

# 2017 考研英语标准仿真测试卷

## (英语二)

### 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 ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)**

Eating more vegetables probably won't prevent cancer, but it may improve your heart health. A major study 1 the eating habits of 478, 000 Europeans suggests that consuming a 2 of fruits and vegetables has little if any effect on preventing cancer. The study 3 the potential of vegetables for lowering cancer risk, 4 the results don't mean you should push those greens off your plate.

A number of studies show that high vegetable consumption is 5 lower risk for heart disease. In addition, there is still some 6 that certain vegetables and fruits may 7 effective, cancer—fighting compounds. And the latest study also suggested a potentially higher anti—cancer 8 of eating vegetables for people who regularly drink alcohol.

The European study tracked 142, 605 men and 335. 873 women for a(n) 9 of nearly nine years. Eating more vegetables was associated with a small but statistically 10 reduction in cancer risk. The data 11 into a 4 percent lower risk of cancer for every two 12 servings of vegetables a day a person eats.

While the findings suggest at least a small lower risk of cancer 13 those who eat lots of vegetables, the 14 difference could be explained by a number of variables, 15 reporting errors among the study subjects or the fact that vegetable eaters also are less likely to smoke or drink to excess. In addition, a 4 percent reduction in relative risk 16 very little practical benefit to an individual. For instance, a person with a 10 percent risk of getting cancer over the next eight years would, 17, lower his or her risk to just 9. 6 percent by eating two extra servings of vegetables a day.

Eating more vegetables won't prevent cancer, but a large body of evidence shows that 18 vegetable consumption is good for your heart. In 2004, Harvard researchers reported on data collected from 100, 000 nurses and doctors. 19 the study showed no link between cancer risk and vegetable consumption, eating five or more fruit and vegetable servings daily was associated with a 30 percent lower risk of 20 disease or stroke compared to those who ate less than 1. 5 servings a day.

1. [A]tracking [B]pursuing  
[C]tailing [D]hunting

2. [A]series [B]lot  
[C]variety [D]number
3. [A]suggests [B]denies  
[C]ignores [D]identifies
4. [A]so [B]if  
[C]unless [D]but
5. [A]associated with [B]determined by  
[C]independent of [D]attached to
6. [A]testimony [B]affirmation  
[C]evidence [D]witness
7. [A]hold [B]contain  
[C]enclose [D]involve
8. [A]benefit [B]reward  
[C]profit [D]advantage
9. [A]middle [B]average  
[C]center [D]interval
10. [A]serious [B]significant  
[C]vital [D]spectacular
11. [A]bumps [B]transforms  
[C]translates [D]talks
12. [A]free [B]extra  
[C]redundant [D]inadequate
13. [A]between [B]over  
[C]among [D]near
14. [A]slight [B]considerable  
[C]moderate [D]excessive
15. [A]on [B]as  
[C]like [D]from
16. [A]provides [B]offers  
[C]devotes [D]sacrifices
17. [A]at best [B]at least  
[C]at worst [D]without doubt
18. [A]reducing [B]fixing  
[C]changing [D]increasing
19. [A]Although [B]Since  
[C]However [D]Whenever
20. [A]stomach [B]nerve  
[C]skin [D]heart

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

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

#### Text 1

Poor people—the destitute, disease ridden and malnourished “bottom billion”—live in poor countries. That has been the central operating assumption of the aid business for a decade. The thesis was true in 1990: then, over 90% of the world’s poor lived in the world’s poorest places. But it looks out of date now. Andy Sumner of Britain’s Institute of Development Studies reckons that almost three—quarters of the 1.3 billion—odd people existing below the \$1.25 a day poverty line now live in middle—income countries. Only a quarter live in the poorest states (mostly in Africa).

