

2019年全国硕士研究生入学全真模拟考试

英语二

(科目代码: 204)

考研 英语二 试卷条形码



○ 考生注意事项 ○

模考讲评免费看

手机扫码核对答案

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。（此次模考忽略此项）
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 the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

Konomu Suido is a rarity among Tokyo executives: most evenings, he gets home in time to cook dinner with his girlfriend. “There’s a/an 1 in Tokyo that you shouldn’t leave work before your boss,” he explains. For many of the city’s suits, sleep is often 2.

It’s the same in many cities around the world, with working hours and lengthy 3 depriving of bedtimes. Sleeplessness seems a particular problem – even a badge of honour – in urban centres of power and 4.

A growing industry has 5 to offer short-term rest to 6 workers. In Tokyo, Madrid, New York and many other cities around the world, 7 time is being monetised through sleep pods like those 8 to Pop & Rest, a new startup in London. At its Shoreditch base customers pay £15 to sleep for an hour 9 listening to ocean waves and inhaling scented oils.

When scoping out cities for further 10, founder Mauricio Villamizar tells me he maps urban commuting times; the 11 people commute to work, the less time they spend in bed. “As long as a city has a 12 population of commuters and a business district, there’s a 13 for us,” he says.

14 commuting times alone don’t show which city gets the least shuteye. Noise, light pollution, sunset times and individual 15 like income all play a part. Where researchers once 16 on labs for data, the arrival of fitness-tracking wristbands has made it possible to study 17 cities – and find out which one sleeps the least.

Matthew Gibson, an economist who studies sleep and productivity, reckons that sleep time is 18 to a city’s sunset time – and its wages. Gibson began thinking about sleep late one night while driving to a conference with his 19, Jeffrey Shrader. The two professors were discussing the papers that their advisors wouldn’t want them to write. “We thought: ‘sleep 20 a third of our lives, but nobody in economics is looking at it,’” he says by phone from his Massachusetts office.

- | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. | [A] expectation | [B] consideration | [C] prevention | [D] manipulation |
| 2. | [A] sweeping | [B] skipping | [C] fleeing | [D] fleeting |
| 3. | [A] transportation | [B] commutes | [C] voyages | [D] rides |
| 4. | [A] intention | [B] automation | [C] guide | [D] innovation |
| 5. | [A] resumed | [B] held | [C] emerged | [D] broke |
| 6. | [A] enthusiastic | [B] weary | [C] similar | [D] reliable |

- | | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 7. | [A] snap | [B] nap | [C] rash | [D] rush |
| 8. | [A] requiring | [B] offering | [C] attributing | [D] belonging |
| 9. | [A] and | [B] while | [C] thus | [D] though |
| 10. | [A] expansion | [B] extension | [C] tension | [D] illusion |
| 11. | [A] longer | [B] harder | [C] earlier | [D] more |
| 12. | [A] challenging | [B] overwhelming | [C] sensitive | [D] dense |
| 13. | [A] concept | [B] role | [C] market | [D] advantage |
| 14. | [A] When | [B] As | [C] But | [D] Likewise |
| 15. | [A] stages | [B] levels | [C] factors | [D] methods |
| 16. | [A] researched | [B] collected | [C] depended | [D] focused |
| 17. | [A] entire | [B] single | [C] remote | [D] sufficient |
| 18. | [A] inclined | [B] linked | [C] measured | [D] shared |
| 19. | [A] colleague | [B] college | [C] couple | [D] spouse |
| 20. | [A] worries about | [B] leaves behind | [C] sets aside | [D] takes up |

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 the **ANSWER SHEET**. (40 points)

Text 1

The rise in property prices in the UK between 1970 and 2013 was unmatched in any other rich country. The housing policies pursued by successive UK governments in a rapidly globalising world have made millionaires of hundreds of thousands of families who still consider themselves to be middle-class, middle-income people, regardless of the evidence of their assets.

For those not lucky enough to have secured a foothold on the property ladder before prices began their jump, the effect has been quite different. As is widely understood by the public as well as politicians, millions of people who might once have aspired to become homeowners now recognise that this is likely to take them much longer than it took people in previous generations, if it happens at all. Prices in the south-east but also in other parts of the country have, at many multiples of average incomes, moved beyond the reach of anyone who does not have a cash deposit of tens of thousands of pounds. The property ladder has been kicked away.

That something must be done to help these people has become a widely accepted view. Last year, in the aftermath of the Grenfell Tower fire, the government offered its backing to a private member's bill from Labour's Karen Buck, giving tenants the right to take landlords to court if their homes are unsafe. In another marked shift of policy and tone, ministers announced a plan to increase the length of a standard tenancy to three years. This is not a done deal: anxiety about the impact on housebuilders could make this sensible measure suspended. This would be a mistake, for political as well as principled reasons.

