考研 · 2016年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（二）真题

历年真题

满分 105 分 · 时长 180 分钟 · 共 48 题

姓名：_____ 班级：_____ 得分：_____

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本卷答案与讲解
671 007
yingyu8.cn/an/671007

一、完形填空（共 20 小题，每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分）

Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks. And new research suggests that happiness might influence ___1___ firms work, too. Companies located in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper. ___2___ , firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking ___3___ for making investments for the future. The researchers wanted to know if the ___4___ and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would ___5___ the way companies invested. So they compared U.S. cities' average happiness ___6___ by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas. ___7___ enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were ___8___ . But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities ___9___ why firms there spend more on R&D? To find out, the researchers controlled for various ___10___ that might make firms more likely to invest – like size, industry, and sales – and for indicators that a place was ___11___ to live in, like growth in wages or population. The link between happiness and investment generally ___12___ even after accounting for these things. The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors ___13___ to "less codified decision making process" and the possible presence of "younger and less ___14___ managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment." The relationship was ___15___ stronger in places where happiness was spread more ___16___ . Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality. ___17___ this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view, the authors believe it at least ___18___ at that possibility. It's not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help ___19___ how executives think about the future. "It surely seems plausible that happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and ___20___ R&D more than the average," said one researcher.

1. A. why B. how C. where D. when
2. A. In return B. In particular C. In contrast D. In conclusion
3. A. necessary B. famous C. perfect D. sufficient
4. A. individualism B. realism C. optimism D. modernism
5. A. miss B. echo C. spoil D. change
6. A. imagined B. measured C. assumed D. invented
7. A. Sure B. Odd C. Unfortunate D. Often
8. A. divided B. advertised C. overtaxed D. headquartered
9. A. summarize B. overstate C. explain D. emphasize
10. A. factors B. stages C. levels D. methods

11. A. desirable B. sociable C. reliable D. reputable

12. A. resumed B. emerged C. held D. broke

13. A. assign B. attribute C. transfer D. compare

14. A. serious B. civilized C. ambitious D. experienced

15. A. instead B. thus C. also D. never

16. A. rapidly B. directly C. regularly D. equally

17. A. While B. Until C. After D. Since

18. A. arrives B. jumps C. hints D. strikes

19. A. share B. rediscover C. simplify D. shape

20. A. pray for B. lean towards C. send out D. give away

二、阅读 Part B 新题型（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

41. What does a child do when he's sad? He cries. When he's angry? He shouts. Scared? Probably a bit of both. As we grow up, we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don't dictate our behaviours, which is in many ways a good thing. But too often we take this process too far and end up suppressing emotions, especially negative ones. That's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill. What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then – again, like children – move on. _____

42. A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was nine years old at the time, got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas. It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it. Too often we believe that a new job, bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content, but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. Instead, being grateful for small things every day is a much better way to improve wellbeing. _____

43. Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies, increase good hormones like endorphins, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off infection. All of which would, of course, have a positive effect on our happiness levels. _____

44. The problem with being a grownup is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with – work, mortgage payments, figuring out what to cook for dinner. But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love. Those things might be social, sporting, creative or completely random (dancing around the living room, anyone?) – it doesn't matter, so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have negative side effects, such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you're on a tight budget. _____

45. Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy. Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing. As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said: "Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness." And in that, once more, we need to look to the example of our children, to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural byproduct of the way they live. _____

三、英译汉（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，共 10 分）

46. The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload. According to brain- scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally – which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

四、写作 Part A（共 1 小题，每小题 10 分，共 10 分）

47.（词数 100-130 · 10 分）

五、写作 Part B（共 1 小题，每小题 15 分，共 15 分）

48.（词数 150-195 · 20 分）

六、RA1（每小题 2 分）

It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college. Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science. However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers – but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said. Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or less-determined students away. The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that have become popular for adults looking for a career change. The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but "we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in," said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood. The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the "Ruby on Rails" language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn – how to think logically through a problem and organize the results – apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina. Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers – in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes – for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want – the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that – the better.

