## 2017年考研英语（二）真题

**Section I Use of English**

**Directions:**

Reading the following text． Choose the best word(s) for each numbered black and mark A, B, C or D on ***Answer Sheet****．* (10 points)

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work and 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 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 after 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 a.m., more than 50,000 runners set off to run 5k.m. 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 Olympic 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.

1. According to Paragraph1, Parkrun has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] gained great popularity [B] created many jobs

[C] strengthened community ties [D] become an official festival

1. 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

1. 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

1. With regard to mass sport, the author holds that government should\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] organize “grassroots” sports events [B] supervise local sports associations

[C] increase funds for sports clubs [D] invest in public sports facilities

1. 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 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 then be more available to their child the rest of the time.

1. 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

1. 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

1. Radesky’s cites the “still face experiment” to show that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions

[B] verbal s 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

1. 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

1. 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.

1. 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

1. 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

1. The word “acclimation” (Para. 3) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] adaptation [B] application

[C] motivation [D] competition

1. 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

1. 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.”

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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

1. 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

1. Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should \_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. 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 years. 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 an 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.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | [A] says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools. |
| 41. Jay Deuwell | [B] points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don’t need much skill. |
| 42. Jason Stenquist | [C] points out that the US doesn’t manufacture anything anymore. |
| 43. Birgit Klohs | [D] believes that it is important to keep a close eye on the age of his workers. |
| 44. Rob Spohr | [E] says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition. |
| 45. Julie Parks | [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**

1. **Directions:**

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

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 realized 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 favorite activities. But, to be honest, I said it, because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream -- I knew that no one 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**

1. **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 about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

**Part B**

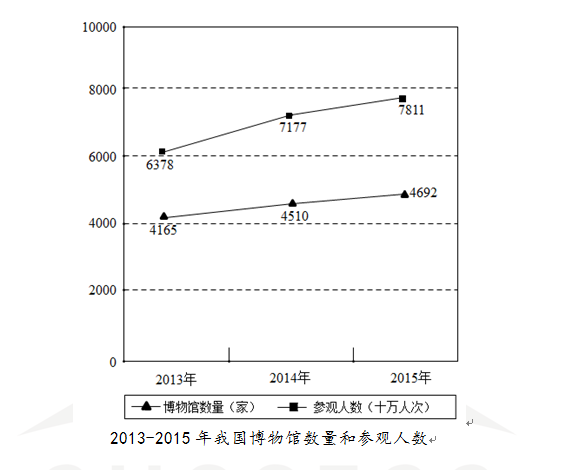
1. **Directions:**

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

1) interpret the chart, and

2) give your comments.

