要太集中精力认路，所以时间似乎过得很快。而且事后，当我们试图回忆这个旅程时也不怎么能记得清楚，因为我们确实没有关注太多。所以我们就想当然认为路程是短了一些。

Section IV Writing

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