This change reflects the Success of developing countries in hauling themselves out of misery. In 1998 the World Bank classified 61 countries (out of 203) as low—income. In 2009 the number had shrunk to 39 out of 220. India, Pakistan, Indonesia and Nigeria all moved to middle—income status during that time (China passed the threshold earlier). But even excluding China and India, the share of global poverty accounted for by other middle—income countries tripled between 1990 and 2008, to 22%. Other figures support Mr. Sumner’s finding. Of the world’s undersized children (a good indicator of malnutrition), 70% live in middle—income countries.

In one sense it hardly matters to a destitute Nigerian or Indian that his country has been reclassified by some distant development bank. But it raises hard questions about whether foreign aid should be for poor people or poor countries. Britain, for example, has a rule that 90% of aid is supposed to go to the poorest countries. Aid charities strongly support that focus. The result, as taxpayers’ money runs scarce, is that donors have consigned programmes in middle—income countries to a “bonfire”, says Alex Evans, a former adviser at Britain’s Department for International Development. Yet these are the countries where the vast majority of the poor live.

On September 29th, Bob Zoellick of the World Bank called for a profound “change[in]how we conduct development research”. President Barack Obama wants a rethink of America’s muddled aid programme. Mr. Sumner’s data make that look overdue. Poverty, he says, may be ‘turning from being an international distribution problem into a national one. Most middle—income countries, through national conditional—cash—transfer schemes such as Brazil’s Bolsa Familia, have

proved better at helping their own poor than anything invented and financed by the international aid industry. Giving is easy. Thinking can be a lot harder.

21. We can infer from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- [A]the past central operating assumption conforms to the present condition
  - [B]the poor in middle—income countries have outnumbered those in Africa
  - [C]most of the impoverished “bottom billion” have emigrated from Africa
  - [D] the poor in middle—income countries are quite odd in behavior
22. By citing the fact that “the number had shrunk to 39 out of 220” in Paragraph 2, the author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A]the poverty in the middle—income countries is alleviated tremendously
  - [B]the life of children in the middle—income countries has become better
  - [C]poor people’s living conditions don’t change although the number reduced
  - [D]the financial aid to the world’s poorest countries achieves great success
23. The word “bonfire”(Line 5, Para. 3)most probably means \_\_\_\_\_ .
- [A]success
  - [B]reduction
  - [c]failure
  - [D]expansion
24. Which of the following is NOT true according to the last paragraph?
- [A]America will conduct an international—wide aid.
  - [B] The national—wide financial aid is proved helpful.
  - [C]Obama doesn’t think highly of American aid system.
  - [D]Mr. Sumner’s research is proved of great value.
25. The best title for the text is \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A]The Problem of World Poverty
  - [B]Mr. Sumner’s Research of Poverty
  - [C]The Poverty of Middle-income Countries
  - [D]The Financial Aid of the World Poverty

#### Text 2

Sales of existing homes rose by the largest amount in more than five years in September. But analysts cautioned against reading too much into the gain, noting that it reflected conditions before the latest upheaval in financial markets increased the likelihood of a recession in the overall economy.

The National Association of Realtors reported that sales of existing homes rose by 5.5 percent from August to September to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 5.18 million units — far better than the depressed results analysts had expected. On an unadjusted basis, sales were up 7.8 percent from September last year.

But even with the gain in sales, prices kept falling. But analysts said that the current financial crisis, which has contributed to the biggest upheavals on Wall Street since the 1930s, was sending consumer confidence down, unemployment up and had

greatly increased the prospects that the country was either in or about to enter a full—blown recession. All these factors were expected to add to the headwinds hitting housing in the months ahead.

“In October, mortgage applications sank to six—year lows, ”said Sal Guatieri, an economist at BMO Capital Markets. “This suggests house sales, like the rest of the economy, fell off a cliff because of the worsening credit crunch. ”

Many analysts are predicting that home prices--already down 1 8 percent nationally from their peak in mid—2006 — could decline another 10 percent, as a continued glut of foreclosed homes being poured into the market depresses prices further.

The National Association of Realtors estimated that 35 percent to 40 percent of sales currently are distressed sales--either foreclosed homes or short sales in which the owner is selling the house for less than the value of the mortgage.

