

绝密★ 启用前
英语试卷[2B]

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，将答题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 on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The history of African—Americans during the past 400 years is traditionally narrated __1__ an ongoing struggle against __2__ and indifference on the part of the American mainstream, and a struggle __3__ as an upward movement is __4__ toward ever more justice and opportunity.

Technology in and of __5__ is not at fault; it's much too simple to say that gunpowder or agricultural machinery or fiber optics __6__ been the enemy of an __7__ group of people. A certain machine is put __8__ work in a certain way the purpose __9__ which it was designed. The people who design the machines are not intent on unleashing chaos; they are usually trying to __10__ a task more quickly, cleanly, or cheaply, __11__ the imperative of innovation and efficiency that has ruled Western civilization __12__ the Renaissance.

Mastery of technology is second only __13__ money as the true measure of accomplishment in this country, and it is very likely that by __14__ this under-representation in the technological realm, and by not questioning and examining the folkways that have __15__ it, blacks are allowing __16__ to be kept out of the mainstream once again. This time, however, they will be __17__ from the greatest cash engine of the twenty-first century. Inner-city blacks in particular are in danger, and the beautiful suburbs __18__ ring the decay of Hartford, shed the past and learn to exist without contemplating or encountering the tragedy of the inner city.

And blacks must change as well. The ways that __19__ their ancestors through captivity and coming to freedom have begun to lose their utility. If blacks __20__ to survive as full participants in this society, they have to understand what works now.

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|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. A. like | B. as | C. for | D. with |
| 2. A. charity | B. clarity | C. cohesion | D. oppression |
| 3. A. charting | B. charts | C. charted | D. to chart |
| 4. A. progressing | B. progressed | C. clutched | D. clutching |
| 5. A. itself | B. themselves | C. ourselves | D. himself |

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- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 6. A. have | B. to have | C. has | D. to has |
| 7. A. entirely | B. enter | C. entire | D. entrance |
| 8. A. for | B. off | C. on | D. at |
| 9. A. for | B. to | C. with | D. before |
| 10. A. envelop | B. accomplish | C. enveloping | D. accomplishing |
| 11. A. followed | B. follows | C. to follow | D. following |
| 12. A. since | B. on | C. in | D. at |
| 13. A. before | B. to | C. with | D. from |
| 14. A. to tolerate | B. tolerate | C. tolerated | D. tolerating |
| 15. A. encountered | B. encountering | C. to encounter | D. encounters |
| 16. A. them | B. us | C. themselves | D. ourselves |
| 17. A. excluding | B. included | C. including | D. excluded |
| 18. A. where | B. that | C. how | D. what |
| 19. A. servicing | B. encircle | C. encircling | D. served |
| 20. A. is | B. were | C. are | D. have |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

Recent research has claimed that an excess of positive ions in the air can have an ill effect on people's physical or psychological health. What are positive ions? Well, the air is full of ions, electrically charged particles, and generally there is a rough balance between the positive and the negative charged. But sometimes this balance becomes disturbed and a larger proportion of positive ions are found. This happens naturally before thunderstorm, earthquakes when winds such as the Mistral, Hamsin or Sharav are blowing in certain countries. Or it can be caused by a build-up of static electricity indoors from carpets or clothing made of man-made fibres, or from TV sets, duplicators or computer display screens.

When a large number of positive ions are present in the air many people

experience unpleasant effects such as headaches, fatigue, irritability, and some particularly sensitive people suffer nausea or even mental disturbance. Animals are also affected, particularly before earthquakes, snakes have been observed to come out of hibernation, rats to flee from their burrows, dogs howl and cats jump about unaccountably. This has led the US Geographical Survey to fund a network of volunteers to watch animals in an effort to foresee such disasters before they hit vulnerable areas such as California.

Conversely, when large numbers of negative ions are present, then people have a feeling of well-being. Natural conditions that produce these large amounts are near the sea, close to waterfalls or fountains, or in any place where water is sprayed, or forms a spray. This probably accounts for the beneficial effect of a holiday by the sea, or in the mountains with tumbling streams or waterfalls.

To increase the supply of negative ions indoors, some scientists recommend the use of ionizers: small portable machines, which generate negative ions. They claim that ionizers not only clean and refresh the air but also improve the health of people sensitive to excess positive ions. Of course, there are the detractors, other scientists, who dismiss such claims and are skeptical about negative/positive ion research. Therefore people can only make up their own minds by observing the effects on themselves, or on others, of a negative rich or poor environment. After all it is debatable whether depending on seismic readings to anticipate earthquakes is more effective than watching the cat.

