

2021 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）试题解析

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)

It's not difficult to set targets for staff. It is much harder, 1 to understand their negative consequences. Most work-related behaviors have multiple components. 2 one and the others become distorted.

Travel on a London bus and you'll 3 see how this works with drivers. Watch people get on and show their tickets. Are they carefully inspected? Never. Do people get on without paying? Of course! Are there inspectors to 4 that people have paid? Possibly, but very few. And people who run for the bus? They are 5. How about jumping lights? Buses do so almost as frequently as cyclists.

Why? Because the target is 6. People complained that buses were late and infrequent. 7, the number of buses and bus lanes were increased, and drivers were 8 or punished according to the time they took. And drivers hit these targets. But they 9 hit cyclists. If the target was changed to 10, you would have more inspectors and more sensitive pricing. If the criterion changed to safety, you would get more 11 drivers who obeyed traffic laws. But both these criteria would be at the expense of time.

There is another 12: people became immensely inventive in hitting targets. Have you 13 that you can leave on a flight an hour late but still arrive on time? Tailwinds? Of course not! Airlines have simply changed the time a 14 is meant to take. A one-hour flight is now ballad as a two-hour flight.

The 15 of the story is simple. Most jobs are multidimensional, with multiple criteria. Choose one criterion and you may well 16 others. Everything Can be done faster and made cheaper, but there is a 17. Setting targets can and does have unforeseen negative consequences.

This is not an argument against target-setting. But it is an argument for exploring consequences first. All good targets should have multiple criteria 18 critical factors such as time, money, quality and customer feedback. The trick is not only to 19 just one or even two dimensions of the objective, but also to understand how to help people better 20 the objective.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. therefore | B. however | C. again | D. moreover |
| 2. A. Emphasize | B. Identify | C. Assess | D. Explain |
| 3. A. nearly | B. curiously | C. eagerly | D. quickly |
| 4. A. claim | B. prove | C. check | D. recall |
| 5. A. threatened | B. ignored | C. mocked | D. blamed |
| 6. A. punctuality | B. hospitality | C. competition | D. innovation |
| 7. A. Yet | B. So | C. Besides | D. Still |

8. A. hired B. trained C. rewarded D. grouped
9. A. only B. rather C. Once D. Also
10. A. comfort B. revenue C. efficiency D. security
11. A. friendly B. quiet C. cautious D. diligent
12. A. purpose B. problem C. prejudice D. policy
13. A. interesting B. revealed C. admitted D. noticed
14. A. break B. trip C. departure D. transfer
15. A. moral B. background C. style D. form
16. A. interpret B. criticize C. sacrifice D. tolerate
17. A. task B. secret C. product D. cost
18. A. leading to B. calling for C. relating to D. accounting for
19. A. specify B. predict C. restore D. create
20. A. modify B. review C. present D. achieve