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to____.

A. complete future job training
B. remodel the way of thinking
C. formulate logical hypotheses
D. perfect artwork production

22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their____.

A. experience
B. interest
C. career prospects
D. academic backgrounds

23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will____.

A. help students learn other computer languages

B. have to be upgraded when new technologies come

C. need improving when students look for jobs

D. enable students to make big quick money

24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to____.

A. bring forth innovative computer technologies

B. stay longer in the information technology industry

C. become better prepared for the digitalized world

D. compete with a future army of programmers

25. The word "coax" (Line 4, Para. 6) is closest in meaning to____.

A. persuade B. frighten C. misguide D. challenge

七、RA2（每小题 2 分）

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens – a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands – once lent red to the often grey landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species' historic range. The crash was a major reason the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. "The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation," said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as "endangered," a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the "threatened" tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action, and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken's habitat. Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat. USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let "states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species," Ashe said. Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, industry groups and states generally argue it goes too far; environmentalists say it doesn't go far enough. "The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction," says biologist Jay Lininger.

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie chicken as threatened is____.

A. its drastically decreased population
B. the underestimate of the grassland acreage
C. a desperate appeal from some biologists
D. the insistence of private landowners

27. The "threatened" tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it____.

A. was a give-in to governmental pressure
B. would involve fewer agencies in action
C. granted less federal regulatory power
D. went against conservation policies

28. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they____.

A. agree to pay a sum for compensation
B. volunteer to set up an equally big habitat
C. offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job
D. promise to raise funds for USFWS operations

29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species is____.

A. the federal government
B. the wildlife agencies
C. the landowners
D. the states

30. Jay Lininger would most likely support____.

A. industry groups
B. the win-win rhetoric
C. environmental groups
D. the plan under challenge

八、RA3（每小题 2 分）

That everyone's too busy these days is a cliché. But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There's never any time to read. What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don't seem sufficient. The web's full of articles offering tips on making time to read: "Give up TV" or "Carry a book with you at all times." But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn't work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning – or else you're so exhausted that a challenging book's the last thing you need. The modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, "is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication... It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually inclined to interruption." Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can't be obtained merely by becoming more efficient. In fact, "becoming more efficient" is part of the problem. Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal. Immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting. Try to slot it in as a to-do list item and you'll manage only goal-focused reading – useful, sometimes, but not the most fulfilling kind. "The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt," writes Gary Eberle in his book Sacred Time, and "we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them." No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book. So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You'd think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us "step outside time's flow" into "soul time." You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers. "Carry a book with you at all times" can actually work, too – providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down. On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you're "making time to read," but just reading, and making time for everything else.

31. The usual time-management techniques don't work because____.

A. what they can offer does not ease the modern mind

B. what challenging books demand is repetitive reading

C. what people often forget is carrying a book with them

D. what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed

32. The "empty bottles" metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to____.

A. update their to-do lists

B. make passing time fulfilling

C. carry their plans through

D. pursue carefree reading

33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps____.

A. encourage the efficiency mind-set
B. develop online reading habits
C. promote ritualistic reading
D. achieve immersive reading

34. "Carry a book with you at all times" can work if____.

A. reading becomes your primary business of the day
B. all the daily business has been promptly dealt with
C. you are able to drop back to business after reading
D. time can be evenly split for reading and business

35. The best title for this text could be____.

A. How to Enjoy Easy Reading
B. How to Find Time to Read
C. How to Set Reading Goals
D. How to Read Extensively

九、RA4（每小题 2 分）

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, the latest poll has found. Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it. Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found. From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics. Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those "just getting started in life" face a tougher climb than earlier generations in reaching such signpost achievements as securing a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing. Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs, says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said, "I can't afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen." Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. "I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn't have college degrees," Schneider said. "I don't think people are capable of that anymore."

