

2017 年硕士研究生入学考试 英语二真题解析 v2.0



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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. (10 points)

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work, and today is no different, with academics, writers, and activists once again 1 that technology is replacing human workers. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be defined by 2: A few wealthy people will own all the capital, and the masses will struggle in an impoverished wasteland.

A different and not mutually exclusive 3 holds that the future will be a wasteland of a different sort, one 4 by purposelessness: Without jobs to give their lives 5, people will simply become lazy and depressed. 6, today's unemployed don't seem to be having a great time. One Gallup poll found that 20 percent of Americans who have been unemployed for at least a year report having depression, double the rate for 7 Americans. Also, some research suggests that the 8 for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addiction 9 poorly-educated, middle-aged people is a shortage of well-paid jobs. Another study shows that people are often happier at work than in their free time. Perhaps this is why many 10 the agonizing dullness of a jobless future.

But it doesn't 11 follow from findings like these that a world without work would be unenjoyable. Such visions are based on the 12 of being unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment. In the 13 of work, a society designed with other ends in mind could 14 strikingly different circumstances for the

future of labor and leisure. Today, the 15 of work may be a bit overblown. “Many jobs are boring, degrading, unhealthy, and a squandering of human potential,” says John Danaher, a lecturer at the National University of Ireland in Galway.

These days, because leisure time is relatively 16 for most workers, people use their free time to counterbalance the intellectual and emotional 17 of their jobs. “When I come home from a hard day’s work, I often feel 18,” Danaher says, adding, “In a world in which I don’t have to work, I might feel rather different” -- perhaps different enough to throw himself 19 a hobby or a passion project with the intensity usually reserved for 20 matters.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. boasting | B. denying | C. ensuring | D. warning |
| 2. A. instability | B. inequality | C. unreliability | D. uncertainty |
| 3. A. prediction | B. guideline | C. resolution | D. policy |
| 4. A. divided | B. characterized | C. balanced | D. measured |
| 5. A. wisdom | B. glory | C. meaning | D. freedom |
| 6. A. Indeed | B. Instead | C. Thus | D. Nevertheless |
| 7. A. rich | B. working | C. urban | D. educated |
| 8. A. substitute | B. requirement | C. compensation | D. explanation |
| 9. A. under | B. beyond | C. among | D. alongside |
| 10. A. leave behind | B. set aside | C. make up | D. worry about |
| 11. A. statistically | B. occasionally | C. economically | D. necessarily |
| 12. A. chances | B. benefits | C. downsides | D. principles |
| 13. A. height | B. absence | C. face | D. course |
| 14. A. yield | B. restore | C. exclude | D. disturb |
| 15. A. model | B. practice | C. hardship | D. virtue |
| 16. A. scarce | B. lengthy | C. mysterious | D. tricky |
| 17. A. standards | B. demands | C. qualities | D. threats |
| 18. A. ignored | B. confused | C. tired | D. starved |
| 19. A. into | B. against | C. behind | D. off |
| 20. A. technological | B. educational | C. professional | D. interpersonal |

完形填空参考答案（以下客观题答案均由社科赛斯英语教研团队独家提供）

1. D warning 现在，人们___科技正代替人力。D选项“警告”符合意思。
2. B inequality 冒号后面是解释：富有的人赢得了大部分，但是普通大众徘徊在贫困线上。表示了一种对比和不平衡，答案选 B
3. A prediction 后面提到 the future， 答案 prediction 预测符合题意。
4. B characterized由...标志着。未来是一座荒原，由无目的性标志着。
5. C meaning 没有工作给予他们生活的意义，人们会变得懒惰和抑郁。
6. A Indeed 后面表示一种强调，失业的人现在过得并不好。
7. B working 前后对比，unemployed 和 working 对应。
8. D explanation 对于后面句子的一种解释。
9. C among 在.....中间
10. D worry about 上面提到：其他的研究显示人们在工作的时候总是在休息的时候更快乐。这就是因为很多人会担心没有工作的无聊感。
11. D Necessarily 这里有 but，表示转折。所以这里用“不一定”的意思比较准备。
12. C downsides 这里还是说明的是不工作的坏处。
13. B absence 处于没有工作的状态下...
14. A yield 在没有工作的状态下，社会就会产生截然不同的情形。
15. D virtue 工作的美德没有强调过，后面表示解释：JD 说很多工作很无聊。
16. A scarce 因为，对于大部分的工作者来说，休闲时间是相对稀少的...
17. B demands 人们会用他们的空闲时间平衡他们工作智力和情感上的需要。
18. C tired 经过一天的工作，人们通常觉得很累！
19. A into 词组 throw...into 把自己投身于...
20. C professional 表示专业人员，其他选项的总括。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

Every Saturday morning, at 9am, more than 50,000 runners set off to run 5km around their local park. The Park run phenomenon began with a d friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers Runners range from four years old to grandparents, their times range from Andrew Baddelay's world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.

