

绝密★启用前

2015 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语(二)试卷 (老蒋3模)

考生需知

1. 选择题的答案须用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其它笔填涂的或做在试卷或其它类型答题卡上的答案无效。
2. 其他题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
3. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

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)

The overuse of antibiotics in medicine and agriculture has long been known to foster the emergence of germs that are resistant to drugs. On Monday, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (C.D.C.P.) 1 the first solid numbers on the extent of the problem. It said that 2 two million Americans 3 ill from antibiotic-resistant infections each year, of whom at least 23,000 die 4 the infections, a very conservative estimate.

The agency warned of "potentially catastrophic consequences" 5 prompt action is taken. It said that up to half of the antibiotics 6 for people are not needed or 7 used.

Overuse of antibiotics 8 farms, where they are often used to 9 growth and prevent disease in healthy animals, also 10 development of resistant strains of germs.

The new report, for the first time, puts 17 drug-resistant bacteria and a 11 germ into three 12 based on how big a threat they pose. Three were deemed "urgent threats," 13 a bacterium, known as CRE, that is resistant to most drugs and 14 a high percentage of people who become infected with it. Though it is rare, 15 600 deaths a year, it has been identified in health facilities in 44 states. Further spread of the germ or 16 of its resistance genes to other germs could lead to a "nightmare scenario," the agency said. Twelve drug-resistant strains, including 17 common germs as salmonella, tuberculosis and MRSA, were 18 as "serious threats."

Unless prompt action is taken to 19 overuse, track and prevent the spread of resistance, and 20 new drugs, the C.D.C.P.'s director, Thomas Frieden, warned, "the medicine cabinet may be empty for patients with life-threatening infections in the coming months and years."

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A] recalled | [B] issued | [C] published | [D] asserted |
| 2. [A] at most | [B] probably | [C] at least | [D] some |
| 3. [A] fall | [B] were | [C] got | [D] suffer |
| 4. [A] from | [B] of | [C] in | [D] by |
| 5. [A] while | [B] as | [C] unless | [D] because |
| 6. [A] diagnosed | [B] cured | [C] prescribed | [D] ordered |
| 7. [A] steadily | [B] appropriately | [C] timely | [D] overwhelmingly |

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 8. [A] in | [B] at | [C] within | [D]on |
| 9. [A] decrease | [B] help | [C] modify | [D]promote |
| 10. [A] contributes to | [B] brings up | [C] changes into | [D]tends to |
| 11. [A] special | [B] faulty | [C] imperfect | [D]dangerous |
| 12. [A] properties | [B] categories | [C] conceptions | [D]collections |
| 13. [A] covering | [B] consisting | [C] involving | [D]including |
| 14. [A] sacrifices | [B] risks | [C] ruins | [D]kills |
| 15. [A] causing | [B. killing | [C] excusing | [D]driving |
| 16. [A] transfer | [B] removal | [C] withdrawal | [D] change |
| 17. [A] some | [B] few | [C] either | [D] such |
| 18. [A] named | [B] noted | [C] classified | [D] known |
| 19. [A] simplify | [B] reduce | [C] worsen | [D] undergo |
| 20. [A] generate | [B] implement | [C] develop | [D] expand |

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

After a deep, three-year recession, the economy of the 28 countries that make up the European Union collectively grew 0.4 percent in the three months that ended in June, the best quarterly figure since early 2011. That is hardly a cause for celebration for most Europeans who have experienced little to no noticeable change in their lives in recent months. The union's unemployment rate, for instance, was 10.9 percent in August, and has not even slightly changed since May.

Even so, some European policy makers are insisting that this faint recovery shows that their austerity policies -- cutting government spending and

raising taxes -- are working. In a speech last month, George Osborne, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that economists who had called for a more gradual reduction in his country's fiscal deficit "have lost the argument." Wolfgang Schuble, the German finance minister, insists that "the euro zone is clearly on the mend both structurally and cyclically."

