

考研英语 **2011**

历年真题精析

——命题剖析及复习指导

主编 王 舰

★ 定位解析历年考试真题

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2011

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H319.6-44
W225

 原子能出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语历年真题精析:命题剖析与复习指导/王舰主编. —北京:原子能出版社,2008.8
(2010.2 重印)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5022 - 4243 - 5

I. 考… II. 王… III. 英语—研究生—入学考试—解题 IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 135520 号

考研英语历年真题精析:命题剖析与复习指导

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印 刷 北京长阳汇文印刷厂

出版发行 原子能出版社(北京市海淀区阜成路 43 号 100048)

经 销 全国新华书店

开 本 787mm × 1092mm 1/16

印 张 18.25 字 数 350 千字

版 次 2008 年 8 月第 1 版 2010 年 2 月第 3 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978 - 7 - 5022 - 4243 - 5 定 价 28.00 元

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发行电话: 010-68452845

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Preface

前言

从一九九六年至今,文都的研究生考试命题研究氛围愈加浓厚。发展到今天,精品图书层出不穷、一版再版。不断充实的每年春、秋两季图书征订目录,不仅为选择文都课程的莘莘学子获得高质量的学习成果提供了坚实的平台,而且在最广大的考研学子中树立了良好的口碑。我们在欣喜之余不敢有丝毫懈怠,文都考研信息中心经过精心的策划、长期的市场调查,特推出这本《考研英语历年真题精析:命题剖析及复习指导》。“授人以鱼不如授人以渔”,文都独家授课名师结合多年教学总结的经验,对历年真题进行解析,完形、阅读、阅读新题型、翻译、写作都总结权威的命题规律,科学的解题指导方法,对历年真题的每一道题目进行最到位的解析,结合研究生考试试题每一题全国平均得分的情况。并且特别对全国得分偏低的题目进行特别解析和点拨,指导考生攻破难关从而取得考研英语科目的高分。

市场上已有考研英语历年真题解析方面的图书,其中也有一些不乏严肃认真、有某种独到之处的作品,但很遗憾的是大多匆匆制成,错误太多,避重就轻,文字口语话,远不够研究生考试这种高难度的水平考试应有的深度和严谨。

这本《考研英语历年真题精析:命题剖析及复习指导》在创作的过程中博采众长,力求为广大考研学子节省最宝贵的备考时间提供最有力的帮助。日复一日,字斟句酌,力图做到寥寥数语,精准到位,使备考同学茅塞顿开、举一反三。所有努力体现在这本书的以下特点中:

1. 定位解析 掌握核心

我们知道考研英语一套试题满分 100,考试时间为 180 分钟。除写作部分外约有 2800 字数,而占分值 42% 的写作部分要求你必须再完成共约 300 字数的应用文和短文写作。如果你用 40 分钟来完成后面的写作。前面的从完形、阅读、阅读新题型、翻译(分值共占 58%)共七篇文章,50 道题目你需要在 140 分钟内完成,其中翻译部分和后面的写作部分你必须以书面的形式工整地写在答题卡 2 人工阅卷的部分。

大海捞针似地需求答案,考试时间不够用,而且很容易抓错关键语句,浪费时间,答题丢分。只有正确定位解题关键句,不必在次要文段徘徊,才是又快又好答题的核心。《考研英语历年真题精析:命题剖析及复习指导》别出心裁地设计了定位到原文的图表。在图表中题干和考点定位的语句一目了然,在考点定位的语句中对解题的关键句特别突出,【答案】栏目再进行到位解析,难题还有特别点拨。

通过对“定位解析”方法的学习和练习,广大考生能逐渐掌握考试核心能力,遇到任何文章,解答必将得心应手。

2. 识别类型 由难变易

在《考研英语历年真题精析:命题剖析及复习指导》这本书中,作者精心研究了各种题型的解题方法,因为目的不只是帮助考生学会解答已经考过的真题,更为重要的是学会每一种题型的解题方法。翻译四步法,阅读新题型精读选项语句法,以及识别类型方法。例如:对历年真题中英语知识运用即完形填空部分共分为四种基本类型:语义衔接(词汇辨析)、逻辑衔接(固定搭配)、惯用衔接、结构衔接。在本书中就是对历年真题中的完形填空每一道题目概括类型,然后再解答剖析。考生要触类旁通,通过学习真题,真题的解析以及这本书在解题时运用的方法。目的是为了帮助你学会解答一类题!

