

绝密★启用前
英语试卷[3B]

2015 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语（二）

（科目代码：204）

研考 英二 试卷条形码

○ 考生注意事项 ○

1. 答题前，考生须在试题册指定位置上填写考生编号和考生姓名；在答题卡指定位置上填写报考单位、考生姓名和考生编号，并涂写考生编号信息点。
2. 考生须把试题册上的“试卷条形码”粘贴条取下，粘贴在答题卡的“试卷条形码粘贴位置”框中。不按规定粘贴条形码而影响评卷结果的，责任由考生自负。
3. 选择题的答案必须涂写在答题卡相应题号的选项上，非选择题的答案必须书写在答题卡指定位置的边框区域内。超出答题区域书写的答案无效；在草稿纸、试题册上答题无效。
4. 填(书)写部分必须使用黑色字迹签字笔书写，字迹工整、笔迹清楚；涂写部分必须使用 2B 铅笔填涂。
5. 考试结束，将答案卡和试题册按规定交回。

（以下信息考生必须认真填写）

考生编号																				
考生姓名																				

Section I Use of English

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

Text1

Many of the world's pollution problems have been caused by the crowding of large groups of people into cities. Supply for the __1__ of the people leads to __2__ pollution by industry. If the __3__ increase in human population __4__ at the present rate, there may be much greater harm. Some scientists speak of the __5__ in number of people as "population pollution".

About 2000 years ago, the world __6__ was probably about 250 million. __7__ reached a billion in 1850. By 1930 the population was two billion. It is __8__ three and a half billion. It is __9__ to double by the year 2000. If the population continues to grow at the same __10__, __11__ would be 25 billion people in the world a hundred years from now.

Man has been using the earth's __12__ more and more rapidly over the years. Some of them are almost __13__. Now many people believe that man's greatest __14__ is how to control the growth of his population. The __15__ in the world will not support the human population, in time to come, if the __16__ rate of increase continues. __17__ there is overcrowding in the __18__ and hunger in some countries. Can man's rate of increase continue? Many people believe that human survival in the future __19__ on the answer __20__ the question.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. needs | B. satisfies | C. service | D. lacks |
| 2. A. farther | B. less | C. further | D. better |
| 3. A. harmful | B. small | C. slow | D. rapid |
| 4. A. stops | B. continues | C. slows down | D. speeds up |
| 5. A. increase | B. reduce | C. quality | D. quantity |
| 6. A. people | B. situation | C. population | D. land |

-
7. A. They B. You C. We D. It
8. A. now B. in the past C. in the future D. then
9. A. hoped B. expected C. wished D. looked forward to
10. A. place B. time C. rate D. result
11. A. it B. there C. they D. that
12. A. coal B. oil C. mines D. resources
13. A. missed B. rich C. gone D. enough
14. A. problem B. power C. plan D. idea
15. A. food B. electricity C. energy D. materials
16. A. past B. present C. future D. slow
17. A. Already B. Yet C. Still D. Often
18. A. villages B. mountains C. cities D. farms
19. A. grows B. lives C. keeps D. depends
20. A. in B. of C. to D. with

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)

Text1

Although our perception of the world seems effortless and instantaneous, it actually involves considerable image processing. Curiously enough, much of the current scientific understanding of that process is based on the study of visual illusions.

Analysis and resolution of an image into distinct features begin at the earliest stages of visual processing. This was discovered in cats and monkeys by a number of techniques, the most straightforward of which was to use tiny needles -- microelectrodes -- to pick up

electrical signals from cells in the retina and the areas of the brain associated with vision (of which there are nearly 30). By presenting various visual targets to monitored animals, investigators learned that cells in early-processing brain areas are each sensitive mainly to changes in just one visual parameter, not to others. For instance, in the primary visual cortex (V1, also called area 17), the main feature extracted is the orientation of edges. In the area known as V4 in the temporal lobes, cells react to color (or, strictly speaking, to wavelengths of light, with different cells responding to different wavelengths). Cells in the area called MT are mainly interested in direction of movement.

