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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）

研考 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)

One by one, the glittering prizes are falling to women. General Motors, IBM, PepsiCo, Lockheed Martin and DuPont are among a couple of dozen giant American companies with female bosses. Oxford University is about to follow the __1__ of Harvard and __2__ its first female leader. Women still have a/an __3__ way to go: the New York Times points out that more big American firms are run by men called John than by women. But the __4__ is clear: women now make up more than 50% of university graduates and of new __5__ by big employers.

Will this growing cadre of female bosses __6__ any differently from men? Forty years ago feminists would have found the very question __7__ . Pioneers such as Margaret Thatcher argued that women could and would do the same job as men, if __8__ a chance. But today some management scholars argue that women __9__ the leadership qualities most valued in modern firms.

Those who say women are better suited to taking charge of today's companies also __10__ two other arguments. The first is that women are better at "androgynous" management--that is, __11__ supposedly "male" and "female" characteristics into a powerful mixture. This is particularly __12__ in business __13__ great changes, which need a combination of command-and-control and caring-and-sharing. The second is that women differ from men not so much in their leadership style __14__ in the values that they bring to the job. They are much more influenced by __15__ and fairness than men.

That leads to the second consideration: That both male and female managers are perfectly __16__ adapting their leadership styles to __17__ changing circumstances. Male managers are __18__ embracing a collaborative approach to leadership, as they adapt to a society that has become less deferential. In a 2016 study of 917 managers in Norway--a country that has led the way in female-friendly policies, from board __19__ to public child care--Ann Grethe Solberb, a sociologist, concluded that: "Men and women don't have different __20__ of leadership."

1.　　[A] trails　　　　　[B] footsteps　　　[C] roads　　　　　[D] prints

2.	[A] point	[B] call	[C] appoint	[D] summon
3.	[A] enormous	[B] numerous	[C] considerable	[D] quantitive
4.	[A] intention	[B] tension	[C] guide	[D] trend
5.	[A] fires	[B] hires	[C] retirees	[D] positions
6.	[A] manage	[B] control	[C] manipulate	[D] implement
7.	[A] requiring	[B] demanding	[C] commanding	[D] impending
8.	[A] provided	[B] offering	[C] giving	[D] given
9.	[A] stand out	[B] win over	[C] excel in	[D] go through
10.	[A] learn from	[B] benefit from	[C] result in	[D] lean on
11.	[A] combining	[B] connecting	[C] linking	[D] relating
12.	[A] challenging	[B] valuable	[C] meaningless	[D] optimistic
13.	[A] enjoying	[B] accumulating	[C] undergoing	[D] comparing
14.	[A] as	[B] so	[C] than	[D] with
15.	[A] sense	[B] action	[C] stimulus	[D] sympathy
16.	[A] engaged in	[B] capable of	[C] clever at	[D] informed of
17.	[A] know	[B] see	[C] meet	[D] welcome
18.	[A] increasingly	[B] consistently	[C] excitingly	[D] attentively
19.	[A] quotations	[B] rates	[C] figures	[D] quotas
20.	[A] characters	[B] personalities	[C] styles	[D] traits

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

My name is Matthew Walker. I am a professor of neuroscience and psychology at the University of California Berkeley and I am the author of the book, "Why We Sleep."

Should we actually be taking naps during the day? Well, we certainly know from evidence in my own sleep center and that of many other scientists that naps can give you benefits for both your brain and your body. But naps can actually be a double-edged sword because whilst we're awake during the day, we're building up sleepiness or sleep

pressure. So that when you try to fall asleep at night, you'll fall asleep quickly and then you'll stay asleep. And when we sleep, we actually release that sleepiness, almost like a valve on a pressure cooker, so that we wake up the next morning feeling refreshed.

So if you take a nap during the day, especially if you take it too late in the afternoon, you will actually release some of that sleepiness and it will make it that much more difficult to fall asleep and stay asleep soundly throughout the night. So the advice would be if you don't struggle with your sleep and you can nap regularly, then naps are just fine.

