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## 2018 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

## 众凯教育模拟考试 1A 卷

## 英语（二）

姓 名：\_\_\_\_\_ 学 号：\_\_\_\_\_

报考院校：\_\_\_\_\_ 报考专业：\_\_\_\_\_

## 考生注意事项

1. 本卷考试时间为 180 分钟，满分 100 分。考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。
2. 答题前，考生应按照准考证上的有关内容填写答题卡上的“考生姓名”、“报考单位”、“考生编号”等信息。
3. 答案必须按要求填涂或书写在制定的答题卡上。
  - a) 英语知识运用、阅读理解 A 节、B 节的答案填涂在答题卡上。填涂部分应该按照答题卡上的要求用 2B 铅笔完成。如要改动，必须用橡皮擦干净。
  - b) 英译汉和写作部分必须用蓝（黑）色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔在答题卡上作答。字迹要清楚。

## 众凯教育温馨提示

(1) **成绩查询**可在考完试 5 天后，登陆：<http://www.zkedu.com.cn>，输入众凯听课证号和姓名，查询成绩和排名。**本卷答案**也将在众凯模考班网络课堂中公布

(2) **准考证下载时间**：2017 年 12 月 14 日至 12 月 25 日；

**考试时间**：2017 年 12 月 23 日（星期六）：上午 8:30~11:30 考综合能力；下午 14:00~17:00 考英语（二）；考试当天一般 8:00 前开始进考场，7:30~8:00 到达考场，建议考生提前 30 天在学校周边预订宾馆。

(3) 众凯模考班的模拟考试分为 3 轮，每轮考试 A 卷为现场考试，B 卷带回家做，查缺补漏，通过每一轮模考调节好适合自己的做题速度和顺序，争取 12 月 23 日联考获得好成绩！

## 英语(二)

## Section I Use of English

## Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil. (10 points)

Making a world that is better for women demands that women work together. In its earliest incarnation, feminism was about 1) \_\_\_\_\_ action and goals; about giving women the power to shape not only their reproductive lives, but also their 2) \_\_\_\_\_ and that of the world around them. Over the decades, 3) \_\_\_\_\_, this collective goal has been lost, replaced by the individual struggles that now 4) \_\_\_\_\_ most women. Rather than fighting for better public schools, 5) \_\_\_\_\_, we are focusing on our own kids' SAT scores. Rather than supporting other women, we tend to attack instead, arguing endlessly over who is 6) \_\_\_\_\_ better children and getting less sleep.

It is time now to go back—to channel the passion of our political foremothers and 7) \_\_\_\_\_ it again to good use. It needn't be anything particularly elaborate. How about organizing babysitting collaboratives for 8) \_\_\_\_\_ moms? Or potluck suppers, that remnant of our grandparents' age? We could work together to make the life we share a bit easier for us all. And yet too often we do not. Why? Because we're too busy being perfect.

Once a month, I have open office hours for my students. It is one of the best parts of my job—four fast-flowing hours during which wonderful young women 9) \_\_\_\_\_ their dreams and fears before me. Some come, of course, to complain about bad roommates or boring food. But most come to discuss their still-10) \_\_\_\_\_ plans. To solve the world's water shortage. To launch an online incubator(孵化器) or a vegan(严格的素食主义的) café. One day, four separate students 11) \_\_\_\_\_ described their plans to start rural schools for girls in Africa. I was so proud of them, so happy to see the enthusiasm they 12) \_\_\_\_\_. But as the last one left my office, I 13) \_\_\_\_\_ what I probably should say more often: "You see the woman who was here before you? Why don't you 14) \_\_\_\_\_ her down, and try to work together."

