

# 2023 考研英语二真题及答案解析

## 【篇一：2023 考研英语(二)真题及答案解析】

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.

in 1999, the price of oil hovered around \$16 a barrel. by 2023, it had 21 the \$100 a barrel mark. the reasons for the surge 22 from the dramatic growth of the economies of china and india to widespread 23 in oil-producing regions, including iraq and nigerias delta region. triple-digit oil prices have 24 the economic and political map of the world, 25 some old notions of power. oil-rich nations are enjoying historic gains and opportunities, 26 major importers —including china and india, home to a third of the worlds population 27 rising economic and social costs. managing this new order is fast becoming a

central 28 of global politics. countries that need oil are clawing at each other to 29 scarce supplies, and are willing to deal with any government, 30 how unpleasant, to do it .

in many poor nations with oil , the profits are being ,lost to corruption, 31 these countries of their best hope for development. and oil is fueling enormous investment funds run by foreign governments, 32 some in the west see as a new threat.

countries like russia, venezuela and iran are well supplied with rising oil 33 , a change reflected in newly aggressive foreign policies. but some unexpected countries are reaping benefits, 34 costs, from higher prices. consider germany. 35 it imports virtually all its oil, it has prospered from extensive trade with a booming russia and the middle east. german exports to russia 36 128 percent from 2023 to 2023.

in the united states, as already high gas prices rose 37 higher in the spring of 2023,the issue cropped up in the presidential campaign, with senators mccain and obama 38 for a federal

gas tax holiday during the peak summer driving months. and driving habits began to 39 ,as sales of small cars jumped and mass transport systems 40 the country reported a sharp increase in riders.

21. a. come b. gone c. crossed d. arrived

22. a. covered b. discovered c. arranged d. ranged

23. a. intensity b. infinity c. insecurity d. instability

24. a. drawn b. redrawn c. retained d. reviewed

25. a. fighting b. struggling c. challenging d. threatening

26. a. and b. while c. thus d. though

27. a. confine b. conflict c. conform d. confront

28. a. problem b. question c. matter d. event

29. a. look for b. lock up c. send out d. keep off

30. a. no matter b. what if c. only if d. in spite of

31. a. abolishing b. depriving c. destroying d. eliminating

32. a. what b. that c. which d. whom

33. a. interests b. taxes c. incomes d. revenues

34. a. as many as b. as good as c. as far as d. as well as

35. a. although b. because c. since d. as

36. a. advanced b. grew c. reduces d. multiplied

37. a. even b. still c. rather d. fairly

38. a. asking b. requesting c. calling d. demanding

39. a. change b. turn c. shift d. transform

40. a. for b. from c. across d. over

part iii reading comprehension (40%)

direction: there are 4 passages in this part. each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. for each of them there are four choices marked a, b, c, and d. you should decide on the best choice. then blacken the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a pencil.

passage1.

heic ibsen ,author of the playa dolls house, in which a pretty, helpless housewife abandons her husband and children to seek a more serious life, would surely have approved.. from january 1st ,2023, all public companies in norway are obliged to ensure that at least 40% of their board directors are women. most firms have obeyed the law, which was passed in 2023.but about 75 out of the 480 or so companies it affects are still too male for the governments liking. they will shortly receive a letter informing them that they have until the end of february to act , or face the legal consequences---which could include being dissolved.

before the law was proposed, about 7% of board members in norway were female , according to the centre for corporate diversity .the number has since jumped to 36%. that is far higher than the average of 9% for big companies across europe or americas 15% for the fortune 500.norways stock exchange and its main business lobby oppose the law, as do many businessmen. i am against quotas for women or men as

a matter of principle, says sverre munck , head of international operations at a media firm. board members of public companies should be chosen solely on the basis of merit and experience, he says. several firms have even given up their public status in order to escape the new law.

companies have had to recruit about 1,000 women in four years. many complain that it has been difficult to find experienced candidates. because of this, some of the best women have collected as many as 25-35 directorships each, and are known in norwegian business circles as the golden skirts. one reason for the scarcity is that there are fairly few women in management in norwegian companies---they occupy around 15% of senior positions. it has been particularly hard for firms in the oil, technology and financial industries to find women with a enough experience. some people worry that their relative lack of experience may keep women quiet on boards, and that in turn could mean that boards might become less able to hold managers to account. recent history in norway,

however, suggests that the right women can make strong directors. women feel more compelled than men to do their homework, says ms reksten skaugen , who was voted norways chairman of the year for 2023, and we can afford to ask the hard questions, because women are not always expected to know the answers.

41. the author mentions ibsens play in the first paragraph in order to .

