

Directions:

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

In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with-or even looking at-a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they cling to their phones, even without a 1 on a subway.

It's a sad reality--our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings--because there's 2 to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you. But you wouldn't know it, 3 into your phone. This universal protection sends the 4 : "Please don't approach me."

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide 5 our screens?

One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, an executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be 6 as "weird". We fear we'll be 7. We fear we'll be disruptive.

Strangers are inherently 8 to us, so we are more likely to feel 9 when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this uneasiness, we 10 to our phones. "Phones become our security blanket," Wortmann says. "They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more 11."

But once we rip off the band-aid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't 12 so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a 13. They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow 14. "When Dr.Epley and Ms.Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to 15 how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their 16 would be more pleasant if they sat on their own," *The New York Times* summarizes. Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they 17 with the experiment, "not a single person reported having been embarrassed."

18, these commuters were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication, which makes absolute sense, 19 human beings thrive off of social connections. It's that 20: Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] permit | [B] signal | [C] ticket | [D] record |
| 2. [A] much | [B] little | [C] another | [D] nothing |
| 3. [A] beaten | [B] guided | [C] plugged | [D] brought |
| 4. [A] message | [B] code | [C] notice | [D] sign |
| 5. [A] under | [B] beyond | [C] behind | [D] from |
| 6. [A] misinterpreted | [B] misapplied | [C] misadjusted | [D] mismatched |
| 7. [A] judged | [B] fired | [C] replaced | [D] delayed |
| 8. [A] unreasonable | [B] ungrateful | [C] unconventional | [D] unfamiliar |
| 9. [A] comfortable | [B] anxious | [C] confident | [D] angry |

- | | | | | |
|-----|------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 10. | [A] attend | [B] turn | [C] take | [D] point |
| 11. | [A] violent | [B] mysterious | [C] dangerous | [D] boring |
| 12. | [A] bend | [B] resist | [C] hurt | [D] decay |
| 13. | [A] conversation | [B] debate | [D] negotiation | |
| | | [C] lecture | | |
| 14. | [A] trainees | [B] employees | [C] researchers | [D] passengers |
| 15. | [A] reveal | [B] choose | [C] design | [D] predict |
| 16. | [A] voyage | [B] flight | [C] work | [D] ride |
| 17. | [A] put up | [B] did away | [C] caught up | [D] went through |
| 18. | [A] In turn | [B] In fact | [C] In particular | [D] In consequence |
| 19. | [A] unless | [B] whereas | [C] since | [D] if |
| 20. | [A] funny | [B] simple | [C] logical | [D] rare |

1-5 BACAC 6-10 AADBB 11-15 CCADD 16-20 DDBCB

如有考生感兴趣，可登陆

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2014/05/16/subway-strangers-commuting-be-nicer_n_5276529.html?ir=Healthy%20Living 查看原文。

TEXT 1

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people's cortisol which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

"Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home," writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damaske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes. "It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work." Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

What the study doesn't measure is whether people are still doing work when they're at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

But it's not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they're supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very

pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues-your family- have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they're teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they're your family. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

So it's not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home _____.

[A] offered greater relaxation than the workplace

[B] was an ideal place for stress measurement

[C] generated more stress than the workplace

[D] was an unrealistic place for relaxation

答案 A, 根据文章第一句话 A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Contrary to 相反, 也就是说先前的调查都认为家里比工作的压力要小, 但这个新的调查却持有相反的观点, 所以答案选 A

22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?

[A] Childless wives.

[B] Working mothers.

[C] Childless husbands.

[D] Working fathers.

答案: C, 根据第二段 "It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work." Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents.

23. The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that _____.

[A] it is difficult for them to leave their office

[B] their home is also a place for kicking back

[C] there is often much housework left behind

[D] they are both bread winners and housewives

答案: C 根据第三段 And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in

making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

24. The word “moola” (line 4, Para.4) most probably means _____.

[A] skills

[B] energy

[C] earnings

[D] nutrition

答案：C

25. The home front differs from the workplace in that _____.

[A] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut

[B] home is hardly a cozier working environment

[C] household tasks are generally more motivating

[D] family labor is often adequately rewarded

答案：A 根据最后一段第一句 On the home front, however, people have no such clarity., 说明在家里是很少会像工作那样劳动分工的那么明确。

TEXT 2

For years, studies have found that first-generation college students--those who do not have a parent with a college degree--lag other students on a range of education achievement factors. Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher. But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created “a paradox” in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has “continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close” an achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal *Psychological Science*.

