

绝密★启用前
英语试卷[3A]

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)

Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. And they also need to give serious _____1_____ to how they can best _____2_____ such changes. Growing bodies need movement and _____3_____, but not just in ways that emphasize competition. _____4_____ they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the _____5_____ that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are _____6_____ by others. However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be _____7_____ to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers, _____8_____, publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews, _____9_____ student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs. A variety of small clubs can provide _____10_____ opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful _____11_____ dynamics. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the _____12_____ of some kind of organization with a supportive adult _____13_____ visible in the background.

In these activities, it is important to remember that young teens have _____14_____ attention spans. A variety of activities should be organized _____15_____ participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to _____16_____ else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants _____17_____. This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. _____18_____, they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by _____19_____ for roles that are within their _____20_____ and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. thought | B. idea | C. opinion | D. advice |
| 2. A. strengthen | B. accommodate | C. stimulate | D. enhance |
| 3. A. care | B. nutrition | C. exercise | D. leisure |
| 4. A. if | B. although | C. whereas | D. because |
| 5. A. assistance | B. guidance | C. confidence | D. tolerance |
| 6. A. claimed | B. admired | C. ignored | D. surpassed |

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- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| 7. A. improper | B. risky | C. fair | D. wise |
| 8. A. in effect | B. as a result | C. for example | D. in a sense |
| 9. A. displaying | B. describing | C. creating | D. exchanging |
| 10. A. durable | B. excessive | C. surplus | D. multiple |
| 11. A. group | B. individual | C. personnel | D. corporation |
| 12. A. consent | B. insurance | C. admission | D. security |
| 13. A. particularly | B. barely | C. definitely | D. rarely |
| 14. A. similar | B. long | C. different | D. short |
| 15. A. if only | B. now that | C. so that | D. even if |
| 16. A. everything | B. anything | C. nothing | D. something |
| 17. A. off | B. down | C. out | D. alone |
| 18. A. on the contrary | B. on the average | C. on the whole | D. on the other hand |
| 19. A. making | B. standing | C. planning | D. taking |
| 20. A. capabilities | B. responsibilities | C. proficiency | D. efficiency |

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

A child may lean against a doorpost with his or her arms folded. To the onlooker, it may look like a benign posture—however, there may be a victimized child who understands that this is the bully's "shorthand" code of conveying the message: "Hand me your lunch as you walk by me, or else."

Bullying may be expressed in many forms. Boys are generally targeted more than girls. Boys tend to use physical aggression when they bully by hitting, kicking, and fighting. Girls, on the other hand, more often use exclusionary techniques to bully—a form of aggression often referred to as relational aggression. Girls often start rumors, form cliques to keep

certain people out, and ignore other children in attempts to show dominance over another child.

Many children who are victimized fit into one of two types: the passive victim, and the provocative victim. While people often feel bad about passive victims, provocative victims often elicit less compassion from others. Sometimes it appears that the provocative victim has "brought on" his or her own fate—but does any child deserve to be the target of repeated physical or verbal aggression? Why might so-called provocative victims actively participate in being the target of bullying: For example, are their provocative gestures simply a clumsy way of attempting to interact with others? One feels compassion for the inhibited child because he is reserved; a social misfortune in our society, but an aggressive child is given none of this.

The dynamics of the bully/victim relationship need to be understood in a larger context (Pepler, Craig & O'Connell, 1999). It is not only the bully and the victim that is involved in a system of interaction: The bullying context includes multiple levels of the child's social environment. The bully may enlist the help of "henchmen" (those who assist the bully, but often do not have the initiative or leadership to initiate bullying). Also, bystanders (whether actively encouraging the bullying act or passively standing by) play a role in maintaining the pattern of bullying. Even the students who habitually flee the site of a bullying act play a role in maintaining the bully/victim interaction.

In handling the situation, it is important not to focus only on the one or two students that are directly involved, but on the playground and school as a whole. Studies have shown that in order to break down the stability of peer bullying you must initiate change on many levels: Not only in teaching the bullied child how to assert himself or herself and to deflect attacks, but also to raise awareness about the problem of bullying and encourage the school community at large to take a united stance against bullying.

