

英语（二）历年来真题大汇总

英语二来源于之前攻读工商管理硕士研究生入学考试的英语试题。之前一月份统考的考研所有专业都是统一的一套英语试题，不分一二。10 年考研那一年加入了英语二，之前统考的英语试题划成英语一。所以至今英语二的真题只有 10 年，11 年，12 年的三套。

因为英语二是来源于以前的 MBA 考试，所以嫌真题太少的同学，可以自己研究一下之前 MBA 考试的英语试题。里边的题型变化性不大，非常的有帮助和借鉴性，而且研究的是本源，希望有心的各位一定要做一下之前 MBA 的英语试题。

英语一和英语二的适用范围可从下边四点得知。

（一）完全适用英语一的专业

1、所有学术硕士全部适用（十三大门类，110 个一级学科）；

2、8 类（法律硕士含法学专业与非法律专业）专业硕士适用：临床医学（1051），口腔医学（1052），公共卫生（1053），护理（1054），法律硕士（非法学专业）（035101），法律硕士（法学专业）（035102），汉语国际教育（0453），建筑学（0851），城市规划（0853）。

（二）完全适用英语二的专业

7 类专业硕士适用：工商管理（1251），公共管理（1252），会计（1253），旅游管理（1254），图书情报（1255），工程管理（1256），审计（0257）。

（三）选用英语一或英语二的适用专业

以下 23 类专业硕士，初试科目的外国语考试可选择使用英语一或英语二，选择权由招生单位行使，考生不能选择初试科目。

金融（0251），应用统计（0252），税务（0253），国际商务（0254），保险（0255），资产评估（0256），

社会工作（0352），警务（0353），教育（0451），新闻与传播（0552），出版（0553），艺术（1351），

工程（0852），农业推广（0951），兽医（0952），风景园林（0953），林业（0954），军事（1151），体育（0452），应用心理（0454），文物与博物馆（0651），药学（1055），中药学（1056）

（四）不适用英语一或英语二的专业

学术硕士中的外国语专业及专业硕士中的翻译硕士（0551），初试外国语科目具体参照相关规定执行，不使用英语一或英语二试卷。

PS: 最新收录 13 年的!!!!!!

2012 的真题带有详细的解析，2011 年的完形填空有答案没有解析，剩余的题型都有解析，2010 年的真题只有答案。

网络上的很多真题版本零碎，残缺，另外最严重的就是英文单词的错误率太高（不是多一个字母就是少一个），严重影响阅读和做题。我保证这是现在网络上最全的，最清晰的，英文单词错误率（本人一一校正）最低的版本。如果你下载之后觉得好，就顶个贴或者帮忙宣传一下，各位好运，多谢。

2012 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语二试题.....	4
Section I Use of English.....	4
Section II Reading Comprehension.....	5
Section III Translation.....	16
Section IV Writing.....	16
2012 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语二试题答案+详解.....	17
Section I Use of English.....	17
Section II Reading Comprehension.....	20
Section III Translation.....	25
Section IV Writing.....	26
2011 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语二试题.....	27
Section I Use of English.....	27
Section II Reading Comprehension.....	30
Section III Translation.....	44
Section IV Writing.....	44
2011 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语二试题答案+解析.....	46
Section I Use of English.....	46
Section II Reading Comprehension.....	46
Section III Translation.....	47
Section IV Writing.....	48
2010 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语二试题.....	50
Section I Use of English.....	50
Section II Reading comprehension.....	51
Section III Translation.....	59
Section IV Writing.....	60
2010 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语二试题答案.....	61
Section I Use of English.....	61
Section II Reading comprehension.....	61
Section III Translation.....	62
Section IV Writing.....	62

特殊说明：

资料不在多，而是要保证每一套题都是正确的，要保证质量。一个错误的真题可能会对考研的学生造成极坏的影响。资料一定要精，贪多反而没有效果。

同时建议大家下资源的时候时候一定要多方比较一下，要自己懂得甄别。网上的资源是免费的，这个固然好，但是 90%以上的都是有很多错误的。不要在错误的题目上得出错误的结论，方法有时候比努力更重要，南辕北辙再努力也到不达终点。经验贴，回忆贴谨慎对待，要有自己想法的去吸收。

我在网上上传的资料不多，以后也不会太多，但是保证每一套都是整理修订，一一校对过的，保证最低错误率，是你可以打印出来当书看的。自己怎么整理资料的，自己知道，所以最后很俗套的吹嘘一下：爱考出品，必属精品。PS：尤其是管老师整理的资料 😊。

2012 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语二试题

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 1. (10 points)

Millions of Americans and foreigners see GI Joe as a mindless war toy, the symbol of American military adventurism, but that's not how it used to be. To the men and women who 1___ in World War II and the people they liberated, the GI. was the 2_____ man grown into hero, the poor farm kid torn away from his home, the guy who 3_____ all the burdens of battle, who slept in cold foxholes, who went without the 4_____ of food and shelter, who stuck it out and drove back the Nazi reign of murder. This was not a volunteer soldier, not someone well paid, 5_____ an average guy up 6_____ the best trained, best equipped, fiercest, most brutal enemies seen in centuries.

His name isn't much. GI. is just a military abbreviation 7_____. Government Issue, and it was on all of the articles 8_____ to soldiers. And Joe? A common name for a guy who never 9_____ it to the top. Joe Blow, Joe Palooka. Joe Magrac...a working class name. The United States has 10_____ had a president or vice-president or secretary of state Joe.

G.I. Joe had a 11_____ career fighting German, Japanese, and Korean troops. He appears as a character. or a 12_____ of American personalities, in the 1945 movie The Story of G.I. Joe, based on the last days of war correspondent Emie Pyle. Some of the soldiers Pyle 13_____ portrayed themselves in the film. Pyle was famous for covering the 14_____ side of the war, writing about the dirt-snow-and-mud soldiers not how many miles were 15_____ or what towns were captured or liberated. His reports 16_____ the "Willie" cartoons of famed Stars and Stripes artist Bill Maulden. Both men 17_____ the dirt and exhaustion of war, the 18_____ of civilization that the soldiers shared with each other and the civilians: coffee, tobacco, whiskey, shelter, sleep. 19_____ Egypt, France, and a dozen more countries, G.I. Joe was any American soldier, 20_____ the most

important person in their lives.

- 1.[A] performed [B] served [C] rebelled [D] betrayed
- 2.[A] actual [B] common [C] special [D] normal
- 3.[A] bore [B] cased [C] removed [D] loaded
- 4.[A] necessities [B] facilities [C] commodities [D] properties
- 5.[A] and [B] nor [C] but [D] hence
- 6.[A] for [B] into [C] form [D] against
- 7.[A] meaning [B] implying [C] symbolizing [D] claiming
- 8.[A] handed out [B] turn over [C] brought back [D] passed down
- 9.[A] pushed [B] got [C] made [D] managed
- 10.[A] ever [B] never [C] either [D] neither
- 11.[A] disguised [B] disturbed [C] disputed [D] distinguished
- 12.[A] company [B] collection [C] community [D] colony
- 13.[A] employed [B] appointed [C] interviewed [D] questioned
- 14.[A] ethical [B] military [C] political [D] human
- 15.[A] ruined [B] commuted [C] patrolled [D] gained
- 16.[A] paralleled [B] counteracted [C] duplicated [D] contradicted
- 17.[A] neglected [B] avoided [C] emphasized [D] admired
- 18.[A] stages [B] illusions [C] fragments [D] advances
- 19.[A] With [B] To [C] Among [D] Beyond
- 20.[A] on the contrary [B] by this means [C] from the outset [D] at that point

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. answer the question after each text by choosing A,B,C or D.

Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.(40 points)

Text 1

Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned. School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on this educational ritual. Unfortunately, L.A. Unified has produced an inflexible policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses, homework may no longer count for more than 10% of a student's academic grade.

This rule is meant to address the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework. But the policy is unclear and contradictory. Certainly, no homework should be assigned that students cannot do without expensive equipment. But if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives, it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children.

District administrators say that homework will still be a part of schooling: teachers are allowed to assign as much of it as they want. But with homework counting for no more than 10% of their grades, students can easily skip half their homework and see very little difference on their report cards. Some students might do well on state tests without completing their homework, but what about the students who performed well on the tests and did their homework? It is quite possible that the homework helped. Yet rather than empowering teachers to find what works best for their students, the policy imposes a flat, across-the-board rule.

At the same time, the policy addresses none of the truly thorny questions about homework. If the district finds homework to be unimportant to its students' academic achievement, it should move to reduce or eliminate the assignments, not make them count for almost nothing. Conversely, if homework does nothing to ensure that the homework students are not assigning more than they are willing to review and correct.

The homework rules should be put on hold while the school board, which is responsible for setting educational policy, looks into the matter and conducts public hearings. It is not too late for L.A. Unified to do homework right.

21. It is implied in paragraph 1 that nowadays homework _____.

[A] is receiving more criticism

[B]is no longer an educational ritual

[C]is not required for advanced courses

[D]is gaining more preferences

22.L.A.Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students_____.

[A]tend to have moderate expectations for their education

[B]have asked for a different educational standard

[C]may have problems finishing their homework

[D]have voiced their complaints about homework

23.According to Paragraph 3,one problem with the policy is that it may_____.

[A]discourage students from doing homework

[B]result in students' indifference to their report cards

[C]undermine the authority of state tests

[D]restrict teachers' power in education

24. As mentioned in Paragraph 4, a key question unanswered about homework is whether_____.

[A] it should be eliminated

[B]it counts much in schooling

[C]it places extra burdens on teachers

[D]it is important for grades

25.A suitable title for this text could be_____.

[A]Wrong Interpretation of an Educational Policy

[B]A Welcomed Policy for Poor Students

[C]Thorny Questions about Homework

[D]A Faulty Approach to Homework

Text 2

Pretty in pink: adult women do not remember being so obsessed with the colour, yet it is pervasive in our young girls' lives. It is not that pink intrinsically bad, but it is a tiny slice of the rainbow and, though it may celebrate girlhood in one way, it also repeatedly and firmly fused

girls' identity to appearance. Then it presents that connection, even among two-year-olds, between girls as not only innocent but as evidence of innocence. Looking around, despaired at the singular lack of imagination about girls' lives and interests.

Girls' attraction to pink may seem unavoidable, somehow encoded in their DNA, but according to Jo Paoletti, an associate professor of American Studies, it's not. Children were not colour-coded at all until the early 20th century: in the era before domestic washing machines all babies wore white as a practical matter, since the only way of getting clothes clean was to boil them. What's more, both boys and girls wore what were thought of as gender-neutral dresses. When nursery colours were introduced, pink was actually considered the more masculine colour, a pastel version of red, which was associated with strength. Blue, with its intimations of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness, symbolised femininity. It was not until the mid-1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children's marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem innately attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

I had not realised how profoundly marketing trends dictated our perception of what is natural to kids, including our core beliefs about their psychological development. Take the toddler. I assumed that phase was something experts developed after years of research into children's behaviour: wrong. Turns out, according to Daniel Cook, a historian of childhood consumerism, it was popularised as a marketing gimmick by clothing manufacturers in the 1930s.