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is_____.

A. trying out different lifestyles　　B. having a family with children

C. working beyond retirement age　　D. setting up a profitable business

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to_____.

A. favor a slower life pace　　B. hold an occupation longer

C. attach importance to pre-marital finance　　D. give priority to childcare outside the home

38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will____.

A. become increasingly clear

B. focus on materialistic issues

C. depend largely on political preferences

D. reach almost all aspects of American life

39. Both young and old agree that____.

A. good-paying jobs are less available

B. the old made more life achievements

C. housing loans today are easy to obtain

D. getting established is harder for the young

40. Which of the following is true about Schneider?

A. He found a dream job after graduating from college.

B. His parents believe working steadily is a must for success.

C. His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.

D. He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.

—— 参考答案与逐题解析附于卷末 ——

参考答案

客观题速查表 + 主观题参考范文/译文；逐题解析附后

1. B	2. B	3. A	4. C	5. D	6. B	7. A	8. D	9. C	10. A
11. A	12. C	13. B	14. D	15. C	16. D	17. A	18. C	19. D	20. B
21. B	22. B	23. A	24. C	25. A	26. A	27. C	28. A	29. D	30. C
31. D	32. B	33. D	34. A	35. B	36. B	37. C	38. D	39. D	40. C
41. D	42. F	43. A	44. B	45. E					

46. 超市的设计旨在吸引顾客尽可能久地待在店内。其原因很简单：你在店里待的时间越长，看到的商品就越多；看到的商品越多，买的就越多。而超市里的商品种类繁多。根据食品营销研究所的数据，普通超市约有44,000种不同的商品，许多超市还多出数万种。仅仅可供选择的海量商品就足以让购物者陷入信息过载的状态。脑扫描实验表明，如此繁多的决策需求很快就会让我们不堪重负。购物约40分钟后，大多数人不再费心理性挑选，而是开始凭情绪购物——此时，我们购物车里有一半商品是原本根本没打算买的。

47. Dear Jack,
Thank you so much for your warm congratulations on my winning the translation contest. Your kind words
mean a lot to me, and I am truly delighted to share the good news with a friend like you.
As for translation, here are a few tips I found helpful. First, read plenty of bilingual texts and collect fixed
expressions, which sharpen your sense of both languages. Second, understand the whole sentence before you
start, rather than translating word by word. Finally, keep practising and revising your drafts, since skill grows
only through steady effort.
Yours, Li Ming

48. The pie chart clearly illustrates the various purposes that drive students at a certain university to travel. As is
shown, appreciating scenery ranks first, accounting for 37 percent, closely followed by relieving stress at 33
percent. In contrast, making friends and cultivating independence lie at the bottom, occupying merely 9 and 6
percent respectively.
What the chart reveals is well worth pondering. The dominance of enjoying scenery and easing pressure can be
attributed to the heavy academic burden that students shoulder today. Travelling offers them a precious chance
to embrace nature and unwind, thus recharging for further study. Meanwhile, few regard travel as a means to
make friends or foster independence, which suggests that many still overlook its social and educational value.
In my view, students should broaden their vision of travel. Rather than merely a way to relax, it can also

cultivate independence and enrich friendships if approached thoughtfully.

逐题解析

答案定位与考点精讲

1. 【答案】B

1 空 分析从句结构 → 判断从句在句中作宾语 → 根据从句语义（公司如何运作）选择连接词

2 空 分析上下文逻辑关系 → 前句讲幸福地区公司投资更多，后句具体说明研发支出 → 选择表示递进或具体化的连接词

3 空 分析从句语义 → 判断形容词与“making investments for the future”的搭配 → 选择最符合语境的形容词

4 空 分析上下文语义 → 判断与“inclination for risk-taking”并列的名词 → 选择最符合“幸福”带来的特质的名词

5 空 分析从句语义 → 判断动词与“the way companies invested”的搭配 → 选择最符合语境的动词

6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（Gallup polling）与宾语（average happiness）的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘测量’的动词

