

2016 研究生入学统一考试试题(英语二)

Section 1 Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks. And new research suggests that happiness might influence __1__ firm's work, too.

Companies located in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper. __2__, firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking __3__ for making investments for the future.

The researchers wanted to know if the __4__ and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would __5__ the way companies invested. So they compared U.S. cities' average happiness __6__ by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.

__7__ enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were __8__. But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities __9__ why firms there spend more on R&D? To find out, the researchers controlled for various __10__ that might make firms more likely to invest – like size, industry, and sales – and for indicators that a place was __11__ to live in, like growth in wages or population. The link between happiness and investment generally __12__ even after accounting for these things.

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors __13__ to “less codified decision making process” and the possible presence of “younger and less __14__ managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment.” The relationship was __15__ stronger in places where happiness was spread more __16__. Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality.

__17__ this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view, the authors believe it at least __18__ at that possibility. It's not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help __19__ how executives think about the future. “It surely seems plausible that happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and __20__ R&D more than the average,” said one researcher.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] why | [B] where | [C] how | [D] when |
| 2. [A] In return | [B] In particular | [C] In contrast | [D] In conclusion |
| 3. [A] sufficient | [B] famous | [C] perfect | [D] necessary |
| 4. [A] individualism | [B] modernism | [C] optimism | [D] realism |
| 5. [A] echo | [B] miss | [C] spoil | [D] change |
| 6. [A] imagined | [B] measured | [C] invented | [D] assumed |
| 7. [A] Sure | [B] Odd | [C] Unfortunate | [D] Often |
| 8. [A] advertised | [B] divided | [C] overtaxed | [D] headquartered |
| 9. [A] explain | [B] overstate | [C] summarize | [D] emphasize |
| 10. [A] stages | [B] factors | [C] levels | [D] methods |
| 11. [A] desirable | [B] sociable | [C] reputable | [D] reliable |
| 12. [A] resumed | [B] held | [C] emerged | [D] broke |
| 13. [A] attribute | [B] assign | [C] transfer | [D] compare |
| 14. [A] serious | [B] civilized | [C] ambitious | [D] experienced |
| 15. [A] thus | [B] instead | [C] also | [D] never |
| 16. [A] rapidly | [B] regularly | [C] directly | [D] equally |
| 17. [A] After | [B] Until | [C] While | [D] Since |
| 18. [A] arrives | [B] jumps | [C] hints | [D] strikes |
| 19. [A] shape | [B] rediscover | [C] simplify | [D] share |
| 20. [A] pray for | [B] lean towards | [C] give away | [D] send out |

Text 2

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens---a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands—once lent red to the often gray landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species’ historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)decided to formally list the bird as threatened. “The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation,” said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as “endangered,” a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the “threatened” tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservations approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken’s habitat.

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowner or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range—wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat, USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let “states” remain in the driver’s seat for managing the species, ” Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court Not surprisingly, doesn’t go far enough “The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction,” says biologist Jay Lininger.

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie as threatened is _____
- [A]its drastically decreased population [B]the underestimate of the grassland acreage
[C]a desperate appeal from some biologists [D]the insistence of private landowners
- 27.The “threatened” tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it _____
- [A]was a give-in to governmental pressure [B]would involve fewer agencies in action
[C]granted less federal regulatory power [D]went against conservation policies
- 28.It can be learned from Paragraph3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they _____
- [A]agree to pay a sum for compensation [B]volunteer to set up an equally big habitat
[C]offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job [D]promise to raise funds for USFWS operations
- 29.According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species in _____
- [A]the federal government [B]the wildlife agencies
[C]the landowners [D]the states
- 30.Jay Lininger would most likely support _____
- [A]industry groups [B]the win-win rhetoric
[C]environmental groups [D]the plan under challenge

Text 3

That everyone’s too busy these days is a cliché. But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There’s never any time to read.

What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don’t seem sufficient. The web’s full of articles offering tips on making time to read: “Give up TV” or “Carry a book with you at all times” But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn’t work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning—or else you’re so exhausted that a challenging book’s the last thing you need.

The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, “is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication...It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually inclined to interruption”. Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can’t be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

In fact, “becoming more efficient” is part of the problem. Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting. Try to slot it as a to-do list item and you’ll manage only goal-focused reading—useful, sometimes, but not the most fulfilling kind. “The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt,” writes Gary Eberle in his book *Sacred Time*, and “we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them”. No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You’d think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us “step outside time’s flow” into “soul time”. You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers. “Carry a book with you at all times” can actually work, too—providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down. On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you’re “making time to read,” but just reading, and making time for everything else.

31. The usual time-management techniques don’t work because

- [A] what they can offer does not ease the modern mind
- [B] what challenging books demand is repetitive reading
- [C] what people often forget is carrying a book with them
- [D] what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed

32. The “empty bottles” metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to

- [A] update their to-do lists
- [B] make passing time fulfilling
- [C] carry their plans through
- [D] pursue carefree reading

33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps

- [A] encourage the efficiency mind-set
- [B] develop online reading habits
- [C] promote ritualistic reading
- [D] achieve immersive reading

34. “Carry a book with you at all times” can work if

- [A] reading becomes your primary business of the day
- [B] all the daily business has been promptly dealt with
- [C] you are able to drop back to business after reading
- [D] time can be evenly split for reading and business

35. The best title for this text could be

- [A] How to Enjoy Easy Reading
- [B] How to Find Time to Read
- [C] How to Set Reading Goals
- [D] How to Read Extensively

Text 4

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest poll has found.

Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working

outside the home, the survey found.

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those “just getting started in life” face a tougher a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said. “I can’t afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to mark that happen.” Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. “I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn’t have college degrees,” Schneider said. “I don’t think people are capable of that anymore.”

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is _____.

- [A] trying out different lifestyles [B] having a family with children
[C] working beyond retirement age [D] setting up a profitable business

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to _____.

- [A] favor a slower life pace
[B] hold an occupation longer
[C] attach importance to pre-marital finance
[D] give priority to childcare outside the home

38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will _____.

- [A] become increasingly clear
[B] focus on materialistic issues
[C] depend largely on political preferences
[D] reach almost all aspects of American life

39. Both young and old agree that _____.

- [A] good-paying jobs are less available
[B] the old made more life achievements
[C] housing loans today are easy to obtain
[D] getting established is harder for the young

40. Which of the following is true about Schneider?

- [A] He found a dream job after graduating from college.
[B] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success.
[C] His parents’ good life has little to do with a college degree.
[D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.

Part B

Directions:

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

- [A] Be silly
[B] Have fun
[C] Ask for help

[D] Express your emotions

[E] Don't overthink it

[F] Be easily pleased

[G] Notice things

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

41. _____

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

42. _____

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

43. _____

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

44. _____

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

45. _____

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

Section III Translation

Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

46. Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Your translation should be written on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the

more you'll buy. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,00 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload. According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally—which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

Section IV Writing

Part A

Suppose you won a translation contest and your friend Jack wrote an email to congratulate you, and ask advice on translation. Write him a reply to

- 1)thank him;
- 2)give your advice.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. Do not sign you own name at the end of the letter, use “Li Ming” instead. Do not write the address .(10 point)

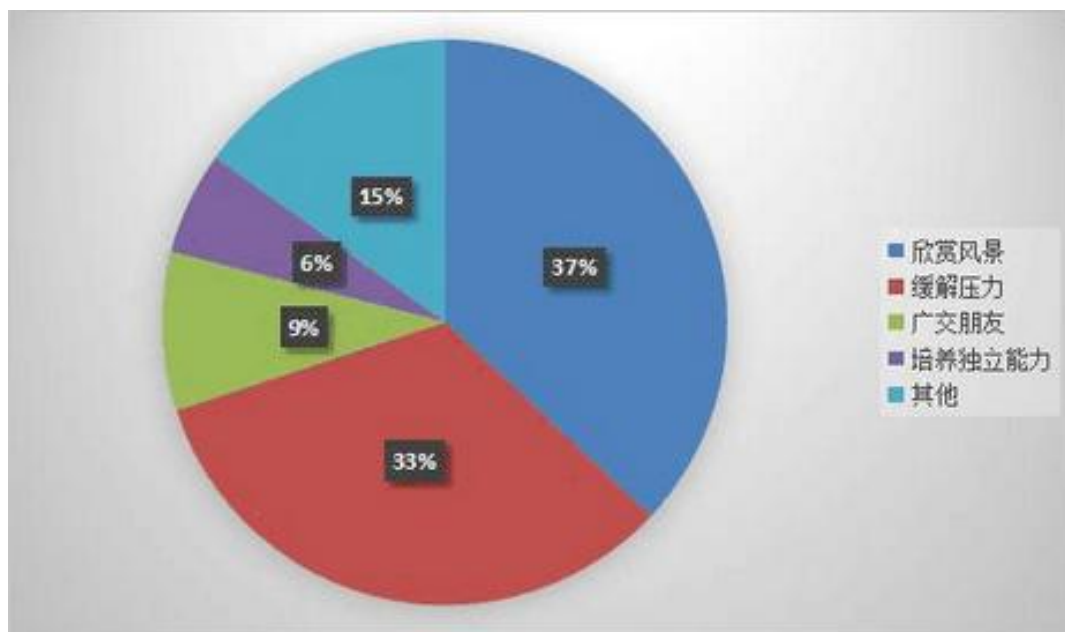
Part B

48.Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. you should

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

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



2016 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(二)答案详解

Section I Use of English

一、文章总体分析及结构

这是一篇议论文，选自 2016 年《哈佛商业评论》，全文共 358 词。文章围绕快乐与公司投资之间的关系展开。首先提出研究表明快乐不仅影响人们的行为方式，也有可能影响公司的运营方式；接着介绍了研究者是如何证明这一观点的；最后指出，作者也认为快乐对公司投资有所影响。

二、语篇精读

Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks. And new research suggests that happiness might influence__1__firm's work, too.	快乐的人工作起来会有所不同。他们更多产，更有创造力，也愿意去冒更大的风险。近期的一项研究表明快乐也可能影响公司的运营(1)方式。
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词汇详解：

productive	富有成效的；多产的	take risk	冒 . . . 风险；承担风险
creative	(人)有创造力的	suggest	表明；暗示
		influence	影响

长难句分析：

And new research suggests that happiness might influence how firm's work, too.

