

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 ○

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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)
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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。
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Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (10 points)

In winter, people might lessen their outdoor exercise. The days get dark 1, and it can be very cold! These conditions can make it harder for some of us to get 2 for exercise.

3, cold days can be perfect for outdoor workouts! There are at least three important health benefits 4 cold-weather workouts, and you should get some knowledge of these before going out.

1. The body works harder in cold weather.

Health experts at the Medical University of South Carolina say the body must 5 extra energy to keep warm in low temperatures. This means the body is 6 more calories and fat.

Your lungs also may 7 better in cold weather. Researchers at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff found some interesting results in a study of goats. Yes, I said "goats." But 8, their results were pretty interesting.

The scientists looked at how cold-weather activity 9 goats. They found that "during the three coldest months, the 10 but cold-exposed goats experienced a 34% increase in 11 oxygen uptake and a 29% increase in running speed." When temperatures increased in the spring both oxygen uptake and running speed of the goats 12.

2. Regular cold-weather exercising may help the immune system.

The winter season is also cold and flu season. Making outdoor exercise a usual part of your workout may help you 13 both colds and the flu. It may strengthen your body's 14 system.

The Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research found that winter workouts can 15 your risk of getting the flu by 20 to 30 percent.

3. Exercising outdoors in cold weather may help your mental health.

Some people who 16 "winter blues" or Seasonal Affective Disorder, may 17 going outside to exercise in the fresh air and sunshine.

An outdoor workout increases exposure 18 sunlight. Sunlight helps the body produce vitamin D. And vitamin D produces hormones that 19 your mood.

20, there are several health benefits of exercising outdoors in very cold weather. Give yourselves a chance to enjoy this fantastic moment!

1. [A] sooner [B] later [C] quicker [D] earlier

2. [A] indoors [B] outdoors [C] indoor [D] outdoor
3. [A] But [B] Therefore [C] However [D] What is more
4. [A] to [B] with [C] from [D] in
5. [A] absorb [B] make [C] release [D] rise
6. [A] costing [B] increasing [C] combining [D] burning
7. [A] work [B] go [C] stay [D] experience
8. [A] even [B] so [C] still [D] however
9. [A] stopped [B] changed [C] affected [D] moved
10. [A] sedentary [B] silent [C] enthusiastic [D] enduring
11. [A] biggest [B] maximal [C] smallest [D] minimal
12. [A] increased [B] improved [C] lowed [D] decreased
13. [A] reject [B] suppress [C] avoid [D] reduce
14. [A] reaction [B] defense [C] sensitivity [D] offense
15. [A] cut [B] increase [C] slow [D] drop
16. [A] focus on [B] care about [C] think of [D] suffer from
17. [A] go through [B] benefit from [C] stand for [D] prepare for
18. [A] to [B] in [C] under [D] by
19. [A] lighten [B] strengthen [C] enlighten [D] brighten
20. [A] Contrarily [B] Subsequently [C] Consequently [D] Moreover

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

Most people associate virtual reality with the world of gaming or entertainment. What is all the fuss, you may wonder, about a futuristic contraption you wear on your head that makes you look like a creature from Star Wars? But this emerging technology has been spreading rapidly into many other areas and could fundamentally change your life in the future.

Virtual reality, or VR, is a computer-generated technology that creates a three-dimensional digital world that you can not only see and observe, but explore and interact

with it as if you are there. Once you put on the special equipment – a helmet or goggles with a screen inside or gloves fitted with sensors – you become immersed in the virtual world.

VR now has serious applications in fields as wide-ranging as business and medicine. VR has already proved effective as a training tool as it simulates real experiences. One simulation programme educates young drivers about the dangers of bad driving. Participants experience a dangerous car journey and a virtual accident. It is now being used to train surgeons. Connor Pierce of Samsung's IT for UK and Ireland thinks it will impinge on all walks of life: "We'll socialise via VR, we will do business via VR, we'll have VR team-meetings, we'll have VR education, museums will have virtual reality experiences...". Its benefits have been felt in the field of psychology and the treatment of mental health patients. Professor Daniel Freeman at the Warford Hospital in Oxford uses it to treat vertigo and other anxiety disorders. He explains that by exposing patients to what they fear most in a virtual environment and showing them that nothing bad happens, they can eventually overcome their panic.