But if you do find it difficult to fall asleep or stay asleep at night, then you should avoid naps and try and build up that healthy sleepiness in the evening. The ideal nap depends on what you want from that nap. Different stages of sleep actually give you different types of brain and body benefits.

But if you want to avoid that grogginess that you can often have after a long sleep, then you should perhaps avoid naps that are longer than maybe 40 or 50 minutes in length.

You should also try to avoid naps late in the afternoon so that you wake up at least after you finish the nap and still have enough time to build up that sleepiness, that sleep pressure so you can get to sleep in the evening.

Can naps help with sleep debt? The answer, unfortunately, is no. Sleep is actually not like the bank. You can't accumulate a debt and then hope to pay it off at some later point in time. So sleep is an all-or-nothing event in that sense. So you can't short sleep during the week and then try to binge and oversleep at the weekend.

21. By saying "naps can actually be a double-edged sword" Matthew Walker means _____.

[A] naps are perfect supplement to our sleep cycle

[B] quality of night sleep depends largely on naps

[C] physical and mental state is determined by naps

[D] naps can be both relaxing and harmful at once

22. Those who have difficulty in sleeping well at night are advised to _____.

[A] take naps as little as possible

[B] conduct more physical exercises

[C] sleep at different stages of a day

[D] turn to psychological comfort

23. The word "grogginess" (Para.5) is closest in meaning to _____ .

[A] satisfaction

[B] dizziness

[C] frustration

[D] desperation

24. Which of the following statements concerning sleep debt is TRUE?

[A] it can be remedied any time when needed

[B] it can be supplemented by sufficient sleep

[C] it is only solvable at the appropriate time

[D] it is a common yet not fully noticed issue

25. A proper title for this text may be _____ .

[A] Sleep: Indispensable to Health

[B] Naps: An Optional Daily Habit

[C] Sleep Cycle: A Profound Matter

[D] Various Definitions of Naps

Text 2

Universities must be places that "open minds, not close them", Jo Johnson warned as he argued that students must be able to challenge controversial opinions. The universities minister added that there are dangers to shielding students from differing views under the banner of "no-platforming" in British institutions.

It came after the minister unveiled proposals earlier this year that mean universities could face fines for failing to uphold free speech under a new higher education regulator – the Office for Students (OfS). The proposals – currently open for consultation – could also see universities facing action including suspension and deregulation.

Mr Johnson added: "In universities in America and, worryingly, in the UK, we have seen examples of groups seeking to stifle those who do not agree with them. We must not allow this to happen. Young people should have the residence and confidence to challenge controversial opinions and take part in open, frank and rigorous discussions. That is why the new regulator, the Office for Students, will go even further to ensure that universities promote freedom of speech within the law."

His comments came amid an ongoing debate about free speech at universities, and a number of reports of speakers, debates, literature and organisations being opposed or criticised, often by student unions, societies or particular groups of students. Mr Johnson also said, "Institutions must ensure there is no place for hatred, discrimination, extremism or racism. A racist environment is by definition an illiberal one that is completely in opposition with the liberal tradition of our universities."

Alistair Jarvis, chief executive of Universities UK, said: "Universities are absolutely committed to promoting and securing free speech and will not allow legitimate speech to be stifled. There is already a legal duty on the higher education sector to secure free speech within the law and universities take these responsibilities very seriously. They have a duty, not only to secure freedom of speech, but also to protect the safety of students and staff. This is not always easy to balance, but universities are becoming increasingly experienced in this area and have policies in place. It is important that universities do not become discussion-free zones. They must continue to be places where difficult topics are discussed and where people, however controversial their views, should be allowed to speak within the law, and their views challenged openly."