本句的主干是 new research suggests that..., that 后引导宾语从句，其中 happiness 是宾语从句的主语，另外，这个宾语从句中还包含 how 引导的宾语从句。

Companies located in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper.__2__, firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking__3__for making investments for the future.	近期的研究报告表明，位于快乐人群所在地的公司会投入更多的资金。那些位于快乐之地的公司(2)尤其会在研发上花费更多的钱。这是因为快乐与关于对未来投资(3)所必需做的长远考虑相关。
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词汇详解：

locate in	位于	be linked to	与……有关联；与……连接
invest	投资	make investment	投资

长难句分析：

That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking necessary for making investments for the future.

本句的主干是 That's because..., because 后引导表语从句，其中 necessary for..是后置定语，修饰 the kind of longer-term thinking。

The researchers wanted to know if the__4__and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would__5__the way companies invested. So they compared U.S. cities' average happiness__6__by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.	研究者们想知道伴随着快乐出现的(4)乐观精神和冒险倾向是否会(5)改变公司投资的方式。因此，他们把由盖洛普民意调查(6)测出的美国城市平均幸福指数与那些地区上市公司的投资活跃度进行了对比。
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词汇详解：

inclination	倾向，爱好	poll	民意调查；投票
average	平均的；普通的	publicly traded	上市的；公开交易的

长难句分析:

The researchers wanted to know if the optimism and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would change the way companies invested.

本句的句子主干是 The researchers wanted to know..., if 后引导从句, 作 know 的宾语, 其中 the optimism and inclination 是宾语从句的主语, would change 是宾语从句的谓语; 另外, 这个宾语从句中还包含 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰宾语从句的主语, 以及省略 that 的定语从句 companies invested, 修饰先行词 the way。

<p>__7__ enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were__8__. But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities__9__ why firms there spend more on R&D? To find out, the researchers controlled for various__10__ that might make firms more likely to invest – like size, industry, and sales – and for indicators that a place was__11__ to live in, like growth in wages or population. The link between happiness and investment generally__12__ even after accounting for these things.</p>	<p>(7) 不出所料, 公司的投资和研发力度与公司 (8) 总部所在地的幸福指数相关。但是幸福与投资真的相关吗, 或者说幸福指数更高的城市的某些其他方面能够 (9) 说明该市的公司为何加大研发投入? 为了找到答案, 研究者们控制了各种使公司更愿意投资的 (10) 因素, 比如规模, 行业以及销售, 还控制了 (11) 宜居地的指标, 比如工资或人口的涨幅。即便对这些情况做出了解释, 快乐与投资之间的关系还是 (12) 不变。</p>
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词汇详解:

intensity	强度; 强烈	account for	对 . . . 做出解释; 说明 . . . 的原因
be correlated with	与 . . . 有关		
indicator	指标; 指示物		

长难句分析:

To find out, the researchers controlled for various factors that might make firms more likely to invest – like size, industry, and sales – and for indicators that a place was desirable to live in, like growth in wages or population.

本句的主干是 the researchers controlled for various factors...and for indicators..., 其中 To find out 是不定式短语作目的状语, various factors 和 indicators 分别作介词 for 的宾语, 两个 that 后引导的都是定语从句, 分别修饰先行词 various factors 和 indicators, 两个 like 引导的介词短语都是插入语, 分别对 various factors 和 indicators 进行解释说明。

<p>The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors__13__ to “less codified decision making process” and the possible presence of “younger and less__14__ managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment.” The relationship was__15__ stronger in places where happiness was spread more__16__. Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality.</p>	<p>对于新公司而言, 快乐与投资之间的关联尤其密切, 作者将这一点 (13) 归因于“限制较少的决策过程”以及可能会有“年轻并缺乏 (14) 经验的经理任职, 这些经理更有可能受到情绪的影响”。在快乐传播更 (16) 均衡的地方, 这种关系 (15) 也更为密切。公司似乎会对大多数人都相对快乐的地方投入更多的资金, 而不是快乐分布不均的地方。</p>
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词汇详解:

correlation	相互关系; 关联	sentiment	情绪; 感情
confined	有限的; 幽禁的	relatively	相对地; 相当地
presence	存在; 出席	inequality	不平均; 不平等

长难句分析:

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors attribute to “less codified decision making process” and the possible presence of “younger and less experienced managers

who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment.”

本句的主干是 The correlation...was particularly strong for younger firms...，其中 between happiness and investment 是介词短语作后置定语，修饰 The correlation，which 引导的是非限制性定语从句，从句引导词 which 指代前面整个主句，who 引导定语从句，修饰先行词 younger and less experienced managers。

<p>__17__ this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view, the authors believe it at least__18__at that possibility. It's not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help__19__how executives think about the future. "It surely seems plausible that happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and__20__R&D more than the average," said one researcher.</p>	<p>(17) 虽然这并不能证明快乐会导致公司投入更多的资金，或者让公司把眼光放得更长远，但是作者认为至少(18)暗示了这种可能性。不难想象，本地文化和情感有助于(19)塑造高管对未来的看法。一位研究者说道：“与普通人相比，快乐的人更具有前瞻性思维和创造力，并且更(20)倾向于研发，这种说法似乎更为可信。”</p>
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词汇详解：

executives	高管，主管	forward-thinking	具备前瞻性思维的
plausible	貌似可信的；貌似		

长难句分析：

While this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view, the authors believe it at least hints at that possibility.

本句的主干是 the authors believe...，其中 believe 后为省略了 that 的宾语从句。While 引导的是让步状语从句，另外，这个状语从句中还包含 that 引导的宾语从句，而该宾语从句中有两个并列的不定式短语作宾语的补足语。

三、试题详解

1. [A] why 为什么 [B] where 哪里 [C] how 如何 [D] when 什么时候

【答案】C

【考点】结构衔接题。

【解析】空格前为谓语 influence，空格后为完整的主谓结构 firms work，故本空格应填入从属连词。同时，根据该段首句的句意以及该句句尾的 too 可知，这里应该是指快乐也可能会影响公司的运营方式，故 C 为正确答案。

2. [A] In return 作为回报，作为交换 [B] In particular 尤其，特别
[C] In contrast 与此相反，对比起来 [D] In conclusion 总之，综上所述

【答案】B

【考点】逻辑衔接题。

【解析】空格前一句和空格所在句都在说明快乐会使公司投入更多的资金。空格前一句指出位于快乐人群所在地的公司会投入更多的资金，空格所在句则表明那些位于快乐之地的公司会在研发上花费更多的钱，故这两句话应使用表示进一步强调的词语来连接，因此 B 为正确答案。

3. [A] sufficient 足够的，充分的 [B] famous 著名的，闻名的
[C] perfect 完美的，无暇的 [D] necessary 必需的，必要的

【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格前为 long-term thinking，空格后为 for making investments for the future，故本空格应填入形容词，与介词 for 搭配在一起修饰 long-term thinking。同时，根据句意可知，长远考虑应该是对未来投资所必需的，故 D 为正确答案。

4. [A] individualism 个人主义 [B] modernism 现代主义
[C] optimism 乐观主义 [D] realism 现实主义

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析题。

【解析】本句指出研究者的目的是想知道快乐对公司投资方式的影响，空格处应该填入 C optimism，表示“伴随快乐而来的乐观精神和冒险倾向”。

5. [A] echo 发出回声；附和 [B] miss 想念；错过 [C] spoil 溺爱；破坏 [D] change 改变，变化

【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】上文指出研究表明快乐会使公司投入更多的资金，由此可知，研究者想知道伴随快乐而来的乐观精神和冒险倾向是否会改变公司的投资方式。并且下文提到为此研究者们把美国城市平均幸福指数与这些地区上市公司的投资活跃度进行了对比，故选 D。

6. [A] imagined 想象；猜测 [B] measured 测量；衡量 [C] invented 发明；虚构 [D] assumed 假定；承担

【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格所在句意为“他们把由盖洛普民意调查_____美国城市平均幸福指数与这些地区的上市公司投资活跃度进行了对比”，所以 (B) measured 符合文意，表示“盖洛普民意调查测出的美国城市平均幸福指数”。

7. [A] Sure 确实的，无疑的 [B] Odd 古怪的；奇数的

[C] Unfortunate 不幸的；令人遗憾的 [D] Often 常常的，时常

【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】上文提到近期的研究报告表明位于快乐人群所在地的公司会投入更多的资金，空格前一句提到研究者把美国城市平均幸福指数与这些地区上市公司的投资活跃度进行了对比，空格所在句则指出对比的结果是公司的投资和研发力度与公司总部所在地的幸福指数相关，这表明对比的结果与之前报告的结论是一致的，所以 A 为正确答案，表示对比的结果不出所料，确实如此。

8. [A] advertised 广告 [B] divided 分开；有分歧

[C] overtaxed 课税过重；负担过重 [D] headquartered 在……设总部

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析题。

【解析】空格所在句说明“公司的投资和研发力度与公司所_____的地区的幸福指数相关”，空格处位于定语从句中，该定语从句修饰先行词 the area，而从句引导词 in which 表明先行词在从句中作地点状语，故此处应填入意思与“位于”接近的单词，所以 D 为正确答案，表示“公司总部所在地”。

9. [A] explain 说明；解释 [B] overstate 夸张；夸大

[C] summarize 总结；概述 [D] emphasize 强调，着重

【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格所在处的前半句指出“是幸福与投资真的相关，还是……”，空格所在处的后半句与前半句是并列句，并且是对前半句的进一步说明，故意思应该相近，并且空格处之后是 why 引导的宾语从句，所以空格处填入 explain 最为合适，表示“幸福指数更高的城市的某些其他方面能够说明该市的公司为何加大研发投入”。