In the world of work too, VR may change our lives dramatically. Working individually at home, we can connect to our colleagues in a virtual space. We can be at home and at the office at the same time. For the first time, we can really be in two places at once.

Some VR developers predict that the impact of VR could be as significant as the internet or mobile phones. They argue, at least, it will show increasing significance in various aspects of our daily lives. Google alone has sold 2 million cardboard VR headsets in the last two years. Is a new age of reality about to dawn?

21. Virtual reality, according to the text, is _____.

- [A] an immature technology rejected by consumers
- [B] an odd tool unacceptable to the general public
- [C] a relatively new development full of potential
- [D] a controversial area in entertainment industry

22. About some applications of VR, which statement is INCORRECT?

- [A] It can relieve patients' anxiety and fear
- [B] It is used in measuring patients' stress
- [C] It facilitates interpersonal interactions
- [D] It proves effective in business dealings

23. It can be inferred from the text that VR may _____.

- [A] surpass the internet and mobile phones
- [B] be as important as business and medicine

[C] establish a new simultaneous work model

[D] put an end to traditional communication

24. The author reveals _____ concerning the future of VR.

[A] modest confidence

[B] convincing boldness

[C] unquestioning caution

[D] reserved pessimism

25. The appropriate title of this text may be _____.

[A] VR: a battle never to lose

[B] VR: a cure-all remedy

[C] VR: a destructive power

[D] VR: a desirable future

Text 2

Pessimism about their earning potential could be preventing women from pushing for higher wages or a promotion, according to a new study. In turn, this could be helping to sustain the gender pay gap.

The study found that women tend to underestimate their earning prospects, while men often do the opposite, and researchers say it could help to explain why women are more often satisfied at work than men despite unequal pay.

In the controversial new study from the University of Bath, researchers concluded that pessimism among women could cause them to have little inclination to seek higher wages or even a better paid position. Men, on the other hand, were found to consistently overestimate their own abilities.

The researchers analyzed the British household Panel Survey, a major longitudinal study, to track individuals' expectations of salaries ranging from unemployment to paid employment. While women tended to have lower expectations, men were more likely to feel dissatisfied when the reality didn't match their outlooks, and consequently pursue better pay or change jobs.

"If low female expectations in terms of pay is fuelled by a pessimistic outlook, then even without discrimination and progression-related issues, women will continue to

underestimate themselves and continue to inadvertently accept pay inequality,” said Dr Chris Dawson, Senior Lecturer in Business Economics.

“It has serious implications for policy that is trying to address the gender pay gap and suggests more needs to be done to actively advance women at work, without relying on them to self-select for promotion and senior opportunities. The takeaway message of this research is not about putting the responsibility on women, but recognising that without policy measures to address this, we run the risk of never closing the gender pay gap.” The researchers say the findings shed light on the complex nature of the pay gap. It could also help to address the ‘paradox of the contented female worker,’ which describes the phenomenon in which women are more satisfied than their male counterparts despite being paid less.

“Whilst the role of unconscious bias in gender relations in the workplace has been well documented, this new research demonstrates the role of unconscious pessimism and passivity on the part of women,” said Professor Veronica Hope Hailey, Dean of the University’s School of Management.

“It shows the importance of people management practices that enable and encourage women to progress and recognize their value. “The onus is on policy makers and employers to foster female talent so that initiatives to close the gender pay gap can succeed.”