1. 【考点】考查逻辑关系

【解析】：根据前一句 not difficult 和下一句harder形成语意相反，为对立逻辑关系，故答案为B however

2. 【考点】考查词意辨析

【解析】：根据上文语意，空格处填写强调一个，而其他的就被曲解了，故答案为A Emphasize

3. 【考点】考查副词辨析

【解析】：根据上下文语境，前一句“坐上伦敦的公交车”，下一句应该是“你会很快发现这是如何在司机那里起作用的”，故答案为D quickly

4. 【考点】考查动词辨析

【解析】：根据空格前面的inspectors可以确定动词为检查核实，故答案为C check

5. 【考点】考查动词辨析+被动语态

【解析】：根据上文“对于没买票的情况，没有检查人员去核实”，因此空格前一句“对于追赶公交车的人”，根据前后语境，应该是被忽视了，故答案为B ignored

6. 【考点】考查名词辨析

【解析】：根据上下文语境，下一句“人们抱怨公交车总是迟到”，可以断定目标是“准时”，故答案为A punctuality

7. 【考点】考查逻辑关系

【解析】：根据上一句“人们抱怨公交车迟到，不频繁”，而下一句“公交车的数量和线路有所增加”，可以断定是因果关系，故答案为B so

8. 【考点】考查逻辑关系+动词辨析

【解析】：根据空格后面的or判定为并列逻辑关系的选择，故答案为C rewarded

9. 【考点】考查逻辑关系

【解析】：根据上句hit the targets 和下句中的hit cyclists确定hit动作又发生，故答案为D Also

10. 【考点】考查名词辨析

【解析】：根据下文more inspectors和pricing，确定空格处与钱有关，故答案为 B revenue

11. 【考点】考查形容词辨析

【解析】：根据上句的safety，下句的obeyed traffic laws，要确保安全，就要小心谨慎，故答案为C cautious

12. 【考点】考查名词辨析

【解析】：根据another，空格的词意应从上文内容推断，上文主要在说出现的问题，故答案为B problem

13. 【考点】考查动词辨析

【解析】：根据上下文语境，空格处应填写“注意到”下句提到的情况，故答案为D noticed

14. 【考点】考查名词辨析

【解析】：根据上文airlines和下文flight可以判定空格处为“旅途”，故答案为B trip

15. 【考点】考查名词辨析

【解析】：根据Story指上文的例子，本句想说的是该例子想表达的意义很简单，故答案为 A moral

16. 【考点】考查动词辨析+逻辑关系

【解析】：根据上文one和下文的others，表明相反的情况，选择choose的反义词，故答案为 C sacrifice

17. 【考点】考查名词辨析+逻辑关系

【解析】：根据文中的but，上下文语意相反，根据faster 和cheaper，表明要想快速和便宜，就得付出代价，故答案为 D cost

18. 【考点】考查动词短语

【解析】：根据上文criteria和下文factors表明因素是与标准相关的，故答案为C relating to

19. 【考点】考查动词辨析+逻辑关系

【解析】：根据句中的not only... but also表并列关系，空格的词意应与下句中的understand为近义词，故答案为A specify

20. 【考点】考查动名词搭配

【解析】：根据下句的objective，应为实现目标，故答案为D achieve 参考答案：

【参考答案】1-5: B A D C B 6-10: A B C D B 11-15: C B D B A 16-20: C D C A D

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

Reskilling is something that sounds like a buzzword but is actually a requirement if we plan to have a future where a lot of would-be workers do not get left behind.

We know we are moving into a period where the jobs in demand will change rapidly, as will the requirements of the jobs that remain. Research by the WEF detailed in the Harvard Business Review, finds that on average 42 per cent of the “core skill” within job roles will change by 2022. That is a very short timeline, so we can only imagine what the changes will be further in the future.

The question of who should pay for reskilling is a thorny one. For individual companies, the temptation is always to let go of workers whose skills are no longer demand and replace them with those whose skills are. That does not always happen. AT&T is often given as the gold standard of a company who decided to do a massive reskilling program rather than go with a fire-and-hire strategy ultimately retraining 18,000 employees. Panpandemic, other companies including Amazon and Disney had also pledged to create their own plans. When the skills mismatch is in the broader economy though, the focus usually turns to government to handle. Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers even at times and in regions where unemployment is high.

With the pandemic, unemployment is very high indeed. In February, at 3.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively, unemployment rates in Canada and the United States were at generational lows and worker shortages were everywhere. As of May, those rates had spiked up to 13.3 per cent and 13.7 per cent, and although many worker shortages had disappeared, not all had done so. In the medical field, to take an obvious example, the pandemic meant that there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel.

Of course, it is not like you can take an unemployed waiter and train him to be doctor in few weeks, no matter who pays for it. But even if you cannot close that gap, maybe you can close others, and doing so would be to the benefit of all

concerned. That seems to be the case in Sweden, where the pandemic kick-started a retraining program where business as well as government had a role.

Reskilling in this way would be challenging in a North American context. You can easily imagine a chorus of "you can't do that" because teachers or nurses or whoever have special skills, and using any support staff who has been quickly trained is bound to end in disaster. Maybe. Or maybe it is something that can work well in Sweden, with its history of co-operation between business, labour and government, but not in North America where our history is very different. Then again, maybe it is akin to wartime, when extraordinary things take place, but it is business as usual after the fact. And yet, as in war the pandemic is teaching us that many things, including rapid reskilling, can be done if there is a will to do them. In any case, Swedens' work force is now more skilled, in more things, and more flexible than it was before.

Of course, reskilling programs, whether for pandemic needs or the postpandemic world, are expensive and at a time when everyone's budgets are lean this may not be the time to implement them. Then again, extending income support programs to get us through the next months is expensive, too, to say nothing of the cost of having a swath of long-term unemployed in the POST-COVID years. Given that, perhaps we should think hard about whether the pandemic can jump-start us to a place where reskilling becomes much more than a buzzword.

21. Research by the World Economic Forum suggests

- A. an increase in full-time employment
- B. an urgent demand for new job skills
- C. a steady growth of job opportunities
- D. a controversy about the "core skills"

【答案】： B

【解析】： 细节题。根据定位关键词Research by the World Economic Forum，可以将解题句定位到第二段第二句，“Research by the WEF detailed in the Harvard Business Review, finds that on average 42 percent of the “core skill” within job roles will change by 2022. That is a very short timeline, so we can only imagine what the changes will be further in the future.”A未提及，C选项未提及，D选项中的core skills在文章当中有提到，但controversy无从体现。B选项需要结合定位句和下一句进行推理，文中说“发现平均42%的“核心技能”在2022年将会改变。这是一个非常短的时间线，所以我们只能想象在未来会发生什么变化”。urgent是时间非常短的同义替换，由核心技能将会改变结合上下文，可以推出需要改变的是new job skill，因此B为正确选项。

22. AT&T is cited to show

- A. an alternative to the fire-and-hire strategy
- B. an immediate need for government support
- C. the importance of staff appraisal standards
- D. the characteristics of reskilling program

【答案】： B

【解析】： 例证题。根据定位关键词AT&T，可以将例证题的解题句定位到前一句，“That does not always happen.”句中出現that即再往前看“For individual companies, the temptation is always to let go of workers whose skills are no longer demand and replace them with those whose skills are.”对个别公司来说，诱惑总是让那些不再需要技能的员工离职，而用那些需要技能的员工来取代他们。这是A选项中所提到的“the fire-and-hire strategy”后面紧接着说“这种情况