They're wrong -- and, worse, wrong in a way that can only hurt the prospects of millions of Europeans who are struggling to find work. Even under the best economic scenarios envisioned by most analysts, the unemployment rate will fall only very gradually if the continent's governments do not change their policies. About one-fifth of Europeans younger than 25 are unemployed currently and many will likely remain jobless for years.

Opponents of austerity never argued that growth would never return under those policies. Rather, they asserted that governments that tried to cut their budget deficits too much and too fast in the middle of a deep recession would unnecessarily prolong and worsen the downturn.

Recent economic data provide plenty of reason to believe that that is exactly what has happened in Europe. Britain and the countries that use the euro have recovered much more slowly in the last five years than the average recovery of developed countries after recessions and major financial crises since 1960, according to a recent analysis by two senior officials at the Bank of England. Not surprisingly, neither Britain nor the euro zone has returned to the production levels that they achieved before the crisis in 2008.

21. According to Paragraph 1, economy growth is hardly a cause for celebration for many Europeans because _____.

- [A] they have little idea of the past three-year recession
- [B] they have experienced slight changes in workplace environment
- [C] jobless rate remains almost unchanged
- [D] the growth rate of 0.4% was not high enough

22. It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that economists _____.

- [A] prefer a step-by-step cut in Britain's fiscal deficit
- [B] strongly support George Osborne's economic policy
- [C] fail to find enough argument against the policy makers

[D] insist that the policies of cutting government spending and raising taxes works

23. Judging from the context, the phrase “on the mend” (Sentence 3, Para. 2) most probably means _____.

[A] gaining more profits

[B] undergoing improvement

[C] causing damage

[D] being repaired

24. The author’s attitude toward the austerity policies is _____.

[A] critical

[B] indifferent

[C] approving

[D] impartial

25. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

[A] The economic recovery in the countries that use the euro has been slow in the past five years.

[B] Opponents of austerity argued that the austerity policies were carried out too fast.

[C] Britain has not yet completely recovered from the crisis that happened in 2008.

[D] Opponents of austerity asserted that economic recovery could never be realized under austerity policies.

Text 2

How much we spend depends on how old we are. Generally, people increase their day-to-day expenditure until middle age, but spending drops thereafter. Economists call this the "hump" in life-cycle spending. But it is difficult to determine exactly what drives the fall in spending as people age. And most people think that declining income leads to cutting back on non-essential purchases. This makes intuitive sense.

A paper called *Deconstructing Life Cycle Expenditure* challenges this consensus. The authors, Mark Aguiar from Princeton and Erik Hurst from Chicago, argue that our understanding of life-cycle expenditure has missed quite a bit of detail. The focus of their paper is on non-durable items--goods that wear out quickly, such as food, clothing and drink. The authors start their analysis on familiar ground. They show that expenditures peak in middle age, at a level roughly 25% higher than expenditures at 25 or 65: the classic hump shape.

But their data provide an alternative explanation for why expenditure falls as people enter old age. To start with, they reveal that spending on non-essential items does not drop. In fact, it increases. But three categories do see declines: food, transportation and "personal care" (which includes clothing).

The authors also argue that, as people age, their relationship with time changes. Economists are fond of the phrase "opportunity cost", which refers to what you give up in order to do something else. For people in work, the opportunity cost of time is high. An hour spent preparing a meal at home could be an hour's foregone earnings; it might make economic sense to go to the local takeaway instead. But when retired, people might not think in this way. Rather, they may take pleasure in spending time making a quality meal, rather than buying it.

The paper shows that changing time richness, rather than income richness, is what drives changing spending patterns in the elderly. Why are these findings important? They could revolutionize the way that we measure poverty. Normally, expenditure is the measure used to assess whether someone is in poverty or not. And by this metric, older people are more likely to be in poverty. The elderly do spend less. But once we include time into the equation, "grey poverty" levels might be lower.