Feminism wasn't supposed to make us 15) \_\_\_\_\_. It was supposed to make us free; to give women the 16) \_\_\_\_\_ to shape their fortunes and work for a more 17) \_\_\_\_\_ world. Today, women have choices that their grandmothers could not have imagined. The challenge 18) \_\_\_\_\_ in recognizing that having choices carries the responsibility to make them wisely, 19) \_\_\_\_\_ not for perfection, but for lives and loves that 20) \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                      |                 |              |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A) communicative  | B) communal     | C) formal    | D) personal     |
| 2. A) determinations | B) destructions | C) destinies | D) terminations |
| 3. A) furthermore    | B) nevertheless | C) moreover  | D) though       |
| 4. A) compel         | B) propel       | C) comply    | D) imply        |
| 5. A) in a sense     | B) for instance | C) in a word | D) for all that |
| 6. A) arousing       | B) rising       | C) raising   | D) arising      |
| 7. A) make           | B) put          | C) take      | D) get          |
| 8. A) broken-out     | B) turned-out   | C) worn-out  | D) torn-out     |
| 9. A) parade         | B) propose      | C) pose      | D) package      |
| 10. A) involving     | B) revolving    | C) resolving | D) evolving     |

- |                    |                |                |                 |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 11. A) proudly     | B) patiently   | C) practically | D) persistently |
| 12. A) executed    | B) generated   | C) facilitated | D) guaranteed   |
| 13. A) volunteered | B) verified    | C) ventured    | D) validated    |
| 14. A) trace       | B) trust       | C) track       | D) trap         |
| 15. A) miserable   | B) profitable  | C) sensible    | D) visible      |
| 16. A) time        | B) possibility | C) ground      | D) power        |
| 17. A) pure        | B) just        | C) mature      | D) natural      |
| 18. A) lays        | B) lies        | C) persists    | D) puts         |
| 19. A) thriving    | B) reviving    | C) striving    | D) surviving    |
| 20. A) matter      | B) make        | C) interact    | D) change       |

## 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. (40 points)

#### Text 1

Facelift (紧肤术) followed by a week on a beach in Thailand? Hip surgery with a side of shopping in Singapore? Over the last 10 years, Asia's rise on the medical tourism scene has been quick. Eastern nations dominate the global scene. Now Bali wants a slice of the action.

The Indonesian island recently opened its first facility specifically targeting medical tourists with packages and services, Bali International Medical Centre (BIMC) Nusa Dua. BIMC already has an international hospital in Kuta, which opened in 1998.

The new internationally managed facility offers surgical and non-surgical cosmetic procedures and dental care.

Unlike most of the region's hospitals, BIMC is designed to feel more like a spa or resort (度假村) than a medical facility.

The 50-bed hospital has a 24-hour medical emergency entrance and hotel-like lobby at the front of the building servicing the hospital's medical, and dental centers.

If you're a celebrity who doesn't want everyone to know you're here for a bit of lipo (吸脂术), no worries. There's a private entrance that leads to the Cosmetic Centre, which offers views of a golf course.

BIMC has even teamed up with the nearby Courtyard by Marriott Bali, which provides specific after-care services like tailor-made meals and wellness programs for patients.

Latest technology and cool interiors are a start, but breaking into a regional industry that already has some of the world's top international hospitals will be tough, says Josef Woodman, CEO of U.S.-based medical travel consumer guide Patients Beyond Borders (PBB).

"As a newcomer, Bali faces stiff competition from nearby international healthcare providers. To

compete, Bali will need to demonstrate a quality level of care and promote its services to the region and the world. On the positive side, Bali is blessed as one of the region's safest, most popular tourist destinations, with a built-in potential to attract medical travelers.”

The Indonesian island couldn't have picked a better time to get into the game, says PBB. “The world population is aging and becoming wealthier at rates that surpass the availability of quality healthcare resources,” says the company's research.