21. The purpose of the example presented in the first paragraph is_____.

A. to introduce the topic of school bullying

- B. to present a clear definition for school bullying
 - C. to criticize those students who bully others
 - D. to show how prevalent school bullying is
22. The word "exclusionary" (Line 3, Para. 2) can be best explained by_____.
- A. not allowing someone to take part in something
 - B. using behaviors intended to hurt other people physically
 - C. tending to accept things that happen without taking any action
 - D. doing something in a deliberate manner and intended to cause harm
23. Which one of the following is true about provocative victims?
- A. Provocative victims are the victims who ask for trouble themselves and deserve what they get.
 - B. Provocative victims do what they do to avoid interacting with others.
 - C. Provocative victims are just trying to be get some attention and communication.
 - D. Provocative victims are used to those repeated physical or verbal aggression.
24. Which one of the following is NOT mentioned as one part of the "larger context" of bullying?
- A. Henchmen. B. Bystanders. C. Escapees. D. Faculties.
25. According to the author, what kind of perspective should we have for school bullying?
- A. Dynamic. B. Comprehensive.
 - C. Individual. D. Optimistic.

Text2

A little stress can do us good -- it pushes us to compete and innovate. But chronic stress can increase the risk of diseases such as depression, heart disease and even cancer. Studies have shown that stress might promote cancer indirectly by weakening the immune system's anti-tumor defense or by encouraging new tumor-feeding blood vessels to form. But a new study published indicates that stress hormones, such as adrenaline, can directly support tumor growth and spread.

For normal cells to thrive in the body, "they need to be attached to their neighbors and their surroundings," says the study's lead author Anil Sood from the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston. Cells that detach from their environment undergo a form of programmed cell death called anoikis. "But cancer cells have come up with way to bypass this effect -- they avoid anoikis," Sood says. This allows cancer cells to break off from tumors, spread throughout the body (in blood or other fluid) and form new tumors at distant sites -- a process called metastasis. So Sood wondered: Could stress affect anoikis? "It surprised us that this biology hadn't been studied before," he notes. "Stress influences so many normal physiological processes. Why wouldn't it be involved in tumor progression?"

Sood and his team first studied the effects of stress hormones on human ovarian cancer cell anoikis in culture. Cells that were exposed to stress hormones were protected from self destruction -- meaning they could survive without being anchored to their surroundings. The stress hormone treatment activated a protein called FAK (focal adhesion kinase), which is known to protect cells from anoikis.

But real tumors behave differently than cancer cells in a test tube, so Sood and his team extended their exciting findings into a mouse model of cancer. After receiving a transplant of ovarian cancer cells, mice were restrained to cause stress. As such, their tumors grow more quickly.

But how closely does the stress caused by restraining a lab animal mimic that experienced by human patients? Sood and colleagues looked at samples from 80 cases of human ovarian cancer grouped according to patient stress using the National Institutes of Health's Center for Epidemiological Studies Depression scale as a standard. Patient stress (according to the scale), along with elevated stress hormone activity were associated with higher levels of activated FAK, which was in turn linked to faster disease progression.

"Reducing the hormone levels may not be so easy," Sood says. "Blocking the receptors using drugs may be a better strategy." Teaching patients to manage their stress

using cognitive behavioral therapy might also be effective, he adds. "We're really trying to understand the biology. We hope it will help us identify better therapeutic strategies."

26. Excessive chronic stress may trigger off the following but _____.
A. heart attack B. depression C. cancer D. innovation
27. Of all the statements about anoikis, which of the following is INCORRECT?
A. All cells undergo anoikis after detaching from their environment.
B. The ability to avoid anoikis allows cancer cells to spread across the body.
C. The protein FAK keeps cells from the effect of anoikis.
D. It is a process most cells undergo after separating from their surroundings.
28. Which of the following pairs is NOT of a cause-effect relationship?
A. Adrenaline and the activation of FAK.
B. Higher levels of FAK and faster metastasis.
C. Anoikis and metastasis.
D. Exposure to stress and faster tumor growth.
29. According to Sood, which of the following may NOT be an effective way in cutting cancer risk?
A. Using pharmacological means to block the receptors.
B. Directly reducing stress hormone level.
C. Adopting cognitive behavioral therapy.
D. Learning to relax and manage one's stress.
30. By "the biology" (Para. 6), Sood means _____.
A. therapeutic strategies to eliminate cancer risks
B. the influence of FAK on cells' self destruction
C. tumor and cancer progression
D. the interaction between stress and anoikis

