2015 管理类联考英语二真题+答案详解(华章提供)

Section I Use of English

注：答案在最后边

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with -- or even looking at -- a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they fiddle with their phones, even without a 1 underground.

It's a sad reality -- our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings -- because there's 2 to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you. But you wouldn't know it 3 into your phone. This universal armor sends the 4: "Please don't approach me."

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide 5 our screens?

One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be 6 as "creepy." We fear we'll be 7. We fear we'll be disruptive. Strangers are inherently 8 to us, so we are more likely to feel 9 when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this anxiety, we 10 to our phones. "Phones become our security blanket," Wortmann says. "They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more 11."

But once we rip off the bandaid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't 12 so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists
Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a 13. They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow 14. “When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to 15 how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their 16 would be more pleasant if they sat on their own,” the New York Times summarizes. Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they 17 with the experiment, “not a single person reported having been snubbed.”

18, these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those sans communication, which makes absolute sense, 19 human beings thrive off of social connections. It's that 20: Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

Section II  Reading Comprehension

Part A
Directions:
Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people’s cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

“Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home,” writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damaske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she
notes, “It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work.”

Another surprise is that the findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

What the study doesn’t measure is whether people are still doing work when they’re at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it’s not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

But it’s not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they’re supposed to be doing: working, making money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues—your family—have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they’re teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they’re your family. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

So it’s not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.
21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home_____

[A] was an unrealistic place for relaxation

[B] generated more stress than the workplace

[C] was an ideal place for stress measurement

[D] offered greater relaxation than the workplace

22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?

[A] Working mothers

[B] Childless husbands

[C] Childless wives

[D] Working fathers

23. The blurring of working women’s roles refers to the fact they_____

[A] they are both bread winners and housewives

[B] their home is also a place for kicking back

[C] there is often much housework left behind

[D] it is difficult for them to leave their office

24. The word “moola” (Line 4, Para 4) most probably means_____

[A] energy

[B] skills

[C] earnings

[D] nutrition

25. The home front differs from the workplace in that_____

[A] home is hardly a cozier working environment

[B] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut

[C] household tasks are generally more motivating

[D] family labor is often adequately rewarded
For years, studies have found that first-generation college students—those who do not have a parent with a college degree—lag other students on a range of education achievement factors. Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher. But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created “a paradox” in that recruiting first-generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has “continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close” achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal Psychological Science.

But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students (who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

Their thesis—that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact—was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face
most college students. They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

Many first-generation students “struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the ‘rules of the game,’ and take advantage of college resources,” they write. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don’t talk about the class advantage and disadvantages of different groups of students. Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students’ educational experience, many first-generation students lack sight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students’ like them can improve.

26. Recruiting more first-generation students has_____

[A] reduced their dropout rates  
[B] narrowed the achievement gap  
[C] missed its original purpose  
[D] depressed college students

27. The author of the research article are optimistic because_____

[A] the problem is solvable  
[B] their approach is costless  
[C] the recruiting rate has increased  
[D] their finding appeal to students

28. The study suggests that most first-generation students_____

[A] study at private universities  
[B] are from single-parent families  
[C] are in need of financial support  
[D] have failed their collage
29. The author of the paper believe that first-generation students______

[A] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap

[B] can have a potential influence on other students

[C] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects

[D] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college

30. We may infer from the last paragraph that______

[A] universities often reject the culture of the middle-class [B]

students are usually to blame for their lack of resources [C]

social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences

[D] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

Text3

Even in traditional offices, “the lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago,” said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn. She started spinning off examples. “If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like journey, mission, passion. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn’t talk about energy; we didn’t talk about passion.”

Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very “team”-oriented—and not by coincidence. “Let’s not forget sports—in male-dominated corporate America, it’s still a big deal. It’s not explicitly conscious; it’s the idea that I’m a coach, and you’re my team, and we’re in this together. There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win.”

These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning—and, as Khurana
points out, increase allegiance to the firm. “You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations: Terms like vision, values, passion, and purpose,” said Khurana.

This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance. The “mommy wars” of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can’t have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg’s Lean In, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like unplug, offline, life-hack, bandwidth, and capacity are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your “passion,” you’ll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As Nunberg said, “You can get people to think it’s nonsense at the same time that you buy into it.” In a workplace that’s fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work—and how your work defines who you are.