21. What does "medical tourism" (Para. 1) probably mean?
- A. Treating a disease during a trip.
  - B. Attracting patients with package tours.
  - C. Cosmetic treatment and a tour in one.
  - D. Turning hospitals into tourist attractions.
22. How does BIMC differ from regular hospitals?
- A. It offers cosmetic surgery.
  - B. It has better environment and services.
  - C. It accepts international patients.
  - D. It has more beds and longer service hours.
23. BIMC wishes to attract celebrities with its\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. privacy measures
  - B. first-class design
  - C. free golf course
  - D. tailor-made meals
24. According to Woodman, BIMC\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. threatens its regional competitors
  - B. will soon take the load in the industry
  - C. needs further improvement
  - D. faces both challenges and opportunities
25. What can be concluded from the last paragraph?
- A. The population is developing faster than medical resources.
  - B. Healthcare is hardly available for the aging population.
  - C. The world is in need of more quality medical care.
  - D. The world population is becoming older and richer.

## Text 2

Dr. Donald Sadoway at MIT started his own battery company with the hope of changing the world's energy future. It's a dramatic endorsement for a technology most people think about only when their smartphone goes dark. But Sadoway isn't alone in trumpeting energy storage as a missing link to a cleaner, more efficient, and more equitable energy future.

Scientists and engineers have long believed in the promise of batteries to change the world. Advanced batteries are moving out of specialized markets and creeping into the mainstream, signaling a tipping point for forward-looking technologies such as electric cars and rooftop solar propels.

The ubiquitous (无所不在的) battery has already come a long way, of course. For better or worse, batteries make possible our mobile-first lifestyles, our screen culture, our increasingly globalized world. Still, as impressive as all this is, it may be trivial compared with what comes next. Having already enabled a communications revolution, the battery is now poised to transform just about everything else.

The wireless age is expanding to include not just our phones, tablets, and laptops, but also our cars, homes, and even whole communities. In emerging economies, rural communities are bypassing the wires and wooden poles that spread power. Instead, some in Africa and Asia are seeing their first light-bulbs illuminated by the power of sunlight stored in batteries.

Today, energy storage is a \$ 33 billion global industry that generates nearly 100 gigawatt-hours of electricity per year. By the end of the decade, it's expected to be worth over \$ 50 billion and generate 160 gigawatt-hours, enough to attract the attention of major companies that might not otherwise be interested in a decidedly pedestrian technology. Even utility companies, which have long viewed batteries and alternative forms of energy as a threat, are learning to embrace the technologies as enabling rather than disrupting.

Today's battery breakthroughs come as the world looks to expand modern energy access to the billion or so people without it, while also cutting back on fuels that warm the planet. Those simultaneous challenges appear less overwhelming with increasingly better answers to a centuries-old question: how to make power portable.

To be sure, the battery still has a long way to go before the nightly recharge completely replaces the weekly trip to the gas station. A battery-powered world comes with its own risks, too. What happens to the centralized electric grid, which took decades and billions of dollars to build, as more and more people become "prosumers," who produce and consume their own energy onsite?

No one knows which--if any--battery technology will ultimately dominate, but one thing remains clear. The future of energy is in how we store it.

26. What does Dr. Sadoway think of energy storage?

- A. It involves the application of sophisticated technology.
- B. It is the direction energy development should follow.
- C. It will prove to be a profitable business.
- D. It is a technology benefiting everyone.

27. What is most likely to happen when advanced batteries become widely used?

- A. Mobile-first lifestyles will become popular.
- B. The globalization process will be accelerated.
- C. Communications will take more diverse forms.
- D. The world will undergo revolutionary changes.

28. In some rural communities of emerging economies, people have begun to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. find digital devices simply indispensable
- B. communicate primarily by mobile phone
- C. light their homes with stored solar energy
- D. distribute power with wires and wooden poles

29. Utility companies have begun to realize that battery technologies \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. benefit their business
- B. transmit power faster
- C. promote innovation
- D. encourage competition

30. What does the author imply about the centralized electric grid?

- A. It might become a thing of the past.
- B. It might turn out to be a "prosumer".
- C. It will be easier to operate and maintain.
- D. It will have to be completely transformed.