One characteristic of these cells that may seem surprising is that their activity when stimulated is not constant. A neuron that responds to red, for instance, will initially fire vigorously but taper off over time as it adapts, or "fatigues", from steady exposure.

For example, if you watch a waterfall for a minute and then transfer your gaze to the grass on the ground below, the grass will seem to move uphill. This illusion occurs because the brain normally interprets motion in a scene from the ratio of activity among cells responding to different directions of movement. By gazing at the waterfall, you fatigue the cells for downward movement; when you then look at a stationary image, the higher baseline of activity in the upward-motion cells results in a ratio that is interpreted as the grass going up.

The waterfall effect (or motion aftereffect, as it is also known) was first noted by Aristotle. Unfortunately, as pointed out by 20th-century philosopher Bertrand Russell, Aristotle was a good observer but a poor experimenter, allowing his preconceived notions to influence his observations. He believed, erroneously, that the motion aftereffect was a form of visual inertia, a tendency to continue seeing things move in the same direction because of the inertia of some physical movement stimulated in the brain. He assumed, therefore, that the grass would seem to move downward as well—as if to continue to mimic the movement of the waterfall! If only he had spent a few minutes observing and comparing the apparent movements of the waterfall and the grass, he would not have made the mistake—but

experiments were not his forte. (He also proclaimed that women have fewer teeth than men, never having bothered to count Mrs. Aristotle's teeth.)

21. By mentioning V1 and V4, the author wants to illustrate _____
- A. cells from which features can be extracted are located there
 - B. cells in them are merely sensitive to changes covering one single range
 - C. cells in them can present various visions to monitored animals
 - D. cells in them can reflect different wavelengths
22. "These cells" (Para. 3) refers to _____
- A. cells in the retina
 - B. cells that cause visual illusions
 - C. cells in MT
 - D. all vision-detecting cells
23. The underlined phrase "taper off" most probably means _____
- A. stimulate
 - B. process
 - C. weaken
 - D. eliminate
24. From Aristotle's viewpoint, if one keeps looking at a waterfall for a while and then turns to a still object, he will feel _____
- A. the object is moving upward down because of fatigue of cells
 - B. the object is moving downward up because of inertia
 - C. the object remains stationary
 - D. the object is making a downward movement because of inertia
25. According to the last paragraph, the author's tone in mentioning Aristotle is some what
- A. sympathetic
 - B. scornful
 - C. supportive
 - D. indifferent

Text2

It is no longer just dirty blue-collar jobs in manufacturing that are being sucked offshore but also white-collar service jobs, which used to be considered safe from foreign competition. Telecoms charges have tumbled, allowing workers in far-flung locations to be connected cheaply to customers in the developed world. This has made it possible to offshore services that were once non-tradable. Morgan Stanley's Mr. Roach has been drawing attention to the fact that the "global labor arbitrage" is moving rapidly to the better

kinds of jobs. It is no longer just basic data processing and call centers that are being outsourced to low-wage countries, but also software programming, medical diagnostics, engineering design, law, accounting, finance and business consulting. These can now be delivered electronically from anywhere in the world, exposing skilled white-collar workers to greater competition.

The standard reply to such arguments is that outsourcing abroad is too small to matter much. So far fewer than 1 million American service-sector jobs have been lost to off-shoring. Forrester Research forecasts that by 2015 a total of 3.4m jobs in services will have moved abroad, but that is tiny compared with the 30m jobs destroyed and created in America every year. The trouble is that such studies allow only for the sorts of jobs that are already being off-shored, when in reality the proportion of jobs that can be moved will rise as IT advances and education improves in emerging economies.

Alan Blinder, an economist at Princeton University, believes that most economists are underestimating the disruptive effects of off-shoring, and that in future two to three times as many service jobs will be susceptible to off-shoring as in manufacturing. This would imply that at least 30% of all jobs might be at risk. In practice the number of jobs off-shored to China or India is likely to remain fairly modest. Even so, the mere threat that they could be shifted will depress wages.