But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap(measured by such factors grades) between first-generation and other students.

The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a

four-year degree.

Their thesis--that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact--was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students. They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

Many first-generation students “struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the “rules of the game,” and take advantage of college resources,” they write. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don’t talk about the class advantages and disadvantages of different groups of students. “Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students’ educational experiences, many first-generation students lack insight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students “like them” can improve.”

26. Recruiting more first-generation students has_____

[A] reduced their dropout rates

[B] narrowed the achievement gap

[C] depressed college students

[D] missed its original purpose

解析：D 细节题

本题可以对应到原文第一段 This has created “a paradox” in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has “continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close” an achievement gap based on social class, 由前面提到的 Paradox 可以选择出答案为 D 选项。

27. The authors of the research article are optimistic because_____

[A] their findings appeal to students

[B] the recruiting rate has increased

[C] the problem is solvable

[D] their approach is costless

解析：C 细节题

本题可以定位到第二段的第一句话 But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, 同义词替换, 得出答案为 C 选项

28. The study suggests that most first-generation students_____

[A] study at private universities

[B] are from single-parent families

[C] are in need of financial support

[D] have failed their college

解析：C 推断题

本题可以定位到原文第三段，根据 Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need 可以选出答案为 C 选项

29. The authors of the paper believe that first-generation students_____

[A] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap

[B] can have a potential influence on other students

[C] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects

[D] are inexperienced in handing their issues at college

解析：D 细节题

本题可以定位到原文第四段，根据 Their thesis...generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students 可以选出答案为 D。

30. We may infer from the last paragraph that_____

[A] universities often reject the culture of the middle-class

[B] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

[C] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences

[D] students are usually to blame for their lack of resources

解析：B 推断题

本题可定位到原文最后一段 Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students' educational experiences 可以推出是学校的责任导致社会课堂对于教育的影响。

TEXT 3

Even in traditional offices, “the lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much right-brained than it was 20 years ago.” Said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn. She started spinning off examples. “If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like journey, mission ,passion. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn’t talk about energy, we didn’t talk about passion.”

Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very “team-oriented-and not by coincidence.”Let’s not forget sports- in male-dominated corporate America, it’s still a big deal. It’s not explicitly conscious; it’s the idea that I’m a coach,and you’re my team,and we’re in

this together. There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win.”

These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning-and ,as Khurana points out increase allegiance to the firm. “You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations: Terms like vision, values ,passion ,and purpose,” said Khurana.

This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance. The “mommy wars” of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can’t have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg’s Lean In, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like offline, life-back, bandwidth ,and capacity are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your “passion,” you’ll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it ,but managers love it ,companies depend on it ,and regular people willingly absorb it .As Nunberg said: “You can get people to think it’s nonsense at the same time that you buy into it.” In a workplace that’s fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work-and how your work defines who you are.

31. According to Nancy Koenn, once language has become_____.

- [A] more objective
- [B] less energetic
- [C] more emotional
- [D] less strategic

解析：C 细节题

32. “Team”-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to_____.

- [A] sports culture
- [B] gender difference
- [C] historical incidents
- [D] athletic executives

解析：A 细节题

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to_____.

- [A] promote company image

- [B] strengthen employee loyalty
- [C] foster corporate cooperation
- [D] revive historical terms

解析：B 细节题

34. It can be inferred that Lean In_____.

- [A] voices for working women
- [B] appeals to passionate workaholics
- [C] triggers debates among mommies
- [D] praises motivated employees

解析：A 推断题

35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?

- [A] Managers admire it but avoid it.
- [B] Linguists believe it to be nonsense.
- [C] Companies find it to be fundamental.
- [D] Regular people mock it but accept it.