Distressed sales are having a big impact in lowering prices in some formerly red—hot sales markets in such regions as the West , where sales prices fell in September by 18.5 percent from a year ago.

Lawrence Yun, chief economist for the Realtors, said there were some glimmers of hope that the bottom of the housing slump may be near. He said that a sales turnaround first seen in California was beginning to broaden to other regions of the country including Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri and Rhode Island.

26. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 1?

[A]Sales of existing homes consistently increase in recent five years.

[B]Analysts warn people against reading too much report about the increasing sales.

[C]Increasing existing home sales reflect the conditions before the latest upheaval in financial markets.

[D]Increasing existing home sales increase people’s preference of the recession.

27. What can be inferred from Sal Guatieri’s comments?

[A]House sales worsened other sectors of the economy.

[B]House sales resulted in the worsened credit crunch.

[C]The credit crunch worsened the whole economy.

[D]Mortgage applications have been falling for 6 years.

28. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that \_\_\_\_\_ .

[A]home prices have fallen down 28%compared with what’re in mid—2006

[B]many foreclosed homes have been abandoned by their former owners

[C]home prices might fall down 28%from their peak in mid—2006 in the future

[D]more foreclosed homes have been abandoned because of the falling price

29. As for“distressed sales”, which of the following statements is true?

[A]It occupies 35 9 / 6 to 40%of the whole house sales in the history.

[B]It is made up of both the foreclosed homes and short sales.

[C]it prevents people from selling their houses too cheaply.

[D]It has little influence on the formerly prosperous housing market.

30. According to Lawrence Yun, the future of the house sales will\_\_\_\_\_.

[A]remain in the same depressing situation

[B]become worse because of the financial crisis

[C]turn into a good situation in no time

[D]be depressing for a short time and then be better

### Text 3

IBM's one-year—old, \$2.5 billion computer—chip plant in East Fishkill, N. Y. , is a manufacturing marvel. Three—hundred robotic tools , six miles of networking cable and more computing power than NASA uses to launch the space shuttle all work together to produce tens of millions of chips a year--each with circuitry 800 times thinner than a human hair. Other chip plants need about 400 employees at all times to operate the complex machinery. But today at East Fishkill, 100 engineers per shift oversee a totally automated production line. Last winter, when a fierce snowstorm sent everyone home early, the machines hummed along overnight without any problem. "The productivity increases for IBM are amazing, "says Perry Hartswick, the senior program manager at the plant.

Productivity improvements like those at IBM can be an advantage in a healthy economy, helping to make American business more competitive abroad and keeping a lid on inflation as employees work harder to meet strong demand for their products. But today's soaring productivity is having a harmful side effect: it's holding back job growth.

One fault is that seemingly wasteful spending on high tech during the 1990 s boom. More than three years after the rapid growth, it's continuing to generate a productivity payoff inside companies. Even industries like entertainment and higher education, once thought to be largely immune to productivity improvements, have been revolutionized by digital media, online research tools, cell phones and e—mail.

But that's not the only reason for the problem. Over the last three years, American manufacturers have shipped 2.6 million jobs to low-wage countries like China. Meanwhile, a flood of white—collar jobs—like computer technicians and customer service reps--have gone to countries with well—educated work forces, such as India.

There is of course a simple solution to all this—a hotter economy。 with stronger demand that would force companies to hire workers. But the seven—point decline in

July of the Consumer Confidence Index doesn't offer much near-term hope. Some economists also worry that Bush's deep tax cuts are "a very expensive way of getting an amount of stimulus that is too small," says Janet Yellen, a professor at the Haas School of Business who also chaired Clinton's Council of Economic Advisers.

31. Why do we say IBM's computer-chip plant in East Fishkill is a manufacturing marvel?

- [A]It can work without people.
- [B]It is highly effective and sophisticated.
- [C]it has three-hundred robotic tools.
- [D]It has more computing power than NASA.