并不总是发生”。可以证明AT&T这个例子是一个反例，对应“alternative”，因此该题选A。B选项和C选项未提及，D选项的reskilling program出现在例子中，且characteristics未提及。

23. Efforts to resolve the skills mismatch in Canada

- A. have driven up labour costs
- B. have proved to be inconsistent
- C. have met with fierce opposition
- D. have appeared to be insufficient**

【答案】：D

【解析】：细节题。根据题干可以将定位句定位到第三段5、6句，解题句为“Efforts in Canada and elsewhere have been arguably languid at best, and have given us a situation where we frequently hear of employers begging for workers even at times and in regions where unemployment is high.” 加拿大和其他地方的努力可以说是毫无成效的，这给我们造成了这样一种局面：即使在失业率高企的地区，有时我们也经常听到雇主寻求工人。与D选项中的insufficient相吻合。B选项的“inconsistent不一致的；前后矛盾的”是干扰选项，题干的主语是Efforts，不是局面，因此，努力是不充分的，而不是前后矛盾的。A和C选项未提及。

24. We can learn from Paragraph 3 that there was

- A. a call for policy adjustment.
- B. a change in hiring practices.
- C. a lack of medical workers.**
- D. a sign of economic recovery.

【答案】：C

【解析】：推论题。本段都在围绕“shortage”讨论，并且最后举例“In the medical field, to take an obvious example, the pandemic meant that there were still clear shortages of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel.”与C选项完全相符。A、D选项未提及，B选项中的change无从判断，故排除。

25. Scandinavian Airlines decided to

- A. Great job vacancies for the unemployed.
- B. Prepare their laid-off workers for other jobs.**
- C. Retrain their cabin staff for better services.
- D. finance their staff's college education.

【答案】：B

Text 2

With the global population predicted to hit close to 10 billion by 2050, and forecasts that agricultural production in some regions will need to nearly double to keep pace, food security is increasingly making headlines. In the UK, it has become a big talking point recently too, for a rather particular reason: Brexit.

Brexit is seen by some as an opportunity to reverse a recent trend towards the UK importing food. The country produces only about 60 per cent of the food it eats, down from almost three-quarters in the late 1980s. A move back to

self-sufficiency, the argument goes, would boost the farming industry, political sovereignty and even the nations health. Sounds great- but how feasible is this vision?

According to a report on UK food production from the University of Leeds, UK, 85 percent of the country's total land area is associated with meat and dairy production. That supplies 80 percent of what is consumed, so even covering the whole country in livestock farms wouldn't allow us to cover all our meat and dairy needs.

There are many caveats to those figures, but they are still grave. To become much more self-sufficient, the UK would need to drastically reduce its consumption of animal foods, and probably also farm more intensively meaning fewer green fields and more factory-style production.

But switching to a mainly plant-based diet wouldn't help. There is a good reason why the UK is dominated by animal husbandry: most of its terrain doesn't have the right soil or climate to grow crops on commercial basis. Just 25 per cent of the country's land is suitable for crop-growing, most of which is already occupied by arable fields. Even if we converted all the suitable land to fields of fruit and veg--- which would involve taking out all the nature reserves and removing thousands of people from their homes—we would achieve only a 30 percent boost in crop production.

Just 23 per cent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown, so even with the most extreme measures we could meet only 30 per cent of our fresh produce needs. That is before we look for the space to grow the grains, sugars, seeds and oils that provide us with the vast bulk of our current calorie intake.

26. Some people argue that food self-sufficiency in the UK would_____.

- [A]a be hindered by its population growth
- [B]contribute to the nations well-being
- [C]become a priority of the government
- [D]post a challenge to its farming industry**

【答案】：D

【解析】：细节题。根据定位关键词“food self-sufficiency in the UK”定位到第二段第三句。“A move back to self-sufficiency, the argument goes, would boost the farming industry, political sovereignty and even the nations health. Sounds great- but how feasible is this vision?” 他们认为，恢复自给自足将促进农业、政治主权甚至国家健康。听起来不错，但这一愿景的可行性如何呢？下一段给出回答“so even covering the whole country in livestock farms wouldn't allow us to cover all our meat and dairy needs.” 因此，即使在全国范围内建立畜牧业农场，我们也无法满足所有的肉类和奶制品需求。因此可以判断 D 为正确选项。其他三个选项均未提及。

27. The report by the University of Leeds showed that in the UK

- [A] farmland has been inefficiently utilised
- [B] factory style production needs reforming
- [C] most land is used for meat and dairy production**
- [D] more green fields will be converted for farming

【答案】：C

【解析】：细节题。根据定位关键词“The report by the University of Leeds”将解题句定位到第三段“85 percent of the country's total land area is associated with meat and dairy production.”是 C 选项的同义替换，可以直接选择。AB 未提及，D 选项在下一段出现，超出解题范围。

28. Crop-growing in the UK is restricted due to _____.

- [A] its farming technology
- [B] its dietary tradition
- [C] its natural conditions
- [D] its commercial interests