21. What effect does exceeding positive ionization have on some people?

- A. They think they are insane.
- B. They feel rather bad-tempered and short-fussed.
- C. They become violently sick.
- D. They are too tired to do anything.

22. In accordance with the passage, static electricity can be caused by_____.

- A. using home-made electrical goods.
- B. wearing clothes made of natural materials.
- C. walking on artificial floor coverings.
- D. copying TV programs on a computer.

23. A high negative ion count is likely to be found_____.

- A. near a pond with a water pump.
- B. close to a slow-flowing river.
- C. high in some barren mountains.

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- D. by a rotating water sprinkler.
24. What kind of machine can generate negative ions indoors?
- A. Ionizers.
 - B. Air-conditioners.
 - C. Exhaust-fans
 - D. Vacuum pumps.
25. Some scientists believe that ____.
- A. watching animals to anticipate earthquakes is more effective than depending on seismography.
 - B. the unusual behavior of animals cannot be trusted.
 - C. neither watching nor using seismographs is reliable.
 - D. earthquake surely cannot be predicted

Text 2

Once it was possible to define male and female roles easily by the division of labor. Men worked outside the home and earned the income to support their families, while women cooked the meals and took care of the home and the children. These roles were firmly fixed for most people, and there was not much opportunity for women to exchange their roles. But by the middle of this century, men's and women's roles were becoming less firmly fixed.

In the 1950s, economic and social success was the goal of the typical American. But in the 1960s a new force developed called the counterculture. The people involved in this movement did not value the middle-class American goals. The counterculture presented men and women with new role choices. Taking more interest in childcare, men began to share child-raising tasks with their wives. In fact, some young men and women moved to communal homes or farms where the economic and childcare responsibilities were shared equally by both sexes. In addition, many Americans did not value the traditional male role of soldier. Some young men refused to be drafted as soldiers to fight in the war in Vietnam.

In terms of numbers, the counterculture was not a very large group of people. But its influence spread to many parts of American society. Working men of all classes began to change their economic and social patterns. Industrial workers and business executives alike cut down on "overtime" work so that they could spend more leisure time with their families. Some doctors, lawyers, and teachers turned

away from high paying situations to practice their professions in poorer neighborhoods.

In the 1970s, the feminist movement, or women's liberation, produced additional economic and social changes. Women of all ages and at all levels of society were entering the work force in greater numbers. Most of them still took traditional women's jobs as public school teaching, nursing, and secretarial work. But some women began to enter traditionally male occupations: police work, banking, dentistry, and construction work. Women were asking for equal work, and equal opportunities for promotion.

Today the experts generally agree that important changes are taking place in the roles of men and women. Naturally, there are difficulties in adjusting to these transformations.

26. Which of the following best express the main idea of Paragraph 1?
- A. Women usually worked outside the home for wages.
 - B. Men and women's roles were easily exchanged in the past.
 - C. Men's roles at home were more firmly fixed than women's.
 - D. Men and women's roles were usually quite separated in the past.
27. Which sentence best expresses the main idea of Paragraph 2?
- A. The first sentence.
 - B. The second and the third sentences.
 - C. The fourth sentence.
 - D. The last sentence.
28. In the passage the author proposes that the counterculture ____.
- A. destroyed the United States.
 - B. transformed some American values.
 - C. was not important in the United States.
 - D. brought people more leisure time with their families.
29. It could be inferred from the 4th paragraph that ____.
- A. men and women will never share the same roles.
 - B. most of men still took traditional women's jobs as public school teaching work.
 - C. more men will be happy to share some of the household responsibilities with their wives.
 - D. more American households are headed by women than ever before.
30. The best title for the passage may be ____.

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- A. Results of Feminist Movements
 - B. Traditional Division of Male and Female Roles.
 - C. Counterculture and Its consequence
 - D. Shifts in the roles of Men and Women

Text 3

The worst thing about television and radio is that they entertain us, saving us the trouble of entertaining ourselves. A hundred years ago, before all these devices were invented, if a person wanted to entertain himself with a song or a piece of music, he would have to do the singing himself or pick up a violin and play it. Now, all he has to do is turn on the radio or TV. As a result, singing and music have declined.

Italians used to sing all the time. Now, they only do it in Hollywood movies. Indian movies are mostly a series of songs and dances trapped around silly stories. As a result, they don't do much singing in Indian villages anymore. Indeed, ever since radio first came to life, there has been a terrible decline in amateur (业余的) singing throughout the world.