- a. depict womens dilemma at work
- b. explain the newly passed law
- c. support norwegian government
- d. introduce the topic under discussion

42. a public company that fails to obey the new law could be forced to .

- a. pay a heavy fine
- b. close down its business

c. change to a private business

d. sign a document promising to act

43. to which of the following is sverre munck most likely to agree?  
a. a set ratio of women in a board is reasonable.

b. a reasonable quota for women at work needs to be set.

c. a common principle should be followed by all companies.

d. an inexperienced businessman is not subject to the new law.

44. the author attributes the phenomenon of golden skirts to .

a. the small number of qualified females in management

b. the over-recruitment of female managers in public companies

c. the advantage women enjoy when competing for senior positions

d. the discrimination toward women in norwegian business circles



45. the main idea of the passage might be .

a. female power and liberation in norway

b. the significance of heic ibsens play

c. womens status in norwegian firms

d. the constitution of board members in norway

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在考研准备的过程中，会碰到不少困难，尤其对于跨专业考生的专业课来说，通过报辅导班来弥补自己复习的局限性，可以大大提高复习效率，节省复习时间，大家可以通过如下几种方面来考察辅导班，或许能帮你找到适合你的辅导班。

师资力量：师资力量是考察辅导班的首要原因，考生可以针对辅导名师的辅导年限、辅导经验、历年辅导效果、学员评价等原因进行综合评价，问询往届学长然后选择。判断师资力量关键在于综合实力，由于任何一门课程，都不是由一、两个教师包究竟的，是一批教师配合的成果。还要深入理解教师的学术背景、资料著述成就、辅导成就等。凯程考研名师云集，李海洋、张鑫专家、方浩专家、

一般的老师讲课，对知识点把握和命题方向，欠缺火候。

对该专业有辅导历史：必须对该专业深刻理解，才能深入辅导学员考取该校。在考研辅导班中，历来见过如此辉煌的成绩：凯程教育拿下2023五道口金融学院状元，考取五道口15人，清华经管金融硕士10人，人大金融硕士15个，中财和贸大金融硕士合计20人，北师大教育学7人，会计硕士保录班考取30人，翻译硕士靠近20人，中传状元王园璐、郑家威都是来自凯程，法学方面，凯程在人大、北大、贸大、政法、武汉大学、公安大学等院校斩获多种法学和法硕状元，更多专业成绩请查看凯程网站。在凯程官方网站的光荣榜，成功学员经验谈视频尤其多，都是凯程战绩的最佳证明。对于如此高的成绩，凯程集训营班主任邢老师说，凯程如此优秀的成绩，是与我们凯程严格的管理，全方位的辅导是分不开的，诸多学生本科都不是名校，某些学生来自二本三本甚至不著名的院校，尚有诸多是工作了数年才回来考的，大多数是跨专业考研，他们的难度大，竞争剧烈，没有严格的训练和同学们的刻苦学习，是很难到

了。

建校历史：机构成立的历史也是一种参照原因，历史越久，积累的人脉资源更多。例如，凯程教育已经成立 23 年（2023 年），一直以来专注于考研，成功率一直遥遥领先，同学们有爱好可以联络一下他们在线老师或者 。

有无实体学校校区：有些机构比较小，就是一种在写字楼里上课，自习，这种环境是不太好的，一种优秀的机构必须是在教学环境，大学校园这样环境。凯程有自己的学习校区，有吃住学一体化教学环境，独立卫浴、空调、暖气齐全，这也是一种考研机构实力的体现。此外，最佳还要看一下他们的营业执照。

## 【篇二：2023 年考研英语真题及解析】

t>2023 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语试题

directions:

read the following text. choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark a, b, c or d on answer sheet 1. (10 points)

research on animal intelligence always makes us wonder just how smart humans are. the fruit-fly experiments described in carl zimmer in the science times. fruit flies who were taught to be smarter than the average fruit fly to live shorter lives. this suggests that in not being too bright.

intelligence, it \_\_5\_\_, is a high-priced option. it takes more upkeep, burns more fuel and is slow the starting line because it depends on learning \_\_ process — instead of instinct. plenty of other species are able to learn, and one of the things they've apparently learned is when to \_\_8\_\_. intelligence? that's the question behind this new research. instead of casting a wistful glance \_\_10\_\_ at all the species we've left in the dust i.q.-wise, it implicitly asks what the real of our own

research on animal intelligence also makes us wonder what experiments animals would humans if they had the chance. every cat with an owner, is running a small-scale study in operant conditioning. we believe that \_\_15 animals ran the labs, they would test us to \_\_16 the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for locations. there is. \_\_18 , they would hope to study a(n) 19 question: are humans actually aware of the the results are inconclusive.