【答案】： C

【解析】： 细节题。本题考查因果关系，根据定位关键词“Crop-growing in the UK”定位到第五段第二句，“There is a good reason why the UK is dominated by animal husbandry: most of its terrain doesn't have the right soil or climate to grow crops on commercial basis.”英国以畜牧业为主是有原因的：大部分地区没有适宜的土壤或气候来种植商业作物。其中 the right soil or climate 为 C 选项的 natural conditions 的同义替换，为正确答案。

29. It can be learned from the last paragraph that British people _____.

- [A] rely largely on imports for fresh produce
- [B] enjoy a steady rise in fruit consumption
- [C] are seeking effective ways to cut calorie intake
- [D] are trying to grow new varieties of grains

【答案】： A

【解析】： 推论题。Just 23 percent of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the UK are currently home-grown, so even with the most extreme measures we could meet only 30 percent of our fresh produce needs. 目前英国消费的水果和蔬菜中只有 23%是自家种植的，所以即使采取最极端的措施，我们也只能满足 30%的新鲜农产品需求。也就是说，绝大部分生鲜产品主要依赖进口。即 A 为正确选项。C 选项中的 calorie intake 在最后一句中有提及，That is before we look for the space to grow the grains, sugars, seeds and oils that provide us with the vast bulk of our current calorie intake.但并未说到 effective，因此为错误选项。BD 选项未在最后一段中提到。

30. The author's attitude to food self-efficiency in the UK is _____.

- [A] defensive
- [B] doubtful
- [C] tolerant
- [D] optimistic

【答案】： B

【解析】： 态度题。第二段“Sounds great- but how feasible is this vision?”第四段“‘There are many caveats to those figures, but they are still grave.’”第五段“‘But switching to a mainly plant-based diet wouldn't help.’”三段态度以及文中的各项数据都可以看出作者的态度是怀疑的。

Text 3

When Microsoft bought task management app Wunderlist and mobile calendar Sunrise in 2015, it picked up two newcomers that were attracting considerable buzz in Silicon Valley. Microsoft's own Office dominates the market for “productivity” software, but the start-ups represented a new wave of technology designed from the ground up for the

smartphone world.

Both apps, however, were later scrapped, after Microsoft said it had used their best features in its own products. Their teams of engineers stayed on, making them two of the many “acqui-hires” that the biggest companies have used to feed their insatiable hunger for tech talent.

To Microsoft’s critics, the fates of Wunderlist and Sunrise are examples of a remorseless drive by Big Tech to chew up any innovative companies that lie in their path. “ They bought the seedlings and closed them down,” complained Paul Arnold, a partner at San Francisco-based Switch Ventures, putting paid to businesses that might one day turn into competitors. Microsoft declined to comment.

Like other start-up investors, Mr Arnold’s own business often depends on selling start-ups to larger tech companies, though he admits to mixed feelings about the result: “ I think these things are good for me, if I put my selfish hat on. But are they good for the American economy? I don’t know.”

The US Federal Trade Commission says it wants to find the answer to that question. This week, it asked the five most valuable US tech companies for information about their many small acquisitions over the past decade. Although only a research project at this stage, the request has raised the prospect of regulators wading into early-stage tech markets that until now have been beyond their reach.

Given their combined market value of more than \$5.5tm, rifling through such small deals---many of them much less prominent than Wunderlist and Sunrise---might seem beside the point. Between them, the five companies(Apple, Microsoft, Google, Amazon and Facebook) have spent an average of only \$3.4bn a year on sub-\$1bn acquisitions over the past five years---a drop in the ocean compared with their massive financial reserves, and the more than \$130bn of venture capital that was invested in the US last year.

However, critics say that the big companies use such deals to buy their most threatening potential competitors before their businesses have a chance to gain momentum, in some cases as part of a “buy and kill” tactic to simply close them down.

31. What is true about Wunderlist and Sunrise after their acquisitions?

- A. Their market values declined.
- B. Their tech features improved.
- C. Their engineers were retained.**
- D. Their products were re-priced.

【答案】： C

【解析】： 细节题，利用题干关键词Wunderlist, sunrise, acquisitions ，可以定位到第一段和第二段，同时利用逻辑关键词after，也能更加精准的去查找在acquisitions之后所陈述的内容，即第二段开头处的later，所以本段需要精细阅读。本段第二句说到their teams of engineers stayed on，替换了C选项，特别是stay和retain之间的替换关系。A选项，

即“市场价值下降”，完全未提及。B选项偷换概念，原文只是说微软利用了这两款软件中最好的特征，但并未说这两款软件的特征得到了改善。D选项中的关键词products在原文中也完全未提及，故不选。

32. Microsoft's critics believe that the big tech companies tend to ____

- A. ignore public options
- B. treat new tech talent unfairly
- C. exaggerate their product quality
- D. eliminate their potential competitors

【答案】：D

【解析】：细节题，利用题干关键词Microsoft's critics, big tech companies，可以定位到第三段，同时利用逻辑关键词tend to，可以重点寻找这些科技公司的意图。本段第二行to表不定式，可以表示目的，重点阅读本句话，本句话中说到chew up any innovative companies that lies in their path，即“吃掉任何一家挡路的创新型公司”，对应D选项“清除潜在的竞争者”。其余选项较好排除，因为在定位段中，这些选项均属于几乎完全未提及的信息，故不选。