Moreover, says Mr. Blinder, education offers no protection. Highly skilled accountants, radiologists or computer programmers now have to compete with electronically delivered competition from abroad, whereas humble taxi drivers, janitors and crane operators remain safe from off-shoring. This may help to explain why the real median wage of American graduates has fallen by 6% since 2000, a bigger decline than in average wages.

In the 1980s and early 1990s, the pay gap between low-paid, low-skilled workers and high-paid, high-skilled workers widened significantly. But since then, according to a study by David Autor, Lawrence Katz and Melissa Kearney, in America, Britain and Germany workers at the bottom as well as at the top have done better than those in the middle-income

group. Office cleaning cannot be done by workers in India. It is the easily standardized skilled jobs in the middle, such as accounting, that are now being squeezed hardest. A study by Bradford Jensen and Lori Kletzer, at the Institute for International Economics in Washington D. C., confirms that workers in tradable services that are exposed to foreign competition tend to be more skilled than workers in non-tradable services and tradable manufacturing industries.

26. The off-shore services that were once non-tradable were made possible because of _____.
- A. the blue-collar job market
 - B. the geographic location of the underdeveloped world
 - C. the fierce competition among skilled workers
 - D. the dive of telecoms fee
27. Which of the following statements is the typical reply concerning off-shoring?
- A. Service-sector has sustained a great loss.
 - B. White-collar workers will not have a narrow escape.
 - C. Most economists underestimated the effects of off-shoring.
 - D. Outsourcing abroad has no significant impact.
28. According to the text, Forrester Research Prediction might be different if _____.
- A. outsourcing abroad is large enough to matter much
 - B. the proportion of jobs that can be moved will rise
 - C. more comprehensive factors are taken into account
 - D. education improvement in emerging economies plays a role
29. The narrative of the text in the last three paragraphs concentrates on _____.
- A. the standard retort to the arguments
 - B. off-shoring and the resulting income
 - C. the future off-shoring
 - D. the counter-measures at hand

30. Which of the following could be the best title for the text?

- A. Business consulting.
- B. Blue-collar jobs.
- C. Non-tradable services.
- D. White-collar off-shoring blues.

Text3

Much has been written about poverty but none of the accounts seem to get at the root of the problem. It must be noted that the debilitating effects of poverty are not only the result of lack of money but are also the result of powerlessness. The poor are subject to their social situation instead of being able to affect it through action that is, through behavior that flows from an individual's decisions and plans. In other words, when social scientists have reported on the psychological consequences of poverty, it seems reasonable to believe that they have described the psychological consequences of powerlessness. The solution to poverty most frequently suggested is to help the poor secure more money without otherwise changing the present power relationships. This appears to implement the idea of equality while avoiding any unnecessary threat to the established centers of power. But since the consequences of poverty are related to powerlessness, not to the absolute supply of money available to the poor, and since the amount of power purchasable with a given supply of money decreases as a society acquires a large supply of goods and services, the solution of raising the incomes of the poor is likely, unless accompanied by other measures, to be ineffective in a wealthy society.

In order to reduce poverty — related psychological and social problems in the United States, the major community will have to change its relationship to neighborhoods of poverty in such fashion that families in the neighborhoods have a greater interest in the broader society and can more successfully participate in the decision-making process of the surrounding community. Social action to help the poor should have the following characteristics: the poor should see themselves as the source of the action; the action should

effect in major ways the preconceptions of institutions and persons who define the poor; the action should demand much in effect or skill; the action should be successful and the successful self-originated important action should increase the feeling of potential worth and individual power of individuals who are poor.

The only initial resource which a community should provide to neighborhoods of poverty should be on a temporary basis and should consist of organizers who will enable the neighborhoods quickly to create powerful, independent, democratic organizations of the poor. Through such organizations, the poor will then negotiate with the outsiders for resources and opportunities without having to submit to concurrent control from outside.

