

2017 年英语（二）真题解析

完形填空：

完型填空一如既往体现了 use of English 的核心思想，即不考偏词怪词，而是考察核心词汇的灵活用法。所谓灵活，即不是其固有的意义，而是根据上下文，所需要使用的含义。如果同学们按照我们上课讲的方法，扫读+精读+跳读，以句子而不是以题目为做题单位，可以比较顺利地选出需要的选项。

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following passage. For each numbered blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D.

Choose the best one and mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (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. warning that technology is replacing human workers. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be defined by 2. inequality: A few wealthy people will own all the capital, and the masses will struggle in an impoverished wasteland.

A different, less paranoid, and not mutually exclusive 3. prediction holds that the future will be a wasteland of a different sort, one 4. characterized by purposelessness: Without jobs to give their lives 5. meaning, people will simply become lazy and depressed. 6. Indeed, 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. working Americans. Also, some research suggests that the 8. explanation for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addiction 9. among poorly-educated, middle-aged people is a shortage of well-paid jobs. Another study shows that people are often happier at work than in their free time. Perhaps this is why many 10. worry about the agonizing dullness of a jobless future.

But it doesn't 11. necessarily follow from findings like these that a world without work would be filled with malaise. Such visions are based on the 12. downsides of being unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment. In the 13. absence of work, a society designed with other ends in mind could 14. yield strikingly different circumstances for the future of labor and leisure. Today, the 15. virtue of work may be a bit overblown. "Many jobs are boring, degrading, unhealthy, and a squandering of human potential," says John Danaher, a lecturer at the National University of Ireland in Galway who has written about a world without work. "Global surveys find that the vast majority of people are unhappy at work."

These days, because leisure time is relatively 16. scarce for most workers, people use their free time to counterbalance the intellectual and emotional 17. demands of their jobs. "When I come home from a hard day's work, I often feel 18. tired," 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. into a hobby or a passion project with the intensity usually reserved for 20. professional matters.

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|-------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. boasting | B. denying | C. ensuring | D. warning |
| 2. A. instability | B. inequality | C. unreliability | D. uncertainty |
| 3. A. prediction | B. guideline | C. resolution | D. policy |
| 4. A. divided | B. characterized | C. balanced | D. measured |
| 5. A. wisdom | B. glory | C. meaning | D. freedom |
| 6. A. Indeed | B. Instead | C. Thus | D. Nevertheless |
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- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 7. A. rich | B. working | C. urban | D. educated |
| 8. A. substitute | B. requirement | C. compensation | D. explanation |
| 9. A. under | B. beyond | C. among | D. alongside |
| 10. A. leave behind | B. set aside | C. make up | D. worry about |
| 11. A. statistically | B. occasionally | C. economically | D. necessarily |
| 12. A. chance | B. benefits | C. downsides | D. principles |
| 13. A. height | B. absence | C. face | D. course |
| 14. A. yield | B. restore | C. exclude | D. disturb |
| 15. A. model | B. practice | C. hardship | D. virtue |
| 16. A. scarce | B. lengthy | C. mysterious | D. tricky |
| 17. A. standards | B. demands | C. qualities | D. threats |
| 18. A. ignored | B. confused | C. tired | D. starved |
| 19. A. into | B. against | C. behind | D. off |
| 20. A. technological | B. educational | C. professional | D. interpersonal |

阅读:

这些年英语（二）的阅读理解都相对稳定，话题有时效性，有现实意义，但是不偏不怪，整体比较好把握。比如这次涉及到主旨题的支持间隔年，主旨非常鲜明。当然，从题目的角度来看，更是都在常规六大题型中。按照我们在课堂上给大家一直联系的做题方法来操作，会是容易拿高分的。当同学们真正能够按照标准化、规范化、流程化的做题才熟练操作的时候，阅读应该是考生最有底气的版块。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four passages. Answer the questions below each passage by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (40 points)

Text 1

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

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

Parkrun 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.