Park run is succeeding where London's Olympic "Legacy is failing", Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London. Planning documents pledged that great legacy of the Games would be to lover a nation of sport lovers away from their couches. The population would be

fitter, healthier and produce more winners. It has not happened. The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run-up to 2012 -- but the general population was graving faster. Worse the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. The opposition claims primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved, Obesity has risen among adults and children .Official retrospections continue as to why London 2012 failed to “inspire a generation ” The success of Park run offers answers.

Park run is not a race but a time trial Your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining. The Olympic bidders ,by contrast wanted to get more people ding spot and to produce more elite athletes. The dud aim was mixed up. The stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers.

Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally “grassroots” concept as community sports associations. If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods-making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future garments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive. Or at least not make then worse.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Parkrun has _____.

- A. created may jobs
- B. become an official festival
- C. gained great popularity
- D. strengthened community ties

22. The author believes that London’s Olympic “Legacy” has failed to _____.

- A. boost population growth
- B. improve the city’s image .
- C. promote sport participation.
- D. increase sport hours in schools.

23. Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it _____.

- A. does not emphasize elitism
- B. does not attract first-times
- C. aims at discovering talents
- D. focuses on mass competition

24. With regard to mass sports, the author holds that government should _____.

- A. increase funds for sport clubs
- B. invest in public sports facilities
- C. supervise local sports associations
- D. organize “grassroots” sports events

25. The author's attitude to that U.K governments have done for sports is _____.

- A. critical
- B. tolerant
- C. uncertain
- D. Sympathetic

Text 2

With so much focus on Children's use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use." Tech is designed to really suck you in", says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, "and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement. It makes it hard to disengage, and leads to a lot of bleed-over into the family routine."

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children. During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family. Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device—it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on blank express and not giving then any visual social feedback. The child becomes increasingly distressed as he tries to capture her mother's attention . "Parents don't have to be exquisitely present at all times ,but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need," says Radesky.

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children. It's based on a somewhat fantasised very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30000 words you are neglecting them." Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it—particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. Parents, he says, can get a lot of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier which them be more available to their child the rest of the time

26. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to _____.

- A. absorb user attention
- B. increase work efficiency
- C. simplify routine matters
- D. better interpersonal relations

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices_____.

- A. take away babies' appetite

- B. distracts children's attention .
C. reduces mother-child communication.
D. shows down babies' period development.
28. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" to show that _____.
- A. it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions
B. parents need to respond to children's emotional needs
C. verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange
D. children are insensitive to changes in their parents' mood
29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to _____.
- A. protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies
B. teach their kids at least 30000 words a year
C. remain concerned about kid use of screens
D. ensure constant interaction with their children
30. According to Tronick, kids' use of screens may _____.
- A. make their parents more creative
B. give their parents more free time
C. help them with their homework
D. help them become more attentive

Text 3

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or a lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits — in fact, it probably enhances it.

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes — all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of the vast academic possibilities that await them in college. Many students find themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be closely to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for example, you would

have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that _____.

- A. they think it academically misleading
- B. they have a lot of fun to expect in college
- C. it feels strange to do differently from others
- D. it seems worthless to take off-campus course

32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps _____.

- A. Keep students from being unrealistic
- B. Lower risks in choosing careers
- C. Ease freshmen's financial burdens
- D. Relieve freshman of pressures

33. The word "acclimation" (Line8, Para.3) is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. Adaptation
- B. Application
- C. Motivation
- D. Competition

34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them _____.

- A. Avoid academic failures
- B. Establish long-term goal
- C. Switch to another college
- D. Decide on the right major

35. The most suitable title for this text would be _____.

- A. In Favor of the Gap Year
- B. The ABCs of the Gap Year
- C. The Gap Year Come Back
- D. The Gap Year: A Dilemma

Text 4

Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, Professor Moritz and others say.