26. Judging from the context, the word "consensus" (Sentence 1, Para. 2) most probably means _____.

- [A] most people's intuitive sense
- [B] most people's explanation of the fall in spending
- [C] the argument of the paper
- [D] people's life-cycle spending

27. People's popular belief about life-cycle expenditure is questioned mainly because _____.

- [A] non-durable purchases have been emphasized
- [B] the classic hump shape is wrong
- [C] people's understanding is an intuitive sense
- [D] too much detail has been omitted

28. According to Aguiar and Hurst's paper, all of the following are true EXCEPT _____.

- [A] expenditure on non-essential purchases will not fall as people enter old age
- [B] spending on food, transportation and such "personal care" as clothing will reduce in people's declining years
- [C] some detail ought to be omitted in our appreciation of life-cycle spending
- [D] people's relationship with time will change with their age advancing

29. By saying "their relationship with time changes" (Sentence 1, Para. 4), the authors suggest that as people age, they tend to _____.

- [A] go to the local takeaway instead of cooking themselves
- [B] be lacking economic sense
- [C] prefer spending time doing what they please
- [D] be fond of reducing the "the opportunity cost"

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.

- [A] elderly people enjoy more time, and this can compensate for lower income.
- [B] time richness is as important as income richness.
- [C] the elderly people shouldn't be measured poverty.
- [D] spending is the only way to measure whether someone is in poverty or not.

Text 3

California's tech boom is bolstering the economy and new jobs are being created every month, but the state's employment gains in the last year could be largely lost should conditions in China and Europe worsen substantially. The quarterly UCLA Anderson Forecast, released Thursday that an imploding Eurozone crisis and a further slowing of the Chinese economy, though not likely, are "not out of the question".

"What happens in Europe and China is not insignificant for California," said Jerry Nickelsburg, senior economist at the forecast. "Though we don't see international events driving the U.S. and California into another recession, we do need to be alert to what happens because we are tied to them." Direct exports from California to China and Europe account for about 25% of total exports, Nickelsburg said.

In his report, Nickelsburg found that if the Eurozone crisis deepens, it would result in as much as a 1-percentage-point decline in the nation's GDP growth. California's economic growth rates have been historically similar to

that of the country as a whole. Should the global economy worsen, the state could lose 165,000 jobs, primarily in the manufacturing and trade sectors, Nickelsburg wrote. If exports from the U.S. to Europe decline 20%, the state's unemployment rate would increase 1.1 percentage points and so would the national jobless rate.

The state's unemployment rate, the third-highest in the country, is not expected to fall below 10.7% before the end of the year. Next year, the average unemployment rate is predicted to be 9.8%, falling to 8.5% the following year. The national economy is going to grow more slowly than California's, the report said. David Shulman, another senior economist with the forecast, wrote that "tepid GDP growth" nationally has helped to keep a lid on employment gains. Even national job growth of 160,000 a month next year "will not be sufficient to make any real reduction in the unemployment rate," he said.

One reason for sluggish economic growth, he said, was that consumers in California and nationwide were still weighed down by debt, restricting their spending. A bigger concern, though, is the so-called fiscal cliff, the year-end expirations of several tax cuts and the prospect of automatic spending cuts should Congress fail to act this year on a host of bills. Nonetheless, the U.S. economy should grow at an annual rate of 1.3% in the current quarter, rising to 1.5% later this year, the UCLA forecast said.

31. What does the author mean by the phrase "not out of the question" in the first paragraph?

- A. The possible recession of China and Europe will affect California's employment gains.
- B. Conditions in Europe and China are not likely to deteriorate.
- C. The crisis in Eurozone and the depression in China will be a thorny problem.
- D. It's out of question that California's employment gains will be largely lost.