33. Paul Arnold is concerned that small acquisitions might ____

- A. harm the national economy
- B. worsen market competition
- C. discourage start-up investors
- D. weaken big tech companies

【答案】：A

【解析】：推论题，利用题干关键词Arnold，可以定位到第四段，同时另外一个关键词concerned，在原文中被替换为mixed feelings，如果不能识别这个同义替换，引号中的内容，“对美国经济好吗？我不确定。”也能够表示“担忧”这一概念。同时也正是因为这句话，对应A选项“也许会伤害国民经济”。B选项中的信息在本段完全未提及，故不选。C选项中的start-up虽然感觉在原文中提到了，但原文中的原词是start-ups，即“新开发的程序”，与选项内容不符，同时discourage和inventors均为提及，故不选。D选项的big tech companies在原文中虽然提到，但对weaken(弱化)这一概念未提及，故不选。

34. The US Federal Trade Commission intend to ____

- A. examine small acquisitions
- B. limit Big Tech's expansion
- C. supervise start-ups operations
- D. encourage research collaboration

【答案】：A

【解析】：细节题，利用题干关键词US Federal Trade Commission，可以定位到第五段，同时利用另外一个关键词intend to，也可在原文中寻找这一组织机构的目的是什么。文中第二句说到，该组织机构问询了五家美国科技巨头有关于他们过去十年的小规模收购行为，对应了选项A，即“检查了小规模”收购行为。B选项属于任意添加两个信息，limit和expansion，但原文中未提及，故不选。C选项属于完全未提及的选项，故不选。D选项中的关键词之一research在文中提到了，但是encourage和collaboration也属于任意添加的信息，故不选。

35. For the five biggest tech companies, their small acquisition have _____

A. brought little financial pressure

B. raised few management challenges

C. set an example for future deals

D. generate considerable profits

【答案】：A

【解析】：事实细节题，利用题干关键词five biggest tech companies，small acquisitions，可以定位到第6段。本段说到“这五家公司每年在收购方面仅仅花费了3.4 billion dollars”，对应A选项，即“几乎没有带来财政压力”。B选项和C选项在本段中完全未提及，D选项迷惑性较强，因为原文中明确出现了巨大利润，即“massive financial reserves”，但这些利润是这些公司所创造的利润，并不是收购行为所带来的利润，故不选。

Text 4

We're fairly good at judging people based on first impression, thin slices of experience ranging from a glimpse of a photo to five-minute interaction, and deliberation can be not only extraneous but intrusive. In one study of the ability she dubbed "thin slicing," the late psychologist Nalini Ambady asked participants to watch silent 10-second video clips of professors and to rate the instructor's overall effectiveness. Their ratings correlated strongly with students' end-of-semester ratings. Another set of participants had count backward from 1,000 by nines as they watched the clips, occupying their conscious working memory. Their ratings were just as accurate, demonstrating the intuitive nature of the social processing.

Critically, another group was asked to spend a minute writing down reasons for their judgment, before giving the rating. Accuracy dropped dramatically. Ambady suspected that deliberation focused them on vivid but misleading cues, such as certain gestures or utterances, rather than letting the complex interplay of subtle signals form a holistic impression. She found similar interference when participants watched 15-second clips of pairs of people and judged whether they were strangers, friends, or dating partners.

Other research shows we're better at detecting deception and sexual orientation from thin slices when we rely on intuition instead of reflection. "It's as if you're driving a stick shift," says Judith Hall, a psychologist at Northeastern University, "and if you start thinking about it too much, you can't remember what you're doing. But if you go on automatic pilot, you're fine. Much of our social life is like that."

Thinking too much can also harm our ability to form preferences. College students' ratings of strawberry jams and college course aligned better with experts' opinions when the students weren't asked to analyze their rationale. And people made car-buying decisions that were both objectively better and more personally satisfying when asked to focus on their feelings rather than on details, but only if the decision was complex-when they had a lot of information to process.

Intuition's special powers are unleashed only in certain circumstances. In one study, participants completed a battery of eight tasks, including four that tapped reflective thinking (discerning rule comprehending vocabulary) and four that tapped intuition and creativity (generating new products or figures of speech). Then they rated the degree to which they had used intuition ("gut feelings," "hunches," "my heart"). Use of their gut hurt their performance on the first four tasks, as expected, and helped them on the rest. Sometimes the heart is smarter than the head.

36. Nalini Ambady's study deals with

- A. instructor student interaction
- B. the power of people's memory
- C. the reliability of first impressions**
- D. People's ability to influence others

【答案】：C

【解析】：细节题，利用题干关键词 Nalini Ambady's study，可以定位到第一段。同时利用题末关键词 deals with，可知本题让我们找的是这项研究旨在处理什么东西，即利用研究支撑何种理论。文章开篇就说到，“我们非常擅长利用第一印象来判断一个人”，对应选项 C，即“第一印象的可靠程度”。A 选项，instructor 和 student 都提到了，但原文说的是“测试 instructor 的整体效果”，并非选项中所说的二者之间的互动，故不选。B 选项和 D 选项中，均存在完全未提及的信息，故不选。

37. In Ambady's study, rating accuracy dropped when participants

- A. gave the rating in limited time
- C. watched shorter video clips
- B. focused on specific details**
- D. discussed with on another

