

## 2017 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)

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work. Today is no different, with academics, writers, and activists once again 1 that technology is replacing human workers. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be defined by 2. A few wealthy people will own all the capital, and the masses will struggle in an impoverished wasteland.

A different and not mutually exclusive 3 holds that the future will be a wasteland of a different sort, one 4 by purposelessness: Without jobs to give their lives 5, people will simply become lazy and depressed. 6 today's unemployed don't seem to be having a great time. One Gallup poll found that 20 percent of Americans who have been unemployed for at least a year report having depression, double the rate for 7 Americans. Also, some research suggests that the 8 for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addiction 9 poorly-educated middle-aged people is a shortage of well-paid jobs. 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

Every Saturday morning, at 9 am, more than 50,000 runners set off to run 5km around their local park. The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers. Runners range from four years old to grandparents; their times range from Andrew Baddeley's world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.

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

Parkun is not a race but a time trial: Your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sports and to produce more elite athletes. The dual aim was

mixed up: The stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers.

Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally "grassroots", concept as community sports associations. If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods—making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive. Or at least not make them worse.

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

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

22. The author believes that London's Olympic "legacy" has failed to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

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

24. With regard to mass sport, the author holds that governments should \_\_\_\_\_.

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

25. The author's attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is \_\_\_\_\_.

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

## Text 2

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

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children. During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family. Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device — it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback; The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. "Parents don't have to be exquisitely parents at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need," says Radesky.

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children: "It's based on a somewhat fantasized, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them." Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it — particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier, which lets them be more available to their child the rest of the time.

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

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

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

- A. takes away babies' appetite
- B. distracts children's attention

- C. slows down babies' verbal development
- D. reduces mother-child communication

28. Radesky's cites the "still face experiment" to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

- A. protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies
- B. teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year
- C. ensure constant interaction with their children
- D. remain concerned about kid's use of screens

30. According to Tronick, kid's use of screens may \_\_\_\_\_.

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

### Text 3

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- A. avoid academic failures
- B. establish long-term goals
- C. switch to another college
- D. decide on the right major

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

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

#### Text 4

Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a specialist in fire ecology and management.

In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires — nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago. In effect, fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency's other work — such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep — that affect the lives of all Americans.

Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies are going into construction in fire-prone districts. As Moritz puts it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?

“It’s already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country,” he says. We need to take a magnifying glass to that. Like, “Wait a minute, is this OK?” “Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?”

Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say.

For one thing, conversations about wildfires need to be more inclusive. Over the past decade, the focus has been on climate change — how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to conditions that worsen fires.

While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn’t come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

“The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways,” he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to “an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited.”

At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity, says Professor Balch at the University of Colorado. But acknowledging fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

“We’ve disconnected ourselves from living with fire,” Balch says. “It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today.”

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

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

37. Moritz calls for the use of "a magnifying glass" to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

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

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

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

40. Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. do away with
- B. come to terms with
- C. pay a price for
- D. keep away from

## Part B

### Directions:

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

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

Without question, manufacturing has taken a significant hit during recent decades, and further trade deals raise questions about whether new shocks could hit manufacturing.

But there is also a different way to look at the data.

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

For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers — and upward pressure on wages. "They're



harder to find and they have job offers," says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm, "They may be coming [into the workforce], but they've been plucked by other industries that are also doing as well as manufacturing," Mr. Dunwell has begun bringing high school juniors to the factory so they can get exposed to its culture.

At RoMan Manufacturing, a maker of electrical transformers and welding equipment that his father cofounded in 1980, Robert Roth keep a close eye on the age of his nearly 200 workers, five are retiring this year. Mr. Roth has three community-college students enrolled in a work-placement program, with a starting wage of \$13 an hour that rises to \$17 after two years.

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

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

These concerns aren't misplaced: Employment in manufacturing has fallen from 17 million in 1970 to 12 million in 2013. When the recovery began, worker shortages first appeared in the high-skilled trades. Now shortages are appearing at the mid-skill levels.

"The gap is between the jobs that take to skills and those that require a lot of skill," says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College. "There're enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill. It's that gap in between, and that's where the problem is."