1. [a] suppose [b] consider [c] observe [d] imagine

2. [a] tended [b] feared [c] happened [d] threatened

3. [a] thinner [b] stabler [c] lighter [d] dimmer

4. [a] tendency [b] advantage [c] inclination [d] priority

5. [a] insists on [b] sums up [c] turns out [d] puts forward

6. [a] off [b] behind [c] over [d] along

7. [a] incredible [b] spontaneous [c] inevitable [d] gradual

9. [a] invisible [b] limited [c] indefinite [d] different

10. [a] upward [b] forward [c] afterward [d] backward

11. [a] features [b] influences [c] results [d] costs

12. [a] outside [b] on [c] by [d] across

13. [a] deliver [b] carry [c] perform [d] apply

14. [a] by chance [b] in contrast [c] as usual [d] for instance

15. [a] if [b] unless [c] as [d] lest

16. [a] moderate [b] overcome [c] determine [d] reach

17. [a] at [b] for [c] after [d] with

18. [a] above all [b] after all [c] however [d] otherwise

19. [a] fundamental [b] comprehensive [c] equivalent [d] hostile

20. [a] by accident [b] in time [c] so far [d] better still

section ii reading comprehension

part a

directions:

read the following four texts. answer the questions below each text by choosing a, b, c or d. mark your answers on answer sheet 1. (40 points)

text 1

habits are a funny thing. we reach for them mindlessly, setting our brains on auto-pilot and relaxing into the unconscious comfort of familiar routine. —not choice, but habit rules the reflecting herd,|| william wordsworth said in the 19th century. in the ever-changing 21st century, even the word —habit|| carries a negative implication.

so it seems paradoxical to talk about habits in the same context as creativity and innovation. but brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks.



rather than dismissing ourselves as unchangeable creatures of habit, we can instead direct our own change by consciously developing new habits. in fact, the more new things we try — the more we step outside our comfort zone — the more inherently creative we become, both in the workplace and in our own personal lives.

but don't bother trying to kill off old habits; once thoseb rain, they're there to stay. instead, the new habits we deliberately press into ourselves create parallel pathways that can bypass those old roads.

—the first thing needed for innovation is a fascination with wonder,|| says dawna markova, author of the open mind. —but we are taught instead to 'decide,' just as our president calls himself 'the decider.' || she adds, however, that —to decide is to kill off all possibilities but one. a good innovational thinker is always exploring the many other possibilities.||

all of us work through problems in ways of which we're unaware, she says. researchers in the late 1960s discovered

that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or collaboratively) and innovatively. at the end of adolescence, however, the brain shuts down half of that capacity, preserving only those modes of thought that have seemed most valuable during the first decade or so of life.

the current emphasis on standardized testing highlights analysis and procedure, meaning that few of us inherently use our innovative and collaborative modes of thought. —this breaks the major rule in the american belief system — that anyone can do anything,|| explains m. j. ryan, author of the 2023 book this year i will... and ms. markova's business partner. —that's a lie that we have perpetuated, and it fosters commonness. knowing what you're good at and doing even more of it creates excellence.|| this is where developing new habits comes in.

21.in wordsworth's view, —habits|| is characterized by being

[a] casual.[b] familiar. [c] mechanical. [d] changeable.

22. brain researchers have discovered that the formation of habits can be

[a] predicted.[b] regulated. [c] traced.[d] guided.

23. the word —ruts‖ (line 1, paragraph 4) is closest in meaning to

[a] tracks.[b] series. [c] characteristics. [d] connections.

24. dawna markova would most probably agree that

[a] ideas are born of a relaxing mind.

[b] innovativeness could be taught.

[c] decisiveness derives from fantastic ideas.

[d] curiosity activates creative minds.

25. ryan’s comments suggest that the practice of standardized testing

[a] prevents new habits from being formed.

[b] no longer emphasizes commonness.

[c] maintains the inherent american thinking model.

[d] complies with the american belief system.

text 2

it is a wise father that knows his own child, but today a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom –or at least confirm that he’s the kid’s dad. all he needs to do is shell out \$30 for paternity testing kit (ptk) at his local drugstore –and another \$120 to get the results.

more than 60,000 people have purchased the ptk since they first become available without prescriptions last year, according to doug fogg, chief operating officer of identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits. more than two dozen companies sell dna tests directly to the public, ranging in price from a few hundred dollars to more than \$2500.

among the most popular: paternity and kinship testing, which adopted children can use to find their biological relatives and families can use to track down kids put up for adoption. dna testing is also the latest rage among passionate genealogists -

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