7 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后文逻辑（前文陈述研究发现，后文用‘enough’引出结果） → 选择符合‘不出所料’语境的形容词

8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（firms）与地点（area）的关系 → 选择表示‘总部设在’的动词过去分词

9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句☒☒☒逻辑（提出疑问：是幸福感本身，还是其他因素_____了原因） → 选择表示‘解释’的动词

10 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘controlled for’（控制变量）的语境及后文举例（size, industry, sales） → 选择表示‘因素’的名词

11 空 定位空格所在句（...indicators that a place was ___ to live in, like growth in wages or population）→ 分析并列结构（like...）提示空格词需与“工资增长、人口增长”等积极指标同向 → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

12 空 定位空格所在句（The link between happiness and investment generally ___ even after accounting for these things）→ 分析句意（即使控制了其他变量，联系依然存在）→ 辨析选项动词与“link”的搭配及语义 → 得出答案

13 空 定位空格所在句（...which the authors ___ to 'less codified decision making process'...）→ 分析固定搭配（attribute...to...，归因于）→ 辨析选项动词搭配 → 得出答案

14 空 定位空格所在句（...younger and less ___ managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment）→ 分析并列结构（younger and less ___）及后文“更易受情绪影响” → 推断空格词应与“年轻”构成对比或补充，且与“经验不足”相关 → 辨析选项 → 得出答案

15 空 定位空格所在句（The relationship was ___ stronger in places where happiness was spread more ___）→ 分析句意（关系在幸福分布更广的地方更强）→ 辨析选项副词与“stronger”的逻辑关系 → 得出答案

16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义对比 → 选择表示“平等/均匀”的副词

17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示让步的连词

18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语“why”的搭配 → 选择表示“暗示/表明”的动词

19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语“the way”的搭配 → 选择表示“塑造/影响”的动词

20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词短语与宾语“to”的搭配 → 选择表示“倾向于”的短语

考点：名词性从句　语境选词　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

2. 【答案】B

1 空 分析从句结构 → 判断从句在句中作宾语 → 根据从句语义（公司如何运作）选择连接词

2 空 分析上下文逻辑关系 → 前句讲幸福地区公司投资更多，后句具体说明研发支出 → 选择表示递进或具体化的连

接词
3 空 分析从句语义 → 判断形容词与“making investments for the future”的搭配 → 选择最符合语境的形容词
4 空 分析上下文语义 → 判断与“inclination for risk-taking”并列的名词 → 选择最符合“幸福”带来的特质的名词
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7 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后文逻辑（前文陈述研究发现，后文用‘enough’引出结果） → 选择符合‘不出所料’语境的形容词
8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（firms）与地点（area）的关系 → 选择表示‘总部设在’的动词过去分词
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10 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘controlled for’（控制变量）的语境及后文举例（size, industry, sales） → 选择表示‘因素’的名词
11 空 定位空格所在句（...indicators that a place was ___ to live in, like growth in wages or population）→ 分析并列结构（like...）提示空格词需与“工资增长、人口增长”等积极指标同向 → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案
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考点：名词性从句　语境选词　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

3. 【答案】A

1 空 分析从句结构 → 判断从句在句中作宾语 → 根据从句语义（公司如何运作）选择连接词
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4. 【答案】C

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答案

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5. 【答案】D

1 空 分析从句结构 → 判断从句在句中作宾语 → 根据从句语义（公司如何运作）选择连接词

2 空 分析上下文逻辑关系 → 前句讲幸福地区公司投资更多，后句具体说明研发支出 → 选择表示递进或具体化的连接词

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考点：名词性从句　语境选词　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

6. 【答案】B

1 空 分析从句结构 → 判断从句在句中作宾语 → 根据从句语义（公司如何运作）选择连接词
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7. 【答案】A