10. [A] stages 阶段；舞台 [B] factors 因素，要素

[C] levels 等级，级别 [D] methods 方法，方式

【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格所在句，and 连接了两个由 for 引导的介词短语，并且介词 for 后面的宾语都带有 that 引导的定语从句已经 like 引出的插入语，表明 and 前后的结构一致，而第二个 for 后面的名词 indicators “指标”是第二个插入词 like growth in wages or population 中列举的“工资或人口涨幅”的上义词，由此可知，空格处填入的单词应是第一个插入

语 like size, industry, and sales 中列举的“规模, 行业以及销售”的上义词, 能够包含着三个名词的内容, 只有 B “因素”最为合适。

11. [A] desirable 合意的, 令人满意的 [B] sociable 社交的; 好交际的
[C] reputable 受尊敬的; 声誉好的 [D] reliable 可靠的; 可信赖的

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析题。

【解析】空格所在句句意为“……还控制了_____居住地方的指标, 比如工资或人口的涨幅”, 空格处填入的单词应能修饰 place, 并能与 live in 搭配, 所以 A 为正确答案, 表示“适合居住的地方”。

12. [A] resumed 重新开始; 恢复 [B] held 保持不变; 拥有
[C] emerged 出现; 浮现 [D] broke 打破; 断掉

【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格处所在段落说明幸福与投资相关, 而空格所在句是该段的总结句, 从 even after 可知, 该句强调即便对上述情况做出了解释, 快乐仍与投资相关, 所以 B 为正确答案, 表示“快乐与投资之间的关系还是不变”。

13. [A] attribute 把……归因于 [B] assign 指派; 分配
[C] transfer 转移; 调任 [D] compare 比较, 相比

【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格处位于非限制性定语从句, 由上下文可知, 空格处应填入动词, 作从句的谓语, 该从句的引导词 which 指代前面整个主句, 作从句谓语的宾语, 而主句“对于新公司而言, 快乐与投资之间的关联尤其密切”与从句词 to 的宾语“限制较少的决策过程以及可能会有年轻并缺乏经验的经理任职”之间明显构成因果关系, 故 A “把……归因于”最为合适。

14. [A] serious 严肃的 [B] civilized 文明的; 有礼貌的
[C] ambitious 有雄心的 [D] experienced 有经验的

【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格处填入的单词应于 younger 并列, 一起修饰 managers, 由此可知空格处应填入形容词, 而 managers 之后的定语从句 who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment 表明, 空格处填入 experienced 最为合适, 表示“年轻并缺乏经验的经理”。

15. [A] thus 因此, 从而 [B] instead 反而; 代替
[C] also 也, 同样 [D] never 从未, 绝不

【答案】C

【考点】逻辑衔接题。

【解析】空格前一句和空格所在句都在说明快乐与投资之间的关联密切。空格前一句指出对于新公司而言, 快乐与投资之间的关联尤其密切, 空格所在句强调在快乐传播更均衡的地方, 快乐与投资之间的关联更为密切, 所以这两句话应用表示顺承的词语连接, 故 C 为正确答案。

16. [A] rapidly 迅速地, 很快地 [B] regularly 定期地; 有规律地
[C] directly 直接地; 立即 [D] equally 同样地; 平等地

【答案】D

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格所在句与空格后一句都在说明投资与快乐分布是否均衡之间的关系。空格后一句表明公司似乎会对大多数人都相对快乐的地方投入更多的资金, 而不是快乐分布不均的地方, 由此可知, 空格处应填入 equally 与空格后一句 inequality 形成反义复现, 表明“在快乐传播更均衡的地方, 这种关系同样也更为密切, 故 D 为正确答案。”

17. [A] After 在...之后 [B] Until 直到...时 [C] While 虽然 [D] Since 因为

【答案】C

【考点】结构衔接题。

【解析】空格所在处填入的单词表明前一个分句与后一个分句之间的逻辑关系，而空格所在的前一个分句指出这并不能证明快乐会让公司投入更多的资金，或者让公司把眼光放得更为长远，后一个分句提到笔者认为这至少暗示了这种可能性，由此可知，两个分句之间是转折关系，故C为正确答案。

18. [A] arrives 到达；达成 [B] jumps 匆匆做出（结论） [C] hints 暗示 [D] strikes 袭击，攻击

【答案】C

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格所在句的前半句质疑了快乐与投资的关系，但后半句的 believe 和 at least 又表明作者对此持较为肯定的态度，所以空格处应填入表示积极立场的单词，并能与空格后的 at that possibility 搭配，故C为正确答案，表示“笔者认为至少暗示了这种可能性”。

19. [A] shape 塑造；形成 [B] rediscover 重新发现 [C] simplify 使简化；使单纯 [D] share 分享，分担

【答案】A

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】由 It's not hard to imagine...可知，that 引导的主语从句又在重申文章的观点，即当地文化和情感对公司的影响，所以空格处填入的单词意思应与“影响”相近，故A为正确答案，表示“本地文化和情感有助于塑造高管对未来的看法”。

20. [A] pray for 恳求，请求 [B] lean towards 偏向，倾向

[C] give away 放弃；泄露 [D] send out 发送；派遣

【答案】B

【考点】语义衔接题。

【解析】空格所在处于 would be more forward-thinking and creative 并列，表明与普通人相比，快乐的人的优点，所以空格处应填入表示褒义的短语，故B为正确答案，表示“更倾向于研发”。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

一、文章总体分析及架构

这是一篇议论文，选自2015年的《大西洋月刊》，全文共386词。文章谈论高中学习编程课是否有利。作者先阐述了反方观点，然后介绍了正方的观点，强调高中学习编程课的好处，并具体介绍了在熨斗学校学习编程的好处。文章最后作者表达了对正方论点的赞同。

二、快速审题

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to ____.	科尔蒂纳认为早一些接触计算机科学的好处。
22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their ____.	给高中时授课时，熨斗学校所要考虑的问题。
23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will ____.	黛博拉·塞洪认为在熨斗学校学会的机能的作用。
24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are ____.	最后一段中关于对熨斗学校学生的期望。

expected to ____.	
25. The word “coax” (Line4, Para.6) is closest in meaning to ____.	单词 “coax” 的语义。

三、语篇精读

It’s true that high-school coding classes aren’t essential for learning computer science in college. Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon’s School of Computer Science.	的确，高中的编程课相对于大学的计算机科学而言并非必需的。卡内基梅隆大学计算机科学学院的副院长汤姆·科尔蒂纳表示，没有经验的学生在学习几门入门课程之后就能赶上进度。
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词汇详解：

essential	必要的；基本的	assistant dean	副院长
introductory	讨论的；介绍的		

However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it’s not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers — but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It’s not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.	(21-1) 然而，科尔蒂纳也说过，早一些接触是很有益的。当小孩子学习计算机科学时，他们学习的不仅仅是一连串令人困惑并且无止境的字母和数字——而是一个开发应用程序、创作艺术品，或验证假设的工具。(21-2) 对于他们来说，改变其思维过程并不像年纪较大的学生那样难。将问题分解成很小的模块并使用代码解决问题已是常事。科尔蒂纳说道，让更多儿童受到这种培训能够增加对该领域感兴趣的人数，并能弥补岗位空缺。
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词汇详解：

exposure	暴露；揭发	break down	分解；出故障
string	一串；一行	bite-sized a.	很小的
hypothesis	假设；臆测	chunk	组块；厚块

长难句分析：

When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it’s not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers — but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses.

本句主干为 they learn that ...。When 引导的是试卷状语从句，that 引导的是宾语从句，该从句的表语是 not...but... 的句型，并含有三个并列的不定式短语 to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses 作后置定语，修饰 a tool。

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or-determined students away.	学生们同样获益于上大学前学到的一些编程知识，在大学里，计算机科学入门课程排的满满的，而这会令经验欠缺或信心不足的学生望而却步。
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词汇详解：

to the brim	充满，满到边缘上		
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长难句分析：

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

本句主干为 Students also benefit from...。介词 from 之后是宾语，其中包含 before 引导的时间状语从句，该从句中 where 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰先行词 college，which 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰 introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim。

The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change. The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but "we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in," said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.	在熨斗学校，人们付费学习编程，该校起步时只是众多编程培训机构之一，而这一培训机构已成为寻求职业改变的成年人却只若做的地方。(22)高中生上同样的课程，但是“我们试图按他们的兴趣来去规划课程，”讲师维多利亚·弗里德曼说道。例如，学生正在开发的一个应用程序会基于你的情绪建议你看哪一部电影。
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词汇详解：

bootcamp	训练营地	gear	使适合
curriculum	课程；总课程		

长难句分析：

The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change.

本句主干为 The Flatiron School...started as...。Where 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰先行词 The Flatiron School；that 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰先行词 the many coding bootcamps，限制分词短语 looking for a career change 作后置定语，修饰 adults。

The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the "Ruby on Rails" language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn — how to think logically through a problem and organize the results — apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.	在熨斗学校上课的学生或许不会从高中辍学并创建一个脸谱网。编程语言不断推陈出新，所以等到他们进入就业市场时，所学的“Ruby on Rails”语言可能与其一点关系都没有了。(23)但他们学会的技能——如何有逻辑的思考问题并整理出结果——适用于任何编程语言，北卡罗来纳州的教育顾问黛博拉·赛洪说道。
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词汇详解：

drop out of	退学，失学	apply to	适用于；应用于
quick turnover	快速周转	consultant	顾问；咨询者
relevant	相关的，有关的	logically	合乎逻辑地；逻辑上地

长难句分析：

Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the “Ruby on Rails” language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market.

