

绝密★启用前

2016 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

管理类专业硕士学位联考

英语试卷

1. 考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。
2. 答题前，考生将答题卡上的“姓名”、“考生编号”等信息填写清楚，并与准考证上的一致。
3. 选择题的答案须用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其它笔填涂的或做在试卷或其它类型答题卡上的答案无效。
4. 非选择题一律用蓝色或黑色签字笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
5. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

姓名：_____

准考证号：_____

Section I Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. For each numbered blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks. And new research suggest that happiness might influence _1_ firms 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 |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

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

Text 1

It is 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.

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.

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.

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.

The students in the Flatiron School 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.

Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go in 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.

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
22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their ____.
- [A] experience
 - [B] interest
 - [C] career prospects
 - [D] academic backgrounds
23. Deborah Seehorn believes that 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 to make big quick money
 - [D] enable students to make big quick money
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
25. The word “coax”(Line 4, Para. 6) is closest in meaning to ____.
- [A] persuade
 - [B] frighten
 - [C] misguide
 - [D] challenge

Text 2

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens – a kind of bird living on stretching grassland – once lent red to the often grey landscape of the Midwestern United States. But just some 22000 bird remain today , occupying about 16% of species’ historic range .

The crash was a major reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), decide to formally list the bird as threatened . “The lesser prairie chicken is in a decide 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 conservation approaches. In particular , they called for forging closer collaborations with western states 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 landowners or business that unintentionally kill harm , or disturb the bird , as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to resort prairie chicken habitat . Negotiated by USFWS and the states , the plan requires individuals and business that damage habitat as part of their operation to play into a fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat. USFWS also set an internal goal of restoring prairie chicken population to an annual average of 67000 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 “state remain in the driver ‘s sear for managing the species ,”Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric . Some Congress 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, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far, environmentalist say it 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 chicken 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 Paragraph 3 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 _____.

- [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 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 simple 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. Think of time as a resource to be maximized 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 in 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 still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfilling in their work, to believe they will advance their careers mostly 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 climb than earlier generations in

reaching such signpost achievements as securing 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 make 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 collage
- [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] Express your emotions
- [D] Don't overthink it
- [E] Be easily pleased
- [F] Notice things
- [G] Ask for help

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

46. Directions: *In this section there is a passage in English. Translate the following passage into Chinese and write your translation on **ANSWER SHEET**. (15points)*

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

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

- 1) thank him, and
- 2) give advice.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the text. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address.(10 points)

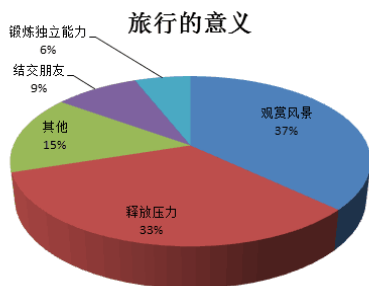
Part B

48. Directions: In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following table. In your writing, you should

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

You should write about 150 words.

Write your essay on **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)



英语（二）试题答案

I. 英语知识运用（20 小题，每题 0.5 分，共 10 分）

1. B	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. D
6. B	7. A	8. D	9. C	10. A
11. A	12. C	13. B	14. D	15. C
16. D	17. A	18. C	19. D	20. B

II. 阅读理解（共 50 分）

A 节（20 小题，每题 2 分，共 40 分）

21. B	22. B	23. A	24. C	25. A
26. A	27. C	28. A	29. D	30. C
31. D	32. B	33. D	34. A	35. B
36. B	37. C	38. D	39. D	40. C

B 节（5 小题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

41. D	42. F	43. A	44. B	45. E
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III. 英译汉（1 小题，共 15 分）

46.