Text 3

The collapse of Lehman Brothers triggered a global credit shock that struck with surprising force in Asia. Before Lehman's failure, many looked to the region as a bastion of economic stability. After all, Asia had high growth rates, large trade surpluses, and substantial foreign reserves. Its large companies were well capitalized and the books of its banks mostly free of the subprime loans and doubtful investments afflicting their Western peers.

Yet Asia couldn't avoid the economic fallout from the troubles of Europe and the United States: the region's stock market plummeted, its currencies weakened, and its exports to the West slowed considerably. The impact of the crisis on the financial markets and real economies of Asia has largely ended speculation about its full "decoupling" from the West. The ties still bind. But the developments of the past few months reinforce our view that Asia should move more aggressively than ever to secure its economic future and improve its adaptability in future crises. Asian governments must accelerate their plans to integrate regional economies -- for instance, by boosting demand at home, speeding up intraregional trade and investment, and strengthening local and regional financial markets. Only through such initiatives can Asia hope to minimize the impact of future economic dislocations, whether they originate inside or outside the region.

Asia is home to an enormous emerging middle class, which we estimate will grow by more than 800 million people within the next decade. Regional policy makers must do more -- now -- to unlock the spending power of this formidable group. In China, for example, private consumption accounts for only 35 percent of GDP, compared with more than 70 percent in the United States. Consumption-boosting measures, such as increased spending on social services, the liberalization of property rights, and wider access to consumer finance, will speed China's progress down the path of sustainable growth.

Over the past seven years, trade within Asia has risen 75 percent faster than its trade with Europe and the United States. In fact, trade with the West is now half that of intra-Asian trade. Much of the growth, though, has come from the regional expansion of

global supply chains culminating in Western markets. Asia's economies, with their burgeoning middle-class populations, much begin to see each other as end markets rather than only primarily as links in the global supply chain.

Asian financial markets have come a huge distance since 1997 but must evolve further if they are to continue supporting the region's growth over the next five years. More can be done to deepen local and regional capital markets, but in a measured way that seeks to avoid the excesses that have roiled those in the West. Pension reform would provide additional long-term local capital for domestic investment. And Asia will benefit a lot if the region puts in place the right consumer- finance credit regulations and infrastructure.

31. The reason why Asia was deemed as a bastion of economic stability is that _____.
A. Asian countries, such as China and India, have a large middle class population
B. Asian countries enjoy high growth rates, banks exempt from bad loans and many other advantages
C. Asia's exports to the West slow down and trade surpluses rise
D. Asia enjoys well-capitalized large companies and plummeting stock markets
32. The word "decoupling" (Para. 2) most probably means _____.
A. division B. reliance C. origination D. independence
33. Asia's performance in the past few months indicates that _____.
A. the financial crisis has no impact on Asian countries
B. the bind between Asia and the West no longer ties
C. Asia should move more actively to improve its ability to handle economic crisis
D. Asia can minimize the effect of economic dislocations
34. Which of the following is NOT an effective measure for Asia to improve its adaptability?
A. Relying totally on the West.
B. Boosting domestic demand.
C. Accelerating intraregional trade and investment.
D. Strengthening local and regional financial markets.

35. The author feels _____ about Asia's financial future if effective measures are taken.

- A. skeptical B. objective C. positive D. disapproving

Text 4

Along with the cards depicting jolly Santas and festive reindeer, the Christmas postman brought some young people tidings of great joy -- offers of places at university. Prospective doctors, dentists and vets, as well as Oxbridge applicants, will have discovered their fate by now, as will many students who applied for other universities and courses well ahead of the January 15th deadline.

This year's freshers will be starting their higher education in eventful times. In return for being allowed to charge up to £3,000 a year, English universities must now persuade the Office for Fair Access that they are straining to admit students from social classes, ethnic groups, families and schools that haven't traditionally sent many young people to university.

