

2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）试题

真题试卷

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 pool 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 is not much. GI is just a military abbreviation 7 Government Issue, and it was on all of the article 8 to soldiers. And Joe? A common name for a guy who never 9 it to the top. Joe Blow, Joe Magrac... a working class name. The United States has 10 had a president or vicepresident or secretary of state Joe.

GI 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 GI Joe*, based on the last days of war correspondent Ernie 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]advancea
 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 his 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 is intrinsically bad, but it is such a tiny slice of the rainbow and, though it may celebrate girlhood in one way, it also repeatedly and firmly fuses 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, I 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 is 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 inherently 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 trick by clothing manufacturers in the 1930s.

Trade publications counselled 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 a 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]Colours are encoded in girls' DNA.

[B]Blue used to be regarded as the colour for girls.

[C]Pink used to be a neutral colour in symbolising genders.

[D]White is preferred by babies.

28. The author suggests that our perception of children's psychological development 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 to_____.

[A]focus 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 girls' 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 1 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 innovation
- [D]. courts should restrict access to genetic tests

33. According to Hans Sauer, companies are eager to win patents for ----

- [A]. establishing disease correlations
- [B]. discovering gene interactions
- [C]. drawing pictures of genes
- [D]. identifying human DNA

34. By saying "each meeting was packed" (line 4, para 6) 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 govemment
- [B]explore reasons for the unempoyment
- [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 believe that economic recessions 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 virtue (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*, the 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 mortals.

Not everyone was convinced by such bombast. "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles," wrote Marx and Engel in *The 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, E.P. 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-educated people from developing countries are particularly likely to emigrate. A big survey of Indian households in 2004 found that nearly 40% of emigrants had more than a high-school education, compared with around 3.3% of all Indians over the age of 25. This "brain drain" has long bothered policymakers in poor countries. They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their univer-

sities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

Section IV Writing

Part A

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 complaint 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 .

Part B

48.Directions:

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%

答案解析

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岁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孩子衣服”，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，真正是的建议是 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. 【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”。这个词语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”

【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。

Section IV Writing

【答案解析】

小作文范文：

Dear Sir or Madame,

As one of your regular customers, I am writing to complain about the poor quality of the electric dictionary purchased in your on-line store that enjoys years of reputation.

The dictionary is really of great importance in the process of my English learning. Unfortunately, I found that there are several problems. To begin with, the dictionary operated well at first, but ten years later it began to make a lot of noise when opened. In addition, some of the

keys on the keyboard do not work. I strongly request that you can either send me a new one or refund me my money in full.

I really appreciate all your assistance in this matter. If you have any problem, don't hesitate to contact me. I am looking forward to your reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,

Zhang Wei

大作文范文:

The table above gives the information about the survey of employment satisfaction in a company. After carefully studying the data in the table, we may safely conclude that the percentage of people under 40 who hold unclear or discontent feeling with their jobs are respectively 50% and 33.3%. 64% of those between 40 to 50 are not satisfied and no one feels satisfied at all while the degree of satisfaction, for people over 50, largely exceeds the other groups, amounting to 40%.

A great many reasons might have contributed to the differences, and here I would like to lay stress on the following two reasons. First, owing to the enormous pressure from supporting the family, the enjoyment in work for middle-aged people has obviously decreased. In addition, since these seniors have developed a lot in personality through the previous working experience, they can keep a positive attitude and see the optimistic aspects of the work.

Taking all the above analysis into consideration, we can safely reach a conclusion that the seniors have more satisfaction and enjoyment in the work than the young and middle-aged people under 50.

精品推荐

一、考研专业课精品资料

初试全程备考利刃——《复习精编》



- 90%以上的考点命中率
- 核心考点逐一详解，星级重点掌握
- 历年真题答案解析、难点层层分析
- 用别人 30%的时间获取 90%以上的分数
- 连续 5 年成为专业课辅导畅销书籍

- **内容简介：** 考研报考院校内部信息+高分复习方略+高分答题要领+章节重难点指南+核心考点解析+历年出题风格与规律+往年考研真题与答案解析等内容，协助考生从零开始，直击核心考点，提纲挈领，在历年真题中深究命题规律，扎实基础强化提升，冲刺高分。

冲刺必备提分资料——《冲刺宝典》



- 全科冲刺复习方略全面解析
- 历年考点、海量题库帮助查漏补缺
- 历届高分录取师兄弟姐妹冲刺提分必备推荐
- 连续 5 年成为专业课冲刺阶段复习辅导畅销书籍

- **内容简介：** 高分冲刺复习指南+历年考题风格与解法剖析+考点考题分析与预测+今年试题分析与展望+考前注意事项提醒，全方位、多角度辅助考生冲刺提分。

考前自测必备模拟卷——《模拟五套卷》



- 根据历年考题，全真模拟真题难度
- 5 次考场模拟，真实考场从容轻松面对
- 权威详细的答案解析，提升高分答题技能
- 是历届考研学子在正式参加入学考试前必备的自测卷

- **内容简介：** 高度仿真模拟五套卷+每套模拟卷详细答案解析，明确考题考点灵活演变，帮助考生适应考试节奏，提高答题技能。

二、考研专业课辅导班

班型名称	课程体系	班级特色
VIP 高辅班	金牌师资多对一教学+全程个性化复习方案制定+基础知识详解+专题精讲+重难点讲解+知识点串讲及考点预测+阶段模拟测评+复试全程指导+核心内部资料配送	七重辅导保录 成功迈向名校
精英计划	优秀师资一对一教学+个性化复习方案讲解+学科概述+重难点勾画+核心考点串讲+精选真题讲解+解题方法点拨+应试技巧传授+全程答疑辅导+阶段测评	强化拔高 高分通关
无忧通关班	全科协议通关+优秀师资多对一教学+个性化复习方案讲解及调整+章节基础知识串讲+重难点勾画+核心考点串讲+知识点查漏补缺+强化面授+精选真题讲解+解题方法点拨+应试技巧传授+复试全面辅导+全程答疑辅导+阶段测评	0 基础高分通关 考研就要一次过
面授集训班	全程金牌师资一对一面授+基础知识串讲+基础考点精讲+知识结构梳理+重难点勾画及精讲+核心知识点串讲+常考点分析+知识点查漏补缺+精选真题讲解+解题方案点拨+重要考点预测+应试技巧解析+全程答疑辅导	面对面集训 实战效果升级
艺术类专属	金牌师资多对一教学+全程个性化复习方案制定+基础知识详解+专题精讲+重难点讲解+知识点串讲及考点预测+阶段模拟测评+复试全程指导+核心内部资料配送	艺术专属服务 实战演练配备
复试保录班	复试常识模块辅导+复试英语模块辅导+复试专业课模块辅导+复试实战模拟+答疑辅导+私密人脉支持+协议通关保过	复试协议通关 轻松录取名校
大三保录班	专业导学+专业各教材全面精讲+专业学科学术拓展及前瞻+个性化复习方案制定+学科概述+复习方法指导+核心考点串讲+重难点勾画+精选真题讲解+解题方法点拨+应试技巧传授+复试流程介绍+复试注意事项指导+复试技巧点拨+导师信息推介+全程答疑+阶段测评	讲、练、答、测 定制保录辅导
大二先行班	专业导学+专业各教材全面精讲+专业学科学术拓展及前瞻+个性化复习方案制定+学科概述+复习方法指导+核心考点串讲+重难点勾画+精选真题讲解+解题方法点拨+应试技巧传授+全程答疑+阶段测评	全面提前备战 领先不止一步

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