Looking at the market as a whole, landlords point to gradual improvements. Some professionalisation has taken place since the sharp increase in small-scale landlordism after the crash of 2008, when low interest rates led people who might otherwise have invested in shares to invest in property instead. Nonetheless, it remains a remarkable fact that mainstream commercial property investors account for just 3% of residential stock. Our fragmented market damages the economy as a whole; but it is particularly damaging for young adults wishing to start families, or children forced to move midway through their schooling.

21. According to Paragraph 1, the housing policies of UK government have _____.

- [A] helped many people find a big fortune
- [B] made property prices rise dramatically
- [C] been simulated by some rich countries
- [D] created thousands of middle-class families

22. By saying "The property ladder has been kicked away" (Para.2), the author means average people _____.

- [A] suffer from financial suppression
- [B] are less likely to afford a house
- [C] spend much longer to succeed
- [D] often aspire to become a millionaire

23. According to Paragraph 3, the plan announced by ministers _____.

- [A] was proved to fail
- [B] aimed to ensure safety
- [C] might be put off
- [D] was considered a mistake

24. In 2008, low interest rates made people _____.
[A] make gradual improvements
[B] prefer purchasing stock
[C] be keen on professionalism
[D] invest in real estate
25. The author's attitude to housing market for young adults is _____.
[A] sympathetic
[B] negative
[C] neutral
[D] indifferent

Text 2

Politicians all around the world are worried by Facebook's power. They have good reason to be. In 14 years this one company has become a new mass medium, dwarfing all previous corporations in its reach and power. The site says it has 2.2 billion active monthly users, and the US-based Pew Research centre reckons that nearly half (45%) of Americans use Facebook as a news source.

Even when the company makes no efforts to influence which stories people see (an activity that is central to its business) it can influence democracies profoundly. Simply by allowing Facebook users to click a button to tell their friends they had voted, it was able in one experiment to raise the turnout significantly. This power is exercised almost entirely asymmetrically: democratic governments have very little power to influence Facebook's policies or even to know what those policies are.

The same dynamic applies to other social media, especially Twitter, and to the Google empire as well. All these companies make their money by keeping viewers' attention so that it can be sold on to advertisers - and this attention is best caught, and kept, by increasingly sensational content. The process by which this happens is entirely automatic and algorithmic, controlled by programs of such complexity that not even their developers can understand how they work in detail: they can only measure how effective they are. Few people think about, or attempt to measure, their effects on society as a whole. And the companies that use them have no incentive to do so.

It is one of the tasks of a democratic society to provide such incentives. The curbs on hate speech that apply in the offline world must apply in the online world as well. This is not controversial in principle but it is in practice extremely difficult. The sheer volume of material uploaded to YouTube or Facebook means no human could possibly consider all of it. Any system of control must rely on the companies responding promptly to complaints of abuse. This does not at present happen. Their systems of moderation are opaque, confusing and entirely inadequate. That must change.

26. Politicians worry about Facebook's power because of its _____.

- [A] 14 years founding history
- [B] enormous registration
- [C] 2.2 billion active users
- [D] new mass medium

27. One experiment is cited in Para.2 to show Facebook could _____.

- [A] do little to raise the turnout
- [B] influence government's policies
- [C] absorb users' attention
- [D] impact democratic matters

28. According to Paragraph 3, Twitter makes money by _____.

- [A] selling advertising
- [B] distracting users' attention
- [C] offering authentic content
- [D] cooperation with others

29. Few companies take the social effect of social media into consideration due to lack of _____.

- [A] independent developers
- [B] effective measures
- [C] complex programs
- [D] fund support

30. It can be implied from last paragraph that what apply in the offline world may _____.

- [A] be controversial in principle

- [B] apply in the online world as well
- [C] be not suitable in the virtual world
- [D] provide a potential solution

Text 3

That last week's collision of an electric bicycle with a pedestrian in London was one of the tiny minority of road crashes to make national news is unsurprising. E-bikes, which have a battery and electric motor to assist with pedalling, remain a relative rarity in the UK, although their popularity is growing. This crash was newsworthy because it was unusual.

If, as seems likely, it results in the creation of a new offence of causing death by dangerous cycling, this would apply to electric as well as other bicycles. Apart from an age restriction of 14, e-bikes are not treated any differently in law from other bicycles as long as their motors do not exceed 250W and cut out when 15.5mph is reached. The exception is Northern Ireland, where riders require licenses and insurance.