本句主干为 Programming languages have a quick turnover。So 引导结果状语从句，从句的主语是 the “Ruby on Rails” language，谓语是系表结构 may not even be relevant，该状语从句含有一个省略 that 的定语从句 they learned，修饰 the “Ruby on Rails” language，还含有一个 by the time 引出的时间状语从句。

<p>Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers — in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes — for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want — the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that — the better.</p>	<p>其实，熨斗学校的学生不会全都进入信息技术系行业。并且创建一个未来的程序员军团并非这些课程的唯一目的。(24) 这些孩子余生都将被电脑包围——这些电脑在他们的口袋里，在他们的办公室里，在他们的家里。他们在越年轻的时候学会电脑如何思维，如何让电脑生产他们想要的东西——他们越早学会自己有能力那样做——越好。</p>
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词汇详解：

Sole	唯一的，单独的	coax	哄，劝诱
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四、试题详解

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to ____.
- A. complete future job training
 - B. remodel the way of thinking
 - C. formulate logical hypotheses
 - D. perfect artwork production

关键词：Cortina, early exposure 和 easier。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词 Cortina, early exposure 和 easier 可以定位到第二段第一、二句，该段第一句指出“科尔蒂纳也说过，早一些接触是很有益的”，紧接着在第三句将小孩子与年纪较大的学生进行对比，表明对于小孩子来说，改变其思维过程并不是很难，(B) remodel the way of thinking 是对原文第三句中 transform their thought processes 的同义改写，由此可知，正确答案为 B。

22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their ____.
- A. experience
 - B. interest
 - C. career prospects
 - D. academic backgrounds

关键词：high-schoolers 和 Flatiron。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词 high-schoolers 和 Flatiron 可以定位到第四段第二句，该定位句指出熨斗学校的讲师维多利亚·弗里德曼说高中生上同样的课程，但是熨斗学校试图按他们的兴趣去规划课程，这表明了该校开设课程的依据

21. 科尔蒂纳认为早期接触计算机科学让____变得更容易。
- A. 完成未来的职业培训
 - B. 改变思维方式
 - C. 提出合理的假设
 - D. 完善艺术品的制作

22. 在给高中生授课这一方面，熨斗学校已考虑了学生们的_____。
- A. 经历
 - B. 兴趣
 - C. 职业前景
 - D. 学术背景

是“学术的兴趣”，题干中的 lessons 是原文 curriculum 的同义改写，由此可知，正确答案为 B。

23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will ____.
- A. help students learn other computer languages
 - B. have to be upgraded when new technologies come
 - C. need improving when students look for jobs
 - D. enable students to make big quick money

关键词：Deborah Seehorn。

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键词 Deborah Seehorn 可以定位到第五段最后一句，该定位句指出黛博拉·塞洪认为他们学会的机能——如何有逻辑地思考问题并整理结果——适用于任何编程语言，这里的“他们”是指代该段第一句中的 The students in the Flatiron class，对应题干中的 the skills learned at Flatiron，选项 A 中 computer languages 的同义改写，由此可知，正确答案为 A。

24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to ____.
- A. bring forth innovative computer technologies
 - B. stay longer in the information technology industry
 - C. become better prepared for the digitalized world
 - D. compete with a future army of programmers

关键词：the last paragraph 和 Flatiron students。

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键词 the last paragraph 和 Flatiron students 可以定位到最后一段。该段第三句指出熨斗学校的学生将会一生被电脑包围，选项 C 中的 the digitalized world 对应原文中的 surrounded by computers，第四句继续表明态度，越早学习电脑的思维方式越好，表明这些学生要为将来的数字化世界做好准备，由此可知，正确答案为 C。

25. The word “coax” (Line3, Para.6) is closest in meaning to ____.
- A. persuade
 - B. frighten
 - C. misguide
 - D. challenge

关键词：“coax” (Line3, Para.6)。

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键词 “coax” (Line3, Para.6) 可以定位到最后一段第四句中的 how to coax the machine into producing what they want，意思为“如何让电脑生产他们想要的东西”，与上文的 how computers think 并列，都是学生要学习的内容，由此可知，此处的 coax 的含义应该是积极的，故正确答案为 A。

- 23.黛博拉·塞洪认为在熨斗学校学会的机能_____.
- A.将帮助学生学习其他的计算机语言
 - B.当新技术出现时不得不升级
 - C.当学生找工作时需要提高
 - D.将让学生能够快速赚大钱

- 24.根据最后一段，熨斗学校的学生有望_____。
- A.带来创新的电脑技术
 - B.在信息行业待得更久
 - C.为数字化世界做好更充分的准备
 - D.与未来的程序员军团竞争

- 25.单词“coax”（第六段第三行）的意思最接近_____。
- A.劝说
 - B.吓唬
 - C.误导
 - D.挑战

Text 2

一、文章总体分析及构架

这是一篇论说文，选自 2015 年的《科学杂志》，全文共 404 词。文章以美国西部一种名为小松鸡

的临危鸟类的保护为话题，探讨了野生动物保护的政策和机制。作者介绍了美国国内两种不同的看法——美国鱼类和野生动物管理局主张将各州作为主体，将私人业主和企业纳入管理体系，而环保主义者则认为应该让联邦政府的法制手段更多的介入。文章结篇时提到，管理局的计划和观点正受到来自各州、企业集团以及生物学家们的挑战，不同论点争执不下，未有定论。

二、快速审题

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie as threatened is ____	小松鸡被列为“濒危”的主要原因。
27. The “threatened” tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it ____	“濒危”的标签令环保主义者失望的原因。
28. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they ____	第三段提及对无意破坏者的处理政策。
29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species in ____	根据 Ashe 的观点，谁是物种管理的主导者。
30. Jay Lininger would most likely support ____	生物学家 Jay Lininger

三、语篇精读

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens—a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands—once lent red to the often gray landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species’ historic range.	据生物学家估算常有两百万之小松鸡——一种生活在广阔草原上的鸟类——给美国中西部和西南部草原的灰色景观增添了一抹红色。但是时至今日大约只有 22000 至小松鸡存活下来，仅占该物种历史数量的 16%。
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词汇详解：

prairie	大草原；牧场	occupy	占据
stretch	伸展		

The crash was a major reason the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. “The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation,” said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as “endangered,” a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the “threatened” tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservations approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken’s habitat.	(26)这一巨变是美国鱼类和野生动物管理局正式将此鸟列为濒危物种的主要原因。“小松鸡处境危急，”美国鱼类和野生动物管理局的主任丹尼尔·阿舍说。(27)但是一些环保主义者感到非常失望。他们曾敦促该机构将此鸟瑞列为“濒临灭绝”的物种，这样联邦官员就能有更大的执法权来打击各种对其存在的威胁。但是阿舍等人争辩说，如果标为“濒危”物种，那么联邦政府就能灵活的采用一些新的且潜在对抗性更小的保护方式。此外，阿舍等人特别呼吁建立与西部州政府和私人土地所有者更紧密的合作关系，因为这些西部州政府常常对联邦行动感到不安，而私人土地所有者则掌控着约 95% 的小松鸡栖息地。
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词汇详解：

desperate	危急的，绝望的	potentially	潜在地
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designate	指派; 标明	confrontational	对抗性的
status	状态; 地位	collaboration	合作; 勾结

长难句分析:

In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat.

本句主干为 they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments and with the private landowners, 其中 forging 引出的动名词词组作 called for 的宾语, 主干之前的 In particular 为状语。主干之后是分别由 which 和 who 引导的定语从句, 修饰两个定语补足语 western state governments 和 the private landowners。

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowner or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat, USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let "states" remain in the driver's seat for managing the species, " Ashe said.	(28) 例如, 管理局称, 根据该计划, 只要土地所有者及企业签署在一定范围内保护小松鸡栖息地的管理计划, 当他们无意中杀伤或搅乱小松鸡时, 将不会被起诉。该计划由美国鱼类和野生动物管理局和各州共同协商, 要求因自身业务运作而破坏栖息地的个人和企业要缴纳基金, 确保每亩被破坏的栖息地由两亩新的适居栖息地替代。该基金含将用于补偿那些保留栖息地的土地所有者。美国鱼类和野生动物管理局还设定了一个临时目标, 即在未来十年中, 将小松鸡的数量维持在年均 67000 只。它还授权西部鱼类和野生动物管理局——一个州立机构的联盟——监控这项工作的进展情况。(29) 总体上讲, 其理念就是要让“各州坐在物种管理的驾驶座上,” 阿舍说。
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词汇详解:

prosecute	起诉; 检举	habitat	栖息地
unintentionally	无意地; 非故意地	compensate	补偿
negotiate	协商	interim	中间的; 临时的
		coalition	联合; 合并

长难句分析:

① Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowner or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat.

本句主干为 the agency said it would..., 其中 it would not prosecute landowner or businesses 是宾语从句, 其后是 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰之前的名词 landowner or businesses。之后是 as long as 引导的状语从句。

② Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat.