In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires -- nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago. In effect, fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency's other work -- such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep -- that affect the lives of all Americans.

Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies, are going into construction in fire -- prone districts. As Moritz puts it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?

"It's already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country," he says. "We need to take a magnifying glass to that. Like, "Wait a minute, is this OK?" Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower -- hazard parts of the landscape?"

Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say.

For one thing, conversations about wildfires need to be more inclusive. Over the past decade, the focus has been on climate change -- how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to conditions that exacerbate fires.

While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

"The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways," he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to "an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. Our perception of the problem and perception of what the solution is becomes very limited."

At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity, says Professor Balch at the University of Colorado. But acknowledging fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

"We've disconnected ourselves from living with fire," Balch says. "It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today."

36. More frequency wildfires have become a national concern because in 2015 they trend to _____.

- A. cause a huge a rise of infrastructure expenditure
- B. severely damaged the ecology of western states
- C. consumed a record – high percentage of budget
- D. exhausted unprecedented management efforts

37. Moritz calls for the use of "a magnifying glass" to _____.

- A. raise more funds for fire-prone areas
- B. guarantee safer spending of public funds
- C. avoid the redirection of federal money
- D. find wildfire – free parts of the landscape

38. While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that _____.

- A. public debates have not selected yet
- B. fire – fighting conditions are improving
- C. other factors should not be overlooked
- D. a shift in the view of fire has taken place

39. The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of falling to _____.

- A. understand the interrelation of man and nature
- B. maximize the role of landscape in human life
- C. explore the mechanism of the human systems
- D. discover the fundamental makeup of nature

40. Professor Balch point out that fire is something man should _____.

- A. do away with
- B. keep away from
- C. pay a price for
- D. come to terms with

阅读理解 A 节参考答案

Text 1

21.C.gained great popularity

【解析】细节题。根据题干，定位到文章中第一段，“...has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad”。没有出现 A 选项“job”，B 选项“official 官方”，D 选项“community ties”

22.C. promote sport participation.

【解析】细节题。根据题干“legacy”定位到文章第二段，根据第二关键词“fail”定位到“it has not happened”后面的“but”附近，“the number are now falling at an accelerating rate”。

23.A. does not emphasize elitism.

【解析】推理题。定位到文章第三段“the Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sport and to produce more elite athletes,”反过来说，parkrun 没有强调精英主义。

24.B. invest in public sports facilities.

【解析】细节题。定位到文章第四段“it should really be getting involved.....all these activities in schools.”中的这一句“and the money to pave tennis and netball courts”。答案是这句话的概括。

25. A. Critical.

【解析】态度题。定位到第四段后部分“but successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities.....at least not make them worse”.政府并没有做到以上几点，相反地，他们卖掉绿地，从当地政府中压榨钱。作者最后明确表示：不期待别的结果在，至少希望政府不会让这更糟糕。所以作者态度是批判的。

Text 2

26. A absorb user attention.

【解析】同义词替换。原文出处：“Tech is designed to really suck you in...and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement...”译：“科技就是用来吸引你...数码产品极大地促使人们投入进去...”原文中的“suck you in”和“promote maximal engagement”与“absorb...attention”是同义词。

27. C reduces mother-child communication

【解析】细节题。原文定位：“She found that mothers who used devices during the exercise started 20 percent verbal and 39 percent nonverbal interactions with their children. During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family...”：“她发现在这过程中使用手机设备的妈妈们在和孩子们的相互作用过程中使用了 20%的语言和 39%的肢体语言.在另一项观察中，她发现手机成为家庭关系紧张的一个原因...”，表明手机不利于父母和孩子间的交流，C 项正确。

28. B parents need to respond to children's emotional needs

【解析】细节题。原文定位：“Parents don't have parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need ” says Radesky. 译：“...父母需要对孩子情感需求的语言或者非语言的表达做出回复和保持敏感...”