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become____

[A] more emotional
[B] more objective
[C] less energetic
[D] less strategic

32. “team”-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to_____

[A] historical incidents
[B] gender difference

[C] sports culture

[D] athletic executives

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to_____
   [A] revive historical terms
   [B] promote company image
   [C] foster corporate cooperation
   [D] strengthen employee loyalty

34. It can be inferred that Lean In_____
   [A] voices for working women
   [B] appeals to passionate workaholics
   [C] triggers debates among mommies
   [D] praises motivated employees

35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?
   [A] Managers admire it but avoid it
   [B] Linguists believe it to be nonsense
   [C] Companies find it to be fundamental
   [D] Regular people mock it but accept it

Text 4

Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace. We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely
overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000 (4.4 percent) above its year ago level.

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000 (7.9 percent) from its year ago level.

We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us. The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. If the answer is “yes,” they are classified as working part-time. They survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice. They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. For many people, especially those with serious health conditions of family members with serious health conditions, before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order
to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

36. Which part of the jobs picture was neglected? A. The prospect of a thriving job market. B. The increase of voluntary part-time jobs. C. The possibility of full employment. D. The acceleration of job creation.

37. Many people work part-time because they
A. prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs B. feel that is is enough to make ends meet C. cannot get their hands on full-time jobs D. haven’t seen the weakness of the market

38. Involuntary part-time employment in the US A. is harder to acquire than one year ago B. shows a general tendency of decline C. satisfies the real need of the jobless D. is lower than before the recession

39. It can be learned that with Obamacare, ______. A. it is no longer easy for part-timers to get
B. employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance C. it is still challenging to get insurance for family members D. full-time employment is still essential
40. The text mainly discusses_______. A. employment in the US
B. part-timer classification
C. insurance through Medicaid
D. ObamaCare’s trouble

Reading Part B

[A] You are not alone
[B] Don’t fear responsibility for your life
[C] Pave your own unique path
[D] Most of your fears are unreal
[E] Think about the present moment
[F] Experience helps you grow
[G] There are many things to be grateful for

Some Old Truths to Help You Overcome Tough Times

Unfortunately, life is not a bed of roses. We are going through life facing sad experiences. Moreover, we are grieving various kinds of loss: a friendship, a romantic relationship or a house. Hard times may hold you down at what usually seems like the most inopportune time, but you should remember that they won’t last forever.

When our time of mourning is over, we press forward, stronger with a greater understanding and respect for life. Furthermore, these losses make us mature and eventually move us toward future opportunities for growth and happiness. I want to share these ten old truths I’ve learned along the way.

41. Most of your fears are unreal

Fear is both useful and harmful. This normal human reaction is used to protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to deal with it.

Unfortunately, people create inner barriers with the help of exaggerating fears. My favorite actor Will Smith once said, “Fear is not real. It is a product of thoughts you create. Do not misunderstand me. Danger is very real. But fear is a choice.” I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination.

42. Think about the present moment

If you are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past, try to focus on the present moment. Many of us are weighed down by the past or anxious about the future. You may feel guilt over your past, but you are poisoning the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change. Value the present moment and remember how fortunate you are to be alive. Enjoy the
beauty of the world around and keep the eyes open to see the possibilities before you. Happiness is not a point of future and not a moment from the past, but a mindset that can be designed into the present.

43 There are many things to be grateful for

Sometimes it is easy to feel bad because you are going through tough times. You can be easily caught up by life problems that you forget to pause and appreciate the things you have. Only strong people prefer to smile and value their life instead of crying and complaining about something.

44. You are not alone

No matter how isolated you might feel and how serious the situation is, you should always remember that you are not alone. Try to keep in mind that almost everyone respects and wants to help you if you are trying to make a good change in your life, especially your dearest and nearest. You may have a circle of friends who provide constant good humor, help and companionship. If you have no friends of relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always to share advice and encouragement.

45. Pave your own unique path

Today many people find it difficult to trust their own opinion and seek balance by gaining objectivity from external sources. This way you devalue your opinion and show that you are incapable of managing your own life. When you are struggling to achieve something important you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best. You live in your skin, think your own thoughts, have your own values and make your own choices.