本句主干是 the plan requires individuals and businesses to pay into a fund..., 其中 that 引导定语从句, 修饰 individuals and businesses, 而之后的动词不定式作宾语 individuals and businesses 的补足语, 其中过去分词 destroyed 引出的短语作 acre 的后置定语, 功能相当于定语从句。

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen	不是所有人都认同这种共赢的论调。一些国会议员正试图阻止这一计划, 至少有十二个企业集团, 四个州和三
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industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court Not surprisingly, doesn't go far enough "The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction," says biologist Jay Lininger.	个环保团体正在联邦法院挑战该计划。可以料想，企业集团和各州总体上认为该计划太过分：而环保人士则说这说他力度还不够。(30)“联邦政府正把管理这种鸟类的职责赋予将他推向灭绝的同一批企业，”生物学家杰伊·里宁格尔说道。
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词汇详解：

rhetoric	修辞；华丽辞藻	block	阻止
Congress	国会	extinction	消失；废止

四、试题详解：

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie as threatened is _____

- [A]its drastically decreased population
- [B]the underestimate of the grassland acreage
- [C]a desperate appeal from some biologists
- [D]the insistence of private landowners

关键词：major reason 和 threatened。

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键词 major reason 和 threatened 可以定位到第二段首句 The crash was a major reason the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened.而该句中的 crash 一词所指的则是前文提到过的小松鸡的数量从以往的两百万只急剧下降到 22000 只。由此可知，正确答案为 A。

27.The "threatened" tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it _____

- [A]was a give-in to governmental pressure
- [B]would involve fewer agencies in action
- [C]granted less federal regulatory power
- [D]went against conservation policies

关键词：The "threatened" tag 和 disappointed。

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键词 The "threatened" tag 和 disappointed 可以定位到第二段第三句。在随后的一句中，作者提到他们之前曾呼吁将小松鸡列为“濒临灭绝”，因为这样可以使联邦政府动用更多的执法权力。换言之，如果仅仅列为“濒危”，可动用的联邦执法权就比较少。由此可知，正确答案为 C。

28.It can be learned from Paragraph3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they _____

- [A]agree to pay a sum for compensation
- [B]volunteer to set up an equally big habitat
- [C]offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job
- [D]promise to raise funds for USFWS operations

关键词： Paragraph3 和 unintentional harm-doers 。

【答案】A

26.将小松鸡列为濒危的主要原因是_____。

- A. 它急剧减少的数量
- B.对草原面积的低估
- C.一些生物学家的极力呼吁
- D.私人土地所有者的坚持

27. “濒危”的标签让一些环保主义者失望是因为它_____。

- A.是对于政府压力的让步
- B.能发动的机构较少
- C.赋予联邦政府的执法权较少
- D.与保护政策相违背

28.从第三段可知，无意破坏者将不会被起诉，如果他们_____。

- A.同意赔付补偿金
- B.自愿设立同等大小的栖息地
- C.同意支持西部鱼类和野生动物管理联盟的监管工作
- D.承诺为美国鱼类和野生动物管理局的行动筹集基金

【解析】根据题干关键词 Paragraph3 和 unintentional harm-doers 可以定位到第三段第一句。该句之后提到鱼类和野生动物管理局计划是不起诉无意中破坏栖息地的人，条件是他们缴纳一定的费用，用于对栖息地和保留栖息地的人进行补偿，由此可知，正确答案为 A。

29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species in _____

- [A] the federal government
- [B] the wildlife agencies
- [C] the landowners
- [D] the states

关键词：Ashe 和 leading role。

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词 Ashe 和 leading role 可以定位到第三段最后一句，该定位句引用了阿舍的原话，要让“各州坐在物种管理的驾驶座上”，这种比喻手法说明，他认为各州应在物种管理上肩负主导作用，再加上上文多次强调要在计划和政策中纳入各州的管理力量，由此可知，正确答案为 D。

30. Jay Lininger would most likely support _____

- [A] industry groups
- [B] the win-win rhetoric
- [C] environmental groups
- [D] the plan under challenge

关键词：Jay Lininger

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键词 Jay Lininger 可以定位到全文最后一句。这位生物学家指出，管理局的计划是在将其推向灭绝的人手里，从中可以读出他对该计划的反对之音，而前文作者曾不止一次提到生物学家和环保人士的立场是认为管理局执法力度不够，不能有效保护濒危物种，可见，里宁格的观点应与环保人士一致，由此可知，正确答案为 C。

29. 在阿舍看来，物种管理的主导者是_____。

- A. 联邦政府
- B. 野生动物管理部门
- C. 土地所有者
- D. 各州

30. 杰伊·里宁格尔最可能支持_____。

- A. 企业集团
- B. 双赢论调
- C. 环保组织
- D. 受到挑战的计划

Text 3

一、文章总体分析及架构

这是一篇散文，选择 2015 年的英国《卫报》，全文共 410 词。文章主要探讨如何找到时间进行有效的深度阅读。文章开篇先提到一种现象：人们总是觉得找不到时间读书。随后文章围绕如何解决这个问题展开，分析了常见的时间管理方法无法帮助人们进行深度阅读的原因和人们的心态误区，在文章最后作者提出了其认为行之有效的方法，并分析了之所以有效的原因和所需的条件。

二、快速审题

31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because_____.	常见的的时间管理技巧不奏效的主要原因。
32. The "empty bottles" metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to_____.	“空瓶子”的比喻说明人们感受到了哪种压力。
33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps_____.	厄博尔雷对设置固定阅读时间的看法。
34. "Carry a book with you at all times" can work if_____.	“总是随身携带书籍”可能奏效的条件。
35. The best title for this text could be_____.	文章的标题。

三、语篇精读

That everyone's too busy these days is a cliché. But one	如今每个人都很忙是一句陈词滥调。但是有一
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specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There's never any time to read.	种抱怨特别令人悲哀：总是没有时间读书。
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词汇详解：

cliché	陈词滥调	mournfully	悲哀地
specific	具体点；特定的		

长难句分析：

<p>What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient. The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: "Give up TV" or "Carry a book with you at all times" But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning-or else you're so exhausted that a challenging book's the last thing you need. The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, "is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication...It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually inclined to interruption". Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.</p>	<p>(31-1) 让这个问题更加棘手的是常用的时间管理技巧似乎并不充足。网络上充斥着关于挤时间读书的诀窍文章：“放弃电视”或“总是随身携带一本书。”(31-2) 但以我的经验来看，靠这些方法挤出的那30分钟是没有什么作用，坐下来读书的时候与工作相关的思维还在飞速运转，或者你已经非常疲劳，最不想要的就是一本有难度的书籍。小说家和批评家蒂姆·帕克斯提到，现代思维“完全倾向于交际。人们不是单纯的被打断，而实际上就倾向于打断”。深度阅读需要的不只是时间，而是一种仅靠提高效率所无法获得的特殊时间。</p>
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词汇详解：

thorny		overwhelmingly	
sufficient		incline	
spin		obtain	
exhausted			

长难句分析：

<p>In fact, "becoming more efficient" is part of the problem. Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting. Try to slot it as a to-do list item and you'll manage only goal-focused reading-useful, sometimes, but not the most fulfilling kind. "The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt," writes Gary Eberle in his book Sacred Time, and "we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them". No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.</p>	<p>事实上，“提高效率”本身就是问题的一部分。将时间视为一种需要最大化的资源意味着你将它作为工具，认为某个特定时刻只有在有利于向某一目标推进时才算过的有价值。相反地，深度阅读需要人们愿意接受无效率、无目的，甚至是浪费时间风险。像完成任务清单一样利用时间空档你只能进行目的性强的阅读——有时管用，但却不是最有效的那种。(32) “未来就像空瓶子，顺着一个无法停止、没有尽头的传送带走向我们”，嘉里·厄博尔雷在他的著作《神圣的时间》中提到，“要在这些不同大小的瓶子（天、小时、分钟）经过时填满它们，这让我们很有压力，因为如果他们经过时没有被填满，我们就浪费了它们”。这种心态不利于让自己沉在一本书中。</p>
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词汇详解:

maximise	最大化	infinite	无限的; 无穷的
instrumentally	工具性地	conveyor	传送带
immersive	沉浸式的	mind-set n	心态
fulfilling	令人满意的		

长难句分析:

Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal.

本句主干为 Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means, 其后是省略了引导词 that 的宾语从句。现在分词 judging 引导的部分作伴随状语, 其中还包含由 so far as 引导的状语从句。

<p>So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time". You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers. "Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too-providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down. On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're "making time to read," but just reading, and making time for everything else.</p>	<p>那么到底怎么做才有效? (33) 说来可能令人惊奇——设置固定的阅读时间。你可能觉得这会助长看重效率的心态, 但实际上, 厄博尔雷提示说, 这样的惯性行为会帮助我们“步出时间流之外”而进入“心灵时间”。为减少分心, 你可以只读纸质书, 或是在专用的电子阅读器上阅读。(34) “总是随身携带一本书”也可以发挥作用, 让你能够经常进入阅读状态, 并使得阅读变成一种日常习惯, 可以从中暂时抽身关照一些事物后, 再重新侵入阅读中。真正美好的一天是: 你不再感觉你是在“挤时间读书”, 而是你在读书时挤出时间做其他的事。</p>
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词汇详解:

schedule	安排; 计划	distraction	分心
ritualistic	惯例的; 仪式性的	default	默认值
		temporarily	暂时地

长难句分析:

"Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too-providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down.