29. D ensure constant interaction with their children

【解析】同义词替换。原文：“...oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting with their children ”译：“...压抑性意识形态需要父母一直保持与孩子们相互作用...”“always be interacting with”与“constant interaction with”是同义词。

30. B give their parents more free time

【解析】细节归纳题。原文：“...doesn't mean there's no value to it, particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child...”译：“...但不意味着手机使用没有价值，特别是手机能够使父母有时间来洗个澡，做家务，或单单从照顾孩子中休息一下...”这表明孩子使用手机，能够给父母带来一定自由的时间。

Text 3

31. C. It feels strange to do differently from others

【解析】细节题。原文：“if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it?”如果你知道的每个人在秋天的时候去了大学，那么对于你来说暂停一年看起来很傻。

32. D relieve freshmen of pressures

【解析】例证题。由题目“Studies from the United States and Australia”可以定位于文章第三段，“better prepared for and perform better in college...all things that first-year students often struggle with...Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment..”由 first-year students 可得 freshmen, relieve 是 lessen 的同义替换，“lessen the blow when...”所以得出答案 D。

33. A adaptation

【解析】词汇题。由 acclimation 定位于第三段最后，因为该词前有 rather than，且“A rather than B”表示 A 与 B 意思一定程度上相反，又“Gap year experiences can lessen the blow ... adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than...”讨论的是：间隔年让大一新生更容易适应大学生活，blunder 表示“跌跌撞撞地走，大错”所以由上下文可知是关于适应，故选 A。

34. D decide on the right major

【解析】细节题。由题目中“a gap year may save money for students by...”可定位于最后一段，“...taking a year off to explore interests...financial impact on future academic choices...”“...it can be costly to make up credits after switching...”其中“financial impact on future academic choices”和“costly（昂贵的）”可知，间隔年可以帮助大一新生寻找到他们的兴趣，为专业的选择做好准备，而不必因为选择了自己不喜欢的专业而去换专业带来经济花费，故选 D。

35. A in favor of the Gap Year

【解析】主旨题。标题的选择本质上是主旨题。从整篇文章的布局结构来看：开篇两段讲到今天各种社会压力和高期望造成学生忽略了间隔年，以及人们对间隔年的误解等，第二段最后一句指出其实不然，接下来的两段通过研究和相关数据向我们证明了间隔年的益处。且 in favor of 表示：有利于，支持，赞同，所以得出答案 A。

Text 4

36. C consume a record-high percentage of budget

【解析】细节题。由题目中数字 2015 等可定位于第二段，“In 2015...spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires - nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago.” spent 与 consume 属于同义替换，由此可以得出答案 C。

37. B guarantee safer spending of public funds

【解析】细节题。由题目中“a magnifying glass”可回文定位于第四段，题目问到呼吁使用“a magnifying glass（放大镜）”的目的，可以对应到原文“We need to take a magnifying glass to that”所以 that 所指内容即答案所指，又 that 代指前文提到的内容，由前文“Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies...are going into construction in fire-prone districts.”“It's already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country,” 谈到的是关于公共资金使用的疑问及使用中存在的问题，所以使用放大镜的目的是确保公共资金的使用更好的应用到公共事业中去，且 spending=expenditure，故得出

选项 B。

38. C other factors should not be overlooked

【解析】细节题。由题目可定位于第七段，“While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation.” while 在此事“尽管”的意思，at the expense of :以……为代价，equation: 相等，“it shouldn't come at the expense of the rest of the equation”即（尽管气候事一个关键因素）但是它不应该以牺牲其他一样重要的因素为代价，由此可以得出答案 C（其他因素不应该被忽略）。

39. A understand the interrelation of man and nature

【解析】细节题。由题目可定位于第八段，“Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to “an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be.” 即 Failing to recognize that 中“recognize that”所指内容即答案，又 that 所指为上文内容，即“The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways,”且 link 与 interrelation 属于同义替换，the human systems and the landscapes=man and nature，故得出答案 A。

40. D Come to terms with

【解析】细节题。由题目可以定位于最后两段，“people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity...fire's inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.” “We've disconnected ourselves from living with fire...”由此可知：人与火是密不可分的，人类不能避免，且 Do away with 废除，去掉；弄死；keep away from 远离，回避；pay a price for 为……付出代价；Come to terms with 妥协；达成协议；让步；屈服；甘心忍受，所以得出答案 D。

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the 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 right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The decline in American manufacturing is a common refrain, particularly from Donald Trump. “We don't make anything anymore.” he told Fox News, while defending his own made-in-Mexico clothing line.

Without question, manufacturing has taken a significant hit during recent decades, and further trade deals raise questions about whether new shocks could hit manufacturing.

But there is also a different way to look at the data.

Across the country, factory owners are now grappling with a new challenge: Instead of having too many workers, they may end up with too few. Despite trade competition and outsourcing, American manufacturing still needs to replace tens of thousands of retiring boomers every year. Millennial may not be that interested in taking their places. Other industries are recruiting them with similar or better pay.