文章出处: *Would you pay to run around the park?*

——*Surrey Mirror* April 13,2016

21. According to Paragraph 1, Parkrun has _____.
- A. created many jobs.
 - B. become an official festival
 - C. gained great popularity
 - D. strengthened community ties
22. The author believes that London’s Olympic “Legacy” has failed to _____.
- A. boost population growth.
 - B. improve the city’s image.
 - C. promote sport participation.
 - D. increase sport hours in schools.
23. Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it _____.
- A. does not emphasize elitism
 - B. does not attract first-timers
 - C. aims at discovering talents
 - D. focuses on mass competition
24. With regard to mass sports, the author holds that government should _____.
- A. increase funds for sport clubs
 - B. invest in public sports facilities
 - C. supervise local sports associations
 - D. organize “grassroots” sports events
25. The author’s to that U.K governments have done for sports is _____.
- A. critical
 - B. tolerant
 - C. uncertain
 - D. sympathetic
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参考答案:

21. gained great popularity

细节题, 答案出处: 第一段第二句: “The Park run phenomenon began with friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad.”

22. promote sport participation

细节题, 答案出处: 第二段第一句: “Park run is succeeding where London’s Olympic Legacy is failing”

23. does not emphasize elitism

细节题, 答案出处: 第三段前两句: “Park run is not a race but a time trial your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody.”

24. invest in public sports facilities

细节题, 答案出处: 最后一段第二句: “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.”

25. critical

情感态度题, 答案出处: 全文最后两句: “Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future government need to do more to provide the conditions for the thrive. Or at least not make them worse.”

Text 2

With so much focus on Children’s use of screen, it’s easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. “Tech is designed to really suck 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 disengagement, and lead 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 of 55 caregivers eating with one child or more, 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”, which was devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback. As the video shows, the child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother’s attention. “Parents don’t have to be exquisitely present at all times, but there needs to 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 screen s are born out of an “oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting” with their children. It’s based on a somewhat fantasised very white, very upper-middle –class ideology that says if you’re failing to expose your child to 30000 words you are neglecting them.” Tronick believes that just because a child isn’t learning from the screen doesn’t mean there is 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 of using their devices to speak to friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier which then be more available to their child the rest of the time.

文章出处: *Smartphones won't make your kids dumb—we think*
——*Scientific American* 《科学美国人》

26. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to_____.

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

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices_____.

- A. take away babies' appetite
- B. distracts children's attention.
- C. reduces mother-child communication.
- D. slows down babies' period development.

28. Radesky's cites the "still face experiment" to show that_____.

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

29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to_____.

- A. protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies.
- B. teach their kids at least 30000 words a year .
- C. remain constant about kid use of screens .
- D. ensure constant interaction with their.

30. According to Tronick, kids' use of screens may_____.

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

参考答案:

26.答案: A absorb user attention

细节题, 答案出处: 第一段第二句话:“Tech is designed to really suck you in...and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement.”

27.答案: reduces mother-child communication

细节题, 答案出处: 第二段第二句: “She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interaction with their children.”

28.答案: parents need to respond to children

例证题, 答案出处在例子前面, 第三段第一句: “Infants are wired to look at parents’ faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces blank and unresponsive –as they often are when absorbed in a device –it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. ”

29.答案: ensure constant interaction with their children

细节题, 答案出处, 倒数第二段最后一句 “that demands that parents should always be interacting with their children.”

30.答案: give their parents some free time

细节题, 答案出处: 最后一段倒数第三句: “Tronick believe 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.”

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 a lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not impede the success of academic.

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 the vast academic possibilities that await them in college. Many students find 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.

文章出处: In favor of Gap year
——*The Huffington Post* 《赫芬顿邮报》

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

35. The most suitable title for this text would be _____

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

参考答案:

31. B it feels strange to do differently from others

细节题, 答案出处: 第一段第一句: "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."

32. D relieve freshmen of pressures

细节题，答案出处：第三段第一句：“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.”

33. A adaptation

含义题，回到原句，通过句子上下文意思即可得出：更容易专注于学术和活动，而不是在适应中跌跌撞撞。

34. D decide on the right major

细节题，答案出处：第四段第一句：“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.”段落是总分结构，后面的句子具体阐述了 financial impact 的含义，也能进一步确定题目答案。

35. A In Favor the GAP Year

主旨题：按照对象+方向的思路，全文对象肯定是 gap year，方向则是支持，所以选 A。

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, Professor Moritz and others say.