本句主干为"Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, 其主语是引用的一个句子。其后是 providing 引导的条件状语从句和 so that 引导的结果状语从句。在结果状语从句中, 动名词 reading 作主语, 且该从句中又包含有 from which 引导的定语从句, 修饰名词词组 default state。

四、试题详解

31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because 31. 常用的时间管理技巧不奏效是因为_____。
- [A] what they can offer does not ease the modern mind A. 它们所能提供的不能让现代思维更轻松
- [B] what challenging books demand is repetitive reading B. 一本有难度的书需要反复阅读
- [C] what people often forget is carrying a book with them C. 人们常常忘记随身携带一本书
- [D] what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed D. 深度阅读所需要的不能得到保证

关键词: usual time-management techniques 和 don't work。

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词 usual time-management techniques 和 don't work 可以定位到第二段首句。该句说通常的时

间管理技巧不够充足，而随后的第三句又说，作者凭自己的经验认为这些方法不奏效。该段的后三句具体解释了这些方法不奏效的原因：即使挤出时间，人们却并不在阅读状态，而深度阅读需要的不只是时间，还需要阅读的状态。可见，这些挤时间的方法不能保证满足深度阅读所需要的条件，由此可知，正确答案为 D。

32. The “empty bottles” metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to

- [A] update their to-do lists
- [B] make passing time fulfilling
- [C] carry their plans through
- [D] pursue carefree reading

关键词：“empty bottles”和 pressure。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词“empty bottles”和 pressure 可以定位到第三段第五句。该句中作者引用作家厄博尔雷的话，说时间犹如传送带上不断移来的空瓶子，人们感觉到一种压力，因为需要把它们填满，否则就是浪费了时间。由此可见，正确答案为 B。

33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps

- [A] encourage the efficiency mind-set
- [B] develop online reading habits
- [C] promote ritualistic reading
- [D] achieve immersive reading

关键词：Eberle 和 scheduling regular times for reading。

【答案】D

【解析】本句题干关键词 Eberle 和 scheduling regular times for reading 可以定位到最后一段第二句。作者在其后一句具体指出厄博尔雷提到，这种养成习惯的阅读能帮助我们跳出时间流的限制，而进入一种心灵时间。此外作者在文中多次提示，深度阅读就是要抛开俗物和效率双重的思维方式，进入一种随心所欲的状态，由此可知，正确答案为 D。

34. “Carry a book with you at all times” can work if

- [A] reading becomes your primary business of the day
- [B] all the daily business has been promptly dealt with
- [C] you are able to drop back to business after reading
- [D] time can be evenly split for reading and business

关键词：“Carry a book with you at all times” can work 。

【答案】A

【解析】根据题干关键词 “Carry a book with you at all times” can work 可以定位到最后一段倒数第二句。在该定位句中，作者谈到这种随身携带书籍的方法奏效的条件是时常浸入阅读中，将阅读变成一种日常习惯，而处理事务只是偶尔为之，在事务完成后又立即沉入阅读中，即把阅读作为首要事情，由此可知，正确答案为 A。

35. The best title for this text could be

- [A] How to Enjoy Easy Reading
- [B] How to Find Time to Read
- [C] How to Set Reading Goals
- [D] How to Read Extensively

32. “空瓶子”的比喻说明人们感到一种压力要_____。

- A.升级他们的任务清单
- B.填满流逝的时间
- C.坚持完成他们的计划
- D.追求自由自在的阅读

33.厄博尔雷将会认同安排固定时间进行阅读有助于__。

- A.助长效率为重的心态
- B.养成在线阅读的习惯
- C.促进惯例性阅读
- D.获得侵入式阅读

34. “总是随身携带一本书”也可能有用，如果_____。

- A.阅读成为你当日的的首要事务
- B.所有的日常事务都能够即时得到处理
- C.在阅读之后能够回头处理事务
- D.时间能够均匀地分配给阅读和事务

35.本文的最佳标题是_____。

- A.如何享受轻松阅读
- B.如何找到时间阅读
- C.如何设定阅读目标
- D.如何进行泛读

关键词：best title。

【答案】B

【解析】根据题干关键词 best title 可知，该题是主旨题。作者首段就提出一个问题：人们总是感到没时间阅读，随后作者分析了通常的时间管理技巧不奏效的原因，并提出了自己的建议，阐释了这种做法有效的原因和条件，从总体上看，本文还是主要在解决没时间阅读的问题，即帮助人们如何找到阅读的时间，由此可见，正确答案为 B。

Text 4

一、文章总体分析及架构

这是一篇说明文，选自 2015 年美国《国家期刊》，全文共 414 词。文章以一项最新民意测验开篇。介绍了美国年轻人对人生愿景、职业诉求、生活方式的理想与偏好。作者主要介绍了两个分话题，一是不同代的人对于一些人生价值观念的传承与改变，这些观念广泛涉及职业发展、生活方式、政治取向等不同领域，二是人们对于人生起步阶段的难易程度在不同年代进行的比较，普遍认为现今人生起步比上一辈人要艰难，并举例说明。

二、快速审题

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is ____.	成功人生的跨代标志之一是什么。
37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to ____.	第三段提到的年轻人的倾向是什么。
38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will ____.	年轻人所定义的优先考虑和预期事宜的内容
39. Both young and old agree that ____.	年轻人和年长者的共同观点。
40. Which of the following is true about Schneider?	有关施耐德的正确说法。

三、语篇精读

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest poll has found.	一项最新的民意测验发现，在经济和人口结构剧烈变化的背景下，美国的年轻一代正描绘着一个通往成功的全新的 21 世纪路径图。
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词汇详解：

backdrop	背景	poll	投票；民意测验
drastic	劲烈的，猛烈的		

Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.	(36) 许多成功生活的传统标志性事件，包括结婚、生子、买房和在六十多岁时退休，这在美国数代人中一直得到认同。虽然年轻人与老年人对于什么才是美满生活的终点线并无分歧，但他们通向这一目标的路径却是大相径庭的。
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词汇详解：

generational	一代的	retire	退休
Milestone	里程碑；标志性事件	constitute	组成，构成；建立
		strikingly	显著地；突出地

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor	调查发现，(37) 与较为年长的成年人相比，刚刚开启人生的年轻人更重视在工作中获得的个人满足感，更相信他们通过定期跳槽来谋取职业发展，更喜欢配有丰富的公共服务和生活节奏较快的社区，更认同伴侣应该在结
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communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.	婚或生子前先确保经济无忧,更坚信父母双亲都外出工作才能给孩子提供最好的条件。
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词汇详解:

prioritize	优先考虑	secure	安全的
fulfillment	满足; 履行, 实现	maintain	保持; 坚持认为
favor	喜欢, 赞成		

长难句分析:

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

本句主干为 the survey found, 主句后置到全句最后。第一中从句的主语是 young people, 由 who are still getting started in life 修饰限定。该宾语从句还包含五个并列的不定式结构, 均在该从句中作补语。其中第二、第四和第五个不定式结构中各包含一个宾语从句。

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.	从职业到社区和家庭, 这些反差表明, 在经济大萧条的炽热余烬中, 那些刚刚开始人生之路的人们正定义着其优先策略和预期事宜, (38) 而这将越来越多的影响美国生活的各个方面, 从消费倾向、居住格局到政治领域。
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词汇详解:

contrast	对比, 差别	expectation	预期
aftermath	后果; 余波	virtually	事实上; 实质上
searing	灼热的, 炽热的		

长难句分析:

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

本句主干为 these contrasts suggest that..., 之前的介宾结构为主句的状语; 其后是 that 引导的宾语从句, 其主语代词 those, 之后的现在分词短语 starting out in life 是其后置定语, 该从句中还包含一个 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰限定该宾语从句的宾语 priorities and expectations.

Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those "just getting started in life" face a tougher a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.	(39) 年轻人与年长者在一点关键点上是一致的: 两个群体中的绝大多数人都认为, 当代年轻人开启人生旅程比其前辈们更加困难。与其年长者相比, 年轻人对当今那些人生刚起步的人的前景更乐观一些, 但是两个群体中的大多数都相信, 相较其前辈, 那些刚刚起步的人更难攀升到一些标志性的成就, 比如拥有一份收入不菲的工作, 组建家庭, 管理债务和找到负担得起的住房。
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词汇详解:

converge	汇聚；集中于一点	prospect	前途；预期
overwhelming	压倒性的；势不可挡的	tough	艰难的
optimistic	乐观的	signpost	标志杆；路标；指示牌
		affordable	负担得起的

长难句分析：

While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those “just getting started in life” face a tougher a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

本句主干是 big majorities in both groups believe those...，之前是 While 引导的状语从句，主句谓语 believe 之后是宾语从句，而其中也包含一个 than 引导的比较状语。

<p>Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said.” I can’t afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to mark that happen.” Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. “I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn’t have college degrees,” Schneider said. “I don’t think people are capable of that anymore.”</p>	<p>(40) 皮特·施耐德认为如今人生进阶更加艰难。27岁的汽车技师施耐德来自芝加哥郊区，他说自己在大学毕业后好不容易找到一份工作。尽管现在工作稳定，他说道，“我个人还是负担不起每月的贷款，所以我不得不把房间出租给别人来确保还贷”。回顾过去，他对于自己小时候父母没有完成高等教育也能为孩子们提供舒适的生活感到不解，“我一直生长在一个中上层家庭，而父母谁都没有大学文凭，”施耐德说道。“我觉得现在在人们已经不可能再这样了。”</p>
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词汇详解：

mortgage	抵押；抵押贷款	stuck	迷惑的，不能理解的
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四、试题详解

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is _____.

- [A] trying out different lifestyles
- [B] having a family with children
- [C] working beyond retirement age
- [D] setting up a profitable business

关键词： cross-generation 和 a successful life。

【答案】 B

【解析】 根据题干关键词 cross-generation 和 a successful life 可以定位到第二段首句 “Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties.” 该句提到美国跨代的成功人生的标志性事件中包括结婚和生子。由此可知，正确答案为 B。

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to _____.

- [A] favor a slower life pace
- [B] hold an occupation longer
- [C] attach importance to pre-marital finance
- [D] give priority to childcare outside the home

关键词： Paragraph 3。

36.成功人生的一个跨时代标志是_____。

- A.尝试不同的生活方式
- B.拥有家庭和孩子
- C.退休年龄之后仍然工作
- D.创建一份有利可图的生意

37.从第三段的内容可以得知，年轻人倾向于_____。

- A.喜欢慢节奏的生活
- B.长时间从事一种职业
- C.重视婚前经济状况
- D.优先考虑家庭外儿童保育

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键词 Paragraph 3 可以定位到第三段。该段只有一句话，提到了想较其前辈，美国年轻人的很多观念倾向。其中作者提到年轻人重视在婚前确保双方的经济安全。由此可知，正确答案为 C。

38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will ____.