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



**2017年考研英语（二）真题详解**

**Section I Use of English**

1. **【C】warning 警告**

**考点**：上下文语义理解

**解析**：现在，人们 \_\_\_ 科技正在替代人力。选项warning 代入语义通顺。

1. **【A】inequality 不平衡，不平等**

**考点**：上下文语义理解

**解析**：其后解释了富人赢得了大部分，但是普通人徘徊在贫困线上。这是一种不平衡的体现。

1. **【D】prediction 预测**

**考点**：语法+语义

**解析**：宾语从句中有the future will…，所以空格中选prediction

1. **【A】characterized 有…的特征，由…标志着**

**考点**：上下文语义理解

**解析**：未来是一座荒原，它的特点就是没有目的性。

1. **【B】meaning 意义**

**考点**：上下文语义理解

**解析**：没有工作赋予他们生活的意义，人们会变得懒惰和抑郁。

1. **【B】indeed 确实如此**

**考点**：上下文逻辑关系

**解析**：indeed 确实如此。表示一种强调，失业的人过得并不好。

1. **【C】working 工作**

**考点**：上下文语义理解

**解析**：前后对比，Americans who have been unemployment 与 working Americans对应。

1. **【A】explanation 解释**

**考点**：句内语义理解

**解析**：本句话表达的是各种问题的解释是高薪工作的短缺。

1. **【D】among在。。。中间**

**考点**：介词辨析

**解析**：在受教育程度低的中年人中，这些问题发生的概率更大。

1. **【C】worry about 担心**

**考点**：上下文语义理解

**解析**：上文提到其他的研究表明人们在工作的时候比在休息的时候更快乐。这就是为什么很多人会担心将来没有工作会无聊。

1. **【C】necessarily 必须**

**考点**：上下文逻辑关系+句内语义理解

**解析**：but表转折，doesn't necessarily表示不一定，此处复合语境。

1. **【B】downside**

**考点**：上下文语义理解

**解析**：选择消极词汇，直接选downside

1. **【A】absence**

**考点**：上下文语义理解

**解析**：in the absence of 在没有。。。的状态下，上文在谈没有工作的世界，此处再次出现。

1. **【D】yield 产生**

**考点**：句内语义理解

**解析**：句子主语是society,宾语是different countries。yield表示“产生”。

1. **【C】virtue 美德**

**考点**：上下文语义理解

**解析**： overblown.一词为解题线索。含义：吹散、吹倒，表贬义。后面的内容Many jobs are boring， degrading， unhealthy， and a waste of human potential，”是对这句话的进一步解释，结合前后的上下文语义理解，应选择virtue，其他选项均排除。

1. **【D】scarce 缺乏的**

**考点**：上下文语义理解

**解析**：大多上班族缺乏休闲时间。

1. **【A】demands 需要**

**考点**：上下文语义理解

**解析**：人们会用她们的空闲时间平衡他们工作智力和情感上的需要。

1. **【B】tired 累**

**考点**：上下文语义理解，常识

**解析**：工作一天后，人们经常通常会觉得很累。

1. **【D】into**

**考点**：固定搭配+句内语义理解

**解析**：throw oneself into 把自己投身于

1. **【B】professional 职业的，专业的**

**考点**：上下文语义理解

**解析**：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。

**Section II Reading Comprehension**

#### Part A

1. **[A] gained great popularity**

细节题。根据题干has定位到第一段has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. 同义转述，秒杀答案。且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。

1. **[B] promote sport participation**

细节题。根据题干legacy模糊定位第二段，根据 fail to 定位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. 注意逻辑词汇，did 确实，but 但是，worse 更糟糕的是。答案B是反向转述。

1. **[C] does not emphasize elitism**

原因题。根据题干 different from 定位到第三段The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sports and to produce more elite athletes. 反过来说就是Parkrun 的目的不是产生更多精英运动员。C答案就是原文的反向转述。同时，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：there is much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is ...得知，Parkrun有很多第一次参加的人，所以排除D。

1. **[D] invest in public sports facilities**

细节题。根据题干the government should定位在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。

1. **[B] critical**

态度题。根据最后一段的消极词汇，尤其最后一句Or at least not make them worse.确定作者态度是批判的。

1. **[B] absorb user attention**

细节题。根据题干定位Tech is designed to really suck on you in, and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement. suck you in 和 promote maximal engagement就是答案absorb attention 的同义转述。

1. **[D] reduces mother-child communication**

细节题。根据题干定位She found that mothers who used 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。其中fewer and fewer interactions with their children 就是答案reduce communication.

1. **[D] parents need to respond to children’s emotional needs**

例证题。根据题干找Radesky的观点“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 s of an emotional need” 其中parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child’s verbal or nonverbal s of an emotional need 就是答案D的简单同义转述。ACD与原文表达语意正好相反。

1. **[C] ensure constant interaction with their children**

细节题。根据题干定位 “oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting” with their children。答案C是简单同义转述

1. **[A] give their parents some free time**

细节题。根据题干kid’s use of screens定位到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. 答案A give parents free time 就是同义转述答案。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。

1. **[C] it feels strange to do differently from others**

原因题。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? 如果你认识的人都在秋天去上大学了，推迟一年不是很傻吗？C答案就是同义转述。

1. **[D] relieve freshmen of pressures**

推断题。根据题干定位到第三段，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 … , a gap year pushes them ahead by…—all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow…. 答案D 就是以上内容的合理概括。用排除法A unrealistic未提及；B choose career 未提及；C financial 不属于本段内容。综合选D

1. **[A] adaptation**

词汇推断题。这题根据题干中给的信息，到第三段最后一句中去找答案。推断出acclimation与是adjust to 是同义，所以选adaptation。

1. **[D] decide on the right major**

细节题。根据题干save money 定位在第四段，major是基本核心。A在本段未提及；B未提及；C语义理解有误。D是合理概括。

1. **[A] In Favor of the Gap Year**

主旨题。第一段引出现象，后文均在说明好处。

1. **[B] consumed a record-high percentage of budget**

细节题。根据题干in 2015，定位在para2. 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. 答案B是同义转述。