Although there are new grants and bursaries for the poorest students and fees don't have to be repaid until after graduation, many have worried that debt aversion might reverse the modest upward trend in working-class student numbers. But these fears seem to have been overblown. Leaked figures appear to show that applications are down by around 5% on the same time last year. But last year was an aberration. Applications were up 8% on the year before, presumably because of students rushing to beat the fee increase.

When the access watchdog was first proposed, it was widely derided as a sop to Labor backbenchers unhappy about the principle of variable fees. But it seems to be potent enough to be having some effect on universities' admissions procedures. A recent report from Universities UK, a body representing university vice-chancellors, describes the tortuous efforts of more than 30 institutions to "widen participation". Some of the schemes are general (open days; school visits by undergraduates). Some are targeted (Loughborough's "Women into Engineering"). And some are remarkably specific (Bristol's three-week law course for teenage mothers).

Others, though, are directly interventionist. Birmingham and Newcastle universities allow students at some poorly performing state schools to fill in a second application form, describing their difficult circumstances. If accepted, they are admitted with lower grades than are usually required. King's College London and the University of Southampton both offer six-year degrees to about one in ten of their medical students. Again, only those from particular state schools or with a difficult family background are eligible. Some students may be admitted with results as low as three C grades.

The universities are trying to correct for longstanding inequalities. Most trainee doctors come from the professional classes, and many are privately schooled.

But the academy cannot win. When A-level results were published, last August, there was a fuss about students with up to four A grades and no university places to show for them. One was rejected, without interview, by four medical schools -- including King's. She, presumably, is not comforted to know that universities are trying to make two wrongs into a right.

36. It is indicated in Para. 2 and 3 that _____.

- A. some applicants from different social class and ethnic groups might not have been admitted to university previously
- B. the dislike for debt will definitely deter poorer students from going to university
- C. the Office for Fair Access is an organization to ensure the benefits of high-income applicants
- D. with the grants and bursaries the number of poorest applicants will be decreasing

37. The word "bursaries" (Para. 3) probably means _____.

- A. awards
- B. grants from the school to help you pay the fees
- C. credits
- D. applications

38. In Para. 4 and 5 the author makes a list of examples of the universities to show _____.

-
- A. when the OFFA was first established, it was laughed at
B. how outstanding these institutions are
C. their attempts to correct for strained admission
D. the differences among the institutions' admission procedures
39. The author's attitude toward the adjustment of university's admission is _____.
A. supportive B. skeptical
C. neutral D. compromising
40. Which is the best title for this passage?
A. The Widened Participation of UK Universities.
B. The Inequalities in UK Universities.
C. UK Universities Are Adjusting their Intake in the Name of Fairness.
D. How to Attend the First-class Universities.

Part B

Directions: Read the following text and answer questions by finding a subtitle for each of the marked parts or paragraphs. There are two extra items in the subtitles. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] Global warming becomes more severe than before
[B] Shifted focus
[C] Global warming might be good for The Earth
[D] Balance must be achieved
[E] One example of natural cause
[F] Scientists conclude a greater impact for the climate change
[G] Possible geographic and climate changes in the future

In the atmosphere, carbon dioxide acts rather like a one-way mirror—the glass in the roof of a green which allows the sun's rays to enter but prevents the heat from escaping.

41. _____

According to a weather expert's prediction, the atmosphere will be 3°C warmer in the year 2050 than it is today, if man continues to burn fuels at the present rate. If this warming-up took place, the ice caps in the poles would begin to melt, thus raising sea level several meters and severely flooding coastal cities. Also, the increase in atmospheric temperature would lead to great changes in the climate of the northern hemisphere, possibly resulting in an alteration of the earth's chief food-growing zones.

42. _____

In the past, concern about a man-made warming of the earth has concentrated on the Arctic because the Antarctic is much colder and has a much thicker ice sheet. But the weather experts are now paying more attention to West Antarctic, which may be affected by only a few degrees of warming; in other words, by a warming on the scale that will possibly take place in the next fifty years from the burning of fuels.