26. Jo Johnson holds universities are dangerous in that _____.

[A] students have no opportunity to air their own ideas

[B] students have few platforms for academic exchanges

[C] students are withheld from various & different views

[D] students may face financial punishment for failures

27. The major function of the Office for Students is _____.

[A] encouraging students' free speech

[B] monitoring students' wrongdoings

[C] promoting universities' progress

[D] providing channels for consultation

28. It is learned that in universities in America and the UK _____.

[A] the concept of free speech has been fully popularized

[B] suppression of free speech is widespread and serious

[C] the new regulator has made big progress in free speech

[D] students are deprived of residence and accommodation

29. It is implied in Johnson's comments that _____.

[A] discrimination and racism are more serious issues at universities

[B] some reports of speakers receive general acclaim at universities

[C] hatred and extremism are big obstacles to academic achievements

[D] some student unions play a negative role with regard to free speech

30. According to Alistair Jarvis, the key to the realization of free speech lies in _____.

[A] widespread and effective advocacy

[B] implementation of relevant laws

[C] establishing discussion-free zones

[D] involvement of students' societies

Text 3

"Hey, look busy. Our robot boss is reviewing over here!" That's a sound that you may very well hear on the construction sites of the future, thanks to a lidar (Light Detection And Ranging)-equipped robot and matching drone (pilotless plane) developed by the company Doxel. Emerging from stealth this week with a $4.5 million funding round, Doxel hopes to revolutionize the construction industry using robots to scan construction sites to make sure that work is progressing correctly.

Far from a simple robotic camera, however, Doxel's smart robots harness cutting-edge deep-learning technology to make informed judgements about how well work is going. If things fall behind schedule, a construction manager will receive a smartphone notification reading, "Mechanical team productivity has dropped below threshold" or similar. In other words, simply trying to look busy on site won't be enough to fool these smart management bots.

"We make use of drones and rovers as data-capture mechanisms; drones for outdoors and rovers for indoors," Saurabh Ladha, CEO and co-founder of Doxel, told Digital Trends. "The vast majority of construction involves indoors and that is where we deploy lidar in addition to an HD camera. The lidar captures depth data. Once the data is captured, our deep learning kicks in to automatically inspect quality and measure installed quantities. The diversity of objects found in construction and the degree of noise and clutter you find in such environments had made the automation of this process nearly

impossible. Doxel's A.I.capabilities mean that job sites are automatically digitized, that project quality undergoes ongoing inspection, and that progress is measured in real time. Our dashboard then offers automatic real-time budget, schedule, and quality reports. We help to keep molehills from becoming mountains."

Ladha observes that many construction projects — as many as 98 percent of large ones — can go significantly over time and budget. Being able to spot these trends early means that changes can be made in order to ensure things progress as efficiently as possible.

"We are currently working with large construction companies such as DPR Construction, as well as a large healthcare company building hospitals and medical office buildings," Ladha said. "We sell Doxel as a service: everything from capturing data to delivering insights, and the service is sold on a monthly fee basis. Having just come out of stealth, our plans are to grow the business. The construction industry has struggled with productivity and we believe we can help to turn that around."

31. According to Paragraph 1, what is a typical scene of the construction sites of the future?

[A] a vast number of workers going to and fro

[B] general application of automatic equipment

[C] considerable and frequent inflow of capital

[D] appearance of more managing personnel

32. It can be learnt that one advantage of smart robots is _____.

[A] they are easier to operate than traditional devices

[B] they are more competitive in price and performance

[C] they are better at monitoring the progress of work

[D] they are more attentive to operators' instructions

33. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

[A] objects, noise and clutter are hard to deal with

[B] drones can automatically inspect an HD camera

[C] rovers can accurately capture depth information

[D] lidar is mainly applied in interior construction

34. Doxel's A.I. capabilities refer to one of the facts that _____.

[A] development of work is measured in real time

[B] job sites can automatically receive information

[C] project quality can be ensured by later inspection

[D] budget can be saved and quality reports omitted

35. According to Ladha, a major problem facing the construction industry is _____.

[A] insufficiency of raw materials

[B] management's lack of insights

[C] low efficiency and productivity

[D] limited space for development

Text 4

London's fastest-changing art gallery is hidden in a sunken ball court on a housing estate in Stockwell, South London. On a sunny Sunday afternoon six or seven men, mostly in their 30s, are busy painting the walls with new designs. They have put up cartoons, names written in elaborate, multicoloured lettering and clever perspective tricks. Tins of spray paint and beer stand on the ground; ladders lean against the paintings. The atmosphere is not unlike that of a golf course: a mix of concentration and relaxation.