32. To today's Americans, productivity improvements \_\_\_\_\_ .

- [A]are a timely benefit
- [B]help their business to be more competitive
- [C]restrain the job growth
- [D]hold back the GDP growth

33. According to the text, industries like entertainment and higher education used to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- [A]adopt latest technologies
- [B]be thought not to be affected by productivity improvements
- [C]generate a productivity payoff
- [D]take in revolutionized ideas

34. We can learn from the fourth paragraph that the author believes \_\_\_\_\_ .

- [A]American manufacturers should not ship jobs to other countries
- [B] the Chinese and Indians took away many jobs from Americans
- [C] new branches of manufacturers in other countries lead to the job problem
- [D]China and India are rising in manufacture industries

35. Prof. Janet Yellen thinks that Bush's deep tax cuts are \_\_\_\_\_ .

- [A]a costly but effective way of solving the employment problem
- [B]a helpful attempt approaching the job problem
- [C]a worthless policy that will end in vain
- [D]an expensive attempt with limited effect

#### Text 4

Should the Treasury sell its economic forecasting computers for scrap? For the past two years no one outside the Conservative Party and Whitehall has believed a Treasury forecast. Anyone with half an eye on the unemployment figures or with a mortgage knew that Chancellor Norman Lamont's repeated claims about recovery being "just around the corner" were untrue.

Yet only a fortnight ago Gary Becker, an American economist, won a Nobel prize for his work on using economics to explain aspects of human behavior, such as drug addiction and crime. So why do economists using Britain's longest running predictive model still have trouble forecasting whether people will spend more or less money in the shops in the next three months? The answer is that they are caught in a race they cannot win, where however fast they try to keep their predictive equations abreast(not behind)of changing patterns in production and spending, peoples' behavior changes faster.

Some people claim economics and econometrics should be expelled from the broad scientific church. But that would be foolish. Their present weakness is that they are only perfect when dealing with theory. Use them to make real—world forecasts and things go wrong--principally the answers. But that is typical of a young science. Until the 1930s, only economists were interested in accurately predicting the economic behavior of large numbers of people. The Depression made it a matter of wider interest and urgency. The emergence then of national income statistics helped economics and econometrics to develop. But the art in using both still lies in knowing when you are crossing the line between prediction and guesswork.

The government seems not to recognize this. Of late it has pushed and pulled the levers of money supply, tax and interest rates like children let loose on the bridge of a ship. And politicians such as Lamont also have a hand in Treasury forecasts.

“That is the worst way to use a science,” says Becker. “If economics has any claim to be a science and to belong to the Nobel award structure--and I firmly believe that it does--then economists should avoid political propaganda and convey to the public some flavour of the scientific quality of economics. The government should stop interfering and let its specialists apply their programs, which embody years of experience, as tools to solve the problem of how to make the economy healthy.”

36. The first sentence of the text means that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A]the Treasury computers are too out—of—dated to be of any use in economic forecast

[B]the Treasury is so short of funds that they should sell computers for money

[C]the economic prediction made by the Treasury is no longer worth trusting

[D]people are losing faith in the use of computers to forecast the economic development

37. From the text, we can learn that the Britain's economic situation is \_\_\_\_\_.

[A]as satisfactory as never [B]for from encouraging

[C]on the verge of collapse [D]on the eve of a leap

38. It is believed somehow that economics and econometrics \_\_\_\_\_.

[A]play an important role in economic development



- [B]will be very useful in the church work
- [C]are perfect in dealing with scientific experiments
- [D]can hardly solve economic problems in real life

39. American economist Gary Becker\_\_\_\_\_.

[A]asserted economics to be a science that shouldn't be involved in political propaganda

[B]declared Lamont's claim about economic recovery being very near to be untrue

[C]warned the government against increasing money supply to stimulate economic growth

[D]succeeded in using economics to predict people's behavior in spending and production

40. According to the text , government interference in economic prediction will\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]possibly make things go wrong
- [B]help to keep a healthy economic situation
- [C]attract more people to believe the government
- [D]lead the country's economy to destruction

**Part B**

***Directions : Read the following text and answer 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 ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)***

Large, multinational corporations may be the companies whose ups and downs seize headlines. But to a far greater extent than most Americans realize , the economy's vitality depends on the fortunes of tiny shops and restaurants , neighborhood services and factories. Small businesses, defined as those with fewer than 100 workers, now employ nearly 60 percent of the work force and are expected to generate half of all new jobs between now and the year 2005. Some 1.2 million small firms have opened their doors over the past six years of economic growth, and next year will see an additional 200, 000 entrepreneurs striking off on their own.