31. By “powerlessness” (sentence 2, Para 1), the author most probably means that the poor _____.
- A. have no right to make individual decisions and plans
 - B. can not exercise control over other groups of people
 - C. are not in a condition to change their present situation
 - D. are too weak to resist any social situation imposed on them
32. The author expresses his opinion in the first paragraph that _____.
- A. the hopeless condition of the poor is caused by their powerlessness rather than lack of money
 - B. great efforts should be made to help poor to secure more money without changing present power relationships
 - C. it is no use raising the incomes of the poor while not improve their state of powerlessness
 - D. in helping the poor attention should be paid to avoiding any unnecessary threat to the established centers of power
33. According to the author, the primary role of the major community in helping the neighborhoods of poverty is _____.
- A. to provide long-term assistance from outside

- B. to offer necessary opportunities of securing more money
- C. to carry out more social programs in the neighborhoods
- D. to lend experienced advice in the formation of democratic self-help organizations
34. What does the word “concurrent” (Para. 3) most probably mean?
- A. Following.
- B. Subsequent.
- C. Previous.
- D. Simultaneous.
35. The main purpose of the author in writing the passage is _____.
- A. to criticize the present methods employed to help the poor
- B. to analyze the social and psychological aspects of poverty
- C. to propose a way in which the poor can be more effectively helped
- D. to describe the attitude of the community towards the poor

Text4

Protests at the use of animals in research have taken a new and fearful character in Britain with the attempted murder of two British scientists by the terrorist technique of the pre-planted car-bomb.

The research community will rightly be alarmed at these developments, which have two objectives: to arouse public attention and to frighten people working in research with animals. The first need is that everything should be done to identify those responsible for the crimes and to put them on trail. The Defence Research Society has taken the practical step of offering a reward of 10,000 pounds for information leading to those responsible, but past experience is not encouraging. People are unlikely to be tempted by such offers. The professional police will similarly be confronted by the usual problem of finding a needle in a haystack.

That is why the *intellectual* (知识分子) community in Britain and elsewhere must act more vigorously in its own defence. There are several steps that can be taken, of which the

chief one is to demand of all the organizations that exist with the declared objectives of safeguarding the interests of animals that they should declare clearly where they stand on violence towards people. And it will not be enough for the chairmen and chairwomen of these organizations to utter *placatory* (安抚的) statements on behalf of all their members. These people should also undertake that it will be a test of continuing membership in their organizations that members and would-be members should declare that they will take no part in acts of violence against human beings. Even such undertakings would not be fully effective: people, after all, can lie. But at least they would distinguish the organizations entitled to a continuing voice in the dialogue with the research community about the rights of animals in research from the organizations that deserve no say.

36. The words “these developments” (Para. 2, Line 1) most probably refer to _____.

- A. the acts of violence against scientists
- B. the use of animals in research
- C. the techniques of planting bombs in cars
- D. the establishment of new animal protection organization

37. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The police abandoned their efforts to find the criminals.
- B. The terrorists escaped with the help of their organizations.
- C. The attempted murder caused grave anxiety among British scientists.
- D. People sympathized murder caused grave anxiety among British scientists.

38. The author’s purpose in writing his article is to demand that animal-protecting organizations _____.

- A. declare their objectives clearly
- B. give up the use of violence
- C. continue the dialogue with the scientific community
- D. help to find those responsible for the attempted murder

39. In the author’s opinion, _____.

- A. since people can lie, the problem about their rights of scientists can't be solved
 - B. animal-protecting organizations should be held responsible for acts of violence against scientists
 - C. animal protection organizations should be declared illegal
 - D. the scientists should take effective measures to protect themselves
40. What does the underlined word “they” (Para. 3, Line 4) refer to?
- A. The animal-protecting organizations.
 - B. The organizations that will talk with the research community.
 - C. Those who support the use of animals in research.
 - D. Those who support the animal-protection organizations.