For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers – and upward pressure on wages. “They're harder to find and they have job offers.” says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm. “They may be coming into the workforce, but they've been plucked by other industries that are also doing as well as manufacturing.” Mr. Dunwell has begun bringing high school juniors to the factory so they can get exposed to its culture.

At RoMan Manufacturing, a maker of electrical transformers and welding equipment that his father

cofounded in 1980, Robert Roth keeps a close eye on the age of his nearly 200 workers. Five are retiring this year. Mr. Roth has three community-college students enrolled in a work-placement program, with a starting wage of \$17 after two years.

At a worktable inside the transformer plant, young Jason Stenquist looks flustered by the copper coils he 's trying to assemble and the arrival of two visitors. It's his first week on the job. Asked about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. "I love working with tools. I loving creating." He says.

But to win over these young workers, manufacturing have to clear another major hurdle parents, who lives through the worst US economic downtown since the Great Depression, telling them to avoid the factory. Millennials "remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recessions." says Brigit Klohs, chief executive of The Right Place, a business development agency western Michigan.

There concerns aren't misplaced: Employment in manufacturing has fallen from 17 million in 1970 to 12 million in 2015. When the recovery began, worker strangers first appeared in the high-skilled trades. Now shortages are appearing at the mid-skilled levels.

"The gap is between the jobs that take on skill and those that require a lot of skills. "says rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College. "There're enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill. It's that gap in between, and that's where the problem is. "

Julie parks of Grand Rapids Community College points to another try to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing: a worker life balance. While their parent were content to work long hours, young people value flexibility. " Overtime is not attractive to this generation. They really want to live their lives, "she says.

	[A] believe that it is important to keep a close eye on the age of his workers
41.Jay Dunwell	[B] says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the layoff of the young people's parents.
42.Jason Stenquist	[C] says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.
43.Birgit Klohs	[D]says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools
44. Rob Spos	[E] points out that the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore
45. Julie Parks	[F] points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill.
	[G] points out that a worker life balance can attract young people into manufacturing.

阅读理解 B 节参考答案

41.[C] says that for factory owners, workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.

【解析】选项翻译：对于工厂所有者，因为激烈的竞争，他们很难雇到工人。

根据人物定位到第五段。第一句 For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers-对于工厂所有者，在雇用工人方面拥有更多的竞争-。下一句 They are harder to find and they have job offers. 这些工人很难找到，并且他们都拥有工作机会。由此可看出，因为激烈的竞争，他们很难雇到工人。故答案应选 C。

42.[D] says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools

【解析】选项翻译：Jason Stenquist 说因为喜欢使用工具，所以选择转行到电机工程行业。

根据人物定位到第七段。第三句话，Asked about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. 被问及他的职业选择，他说，在转到电机工程行业之前，在他高中时他曾考虑选择医学院，然后他随后解释了其原因“I love working with tools, I loving creating.” 故答案选 D。

43.[B] says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the layoff of the young people's parents.

【解析】选项翻译：Birgit Klohs 说制造业的低迷是造成父母失业的原因。

根据人物定位到第八段。引号中“remember their father and mother both were laid off, They blame it on the manufacturing recession”。他记得他父母都双双失业了，他们将其归因为制造业的低迷。可知答案选 B。

44.[F] points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill.

【解析】选项翻译：Rob Spohs 指出许多人愿意投身到不需要太多技能的工作中。

根据人物可定位到第十段。引号中“‘There are enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill.’” 有很多人选择工作在麦当劳店中或其他不需要太多技能的行业中。由此可知答案选 F。

45.[G] points out that a worker life balance can attract young people into manufacturing.

【解析】选项翻译：Julie Parks 指出生活平衡能够吸引年轻人投身到制造业。

根据人物可定位到最后一段，第一句话“....points to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing: a work/life balance.” Julie Parks 指出有另一个引诱千玺一代进入制造行业的关键方法：生活工作平衡。可知答案选择 G。

Section III Translation

46. Direction:

In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese, write your translation on ANSWER SHEET. (15points)

My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing. Two years before graduating from secondary school, I took a sewing and design course thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course. However, during that course I realised I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me. Before applying for university I told everyone that I would study journalism, because writing was, and still is one of my favorite activities. But, to be honest, I said it, because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream -- I knew that no one could imagine me in the fashion industry at all! So I decided to look for some fashion-related courses that included writing. This is when I noticed the course “Fashion Media & Promotion.”