26. According to a new study, women are more likely to _____.

- [A] be unsatisfied with their present situation
- [B] feel comfortable about their occupations
- [C] show strong desire to seek improvement
- [D] think highly of their ability and potential

27. Dr Chris Dawson argues that _____.

- [A] pessimism is very popular among women of various ages
- [B] pessimism is attributable to salary and gender inequality
- [C] weak female demand can be justified by their pessimism
- [D] income gap is the result of discrimination against women

28. The ‘paradox of the contented female worker’ refers to the fact that _____.

- [A] women are willing to accept their status quo
- [B] men often receive higher salary than women

- [C] women can not follow men in terms of salary
[D] closing the gender pay gap is hard to achieve
29. Which statement of unconscious bias and unconscious pessimism is TRUE?
[A] The former is more serious and harder to fight
[B] The latter has attracted more general attention
[C] The latter has resulted from gender inequality
[D] The former can be found in various references
30. The word “onus” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
[A] courage
[B] responsibility
[C] difficulty
[D] blessing

Text 3

When Apple’s efforts to reduce its taxes around the world came under fire in Congress a few years ago, CEO Tim Cook fired back. “We do not depend on tax tricks,” Cook said. “We do not stash money on some Caribbean island.”

The first statement depends on the definition of a “trick.” Apple was certainly using loopholes and openings in different countries’ tax laws to minimize its own obligations.

But he was telling the truth in saying the iPhone maker had no money stashed in the Caribbean. The company didn’t need to—its funds were stashed in subsidiaries incorporated in Ireland, but that, on paper at least, had no home country for tax purposes. But as the controversy spread and the European Union went after not just Apple but other American multinationals like Google and Starbucks, Ireland changed its rules.

That set off a scramble at Apple to find a new haven for its vast cash hoard, one that ended up at the Channel Island of Jersey, 12 miles off the coast of Normandy, France. Apple turned to tax avoidance experts at the law firm Appleby for that advice, according to emails disclosed in a huge leak of financial documents known as the Paradise Papers, the New York Times and BBC reported on Monday.

Apple asked the lawyers whether it would be best to shift its tax-free subsidiary to the British Virgin Islands, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Mauritius, the Isle of Man, Guernsey,

or Jersey, according to the emails. Apple chose Jersey, which has a zero percent corporate tax rate for foreign companies.

Apple has made \$44.7 billion outside the United States in 2017, while paying \$1.65 billion in foreign taxes, a rate of less than 4%, the BBC reported. The European Union is trying to get Apple to pay about \$15 billion in back taxes, but Apple disputes the finding. Apple says its “effective tax rate on foreign earnings” is 21%.

In a lengthy online post, Apple said it made the move to Jersey to preserve tax payments owed to the United States, not to reduce its taxes. “There was no tax benefit for Apple from this change and, importantly, this did not reduce Apple’s tax payments or tax liability in any country,” Apple said.

Apple said last week that it had accumulated \$252 billion of cash, 94% of it held offshore. That is largely a result of the tax avoidance strategies that shift profits from sales in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East out of any country’s direct tax jurisdiction.

31. According to the text, Apple was criticized for _____.

- [A] inappropriate practices in paying tax
- [B] refusing to follow federal regulations
- [C] keeping revenues from its employees
- [D] improper remark by its senior official

32. The “trick” used by Apple refers to the fact that _____.

- [A] the company made false documents
- [B] the company intentionally evaded tax
- [C] the European Union pardoned Apple
- [D] other multinationals lagged behind

33. The New York Times and BBC reports show _____.

- [A] Apple was confronted with a financial scramble
- [B] Apple would move its branches to other places
- [C] Apple reached an agreement with its competitors
- [D] Apple tried to seek illegal channels to avoid tax

34. Apple doubts the finding of the European Union by arguing _____.

- [A] the policies in the US concerning tax payment is unfair
- [B] it should be granted more preference in bilateral dealings

[C] it has fulfilled the obligations owed to foreign countries

[D] less attention was given by EU to its foreign subsidiaries

35. It can be inferred from the text that the author may _____.

[A] be in favor of Apple

[B] be supportive of EU

[C] remain detached

[D] be critical of Apple

Text 4

Summer's here and it won't be long before school-aged kids across America start complaining that they're tired of riding their bikes, playing at the park, swimming in the pool...and all the other awesome activities their parents hoped would keep them entertained for the next 10 weeks.