3. 全书精译 一举两得

每一套题都带有全文精译,而且就排在原文的一侧,甚至连每一个选项都精译过了,是本书的另一大亮点。这样做的目的是为了考生彻底了解考研英语的选材、内容。这是为考生提供一种便利,一种学习的途径,和检测自我理解能力的手段。

这本《考研英语历年真题精析:命题剖析及复习指导》经过潜心钻研、细心打磨,终于与广大考生见面了。衷心的希望为你提供的不仅仅是一本研读、复习真题的“宝典”,更重要的在于达到传授最有效的考研英语解题思路和方法的目的。只要我们能够为了人生的目标一起奋斗成功,所有的心血和努力都是值得的!

编者

Contents

目 录

2010 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(1)
2010 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题答案与解析	(11)
2009 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(41)
2009 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题答案与解析	(51)
2008 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(83)
2008 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题答案与解析	(94)
2007 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(126)
2007 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题答案与解析	(137)
2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(168)
2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题答案与解析	(179)
2005 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(209)
2005 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题答案与解析	(220)
2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(251)
2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题答案与解析	(260)
2003 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(287)
2003 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题答案与解析	(296)
2002 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	(324)
2002 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题答案与解析	(332)
附 录:常用的前缀和后缀	(359)

2010 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS

Candidates (NETEM)

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)

In 1924 America's National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of experiments at a telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how shop-floor lighting 1 workers' productivity. Instead, the studies ended 2 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect", the extremely influential idea that the very 3 of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior.

The idea arose because of the 4 behavior of the women in the plant. According to 5 of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not 6 what was done in the experiment; 7 something was changed, productivity rose. A(n) 8 that they were being experimented upon seemed to be 9 to alter workers' behavior 10 itself.

After several decades, the same data were 11 to econometric analysis. The Hawthorne experiments had another surprise in store. 12 the descriptions on record, no systematic 13 was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

It turns out that peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to 14 interpretations of what happened. 15, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output 16 rose compared with the previous Saturday and 17 to rise for the next couple of days. 18, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Mondays. Workers 19 to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before 20 a plateau and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] affected | [B] achieved | [C] extracted | [D] restored |
| 2. [A] at | [B] up | [C] with | [D] off |
| 3. [A] truth | [B] sight | [C] act | [D] proof |
| 4. [A] controversial | [B] perplexing | [C] mischievous | [D] ambiguous |
| 5. [A] requirements | [B] explanations | [C] accounts | [D] assessments |
| 6. [A] conclude | [B] matter | [C] indicate | [D] work |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 7. [A] as far as | [B] for fear that | [C] in case that | [D] so long as |
| 8. [A] awareness | [B] expectation | [C] sentiment | [D] illusion |
| 9. [A] suitable | [B] excessive | [C] enough | [D] abundant |
| 10. [A] about | [B] for | [C] on | [D] by |
| 11. [A] compared | [B] shown | [C] subjected | [D] conveyed |
| 12. [A] Contrary to | [B] Consistent with | [C] Parallel with | [D] Peculiar to |
| 13. [A] evidence | [B] guidance | [C] implication | [D] source |
| 14. [A] disputable | [B] enlightening | [C] reliable | [D] misleading |
| 15. [A] In contrast | [B] For example | [C] In consequence | [D] As usual |
| 16. [A] duly | [B] accidentally | [C] unpredictably | [D] suddenly |
| 17. [A] failed | [B] ceased | [C] started | [D] continued |
| 18. [A] Therefore | [B] Furthermore | [C] However | [D] Meanwhile |
| 19. [A] attempted | [B] tended | [C] chose | [D] intended |
| 20. [A] breaking | [B] climbing | [C] surpassing | [D] hitting |

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

Of all, I suspect, the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism," Newman wrote, "that I am tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by

writers who are not read to writers who are'."

Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. Neville Cardus, who wrote for the *Manchester Guardian* from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, and a stylist so widely admired that his *Autobiography* (1947) became a best-seller. He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

Is there any chance that Cardus's criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that _____.