### Text 3

Any veteran nicotine addict will testify that fancy packaging plays no role in the decision to keep smoking. So, it is argued, stripping cartons of their branding will trigger no mass movement to quit.

But that isn't why the government--under pressure from cancer charities, health workers and the Labor party--has agreed to legislate for standardized packaging. The theory is that smoking should be stripped of any appeal to discourage new generations from starting in the first place. Plain packaging would be another step in the reclassification of cigarettes from inviting consumer products to narcotics (麻醉剂).

Naturally, the tobacco industry is violently opposed. No business likes to admit that it sells addictive poison as a lifestyle choice. That is why government has historically intervened, banning advertising, imposing health warnings and punitive duties. This approach has led over time to a fall in smoking with numbers having roughly halved since the 1970s. Evidence from Australia suggests plain packaging pushes society further along that road. Since tobacco is one of the biggest causes of premature death in the UK, a measure that tames the habit even by a fraction is worth trying.

So why has it taken so long? The Department of Health declared its intention to consider the move in November 2010 and consulted through 2012. But the plan was suspended in July 2013. It did not escape notice that a lobbying firm set up by Lynton Crosby, David Cameron's election campaign director, had previously acted for Philip Morris International. (The prime minister denied there was a connection between his new adviser's outside interests and the change in legislative program.) In November 2013, after an unnecessary round of additional consultation, health minister Jane Ellison said the government was minded to proceed after all. Now we are told Members of Parliament (MPs) will have a free vote before parliament is dissolved in March.

Parliament has in fact already authorized the government to tame the tobacco trade. MPs voted overwhelmingly in favor of Labor amendments to the children and families bill last February that included the power to regulate for plain packaging. With sufficient will in Downing Street this would have been done already. But strength of will is the missing ingredient where Mr. Cameron and public health are concerned. His attitude to state intervention has looked confused ever since his bizarre 2006 lament (叹惜) that chocolate oranges placed seductively at supermarket checkouts fueled obesity.

The government has moved reluctantly into a sensible public health policy, but with such obvious over-cautiousness that any political credit due belongs to the opposition. Without sustained external pressure it seems certain Mr. Cameron would still be hooked on the interests of big tobacco companies.

31. What do chain smokers think of cigarette packaging?

- A. Fancy packaging can help to engage new smokers.
- B. It has little to do with the quality or taste of cigarettes.
- C. Plain packaging discourages non-smokers from taking up smoking.
- D. It has little impact on their decision whether or not to quit smoking.

32. What has the UK government agreed to do concerning tobacco packaging?

- A. Pass a law to standardize cigarette packaging.
- B. Rid cigarette cartons of all advertisements.
- C. Subsidize companies to adopt plain packaging.

- D. Reclassify cigarettes according to packaging.
33. What has happened in Australia where plain packaging is implemented?
- A. Premature death rates resulting from smoking have declined.
  - B. The number of smokers has dropped more sharply than in the UK.
  - C. The sales of tobacco substitutes have increased considerably.
  - D. Cigarette sales have been falling far more quickly than in the UK.
34. Why has it taken so long for the UK government to consider plain packaging?
- A. Prime Minister Cameron has been reluctant to take action.
  - B. There is strong opposition from veteran nicotine addicts.
  - C. Many Members of Parliament are addicted to smoking.
  - D. Pressure from tobacco manufacturers remains strong.
35. What did Cameron say about chocolate oranges at supermarket checkouts?
- A. They fueled a lot of controversy.
  - B. They attracted a lot of smokers.
  - C. They made more British people obese.
  - D. They had certain ingredients missing.

#### Text 4

Robert F. Kennedy once said that a country's GDP measures "everything except that which makes life worthwhile." With Britain voting to leave the European Union, and GDP already predicted to slow as a result, it is now a timely moment to assess what he was referring to.