Trade publications counseled department stores that, in order to increase sales, they should create a "third stepping stone" between infant wear and older kids' clothes. It was only after "toddler" became common shoppers' term that it evolved into a broadly accepted developmental stage. Splitting kids, or adults, into ever-tinier categories has proved a sure-fire way to boost profits. And one of the easiest ways to segment a market is to magnify gender differences – or invent them where they did not previously exist.

26. By saying "it is ... The rainbow"(line 3, Para 1), the author means pink _____.

A should not be the sole representation of girlhood

B should not be associated with girls' innocence

C cannot explain girls' lack of imagination

D cannot influence girls' lives and interests

27. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following is true of colours?

A Colors are encoded in girls' DNA

B Blue used to be regarded as the color for girls

C Pink used to be a neutral color in symbolizing genders

D White is preferred by babies

28. The author suggests that our perception of children's psychological devotement was much influenced by _____.

[A] the marketing of products for children

[B] the observation of children's nature

[C] researches into children's behavior

[D] studies of childhood consumption

29. We may learn from Paragraph 4 that department stores were advised _____.

A focuses on infant wear and older kids' clothes

B attach equal importance to different genders

C classify consumers into smaller groups

D create some common shoppers' terms

30. It can be concluded that girl's attraction to pink seems to be _____.

A clearly explained by their inborn tendency

B fully understood by clothing manufacturers

C mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen

D well interpreted by psychological experts

Text 3

In 2010, a federal judge shook America's biotech industry to its core. Companies had won patents for isolated DNA for decades-by 2005 some 20% of human genes were patented. But in March 2010 a judge ruled that genes were unpatentable. Executives were violently agitated. The Biotechnology Industry Organisation (BIO), a trade group, assured members that this was just a

“preliminary step” in a longer battle.

On July 29th they were relieved, at least temporarily. A federal appeals court overturned the prior decision, ruling that Myriad Genetics could indeed hold patents to two genes that help forecast a woman's risk of breast cancer. The chief executive of Myriad, a company in Utah, said the ruling was a blessing to firms and patients alike.

But as companies continue their attempts at personalised medicine, the courts will remain rather busy. The Myriad case itself is probably not over. Critics make three main arguments against gene patents: a gene is a product of nature, so it may not be patented; gene patents suppress innovation rather than reward it; and patents' monopolies restrict access to genetic tests such as Myriad's. A growing number seem to agree. Last year a federal task-force urged reform for patents related to genetic tests. In October the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case, arguing that an isolated DNA molecule “is no less a product of nature... than are cotton fibres that have been separated from cotton seeds.”

Despite the appeals court's decision, big questions remain unanswered. For example, it is unclear whether the sequencing of a whole genome violates the patents of individual genes within it. The case may yet reach the Supreme Court.

AS the industry advances, however, other suits may have an even greater impact. Companies are unlikely to file many more patents for human DNA molecules - most are already patented or in the public domain. Firms are now studying how genes interact, looking for correlations that might be used to determine the causes of disease or predict a drug's efficacy. Companies are eager to win patents for ‘connecting the dots’, explains Hans Sauer, a lawyer for the BIO.

Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue, brought by the Mayo Clinic, which the Supreme Court will hear in its next term. The BIO recently held a convention which included sessions to coach lawyers on the shifting landscape for patents. Each meeting was packed.

31. It can be learned from paragraph I that the biotech companies would like _____
- A. their executives to be active
 - B. judges to rule out gene patenting

- C. genes to be patentable
- D. the BIO to issue a warning
32. Those who are against gene patents believe that _____
- A. genetic tests are not reliable
- B. only man-made products are patentable
- C. patents on genes depend much on innovations
- D. courts should restrict access to genetic tests
33. According to Hans Sauer, companies are eager to win patents for _____
- A. establishing disease compellations
- B. discovering gene interactions
- C. drawing pictures of genes
- D. identifying human DNA
34. By saying “each meeting was packed”(line4,para6)the author means that _____
- A. the Supreme Court was authoritative
- B. the BIO was a powerful organization
- C. gene patenting was a great concern
- D. lawyers were keen to attend conventions
35. Generally speaking, the author’s attitude toward gene patenting is _____
- A. critical
- B. supportive
- C. scornful
- D. objective

Text 4

The great recession may be over, but this era of high joblessness is probably beginning. Before it ends,

It will likely change the life course and character of a generation of young adults. And ultimately, it is likely to reshape our politics, our culture, and the character of our society for years.

No one tries harder than the jobless to find silver linings in this national economic disaster. Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, had improved them in some ways; they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others. In limited respects, perhaps the recession will leave society better off. At the very least, it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses, and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending.

But for the most part, these benefits seem thin, uncertain, and far off. In *The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth*, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U.S., lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms. Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases, as does conflict between races and classes.

Income inequality usually falls during a recession, but it has not shrunk in this one. Indeed, this period of economic weakness may reinforce class divides, and decrease opportunities to cross them--- especially for young people. The research of Till Von Wachter, the economist in Columbia University, suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed: those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times; it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

In the internet age, it is particularly easy to see the resentment that has always been hidden within American society. More difficult, in the moment, is discerning precisely how these lean times are affecting society's character. In many respects, the U.S. was more socially tolerant entering this recession than at any time in its history, and a variety of national polls on social conflict since then have shown mixed results. We will have to wait and see exactly how these hard times will reshape our social fabric. But they certainly will, and all the more so the longer they extend.

36. By saying "to find silver linings" (Line 1, Para. 2) the author suggests that the jobless try to ____.

[A] seek subsidies from the government

[B]explore reasons for the unemployment

[C]make profits from the troubled economy

[D]look on the bright side of the recession

37. According to Paragraph 2,the recession has made people_____.

[A]realize the national dream

[B]struggle against each other

[C]challenge their lifestyle

[D]reconsider their lifestyle

38. Benjamin Friedman believed that economic recession may_____.

[A]impose a heavier burden on immigrants

[B]bring out more evils of human nature

[C]Promote the advance of rights and freedoms

[D]ease conflicts between races and classes

39. The research of Till Von Wachther suggests that in recession graduates from elite universities tend to _____.

[A]lag behind the others due to decreased opportunities

[B]catch up quickly with experienced employees

[C]see their life chances as dimmed as the others'

[D]recover more quickly than the others

40. The author thinks that the influence of hard times on society is_____.

[A]certain

[B]positive

[C]trivial

[D]destructive

Part B

Directions:Read the following text and answer the questions by finding information from the

left column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

“Universal history, the history of what man has accomplished in this world, is at bottom the History of the Great Men who have worked here,” wrote the Victorian sage Thomas Carlyle. Well, not any more it is not.

Suddenly, Britain looks to have fallen out with its favourite historical form. This could be no more than a passing literary craze, but it also points to a broader truth about how we now approach the past: less concerned with learning from forefathers and more interested in feeling their pain. Today, we want empathy, not inspiration.

From the earliest days of the Renaissance, the writing of history meant recounting the exemplary lives of great men. In 1337, Petrarch began work on his rambling writing *De Viris Illustribus - On Famous Men*, highlighting the *virtus* (or virtue) of classical heroes. Petrarch celebrated their greatness in conquering fortune and rising to the top. This was the biographical tradition which Niccolo Machiavelli turned on its head. In *The Prince*, he championed cunning, ruthlessness, and boldness, rather than virtue, mercy and justice, as the skills of successful leaders.

Over time, the attributes of greatness shifted. The Romantics commemorated the leading painters and authors of their day, stressing the uniqueness of the artist's personal experience rather than public glory. By contrast, the Victorian author Samuel Smiles wrote *Self-Help* as a catalogue of the worthy lives of engineers, industrialists and explorers. "The valuable examples which they furnish of the power of self-help, if patient purpose, resolute working and steadfast integrity, issuing in the formulation of truly noble and many character, exhibit," wrote Smiles. "what it is in the power of each to accomplish for himself" His biographies of James Watt, Richard Arkwright and Josiah Wedgwood were held up as beacons to guide the working man through his difficult life.

This was all a bit bourgeois for Thomas Carlyle, who focused his biographies on the truly heroic lives of Martin Luther, Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte. These epochal figures represented lives hard to imitate, but to be acknowledged as possessing higher authority than mere morals.

Communist Manifesto. For them, history did nothing, it possessed no immense wealth nor waged battles:“It is man, real, living man who does all that.” And history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle. As such, it needed to appreciate the economic realities, the social contexts and power relations in which each epoch stood. For:“Men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please; they do not make it under circumstances chosen by themselves, but under circumstances directly found, given and transmitted from the past.”

This was the tradition which revolutionized our appreciation of the past. In place of Thomas Carlyle, Britain nurtured Christopher Hill, EP Thompson and Eric Hobsbawm. History from below stood alongside biographies of great men. Whole new realms of understanding - from gender to race to cultural studies - were opened up as scholars unpicked the multiplicity of lost societies. And it transformed public history too: downstairs became just as fascinating as upstairs.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| | [A] emphasized the virtue of classical heroes. |
| 41. Petrarch | [B] highlighted the public glory of the leading artists. |
| 42. Niccolo Machiavelli | [C] focused on epochal figures whose lives were hard to imitate. |
| 43. Samuel Smiles | [D] opened up new realms of understanding the great men in history. |
| 44. Thomas Carlyle | [E] held that history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle. |
| 45. Marx and Engels | [F] dismissed virtue as unnecessary for |

successful leaders.

[G] depicted the worthy lives of engineer

industrialists and explorers.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET2. (15 points)

When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world. These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules that privilege college graduates.

Lots of studies have found that well-education people form developing counting are particularly likely to emigrants , A big survey of Indian households in 2004 found that nearly 40% of emigrants had morn than a high-school education , compared with around 3.3% of all Indian over the age of 25. This "brain drain" has long bothered policymakers in poor counties .They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled worker who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospital and come up with clever new product for their factories to make

Section IV Writing

47. Directions

Suppose you have found something wrong with the electronic dictionary that you bought from an online store the other day, Write an email to the customer service center to

1) Make a complain and

2) Demand a prompt solution

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, Use "zhang wei" instead.