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14 空 定位空格所在句（...younger and less ___ managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment）→ 分析并列结构（younger and less ___）及后文“更易受情绪影响” → 推断空格词应与“年轻”构成对比或补充，且与“经验不足”相关 → 辨析选项 → 得出答案

15 空 定位空格所在句（The relationship was ___ stronger in places where happiness was spread more ___）→ 分析句意（关系在幸福分布更广的地方更强）→ 辨析选项副词与“stronger”的逻辑关系 → 得出答案

16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义对比 → 选择表示“平等/均匀”的副词

17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示让步的连词

18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语“why”的搭配 → 选择表示“暗示/表明”的动词

19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语“the way”的搭配 → 选择表示“塑造/影响”的动词

20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词短语与宾语“to”的搭配 → 选择表示“倾向于”的短语

考点：名词性从句　语境选词　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

8. 【答案】D

1 空 分析从句结构 → 判断从句在句中作宾语 → 根据从句语义（公司如何运作）选择连接词

2 空 分析上下文逻辑关系 → 前句讲幸福地区公司投资更多，后句具体说明研发支出 → 选择表示递进或具体化的连接词

3 空 分析从句语义 → 判断形容词与“making investments for the future”的搭配 → 选择最符合语境的形容词

4 空 分析上下文语义 → 判断与“inclination for risk-taking”并列的名词 → 选择最符合“幸福”带来的特质的名词

5 空 分析从句语义 → 判断动词与“the way companies invested”的搭配 → 选择最符合语境的动词
6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（Gallup polling）与宾语（average happiness）的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘测量’的动词
7 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后文逻辑（前文陈述研究发现，后文用‘enough’引出结果） → 选择符合‘不出所料’语境的形容词
8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（firms）与地点（area）的关系 → 选择表示‘总部设在’的动词过去分词
9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句☒☒☒逻辑（提出疑问：是幸福感本身，还是其他因素_____了原因） → 选择表示‘解释’的动词
10 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘controlled for’（控制变量）的语境及后文举例（size, industry, sales） → 选择表示‘因素’的名词
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考点：名词性从句　语境选词　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

9. 【答案】C

1 空 分析从句结构 → 判断从句在句中作宾语 → 根据从句语义（公司如何运作）选择连接词
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10. 【答案】A

1 空 分析从句结构 → 判断从句在句中作宾语 → 根据从句语义（公司如何运作）选择连接词
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考点：名词性从句　语境选词　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

11. 【答案】A

1 空 分析从句结构 → 判断从句在句中作宾语 → 根据从句语义（公司如何运作）选择连接词
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12. 【答案】C

1 空 分析从句结构 → 判断从句在句中作宾语 → 根据从句语义（公司如何运作）选择连接词
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19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语“the way”的搭配 → 选择表示“塑造/影响”的动词
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考点：名词性从句　语境选词　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

13. 【答案】B

1 空 分析从句结构 → 判断从句在句中作宾语 → 根据从句语义（公司如何运作）选择连接词

2 空 分析上下文逻辑关系 → 前句讲幸福地区公司投资更多，后句具体说明研发支出 → 选择表示递进或具体化的连接词

3 空 分析从句语义 → 判断形容词与“making investments for the future”的搭配 → 选择最符合语境的形容词

4 空 分析上下文语义 → 判断与“inclination for risk-taking”并列的名词 → 选择最符合“幸福”带来的特质的名词

5 空 分析从句语义 → 判断动词与“the way companies invested”的搭配 → 选择最符合语境的动词

6 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（Gallup polling）与宾语（average happiness）的逻辑关系 → 选择表示‘测量’的动词

7 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析前后文逻辑（前文陈述研究发现，后文用‘enough’引出结果） → 选择符合‘不出所料’语境的形容词

8 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析主语（firms）与地点（area）的关系 → 选择表示‘总部设在’的动词过去分词