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

41. Jay Dunwell
42. Jason Stenquist
43. Birgit Klohs
44. Rob Spohr
45. Julie Parks

[A] says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools.

[B] points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill.

[C] points out that the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore.

[D] believes that it is important to keep a close eye on the age of his workers.

[E] says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.

[F] points out that a work/life balance can attract young people into manufacturing.

[G] says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off the young people's parents.

### Section III Translation

#### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

#### My Dream

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

### Section IV Writing

#### Part A

#### 47. Directions:

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

- 1) Accept the invitation, and
- 2) Introduce the key points of your presentation.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use “Li Ming ” instead.

Do not write the address .(10 points)

## Part B

### 48. Directions:

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

You should

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

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



## 2017 年考研英语（二）真题答案解析

### Section I Use of English

#### 【答案解析】

1.[答案][C] warning

考点：上下文语义理解

解析：空格之后的宾语从句部分“technology is replacing human workers.”结合选项，应该选择 warning。其他三项[A] boasting [B] denying [D] ensuring 均不符合此处的语境要求，故均排除。

2.[答案][A] inequality

考点：上下文语义理解

空格单词后面的句意看到了贫富对比，故作为上文对其进行概括关键应选择 inequality。

3.[答案][D] prediction

考点：时态判断

空格之后的内容 “holds that the future will be a wasteland of a different sort,”该定语从句是对空格词汇的修饰与说明，既然文中用到了 will 这一个表示将来时态的助动词，故答案为 prediction。

4.[答案][A] characterized

考点：后置定语 + 固定搭配

one 4 by purposelessness。其他三项均不符合，故排除。

5.[答案][B] meaning

考点：句间语义理解

冒号前意思为：未来没有工作的世界将是个漫无目标的荒漠。冒号后面对这种“漫无目标的荒漠”作解释，意思是：在这样的荒漠，不再有工作赋予生活以“目标/意义”。meaning 意思是：意义，目的。符合文意。

6.[答案][B] Indeed

考点：上下文逻辑关系

分析下四个选项可以看出并无体现因果关系 故[A] Thus 排除，另外 instead, nevertheless 表示转折语意，但是上下文逻辑并无体现。故[A]Instead [C] Thus [D] Nevertheless 均排除。

7.[答案][C] working

考点：上下文语义理解

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. 根据上下文对比的语意对照应该选择 working。前面提到 unemployed。此处在进行对比，故选择表示反义呼应的词 working。

8.[答案][A] explanation

考点：句内语意理解+固定搭配

the \_\_\_ for...is a shortage of well-paid jobs. 意为：导致.....的原因/解释是“缺乏高新工作”。the explanation for..., 意为：.....的原因/解释是.....。符合文意。

9.[答案][D] among

考点：句内语义理解、介词辨析

很明显应该指前者的发生范围。浏览四个选项，among“在....中”表示范围，符合此处语义需要，故为答案。

10.[答案][C] worry about

考点：上下文语义理解+句内语义理解

Perhaps this is why many 10 the agonizing dullness of a jobless future. 应该表达：很多人担忧没有工作的未来所导致的令人痛苦的无聊。worry about 意为：担忧。最符合文意。

11.[答案][C] necessarily

考点：上下文逻辑关系+句内语义理解

But it doesn't 11 follow from findings like these that a world without work would be filled with unease. But 表示转折语意。doesn't necessarily 不一定。符合此处语意需要，故为答案。

12.[答案][B] downsides

考点：上下文语义理解 后置定语

Such visions are based on the 12 of being unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment.

答案的线索在于空格后面的介词短语，后面提到 being unemployed。这是贬义。其他选项均不符合条件。

13.[答案][A] absence

考点：词汇复现

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.