- [A] become increasingly clear
- [B] focus on materialistic issues
- [C] depend largely on political preferences
- [D] reach almost all aspects of American life

关键词：priorities and expectations。

38. 年轻一代所定义的优先考虑和预期事宜将会_____。

- A. 变得越来越清晰
- B. 聚焦于物质性的问题
- C. 主要依赖于政治倾向
- D. 几乎涉及美国生活的方方面面

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词 priorities and expectations 可以定位到第四段。该段仅有一句话，而该句的后半句明确提到 those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, 其中 those just starting out in life 就是指年轻人，由此可知，正确答案为 D。

39. Both young and old agree that ____.

- [A] good-paying jobs are less available
- [B] the old made more life achievements
- [C] housing loans today are easy to obtain
- [D] getting established is harder for the young

关键词：Both young and old agree。

39. 年轻人和年长者都认为_____。

- A. 薪酬高的工作更难找了
- B. 年长者取得的人生成就更多
- C. 如今很容易得到房屋贷款
- D. 年轻人更难站稳脚跟了

【答案】D

【解析】根据题干关键词 Both young and old agree 可以定位到第五段第一句，该定位句指出年轻人和年长者两辈人对于一点是有共识的，即与前辈相比，年轻人在社会上起步变得更为艰难了，get started in life 与 getting established 意义相近，由此可知，正确答案为 D。

40. Which of the following is true about Schneider?

- [A] He found a dream job after graduating from college.
- [B] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success.
- [C] His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.
- [D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.

关键词：Schneider。

40. 以下关于施耐德的说法哪一个是正确的？

- A. 大学毕业后他找到了一份梦想中的工作。
- B. 他的父母认为工作稳定是成功的必备条件。
- C. 他父母的美好生活与大学文凭关联甚微。
- D. 他认为自己的技师工作颇具挑战性。

【答案】C

【解析】根据题干关键词 Schneider 和题文同序原则可以定位到全文最后一段。Schneider 是本段列举的典型人物，全段都在介绍他的情况。其中第四句提到，他的父母没有完成高等教育，仍然可以给他提供优越的生活，而第五句又用他本人的话对此进行了强调，由此可知，正确答案为 C。

Part B

一、文章总体分析及架构

本文是一篇说明文，节选自《电讯报》，文章共 522 词。本文主要讲解成年人该如何获得幸福。按照作者的想法，成年人应该多向孩子们学习，不隐藏自己的情绪、易满足、傻乐呵、享受生活以及不过度思虑，这些都是孩子们所具有的特性，而正是这些特性使孩子们比成年人更容易获得幸福，因此，成年人应该向孩子们学习，向着这些方面努力。

二、语篇精读

<p>Act Your Shoe Size,Not Your Age.</p> <p>As adults,it seems that we are constantly pursuing happiness,often with mixed results.Yet children appear to have it down to an art-and for the most part they don't need self-help books or therapy.Instead,they look after their wellbeing instinctively,and usually more effectively than we do as grownups.Perhaps it's time to learn a few lessons from them.</p>	<p>像孩子一样做事，不要太成熟。</p> <p>作为成年人，我们好像总是在不断地追寻幸福，但结果却总不尽如人意。然而，孩子们似乎对此驾轻就熟----并且他们多半是不需要什么自助类书籍或是治疗的。相反，他们通过本能来达成幸福，而且通常比我们成年人做的更好。或许，是时候向孩子们学习了。</p>
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词汇详解：

constantly	持续不断地，经常地	therapy	治疗，疗法
have sth.down to an art	驾轻就熟地做某事	instinctively	本能地，凭直觉地

长难句分析：

Instead,they look after their wellbeing instinctively,and usually more effectively than we do as grownups.

句首的副词 Instead 起到承上启下的作用，说明本句与上句之间有转折关系。本句主干非常简单，即 they look after their well-being。状语分为并列的两部分，一是单独的副词 instinctively，一是由 more effectively than...构成的比较级，进行比较的两者分别为 they look after 和 we do，而介词短语 as grownups 为定语，修饰 we。

<p>41. _____</p> <p>What does a child do when he's sad? He cries.When he's angry?He shouts.Scared?Probably a bit of both.As we grow up,we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don't dictate our behaviours,which is in many ways a good thing.But too often we take this process too far and end up suppressing emotions,especially negative ones.that's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill.What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then-again like children-move on.</p>	<p>41. _____</p> <p>孩子们伤心的时候会怎么做呢？会哭。生气的时候会呢？会大喊大叫。害怕的时候呢？可能一边哭，一边喊叫。我们长大了，学会了控制自己的情绪，情绪变得可控，不再操控我们的行为。从很多方面而言，这是件好事。但我们往往做得有点过头，最终变成了压制情绪，尤其是负面情绪。这样做等同于把灰尘扫到地毯下，我们甚至可能因此生病。我们应该找到一种合适的途径，使我们能够正视自己的情绪并将其表达出来，然后——像孩子那样——往前看。</p>
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词汇详解：

manageable	能处理的，可控制的	suppress	镇压，压制
dictate	命令，指挥	negative	负面的，消极的
		acknowledge	承认

长难句分析：

What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then-again like children-move on.

句子的主语为从句 What we need to do，系动词为 is，之后的都是表语，而表语部分又可以分为由 and then 连接的两个部分：find a way 和 move on，不定式结构 to acknowledge and express 为目的状语，其中 what we feel 从句充当动词 acknowledge 和 epress 的定语。破折号之间的 again, like children 为插入语，说明怎样 move on。

<p>42. _____</p> <p>A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was nine years old at the time, got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas. It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it.Too often we believe that a new job,bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content,but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. Instead, being grateful for</p>	<p>42. _____</p> <p>两年前，我最小的继女当时只有 9 岁，她圣诞节收到了一件超人 T 恤。衣服的成本不到五英镑，但他高兴坏了，嘴里不停地说着这件衣服。很多时候，我们以为新工作、大房子或是好车才是使我们心满意足的灵丹妙药，但事实是，这些东西对我们幸福感水平的影响力并不持久。相反，懂得珍惜每天的小事才能更好地提升幸福感。</p>
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small things every day is a much better way to improve wellbeing.	
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词汇详解:

overjoyed	狂喜的, 极度高兴的	content	知足的, 满足的
silver	高招, 良方	lasting	持久的, 永恒的
		grateful	感谢的, 感激的

长难句分析:

Too often we believe that a new job,bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content,but the reality is .

句首的 Too often 为状语, 句子主干是 we believe that..., but the reality is..., 其中 bur 为转折连词, 连接两个分句; 动词 believe 之后的 that 从句为宾语, a new job,bigger house or better car 为主语, magic silver bullet 为表语, 之后又有一个从句 that will allow us to finally be content 作定语, 修饰 the magic silver bullet; but 之后的句子主干为 the reality is..., 其中 these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels 为表语从句。

43. _____ Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies , increase good hormones like endorphins, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off enfection. All of which, of course, have a positive effect on happiness levels.	43. _____ 你有没有注意到孩子们有多爱笑? 如果成年人能放任自己傻一点, 傻笑一会儿, 就能减少体内导致压力的激素含量, 增加像内啡肽那样的优良激素的含量, 改善流往心脏的血液, 甚至有更大的机会抵御感染。当然, 所有这一切都会对我们的幸福水平产生积极的影响。
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词汇详解:

indulge	纵情, 放任	endorphin	内啡肽
geggle	咯咯笑, 傻笑	infection	感染
hormone	荷尔蒙, 激素		

长难句分析:

If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies , increase good hormones like endorphins, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off enfection.

句子以 If 引导的条件状语从句开头, 主干为 we would..., 此后共有四个动词并列构成谓语, 分别为 reduce, increase, improve 和 have.

44. _____ The problem with being a grown up is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with---work,mortgage payments,figuring out what to cook for dinner. But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love.Those things might be social,sporting,creative or completely random(dancing around the living room,anyone?)--it doesn't matter,so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have negative side effects,such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you're on a tight budget.	44. _____ 长达成人的问题在于我们要应对许许多多很严肃的事情——工作、按揭贷款、考虑晚餐该做什么吃。但是, 作为成年人, 我们也享有安排自己日程的奢侈权利, 抽出时间享受我们喜爱的东西也十分重要。不管是社交、运动、创作或是完全随机的行为 (有人会在客厅里翩翩起舞吗?) ——都没关系, 只要这些事情能让我们感到愉悦, 并且不会像过量饮酒或是在预算吃紧的情况下还大手大脚花钱那样具有负面影响。
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词汇详解:

awful	极度的, 非常	random	任意的, 随意的
mortgage	抵押贷款, 按揭	enjoyable	使人愉快的
luxury	奢侈, 豪华	spree	狂欢, 无节制的狂热行为

长难句分析:

Those things might be social,sporting,creative or completely random(dancing aroud the living room,anyone?)--it doesn't matter,so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have negative side effects,such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you're on a tight budget.

破折号连接了两个句子，前面句子的主干为 Those things might be...，括号中的问号为插入语，是对 random 的列举；破折号后的句子主干为 it doesn't matter, so long as 引导条件状语从句，其主干为 they're enjoyable, and not likely to...，such as 后面的部分是 side effects 的同位语。

<p>45. _____</p> <p>Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy.Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing. As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said:"Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness."And in that,once more,we need to look to the example of our children,to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural byproduct of the way they live.</p>	<p>45. _____</p> <p>除了以上所讲的，还要补充的很重要的一点就是，我们不应过分追求快乐。科学家告诉我们，这样做可能会事与愿违，对我们的健康产生负面影响。正如中国哲学家庄子所说：“不强求幸福即为幸福。”想要达到这种境界，我们还是要向孩子们学习，对于他们而言，幸福不是目标，而是他们生活方式的天然副产品。</p>
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词汇详解:

backfire	产生事与愿违的结果	strive	努力，奋斗
byproduct	副产品		

长难句分析:

And in that,once more,we need to look to the example of our children,to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural byproduct of the way they live.