46. write an essay based on the following table .In your writing you should

1) Describe the table, and

2) Give your comments

You should write at least 150 words (15points)

某公司员工工作满意度调查

年龄 -----满意度	满意	不清楚	不满意
小于等于40岁	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%
41-50岁	0.0%	36.0%	64.0%
大于50岁	40.0%	50.0%	10.0%

2012 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语二试题答案+解析

Section I Use of English

1. 【答案】 B

【解析】从空后的句子“他们解放的人们”可以看出，空前的句子表示的应该是参加了第二次大战的男人和女人。只有 serve 有“服兵役”的意思，所以选 B。其他都不符合题意。

2. 【答案】 B

【解析】空内信息应该是与 hero“英雄”意思相对，后面的分句说他背井离乡，经历了很多苦难，显然这里应该是说由普通人平凡人(common man)成长为英雄，所以选 B。

3. 【答案】 A

【解析】本题考查的是词语的搭配关系，承担战争带来的负担，应该用动词 bear 或 shoulder，所以这里选 A， bore。

4. 【答案】 A

【解析】necessities 表示“生活必需品”，空外信息 food 和 shelter(食物和住宿)这些就是维持生存最起码的条件。Facilities 是设备设施，commodities 商品，properties 财产，均不符合题意。

5. 【答案】C

【解析】not...but, “不是，而是”表转折，不是自愿兵，也没有高的报酬，而是一个普通人。所以选 C。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】这道题主要考查介词的搭配。根据 up _____ (the best trained, best equipped, fiercest, most brutal).enemies 可以知道是起来反抗敌人，所以选 D 选项 against。

7. 【答案】C

【解析】GI.在军事上是 Government Issue 的缩略语，所以，GL.这个符号就是象征着这个全称 Government Issue。选 C。

8. 【答案】A

【解析】该句意思为，GI.这个符号出现在给士兵分发的所有物品上，hand out “分发，发放”符合题意。Turn over “移交”，bring back“带回”，pass down“传承，一代一代传下来”在句意上都说不通。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】空所在句子的语境为：Joe 是个普通名词，一个从未爬到社会顶层的人的名字。Manage 表示再怎么经过努力，最终也未获得成功，所以选 C。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】结合第9题的分析可知，空所在句子实际上是进一步举例说明 Joe 没有取得大的成就：从来都不曾出现叫做 Joe 的总统、副总统、国务卿。根据句意只能选 never，B。

11. 【答案】D

【解析】本题考察词汇辨析。空所在的语境为:GI .Joe 有__ 的军旅生涯，曾和德国，美国以及韩国的军队作战。由此语境确定选 D，其他几项均不符合题意。

12. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考察词汇辨析。空所在语境为：他身上体现着美国人的某些特色，或身上结合了美国人的诸多特性。结合语境，可知作者想表达在他身上有很多美国人的典型特色，

因而选 B。

13.【答案】C

【解析】本题考察词汇辨析。空所在语境为：Pyle __ 的士兵也本色出演了该片。结合上句对 Ernie Pyle 的介绍，可知为一战地记者(war correspondent)，确定答案 C。

14.【答案】D

【解析】本题考察词汇辨析。空所在语境为：Pyle 擅长报导战争的__面，报导这些浑身是尘土，积雪以及泥浆的士兵。Pyle 报导重在士兵而非战争上，因而可确定他关注的应更多的是人性。所以选 D。

15.【答案】D

【解析】本题考察词汇辨析。本题承接上题，表达：Pyle 并不关注士兵行军多少里，或是占领或解放了多少地方。Gain 有推进(一段)距离的意思，故选 D。

16.【答案】A

【解析】本题考察词汇辨析。空所在语境为：他的报导与 Bill Maulden 的是____的。紧接的一句话揭示了本题的答案，两者都(Both men)。由此可确定两人的报导应是类似的。因而，选 A。“counteracted”表示“抵制,中和,对抗”，duplicated 表示“复制,重复”，“contradicted”表示“反驳，与 ... 矛盾”。

17.【答案】C

【解析】本题考察逻辑搭配。空所在语境为：两者都_战争的丑恶，以及所带来的损耗。”由上题可知道，Pyle 更加注重战争中的士兵，因而他不可能是忽略(neglected)，避免(avoided)或是钦佩(admired)战争所带来的这一些负面的东西，因而本题选 C。

18.【答案】B

【解析】本题由冒号后多表达的咖啡，香烟，威士忌，住的地方，还睡觉的地方，有好的觉可以睡与前面所说的前面 dirt, exhaustion of war 形成鲜明的对比。故选 B

19.【答案】B

【解析】本题考察介词的用法。空所在语境为：__ 印度，法国，以及其他国家，G.I. Joe 可以是任何美国士兵。结合文章表达，应是对于这些人而言。因而，确定答案 B。

20.【答案】D

【解析】本题考察逻辑搭配。空所在语境为：G.I. Joe 是他们生命中最重要的人。原题

四个选项分别表示 on the contrary“正相反”; [B] by this means“用这种方式”; [C] from the outset“从一开始”; [D] at that point 表示“就那点(方面)来说”。D 为最佳答案。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21. 【答案】A

【解析】文章首段首句指出“家庭作业一直不受学生，还有许多家长的欢迎，特别是到了最近几年，家庭作业还遭到了人们的不屑。”后面的内容则是简单提出美国各学区对于家庭作业的作为，引出 L.A.Unified 针对家庭作业所指定的政策。该题题干问的是“根据文章首段，目前家庭作业...”，关键词是家庭作业，因此答案从首句就能判断出来，题干的 nowadays 对应原文中的 in recent years，所选答案则是对“it has been particularly scorned.”的同义改写，故答案选 A。

22. 【答案】C

【解析】文章第二段首句明确说到“这项政策的制定是为了解决贫困家庭的学生在完成家庭作业中可能遇到的困难。”这与题干所问“制定该政策的主要原因”以及“贫困学生”就对应起来了，故答案选 C。

23. 【答案】A

【解析】文章第三段第二句指出，“如果家庭作业仅占分值的10%,学生很容易少做一半的家庭作业，在他们的成绩单上也不会有什么差别。”“家庭作业仅占分值10%”这是 L.A.Unified 制定出的家庭作业政策的内容，因此，从这句话可以看出有了这项政策，既然成绩单上不会有区别，学生就会选择少做一半的家庭作业，这个意思对应选项为 A。

24. 【答案】B

【解析】题干关键词“a key question unanswered”对应第四段的首句“the policy addresses none of the truly thorny questions about homework.”而这个问题的具体内容则是从“if”开始说明，因此这道题要解出正确答案，需要对后面的内容进行分析，“如果学区认为家庭作业对应学生的学业不重要，学区应致力于减少或者删除家庭作业，使家庭作业不起任何作用;相反，如果家庭作业重要，它应该在学业中占重要的一部分。”从这两句的内容中，我们可以

简单归纳出，L.A.Unified 所指定的这项政策到目前为止还未对家庭作业对于学生学业是否有重要作用给出确定答案，故答案选 B。

25. 【答案】 D

【解析】这篇文章开篇指出家庭作业的弊病，随即提出美国各学区对此做出的努力，以 L.A.Unified 所指定的政策为例，说明这项政策在各方面的作为，如第三段末尾说“The policy imposes a flat, across-the-board rule”，第四段首句说“这项政策并未解决任何关于家庭作业的棘手问题”，看出作者对于这项政策实际是持否定态度的，因此答案 B 可以排除；而 C 选项说的是“关于家庭作业的棘手问题”，文章中虽然提到这个“棘手问题”，但并非主要阐述，最终落脚点还是在关于家庭作业的政策上面，因此 C 选项排除；A 选项的错误在于“错误解读”，文章是对政策进行客观解读，错误的是政策本身，而非解读。D 选项考生可能不选的原因在于对“approach”一词的内涵意义不够理解，approach 一词本意是接近，靠近，方法，它引申出来就是策略的意思，与文章中的 policy 内涵一致，故答案 D 为正确选项。

Text 2

26. 【答案】 A

【解析】题干的意思是“通过说‘粉色是彩虹中多么微小的一小部分’，作者的意思是”。根据文章第一段第三行，but 作为连词表示后面的内容是对前面内容的否定，but 之前的意思是说“粉色本身并不是不好”，而后买面的“such a tiny slice of”是指“是彩虹中多么微小的一部分”，由此可以得出，粉色并不代表女孩童年生活的全部。所以，选 A。

27. 【答案】 B

【解析】题干是要根据文章第二段，判断哪个是对颜色理解正确的选项。根据文章第二段第一句话，前半部分是说“女孩对于粉色的关注看起来好像是不可避免的，不知怎么的，就跟存在与她们的基因里一样”，but 之后是对前者的否定，所以很明显，A 项是错误的。根据第二段的第7行，pink was actually considered the more masculine colour,可以得出，C 选项错误。对于 D 选项，根据第二段第4、5行，可以得知，儿童穿白色是属于以前的情况，并非现在的事实，而 D 选项的时态是指一般现在时，时态不符合。根据文章8行，9行，可以得知，blue symbolised femininity,可以得知，蓝色曾经被认为是女孩子的颜色，符合文章题意。所以，选 B。

28. 【答案】 A

【解析】题干“作者认为我们对于儿童心理发展的看法，多受____的影响。”从原文第三段的首句“我之前没有意识到，我们对孩子们所固有特性的认知深受市场趋势的支配，包括我们对他们心理发展的核心看法”，这一句可以明显看出相关儿童市场及其产品在左右人们对二年同心理发展的看法上所起的重要作用。而 B、C、D 均曲解了原文的意思，故本题正确答案为 A

29. 【答案】 C

【解析】题干“从第4段我们可以看出，给出商店的建议是____” 选项 A“关注婴儿和稍大一些的衣服”，回顾原文，第4段第1句话讲的是“为了增加销路，厂家应该开创在婴儿衣服和稍大一些的孩子衣服之前的一些商机”，而并没说是要“关注两者的衣服”，故 A 错误;B“把不同性别放在同等重要的地位”，此说法原文中并未提及，原文第4段只是在最后一句说道“分割市场最简便的方法之一就是来扩大性别之间的差异性”，故 B 错误;D“创造一些购买者的术语”，作者只是举出了一个“购买术语”的例子，但这不是作者的建议，真正的建议是 C，故 C 为正确答案。

30. 【答案】 C

【解析】题干“我们能推断出，女孩们对粉色的着迷看起来是____”文章最后两段都在探讨市场和厂家对人们看法和观念的诱导，因此 C 选项正合题意，其他选项都不正确。

Text 3

31. 【答案】 C

【解析】文章首段首句提到“*In 2010, a federal judge shook America's biotech industry to its core.*”,即2010年，联邦的一项决定震惊了美国的生物科技产业。后面接着提到，这项决定是“*genes were unpatentable*”,意思是与基因相关的项目不能够获得专利权，而“*executives were violently agitated*”,由 *agitated*(愤怒的)可以推断出正确答案为 C，即生物科技产业希望与基因相关的项目能够获得专利权。

32. 【答案】 C

【解析】文章第三段提到了反对基因相关的项目能够获得专利权的三个理由。第一个是，基因是自然的产品;第二个是，基因获得专利会压制创新;第三个是，基因专利的垄断会限制基因测试。故正确答案为 C，即反对者们会认为与基因相关的专利应该更多的依赖于创新。答案 A 文中没有提及，答案 D 与反对者的第二个理由相一致，答案 B 属于过渡推断。

33.【答案】A

【解析】文章第五段中提到“Firms are now studying how genes interact, looking for correlations that might be used to determine the causes of disease or predict a drug's efficacy”,即各大公司目前正在研究基因之间的相互作用,寻找它们之间的相关性,从而通过这些相关性推断疾病产生的原因或预测药物的有效性。而 Hans Sauer 解释到各大公司渴望赢得专利权的原因是“connecting the dots”,这与上句话提到的“疾病之间的相互作用和相互联系”相呼应,故故选 A。答案 B 属于偷换概念;答案 C 和 D 在文中没有提到。