Graffiti painting is traditionally a dared evil pursuit. Teenagers dodge security guards to put their names on trains and buses. But over the past decade that has all but disappeared from Britain's cities. Between 2007 and 2017 the number of incidents of graffiti recorded by the British Transport Police fell by 63%. A survey by the environment ministry shows that fewer places are blighted by tags than ever. Graffiti are increasingly confined to sanctioned walls, such as the Stockwell ball courts. In time the practice may die out entirely.

The most obvious reason for the decline in tagging and train-painting is better policing, says Keegan Webb, who runs The London Vandal, a graffiti blog. Numerous TV cameras mean it is harder to get away with painting illegally. And punishments are more severe. Once-prolific taggers such as Daniel Halpin, who painted his pseudonym "Tox" all over London, have been given long prison sentences. British graffiti artists who want to paint trains usually go abroad to do it these days, says Mr Webb.

A generational shift is apparent, too. Fewer teenagers are getting into painting walls. They prefer to play with iPads and video games, reckons Boyd Hill, an artist known as

Solo One, who in effect runs the Stockwell ball courts. Those who do get involved tend to prefer street art to graffiti proper (which purists define as letters and names, however elaborately drawn). Some have gone to art school and want to make money from their paintings. The internet means that painters can win far more attention by posting pictures online than they can by breaking into a railway yard.

Graffiti may eventually disappear. But for now the hobby is almost respectable. Mr Eine says he has lots of friends who used to paint trains. Now with wives and children, they paint abandoned warehouses at the weekend. It has become something to do on a Sunday afternoon—a slightly healthier alternative to sitting watching the football.

36. What kind of scene in London is described in Para.1?

[A] an art competition

[B] a sport match

[C] a construction project

[D] a special painting

37. Keegan Webb attributes the decline of graffiti to the fact that _____.

[A] it is forbidden by the authorities

[B] it is a vicious form of painting

[C] the area of city is disappearing

[D] it is an old-fashioned style of art

38. The measures to ban graffiti include the following EXCEPT _____.

[A] enforced penalty

[B] stronger police system

[C] installation of cameras

[D] heavier fine

39. The younger generation shows little interest in graffiti mainly because of _____.

[A] emergence of internet

[B] warning of parents

[C] financial difficulties

[D] maturer personality

40. Toward the eventual disappearance of graffiti the author feels _____.

[A] indifferent

[B] relieved

[C] regretted

[D] nervous

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

The first new college class since the election of Donald J.Trump has arrived on campus, and new numbers confirm what the higher education industry had feared: Fewer foreign students are coming to the United States.

The number of newly arriving international students declined an average 7 percent in fall 2017, with 45 percent of campuses reporting drops in new international enrollment, according to a survey of nearly 500 campuses across the country by the Institute of International Education.

Experts cited an uncertain social and political climate in the United States as part of the reason for the decline in enrollment.

"It's a mix of factors," said Rajika Bhandari, head of research for the institute, which collects data on international students in cooperation with the State Department. "Concerns around the travel ban had a lot to do with concerns around personal safety based on a few incidents involving international students, and a generalized concern about whether they're safe."

Another reason for the decline is increasing competition from countries like Canada, Britain and Australia, said Allan E. Goodman, president of the institute.

The figures released Monday also included final numbers for 2016-2017, which show robust international enrollment, with a record 1.08 million international students in the United States, an increase of 85 percent from a decade earlier.

Much of the record was driven by 175,000 students who have remained in the United States after completing their degrees, in internship-type programs known as "optional practical training."

The 2016-2017 figures, though, revealed that first-time international students dropped 3 percent, indicating that the decline had begun before President Trump took office.

The drop in new students signals potential financial difficulties for some small universities that have come to rely on money from foreign students, who provide an infusion of $39 billion into the United States economy each year.