9 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析句☒☒☒逻辑（提出疑问：是幸福感本身，还是其他因素_____了原因） → 选择表示‘解释’的动词

10 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析‘controlled for’（控制变量）的语境及后文举例（size, industry, sales） → 选择表示‘因素’的名词

11 空 定位空格所在句（...indicators that a place was ___ to live in, like growth in wages or population）→ 分析并列结构（like...）提示空格词需与“工资增长、人口增长”等积极指标同向 → 辨析选项词义与语境匹配度 → 得出答案

12 空 定位空格所在句（The link between happiness and investment generally ___ even after accounting for these things）→ 分析句意（即使控制了其他变量，联系依然存在）→ 辨析选项动词与“link”的搭配及语义 → 得出答案

13 空 定位空格所在句（...which the authors ___ to 'less codified decision making process'...）→ 分析固定搭配（attribute...to...，归因于）→ 辨析选项动词搭配 → 得出答案

14 空 定位空格所在句（...younger and less ___ managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment）→ 分析并列结构（younger and less ___）及后文“更易受情绪影响” → 推断空格词应与“年轻”构成对比或补充，且与“经验不足”相关 → 辨析选项 → 得出答案

15 空 定位空格所在句（The relationship was ___ stronger in places where happiness was spread more ___）→ 分析句意（关系在幸福分布更广的地方更强）→ 辨析选项副词与“stronger”的逻辑关系 → 得出答案

16 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析并列结构与语义对比 → 选择表示“平等/均匀”的副词

17 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析从句与主句的逻辑关系 → 选择表示让步的连词

18 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语“why”的搭配 → 选择表示“暗示/表明”的动词

19 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词与宾语“the way”的搭配 → 选择表示“塑造/影响”的动词

20 空 定位空格所在句 → 分析动词短语与宾语“to”的搭配 → 选择表示“倾向于”的短语

考点：名词性从句　语境选词　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

14. 【答案】D

1 空 分析从句结构 → 判断从句在句中作宾语 → 根据从句语义（公司如何运作）选择连接词

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15. 【答案】C

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考点：名词性从句　语境选词　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

16. 【答案】D
1 空 分析从句结构 → 判断从句在句中作宾语 → 根据从句语义（公司如何运作）选择连接词
2 空 分析上下文逻辑关系 → 前句讲幸福地区公司投资更多，后句具体说明研发支出 → 选择表示递进或具体化的连接词
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13 空 定位空格所在句（...which the authors ___ to 'less codified decision making process'...）→ 分析固定搭配

（attribute...to...，归因于）→ 辨析选项动词搭配 → 得出答案
14 空 定位空格所在句（...younger and less ___ managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment）→ 分析并列结构（younger and less ___）及后文“更易受情绪影响” → 推断空格词应与“年轻”构成对比或补充，且与“经验不足”相关 → 辨析选项 → 得出答案
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考点：名词性从句　语境选词　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

17. 【答案】A
1 空 分析从句结构 → 判断从句在句中作宾语 → 根据从句语义（公司如何运作）选择连接词
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18. 【答案】C

1 空 分析从句结构 → 判断从句在句中作宾语 → 根据从句语义（公司如何运作）选择连接词
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考点：名词性从句　语境选词　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

19. 【答案】D

1 空 分析从句结构 → 判断从句在句中作宾语 → 根据从句语义（公司如何运作）选择连接词
2 空 分析上下文逻辑关系 → 前句讲幸福地区公司投资更多，后句具体说明研发支出 → 选择表示递进或具体化的连

接词
3 空 分析从句语义 → 判断形容词与“making investments for the future”的搭配 → 选择最符合语境的形容词
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考点：名词性从句　语境选词　逻辑衔接词　固定搭配　近义词辨析　动词搭配　状语从句

21. 【答案】B

定位Cortina观点句 → 提取‘transform their thought processes’ → 同义替换为‘remodel the way of thinking’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