本文主题是“对无工作的未来”的不同预测。“无工作未来”这个主题词肯定会在全文不断复现，因此，

结合空前 of work 可知，空格应该意为：缺乏，或没有。所以 absence 符合文意。

14.[答案][D] yield

考点：词汇的一词多义与搭配

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.该空格所选词汇的主语是 a society 宾语是 different circumstances.根据主谓一致的原则应该选择 yield。语义为：产生。

15.[答案][C] virtue

考点：上下文语义理解

文章表达的是：在当今这样一个以就业观念为基础的社会中，失业的弊端或者说“就业的好处”似乎有些被夸大（may be overblown），对比选项，C“优点”最符合文意。

16.[答案][D] scarce

考点：上下文语义理解

because leisure time is relatively 16 for most workers, people use their free time to counterbalance the intellectual and emotional 17 of their jobs.结合常识认知及上下文理解应该选择 scarce。

17.[答案][A] demands

考点：上下文语义理解

根据语义的要求，浏览选项，只有 demands 符合语义要求。

18.[答案][B] tired

考点：上下文语义理解+常识

“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”.

19.[答案][D] into

考点：固定搭配+句内语义理解

perhaps different enough to throw himself 19 a hobby or a passion project with the intensity usually reserved for 20 matters.

“throw oneself into .....”意思是：一头扎进；投身于，积极从事

20.[答案][B] professional

考点：复现+呼应

perhaps different enough to throw himself into a hobby or a passion project with the intensity usually reserved for 20 matters. 此处空格处答案和前面的 intensity 形成呼应与关联。故此处 professional 符合语义需要，入选。

### 【全文翻译】

几个世纪以来，人们一直在想象着一个不用工作的未来，今天依然如此，学者、作家还有活跃人士又一次警示世人：技术将取代人力。在一些人的想象中，即将到来的无工作世界将被不平等所定义。（即：基本特征将是不平等。）一些富人将占有所有的资本，而大众将在一个贫困的荒漠世界中挣扎。

另一个不同却并不相悖的预测则认为，未来会是另一种不同的荒漠，其特征是漫无目标：由于没有工作赋予生活以意义，人们只能变得懒惰和抑郁。的确，今天的失业者似乎过的不怎么好。一项盖洛普民意调查显示，在失业至少一年的美国人中有 20% 的人表述自己有抑郁症，这一比例是有工作的美国人的两倍。此外，一些研究显示，在受教育程度较低的中年人中，过早死亡、患有心理疾病以及沉溺于毒品的比例之所以不断升高，就是因为缺乏高薪的工作。许多人对没有工作的未来所导致的这种令人痛苦的无聊表示担忧，其原因或许就在于此。

但是这些发现并不一定意味着不用工作的世界将充满忧虑。这些设想所基于的前提是，在一个以就业观念为基础的社会里，人们失业所面临的种种弊端。若设计的社会中人们心里有着其他目标，那么这种没有工作的社会可能对未来的劳动和休闲会产生完全不同的情形。如今工作的好处似乎有点儿被夸大了。爱尔兰国立大学(高威)的一位演讲师约翰·丹纳赫说：“许多工作令人厌烦，有辱人格，不利于健康，并且浪费人的潜力。”

如今由于大多数上班族的闲暇时间相对稀缺，人们便利用空余时间来平衡自己工作中的脑力和情感需求。丹纳赫说：“完成一天辛苦的工作回到家时，我一般都会很累，”并补充说，“若在一个无须工作的世界，我的感受可能会相当不同。”——这种不同也许会大到他能够用通常职业工作所特有的热情投身于某个爱好或者酷爱的项目中。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Text 1

#### 【答案解析】

21. 【答案】A

【解析】由题干中的关键词 According to Paragraph 1, 可以快速的定位到文中的第一段，第一段讲了每周六大约有五万多人都会在他们当地的公园里跑步，跑步的年龄跨度之大：从 4 岁的小朋友到祖父母年纪的人都有；跑步所用的时间跨度也很大：从世界纪录的 13 分 48 秒到一个小时。由此可见，这是一个全民运动，与 A 选项的 great popularity 相互对应，所以选 A。其他选项，B 创造了很多就业机会；C 增强了社会的凝聚