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, such as the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 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 pivot 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 (including human carbon emissions) is leading to conditions that exacerbate 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 perception 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."

文章出处: *As wildfires challenge California, the cause go beyond climate*
——*The Christian Excellent Science Monitor* 《基督教科学箴言报》, July 1, 2016

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

- A. Exhausted unprecedented management efforts .
- B. Consumed a record-high percentage of budget .
- C. Severely damaged the ecology of western states .
- D. Caused a huge rise of infrastructure expenditure.

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

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

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

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

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

- A. Discover the fundamental makeup of nature
- B. Explore the mechanism of the human systems
- C. Maximize the role of landscape in human life
- D. Understand the interrelations of man and nature

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

- A. do away with
 - B. Come to terms with
 - C. Pay a price for
 - D. Keep away from
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参考答案:

36. B Consumed a record-high percentage of budget

细节题, 答案出处: 第一段第一句: "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" 提到了"federal tax dollars", 显然跟政府预算有关。

37. D Guarantee safer spending of public funds

细节题, 答案出处: 第四段第一句, "It's already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country," ... "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?" 直接引语的内容完整理解。

38. C Other factors should not be overlooked

细节题, 答案出处: 第七段, "While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation."

39. D Understand the interrelations of man and nature

细节题, 答案出处: 倒数第三段, "The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways," Failing to recognize that..., 强调人与自然的关系。

40. B Come to terms with

细节题, 答案出处: 最后两段: "At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity... 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"

"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."

本题难点是词组: come to terms with = to accept sth unpleasant by learning to deal with it 接受(令人不快的事物); 适应(困难的处境) 选项: do away with, keep away from 方向反, 选项 pay a price for, 对象错, 没有提到付出代价

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by finding information from the left column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on 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 last October, while defending his own made-in-Mexico clothing line.

On Tuesday, in rust belt Pennsylvania, he doubled down, saying that he had "visited cities and towns across this country where a third or even half of manufacturing jobs have been wiped out in the last 20 years." The Pacific trade deal, he added, "would be the death blow for American manufacturing."

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.

In reality, United States manufacturing output is at an all-time high, worth \$2.2 trillion in 2015, up from \$1.7 trillion in 2009. And while total employment has fallen by nearly a third since 1970, the jobs that remain are increasingly skilled.

Across the country, factory owners are now grappling with a new challenge: Instead of having too many workers, as they did during the Great Recession, they may end up with too few. Despite trade competition and outsourcing, American manufacturing still needs to replace tens of thousands of retiring boomers every year. Millennials may not be that interested in taking their place. Other industries are recruiting them with similar or better pay. And those industries don’t have the stigma of 40 years of recurring layoffs and downsizing.

“We’ve never had so much attention from manufacturers. They’re calling and saying: ‘Can we meet your students?’ They’re asking, ‘Why aren’t they looking at my job postings?’ ” says Julie Parks, executive director of workforce training at Grand Rapids Community College in western Michigan.

The region is a microcosm of the national challenge. Unemployment here is low (around 3 percent, compared with a statewide average of 5 percent). There aren’t many extra workers waiting for a job. And the need is high:1 in 5 people work in manufacturing, churning out auto parts, machinery, plastics, office furniture, and medical devices. Other industries, including agribusiness and life sciences, are vying for the same workers.

For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers – and upward pressure on wages. “They’re harder to find and they have job offers,” says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm. “They may be coming [into the workforce], but they’ve been plucked by other industries that are also doing as well as manufacturing,”

Mr. Dunwell has begun bringing high school juniors to the factory so they can get exposed to its culture. He is also part of a public-private initiative to promote manufacturing to students that includes job fairs and sending a mobile demonstration vehicle to rural schools. One of their messages is that factories are no longer dark, dirty, and dangerous; computer-run systems are the norm and recruits can receive apprenticeships that include paid-for college classes.

At RoMan Manufacturing, a maker of electrical transformers and welding equipment that his father cofounded in 1980, Robert Roth keeps 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; this is his first encounter with Roth, his boss. 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 2015. The steepest declines came after 2001, when China gained entry to the World Trade Organization and ramped up exports of consumer goods to the US and other rich countries. In areas exposed to foreign trade, every additional \$1,000 of imports per worker meant a \$550 annual drop in household income per working-age adult, according to a 2013 study in the American Economic Review. And unemployment, Social Security, and other government benefits went up \$60 per person.