【答案】：B

【解析】：细节题，利用题干关键词 Ambady's study, rating accuracy dropped，可以定位到第二段。同时利用题末关键词 when participants，可知本题让我们找的准确率下降发生在什么时候。本段第二句说到“评分准确度下降”，往前看可以看到第一句话说到“参与者需要被要去花 1 分钟时间写下他们判断的理由”，对应 B 选项，即“关注细节”，特别是“理由”，能够替换“细节”。A 选项中的时间虽然提到了，但限时做的事是给出判断的理由，而不是选项中所说的评分，故不选。C 选项在段中倒数第二行提到了，排除该选项的第一个理由是此处未提到“更短”这一概念，同时结合本文第一段中的细节，已知 15 秒的视频其实是更长的视频，而非更短的视频，故不选。D 选项的关键词完全未提及，故不选。

38. Judith Hall mentions driving to mention that

- A. memory can be selective
- B. reflection can be distracting**
- C. social skills must be cultivated

D. deception is difficult to detect

【答案】： B

【解析】： 例证题，利用题干关键词 Judith Hall, driving, 可以定位到第三段。例证题例子不看，解题句在本段第一句“当我们依靠直觉，而非印象的时候，我们就能更好的识别谎言，以及性取向”，说明印象是不可靠的，或者有迷惑性的，对应 B 选项，即“印象是有迷惑性的”。A 选项的关键词 selective 完全未提及，故不选。C 选项属于偷换概念，文中只说到了 social life, 但并没有说 social skills, 故不选。D 选项中的关键词“谎言”在本段第一行就提到了，但并没有说“谎言是否难以辨别”，属于偷换概念，故不选。

39. When you are making complex decisions, it is advisable to

A. follow your feelings

B. list your preferences

C. seek expert advice

D. collect enough data

【答案】： A

【解析】： 细节题，利用题干关键词 complex decisions, 可以定位到第四段。同时题干后半句话，it is advisable that, 可知题目让我们寻找的是，当我们做比较复杂的决定时，建议我们怎么做。本段倒数第二行提到了“复杂的决定”，但段尾的破折号具体解释了所谓的复杂决定，所以相关的建议应该往前看。前面的文章中提到了“关注他们的感觉”，对应了 A 选项，即“跟随你的感觉”。B 选项，C 选项属于完全未提及的信息，故不选。D 选项略有迷惑性，因为 data 在文中被换成了 information, 但文中只说了复杂的决定中有很多信息要处理，和 D 选项“收集足够的信息”并没有关系，属于偷换概念，故不选。

40. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

A. Generating new products takes time.

B. Intuition may affect reflective tasks.

C. Vocabulary comprehension needs creativity.

D. Objective thinking may boost intuitiveness.

【答案】： B

【解析】： 推论题。文章最后一句说“使用直觉会影响他们在前四项任务中的表现，而在其余的任务中则会有所帮助”。也就是说直觉会影响到反思性思考，而对直觉和创造力有所帮助。A 选项未提及。B 选项和原文一致，gut 是属于 intuition 的一种，因此可以对反思性思考产生影响。C 词汇理解属于反思性思考，是前四项任务，创造力是后思想任务，没有产生“需要”这一关系。D 客观思考可以被直觉影响而不是影响直觉，颠倒主谓为错误选项。

Part B

Directions:

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

- A. Stay calm
- B. Stay humble
- C. Don't make judgments
- D. Be realistic about the risks
- E. Decide whether to wait
- F. Ask permission to disagree
- G. Identify a shared goal

How to Disagree with Someone More Powerful than You

Your boss proposes a new initiative you think won't work. Your senior colleague outlines a project timeline you think is unrealistic. What do you say when you disagree with someone who has more power than you do? How do you decide whether it's worth speaking up? And if you do, what exactly should you say? Here's how to disagree with someone more powerful than you.

41. _____

You may decide it's best to hold off on voicing your opinion. Maybe you haven't finished thinking the problem through, the whole discussion was a surprise to you, or you want to get a clearer sense of what the group thinks. If you think other people are going to disagree too, you might want to gather your army first. People can contribute experience or information to your think—all the things that would make the disagreement stronger or more valid. It's also a good idea to delay the conversation if you're in a meeting or other public space. Discussing the issue in private will make the powerful person feel less threatened.

42.

Before you share your thoughts, think about what the powerful person cares about—it may be “the credibility of their team on getting a project done on time,” says Grenny. You're more likely to be heard if you can connect your disagreement to a “higher purpose”. When you do speak up, don't assume the link will be clear. You'll want to state it overtly, contextualizing your statements so that you're seen not as a disagreeable underling but as a colleague who's trying to advance a shared goal. The discussion will then become more like a chess game than a boxing match.

43.

This step may sound overly deferential, but it's a smart way to give the powerful person psychological safety and control. You can say something like, “I know we seem to be moving toward a first-quarter commitment here. I have reasons to think that won't work. I'd like to lay out my reasoning. Would that be OK?” This gives the person a choice, allowing them to verbally opt in. And, assuming they say yes, it will make you feel more confident about voicing your disagreement.

44.