力；D 成为一个官方的节日；这几个选项原文中都没有涉及，所以排除。

22. 【答案】B

【解析】可以发现原文中第二段第一句话 Parkrun is succeeding where London's Olympic "legacy" is failing 与题干中的关键词 London's Olympic "legacy" has failed to...对应，所以可以锁定文章的第二段，从而找出解题的关键。第二段前半部分讲了在最初的时候 Olympic 的目标，然而，事实却事与愿违，...but the general population was growing faster. Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. 由这句话可以看出，Olympic 并没有推动大众的参与性，与预期的目标不符，所以选择 B。

23. 【答案】C

【解析】由题干中的关键词 Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that...可以知道这是想考察 Parkrun 和 Olympic 的区别。追溯到原文，可以看到文中的第三段第一句话：Parkrun is not a race but a time trial.从这句话可以排除 A 和 B，因为 A 和 B 都和竞争有关，D 选项可以从这一段的这一句话：there is much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is ...可知，Parkrun 有很多第一次参加的人，所以排除 D。最后可以知道，答案选 C，因为 parkrun 不是比赛，所以就不重视精英主义。

24 【答案】D

【解析】由题干中的关键词 the governments should...可以知道，命题人想要考察的是对于 Parkrun 这一项大众运动，政府应该做点什么。所以，考生要快速的定位到原文中有关政府的段落，即第四段，If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods—making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. 从这里可以知道，作者希望政府能够为 Parkrun 提供场所和钱，并针对学校制定相关条例以鼓励全民运动。由此可以排除 A, B, C. 最终选择 D。

25. 【答案】B

【解析】由题干中的关键词 the author's attitude to what UK government have done for sport 可以再次锁定原文中关于政府的部分，可见这一题与 24 题是有一定联系的。第四段一开始作者提出了自己对政府的期许，但是事实上，政府却没有达到这一期许。But successive government have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. 政府负责卖地，从地方政府压榨金钱，不重视学校的体育运动。可见，此处作者指责政府的一系列行为，由此可以得出答案 B。其他均不符合：tolerant:宽容的，容忍的；uncertain:含糊的，不确定的；sympathetic:同情的，赞同的。

【全文翻译】

每周六早上 9 点，50000 多名跑步者就会出发绕着当地公园跑上 5 千米。(21) 公园跑这种现象最初是



在十几个朋友间发起的，后来在英国境内发展到 400 多个，在英国之外的影响更是广泛。参与这类活动是免费的，工作人员由数千名志愿者来担任。跑步者从四岁大的小孩到祖父母年纪的老人不等；他们的跑步成绩从安德鲁·巴德利 13 分 48 秒的世界纪录到 1 小时不等。

(22) 伦敦奥运会的遗留影响未能奏效，而公园跑的活动兴盛了起来，十年前的某个星期一，第 30 届奥林匹克运动会被宣布在伦敦举行。规划文件保证，奥运会遗留影响将促使全国的体育爱好者离开自家的沙发出去锻炼，人民群众会更加健康，并产生更多的获奖者。可是这一切并未发生。每周进行体育锻炼的成年人数量确实有所增长，在 2012 年伦敦奥运会到来之前增加了将近 200 万人，但总人口数量的增加却更快一些。然而糟糕的是，现在这些数字正在加速减少。反对者宣称，每周至少进行 2 小时体育锻炼的小学生的数量几乎减半。成人和儿童的过度肥胖问题有所增加。官方继续反思为什么 2012 年伦敦奥运会没有能够“鼓舞一代人”这个问题。公园跑的成功则给出了答案。

公园跑不是速度赛，而是计时赛：你唯一的对手就是计时器。这种理念欢迎每个人的参与，首次参与者气喘吁吁地跑过终点，赢得掌声，他们感受到的喜悦之情与第一名是一样的。(23) 那些奥运会拥护者则相反，他们想让更多的人进行体育运动，产生更多的精英运动员。两种目的混杂在一起：对参加奥运会的新人而言，获胜相对于参与所带来的压力是令人害怕的。

确实，如果国家像社区体育协会一样，参与规划这种从根本上讲“草根”概念的运动是有点可笑。(24) 如果政府可以扮演角色，他应该致力于提供公共设施：确保有地方修建运动场，有资金铺设网球场和无挡板篮球场，并鼓励学校提供此类体育运动项目。但是历届政府只管卖绿地，挤压地方政府的资金，不关注体育教育，崇高的战略是没有用的，未来的政府应该多做实事，提供让体育事业繁荣发展的条件。至少也应做到不要让他继续恶化下去。