解析：C 细节题

Text 4

Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace. We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000 (4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000 (7.9 percent) from its year ago level.

We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary

part-time employment because people tell us. The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. If the answer is “yes,” they are classified as working part-time. The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice. They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. For many people, especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected?

- A. The prospect of a thriving job market.
- B. The increase of voluntary part-time jobs.**
- C. The possibility of full employment.
- D. The acceleration of job creation.

解析：B. 细节题

本句可以定位到原文的第二段的第一句话 However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. 根据第二句话，可以选择出答案为 B。

37. Many people work part-time because they____.

- A. feel that is enough to make ends meet
- B. cannot get their hands on full-time jobs**
- C. haven't seen the weakness of the market
- D. prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs

解析：B 细节题

本句可以定位到第三段第二句话 Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. 有后面的这就是他们能够得到的，可以选出答案为 B。

38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US____.

A .shows a general tendency of decline

B. is harder to acquire than one year ago

C. satisfies the real need of the jobless

D. is lower than before the recession

解析：A 细节题

本题可以定位到 Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000 (7.9 percent) from its year ago level. 可以看出跟前一年对比，数值出现了下降，所以答案选择 A。

39.It can be learned that with Obamacare,_____.

A. it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance

B. employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance

C. it is still challenging to get insurance for family members

D. full-time employment is still essential for insurance

解析：B 推断题

本题可以定位到 The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. 可以推断出是因为有了 Obamacare，才出现失业也可以拿到保险。

40.The text mainly discusses_____.

A. Obamacare's trouble

B. part-timer classification

C. insurance though Medicaid

D. employment in the US

解析：A 主旨题

本文前面虽然一直提到的是 employment，但是后面出现了转折 however 的转折词，所以参见后面的句子可以选出所有的结果是有 Obamacare 引起的，得出答案为 A 选项。

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph(41-45).There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use.Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.(10points)

A. You are not alone

B. Don't fear responsibility for your life

C. Pave your own unique path

D. Most of your fears are unreal

- E. Think about the present moment
- F. Experience helps you grow
- G. There are many things to be grateful for

Some Old Truths to Help You Overcome Tough Times

Unfortunately, life is not a bed of roses. We are going through life facing sad experiences. Moreover, we are grieving various kinds of loss: a friendship, a romantic relationship or a house. Hard times may hold you down at what usually seems like the most inopportune time, but you should remember that they won't last forever.

When our time of mourning is over, we press forward, stronger with a greater understanding and respect for life. Furthermore, these losses make us mature and eventually move us toward future opportunities for growth and happiness. I want to share these old truths I've learned along the way.

41. Most of your fears are unreal

Fear is both useful and harmful. This normal human reaction is used to protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to deal with it. Unfortunately, people create inner barriers with a help of exaggerating fears. My favorite actor, Will Smith once said, "Fear is not real. It is a product of thoughts you create. Don't misunderstand me. Danger is very real. But fear is a choice." I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination.

42. Think about the present moment

If you are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past, try to focus on the present moment. Many of us are weighed down by the past or anxious about the future. You may feel guilt over your past, but you are poisoning the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change. Value the present moment and remember how fortunate you are to be alive. Enjoy the beauty of the world around and keep the eyes open to see the possibilities before you. Happiness is not a point of future and not a moment from the past, but a mindset that can be designed into the present.

43. There are many things to be grateful for

Sometimes it is easy to feel bad because you are going through tough times. You can be easily caught up by life problems that you forget to pause and appreciate the things you have. Only strong people prefer to smile and value their life instead of crying and complaining about something.

44. You are not alone

No matter how isolated you might feel and how serious the situation is, **you should always remember that you are not alone**. Try to keep in mind that almost everyone respects and wants to help you if you are trying to make a good change in your life, especially your dearest and nearest people. You may have a circle of friends who provide constant good humor, help and companionship. If you have no friends or relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement.

45. **Pave your own unique path**

Today many people find it difficult to trust their own opinion and seek balance by gaining objectivity from external sources. **This way you devalue your opinion and show that you are incapable of managing your own life**. When you are struggling to achieve something important you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best. You live in your skin, think your own thoughts, have your own values and make your own choices.