32. What happens in Europe and China is significant for California in that _____.

- A. international events there may drive California into another recession
- B. California is bound up with China and Europe in trade ties
- C. exports to California from China and Europe account for about 25% of total exports
- D. California keeps intimate political relationship with China and Europe

33. If exports from the U.S. to Europe decline 20%, ____ would increase 1.1 percentage points
A. the state's unemployment rate B. the States' unemployment rate
C. Europe's unemployment rate D. Both A and B
34. According to David Shulman, "tepid GDP growth" _____
A. has helped to spur employment gains
B. has helped to keep a lid on unemployment gains
C. has helped to decrease the employment rate
D. has helped to keep pace with the employment gains.
35. The author's attitude toward the economic future of America is _____
A. pessimistic B. optimistic C. scornful D. skeptical

Text 4

Shortly after his party's frustration in the midterm election, President Obama ordered government agencies to ensure that new regulations took economic growth into consideration and that old ones be revoked if they "hinder job creation or make our economy less competitive." Five months later, it's becoming pretty clear what he meant: The environment and public health will be thrown under a bus for the sake of his reelection in 2012.

The latest victim of the administration's new political direction is a proposed Environmental Protection Agency rule to limit emissions from industrial boilers, which power oil refineries, chemical plants and other factories. The EPA indefinitely rescinded the proposal this week, citing Obama's January executive order on regulations and claiming that the agency hadn't had time to properly address industry concerns about the rule since a draft was released in September. The EPA first proposed a version of the boiler rules in 2004, and it has had ample time and input to get it right by now.

Also put on a slow track by the administration are new rules on storing toxic coal ash, an issue EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson said she'd address in the wake of a disastrous Tennessee spill in 2008; earlier this month, EPA officials said they wouldn't get around to finishing the rules, which were

expected by the end of last year, until at least 2012. The powerful coal industry scored another victory when the administration delayed an EPA guideline on mountaintop-removal mining last month.

In the calculus of presidential politics, environmentalists don't much matter in 2012. The economy is the top subject on Americans' minds, and Obama no doubt figures he can blunt criticism of his regulatory record and maybe reap some independent voters by cutting smokestack industries a little slack. Never mind that the economic calculus doesn't pencil out; according to EPA estimates, the rule on industrial boilers would cost polluters \$1.4 billion a year, but the value of its health benefits would range from \$22 billion to \$54 billion. And never mind that the rule would prevent up to 6,500 premature deaths each year.

But those are moral and financial reasons to regulate, not political ones. Here's an argument Obama and his political advisors might grasp: It's possible for a president to so alienate his base that it fails to show up on election day. Something to keep in mind before November 2012 rolls around.

36. The first paragraph implies that Obama _____.

- A. would develop the public transportation system so as to boost the environment and public health
- B. would not make economic growth the main consideration of his government
- C. thought environment and public health made economy less competitive
- D. would solve environment and public health in his next term of office

37. The word "rescind" in Para.2 probably means _____.

- A. support B. invalidate C. criticize D. continue

38. The EPA had meant to address the issue of storing toxic coal ash due to _____.

- A. a tragic incident about toxic coal ash
- B. the new rules on storing toxic coal ash
- C. an EPA guideline on mountaintop-removal mining
- D. the powerful influence of the coal industry

39. The EPA reckons that the environmental regulation against industrial boilers _____.

- A. would be the top subject on Americans' minds
- B. would make 6,500 premature deaths each year
- C. would help pencil out the economic calculus
- D. would have more health benefits than the loss of industrial boilers

40. The possible title of this text is _____.

- A. the relationship between economy and environment protection
- B. the struggle between Obama and Environmental Protection Agency
- C. the importance of environment protection in America
- D. In the 2012 Campaign, environmentalists don't Matter

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by finding information from the right column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the left column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Hosted by the P.E.I. (Prince Edward Island) Teachers' Federation at the Delta Prince Edward in Charlottetown, all the party leaders of the Prince Edward Island voiced their policies toward the education of this area.

"Believe me, I know how important an education would be," said Billy Cann, Island Party leader. Later he said there needs to be more help and support for teens with drug and alcohol addictions. "As a teen, and someone who had that problem, it is very important that that be recognized and that they get the proper help."