All road users must obey the law and the Highway Code. Inconsiderate as well as illegal behaviour should be challenged. But it is wrong for politicians to address perceived gaps in the laws on cycling while ignoring the longstanding complaints of other road crash victims, for example regarding inconsistent sentencing and the lack of specialist prosecutors. The recent announcement of new roadside sight tests for drivers is welcome, as is transport minister Jesse Norman's promise of new measures to boost cycling and walking before the end of the year. But also needed is the comprehensive review of traffic offences trailed in 2014 but never delivered.

Collisions with cars and lorries kill and injure far more people than collisions with bicycles, while motor traffic poses another set of risks in the form of pollution. Rhetoric about "cracking down" on cyclists risks discouraging cycling, when policymakers should be encouraging it as a way of improving air quality and raising exercise levels in a population that is the fattest in western Europe. Other European countries are as far ahead of us on e-bikes as they are on cycling in general. In Holland, around a third of all bicycles sold are electric. Just like less fit and able individuals, or those who live in hilly areas where ordinary bikes are hard work, British cycling culture needs a boost.

31. According to Paragraph 1, last week's collision of an electric bicycle with a pedestrian _____.

- [A] was considered a blessing

- [B] caused two people to die
[C] was scarce among national news
[D] made electric bicycle popular
32. E-bikes are the same treated in law as other bicycles providing _____.
[A] riders' ages are below 14
[B] the crash brings no harm
[C] riders have license and insurance
[D] powers are under the limitation
33. According to Paragraph 3, politicians are suggested to _____.
[A] emphasize on other road crash victims
[B] address the urgent problems of E-bikes
[C] recruit more specialist lawyers
[D] ignore the review of traffic offenses
34. According to the last paragraph, which of the following is true?
[A] Motor traffic has exhausted unprecedented management efforts.
[B] Rhetoric on bicycle encourages policymakers to boost the use of e-bikes.
[C] British people are less reluctant to exercise than people of other countries.
[D] E-bikes in other European countries are more prevalent than that in Britain.
35. The most suitable title for this text would be _____.
[A] British E-bikes Need Boost
[B] British Cyclists Are Suffering
[C] A Win-win Rhetoric
[D] A Newsworthy Crash

Text 4

Competition makes losers as well as winners. This fact makes a simple rule for judging when it is useful to society and when it is dangerous. Can we afford to look after the losers? They are not going to vanish.

From about 1979 to 2008, policymakers across the western world were agreed that there were hardly any problems that could not be solved by organising some kind of market, from which the magic of competition would produce much better results than planned cooperation ever could. The last 10 years has been a time for unlearning all those lessons and there are few places where this is more obvious than in education.

The introduction of the academy system was among other things an attempt to make

central planning impossible. The market, and the self-interest of parents, would ensure that good schools flourished and bad ones – well, they would disappear. Yet local authorities still have a statutory duty to ensure that every child has a school place – and the political imperative to avoid discontent among parents who vote – even while the means to do so have largely vanished now that two thirds of secondary schools are academies which they do not control.

By encouraging parental choice in schools, successive governments hoped to harness the ambition of families to give their children the best education possible. But this ambition is by its nature limited. It does not extend to other people’s children. In fact, the system lives up to Gore Vidal’s sardonic observation that “it is not enough to succeed; others must fail”. The burden of student loans increases the price of failure for those who fail to get into the “right” universities or study the “right”, for which read lucrative, subjects. The result is an increase of inequality without any corresponding increase in quality at the top.

One measure of this is house prices. State schools with a good reputation increase the price of houses in their catchment areas substantially. A survey released last week showed that outside London parents were willing to pay up to three times the average price for a house to get their children into desirable schools. In north London, a house in a good catchment area is worth £75,000 more than one less favoured, although this represents a much smaller proportion of the average price.

36. Policymakers from 1979 to 2008 believed that most problems could be addressed through _____.

- [A] education
- [B] competition
- [C] cooperation
- [D] argument

37. Local authorities’ measures to ensure enough schools have disappeared because most secondary schools _____.

- [A] take parents’ needs as a priority
- [B] introduce the academy system
- [C] are hostile to government’s politics
- [D] are out of their administration

38. Gore Vidal believed education equality _____.

- [A] was an natural ambition
- [B] encouraged success

[C] was not realistic

[D] required parents efforts

39. The increase of education inequality results from _____.

[A] the surging number of students

[B] the shortage of “right” schools

[C] the heavy student loans

[D] the rising price of failure

40. The major role in promoting the prices in a good catchment area is _____.

[A] universities

[B] parents

[C] state

[D] policies

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list [A]-[G] to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A] You don't have to love it

[B] Don't rely on willpower

[C] Work out why, don't just work out

[D] Find a purpose

[E] Get off to a slow start

[F] Jump in and do everything

[G] Ticking off a goal

We all know we should be doing more, but how do we keep moving when our motivation slips, the weather takes a turn for the worse or life gets in the way? Try these 5 pieces of advice from experts.