Section III translation (15 points)

Directions: In this section there is a passage in English. Translate the following passage into Chinese and write your translation on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to lose concentration on the driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

This is the well-traveled road effect. People tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was shorter.

参考答案:

想象你开车行驶在一条非常熟悉的路上。这条路可以是你往返的上班路，进城路或者回家之路。不管是什么路，你像了解自己一样知道每

个转弯，在这样的途中行驶很容易分心，忽略沿途风景。结果就是你认为途中花费的时间比实际的时间要少。

这就是著名的熟悉道路效应。人们倾向于低估走熟悉道路所花费的时间。

这一效应是因为我们分配注意力的方式引起的。当我们走在熟悉的路上时，因为不需要太集中注意力，所以时间似乎流逝地更快，但事后当我们回想起来，会因为没太在意而记不清楚。所以会认为时间更短。

点评：此次翻译依然延续了考研英语（二）的一贯特点，题材贴近社会生活，单词较为简单，句型并不复杂。其中，单词 *underestimate* 这样的较长的单词，也在词根词汇课上有重点解释。能够清晰表达作者意思即可。

Section IV Writing (25 points)

Part A

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

Suppose your university is going to host a summer camp for high school students.

briefly introduce the camp activities

Call for volunteers

NOTICE

In order to improve the environmental awareness of high school students, the university is going to host a nature education summer camp for high school students from 14 July to 28 July on Sheshan Mountain, Shanghai.

In the camp, students will be led by teachers in field trip to learn about plants, birds and local animals living on the mountain, work in teams to investigate on the local environmental status and hold workshops to find solutions to the environmental issues.

Volunteers are needed to prepare and help organize the summer camp. If you are interested in nature education and are willing to contribute to it, please send your resume to the administration office. Look forward to your participation!

----Administration office

1 July, 2014

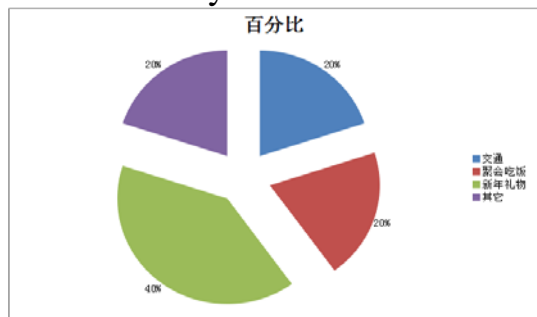
点评：应用文写作往年考察信件，今年测试的是通知，其行文不难，稍注意格式变化。

Part B

Directions: In this section, you should write at least 150 words on

ANSWER SHEET 2. (15points)

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should



1)interpret the chart and

2)give your comments

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET (15 points)

参考范文：使用我们上课常用的图表作文模板和套路 10~12 分问题不大

The sustained tradition of the Spring Festival.

The chart shows that among the total expenditure of citizens during the Spring Festival, New year's gifts account for 40% of the total, the highest percentage, while transportation, meals for reunion and others take up 20% respectively.

In Spring Festival, the most important festival in China, people usually use their annual saving generously for family and friends. The chart reflects several deep-embedded traditions that have been inherited for thousands of years in Chinese culture. Firstly, Chinese people attach great importance to inter-personal relationships. Visiting, exchanging gifts and meals together are ways to tighten ties with each other. That's why new year's gifts, transportation and meals for get-together are the top three expenditure in Spring Festival. Secondly, exchanging gifts with each other is a very Chinese-characteristic way to show care to each other in China. New year's gift take up 40% of the total expenditure.

To sum up, the sustained traditions of Spring Festival can be seen from the expenditure mix of Chinese people. Anyway, it reflects people's wish to eat, play and be merry, but in an unique Chinese way.

点评：该作文众凯老师上课时已押中。近几年趋势依然还是以图表作文为主，其中表格、柱状图已经考察过了，此次考察的是饼形图。但依然是首先分析图表数据，其次就原因进行分析和说明。经过几轮模考，这种题型大家是不陌生的。