Sharon Labchuk, leader of the Green Party was worried about chemicals of another sort affecting students. The Green Party looks in the long term to "think smart" in using limited money, she said. "It doesn't make sense to fund, for example, more teacher assistants to deal with children with learning disabilities and behavior problems when we are not correcting or looking at the root causes of those problems."

Young children go to schools beside or near agriculture fields that use pesticides, said Labchuk. "Many of these chemicals are classed as neurotoxins. They affect the brain," she said. The air on P. E. I. has been studied and shown to contain a cocktail of chemicals that affect child health and development, warned Labchuk. After voicing the policies of her party, Labchuk looked at a more specific education issue, saying that the public speaking skill of students were not satisfactory.

As if hitting the mark of the education problem of Prince Edward Island, Billy Cann also admitted in his address to being nervous about public speaking, and Robert Ghiz, leader of the Liberal party had empathy. After opening his presentation in French, Ghiz went on to say that there must be something about public speaking in front of teachers that "always makes us nervous."

When asked to state the education policy of his party, Ghiz said his government held or even cut some department budgets after taking office, but education and health were the only two departments that got extra funding. Education is a Liberal priority with action to prove it, said Ghiz.

Unlike Robert Ghiz, Olive Crane, leader of the Progressive Conservatives, emphasized that education is not just one party or government's responsibility. "Education is an investment but not just an investment by government," said Crane. "Communities, families, parents and the like share in this investment."

She asked for collaboration. Crane also promised to unite responsibility for public and postsecondary education under one government department.

"Our province needs more teachers," continued Crane. "We will work hard to ensure that teachers' work load is a priority for discussion within the first 120 days of being elected," she said.

James Rodd, leader of the NDP, said his party would reduce class sizes. "We are in favor of increasing emphasis on literacy and numeracy and hiring additional teachers, guidance counsellors, librarians, teacher's assistants, etc, to support these efforts," said Rodd.

The NDP is "noted for working collaboratively," said Rodd. "There will be no insiders and no outsiders under an NDP government."

	A. declared that the government would give education and health extra financial support
41. Billy Cann	B. suggested that education is an undertaking requiring the government's collaboration with the society
42. Sharon Labchuk	C. thought public speaking is a nervous act for any student
43. Robert Ghiz	D. felt that it does not make sense to fund teachers
44. Olive Crane	E. defined the education policy of his party as diminishing class sizes and emphasizing literacy and numeracy
45. James Rodd	F. believed that the chemicals contained in the air is harmful for young children's health
	G. held that the adolescents indulged in drug and alcohol need appropriate attention and aid

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

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

If American medicine were a patient, he would weigh 350 pounds and be gaining fast. Despite being repeatedly counseled about the dangers of obesity, he would be making at best half-hearted attempts to mend his ways of life. Meanwhile, his doctors, insurance company, politicians and regulators would remain in a deep state of denial, clutching the illusion that their patient, other than being a bit overweight, was in tip-top health. Truth be told, the US medical

system is headed for multiple organ failure.

The spiraling cost of healthcare is well known: \$7,100 per person this year, projected to increase to \$12,000 in 2015 and compounding at more than double the rate of inflation. Even so, we ask ourselves, how better to spend our money on the best healthcare in the world? The facts show that these enormous expenditures may be buying us the best facilities in medical care —but not the best health. (152 words)

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose you are responsible for the reception of the foreign experts who are to attend the academic meeting on cultural exchange held by your university. Write an e-mail to the experts to

- 1) express your welcome, and
- 2) give a brief introduction of the schedule.

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 table. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the table and
- 2) give your comments

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.
(15 points)

某地区旅游数据统计

年份	2006 年	2008 年	2010 年	2012 年
旅游收入（百万元）	380	660	1120	1500
旅游人数（万人）	45	81	130	165
旅游投诉人次（次）	3000	5300	12000	36000