22. 【答案】B

定位Flatiron教学策略句 → 提取‘gear lessons toward things they're interested in’ → 同义替换为‘considered their interest’

考点：细节定位　同义替换

23. 【答案】A

定位Deborah Seehorn观点句 → 提取‘skills...apply to any coding language’ → 推理得出‘help students learn other computer languages’

考点：细节定位　推理判断

24. 【答案】C

定位最后一段核心句 → 提取‘surrounded by computers...for the rest of their lives’ → 推理得出‘better prepared for the digitalized world’

考点：主旨概括　推理判断

25. 【答案】A

定位‘coax’所在句 → 分析上下文‘drive...away’与‘coax’的对比关系 → 推断‘coax’意为‘persuade’

考点：近义词辨析　语境推断

26. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'major reason' → 在语篇中定位到 'The crash was a major reason...' → 'crash' 指代前文数量锐减 → 同义替换为 'drastically decreased population' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　同义替换

27. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'disappointed' → 在语篇中定位到 'Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed.' → 阅读后文解释原因 'They had pushed... to designate the bird as "endangered," a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power...' → 推理得出 'threatened' 标签意味着联邦监管权力较小 → 同义替换为 'granted less federal regulatory power' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　因果推理

28. 【答案】A

定位题干关键词 'unintentional harm-doers' 和 'not be prosecuted' → 在语篇中定位到 '...would not prosecute landowners or businesses that unintentionally kill... as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan...' → 阅读计划细节 '...requires individuals and businesses... to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres...' → 同义替换为 'agree to pay a sum for compensation' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　条件关系理解

29. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 'Ashe' 和 'leading role' → 在语篇中定位到 Ashe 的直接引语 'Overall, the idea is to let "states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species," Ashe said.' → 'in the driver's seat' 是习语，意为'处于主导地位' → 同义替换为 'the states' → 得出答案

考点：细节定位　习语理解

30. 【答案】C

定位题干关键词 'Jay Lininger' → 在语篇中定位到 'Jay Lininger, a biologist with the Center for Biological Diversity, said the plan was a giveaway to industry groups.' → 推理其立场：批评该计划是'对行业团体的让步' → 推断其支持环保团体（通常与行业团体立场相对） → 得出答案

考点：人物观点定位　立场推理

31. 【答案】D

定位题干关键词 → 在语篇中定位到相关论述 → 提炼同义替换

考点：细节定位　同义替换

32. 【答案】B

定位比喻句 → 理解比喻在上下文中的含义 → 推断其说明的压力

考点：比喻理解　上下文推断

33. 【答案】D

定位Eberle的观点 → 理解其对“定期安排阅读时间”的评价 → 推断其赞同的效果

考点：观点定位　同义替换

34. 【答案】A

定位题干引语 → 在语篇末尾找到其生效条件 → 理解条件含义

考点：条件定位　语境理解

35. 【答案】B

通览全文结构 → 概括核心议题 → 匹配最佳标题

考点：主旨概括　标题匹配

36. 【答案】B

定位第二段列举的传统里程碑 → 匹配选项中的同义表达 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

37. 【答案】C

定位第三段年轻人更可能持有的观点 → 逐一比对选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

38. 【答案】D

定位第四段关于年轻人定义的优先事项和期望的影响 → 匹配选项中的同义表达 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

39. 【答案】D

定位第五段年轻人和老年人的共识 → 匹配选项中的同义表达 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　同义替换

40. 【答案】C

定位最后一段关于Schneider的描述 → 逐一比对选项 → 得出答案

考点：细节定位与捕捉　推理判断

41. 【答案】D

41. 段落先讲孩子会哭、喊、害怕，再讲成年人常把情绪压制过头，最后提出需要 acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately，对应选项 Express your emotions。

42. 段落用九岁继女因一件便宜 Superman T 恤而极度开心为例，说明不必依赖大房子、好车等大事，而应对每天的小事心怀感激。对应 Be easily pleased。