Particularly hard hit are campuses in the Midwest, according to the institute.

At the University of Iowa, overall international enrollment this fall was 3,564, down from 4,100 in 2015.

Downing Thomas, the university's dean of international programs, said that some other schools in the Big Ten are also experiencing declines, and none are seeing the rapid increases of the recent past.

While Iowa primarily lost Chinese students, the University of Central Missouri experienced a sharp decline this year in students from India, said Mike Godard, vice provost for enrollment management.

In the fall of 2016, the Warrensburg, Mo., university had 2,638 international students. This fall it has 944.

Dr. Godard said fewer students came from India partly because of a currency crisis in the country, but also because of concerns about the Trump administration's travel ban affecting Muslim countries. India was not on that list, but Dr. Godard said many of the university's Indian students were from Muslim areas of the country and were concerned about the ban.

"Although India wasn't listed as one of the countries, certainly feeling welcome and safe and all those things is important," he said. "It would be naïve to say that wasn't a contributing factor."

	[A] said some members of top universities also witnessed decrease of international students
41. The Institute of International Education	[B] thought some Indian students refused to enter US because of religious belief
42. Rajika Bhandari	[C] held a lower enrollment of Indian students was related to both to currency and US policy
43. Allan E. Goodman	[D] maintained social and political uncertainty in US was partly responsible for the decline of international students
44. Downing Thomas	[E] said worries about travel prohibition resulted from worries about personal safety
45. Mike Godard	[F] reported a general downward trend of international students' enrollment
	[G] contributed the decline of travel to increasing competition from some countries

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

A new survey has found that millennials have learned from the mistakes of generations before them and place a stronger focus on work-life balance, travel and relationships with friends and family than on traditional markers such as money and career success.

Social researcher Clare Madden told the Daily Telegraph that people in this generation do not consider careers as their reason for being.

"They are a social generation which places a higher value on relationships, experiencing life now and not just saving up to experience life in retirement."

"Their fundamental approach to life is different to the older generations," she said.

"The era in which technology provided a lifestyle of convenience and more opportunities than ever before has shaped their outlook."

According to LinkedIn's Success Survey, 65 percent of Australians base their idea of success on health and happiness, with over 30 percent saying they believe traditional markers are outdated.

Section IV   Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

You are going to resign from your company. Write an email to your manager to

1) explain the reason (s), and

2) express your apology.

You should write about 100 words on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not use your own name. Use "Li Ming" instead.
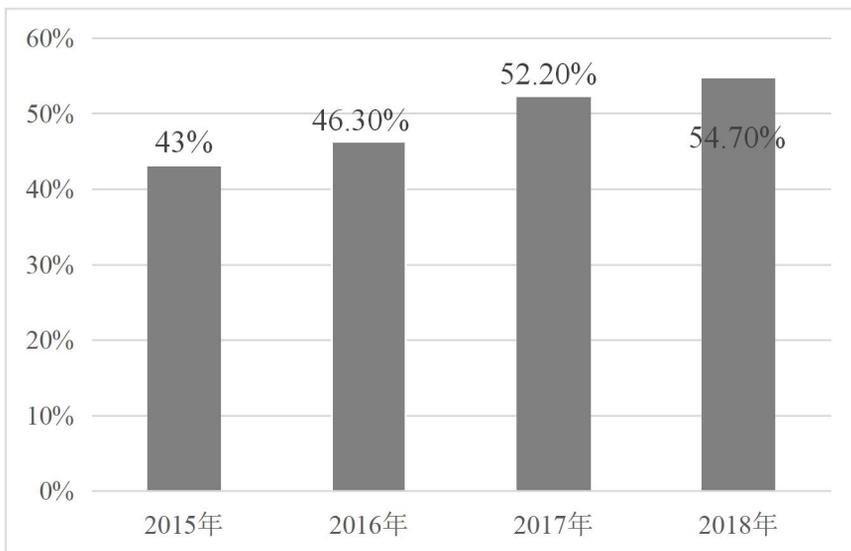
Do not write your address. (10 points)

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)