You might feel your heart racing or your face turning red, but do whatever you can to remain neutral in both your words and actions. When your body language communicates reluctance or anxiety, it undercuts the message. It sends a mixed message, and your counterpart gets to choose what to read. Deep breaths can help, as can speaking more slowly and deliberately. When we feel panicky we tend to talk louder and faster. Simply slowing the pace and talking in an even tone helps the other person calm down and does the same for you. It also makes you seem confident, even if you aren't.

45.

Emphasize that you're offering your opinion, not gospel truth. It may be a well-informed, well-researched opinion, but it's still an opinion, my talk tentatively and slightly understate your confidence. Instead of saying something like "If we set an end-of-quarter deadline, we'll never make it," say, "This is just my opinion, but I don't see how we will make that deadline." Having asserted your perfectly willing to talk- and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

【解析】

41.

【答案】[E] Decide whether to wait

【解析】本段落为总分总写法，段落主旨在开头和结尾都有出现。从段落开头的描述 it's best to hold off on voicing your opinion. 以及结尾的描述 It's also a good idea to delay the conversation... 在发表不同意见前，最好三思而后行。解题重点要去抓选项当中的 wait 这个词的表达和同义转换，应选项 E。

42.

【答案】[G] Identify a shared goal

【解析】本段落末尾处出现段落中心词 goal, 与 G 选项中的 goal 匹配。再根据句意 You'll want to state it overtly... who's trying to advance a shared goal 匹配到 D 选项中的 a shared goal; 其次，本段落描述的是，在分享自己的意见时，为了达成一致的目标，要清晰明了的表述自己的意见，此时上级便不会将你视为意见相左的人，而是完成共同目标、志同道合的伙伴，故选择 G 选项。

43.

【答案】[F] Ask permission to disagree

【解析】在本段结尾直接出现段落中心词的变形 disagreement, 与 F 选项的 disagree 能够匹配。且段落开始提到了，给权力较大的人一种心理上的安全和控制感，是很明智的，也就是说，需要做出一定退让；其次，在段落中引用的话语中使用了一句委婉语，即 "Would that be OK?"，并且在后文中提到，这样做会给对方一个发表观点的机会，即 "allowing them to verbally opt in."，体现除了给他人发表不同观点的机会，故选择 B 选项。

44.

【答案】[A] Stay clam

【解析】根据段落开始的描述，即当提出不同意见时，你可能感到脸红且心跳加速，体现出了情绪上的波动，据此可做出选择；其次，跟中段落中间部分，"Deep breaths can help..."，即通过深呼吸调整情绪，故选择 A 选项，保持平静。该选项中解题词只有形容词，需要根据段落描述来进行匹配，重点抓 clam 的表现形式来进行判断。

45.

【答案】[B] Stay humble

【解析】本段落主题句在段末，be open to hearing others opinions 当告知别人不同意见时，需要提醒别人这只是你自己的意见，要对他人的观点持开放的态度；其次，本段落强调到，这只是个人观点，而不是绝对的事实，据此判断要对自己的观点保持谦虚谨慎的态度，故选择 B 选项。该选项中的解题词也是形容词，需要和 A 选项进行区分。同时可以根据段落中心词 judgement 和 risks 快速排除 C 和 D 选项。

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest source of connection, laughter and warmth. While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.

In one series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago-area commuters using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them. On average, participants who followed this instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence. The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, it is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us. Much of that time, however, this belief is false. As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

【译文】

我们通常认为朋友和家人给予我们最多的关心、带给我们最大的快乐、传递给我们最多的温暖。尽管这很可能是一个真命题，但是研究人员最近发现，同陌生人交流互动实际上也会给我们带来意想不到的情绪和归属感提升。

在一项研究中，研究人员引导芝加哥地区乘坐公共交通工具的通勤人员与其附近的人聊天。总的来说，遵循引导建议的参与者比那些干坐着或者站着的参与者感觉更好。研究人员还认为，由于担心陌生人是否愿意交谈，我们常常规避与陌生人的互动。但是在很多时候，这种观念是错误的。事实证明，大多数人实际上都非常乐于同陌生人交谈，甚至会因引起您的注意而受宠若惊。

【逐句翻译】

1. We tend to think that friends and family members are our biggest source of connection, laughter and warmth. While that may well be true, researchers have also recently found that interacting with strangers actually brings a boost in mood and feelings of belonging that we didn't expect.

【解析】：本句主要考查英译汉翻译过程中关联词的翻译、以及定语从句翻译。

【翻译】：我们通常认为朋友和家人给予我们最多的关心、带给我们最大的快乐、传递给我们最多的温暖。尽管这是一个真命题，但是研究人员最近发现，同陌生人交流互动实际上也会给我们带来意想不到的情绪和归属感提升。

2. In one series of studies, researchers instructed Chicago-area commuters using public transportation to strike up a conversation with someone near them. On average, participants who followed this instruction felt better than those who had been told to stand or sit in silence.