34.【答案】C

【解析】文章最后一段提到了 BIO 最近要召开的一个会议。“Each meeting was packed”,这句话中的“packed”的原义为“打包,包装”,而在此句中的意思是:挤满,塞满。即会议挤满了人,从而反映了大家对基因专利的关注,故正确答案为 C。答案 A 与题干无关;答案 B 属于主观臆断;答案 D 是干扰项,训练律师只是这次大会的一部分内容,以偏概全。

35.【答案】D

【解析】从整体上看,作者不仅提到了希望获得基因专利全的生物科技产业为此所作出的努力,同时也提到了反对者反对的理由,文章第四段进一步提到了基因获得专利过程中遇到的实际问题。故而,作者对基因专业的态度是客观的,即答案 D。

Text 4

36.【答案】D

【解析】题目定位在段首句。所以应该是整段意思的概括。第二句说,失业虽然很痛苦,但也从很多方面带来好处。冒号后面具体说他们从观念上,生活方式上发生了改变。所以选择 D。A、B 均为无关选项, C 选项中说 make profit,是侧重指获得经济利益,所以与原文不符。

37.【答案】D

【解析】第二句冒号后面:他们不再那么追求物质,经济上更节俭;同时意识到其他人在努力奋斗,即 D 选项中 reconsider their lifestyle,重新审视他们的生活方式。A 项有干扰性,但文中说“将我们从梦想中唤醒”,所以不对。B、C 没有提到。

38.【答案】B

【解析】定位在第三段第二句开始。接下来一句通过关键词 mean-spirited and less

inclusive，B 选项正是该句的改写，故为正确答案；A 属于过度推理；C、D 意思明显弄反了

39.【答案】D

【解析】定位在第四段第三句冒号后面：高等学府的毕业生能够很快调整自身，达到未遭遇危机时的状态。D 选项与之含义相符。C 明显不对，“not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed”表明，不是所有的毕业生都认为前途渺茫。B 项无中生有。A 与原文相反。

40.【答案】A

【解析】由最后一句可知，“they certainly will reshape it”表示困难时期的一定会对社会产生影响的，所以 certain 与之相符。由最后一段无法看出是 positive 还是 destructive，所以 B、D 均不正确。A 项是“无足轻重的”，明显不对。

Part B

41.【答案】A

【解析】本题答案锁定在第三自然段，第二行讲到“Petrarch began...highlighting the virtue of classical heroes”即彼特拉克在他的书中强调古典英雄的美德。答案 A 与此是完全对应的。

42.【答案】D

【解析】此题定位于第三自然段第五行，重点理解词组“turn on its head”，意思为“to change sth completely”，所以说尼可洛，马基雅维利的观点与彼特拉克的观点是相反的，开启了了解历史伟人的新局面。

43.【答案】G

【解析】此题定位于第四自然段的第四行，“Self-help as a catalogue of the worthy lives of engineers, industrialists and explorers”，塞缪尔·斯迈尔斯在他的书《成事在己》里面讲到了工程师，实业家，探险家的有意义的生活，G 与此是对应的

44.【答案】C

【解析】此题定位于第五自然段第三行，“these epochal figures represented lives hard to imitate”，托马斯·卡莱尔描述了一些穿越苦难的划时代的人物。C 对应了此答案。

45.【答案】E

【解析】此题定位于第六自然段第五行，“history should be the story of the masses and their

record of struggle”,答案 E 与此句是完全对应的。

Section III Translation

46. 【参考译文】发展中国家的人们为移民忧虑时，他们通常担忧的是离开自己国家去硅谷或发达国家的医院和大学的最优秀、最聪明的群体的前景。这些劳动者正是像英国、加拿大、澳大利亚这样的国家通过赋予受过大学教育者以特权的移民法想要吸引的人群。

很多研究发现，来自发展中国家的那些受到良好教育的人们极有可能选择移居他国。2004年对印度家庭开展了一项广泛的调查，结果显示约40%的移民受过高中以上的教育。相比而言，在所有年龄超过25岁的印度人中，受过高中以上教育的人数比例只有约3.3%。“人才流失”一直困扰着贫穷国家的政策制定者们。他们担心这会对本国的经济造成损害，造成国家急需的技工的流失。这些技术人员可能曾在他们的大学教学，也可能曾在他们的医院工作，或者曾经构想出智能化的新产品让他们的工厂去生产。

【解析】今年翻译话题是贫穷国家的人才流失问题，话题内容比较好理解，从而在很大程度上降低了翻译的难度。但还是有几个地方有的同学可能会比较困惑。

1) 文章第一句的主句需要我们去认真思考下。“they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world”

这句话中 concern at 的宾语是 prospect。看到“of”我们要立即想到“A of B”翻译为“B 的 A”在这里，A 指的就是“prospect”，关键就是找出 B 指代的是什么。而这一点恰恰是本句理解的难点 B 指的是“their best and brightest”翻译为“他们中最优秀、最聪明的(群体)”。

2) 第一段第二句话关键在于对两个 that 引导的从句的理解。第一个 that 从句作定语修饰 workers，第二个 that 作定语修饰 rules。这里是考研英语中经常出现的一个考点：从句的嵌套。对于这样的句子我们的关键在于准确找到先行词，根据一个句子如果有 N 个连词就必定有 N+1 个动词的原则来切分开长句。

3) “brain drain”这个词组是在报刊杂志中经常出现的，意思是“人才流失”。这个词通过上下文逻辑应该能大概猜出它的意思，但是在考研考场上，尤其是在完成了阅读和作文后很多同学可能已经耗费了大量的体力和脑力，对于这个单词的猜测可能会很费力，甚至会放弃。这个说明我们再平时的学习过程中应该注意积累这样的热点词汇。

4)“They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who”

对于这个句子的理解关键在于对于“depriving”之后成分在句子结构中作用的理解。Deprive 本意是剥夺，在这里很显然不适合直译。我们根据逻辑关系可以翻译为“技工的流失”。“clever”这个单词很简单，同学们都认识，在这里翻译为“聪明的”很显然说不通，clever除了“聪明的”还有“精巧”之意，再结合这里说的是技术工人的重要性，我们可以翻译为“智能的”

Section IV Writing

47.小作文

【参考范文】

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing this letter to make a complaint about the quality of the electronic dictionary I bought from your store the other day.

The reason for my dissatisfaction is that I found the electronic dictionary can't reach my satisfaction. In the first place, the outlook is quite different from what it is placed online. In addition, the number of the vocabulary contained in it is too small. I'd like to buy an electronic dictionary with a large vocabulary.

I appreciate it very much if you could change another satisfying one for me. And I would like to have this matter settled by next Friday. Thank you for your consideration and I will be looking forward to your favorable reply.

Yours sincerely,

Zhang Wei

48.大作文

【参考范文】

Here demonstrates a table with regard to the degree of satisfaction on work of staff in a company ranging from three different age groups, under 40, 40 to 50, and above 50 respectively. Specifically speaking, people in their forties are least satisfied with their present work situation at

the rate of 64.0%. In comparison, people over 50 are most satisfied with their current situation at 40.0%. A noticeable figure is that half the staff under the age of 40 have no idea about their conditions.

There prove to be a number of reasons accounting for it. First and foremost, it has something to do with the structure of staff's age, especially with their working and life experience in which they play a pivotal role. What is more, this social issue is likely to be intertwined with the organization of the company where they serve.

In line with my personal thinking, there are two major factors that should be taken into account seriously. On one hand, the general people concerned should enhance their awareness in this respect. What is more, the relevant company should increase the benefits for their employees. Only if these measures are adopted effectively can people work in peace and content and companies benefit most.

2011 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语二试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered black and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cyber-crime that has _____1_____ across the Web.

Can privacy be preserved _____2_____ bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly _____3_____ ?

Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyber-czar, offered the federal government a ___4___ to make the Web a safer place—a “voluntary trusted identity” system that would be the high-tech ___5___ of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled ___6___ one. The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential ___7___ to a specific computer and would authenticate users at a range of online services.

The idea is to ___8___ a federation of private online identity systems. User could ___9___ which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver's license ___10___ by the government.

Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these “single sign-on” systems that make it possible for users to ___11___ just once but use many different services.

___12___ the approach would create a “walled garden” in cyberspace, with safe “neighborhoods” and bright “streetlights” to establish a sense of a ___13___ community.

Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem” in which “individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with ___14___, trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure ___15___ which the transaction runs”.

Still, the administration's plan has ___16___ privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are concerned. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would ___17___ be a compulsory Internet “drive's license” mentality.

The plan has also been greeted with _____ 18 _____ by some computer security experts, who worry that the “voluntary ecosystem” envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet _____ 19 _____. They argue that all Internet users should be _____ 20 _____ to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

1. A.swept B.skipped C.walked D.ridden
2. A.for B.within C.while D.though
3. A.careless B.lawless C.pointless D.helpless
4. A.reason B.reminder C.compromise D.proposal
5. A.information B.interference C.entertainment D.equivalent
6. A.by B.into C.from D.over
7. A.linked B.directed C.chained D.compared
8. A.dismiss B.discover C.create D.improve
9. A.recall B.suggest C.select D.realize
10. A.released B.issued C.distributed D.delivered
11. A.carry on B.linger on C.set in D.log in

12. A. In vain B. In effect C. In return D. In contrast
13. A. trusted B. modernized c. thriving D. competing
14. A. caution B. delight C. confidence D. patience
15. A. on B. after C. beyond D. across
16. A. divided B. disappointed C. protected D. united
17. A. frequently B. incidentally C. occasionally D. eventually
18. A. skepticism B. tolerance C. indifference D. enthusiasm
19. A. manageable B. defensible C. vulnerable D. invisible
20. A. invited B. appointed C. allowed D. forced

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40points)

Text 1

Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's board as an outside director in January 2000: a year

later she became president of Brown University. For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much eroticism. But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman's compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked? By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board. The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. If the sky, and the share price is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those "surprise" disappearances by directors under the age of 70. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increased by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship. Often they "trade up." Leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred. Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for .

[A]gaining excessive profits

[B]failing to fulfill her duty

[C]refusing to make compromises

[D]leaving the board in tough times

22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be .

[A]generous investors

[B]unbiased executives

[C]share price forecasters

[D]independent advisers

23. According to the researchers from Ohio University after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to .

[A]become more stable

[B]report increased earnings

[C]do less well in the stock market

[D]perform worse in lawsuits

24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors .

[A]may stay for the attractive offers from the firm

[B]have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm

[C]are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm

[D]will decline incentives from the firm

25. The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is .

[A]permissive

[B]positive

[C]scornful

[D]critical

Text 2

Whatever happened to the death of newspaper? A year ago the end seemed near. The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling their own doom. America's Federal Trade commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. Should they become charitable corporations? Should the state subsidize them ? It will hold another meeting soon. But the discussions now seem out of date.

In much of the world there is the sign of crisis. German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession. Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled come of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit. Not the 20% profit margins that were routine a few years ago, but profit all the same.

It has not been much fun. Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard. The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13,500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007.

Readers are paying more for slimmer products. Some papers even had the nerve to refuse delivery to distant suburbs. Yet these desperate measures have proved the right ones and, sadly for many journalists, they can be pushed further.

Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers. American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads. Fully 87% of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD). In Japan the proportion is 35%. Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspaper are least distinctive. Car and film reviewers have gone. So have science and general business reporters. Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. Newspapers are less complete as a result. But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

26. By saying “Newspapers like ... their own doom” (Lines 3-4, Para. 1), the author indicates that newspaper .

[A]neglected the sign of crisis

[B]failed to get state subsidies

[C]were not charitable corporations

[D]were in a desperate situation

27. Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because .

[A]readers threatened to pay less

[B]newspapers wanted to reduce costs

[C]journalists reported little about these areas

[D]subscribers complained about slimmer products

28. Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they .

[A]have more sources of revenue

[B]have more balanced newsrooms

[C]are less dependent on advertising

[D]are less affected by readership

29. What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business?

[A]Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers.

[B]Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspaper.

[C]Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business.

[D]Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews.

30. The most appropriate title for this text would be .

[A]American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival

[B]American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind

[C]American Newspapers: A Thriving Business

[D]American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story

Text 3

We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the G. I. Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

But when it came to their houses, it was a time of common sense and a belief that less could truly be more. During the Depression and the war, Americans had learned to live with less, and that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future, made small, efficient housing positively stylish.

Economic condition was only a stimulus for the trend toward efficient living. The phrase “less is more” was actually first popularized by a German, the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, who like other people associated with the Bauhaus, a school of design, emigrated to the United States before World War II

and took up posts at American architecture schools. These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.

Mies’s signature phrase means that less decoration, properly organized, has more impact than a lot. Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance. Like other modern architects, he employed metal, glass and laminated wood-materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future. Mies’s sophisticated presentation masked the fact that the spaces he designed were small and efficient, rather than big and often empty.

The apartments in the elegant towers Mies built on Chicago’s Lake Shore Drive, for example, were smaller-two-bedroom units under 1,000 square feet-than those in their older neighbors along the city’s Gold Coast. But they were popular because of their airy glass walls, the views they afforded and the elegance of the buildings’ details and proportions, the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time.

The trend toward “less” was not entirely foreign. In the 1930s Frank Lloyd Wright started building more modest and efficient houses-usually around 1,200 square feet-than the spreading two-story ones he had designed in the 1890s and the early 20th century.

The “Case Study Houses” commissioned from talented modern architects by California Arts & Architecture magazine between 1945 and 1962 were yet another homegrown influence on the “less is more” trend. Aesthetic effect came from the landscape, new materials and forthright detailing. In his Case Study House, Ralph everyday life – few American families acquired helicopters, though most eventually got clothes dryers – but his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

31. The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans’ .

[A]prosperity and growth

[B]efficiency and practicality

[C]restraint and confidence

[D]pride and faithfulness

32. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about Bauhaus?

[A]It was founded by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.

[B]Its designing concept was affected by World War II.

[C]Most American architects used to be associated with it.

[D]It had a great influence upon American architecture.

33. Mies held that elegance of architectural design .

[A]was related to large space

[B]was identified with emptiness

[C]was not reliant on abundant decoration

[D]was not associated with efficiency

34. What is true about the apartments Mies building Chicago's Lake Shore Drive?

[A]They ignored details and proportions.

[B]They were built with materials popular at that time.

[C]They were more spacious than neighboring buildings.

[D]They shared some characteristics of abstract art.

35. What can we learn about the design of the "Case Study House"?

[A]Mechanical devices were widely used.

[B]Natural scenes were taken into consideration

[C]Details were sacrificed for the overall effect.

[D]Eco-friendly materials were employed.

Text 4

Will the European Union make it? The question would have sounded strange not long ago. Now even the project's greatest cheerleaders talk of a continent facing a "Bermuda triangle" of debt, population decline and lower growth.

As well as those chronic problems, the EU face an acute crisis in its economic core, the 16 countries that use the single currency. Markets have lost faith that the euro zone's economies, weaker or stronger, will one day converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency, which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

Yet the debate about how to save Europe's single currency from disintegration is stuck. It is stuck because the euro zone's dominant powers, France and Germany, agree on the need for greater harmonization within the euro zone, but disagree about what to harmonies.

Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrow spending and competitiveness, barked by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments that do not obey. These might include threats to freeze EU funds for poorer regions and EU mega-projects and even the suspension of a country's voting rights in EU ministerial councils. It insists that economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club, among whom there is a small majority for free-market liberalism and economic rigour; in the inner core alone, Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.

A "southern" camp headed by French wants something different: "European economic government" within an inner core of euro-zone members. Translated, that means politicians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers. Finally, figures close to the France government have murmured, euro-zone members should agree to some fiscal and social harmonization: e.g., curbing competition in corporate-tax rates or labour costs.

It is too soon to write off the EU. It remains the world's largest trading block. At its best, the European project is remarkably liberal: built around a single market of 27 rich and poor countries, its internal borders are far more open to goods, capital and labour than any comparable trading area. It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalization, and make capitalism benign.

36. The EU is faced with so many problems that .

[A] it has more or less lost faith in markets

[B] even its supporters begin to feel concerned

[C] some of its member countries plan to abandon euro

[D] it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation

37. The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck because the dominant powers .

[A] are competing for the leading position

[B] are busy handling their own crises

[C] fail to reach an agreement on harmonization

[D] disagree on the steps towards disintegration

38. To solve the euro problem ,Germany proposed that .

[A] EU funds for poor regions be increased

[B] stricter regulations be imposed

[C] only core members be involved in economic co-ordination

[D] voting rights of the EU members be guaranteed

39. The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that __ __.

[A]poor countries are more likely to get funds

[B]strict monetary policy will be applied to poor countries

[C]loans will be readily available to rich countries

[D]rich countries will basically control Eurobonds

40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel ____.

[A]pessimistic

[B]desperate

[C]conceited

[D]hopeful

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 answer on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government's role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose "fat taxes" on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

The demands follow comments made last week by the health secretary, Andrew Lansley, who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choices and promised to free businesses from public health regulations.

But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by fast-food producers such as McDonald's.

They argue that government action is necessary to curb Britain's addiction to unhealthy food and help halt spiraling rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. Professor Terence Stephenson, president of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, said that the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or excessive drinking.

"Thirty years ago, it would have been inconceivable to have imagined a ban on smoking in the workplace or in pubs, and yet that is what we have now. Are we willing to be just as courageous in respect of obesity? I would suggest that we should be," said the leader of the UK's children's doctors.

Lansley has alarmed health campaigners by suggesting he wants industry rather than government to take the lead. He said that manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign, the centrepiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness. He has also criticised the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how "lecturing" people was not the best way to change their behaviour.

Stephenson suggested potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for foods high in fat, salt or sugar before 9 pm and limiting them on billboards or in cinemas. “If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes – by setting strict limits on advertising, product placement and sponsorship of sports events,” he said.

Such a move could affect firms such as McDonald’s, which sponsors the youth coaching scheme run by the Football Association. Fast-food chains should also stop offering “inducements” such as toys, cute animals and mobile phone credit to lure young customers, Stephenson said.

Professor Dinesh Bhugra, president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, said: “If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth, and that some things can harm, at least information is available up front.”

He also urged councils to impose “fast-food-free zones” around schools and hospitals – areas within which takeaways cannot open.

A Department of Health spokesperson said: “We need to create a new vision for public health where all of society works together to get healthy and live longer. This includes creating a new ‘responsibility deal’ with business, built on social responsibility, not state regulation. Later this year, we will publish a white paper setting out exactly how we will achieve this.”

The food industry will be alarmed that such senior doctors back such radical moves, especially the call to use some of the tough tactics that have been deployed against smoking over the last decade.

	[A] “fat taxes” should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald’s.
41. Andrew Lansley held that	[B] the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools.
42. Terence Stephenson agreed that	[C] “lecturing” was an effective way to improve school lunches in England.
43. Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that	[D] cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet.
44. Dinesh Bhugra suggested that	[E] the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign.
45. A Department of Health spokesperson proposed that	[F] parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home.
	[G] the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses.

Section III Translation

46.Direction:

In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese, write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15points)

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volumes of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do—rough 2 percent of all CO₂ emissions?

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment. A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO₂ depending on how many attempts are needed to get the “right” answer. To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres round the world, packed with powerful computers. While producing large quantities of CO₂, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements. Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much to be done, and not just by big companies.

Section IV Writing

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose your cousin Li Ming has just been admitted to a university. Write him/her a letter to

- 1) congratulate him/her, and
- 2) give him/her suggestions on how to get prepared for university life.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

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

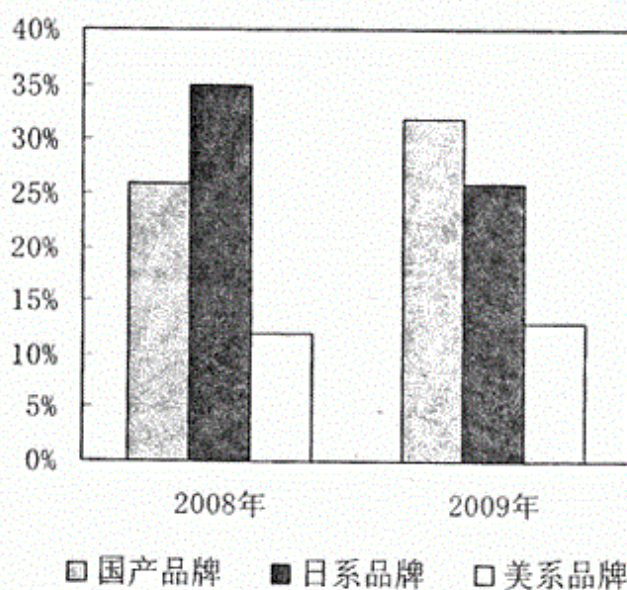
48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)



2008、2009年国内轿车市场部分品牌市场份额示意图

2011 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语二试题答案+详解

Section I Use of English

1-5 ACBDD 6-10 BACCA 11-15 DBACA 16-20 CDACD

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21. A。细节题：原文第 1 段，倒数第 3 行的 how could...?直接提到了 bonus payouts 就是说 profits。
22. C。细节题：原文中出现 outside directors 有几处，helpful but less biased advisor，但是 B 选项用的是 executive，拼凑答案，D 选项也是一样。最后一句 weathered their own crises 对应 forecasters。
23. C。细节题：原文是若干个并列，stock is likely to perform worse 对应答案，迷惑选项是 B，但是主语不一致 20%是 probability 不是 earnings。
24. A。推理题：原文对应 firms who want to说想留住 outside director 就是增加 incentive。
25. B。态度题：文章各个段落都说 outside director 的方面。因此是 positive。

Text 2

26. D。定义题：根据上下文猜句子的含义，后句 American.....save newspaper 中出现了 save 说明前面的观点一定是不好的才 save，因此选 D。
27. B。推理题：定位处前一句是 readers are paying more for slimmer newspaper. 因此说明人们多付钱，报纸很薄，节约成本，定位处有 even 表示并列，说明前后的原因一致都是成本问题。
28. C。推理题：日本美国原文用了对比的方法说广告占得比例不一样，因此问题是广告收入来源。
29. D。推理题：A 选项中有 essential，文章中是说 distinctiveness 重要而非必要，有问题，D