The 2008-09 recession was another blow. And advances in computing and robotics offer new ways for factory owners to increase productivity using fewer workers.

When the recovery began, worker shortages first appeared in the high-skilled trades. Electricians, plumbers, and pipefitters are in short supply across Michigan and elsewhere; vocational schools and union-run apprenticeships aren't keeping pace with demand and older tradespeople are leaving the workforce. Now shortages are appearing at the mid-skill levels.

"The gap is between the jobs that take no skills and those that require a lot of skill," says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College an hour from Grand Rapids. "There's 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."

Ms. Parks of Grand Rapids Community College 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.

Roth says he gets this distinction. At RoMan, workers can set their own hours on their shift, choosing to start earlier or end later, provided they get the job done. That the factory floor isn't a standard assembly line – everything is custom-built for industrial clients – makes it easier to drop the punch-clocks.

"People have lives outside," Roth says. "It's not always easy to schedule doctors' appointments around a 'punch-in at 7 and leave at 3:30' schedule."

While factory owners like Roth like to stress the flexibility of manufacturing careers, one aspect is nonnegotiable: location. Millennials looking for a job that allow them to work from home are not likely to get a callback. "I'm not putting a machine tool in your garage," says Roth.

文章出处: *The surprising truth about American manufacturing*
--*The Christian Excellent Science Monitor* 《基督教科学箴言报》, June 29, 2016

41. Jay Dunwell (F) says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition
42. Jason Stenquist (C) says that he switched to electronic engineering because he loves working with tools
43. Birgit Klohs (G) says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off of the young people's parents
44. Rob Spohr (D) points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill
45. Julie Parks (E) points out that a work life balance can attract young people into manufacturing

翻译:

从 2010 年新大纲以来，翻译整体难度稳中有降，特别是出现记叙文的年份，难度都不高。今年是继 2013 年之后，第二次出现第一人称的记叙文翻译，文章长难句不多，整体难度不高。

词汇难点：没有很生僻的词，出题老师应该相当厚道了。

- 1) fashion 不应翻译成时尚，而是根据上下文和中文习惯翻译成时装，或服装设计。
- 2) Personality 不翻成性格，意思是名人（尤其是体育，娱乐，传媒领域名人）
- 3) to be absolutely honest 可以根据中文习惯意译为：说句大实话
- 4) secondary school 意思是中学，不能翻译为次等学校。

句式难点：

说句实话，与往年相比，我真找不出本次翻译有什么难句，放眼望去都是简单句为主，都看不到很难的复杂定语和非谓语动词，看得出出题老师这次是真不想为难大家了。

- 1) Two years before graduating from secondary school, I took a sewing and design course / [分词状语] thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course.
- 2) 时态的翻译：because writing was 【曾经是】，and still is 【现在也是】，one of my favourite activities 中文用时间状语表时态，英语用动词变化表时态。这个需要翻译出来。

My Dream

My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing. Two years before graduating from secondary school, I took a sewing and design course thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course. However, during that course I realized that I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me. Before applying for university I told everyone that I would study journalism, because writing was, and still is, one of

my 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! That is when I notice the course "Fashion media& Promotion".

我的梦想

我的梦想一直是在时装设计和出版界之间找寻一个工作。在我中学毕业的两年前，我参加了一个缝纫和设计课程，原以为我能再继续参加一个时装设计的课程。然而，就在这个课程上，我意识到，将来在这个领域，我是无法和那些富于创新精神的精英们相媲美的。于是，我断定到这条路走不通。在申请上大学之前，我和所有人都讲，我想学新闻学，因为，写作曾经是，现在也是我最喜欢的活动之一。但是，说实话，我之所以这样说，是因为我以为从事时装设计不过是一个梦想，我也知道，除了我之外，没有人能想象出我会从事时装设计的工作。就是这个时候我看到“市场媒介和推广”这门课程。

写作:

小作文

从2010年新大纲以来，只有2015年的考题是告示(notice),除此以外都是书信(letter)或电子邮件(email),非常稳定。涉及的话题实用性强，第二段具体内容虽然需要考生临场发挥，但是容易有内容，不会有困难。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

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

- 1) accept the invitation, and
- 2) introduce the key points of your presentation

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Don't use your own name, use "LiMing" instead.