## Text 2

### 【答案解析】

#### 26. 【答案】B

【解析】由题干中的关键词 Jenny Radesky，可以快速的定位到文中提到此人物的第一段第二行，接着题干中说 digital products are designed to..可以知道，考查的是数码产品的目的，回归到文中第一段第二行，可知 Jenny Radesky 说了这样一句话：Tech is designed to really suck on you in, and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement....电子产品就是为了促进最大程度的参与性，由此可以得出答案 B 为了吸引用户的注意力。其余选项在 Jenny Radesky 的话中都没有体现。

#### 27. 【答案】D

【解析】由题干中的关键词 food-testing exercise, mother's use of devices. 可以快速的定位到第二段第二行:She found that mothers who sued devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children. 从这里可以知道，母亲使用手机会减少 20%的语言交流机会，39%的非语言交流。由此可以得出答案为 D.减少了母亲和孩子之间的交流。

## 28. 【答案】D

【解析】本题目是具体细节题。题干中的关键词 Radesky 和 still face experiment 定位到倒数第三段大写 R 处，题目问实验一定要找实验结论，结论在本段最后一句的 but 之后，这里提到了 parents need be to responsive ...to...emotional need，父母需要对情感需求做出回应。正确答案 D 是原文的原词复现。干扰项 A 的 blank expressions 是原文实验里面的具体内容，非实验表明；选项 B 是最后一句的个别词干扰；选项 C 偷换概念，不是 children are insensitive，而是 parents。

## 29. 【答案】C

定位到原文第 4 段第一句话：Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an “oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting” with their children（该意识形态要求父母应与自己的子女时刻保持互动交流。），所以选 C。

## 30. 【答案】A

【解析】本题目为文中人物观点的细节题。根据题干中的大写字母 Tronick 及关键词 kid 定位到最后一段的倒数第三句，破折号后面解释了 kid's use of screens 的具体目的。“it gives parents time to...”与正确选项 A 完全一致，属于原文的原词复现。干扰项 B 的 creative 并未提及；选项 C 的 homework 根据原文的 housework 进行干扰，原文是父母有时间做家务，而选项是帮助孩子做作业；选项 D 的 attentive 并未提及。

**【全文翻译】**

由于把更多的注意力放在儿童对电子设备的使用上，家长很容易忽略他们自己的设备使用。（26）“技术设计的初衷就是要把你吸引住。”珍妮·罗德斯基在她关于数字游戏的研究中说道，“数字产品本身就是要让关注达到最大化。这使得人们很难不曾陷于其中，并且会给家庭日常生活造成很多干扰。

（27）罗德斯基通过对母子组合进行的一个食物测试活动来研究就餐时间移动电话和平板使用情况。她发现在活动中使用这些设备的母亲与孩子之间的言语交流减少了 20%，非言语交流减少了 39%。在另一个单独的观测中，她发现电话成为家庭关系紧张的一个诱因。父母们盯着自己的电子邮件，而孩子们则强烈地要求父母关注自己。

婴儿们热衷于观察父母的面目表情，并试图理解他们的世界，而如果那些脸孔面无表情，反应迟钝——他们沉溺于电子设备时往往就是这个样子——这对于孩子来说很可能是最为令其不安的。罗德斯基引用了发展心理学家艾德·特罗尼克在 20 世纪 70 年代进行的一个“静止面部实验”。在这个实验中，一位母亲按照要求首先以正常的方式与她的孩子互动，随后则变得面无表情，不再给予任何可视的社会反馈：而孩子在试图吸引母亲关注的过程中则变得越来越苦恼。“父母不必时刻都表现得尽善尽美，但需要掌握好平衡，应该对孩子情感需求的言语或非言语表达足够敏感并有所反应，”罗德斯基说到。