超市的设计就是要诱使顾客尽可能久地待在店内。其理由很简单：你在店里逗留越久，看到的東西就越多，看到的東西越多，买的就越多。而超市里的东西多得很。按食品营销研究院所说，普通超市售卖约 44,000 种各式货品，而且许多超市的货品还要多出成千上万种。单是可供选择的货品数量就足以让购物者陷入信息超负荷的状态。根据大脑扫描实验，如此之大的决策量带来的负担会很快令我们无法承受。购物约 40 分钟后，大多数人就不再费心去理性选购，而是开始冲动购物了——就是从这一刻起，我们把本来根本没打算买的那一半东西堆进了购物车。

英语（二）试题答案解析

I. 英语知识运用（20 小题，每题 0.5 分，共 10 分）

1. 【答案】B

【解析】从句衔接词。新的研究表明快乐或许也会影响公司工作的方式。其它选项语义不符。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】词组 in return 作为报答；in particular 尤其；in contrast 相反；in conclusion 总之。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】sufficient 足够的；famous 著名的；perfect 完美的；necessary 必要的。选择时还要考虑和横线后面的 for 搭配，necessary for 做某事所必须的。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】individualism 个人主义；modernism 现代主义；optimism 乐观主义；realism 现实主义。研究者们想要知道这种乐观主义和冒险倾向是否能够改变公司投资的方式。因为上文一直提的就是快乐，所以此处应该呼应上文选择乐观主义。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】研究者们想要知道这种乐观主义和冒险倾向是否能够改变公司投资的方式。因为上文一直提的就是快乐，所以此处应该呼应上文选择乐观主义。echo 回音；miss 错过；spoil 破坏；change 改变。

6. 【答案】B

【解析】因此他们对比了美国城市的平均幸福水平，通过盖普洛民意测验计算的……pollings 所对应的动作就应该是 measure 测量，估量。

7. 【答案】A

【解析】此处承接上文。上段最后刚说明研发者想知道幸福感是否会改变公司投资方式，这段第一句就说公司的投资和研发强度和设立总部的区域的幸福度有关。两者确实有关系因此选 sure。

8. 【答案】D

【解析】定语从句/词义辨析。毫无疑问，公司的投资和研发强度和公司设立总部区域的幸福度有关系。其它选项与上下文在含义上无法衔接。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】why 引导的从句在这里表示问题，能够和问题衔接的动词为 explain。快乐真的和投资有关系吗？或者有没有什么其它的关于更幸福城市的原因能够解释为什么那里的公司花更多的钱投资？

10. 【答案】A

【解析】为了弄清楚，研究者们控制了各种各样能够使公司更愿意投资的因素，比如大小，行业，销售额，以及一个城市使人更渴望居住的指标，如工资增长或人口增长。后面举的那写例子都是各种各样的因素。

11. 【答案】A

【解析】为了弄清楚，研究者们控制了各种各样能够使公司更愿意投资的因素，比如大小，行业，销售额，以及一个城市使人更渴望居住的指标，如工资增长或人口增长。其

它选项在含义上与上下文无法衔接。

12. 【答案】C

【解析】即使在考虑过这些因素之后，投资和幸福感的联系仍在保持着。resume 重新开始，回复；emerged 浮现；broke 打破。

13. 【答案】B

【解析】和横线后的 to 连用，表示“归因于”。在新公司当中，快乐（幸福）和投资之间的关系尤其强烈，作者把这归因于“稍灵活的决策制定过程”和“年轻、易受情绪影响的、经验较少的管理者的存在”。

14. 【答案】D

【解析】less experienced 和 younger 并列，年纪轻和经验少搭配，符合逻辑。“…作者把这归因于“稍灵活的决策制定过程”和“年轻、易受情绪影响的、经验较少的管理者的存在”。

15. 【答案】C

【解析】上一句刚提过强烈（strong），这一句再提强烈（stronger）属于是第二次提到，在前面家 also 合情合理。

16. 【答案】D

【解析】后一句有呼应。Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality. 所以此题应该选的是 equally。

17. 【答案】A

【解析】while 放句首表示尽管。尽管这并不能表示公司投资更多或者看得更长远，但是作者认为它至少暗示了这种可能。

18. 【答案】C

【解析】尽管这并不能表示公司投资更多或者看得更长远，但是作者认为它至少暗示了这种可能。

19. 【答案】D

【解析】不难想象，当地文化和情感可能会帮助塑造管理者对未来的想法。

20. 【答案】B

【解析】这似乎是合理的，快乐的人可能更有远见，更有创造力，并且比普通人更倾向于研发。pray for 恳求；lean towards 倾向于；give away 泄露；send out 发送。

II. 阅读理解（共 50 分）

A 节（20 小题，每题 2 分，共 40 分）

Text 1

21. 【答案】B

【解析】细节观点题。根据 Cortina 和 early exposure 定位到第二段开头。题干里的 make it easier to 对应第二段第三行 it's not as hard for them to... (“更容易”对应“没那么难”)，由此可知答案出处为 It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. 所以变得更容易的是改变思维过程。

22. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。根据题目定位到第四段，有第三行和第四行“The high-schoolers get the same curriculum,

but “we try to gear lessons toward things they’re interested in,” said Victoria Friedman...”可知 interest 为正确答案。

23. 【答案】A

【解析】人物观点题。根据人名定位到第五段，根据 But the skills they learn – how to think logically through a problem and organize the results – apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn...他们学习的技能可以应用到任何编码语言中去。所以答案为帮助学生去学习其它计算机语言。

24. 【答案】C

【解析】根据最后一段，Flatiron 的学生预计会怎么样？最后一段大意为：flatiron 的学生可能根本就不会进入 IT 行业，创造未来的程序员并不是课程唯一的目的。这些孩子的余生都会被计算机环绕着，他们越早了解计算机的想法，越早学会如何让机器按照自己的意愿工作，就能够越早了解到他们又能这样做。因此根据段落大意可以总结出该答案—更好的为数字化世界作出准备。

25. 【答案】A

【解析】含义题。根据语义。根据句子结构能够判断出 coax 为动词，他的宾语是 machine。机器去生产自己想要的东西。persuade 说服；frighten 恐吓；misguide 误导；challenge 挑战。只有 persuade 说的过去。

Text2

26. 【答案】A

【解析】根据题干定位到第二段第一句 The crash was a major reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), decide to formally list the bird as threatened.“the crash”就是把 the lesser prairie chicken 列为濒危物种的主要原因。the crash 前用定冠词 the，特质上文提到过的内容，应该指的是数量的大量下降。

27. 【答案】C

【解析】由题干中的 disappointed 定位到第二段，这些环保主义者原本想将此鸟归类为濒危，此级别能够赋予联邦有更大的监管权，但是这些环保者对将此鸟归类为危险的失望就在于此级别使得联邦政府的监管权不如濒危来的大。

28. 【答案】A

【解析】细节题。定位到第三段 they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat,紧接着进行解释 the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitats part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with two new acres of suitable habitat.也就是说这些无心伤害者们免遭起诉的条件之一是签署一项计划，而计划的主要内容是他们拿钱投入到基金会中，此基金用来弥补 habitat 的损失。

29. 【答案】D

【解析】定位到第三段最后一句 Overall, the idea is to let “state remain in the driver ‘s seat for managing the species ,”Ashe said.因此起着领头作用的应该是政府。

30. 【答案】C

【解析】根据人名 Jay Lininger 定位到最后一段 Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn’t go far enough.环保者们认为现在做的还远远不够，因此可以知道 Lininger 并不赞同 industry 和 state 的观点，他支持的应该是 environmentalists，正好对应的则是 environmental groups。

Text3

31. 【答案】D

【解析】原因分析题。根据题目定位到第二段，答案出自于 *But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work. Sit down to read and the flywheel work-related thoughts keep spinning-or else you're so exhausted that a challenging book's the last thing you need.* 坐下来阅读，然而跟工作相关的想法不停在脑袋里盘旋，又或者你太累了，一本具有挑战性的书是你最不需要的东西了。所以答案为：无法保证深层阅读所需要的条件。

32. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。由第三段倒数第三行 *"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.* 可以确定答案为 *make passing time fulfilling*

33. 【答案】D

【解析】根据最后一段第二句和第三句 *Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behavior helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time...."* 这种习惯性的阅读行为帮我们从时间的流动中解脱出来，从而进入到“精神时间”。以及第三段，第三行 *Immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting.* 沉浸式阅读取决于愿意冒效率低的风险，没有目的，甚至浪费时间。所以规律的阅读时间就会帮助我们实现沉浸阅读。

34. 【答案】A

【解析】根据题目定位到最后一段第三行。答案出处为 *"...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."* 如果你能足够频繁的阅读，让阅读成为你的默认状态，你只是暂时的露面来处理工作事物，然后又回到阅读中去。

35. 【答案】B

【解析】主旨题。文章主要讨论的就是阅读和时间的问题。

Text4

36. 【答案】B

【解析】细节题。根据第二段第一句 *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.* 可以确定答案为有家庭有孩子。

37. 【答案】C

【解析】第三段存在五个 *to do* 并列的结构，其中第四个 *to do* *"to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children"* 夫妻在结婚或者要孩子之前应该先让财务有保障，对应选项 *attach importance to pre-marital finance*。其它选项对应另外几个 *to do* 结构，均与原文含义相反。

38. 【答案】D

【解析】根据题目定位到第四段第二行 *"...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.” 答案很明显为“抵达了美国人生活的各个方面”。

39. 【答案】D

【解析】根据题目定位到第五段第一句：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. 老年人和年轻共同的观点为：现在的年轻人想要开始生活比上一代人更难了。

40. 【答案】C

【解析】根据最后一段第四行 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.