There are two reasons for this sad decline: One, human beings are astonishingly lazy. Put a lift in a building, and people would rather take it than climb even two flights of steps. Similarly, invent a machine that sings, and people would rather let the machine sing than sing themselves. The other reason is that people are easily embarrassed. When there is a famous, talented musician readily available by pushing a button, which amateur violinist or pianist would want to try to entertain family or friends by himself?

These earnest reflections came to me recently when two CDs arrived in the mail. They are historic recordings of famous writers reading their own works. It was thrilling to hear the voices from a long dead past in the late 19th century. But today, reading out loud anything is no longer common. Today, we sing songs to our children until they are about two, we read simple books to them till they are about five, and once they have learnt to read themselves, we become deaf. We're alive only to the sound of the TV and the stereo (立体声音响).

I count myself extremely lucky to have been born before TV became so common. I was about six before TV appeared. To keep us entertained my mother had to do a good deal of singing and tell us endless tales. It was the same in many other homes. People spoke a language; they sang it, they recited it; it was

something they could feel.

Professional actors' performance is extraordinarily revealing. But I still prefer my own reading, because it's mine. For the same reason, people find karaoke (卡拉OK) liberating. It is almost the only electronic thing that gives them back their own voice. Even if their voices are hopelessly out of tune, at least it is meaningful self-entertainment.

31. The main idea of this passage is that _____ .
- A. TV and radio can amuse us with beautiful songs and music
 - B. TV and radio prevent us from self-entertainment
 - C. people should sing songs and read books aloud themselves
 - D. parents should sing songs and read books aloud to their children
32. According to the passage, Italians _____ .
- A. only sing songs in Hollywood
 - B. are no longer fond of music
 - C. only sing and dance in villages
 - D. don't sing much nowadays
33. Which of the following is NOT the reason for the decline in amateur singing?
- A. It is easier for people to please themselves with songs through TV and radio.
 - B. Amateurs feel embarrassed for they cannot sing as well as the professionals.
 - C. People don't want to take the trouble to sing songs themselves.
 - D. Famous and talented musicians can easily be met.
34. When hearing the voices from the famous writers of a long dead past, the author _____ .
- A. was very excited
 - B. was very frightened
 - C. thought that writers shouldn't read their own books
 - D. thought the past recording was not of good quality
35. The author's attitude toward karaoke is _____ .
- A. negative
 - B. positive
 - C. neutral
 - D. indifferent

Text 4

In science, a theory is a reasonable explanation of observed events that are related. A theory often involves an imaginary model that helps scientists picture the way an observed event could be produced. A good example of this is found in the kinetic molecular theory, in which gases are pictured as being made up of many

small particles that are in constant motion.

A useful theory, in addition to explaining past observations, helps to predict events that have not as yet been observed. After a theory has been publicized, scientists design experiments to test the theory. If observations confirm the scientists' predictions, the theory is supported. If observations do not confirm the predictions, the scientists must search further. There may be a fault in the experiment, or the theory may have to be revised or rejected.

Science involves imagination and creative thinking as well as collecting information and performing experiments. Facts by themselves are not science. As the mathematician Jules Henri Poincare said: "Science is built with facts just as a house is built with bricks, but a collection of facts cannot be called science any more than a pile of bricks can be called a house." Most scientists start an investigation by finding out what other scientists have learned about a particular problem. After known facts have been gathered, the scientist comes to the part of the investigation that requires considerable imagination. Possible solutions to the problem are formulated. These possible solutions are called hypotheses.

In a way, any hypothesis is a leap into the unknown. It extends the scientist's thinking beyond the known facts. The scientist plans experiments, performs calculations, and makes observations to test hypotheses. For without hypotheses, further investigation lacks purpose and direction. When hypotheses are confirmed, they are incorporated into theories.

36. The word "this" in the 3rd sentence in paragraph 1 refers to _____.
- A. a good example
 - B. an imaginary model
 - C. the kinetic molecular theory
 - D. an observed event
37. Bricks are mentioned in the 3rd paragraph to indicate how _____.
- A. mathematicians approach science
 - B. building a house is like performing experiments
 - C. science is more than a collection of facts
 - D. scientific experiments have led to improved technology
38. In the last paragraph, the author refers to a hypothesis as "a leap into the unknown" in order to show that hypotheses _____.
- A. are sometimes ill-conceived
 - B. can lead to dangerous results

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- C. go beyond available facts
D. require effort to formulate
39. What is a major function of hypotheses as implied in the last paragraph?
A. Sifting through known facts.
B. Communicating a scientist's thoughts to others.
C. Providing direction for scientific research.
D. Linking together different theories.
40. Which of the following statements is supported by the passage?
A. Theories are simply imaginary models of past events.
B. It is better to revise a hypothesis than to reject it.
C. A scientist's most difficult task is testing hypotheses.
D. A good scientist needs to be creative.

