

2017 年硕士研究生入学考试 管理类专业硕士英语二真题解析 1.0 版

说明：试题为梅花卷，同一道题目中，不同考生的选项顺序不同。请在核对答案时注意题目和选项的具体内容。

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)

Would a Work-Free World Be So Bad?

Fears of civilization-wide idleness are based too much on the downsides of being unemployed in a society premised on the concept of employment.

A 1567 painting by Pieter Bruegel the Elder depicts a mythical land of plenty, where people grow idle in the absence of work. Wikimedia

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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 unease. 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 |

【参考答案】

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 产生
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。
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)

Text1

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 hairs 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 wonted 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 there 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 them worse.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Parkrun has _____.
A. created many 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-timers
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

【参考答案】

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

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 expression and not giving them 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 then they 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

【参考答案】

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。

后三篇阅读待更新。。。

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

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.”

【参考译文】

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)

【参考范文】

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

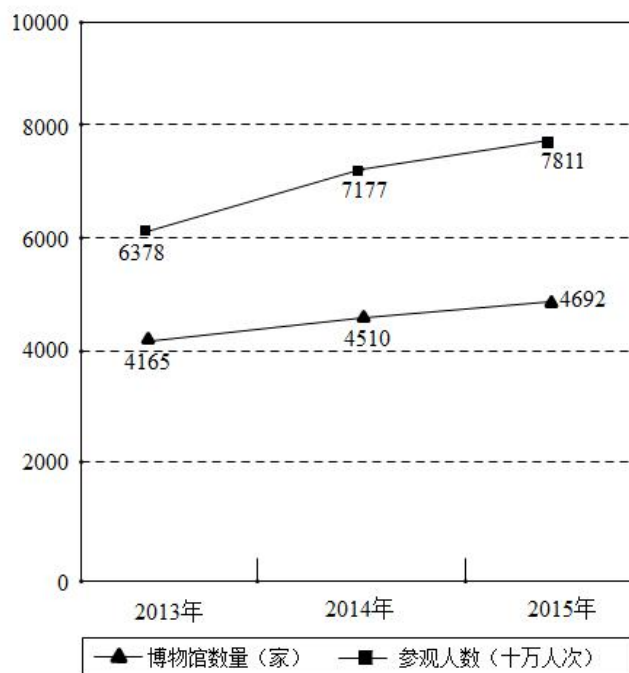
Part B

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

【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 sharp rise, increasing from 4165 to 4692 ; contrastingly a moderate 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, with 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 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.