1. **[D] guarantee safer spending of public funds**

推断题。根据题干的关键词a magnifying glass和大写字母Moritz定位到第四段。本段首句提及a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective，最后一句Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?” 就是目的，即to redirect those funds。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。

1. **[C] other factors should not be overlooked**

细节题。根据题干定位到第七段While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn’t come at the expense of the rest of the equation。the rest of the equation 和 other factors 对应，at the expense of 与overlook 对应。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。

1. **[D] understand the interrelations of man and nature**

细节题。根据题干overly simplified ，fail to定位在第八段，Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to “an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. 找到that的指代在上文，“The human systems and the landscapes we live on 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。

1. **[B] come to terms with**

细节题。根据题干Professor Balch，及man should，定位到尾段It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today.” B答案达成协议即该句的同义转述。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。

#### Part B

1. **【E】**Jay Deuwell--- says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.

根据Jay Deuwell定位到第五段，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 Dunwel，直接通过词汇复现秒杀。

1. **【A】**Jason Stenquist--- says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools.

根据Jason Stenquist定位到第七段，he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. “I love working with tools. I love creating.” he says.直接通过词汇复现秒杀。

1. **【G】**Birgit Klohs--- says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off the young people’s parents.

根据Birgit Klohs定位到第八段，remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession,” says Birgit Klohs直接通过词汇复现秒杀。

1. **【B】**Rob Spohr --- points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don’t need much skill. 根据Rob Spohr定位到第十段，There’re enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don’t need to have much skill. 直接通过词汇复现秒杀。
2. 【F】Julie Parks --- points out that a work/life balance can attract young people into manufacturing. 根据Julie Parks定位到第十一段，Julie Parks of Grand Rapids Community points to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing: a work/life balance.直接通过词汇复现秒杀。

**Section III Translation**

1. **【参考答案】**

我的梦想一直都是在时装设计和出版领域找一份工作。中学毕业前的两年里，我选修了一门缝纫和设计课程，并想着能再继续参加一个时装设计的课程。然而，在学习这门课程的过程中，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，我断定这条路万万行不通。在申请上大学之前，我对所有人都讲我想学新闻学，原因在于，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，我当时之所以这样说，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，没有人能想象出我会从事时装设计的工作！因此，我决定寻求与时尚相关的课程，其中就包括写作。就是这个时候，我注意到了“时尚媒体与其振兴” 这门课程。

**Section IV Writing**

#### Part A

1. **【参考范文】**

Dear Professor Williams,

I felt much honored when I received your invitation to give a presentation about Chinese culture to the international students of your college. I would much like to do this job. So I am writing to tell you something about the presentation to be given.

In my presentation, to make it clear, it is divided into three aspects. First and foremost, what is Chinese culture? Secondly, what kinds of distinguishing features do Chinese culture have? What’s more, how to protect and develop Chinese culture, especially in this diversified world. I believe these knowledge will help the foreign students obtain a deeper understanding of Chinese culture.

Once again, thank you very much for your invitation. I am really looking forward to seeing you and sharing these with all of the international students.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

#### Part B

1. **【参考范文】**

As is clearly demonstrated in this chart, the number of museums and their visitors in China have increased in varying degrees. From the year of 2013 to 2015, museums took a sharp rise, increasing from 4,165 to 4,692. During the same period, the sum of visitors has witnessed a dramatic change, jumping from 637.8 million in 2013 to 781.1 million in 2015.

It is no difficulty for me to come up with some factors to account for the notable growth. To begin with, alongside the prosperity of economy, the increasing emphasis has been attached to spiritual enhancement and richness by people. In addition, museum, as a carrier of Chinese profound culture, has been made its entry free, which largely contributes to the increase of visitors. What’s more, relevant government departments strengthen the construction of cultural infrastructure to satisfy the requirement of the increasing visitors.

With the development of China, the upward trend is bound to continue for some time in the future. From my perspective, it is a positive trend and should be encouraged, for it is not only beneficial for the preservation and rejuvenation of our heritages but also conducive to the cultural diversity of the world.