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer questions by finding information from the right column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the left column. There are two extra choices in the left column. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The world economy has run into a brick wall. Despite countless warnings in recent years about the need to address a looming hunger crisis in poor countries and a looming energy crisis worldwide, world leaders failed to think ahead. The result is a global food crisis. Wheat, corn and rice prices have more than doubled in the past two years, and oil prices have more than tripled since the start of 2004. These food-price increases combining with soaring energy costs will slow if not stop economic growth in many parts of the world and will even undermine political stability, as evidenced by the protest riots that have erupted in places like Haiti, Bangladesh and Burkina Faso. Practical solutions to these growing woes do exist, but we'll have to start thinking ahead and acting globally.

The crisis has its roots in four interlinked trends. The first is the chronically low productivity of farmers in the poorest countries, caused by their inability to pay for seeds, fertilizers and irrigation. The second is the misguided policy in the U.S. and Europe of subsidizing the diversion of food crops to produce biofuels like corn-based ethanol. The third is climate change; take the recent droughts in

Australia and Europe, which cut the global production of grain in 2005 and 2006. The fourth is the growing global demand for food and feed grains brought on by swelling populations and incomes. In short, rising demand has hit a limited supply, with the poor taking the hardest blow.

So, what should be done? Here are three steps to ease the current crisis and avert the potential for a global disaster. The first is to scale-up the dramatic success of Malawi, a famine-prone country in southern Africa, which three years ago established a special fund to help its farmers get fertilizer and high-yield seeds. Malawi's harvest doubled after just one year. An international fund based on the Malawi model would cost a mere \$10 per person annually in the rich world, or \$10 billion in all. Such a fund could fight hunger as effectively as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and malaria is controlling those diseases.

Second, the U.S. and Europe should abandon their policies of subsidizing the conversion of food into biofuels. The U.S. government gives farmers a taxpayer-financed subsidy of 51 cents per gal of ethanol to divert corn from the food and feed-grain supply. There may be a case for biofuels produced on lands that do not produce food-tree crops (like palm oil), grasses and wood products-but there's no case for doling out subsidies to put the world's dinner into the gas tank. Third, we urgently need to weatherproof the world's crops as soon and as effectively as possible. For a poor farmer, sometimes something as simple as a farm pond-which collects rainwater to be used for emergency irrigation in a dry spell- can make the difference between a bountiful crop and a famine. The world has already committed to establishing a Climate Adaptation Fund to help poor regions climate-proof vital economic activities such as food production and health care but has not yet upon the promise.

	A: poor countries
41: Anti-hunger campaigns are successful in	B: all the world
42: Production of biofuels are subsidized in	C: the Climate Adaptation Fund
43: Protest riots occurred in	D: the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
44: The efforts were not so successful	E: Bangladesh

with	
45: Food shortage become more serious in	F: Malawi
	G: the US and Europe

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

The era of cheap and convenient sources of energy is coming to an end. A transition to more expensive but less polluting sources must now be managed. Understanding this transition requires a look at the two-sided connection between energy and human well-being. Energy contributes positively to well-being by providing such consumer services as heating and lighting as well as serving as a necessary input to economic production. But the costs of energy—including not only the money and other resources devoted to obtaining and exploiting it but also environmental and sociopolitical impacts—detract from well-being.

For most of human history, the major concerns about energy have centered on the benefit side of the energy. Inadequacy of energy resources has meant insufficient energy benefits and hence inconvenience and constraints on growth. Energy problems in this category remain the principle preoccupation of the least developed countries, where energy for basic human needs is the main issue; they are also an important concern in the intermediate and newly industrializing countries, where the main issue of energy is for production and growth.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.Directions:

A hotel that you stayed in recently asked guests to write to the manager and suggest ways in which they could improve their service. Write a letter to the

manager, explain who you are, say what you liked about the hotel, and suggest ways in which they could be improved.

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

Do not write the address.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

Part B

48. Directions:

Study the following graphs carefully and write an essay in at least 150 words. Your essay must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET II. (15 points)

Your essay should cover these three points:

1. effect of the earth's growing human population on its wildlife
2. possible reasons for the effect
3. your suggestion for wildlife protection