43. _____

Satellite pictures show that large areas of Antarctic ice are already disappearing. The evidence available suggests that a warming has taken place. This fits the theory that carbon dioxide warms the earth. However, most of the fuel is burnt in the northern hemisphere, where temperatures seem to be falling. Scientists conclude, therefore, that up to now natural influences on the weather have exceeded those caused by man. The question is: which natural cause has more effect on the weather?

44. _____

One possibility is the variable behavior of the sun. Astronomers at one research station have studied the hot spots and “cold” spots (that is, the relatively less hot spots) on the sun. As the sun rotates, every 27.5 days, it presents hotter or “colder” face to the earth, and different aspects to different parts of the earth. This seems to have a considerable effect on the distribution of the earth’s atmospheric pressure, and consequently on wind circulation. The sun is also variable over a long term: its heat output goes up and down in cycles, the latest trend being downward.

45. _____

Scientists are now finding mutual relations between models of solar-weather interactions and the actual climate over many thousands of years, including the last Ice Age. The problem is that the models are predicting that the world should be entering a new Ice Age and it is not. One way of solving this theoretical difficulty is to assume a delay of thousands of years while the solar effects overcome the inertia of the earth’s climate. If this is right, the warming effect of carbon dioxide might thus be serving as a useful counter-balance to the sun’s diminishing heat.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

In the United States, election activity is intensifying in the final days of the midterm congressional election campaign. Both major political parties are reaching out to key voting groups as the November 2 balloting draws near, hoping to motivate core constituencies to go to the polls on Election Day.

Public opinion polls give opposition Republicans a big advantage heading in the midterm election. For months now, surveys have shown that Republican voters, especially conservatives, are energized about this year's election and intend to turn out in droves. With that in mind, President Barack Obama and other top Democrats are engaged in a furious last-minute effort to motivate the same key Democratic voting blocs that played such an important role in Mr. Osama's presidential election victory two years ago. The latest polls suggest a number of Senate races are tightening in the final days of the campaign, offering some encouragement to Democrats. Most analysts expect large Republican gains in the House of Representatives, and many are already predicting that Republicans will gain the additional 39 seats they need to retake control of the House.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

You were unable to attend Mr. Smith's examination on International Business English Writing because you got sick that morning. Write a letter to express the reasons for not being able to attend it and apologize.

Write the letter with no less than 100 words.

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

Do not write the address.

Part B

48. Directions:

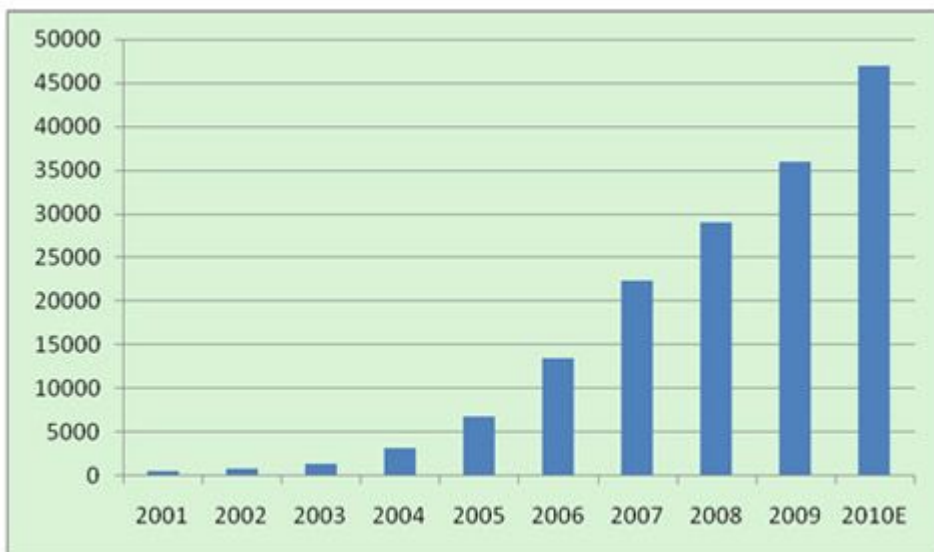
Study the following chart carefully and write an article. In your article, you should cover the following points:

- 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)

中国电子商务近 10 年交易额示意图

(单位：亿人民币)



不仅通过联