（29）另一方面，特罗尼克本人对儿童使用电子设备的担忧源自于一种“要求父母应该随时与其子女互

动的压制性意识形态”：“这是基于一个从某种程度上带有想象的，极其苍白的和中上层社会阶级的意识形态，这种意识形态认为如果你不能让自己的孩子接触到 30000 个词汇，那你就是忽视了他们。（30）特鲁尼克认为，不能仅仅因为孩子不能从电子设备上学到东西就认为它没有价值——特别是如果它可以给父母时间来洗澡、做家务，或者只是从照顾孩子的过程中获得休息时间。他说，父母可以通过使用自己的电子设备与朋友交谈或者让一些工作不碍事，这令他们获益良多。另外，这也可以让他们感到更加的愉悦，在余下的时间里更能多陪孩子。

### Text 3

#### 【答案解析】

#### 31. 【答案】C

【解析】题目问的是高中毕业生不选择间隔年原因之一是什么。根据题目中的 high-school 和 gap year 和定位到第一段第一句话。这句话后面一句的 after all 可以知道后面应该是解释理由了，After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it?这句话是说如果大家秋天都上大学去了，你要是晚了一年看起来有点傻。这个句子等同于 C 选项中的 feel strange to do differently from others, 因此选 C。

#### 32. 【答案】D

【解析】根据题目中的 study from the Australia and US 可以定位到第三段第一句话 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. 这句话明确说了有间隔年的学生比没有的要好，好在准备和表现上。所以 A: unrealistic 和 B: choosing career 不对。第二句在表现好的更细致地方面进行了描述：preparing them for independence 独立性, new responsibilities 责任感 and environmental changes 环境变化。紧随的破折号后总结了这是 first-year students 一年级学生 often struggle with the most 常常有苦恼的。说明最受益的是大学一年级学生，而整段都没提过 financial burdens, 所以 C 不对。而 D 中的 pressure 是对前面内容的概括性描述，因此答案是 D。

#### 33. 【答案】A

【解析】这题根据题干中给的信息，到第三段最后一句中去寻找答案，Gap year experiences can...when it comes to adjusting to college..., making it easier to...rather than acclimation blunders.这个句子分两部分，逗号+making 分词作状语，从功能上是解释补充说明前面半句，所以间隔年的好处是能帮助新生调节适应大学，而不用担心 acclimation 问题，所以 acclimation 当然就是适应的意思了。因此 A 为正确答案。

#### 34. 【答案】D

【解析】文章最后一段第一句提到了 consider its financial impact on future academic choices。Financial 对应题干中的 save money, 而 academic choices 学术选择可以排除 A 和 B。根据最后一段第三句...students...listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes.所以第一句中的 academic choices 指的就是转专业的事儿，因此选 D。

## 35. 【答案】A

【解析】第二段第一句话 But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. 就用 but 句说明了全文就是想说间隔年你值得拥有。而选项中只有 A 选项 in favor of 是持正面积极态度的, 因此选 A。

## 【全文翻译】

如今, 即刻进入高校的广泛的社会压力以及对快速发展的世界越来越高的期望, 常常令学生完全忽视度过一个空档年的可能。(32) 毕竟, 如果你认识的每一个人都在秋季入学, 那留下待一年似乎很愚蠢, 不是吗? 上了 12 年学之后, 花一年时间做一些和学术无关的事情, 感觉会很不自在。

虽然这可能是事实, 但并不是拒绝空档年的充分理由。人们总是害怕在社会上永久不变的“冲向终点”的比赛中落后于其他人, 无论是在考研、考医学院或是竞争高收入职业方面, 均是如此。尽管存在着普遍的误解, 但空档年并不会妨碍人们在学术追求上获得成功——实际上, 它对此不无裨益。

(32) 来自美国和澳大利亚的研究显示, 度过空档年的学生整体上比没有度过空档年的学生准备更加充分, 在大学中表现的也更好。空档年不仅不会拖学生们的后腿, 还有助于他们在独立性、承担新责任和应对环境变化等方面做好准备——而这些都是大学新生时常面临的难题。(33) 空档年经历可也减轻适应大学生活和突然进入全新环境时的各种冲击, 使学生们更容易将精力集中在学术和活动上, 而不是忙于应付环境导致的失误。