41. _____

Our reasons for beginning to exercise are fundamental to whether we will keep it up, says Michelle Segar, the director of the University of Michigan's Sport, Health and Activity

Research and Policy Center. Too often “society promotes exercise and fitness by hooking into short-term motivation, guilt and shame”. There is some evidence, she says, that younger people will go to the gym more if their reasons are appearance-based, but past our early 20s that doesn’t fuel motivation much. Nor do vague or future goals help (“I want to get fit, I want to lose weight”).

42. _____

The danger of the typical New Year resolutions approach to fitness, says personal trainer Matt Roberts, is that people “jump in and do everything – change their diet, start exercising, stop drinking and smoking – and within a couple of weeks they have lost motivation or got too tired. If you haven’t been in shape, it’s going to take time.” He likes the trend towards high-intensity interval training (HIIT) and recommends people include some, “but to do that every day will be too intense for most people”. Do it once (or twice, at most) a week, combined with slow jogs, swimming and fast walks – plus two or three rest days, at least for the first month. “That will give someone a chance of having recovery sessions alongside the high-intensity workouts.”

43. _____

It is helpful not to try to make yourself do things you actively dislike, says Segar, who advises thinking about the types of activities – roller-skating? Bike riding? – you liked as a child. But don’t feel you have to really enjoy exercise. “A lot of people who stick with exercise say: ‘I feel better when I do it.’” There are elements that probably will be enjoyable, though, such as the physical response of your body and the feeling of getting stronger, and the pleasure that comes with mastering a sport.

44. _____

“If you need willpower to do something, you don’t really want to do it,” says Segar. Instead, think about exercise “in terms of why we’re doing it and what we want to get from physical activity. How can I benefit today? How do I feel when I move? How do I feel after I move?”

45. _____

Anything that allows you to exercise while ticking off other goals will help, says Sniehotta. “It provides you with more gratification, and the costs of not doing it are higher.” For instance, walking or cycling to work, or making friends by joining a sports club, or

running with a friend. “Or the goal is to spend more time in the countryside, and running helps you do that.”

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

A growing body of evidence shows that shortage of sleep cripples individuals and poisons organizations. One study shows that staying awake for 20 hours has the same impact on the performance of working tasks as a blood-alcohol level of 0.1%, well over the limit for driving a car in most countries. Another study shows that being deprived of sleep leads people to adopt a more negative attitude or tone of voice. Employees are also more likely to be fired if a bad night’s sleep makes their bosses annoyed.

Yet sleep deprivation is commonplace in the business world-and is sometimes worn as a badge of honour. A recent survey of 196 business leaders by McKinsey, a management consultancy, revealed that 66% were dissatisfied with the quantity of sleep they got and 55% were dissatisfied with the quality. Too many companies are run by people who are exhausted by a lack of sleep.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you recently spent a night in one hotel. Write an email to the hotel to

- 1) complain about the bad experience
- 2) give some suggestion(s) to improve its service quality.

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)

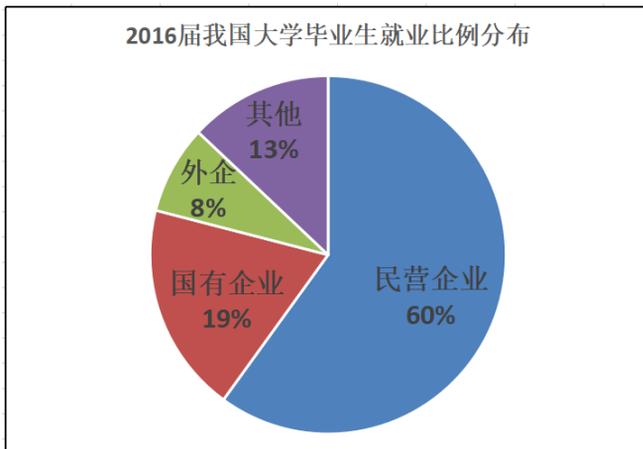
Part B

48. Directions:

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)



教材直播课
模考试卷
历年真题
考试工具包

限时优惠
淘宝扫码抢购

考前串讲
管理类联考 MBA MPAcc MPA MEM

名师划重点 必考点
课程不满意无条件退费

¥980 超值预售
微信扫码抢购