The question of GDP and its usefulness has annoyed policymakers for over half a century. Many argue that it is a flawed concept. It measures things that do not matter and misses things that do. By most recent measures, the UK's GDP has been the envy of the Western world, with record low unemployment and high growth figures. If everything was going so well, then why did over 17 million people vote for Brexit, despite the warnings about what it could do to their country's economic prospects?

A recent annual study of countries and their ability to convert growth into well-being sheds some light on that question. Across the 163 countries measured, the UK is one of the poorest performers in ensuring that economic growth is translated into meaningful improvements for its citizens. Rather than just focusing on GDP, over 40 different sets of criteria from health, education and civil society engagement have been measured to get a more rounded assessment of how countries are performing.

While all of these countries face their own challenges, there are a number of consistent themes. Yes, there has been a budding economic recovery since the 2008 global crash, but in key indicators in areas such as health and education, major economies have continued to decline. Yet this isn't the case with all countries. Some relatively poor European countries have seen huge improvements across measures including civil society, income equality and the environment.

This is a lesson that rich countries can learn: When GDP is no longer regarded as the sole measure of a country's success, the world looks very different.

So, what Kennedy was referring to was that while GDP has been the most common method for

measuring the economic activity of nations , as a measure , it is no longer enough . It does not include important factors such as environmental quality or education outcomes – all things that contribute to a person’s sense of well-being.

The sharp hit to growth predicted around the world and in the UK could lead to a decline in the everyday services we depend on for our well-being and for growth . But policymakers who refocus efforts on improving well-being rather than simply worrying about GDP figures could avoid the forecasted doom and may even see progress .

36.Robert F. Kennedy is cited because he

- A. praised the UK for its GDP.
- B. identified GDP with happiness .
- C. misinterpreted the role of GDP .
- D. had a low opinion of GDP .

37.It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that

- A. the UK is reluctant to remold its economic pattern .
- B.GDP as the measure of success is widely defied in the UK .
- C. the UK will contribute less to the world economy .
- D. policymakers in the UK are paying less attention to GDP .

38.Which of the following is true about the recent annual study ?

- A. It is sponsored by 163 countries .
- B. It excludes GDP as an indicator.
- C. Its criteria are questionable .
- D. Its results are enlightening .

39.In the last two paragraphs , the author suggests that

- A. the UK is preparing for an economic boom .
- B. high GDP foreshadows an economic decline .
- C. it is essential to consider factors beyond GDP .
- D. it requires caution to handle economic issues .

40.Which of the following is the best title for the text ?

- A. High GDP But Inadequate Well-being , a UK Lesson
- B. GDP Figures , a Window on Global Economic Health
- C. Robert F. Kennedy , a Terminator of GDP
- D. Brexit, the UK’s Gateway to Well-being

## Part B

### Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-F for each numbered paragraph (41-45).Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET1. (10 points)**

A. Ways to be innovative

- B. Watch a funny video
- C. Take a shower
- D. Gearing up contributes to innovation
- E. Live in a blue room
- F. Sleep on it
- G. Live abroad

Innovation is the name of the game these days — in business, in science and technology, even in art. We all want to get those big ideas, but most of us really have no idea what sets off those sparks of insight. Science can help! In the past few years, neuroscientists and psychologists have started to gain a better understanding of the creative process. Some triggers of innovation may be surprisingly simple. Here are five things that may well increase the odds of having an "Aha!" moment.

41. \_\_\_\_\_

A seemingly mindless task — showering, fishing or driving — might help spur creative thoughts, as the mind wanders from "lather-rinse-repeat" to a recent problem, and then back again. There's even history to back this up.

As the ancient Greek engineer Vitruvius told us, Archimedes was lounging in a public bath when he noticed the water level go up and down as people got in and out. He suddenly realized that water could help him calculate the density of gold. "This alteration [of thoughts] may be very useful for churning the creative process," says Jonathan Schooler, a psychology professor at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

Downtime also seems to reset the brain. During that rest period, some were assigned a demanding task that kept the brain fully occupied, while a second group got a simpler task that allowed for mind wandering. A third group was given no task at all. Afterward, they all went back to try to complete the original problems. Those who could let their minds wander during the resting time were more likely to solve the creativity problems.