Too many of these pioneers, however, will blaze ahead unprepared. Idealists will overestimate the clamor for their products or fall to factor in the competition. Nearly everyone will underestimate , often fatally , the capital that success requires. Mid-career executives, forced by a takeover or a restructuring to quit the corporation and find another way to support themselves, may savor the idea of being their own

boss but may forget that entrepreneurs must also, at least for a while, be bookkeeper and receptionist, too. According to Small Business Administration data, 24 of every 100 businesses starting out today are likely to have disappeared in two years, and 27 more will have shut their doors four years from now. By 2009, more than 60 of those 1 00 start—ups will have folded. A new study of 3, 000 small businesses, sponsored by American Express and the National Federation of Independent Business, suggests slightly better odds: Three years after start—up, 77 percent of the companies surveyed were still alive. Most credited their success in large part to having picked a business they already were comfortable in. Eighty percent had worked with the same product or service in their last jobs.

Thinking through an enterprise before the launch is obviously critical. But many entrepreneurs forget that a firm’s health is its pulse. In their zeal to expand, small—business owners often ignore early warning signs of a stagnant market or of decaying profitability. They hopefully pour more and more money into the enterprise, preferring not to acknowledge eroding profit margins that mean the market for their ingenious service or product has evaporated, or that they must cut the payroll or vacate their lavish offices. Only when the financial well runs dry do they see the seriousness of the illness, and by then the patient is usually too far—gone to save. Frequent checks of your firm’s vital signs will also guide you to a sensible rate of growth. To snatch opportunity, you must spot the signals that it is time to conquer new markets, add products or perhaps franchise your hot idea.

	[A]well preparation for his new business
41. A country’s economy is probably decided by	[B]the ups and downs of the transnational corporations
42. The main difference between a multinational corporation and a small business lies in	[C]more than 2, 400 small enterprises alive
43. In order to succeed in a business, the entrepreneur should have	[D]the number of workers
44. In a recent research, among 3, 000 small businesses, there will be	[E]more than 2,310 small enterprises alive
45. Before opening small businesses, the most important thing for small—business owners is	[F]the careful thought about the small enterprises
	[G]the fate of the small businesses such as small plants and restaurants

### **Section III Translation**

**46. Directions:** In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

Global trade and the economic incentive policies of individual national economies will play an important role in the recovery from the current global decline.

The US economy is promoting from the global economy during the current global decline. It may not feel like that, as we in the US now have about one-sixth of the labor force officially unemployed or underemployed. But the national income accounting is real. If not for our shrinking trade surplus, for example, the first quarter of this year would have seen a fall of 7.9% of GDP, instead of 5.5%. That's a big difference in terms of output and employment. Countries that export a lot get hit harder in the decline as their trade surplus shrinks. And countries that export significant amounts to the US have also been hit hard.

This seems to offer a lesson for developing countries. It's good to make your trade diverse, and maybe not become excessively dependent on markets where there are enormous asset bubbles.

### **Section IV Writing**

#### **Part A**

47. Directions:

Write a letter to your best friend Wang Lin, congratulating him on accepting admission to a postgraduate program.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Zhang Wei" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

**Part B**

**48. Directions:**

In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following table, in which you should

- 1)interpret the data listed in the table,
- 2)analyze the reasons for the population aging and
- 3)comment on the change.

You should write at least 1 50 English words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

**The Proportion of People Aged 60 and over in China**