即使他的父母都没读过大学，但还是能给孩子提供舒适的生活。其它选项也对应最后一段，但与原文含义不符。

B 节（5 小题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

41. 【答案】D

【解析】根据最后总述句 What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately... 我们需要做的就是承认并且适当的表达我们的感觉。

42. 【答案】F

【解析】第二段先是讲了作者 9 岁大的继女因为五美元的圣诞礼物而开心的故事。然后表达观点：像新工作，大房子，汽车这种东西并不能对我们的快乐程度产生持久的影响，反之，对日常生活中的小事情怀有感激之情更能是我们幸福。

43. 【答案】A

【解析】这段主要说如果我们能愚蠢点多笑笑，身体就能释放出好多对身体有益的荷尔蒙，减少压力激素。相比之下也只有 A 选项合适。

44. 【答案】B

【解析】虽然长大之后有许多严肃的问题要处理，但是作为成年人我们能够控制自己的生活，重要的事我们安排时间来享受我们热爱的东西。这些东西可能是社交活动，体育运动，创造性的或者干脆是随意的，到底是什么并不重要，只要我们开心。

45. 【答案】E

【解析】段首句为观点句，此段为总分结构 Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy. 说了这么多，还有一条很重要---我们不应该太刻意去快乐。最后一句拿孩子作对比：我们要向孩子学习，快乐并不是他们的目的，快乐是他们生活的副产品。

III. 英译汉（1 小题，共 15 分）

46.

超市的设计就是要诱使顾客尽可能久地待在店内。其理由很简单：你在店里逗留越久，看到的东西就越多，看到的东西越多，买的就越多。而超市里的东西多得很。按食品营销研究院所说，普通超市售卖约 44,000 种各式货品，而且许多超市的货品还要多

出成千上万种。单是可供选择的货品数量就足以让购物者陷入信息超负荷的状态。根据大脑扫描实验，如此之大的决策量带来的负担会很快令我们无法承受。购物约 40 分钟后，大多数人就不再费心去理性选购，而是开始冲动购物了——就是从这一刻起，我们把本来根本没打算买的那一半东西堆进了购物车。

IV. 写作（2 小题，共 25 分）

Part A

参考范文：

Dear Jack,

I have received and read your email, and I am writing to express my heartfelt gratitude to you for your warm congratulation. Besides, I will give you several advice about translation as you have inquired.

It goes without saying that translation is no easy job. It needs painstaking effort long-term study. To improve translation ability, first, you should form the habit of reading. Your reading stuff should not only be English books but also Chinese ones so that you can have a good grasp of both languages. Second, you need to learn the culture of English speaking countries, which is very important in getting the intended meaning of their articles. Last but not least, practice is everything.

Thank you again for your congratulation. I hope my advice will be useful to you.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

Part B

参考范文

As is illustrated in the pie chart, it can be found that students' purposes of tour are different. 37% of students choose to travel because they want to appreciate different sceneries. Meanwhile, there are 33% students who think they need traveling as a means to release pressure. What's more, 9% say they want to make new friends in tour, while 6% hope to cultivate the ability of independence.

There are several factors that can account for this situation. To mention just a few, first, this generation is much different from the last one, and they want to open their eyes, to enrich their experience, to see the colorful world, and to go to the places where they have never been. Therefore, seeing different sceneries is the reason that takes the largest part. Second, there are more advertisement in the information age. And people are attracted by the sightseeing places in the commercials. Last, it is sure enough that college life is full of pressure and responsibilities, therefore, many of them regard travel as a way of relaxation or as a way to separate from the depressed reality temporarily.

All in all, travel will bring more good than harm to people and promote our country's economy development in the same time. As long as we can afford it, this activity should be encouraged.