句首的 And in that 中的 that 指的是上一句中提到的庄子的话，本句的主句是 we need to look to the example...，而之后的 to whom happiness is...是定语从句，修饰 children，句子最后的 they live 也构成一个定语从句，修饰 the way。

三、试题详解

[A] Be silly	[A] 傻一点
[B] Have fun	[B] 享受生活
[C] Ask for help	[C] 寻求帮助
[D] Express your emotions	[D] 表达自己的情绪
[E] Don't overthink it	[E] 无需过度思虑
[F] Be easily pleased	[F] 容易满足
[G] Notice things	[G] 多注意身边发生的事情

41. 答案: [D]。第二段第七句提到 As we grow up,we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don't dictate our behaviours...即成年人学会了控制自己的情绪，接下来提到成年人过于抑制自己的情绪。最后一句则表明了本段的中心意思：我们应该找到一种合适的途径，来正视并表达自己的情绪，故答案 D。

42. 答案: [F]。第三段第二句提到 It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it.

一件小小的不到五英镑的 T 恤就能让一个孩子满心欢喜，这说明孩子容易满足。接下来的两句话进一步说明，不是什么新工作、大房子或是好车让人们开心，而是对生活中点点滴滴的小事情心存感激才能使人们真的幸福，因此本段的中心意思是：像孩子一样容易满足就会幸福，故答案为 F。

43.答案: [A]。第四段第二句提到 If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would..., 用四个并列的动词说明, 如果我们像孩子似的傻笑一会儿, 会对我们身体有各种好处, 也就是说, 成年人应该傻一点, 故答案为 A。

44.答案: [B]。第五段第二句提到 But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love.即成年人有权利自己安排时间, 应该给自己找时间来享受生活的乐趣, 接下来又说, 不管人们所选择的是什么样的事情, 只要是无害的, 能让人享受的, 都会给人们带来幸福, 因此本段的中心意思是我们要享受生活, 故答案为 B。

45.答案: [E]。第六段第一句提到 Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy.这里的 shouldn't try too hard to be happy, 以及该段第三句中的"Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness."和最后一句中的...happiness is not a goal but a natural by product of the way they live 都在提示该段的主题, 即只要选择了正确的生活方式, 自然就能得到幸福与喜悦, 无需过度思虑如何去获得幸福, 故答案为 E。

Section III Translation

一、文章总体分析

这是一篇议论文, 全文共 146 词。本文只有一段, 主要阐述了超市是如何通过延长顾客在店内的停留时间来吸引顾客并增加购买量的。超市中的商品琳琅满目, 但是没有人能在众多选择中做出最恰当的决定。因此, 随着顾客在超市停留时间的增加, 很多人的选择不再是理性的, 而是开始冲动性购物, 最终, 买下一大堆自己并不需要的东西。

二、标准译文与翻译难点

<p>The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,00 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload. According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally - which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.</p>	<p>超市旨在吸引顾客在自己店内停留尽量长的时间。原因很简单: 顾客在店里停留的时间越长, 看到的商品就会越多; 而看到的商品越多, 你就会买的越多。超市有大量商品。根据食品营销研究院所说, 普通超市大概有 44000 种不同的商品; 很多超市更是会比普通超市多上万种商品。众多选择足以让顾客面临各种信息, 不堪重负。根据脑部扫描实验, 需要做这么多的决定很快就会使我们难以承受。大约购物 40 分钟以后, 大部分顾客就无法试图做出理性的选择, 而会冲动购物——此时, 在购物车里, 我们已经装了一半根本没想买的东西。</p>
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lure	吸引, 诱惑	rationally	讲道理地, 理性地
stuff	材料, 物品	selective	有选择的, 选择性的
contain	包含, 容纳	emotionally	情绪冲动地
items	项目; 物品	accumulate	积累, 积聚
sheer	完全的, 存粹的	intend	计划, 打算
overload	超载, 符合过多		

分句解析:

① The supermarket is designed to 为被动语态, 可以将被动结构 is designed 译为名词结构“超市的目的是”; as much time as possible 的字面意思为“尽可能长的时间”, 翻译时可将其拆译, 将“尽可能地”前置, 修饰“吸引顾客”。

② 本句的结构和词汇都比较简单, 英文句中不能缺少主语, 因此出现了泛指代词 you, 在翻译时可以直译为“你”, 也可根据上文, 将其译为“顾客”。

③ supermarkets 复数不必译出。

④ 原文中 according to the Food Marketing Institute 作为插入语, 放在主语 the average supermarket 和 谓语 carries 之间, 但在汉语中不常用这种句式, 翻译是应将其前置与句首; 此外, 字面直译为“根据食品营销研究院”, 语意不完整, 应加入“数据”或“调查”类的字眼, 使其符合汉语习惯。

⑤ volume of available choice 原意为“可供选择的量”, 此处, volume 可以不必译出, 译为“众多的选择”; send shoppers into a state of information overload 字面意思为“使顾客进入一种信息超载的状态”, 可译为“让顾客对各种信息不堪重负”。

⑥ 略。

7 句首的 After about 40 minutes 为时间状语, stop strugglin...和后面的 instead begin shopping 为顺承关系, 表明顾客由“理性选择”转向了“情绪购物”, 即“冲动购物”, 破折号后的 which 为非限制性定语从句, 其中又包含一个 which 引导的定语从句, 修饰 point, 和一个由 that 引导的定语从句, 修饰 50 percent of stuff in our cart。

Section IV Writing

Part A

一、审题谋篇

从题目所给的信息可以判断, 本题是一篇应用文, 题目要求完成的是一封感谢 & 建议信。首先应向对方的祝贺邮件表示感谢, 接下来应该将重点放在就提高翻译水平提出建议上。为了让对方一目了然, 建议的内容应该简明扼要, 可以使用数学或逻辑顺序词罗列出所提出的建议。建议的语言应简洁、清晰, 无歧义, 可使用套语, 但要防止呆板、干瘪、言过无物等问题。提出的几条建议在表达是要有一定的逻辑性, 在表述的开放程度上要把握好, 要适当发挥, 切不可写与要点无关的信息。本题包含三方面的内容: 为其祝贺邮件表达自己的感激之情, 并表明写信目的——关于如何学好翻译提出自己建议; 就提高翻译能力提出建议并解释原因; 表达祝福或期盼。

二、范文参考

Dear Jack,

Your letter of congratulations was received。 Thank you for your nice words on my winning the contest。 In the letter, you asked me about the skills to do translation, so the following are my advice for you。

Firstly, you should analyze the sentence structure, thus catching the meaning of the sentence。 Secondly, find the proper words to translate the meaning of the source language into the target language。 Thirdly, revise your translation at least three times to check if there are any mistranslations or missed meanings。

I hope my advice helpful。 Wish to see you soon。

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

三、万能模板

Dear _____,

Haven't seen you for ages. There is nothing happier to me than to _____. First of all, please allow me to express my sincere gratitude to you for _____. And the followings are some suggestions for you to _____.

To begin with, _____, because _____ is the base of _____. Besides, you should grasp some proper principles of _____, which will facilitate _____. Last but not least, _____ is a must. Only by _____ can you _____, which is what it takes to _____.

May you make better progress in _____.

解析:

如大家所见,这是2016年英语二小作文题目。英语(二)考纲的写作部分,其实主要考查学生的应用能力,考查范围包括私人 and 公务信函、备忘录、报告等,还应能写一般描述性、叙述性和说明或议论性的文章;而要求考生根据所给情景写出一篇约100词(标点符号不计算在内)的应用性短文。

作为写作B部分的小作文总分10分,大家要抓住得分点。小作文在评分时有如下评分要点:1.信息点——覆盖全面;2.内容——组织连贯;3.语言——准确性;4.格式——符合要求;5.语域——恰当。

Part B

一、审题谋篇

本题属于图表作文。饼图显示了对某高校学生旅游目的的调查结果。此题可以从三个方面入手:首先,哟啊描述图表,可通过连贯的文字把图表数据百分比阐述清楚;其次,分析高校学生旅游以“欣赏风景”和“缓解压力”为主要目的的原因;第三,简要得出结论,学生们旅游的主要目的是“欣赏风景”和“缓解压力”并不奇怪。

二、范文参考

Portrayed in the above pie chart is a survey of college students' purposes of traveling。 The number of students who take traveling as a chance to see beautiful scenes accounts for 37%, while students who would like to travel to relieve pressure from study take up 35%。

There are several reasons behind the trend revealed in the above chart。 To begin with, as the present society is filled with fierce competition, most college students nowadays are under great pressure to stand out among others or to lunch a decent job after graduation。 Therefore, they tend to choose traveling as an outlet to relieve their stress。 Secondly, with the fast advancement of the living standards of Chinese families, traveling is increasingly affordable to most college students。 For this reason, students prefer to travel to see different views to enjoy themselves or to make some friends。

From my perspective, no matter what reason it is for, traveling is of great benefit for students to

三、万能模板

Recently a survey on _____ has been conducted among _____. In the survey, the _____ is/are asked _____, and the results are as follows.

As is shown in the chart, _____ for different purposes. _____ percent of _____ travel to enjoy _____. Travelling to _____, _____ and the rest account for _____%, _____% and _____% respectively.

What triggers this phenomenon? There are several factors worth considering. In the first place, with _____, which enables _____. Meanwhile, travelling can increase _____ and _____. In the next place, along with _____, it brings _____. In this case, travelling acts as... Consequently, the purpose of _____ ranks the _____ among _____.

In view of the arguments above, we may safely draw the conclusion that _____.

解析:

今年英语二作文的题目比较好写，因为标题和图示非常清晰明白。图表显示了某高校学生旅游目的调查，考生分析原因的话也会很简单。下面分三段简要地说一下这三段应该怎么写。

第一段主要是描述图表。图表一目了然，数量词百分比也是大家熟悉的词汇，表述数据时，图中有四五组数据，由于字数的限制以及为了写作的便利可以突出较大比例的“欣赏风景”和“缓解压力”，注意引入百分比的表达方式。

第二段给出你的评论，主要写这种情况的原因。主要要结合图表描述的内容从两个方面写起。一方面为什么为了欣赏风景而旅行的目的占 37%，另一方面为什么缓解压力会占到 33% 比例。

最后结尾段落可简要得出结论，这种现象并不奇怪，还将继续下去。