Well, if it's any consolation, such rapid-onset boredom could indicate that the kids have amazing powers of recall. Because a new study shows that the better your short-term memory, the faster you feel satiated and decide you've had enough.

"Though satiation can be physical, like when you feel full after eating too much, we were interested in the psychological side of satiation. Like when you're just tired of something."

Noelle Nelson, assistant professor of marketing and consumer behavior at the University of Kansas School of Business. She and her colleague Joseph Redden at the University of Minnesota tried to think outside the lunch box.

"Something that was interesting to me is that some people get tired of things at very different rates. When you think about pop songs on the radio, some people must still be enjoying them and requesting them even after hearing them a lot. But a lot of other people are really sick of those same songs."

The difference, the researchers posited, might have to do with memories of past consumption. For example, studies show that people push away from the dinner table sooner when they're asked to describe in detail what they ate earlier for lunch.

So the researchers tested the memory capacity of undergraduates. The students then viewed a repeating series of three classic paintings...like *The Starry Night*, *American Gothic*, and *The Scream*...or listened and re-listened to a series of three pop songs or three

pieces of classical music. Throughout the test, the participants were intermittently asked to rate their experience on a scale of zero to ten.

And the better a participant scored in the memory test, the faster they got bored. “We found that people with larger capacities remembered more about the music or art, which led to them getting tired of the music or art more quickly. So remembering more details actually made the participants feel like they’d experienced the music or art more often.”

The findings suggest that marketers could manipulate our desire for their products by figuring out ways to distract us and keep us from fully remembering our experiences. We could also trick ourselves into eating less junk food by immersing ourselves in the memory of a previous snack.

36. School-aged kids are mentioned in order to _____.
- [A] depict their complaints of schoolwork
 - [B] explain their amazing power of recall
 - [C] seek a better solution to their dilemma
 - [D] introduce the topic under discussion
37. According to a new study, feeling satiated _____.
- [A] is most apparent and effective in teenagers
 - [B] may have relation to short-term memory
 - [C] is a puzzling yet entertaining phenomenon
 - [D] deprives school-aged kids of any interest
38. As Noelle Nelson argues, different rates of satiation _____.
- [A] may be related to memories of past diet
 - [B] are more important than physical aspects
 - [C] tend to be weaker for shorter memories
 - [D] result from too many sad experiences
39. The research on undergraduates shows _____.
- [A] music is a convenient tool to arouse their memories of the past
 - [B] they often tend to turn to music or art to practice their memory
 - [C] the degree of boredom is determined by the quality of memory
 - [D] memory capacities are a reflection of their interest in music

40. According to the text, which statement is CORRECT?
- [A] short-term memory may bring benefit to business sales
 - [B] marketing strategies are essential for business survival
 - [C] quality of memory is related to academic performance
 - [D] the younger one is, the better short-term memory he has

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] Gossip Positively
- [B] Avoid Embarrassing Situations
- [C] Emphasize Similarities
- [D] Remember Important Dates
- [E] Use People's Names More
- [F] Repeat The Last Three Words
- [G] Encourage People to Talk About Themselves

The key to being a better conversationalist is to be an attention-giver rather than an attention-getter. This means you begin to concentrate more on the person you're speaking with, and on gratifying their needs instead of your own.

41. _____

We are more likely to be in tune with others when they say our name. Dale Carnegie, an author of public speaking and interpersonal skills books, previously said our names are "the sweetest and most important sound" to us. In conversation, you can use this to your advantage by asking for their name, and then dropping their name occasionally throughout the conversation later on.