(34) 如果度过一个空档年去发现兴趣点的内在价值还不足以令你信服的话, 那么考虑一下他对未来学业选择的经济影响吧。根据国家教育数据中心统计, 近 80% 的高校学生至少换过一次专业。考虑到高中的基础性必修课程令学生们对进入大学后学业上的广泛选择空间知之甚少, 因此这并不奇怪。很多学生会发现自己在申请大学时填报了某个专业, 而在大学课程开始后才转入另一个专业。这也未必是一件坏事, 但要看具体学校, 换专业太晚可能会在积攒学分方面付出代价。例如, 在波士顿大学, 如果你从另一个专业转到护理学院, 你必须多读一年。度过一个空档年, 从一开始就考虑清楚, 有助于日后避免压力, 节约金钱。

## Text 4

## 【答案解析】

## 36. 【答案】B

【解析】本题目是原因细节题。根据题干的关键词 wildfires 和 national concern, 以及时间词 2015, 定位到第二段首句。本句提到 US 花费了大量的 budget, 与选项 B 中的 budget 原词复现, high 是原文 more than 的同义转化, consume 同义替换原文 spent。干扰项 A 的 management 是首段末句的人物 Max Moritz 的职位; 选项 C 的 western states 是首段首句的 though 从句内容, 和题干无关, 属于答非所问; 选项 D 的 infrastructure 是原文末尾的破折号里 such as 的内容, 两个破折号里面一定不选。

## 37. 【答案】D

【解析】本题目为具体细节题。根据题干的关键词 a magnifying glass 和大写字母 Moritz 定位到第四段第二句, 目的就是最后一句。本句提到“to redirect those funds”, 基金重新引导, 本段首句也提及 a huge problem

from...public expenditure。正确答案 D 的 guarantee safer spending 是对这两句的完全概括，讨论公共基金更好的花费问题。干扰项 A 提到 fund，但未说 raise more，添加无关内容；选项 B 与原文刚好相反，不是 avoid 避免；选项 C 是对原文 lower-hazard parts of the landscape 的偷换概念。

38. 【答案】C

【解析】本题是文中人物观点的细节题。根据题干的关键词 climate is a key element 及大写字母 Moritz 定位到第 7 段的内容。本句中 Moritz 提到“should not come at the expense of the equation”，不以平等的代价而来。正确答案 A 中的不应该忽视其他因素是对本句的同义转化与概括。干扰项 A 的 public debates 来自第 6 段的 the focus 但未提及 settle 的话题，也非本题定位句；干扰项 B 的 conditions 是第 6 段的最后一句 conditions that worsen fires，偷换动词 worsen 与 improving；选项 D 的 a shift in the view of 是出现在第五段，时态错误，原文是 would require，选项是 has taken place。

39. 【答案】D

【解析】本题目为原因细节题。根据题干关键词 simplified view Moritz 定位到第 8 段的首句，“the human systems and the landscapes... are linked and the interactions go both ways”，人类与环境是相联系的，并且是相互作用的。正确答案 D 的 interactions 是原文的原词复现，man and nature 同义替换原文的 human... and landscapes。干扰项 A 原文未提及；选项 B 的 human systems 是原词，但是并无 mechanism 偷换概念；选项 C 的 landscape 和 human 是原词出现，但添加无关信息 maximize。

40. 【答案】B

【解析】本题目为文中人物观点的细节题。根据题干的大写字母 Professor Balch 和 fire, man 定位到最后一段的最后一句，“important to understand...human connection with fire”，人与火之间的联系。正确答案 B 的意思是达成协议，符合原文。干扰项 A 的 do away with 是废除；选项 C 的 pay a price for 是付出代价；选项 D 的 keep away from 远离。

### 【全文翻译】

尽管过去森林火灾常常被视为西部各州的问题，但其渐趋频繁也受到全国关注，因为它影响到了联邦税务收入——火灾生态学和管理学家，马克斯·莫里兹教授说道。

(36) 2015 年，美国森林管理局首次花费了其年度预算五十五亿美元的一半以上用于扑灭火灾——比例相较二十年前几乎翻番。事实上，现在该管理局只将很少的联邦基金用于其他方面的工作，诸如森林养护、分水岭及文化资源管理和基础设施维护——而这些影响的全美人民的生活。