翻译参考答案（社科赛斯教育集团英语教研团队独家提供）

一直以来，我的理想工作是介于时尚圈与出版社之间。中学毕业前的两年里，我选修了缝纫和设计课程，憧憬着我即将踏入时尚设计行业。然而，在学习这两门课程期间，我意识到在未来的这个领域中，我

不够优秀，在与其他富有创造力群体的竞争中缺乏优势，因此，我领悟到时尚设计这个行业并不适合我。申报大学之前，我告诉周边的每一个人，我将学习深造新闻专业，因为无论过去还是现在，写作一直是我最喜欢的活动之一。但是，说实话，我之所以这样说，是因为进入时尚行业仅仅是一个梦想——我知道甚至没有人能够想象我能够进入时尚行业！因此我决定寻求与时尚相关的课程，其中就包括写作。就是在这个时候我注意到“时尚媒体及其振兴”这门课程。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are invited by Professor Williams to give a presentation about Chinese culture to a group of international students. Write a reply to

- 1) accept the invitation, and
- 2) introduce the key points of your presentation.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your own name. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

小作文范文（社科赛斯教育集团英语教研团队独家提供）

Dear Professor,

I am writing this letter to reply that invitation you have mentioned in your latest letter.

Several days ago, you invited me to address a presentation about Chinese culture. As for that, it is my honor to deliver such a meaningful presentation to a group of international students. In my presentation, to make it clear, it is divided into three aspects. Firstly, what is Chinese culture? Secondly, what kinds of distinguishing features do Chinese culture have? What's more, how to protect and develop Chinese culture, especially in this diversified world. If those students were impressed deeply after listening my presentation, it could not be better.

I am appreciative for your invitation and I hope all things will be favoring.

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

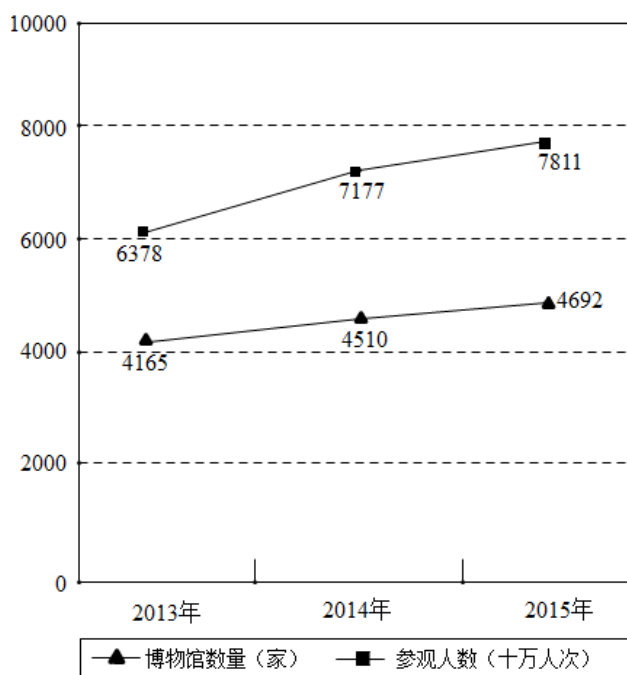
Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the chart below. 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)



2013-2015 年我国博物馆数量和参观人数

大作文范文（社科赛斯教育集团英语教研团队独家提供）

【参考范文】

As is clearly demonstrated in this chart, the numbers of museums and visitors have increased in varying degrees. From 2013 to 2015, museums took on a moderate rise, increasing from 4165 to 4692; contrastingly a sharp increase occurred in the population of visitors from 637.8 million to 781.1 million.

The gap between the numbers of museums and visitors has widened, which is thought-provoking. For one thing, alongside the prosperity of economy, the increasing emphasis has been attached to spiritual enhancement and richness by people. Museum, as a carrier and disseminator of Chinese profound culture, has been made its entry free, which largely contributes to the increase of visitors. For another, the modern world's pursuit of material ends to neglect of its spiritual needs. That is to say, relevant government departments and agencies fail to catch the fact that the construction of cultural infrastructure is not adequate enough to satisfy the requirement, playing the dominant role in this widening gap.

The increase in museum visitors is a sure indication of improving awareness of our own culture. However, the infrastructure construction should be continued and improved to meet the cultural demands of citizens to achieve the harmonious and comprehensive society.