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and find the main ideas or headlines of paragraph 2 to 6 from the above choices marked A, B, C and D. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- A. Physical Changes
- B. Low Self-Esteem
- C. Emerging Independence and Search for Identity
- D. Emotional Turbulence
- E. Interest in the Opposite Sex
- F. Peer Pressure and Conformity
- G. The feelings during the transformation

The transition to adulthood is difficult. Rapid physical growth begins in early adolescence—typically between the ages of 9 and 13—and thought processes start to take on adult characteristics. Many youngsters find these changes distressing because they do not

fully understand what is happening to them. Fears and anxieties can be put to rest by simply keeping an open line of communication and preparing for change before it occurs. The main issues that arise during adolescence are:

41. _____

A child's self worth is particularly fragile during adolescence. Teenagers often struggle with an overwhelming sense that nobody likes them, that they're not as good as other people, that they are failures, losers, ugly or unintelligent.

42. _____

Some form of bodily dissatisfaction is common among pre-teens. If dissatisfaction is great, it may cause them to become shy or very easily embarrassed. In other cases, teens may act the opposite—loud and angry—in an effort to compensate for feelings of self-consciousness and inferiority. As alarming as these bodily changes can be, adolescents may find it equally distressing to not experience the changes at the same time as their peers. Late maturation can cause feelings of inferiority and awkwardness.

43. _____

Young people feel more strongly about everything during adolescence. Fears become more frightening, pleasures become more exciting, irritations become more distressing and frustrations become more intolerable. Every experience appears king-sized during adolescence. Youngsters having a difficult adolescence may become seriously depressed and/or engage in self-destructive behavior. Often, the first clue that a teenager needs professional help is a deep-rooted shift in attitude and behavior. Parents should be alert to the warning signs of personality change indicating that a teenager needs help. They include repeated school absences, slumping grades, use of alcohol or illegal substances, hostile or dangerous behavior and extreme withdrawal and exclusiveness.

44. _____

There is tremendous pressure on adolescents to conform to the standards of their peers. This pressure toward conformity can be dangerous in that it applies not only to clothing and

hairstyles; it may lead them to do things that they know are wrong.

45. _____

Adolescence marks a period of increasing independence that often leads to conflict between teenagers and parents. This tension is a normal part of growing up—and for parents, a normal part of the letting-go process. Another normal part of adolescence is confusion over values and beliefs. This time of questioning is important as young people examine the values they have been taught and begin to embrace their own beliefs. Though they may adopt the same beliefs as their parents, discovering them on their own enables the young person to develop a sense of integrity.

Although adolescence will present challenges for young people and their parents, awareness and communication can help pave the way for a smooth transition into this exciting phase of life.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

Researchers at the University of Kansas say that people can accurately judge 90 percent of a stranger's personality simply by looking at the person's shoes. "Shoes convey a thin but useful slice of information about their wearers," the authors wrote in the new study published in the Journal of Research in Personality. "Shoes serve a practical purpose, and also serve as nonverbal cues with symbolic messages. People tend to pay attention to the shoes they and others wear."

Medical Daily notes that the number of detailed personality traits detected in the study include a person's general age, their gender, income, and other personality traits, including someone's emotional stability. Lead researcher Omri Gillath said the judgments were based on the style, cost, color and condition of someone's shoes. In the study, 63 University of

Kansas students looked at pictures showing 208 different pairs of shoes worn by the study's participants. Volunteers in the study were photographed in their most commonly worn shoes, and then filled out a personality questionnaire.

So, what do your shoes say about your personality? Some of the results were expected: People with higher incomes most commonly wore expensive shoes, and flashier footwear was typically worn by extroverts.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Your friend Tom has recently been promoted by his company. Write him a letter to congratulate him. Ask him to give you some advice on how to improve working efficiency and some recommendations on your own job.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET

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

You do not need to write the address. (10 points)

Part B

48. Directions:

Study the following chart carefully and write an article. In your article, you should cover the following points:

- 1) describe the phenomenon;
- 2) analyze the phenomenon and give your comment on it.

You should write about 150 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15points)

你认为人生最重要的东西是