42. _____

Talking about ourselves triggers the same sensation of pleasure in the brain as food or money. A study in PNAS found individuals place high subjective value on opportunities to

communicate their thoughts and feelings to others. This engages neural and cognitive mechanisms linked with reward.

Self-disclosure is so extreme people were willing to forgo money in order to talk about themselves, according to the researchers. An attention-giver will give their undivided attention to the individual, and allow them to focus the conversation on themselves to feel important.

43. _____

Repetition is ideal when it comes to good communication skills, especially repeating the last three words of a conversation; this is known as "The Echo Effect." Simply repeating the last two or three words an individual said in a sympathetic, questioning tone will allow the conversation to go back to the person, and make them feel more important. A study in Journal of Language and Social Psychology found mirroring people's words can be a very important skill in building likability, rapport, and social cohesion.

44. _____

Naturally, we tend to bond with people who are like us. However, we seem to be unaware of this fact. A study in Evolutionary Psychology found when individuals were asked what they wanted in a partner, the majority said they would prefer a complementary partner rather than a similar one. However, the individuals were more likely to choose a partner who they thought was very similar to them.

In reality, this shows we're not influenced by our friends after we meet them, we organically gravitate towards them because they're just like us. With total strangers, we can use this to our advantage, and shift the conversation to topics you're both interested in. This gets them to talk about things they like, as you're being receptive about this similarity.

45. _____

Not all gossip is bad gossip, especially when it comes to compliments. A study in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology found what you say about others colors how people see you. If you compliment people, you're likely to be seen positively; if you complain, you're likely to be associated with those negative traits you hate. When you gossip about others, listeners unconsciously associate you with those characteristics you're describing, eventually having those traits 'transferred' on to you.

Rule of thumb: if you're going to gossip about people, do it in a positive way.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

Regular exposure to even low levels of air pollution may cause changes to the heart similar to those in the early stages of heart failure, experts say.

A study of 4,000 people in the UK found those who lived by loud, busy roads had larger hearts on average than those living in less polluted areas.

A team of scientists, led from Queen Mary University of London, analysed health data of people who had no underlying heart problems, including the size, weight and function of their hearts.

Dr Aung said, "Doctors and the general public all need to be aware of their exposure when they think about their heart health, just like they think about their blood pressure and their weight."

Dr Aung said the changes in the heart were small and potentially reversible. But he said the fact any change at all was detectable suggested even relatively low levels of air pollution may have a harmful effect on health.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are the Human Resource manager of a certain company. Write an email to

- 1) reject one applicant;
- 2) state your reasons for the rejection.

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)

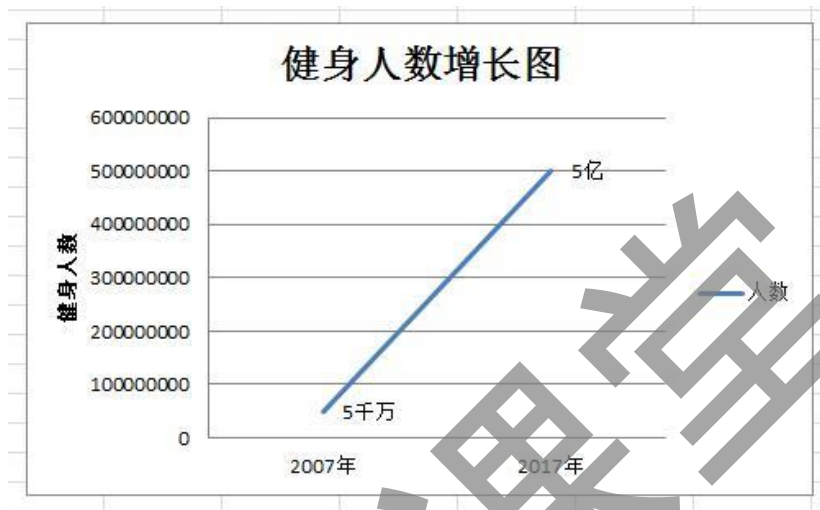
Part B

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)



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