【解析】：本句主要考察定语从句翻译以及动名词做后置定语的翻译方式。一般来说，英文定语从句翻译为中文要做位置转变，需放到中心词之前；如果太长，则可考虑翻译为一个句子。

【翻译】：在一项研究中，研究人员引导芝加哥地区乘坐公共交通工具的通勤人员与其附近的人聊天。总的来说，遵循引导建议的参与者比那些干坐着或者站着的参与者感觉更好。

3. The researchers also argued that when we shy away from casual interactions with strangers, It is often due to a misplaced anxiety that they might not want to talk to us. Much of the time, however, this belief is false. As it turns out, many people are actually perfectly willing to talk- and may even be flattered to receive your attention.

【解析】：本句主要考察定语从句翻译、状语从句翻译以及原因状语翻译。一般来说,中文原因在前,结果在后,所以在翻译过程中,要调整语序,将英文句的原因先翻译。

【翻译】：研究人员还认为,由于担心陌生人是否愿意交谈,我们常常规避与陌生人的互动。但是在很多时候,这种观念是错误的。事实证明,大多数人实际上都非常乐于同陌生人交谈,甚至会因引起您的注意而受宠若惊。

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are organizing an online meeting, write an email to Jack, an international student,

- 1) invite him to participate;
- 2) tell him about the details.

【参考范文】

Dear Jack,

I am Li Ming. I'm writing, on behalf of the college, to sincerely invite you to attend an online meeting. It is essential for us to have you in this activity.

For the convenience of everybody, the online meeting will be arranged in Wechat on May 5th, from 9 am to 11 am. There will be our students and teachers attending the meeting. The theme of the event is cultural exchange, including two parts, introduction of Chinese culture and European culture and communication. It would be better, if you could prepare some background knowledge on the activity at last.

Thank you for considering my invitation and I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

LiMing

【解析】

本次小作文要求考生写信给 Jack, 邀请他参加一次线上会议要求写出会议相关细节信息。这篇小作文考察的方式中规中矩, 考生按照要求写邀请信即可。内容可以涉及到此次会议的时间、地点、会议主题、环节以及可提及一些参会的建议等。其中地点可以直接写为在微信 Wechat 上进行。之前练习过相关邀请信的考生应该对这一篇小作文不陌生。所以这一篇小作文可以说在一定程度上是送分题。第一段写邀请参加会议; 第二段交代上述会议内容; 第三段可以感谢对方考虑邀请, 期待回信即可。

Part B

48. Directions:

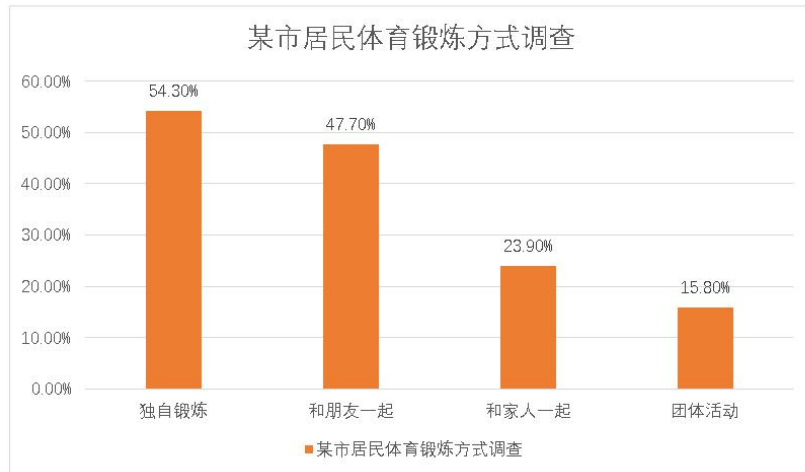
新东方网考研频道

<http://kaoyan.xdf.cn/>

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)



【参考范文】

Simple yet illuminating, the chart clearly illustrates the situation of doing workout of residents in a city. Based on the above data, the percentage of doing exercise alone, with 54.3%, has displayed an obvious predominance in comparison with others. Next come doing exercise with friends and families, which are 47.7% and 23.9% respectively, much higher than group activity, at only 15.8%.

Naturally, whoever sees the chart would wonder why the phenomenon emerged nowadays. First and foremost, nothing is more significant than the reason of growing popularity of doing workout alone and with friends among young people. That explains why people tended to do exercise in different ways. In addition, it goes without saying that this situation comes down to a stronger demand for healthy lifestyle, which, to a great extent, gives rise to the result. Lastly, the result is somewhat attributed to increasing social and media publicity, which more or less determined people's choices.

In brief, given the visible signs, more and more people will attach importance to healthy lifestyle, which would be favorable to the overall and long-term development of people's life.

【解析】

本次考研英语二的大作文题目为“某市居民体育锻炼方式调查”，图表类型是柱状图，分为四种方式：独自锻炼，和朋友一起，和家人一起以及团体活动。虽然这个图是一个柱状图，但考生写第一段的方式应该是以静态描写为准，重点描述各个类型的方式占比大小即可。第二段还是可以以分析原因或陈述结果为思路。如果是进行原因分析的话，考生可以首选主观因素，即人们对健康生活方式的重视；其次可以考虑近几年来健身房运动的趋势，解释相应的原因；最后可以用万能的媒体宣传这个原因来分析原因。第三段可直接以强调重视和展望发展的思路结尾。总的来说，大作文这一篇依旧贴近学生生活，难度不大，考生应该按照平时准备的内容展开即可。