42. \_\_\_\_\_

As we grow up, colors take on specific associations — red means danger, and blue connotes peace and tranquility. Those associations affect how we think. In one experiment, people facing a red computer screen did better at detail-oriented tasks like proofreading. Volunteers who faced a blue screen did better at creative tasks. That study appeared in 2009 in the journal *Science*. Why the difference? Red makes us anxious, and "anxiety causes you to focus," says Mark Beeman, an associate professor of psychology at Northwestern University who studies the neuroscience of creativity. Blue, he says, tells us we can relax and let the imagination roam free.

43. \_\_\_\_\_

Want to discover a new planet? Live in a foreign land. That's what German-born astronomer William Herschel did while living in England in 1781 — he found the planet Uranus. He's just one of many great scientists, artists, writers and composers who spent significant time living far from their native turf. A week in Paris isn't enough to light the creative spark, delightful though that trip may be. The foreign sojourn has to be long enough to challenge your habitual ways of thinking and living.

People who had lived abroad performed better on creative problems and tasks, such as drawing alien creatures, according to a 2009 study in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. They bested people who had traveled for only a brief time, or who had never left home. The

researchers think adapting to a new culture may spur some sort of psychological transformation that enhances creativity.

44. \_\_\_\_\_

Mood matters when it comes to creativity. Anxiety focuses a person, but good cheer and contentment liberate creativity. It "might not just relax your scope of interest, but actually broaden it further," allowing you to look at a problem in new ways and come up with a solution, says Beeman. It could be as simple as seeing a YouTube video of a laughing baby. That's one of the images that boosted the creativity in a 2010 study in *Psychological Science*. Mood-boosting music helped, too. Beeman's own research has indicated that a part of the brain called the anterior cingulate cortex is activated. That brain region is linked to decision-making, empathy and emotion. Gearing it up may help the brain reach new insights by detecting ideas it may have otherwise ignored.

45. \_\_\_\_\_

Sleep helps generate new ideas in several ways. During sleep, the brain consolidates memories. That act of consolidation actually reorganizes thoughts, much like organizing books on a shelf. The new arrangement can help extract knowledge and generate new associations. And that half-awake period right before you fall asleep or when you wake up may also help you focus on a problem.

Legend has it that Thomas Edison came up with an invention to harness the insights generated during those half-awake moments. When he catnapped, he would hold a handful of ball bearings above a pie plate. If he fell asleep, the ball bearings would fall, waking him up to write down his thoughts.

By following the above mentioned tips, it is more likely for people to be more creative. Why not try them?

### Section III Translation

#### 46. Directions:

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

Most people consider globalization an economic phenomenon, signifying the spread of technology, the growth of trade, and the threats to U.S. workers and firms from many sources — low wages, manipulated exchange rates, government subsidies and pure competitive advantage. It is all of these things but also much more. If there was an organizing principle to U.S. foreign policy after the Cold War, it was globalization.

The general idea was that, as countries traded with each other, their populations would become richer — in poor countries, middle classes would emerge — and nations' interests would become intertwined. The threat of major wars would recede, because middle-class societies prefer commerce to conflict. The new world order would have tensions and feuds, but they would be manageable precisely because they occurred in a context of shared interests.

**Section IV Writing****47. Directions:**

Directions: You are Li Ming and your class are graduating from university. As a monitor of the class, write a public notice, informing your classmates of an outing with your teacher Prof. William. Your writing should be at least 100 words.

**48. Directions:**

The graph below is about the change in people's marriage age. Write an essay of no less than 150 words. You are supposed to

- 1) Describe the graph;
- 2) Make your analysis, and
- 3) Draw a conclusion.