选项是文章中 cars and film reviewers have gone.说明由于报纸没有吸引力而失去读者。

30. A. 主旨题：文章分析美国报纸出现的问题，说明要挽救。

Text 3

31. C. 细节题：原文 restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence 对应。

32. D. 推理题：定位是 Bauhaus，对应选项与原文，只有 D 对。

33. C. 细节题：原文 elegance did not derive from abundance 。

34. D. 细节题：原文 But 后有 the architectural equivalent of the abstract art 。

35. B. 推理题：原文 Aesthetic effect came form the landscape, new materials and forthright detailing。

Text 4

36. B. 推理题：第一段 But 后说 cheerleader 觉得 EU 有 debt, decline 和 lower growth。

37. D. 推理题：三段论德法对欧元区和谐上达成一致但如何和谐有分歧。

38. B. 细节题：原文对应 by stricter rules on.... 。

39. A. 推理题：原文对应 a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds.

40. D. 态度题：文章最后总结认为 EU 是 world's largest trading block. 最后一句 it is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalization, and make capitalism benign 都是说 EU 正面的信息。

Part B

41. E. 原文第 6 段第 2 行：manufacturer of crisps.... Play a central role in the Change for life....

42. D. 原文第 7 段全部。

43. B. 原文第 6 段第 5 行 Jamie Oliver 处。

44. B. 原文第 10 段：impose fast-food-free zone。

45. G 。原文第 11 段全部。

Section III Translation

全球范围内，信息技术行业与航空业产生的温室气体总量相同——约占二氧化碳排放总

量的 2%，这有谁曾想到过？

许多日常工作对环境造成的损失大得惊人。每一次谷歌搜索能释放0.2到0.7克的二氧化碳，这取决于为了获得“正确”答案你试过多少次。为了迅速向用户提供搜索结果，谷歌不得不在世界各地建立大型数据中心，安装一台台强大的计算机。这些计算机不仅产生大量的二氧化碳，还释放大量热能，因此这些数据中心需要良好的空调设备，这甚至会耗费更多的能源。

然而，谷歌和其他大型技术供应商严密地监控其效果，并做出改进。监控是减排的第一步，仍有太多问题需要解决，并且不只是由大公司来解决。

Section IV Writing

小作文参考答案

Dear Li Ming,

We are very happy to know that you have successfully passed the college entrance examination this year and have been admitted into Peking University. Allow us to give our most sincere congratulations on this exciting occasion.

You have all along been working hard at your professional studies, and you are excellent in most subjects. Your success shows that only hard work can yield good results, so I suggest that you should make a great progress in university life.

We take this opportunity to express our best wishes to you. Wish you greater achievements in your college education.

Yours sincerely,

Zhang Wei

大作文参考答案

As is shown in the bar chart above, dramatic changes have taken place in the autos market shares within two years (from 2008 to 2009). The most obvious change was the market share of national brand, which had increased nearly by 10%, while Japan's autos market share decreased roughly by 10%. The percentage of the US autos remained stable between 2008 and 2009.

There are numerous reasons accounting for the phenomenon and I would like to explore a few of the most important ones here. Above all, as the development of technique and knowledge in native companies, a growing number of autos corporation developed many quality autos. Therefore, the national people changed the attitude to the native brands and acknowledge them. What's more, an overwhelming majority of people have been affected by the country patriotism ideology, partly owing to some actions of Japan triggering the emotion of people. Finally, Toyota brake error accidents significantly affects Japanese autos' reputations and images. Safety concerns drove customers away from Japanese products. Additionally, Fuel price drove consumers away from those American petrol digging and luxury autos. So it is not difficult to observe their steady performance.

Based on what has been discussed above, we may reasonably conclude that the tendency described in graphic will continue for quite a long time. Hopefully, government could offer more friendly policies to China autos manufacturers to encourage quality improvement and technology innovation.

2010 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语二试题

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 1. (10 points)

The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global epidemic on June 11, 2009. It is the first worldwide epidemic _____ 1 _____ by the World Health Organization in 41 years.

The heightened alert _____ 2 _____ an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that convened after a sharp rise in cases in Australia, and rising _____ 3 _____ in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere.

But the epidemic is " _____ 4 _____ " in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general, _____ 5 _____ the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the _____ 6 _____ of any medical treatment.

The outbreak came to global _____ 7 _____ in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noticed an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths _____ 8 _____ healthy adults. As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to _____ 9 _____ in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.

In the United States, new cases seemed to fade _____ 10 _____ warmer weather arrived. But in late September 2009, officials reported there was _____ 11 _____ flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the _____ 12 _____ tested are the new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. In the U.S., it has _____ 13 _____ more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6,000 hospitalizations.

Federal health officials _____ 14 _____ Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began _____ 15 _____ orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is _____ 16 _____ ahead of expectations. More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those _____ 17 _____ doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not _____ 18 _____ for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other _____ 19 _____. But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other high-risk group: health care workers, people _____ 20 _____ infants and healthy young people.

1 [A] criticized [B] appointed [C] commented [D] designated

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 2 [A] proceeded | [B] activated | [C] followed | [D] prompted |
| 3 [A] digits | [B] numbers | [C] amounts | [D] sums |
| 4 [A] moderate | [B] normal | [C] unusual | [D] extreme |
| 5 [A] with | [B] in | [C] from | [D] by |
| 6 [A] progress | [B] absence | [C] presence | [D] favor |
| 7 [A] reality | [B] phenomenon | [C] concept | [D] notice |
| 8. [A]over | [B] for | [C] among | [D] to |
| 9 [A] stay up | [B] crop up | [C] fill up | [D] cover up |
| 10 [A] as | [B] if | [C] unless | [D] until |
| 11 [A] excessive | [B] enormous | [C] significant | [D]magnificent |
| 12 [A]categories | [B] examples | [C] patterns | [D] samples |
| 13 [A] imparted | [B] immerse | [C] injected | [D] infected |
| 14 [A] released | [B] relayed | [C] relieved | [D] remained |
| 15 [A] placing | [B] delivering | [C] taking | [D] giving |
| 16 [A] feasible | [B] available | [C] reliable | [D] applicable |
| 17 [A] prevalent | [B] principal | [C] innovative | [D] initial |
| 18 [A] presented | [B] restricted | [C] recommended | [D] introduced |
| 19 [A] problems | [B] issues | [C] agonies | [D] sufferings |
| 20 [A] involved in | [B] caring for | [C] concerned with | [D] warding off |

Section II Reading comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four passages. Answer the questions below each passage by choosing A, B, C and D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text1

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, “*Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*”, at Sotheby’s in London on September 15th 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £ 70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion, reckons Clare Mc

Andrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable, especially in New York, where the bail-out of the banks coincided with the loss of thousands of jobs and the financial demise of many art-buying investors. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector—for Chinese contemporary art—they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly \$200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989, a move that started the most serious contraction in the market since the Second World War. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market, whereas in the early 1990s, when interest rates were high, there was no demand even though many collectors wanted to sell. Christie's revenues in the first half of 2009 were still higher than in the first half of 2006. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because _____.

- A. the art market had witnessed a succession of victories
- B. the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids
- C. *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever* won over all masterpieces
- D. it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis

22. By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable"(Line 1-2, Para.3), the author suggests that _____.

- A. collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions
- B. people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries
- C. art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent
- D. works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying

23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.

- B. The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.
 - C. The market generally went downward in various ways.
 - D. Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.
24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are ____
- A. auction houses ' favorites B. contemporary trends
 - C. factors promoting artwork circulation D. styles representing impressionists
25. The most appropriate title for this text could be ____
- A. Fluctuation of Art Prices
 - B. Up-to-date Art Auctions
 - C. Art Market in Decline
 - D. Shifted Interest in Arts

Text2

I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room—a women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly nodded in agreement. He gestured toward his wife and said, "She's the talker in our family." The room burst into laughter; the man looked puzzled and hurt. "It's true," he explained. "When I come home from work, I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence."

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *"Divorce Talk"* that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year—a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

In my own research complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking, social arrangements and errands. Instead they focused on communication: "He doesn't listen to me." "He doesn't talk to me." I found as Hacker observed years before that most wives want their husbands to be first and foremost conversational partners but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

In short the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a

man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

26. What is most wives' main expectation of their husbands?

- A. Talking to them.
- B. Trusting them.
- C. Supporting their careers.
- D. Sharing housework.

27. Judging from the context, the phrase “wreaking havoc”(Line 3,Para.2)most probably means ____ .

- A. generating motivation. B. exerting influence C. causing damage D. creating pressure

28. All of the following are true EXCEPT _____

A. men tend to talk more in public than women B. nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation

C. women attach much importance to communication between couples

D. a female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse

29. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?

A. The moral decaying deserves more research by sociologists. B. Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities.

C. Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage.

D. Conversational patterns between man and wife are different.

30. In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on _____

A. a vivid account of the new book Divorce Talk B. a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon

C. other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U.S. D. a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

Text 3

Over the past decade, many companies had perfected the art of creating automatic behaviors — habits — among consumers. These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks, apply lotions and wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

“There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can’t figure out how to change people’s habits,” Dr. Curtis said. “We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically.”

The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to — Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and

Unilever — had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers' lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

If you look hard enough, you'll find that many of the products we use every day — chewing gums, skin moisturizers, disinfecting wipes, air fresheners, water purifiers, health snacks, antiperspirants, colognes, teeth whiteners, fabric softeners, vitamins— are results of manufactured habits. A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day. Today, because of canny advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.

A few decades ago, many people didn't drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup.

“Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns,” said Carol Berning, a consumer psychologist who recently retired from Procter & Gamble, the company that sold \$76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year. “Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers' lives, and it's essential to making new products commercially viable.”

Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through relentless advertising. As this new science of habit has emerged, controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods.

31. According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap_____.

- [A] should be further cultivated
- [B] should be changed gradually
- [C] are deeply rooted in history
- [D] are basically private concerns

32. Bottled water, chewing gun and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to_____

- [A] reveal their impact on people's habits
- [B] show the urgent need of daily necessities
- [C] indicate their effect on people's buying power
- [D] manifest the significant role of good habits

33. Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits?

- [A]Tide

[B] Crest

[C] Colgate

[D] Unilever

34. From the text we know that some of consumer's habits are developed due to _____

[A]perfected art of products

[B]automatic behavior creation

[C]commercial promotions

[D]scientific experiments

35. The author's attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits is _____

[A] indifferent

[B] negative

[C] positive

[D] biased

Text4

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

But as recently as in 1986, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act,

ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. In the landmark 1975 decision *Taylor vs. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. The *Taylor* decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

36. From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that _____
- [A]both liberate and illiterate people can serve on juries
 - [B]defendants are immune from trial by their peers
 - [C]no age limit should be imposed for jury service
 - [D]judgment should consider the opinion of the public
37. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed _____
- [A]the inadequacy of antidiscrimination laws
 - [B]the prevalent discrimination against certain races
 - [C]the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures
 - [D]the arrogance common among the Supreme Court justices
38. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because _____
- [A]they were automatically banned by state laws
 - [B]they fell far short of the required qualifications
 - [C]they were supposed to perform domestic duties
 - [D]they tended to evade public engagement
39. After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed. _____
- [A] sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and had to be abolished
 - [B] educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors
 - [C] jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community
 - [D] states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system
40. In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on _____
- [A]its nature and problems
 - [B]its characteristics and tradition
 - [C]its problems and their solutions
 - [D]its tradition and development

Part B

Directions

Read the following text and decide whether each of the statements is true or false. Choose T if

the statement is true or F if the statement is not true. Mark your answers on ANSWER

SHEET1.(10 points)

Copying Birds May Save Aircraft Fuel

Both Boeing and Airbus have trumpeted the efficiency of their newest aircraft. The 787 and 350 respectively . Their clever designs and lightweight composites certainly make a difference . But a group of researchers at Stanford University , led by Ilan Kroo , has suggested that airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jet-fuel use and it would not require them to buy new aircraft.