43. 段落讲孩子笑得多，成年人若能 indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling，就能减压、增加内啡肽、改善血流。对应 Be silly。

44. 段落说成年人虽有很多严肃事务，但可以掌控日程，重要的是安排时间去享受自己喜欢的事，如社交、运动、创意或随性活动。对应 Have fun。

45. 段落说不要过度努力追求幸福，科学家称这可能适得其反；引用庄子“幸福是不去追求幸福”，并说幸福不是目标而是生活方式的自然副产品。对应 Don't overthink it。

考点：关键词：express what we feel appropriately　同义改写：express emotions = acknowledge and express what we feel　排除：本段核心不是求助、玩耍或不过度思考，而是情绪表达　关键词：grateful for small things every day　同义改写：be easily pleased = being grateful for small things　排除：不是 Notice things，而是容易被小事满足　关键词：indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling　同义改写：be silly = indulge in silliness　排除：Have fun 较泛，本段具体强调傻笑、嬉闹　关键词：schedule in time to enjoy the things we love　同义改写：have fun = enjoy the things we love　排除：不是 Ask for help，也不是 Notice things　关键词：shouldn't try too hard to be happy / can backfire　同义改写：don't overthink it = 不要过度用力、过度追求幸福　排除：不是 Be silly 或 Have fun，而是不要刻意强求

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考点：关键词：express what we feel appropriately 同义改写：express emotions = acknowledge and express what we feel 排除：本段核心不是求助、玩耍或不过度思考，而是情绪表达 关键词：grateful for small things every day 同义改写：be easily pleased = being grateful for small things 排除：不是 Notice things，而是容易被小事满足 关键词：indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling 同义改写：be silly = indulge in silliness 排除：Have fun 较泛，本段具体强调傻笑、嬉闹 关键词：schedule in time to enjoy the things we love 同义改写：have fun = enjoy the things we love 排除：不是 Ask for help，也不是 Notice things 关键词：shouldn't try too hard to be happy / can backfire 同义改写：don't overthink it = 不要过度用力、过度追求幸福 排除：不是 Be silly 或 Have fun，而是不要刻意强求

44. 【答案】B

41. 段落先讲孩子会哭、喊、害怕，再讲成年人常把情绪压制过头，最后提出需要 acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately，对应选项 Express your emotions。

42. 段落用九岁继女因一件便宜 Superman T 恤而极度开心为例，说明不必依赖大房子、好车等大事，而应对每天的小事心怀感激。对应 Be easily pleased。

43. 段落讲孩子笑得多，成年人若能 indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling，就能减压、增加内啡肽、改善血流。对应 Be silly。

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46. 【答案】超市的设计旨在吸引顾客尽可能久地待在店内。其原因很简单：你在店里待的时间越长，看到的商品就越…

难点词句处理 2-3 条，分号分隔

考点：lure customers into spending as much time as possible 译为‘吸引顾客尽可能久地待在店内’，将spending time意译为‘待’以符合中文表达　sheer volume of available choice 译为‘仅仅可供选择的海量商品’，sheer volume意译为‘海量’并补出‘商品’使语意完整　rationally selective 与 shopping emotionally 译为‘理性挑选’与‘凭情绪购物’，准确对应购物心理术语

47. 【答案】Dear Jack,
Thank you so much for your warm…

根据题目要求，构建包含感谢与建议的回复邮件，需运用多样句式、恰当搭配和从句结构。

考点：邮件格式与结构　感谢表达　建议给出　take on 挑战　定语从句使用

48. 【答案】The pie chart clearly illustrates the various…

考生需先解读图表数据趋势，再组织观点进行评论，要求谋篇布局清晰、句式多样且能准确捕捉图表细节。

考点：图表解读与评论的谋篇布局　句式变化与复杂句构建　细节定位与捕捉