另一个全国关注的问题是其它部门的公共资金是否会用于易受火灾影响地区的建设。正如莫里兹所说，联邦政府房屋建设资金有多少几率会损失在一场森林火灾之中？

“从全国公共开支的角度来看，它已经成为一个重大的问题，”他说道。(37) “我们需要带上放大镜来看待此事。例如，等一等，这样做是不是可以？我们是不是要把那些资金改投到土地风险更低的地方？”

研究者们说，这种看法将要求当今美国社会适时地改变看待火灾的方式。

首先，关于火灾的言谈范围需要更加广泛。在过去的十年中，关注点一直集中于气候变化——温室气体引发的全球变暖如何导致火灾条件加剧。

(38) 莫里兹说, 尽管气候确实是一个关键因素, 但不应因此放弃对其他因素均衡的关注。

(39-1) “人类体系和我们生活的这片土地是彼此联系的, 其互动是双向的,” 他说道。(39-2) 他提出, 如果不能认识到这一点, 将会导致“一个关于解决方式的过于简单的看法。我们对问题及其解决方法的认识会(变得)十分局限。”

(40) 与此同时, 人们继续将火看成是一种需要完全被控制的事物, 只有在必要的时候才能脱离约束。科罗拉多大学教授鲍尔奇说。但是, 意识到火灾在人类生活中是不可避免的, 这种态度对制定法规政策、采取行动, 尽可能保证安全是至关重要的, 她说。

“我们已经将自己与火共生的生活割裂了,” 鲍尔奇说。“如今, 理解并努力梳理出人类与火的真正联系确实至关重要。”

## Part B

### 【答案解析】

41. 选 E。根据 Jay Dunwell 定位到第 5 段中的 For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers – and upward pressure on wages. “They’re harder to find and they have job offers,” says Jay Dunwell。对工厂老板们而言, 所有这一切的结果就是对员工的激烈竞争。“员工更难招了, 他们有多个工作可选”, Jay 说道。对比选项, E (认为对工厂老板而言, 员工愈加难寻是激烈竞争所致) 恰是上述定位信息的同义复现, 因此选 E。

42. 选 A。根据题干人名 Jason Stenquist 对应文中 “I love working with tools. I love creating,” he says. 我爱与工具打交道, 我喜欢创新, tool 对应选项 tool。

43. 选 G。根据题干人名 Birgit Klohs, 定位文中 “remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession,” 记得他们的爸爸妈妈都下岗了, 他们归因于生产萧条。文中 blame 对应选项 blame。

44. 选 B。根据人名 Rob Spohr, 对应文中 “There’re enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don’t need to have much skill.” 在麦当劳及其他无需很多技能的地方有足够的劳动力任职。对比选项, B (指出不需要太多技能的工作会有充裕的劳动力来做) 属于同义复现, 符合文意。

45. 选 F。题干问 Julie 的观点, 对应文中 points to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing: a work/life balance. Julie 指出了另一个千禧一代进入制造业的关键: 工作与生活的平衡。选项 F (指出工作与生活的平衡能吸引年轻人加入制造业) 属于同义复现, 符合文意。

## Section III Translation

**【参考译文】**

## 我的梦想

我的梦想一直是在时装设计和出版领域找寻一份工作。在我中学毕业的两年前，我选修了一门“缝纫和设计”课程，并且以为我能再学习一个时装设计的课程。然而，就在这个课程的学习过程中，我意识到，将来在这个领域，我是无法与那些富于创新精神的精英们相比的。于是，我断定这条路行不通。在申请上大学之前，我对所有人都讲，我想学新闻学，因为，写作曾经是并且现在也一直是我最喜欢的事情之一。但是，说实话，我之所以这样说，是因为我认为从事时装设计不过是我的一个梦想，我也知道，除了我之外，没有人能想象出我会从事时装设计的工作。于是我决定找些包含写作且与时装相关的课程。就在这时我注意到了“时尚传媒与推广”这门课。

**Section IV Writing**

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