The answer, says Dr Kroo , lies with birds . Since 1914, scientists have known that birds flying in formation-a V-shape-expend less energy. The air flowing over a bird's wings curls upwards behind the wingtips . a phenomenon known as upwash. Other birds flying in the upwash experience reduced drag, and spend less energy propelling themselves . Peter Lissaman, an aeronautics expert who was formerly at Caltech and the University of Southern California ,has suggested that a formation of 25 birds might enjoy a range increase of 71%.

When applied to aircraft, the principles are not substantially different . Dr Kroo and his team modeled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas were to assemble over Utah, assume an inverted V-formation occasionally change places so all could have a turn in the most favourable positions , and proceed to London. They found that the aircraft consumed as much as 15% less fuel (coupled with a reduction in carbon-dioxide output). Nitrogen-oxide emissions during the cruising portions of the flight fell by around a quarter.

There are , of course , knots to be worked out . One consideration is safety , or at least the perception of it . Would passengers feel comfortable travelling in companion? Dr Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles , and would not be in the intimate groupings favoured by display teams like the Red Arrows , A passenger peering out of the window might not even see the other planes. Whether the separation distances involved would satisfy air-traffic-control regulations is another matter, although a working group at the International Civil

Aviation Organisation has included the possibility of formation flying in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

It remains to be seen how weather conditions affect the air flows that make formation flight more efficient. In zones of increased turbulence, the planes' wakes will decay more quickly and the effect will diminish. Dr Kroo says this is one of the areas his team will investigate further. It might also be hard for airlines to co-ordinate the departure times and destinations of passenger aircraft in a way that would allow them to gain from formation flight. Cargo aircraft, in contrast, might be easier to reschedule, as might routine military flight.

As it happens, America's armed forces are on the on case already. Earlier this year the country's Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency announced plans to pay Boeing to investigate formation flight, though the programme has yet to begin . There are reports that some military aircraft flew in formation when they were low on fuel during the Second World War ,but Dr Lissaman says they are unsubstantiated. "My father was an RAF pilot and my cousin the skipper of a Lancaster lost over Berlin,"he adds. So he should know.

41. Findings of the Stanford University researchers will promote the sales of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft.
42. The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance.
43. Formation flight is more comfortable because passengers can not see the other plans.
44. The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined.
45. It has been documented that during World War II , America's armed forces once tried formation flight to save fuel.

Section III Translation

46.Directions:

In this section there is a text in English .Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET2.(15points)

“Sustainability” has become a popular word these days, but to Ted Ning, the concept will always have personal meaning. Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

Ning recalls spending a confusing year in the late 1990s selling insurance. He’d been through the dot-com boom and burst and, desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency.

It didn’t go well. “It was a really bad move because that’s not my passion,” says Ning, whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales. “I was miserable, I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling. I had no money and needed the job. Everyone said, ‘Just wait, you’ll turn the corner, give it some time.’”

Section IV Writing

47. Directions:

You have just come back from the U.S. as a member of a Sino-American cultural exchange program. Write a letter to your American colleague to

- 1) Express your thanks for his/her warm reception;
- 2) Welcome him/her to visit China in due course.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

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

Do not write your address. (10 points)

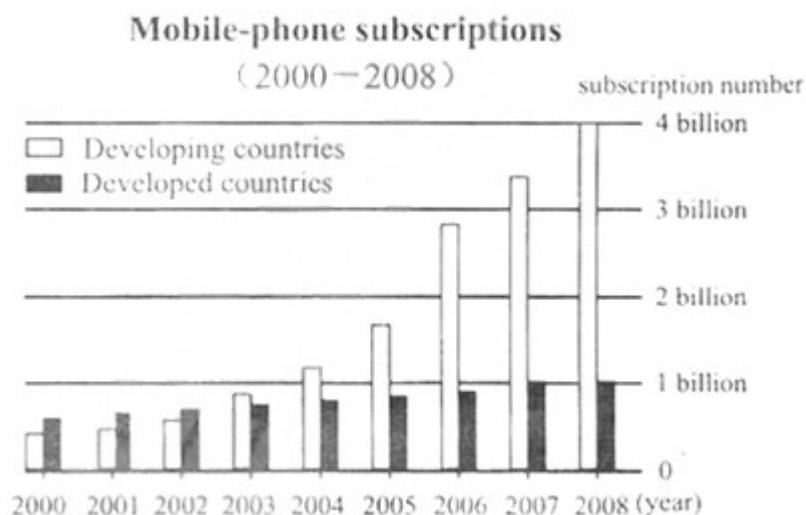
48. Directions:

In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) Interpret the chart and
- 2) Give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)



2010 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语二试题答案

Section I Use of English

1 [D] 2 [C] 3 [B] 4 [A] 5 [A]

6 [B] 7 [D] 8 [C] 9 [B] 10 [A]

11 [C] 12 [D] 13 [D] 14 [A] 15 [C]

16 [B] 17 [D] 18 [C] 19 [A] 20 [B]

Section II Reading comprehension

21 D 22 A 23 B 24 C 25 C

26 A 27 C 28 D 29 D 30 B

31 A 32 A 33 D 34 C 35 B

36 A 37 C 38 C 39 C 40 D

41.F 42.T 43.T 44.T 45.F

Section III Translation

坚持不懈”如今已成为一个流行词汇，但对 TedNing 而言，这个概念一直有个人含义，经历了一段痛苦松懈的个人生活，使他清楚面向以坚持不懈为导向的价值观，必须贯彻到每天的行动和选择中。

Ning 回忆起 20 世纪 90 年代末期卖保险的那段迷茫时光，他通过蓬勃兴起的网络疯狂地找工作，并且与 Boulder 代理机构签了约。

事情进展并不顺利，TedNing 说到：“那真是个糟糕的选择，因为我对此没有激情，”可以预料，他把工作中的矛盾能解释为没有业务。Ning 说：“我很痛苦渴望午夜起来盯着天花板，我没钱，我需要工作，每个人都等吧，只要有耐心会好转的。”

Section IV Writing

47. Directions:

Dear xxx,

I would like to convey my heartfelt thanks to you for your kindness to receive me when I participated in an exchange program in USA.

Your generous help made it possible that I had a very pleasant stay and a chance to know American cultures better. Besides, I think it is an honor for me to make friends with you and I will cherish the goodwill you showed to me wherever I go. I do hope that you will visit China one day, so that I could have the opportunity to repay your kindness and refresh our friendship.

I feel obliged to thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Zhang Wei

48. Directions:

In this chart, we can see the mobile phone subscriptions in developed countries have a steady and slight increase from 1990 to 2007 and then remain constant in 2008. Meanwhile the mobile phone subscriptions in developing countries have witnessed a slow increase from 1990 to 2004 and then a great surge from 2004 to 2007: the biggest surge happens from 2005 to 2006.

This chart reflects different developing modes of mobile phone industry in developed and developing countries. The developed countries have a limited number of populations, most of whom are well-educated. Therefore, the spreading of the mobile phone service is efficient and soon the market is saturated. Also at the beginning the developed countries have more people who can afford this service. The developing countries have a large population who keeps a large demand for mobile service. As the mobile phone service becomes cheaper and cheaper, the increasing customers subscribe to benefit from this service.

As discussed above, it is not surprising to see this change. In my opinion, this trend that the number of mobile-phone subscriptions is increasingly increasing will continue for a while in the future.

2013年考研英语（二）真题和答案

说明：由于试题为一题多卷，因此现场试卷中的选择题部分，不同考生有不同顺序，请在核对答案时注意题目和选项的具体内容。

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 1. (10 points)

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. ___1___ a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been ___2___ for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon "revolutionize the very ___3___ of money itself," only to ___4___ itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so ___5___ in coming?

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work 6 the disappearance of the paper system. First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment. Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to 10. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of "float" - it takes several days 11 a check is cashed and funds are 12 from the issuer's account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. 13 electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer.

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there. The fact that this is not an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else's accounts. The 18 of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to 19 security issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic 20 that contains a large amount of personal data. There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.

1. [A] However [B] Moreover [C] Therefore [D] Otherwise **【答案】A**
2. [A] off [B] back [C] over [D] around **【答案】D**
3. [A] power [B] concept [C] history [D] role **【答案】B**
4. [A] reward [B] resist [C] resume [D] reverse **【答案】D**
5. [A] silent [B] sudden [C] slow [D] steady **【答案】C**
6. [A] for [B] against [C] with [D] on **【答案】B**
7. [A] imaginative [B] expensive [C] sensitive [D] productive **【答案】B**
8. [A] similar [B] original [C] temporary [D] dominant **【答案】D**
9. [A] collect [B] provide [C] copy [D] print **【答案】B**
10. [A] give up [B] take over [C] bring back [D] pass down **【答案】A**
11. [A] before [B] after [C] since [D] when **【答案】A**
12. [A] kept [B] borrowed [C] released [D] withdrawn **【答案】D**

13. [A] Unless [B] Until [C] Because [D] Though 【答案】C
14. [A] hide [B] express [C] raise [D] ease 【答案】C
15. [A] analyzed [B] shared [C] stored [D] displayed 【答案】C
16. [A] unsafe [B] unnatural [C] uncommon [D] unclear 【答案】C
17. [A] steal [B] choose [C] benefit [D] return 【答案】A
18. [A] consideration [B] prevention [C] manipulation [D] justification 【答案】B
19. [A] cope with [B] fight against [C] adapt to [D] call for 【答案】A
20. [A] chunk [B] chip [C] path [D] trail 【答案】D

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

In an essay entitled “Making It in America”, the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill only two employees today,” a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker.

In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle ,But ,today ,average is officially over. Being average just won’t earn you what it used to. It can’t when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra-their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. But there’s been an

acceleration. As Davidson notes, "In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs-about 6 million in total -disappeared.

There will always be changed-new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I.T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I.Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate _____ **【答案】A**

- [A] the impact of technological advances
- [B] the alleviation of job pressure
- [C] the shrinkage of textile mills
- [D] the decline of middle-class incomes

22. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to _____ **【答案】D**

- [A] work on cheap software
- [B] ask for a moderate salary
- [C] adopt an average lifestyle
- [D] contribute something unique

23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that _____ **【答案】B**

- [A] gains of technology have been erased
- [B] job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed
- [C] factories are making much less money than before
- [D] new jobs and services have been offered

24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is _____ **【答案】B**

- [A] to accelerate the I.T. revolution
- [B] to ensure more education for people

[C] to advance economic globalization

[D] to pass more bills in the 21st century

25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text? 【答案】C

[A] New Law Takes Effect

[B] Technology Goes Cheap

[C] Average Is Over

[D] Recession Is Bad

Text 2

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio,” birds of passage.

Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them, They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle. Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths

and multiple outcomes. Including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

26 “Birds of passage” refers to those who ____ **【答案】 C**

- [A] immigrate across the Atlantic.
- [B] leave their home countries for good.
- [C] stay in a foreign temporarily.
- [D] find permanent jobs overseas.

27 It is implied in paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US ____ **【答案】 C**

- [A] needs new immigrant categories.
- [B] has loosened control over immigrants.
- [C] should be adopted to meet challenges.
- [D] has been fixed via political means.

28 According to the author, today’s birds of passage want ____ **【答案】 D**

- [A] financial incentives.
- [B] a global recognition.
- [C] opportunities to get regular jobs.
- [D] the freedom to stay and leave.

29 The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated ____ **【答案】 C**

- [A] as faithful partners.
- [B] with economic favors.
- [C] with regal tolerance.
- [D] as mighty rivals.

30 Choose the most suitable for the title of the article. **【答案】 D**

- [A] come and go: big mistake.
- [B] living and thriving : great risk.

[C] with or without : great risk.

[D] legal or illegal: big mistake.

Text 3

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. But we need more time to assess other factors. To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five. It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing. Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

Yet we can reverse such influences. If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases-or hire outside screeners.

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly "thin slice" information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in "thick sliced" long-term study. When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat for a much longer evaluation; two days, not two seconds.

Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes. But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

31. The time needed in making decisions may____. **【答案】D**
- [A] vary according to the urgency of the situation
 - [B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction
 - [C] depend on the importance of the assessment
 - [D] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment
32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions____. **【答案】A**
- [A] can be associative
 - [B] are not unconscious
 - [C] can be dangerous
 - [D] are not impulsive
33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions,we should____. **【答案】C**
- [A] trust our first impression
 - [B] do as people usually do
 - [C] think before we act
 - [D] ask for expert advice
34. John Gottman says that reliable snap reaction are based on____. **【答案】D**
- [A] critical assessment
 - [B]“thin sliced ”study
 - [C] sensible explanation
 - [D] adequate information
35. The author’s attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is _____. **【答案】C**
- [A] tolerant
 - [B] uncertain
 - [C] optimistic
 - [D] doubtful

Text 4

Europe is not a gender-equality heaven. In particular, the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions, and Europe's top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male. Indeed, women hold only 14 percent of positions on Europe corporate boards.

The Europe Union is now considering legislation to compel corporate boards to maintain a certain proportion of women—up to 60 percent. This proposed mandate was born of frustration. Last year, Europe Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action. Reding invited corporations to sign up for gender balance goal of 40 percent female board membership. But her appeal was considered a failure: only 24 companies took it up.

Do we need quotas to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate Ladder fairly as they balance work and family?

“Personally, I don't like quotas,” Reding said recently. “But I like what the quotas do.” Quotas get action: they “open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling,” according to Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.

I understand Reding's reluctance—and her frustration. I don't like quotas either; they run counter to my belief in meritocracy, government by the capable. But, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered.

After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top position—no matter how much “soft pressure” is put upon them. When women do break through to the summit of corporate power—as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook—they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women—whether CEOs' or their children's caregivers—and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

36. In the European corporate workplace, generally _____. **【答案】B**

[A] women take the lead

- [B] men have the final say
- [C] corporate governance is overwhelmed
- [D] senior management is family-friendly

37. The European Union's intended legislation is _____. **【答案】 A**

- [A] a reflection of gender balance
- [B] a reluctant choice
- [C] a response to Reding's call
- [D] a voluntary action

38. According to Reding, quotas may help women _____. **【答案】 A**

- [A] get top business positions
- [B] see through the glass ceiling
- [C] balance work and family
- [D] anticipate legal results

39. The author's attitude toward Reding's appeal is one of _____. **【答案】 D**

- [A] skepticism
- [B] objectiveness
- [C] indifference
- [D] approval

40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of _____. **【答案】 C**

- [A] more social justice
- [B] massive media attention
- [C] suitable public policies
- [D] greater "soft pressure"

Part B

Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-F for each numbered paragraph (41-45). Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] Live like a peasant
- [B] Balance your diet
- [C] Shopkeepers are your friends
- [D] Remember to treat yourself
- [E] Stick to what you need
- [F] Planning is everything
- [G] Waste not, want not

The hugely popular blog the Skint Foodie chronicles how Tony balances his love of good food with living on benefits. After bills, Tony has 60\$ a week to spend, 40\$ of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning 130,000\$ a year working in corporate communications and eating at London's best restaurants" at least twice a week. Then his marriage failed, his career burned out and his drinking became serious. "The community mental health team saved my life. And I felt like that again, to a certain degree, when people responded to the blog so well. It gave me the validation and confidence that I'd lost. But it's still a day-by-day thing." Now he's living in a council flat and fielding offers from literary agents. He's feeling positive, but he'll carry on blogging - not about eating as cheaply as you can "there are so many people in a much worse state, with barely any money to spend on food" but eating well on a budget. Here's his advice for economical foodies.

41. _____

Impulsive spending isn't an option, so plan your week's menu in advance, making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities. I have an Excel template for a week of breakfast, lunch and dinner. Stop laughing: it's not just cost effective but helps you balance your diet. It's also a good idea to shop daily instead of weekly, because, being-human, you'll sometimes change your mind about what you fancy.

42 _____

This is where supermarkets and that; anonymity come in handy. With them, there's not the same embarrassment as when buying one carrot in a little greengrocer. And if you plan properly, you'll

know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller.

43. _____

You may proudly claim to only have frozen peas in the freezer - that's not good enough. Mine is filled with leftovers, bread, stock, meat and fish. Planning ahead should eliminate wastage, but if you have surplus vegetables you'll do a vegetable soup, and all fruits threatening to "go off" will be cooked or juiced.

44. _____

Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for frugal eaters. Shop at butchers, delis and fish-sellers regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly. Soon you'll feel comfortable asking if they've any knuckles of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which, more often than not, They will let you have for free.

45 _____

You won't be eating out a lot, but save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant -?1.75 a week for three months gives you ?21 - more than" enough for a three-course lunch at Michelin-starred Arbutus. It's ?16.95 there - or ?12.99 for a large pizza from Domino's: I know which I'd rather eat.

41: 【答案】 F Planning is everything

42: 【答案】 E Stick to what you need

43: 【答案】 G Waste not, want not

44: 【答案】 C Shopkeepers are your friends

45: 【答案】 D Remember to treat yourself

Section III Translation

Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was , what happened in the news and even the day of the week. I've been able to do this since I was four.

I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs my mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly. When I think of a sad memory, I do what everyone does- try to put it to one side. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. I also remember that the musical *Hair* opened on the Broadway on the same day- they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

我能从过去的五十三年中挑个日子，然后很快反应出自己在哪儿，当天有什么新闻，甚至是星期几。从四岁起，我就有了这种能力。

我从来不会因为大脑吸收的信息量庞大而感到难以承受。我的大脑似乎有能力应对，而信息的储存也有条有理。我想起伤心往事的时候，也和大家一样——尽量搁到一边不管。我不认为记得越清就越难忘记。惊人的记忆力并没有使我的情绪变得更为敏感或者更加细腻。我能够记得祖父去世的那天以及前一天我们去医院时我有多么难过。我也记得音乐剧《毛发》是在这天首登百老汇的——这两件事情以同样的方式迅速跳进我的脑海。

Section IV Writing

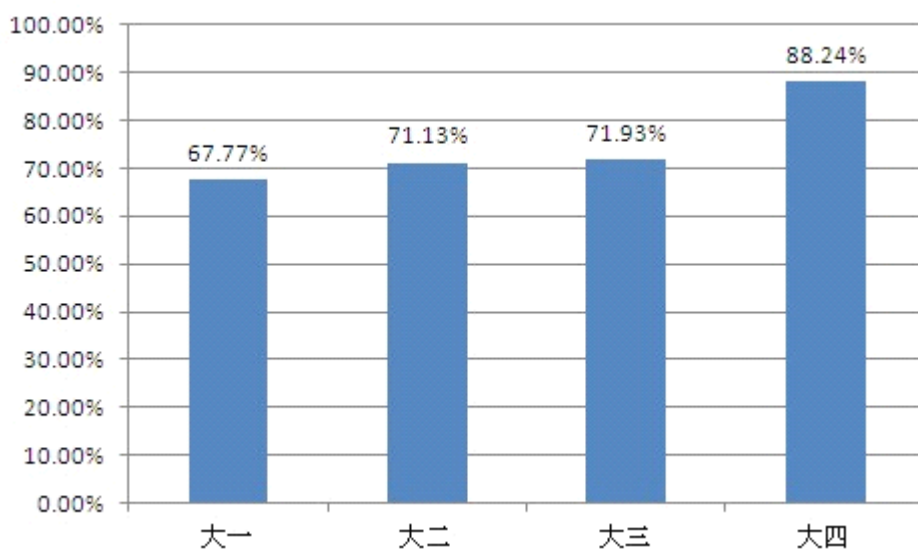
47. Suppose your class is to hold a charity sale for kids in need of help. Write your classmates an email to

- 1) inform them about the details and encourage them to participate .
- 2) Don't use your own name, use "Li Ming" instead. Don't write your address.(10 points)

48 write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

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

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET .



小作文范文：

Dear Classmates,

I am writing to notify you of a charity sale our class will organize. The detailed arrangements are as follows.

This event will be held in the playground of our university on May 10, 2013, and it will start at 7 and end at 10 o'clock in the evening. At the opening ceremony, our Monitor will make clear that the purpose of the sale is to help children who have dropped out of school because their family cannot afford their tuition. Then is the time for donating activity.

Giving your love is a virtue, so I really appeal to all the students to take part in this event and I will be grateful if you come and give your donation.

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

大作文范文：

某高校学生兼职情况

As is illustrated by the figure in the chart, the number of college students doing part-time jobs has been on rise steadily from 66.77% to 88.24 during the four university life. From the change in the chart, it goes without saying that more and more college students choose to engage in outside programs recently.

Considering these changes, we can find several main reasons. Firstly, with grown-up of the students, most parents tend to support their children to going out to do some social practice. What is more important, the fast changing society has raised higher requirements for college graduates. The authorities of Chinese university or college have been encouraging their students to do part-time jobs in the hope that college students would broaden their view to know more about the society and become more adaptable to the future work after they graduate. Therefore, more students go out traveling or doing social practices during the vacations.

As a college student, I think the chart reflects the exciting progress on the college students' thinking patterns from freshman to senior. We have become much mature to realize how to spend our spare time meaningfully and practically. From the changes in the charts, it is easy for us to predict that more and more college students will walk out their home and throw themselves into more various vacation activities.