Don't write your address. (10 points)

参考范文:

Dear Professor Williams,

I am writing to accept your gracious invitation to make a presentation about Chinese culture. It is my privilege to have this opportunity to share my understanding of Chinese culture with international students.

For your information, here is a brief outline of my presentation. First of all, I will talk about the major differences between western culture and Chinese culture, especially in the workplace. What's more, Chinese lifestyles will be discussed at length(详细地). And a video featuring Chinese festivals and customs will be

shown to help the audience savor (品味, 欣赏) our traditions. In the end, there will be a Q&A session and I would like to take 2-3 questions from the students.

Thank you for the invitation again and I am looking forward to meeting you and the students.

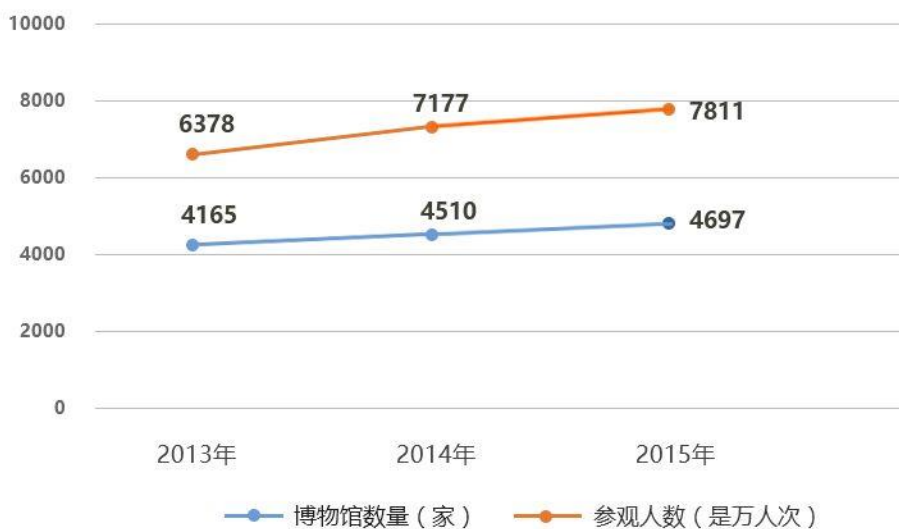
Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

大作文

从 2010 年新大纲开始, 大作文一直都是图表作文, 具体有柱状图, 饼状图和表格, 而且没有连续三年考一样的, 最多持续两年就会有变化, 今年如大家所料, 在连续考察了两年饼状图之后有了变化, 换成了线状图, 可是, 但其实本质上跟多曲线柱状图没有任何区别。只要我们培训的同学, 就可以很轻松地发现今年的现状图是完全可以套用我们经典柱状图的思路和模板的。所以是我们重点强调的柱状图图表写作的范围。对每一位泰祺学员来说应该都是得心应手的。

2013-2015年我国博物馆数量和参观人数



参考范文

As is depicted in the diagram, the past few years have witnessed the apparent changes that have taken place in the number of museums and museum visitors. The number of museums was on a gradual increase, rising from about XXX in 2013 to around XXX in 2015. During the same period, the number of museum visitors was also rising rapidly, up from around XXX in 2013 to around XXX in 2015.

The major driving forces behind these changes are obvious. Most important of all, the rapid economic

growth of China and the improved living standards of Chinese people have triggered off **the increasing demands for cultural products**. As a result , museums, which serve as the hubs of culture learning , have mushroomed (大量出现) to satisfy people's growing appetite for cultural experience . One more factor that is also worth noticing is **Chinese parents' changing attitudes towards kids' education**. A growing number of parents have realized that bringing kids to museums rather than to test-preparation classrooms will more effectively arouse kids' interests in learning history, science and arts, which will further benefit their study in the long run.

Taking these factors into consideration, we may conclude that this is a positive trend, which will continue in the forthcoming decade. [215 字]