Section III
Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on

ANSWER SHEET 2 (15 points)

Think about driving a route that’s very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it’s easy to zone out from the actual driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.
This is the well-travelled road effect: people tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don’t have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can’t remember the journey well because we didn’t pay much attention to it. So we assume it was shorter.

Section IV
Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose your university is going to host a summer camp for high school students. Write a notice

(1) briefly introduce the camp activities, and

(2) call for volunteers

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET. Do not use your name or the name of your university.

Do not write your address. Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, your should

(1) interpret the chart, and

(2) give your comment.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.
完型填空题
1. C signal
2. D much
3. C plugged
4. A message
5. C behind
6. A misinterpreted
7. B judged
8. D unfamiliar
9. B anxious
10. D turn
11. A dangerous
12. A hurt
13. B conversation
14. D passengers
15. C predict
16. D ride
17. A went through
18. C in fact
19. B since
20 B simple

阅读题答案
Text 1 答案
21. D offered greater relaxation than the workplace
22. B childless husbands
23. A they are both bread winners and housewives
24. C earnings
25. B division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut

Text2 答案
26. C miss its original purpose
27. A the problem is solvable
28. C are in need of financial support
29. D are inexperienced in handling issues at college
30. D colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

Text3 答案
31. A more emotional
32. C sports culture
33. D strengthen employee loyalty
34. A voices for working women
35. C companies find it to be fundamental

Text4 答案
36. B the increase of voluntary part-time jobs
37. C cannot get their hands on full-time jobs
38. B shows a general tendency of decline
39. B empolyment is no longer a precondition to get insureance
40. A

阅读新题型
41. D Most of your fears are unreal
42. E Think about the present moment
43. G There are many things to be grateful for
44. A You are not alone
45. C Pave your own unique path

翻译题
回想一下这样的经历：开车行驶在一条非常熟悉的道路上。这可能是你每天上下班的必经之路，可能是进城的旅行，亦或是回家的道路。不管是哪一种，你了解每一个曲折弯弯之处，就像熟悉自己手背上的纹路一样。在这些所有类型的旅途中，很容易失去驾车的注意力，并且几乎不注意沿途的风景。结果，比起这段路程实际需要的时间，你的感觉是花费的时间更少。

这就是经常旅行路线效应：人们往往低估了花费在一条熟悉的路线上的时间。

这种效应是由于我们分配注意力的方式引起的。当我们旅行一条非常著名的路线时，因为我们不是非得注意太多，时间似乎流逝得更快。然后，当我们回忆起这段旅程时，因为我们没有花费太多注意力，因此我们对之记忆地不太清楚，所以我们认为这段旅行更为短途

作文
略。。。

PART A

PART B

【评析】

(饼状图)我国某市民春节假期花销比例(新年礼物40%，交通20%，聚会吃饭20%，其他20%)这篇饼状图避开了热点话题，考察主题中规中矩，关于我国某城市居民开销花费问题(生活类话题)。考察的形式是英语二从未考察过的饼状图(在1997年考研英语饼状图出现过一次)，如果事先准备不充分的考生，很可能会有点恐慌。不过，在我个人的预测班讲义和最后的救命班的课件中已经交代了饼状图的描述方式。

针对这篇文章，三个段落的写作分别如下：

第一段描述这个饼状图，包括其中各自的数据组成，并且可以将其中最大的一部分即新年礼物的数据
突出。最后再简要地交代一句，尽管数字看似孤立，但是数字之间紧密联系。

第二段的写法多种多样，如果针对这种送新年礼物的风气进行评析，可以作为一个负面话题来分析原因或者举例子；也可以作为正面话题来论述，谈一谈这种人际交往的形式——互送礼物，增强朋友家人的感情；甚至可以作为中立话题来谈一谈假期开销在不同的方面，消费方式的多种多样。

第三段的写法就是传统地预测一下趋势，对这个事情简要评析一下，在对多姿多彩的社会和假期生活憧憬一下即可。

在单词的考察方面较难的单词也不过是居民 (citizen, resident) 和消费 (consume, consumption)。其他的单词就比较简单，包括聚会 (party, reunion), 交通 (traffic), 新年礼物 (gifts), 其他 (others).