- [A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers
- [B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews
- [C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers
- [D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies

22. Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by _____.

- [A] free themes
- [B] casual style
- [C] elaborate layout
- [D] radical viewpoints

23. Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?

- [A] It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals.
- [B] It is contemptible for writers to be journalists.
- [C] Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.
- [D] Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.

24. What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?

- [A] His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.
- [B] His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute.
- [C] His style caters largely to modern specialists.
- [D] His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.

25. What would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Newspapers of the Good Old Days
- [B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers
- [C] Mournful Decline of Journalism
- [D] Prominent Critics in Memory

Text 2

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon.com received one for its "one-click" online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method pa-

tents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. In re Bilski, as the case is known, is “a very big deal,” says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of Law. It “has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents.”

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. That ruling produced an explosion in business-method patent filings, initially by emerging Internet companies trying to stake out exclusive rights to specific types of online transactions. Later, more established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents, despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court’s judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should “reconsider” its State Street Bank ruling.

The Federal Circuit’s action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for “inventions” that are obvious. The judges on the Federal Circuit are “reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court,” says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

26. Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of _____.

- [A] their limited value to business
- [B] their connection with asset allocation
- [C] the possible restriction on their granting
- [D] the controversy over authorization

27. Which of the following is TRUE of the Bilski case?

- [A] Its ruling complies with the court decisions.
- [B] It involves a very big business transaction.
- [C] It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit.
- [D] It may change the legal practices in the US.

28. The word “about-face” (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means _____.

- [A] loss of good will
- [B] increase of hostility
- [C] change of attitude
- [D] enhancement of dignity

29. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents _____.

- [A] are immune to legal challenges
- [B] are often unnecessarily issued
- [C] lower the esteem for patent holders
- [D] increase the incidence of risks

30. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?

- [A] A looming threat to the business-method patents.
- [B] Protection for business-method patent holders.
- [C] A legal case regarding business-method patents.
- [D] A prevailing trend against business-method patents.

Text 3

In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that “social epidemics” are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected. The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn’t explain how ideas actually spread.

The supposed importance of influentials derives from a plausible-sounding but largely untested theory called the “two-step flow of communication”: Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else. Marketers have embraced the two-step flow because it suggests that if they can just find and influence the influentials, those select people will do most of the work for them. The theory also seems to explain the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, brands, or neighborhoods. In many such cases, a cursory search for causes finds that some small group of people was wearing, promoting, or developing whatever it is before anyone else paid attention. Anecdotal evidence of this kind fits nicely with the idea that only certain special people can drive trends.

In their recent work, however, some researchers have come up with the finding that influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally supposed. In fact, they don’t seem to be required at all.

The researchers’ argument stems from a simple observation about social influence: With the exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey—whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal, influence—even the most influential members of a population simply don’t interact with that many others. Yet it is precisely these non-celebrity influentials who, according to the two-step-flow theory, are supposed to drive social epidemics, by influencing their friends and colleagues directly. For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of these people has little to do with the initial influential. If people in the network just two degrees removed from the initial influential prove resistant, for example, the cascade of change won’t propagate very far or affect many people.

Building on the basic truth about interpersonal influence, the researchers studied the dynamics of social influence by conducting thousands of computer simulations of populations, manipulating a number of variables relating to people’s ability to influence others and their tendency to be influenced. They found that the principal requirement for what is called “global cascades”—the widespread propagation of influence through networks—is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass of easily influenced people.

31. By citing the book *The Tipping Points*, the author intends to _____.

- [A] analyze the consequences of social epidemics

- [B] discuss influentials' function in spreading ideas
[C] exemplify people's intuitive response to social epidemics
[D] describe the essential characteristics of influentials
32. The author suggests that the "two-step-flow theory" _____.
[A] serves as a solution to marketing problems
[B] has helped explain certain prevalent trends
[C] has won support from influentials
[D] requires solid evidence for its validity
33. What the researchers have observed recently shows that _____.
[A] the power of influence goes with social interactions
[B] interpersonal links can be enhanced through the media
[C] influentials have more channels to reach the public
[D] most celebrities enjoy wide media attention
34. The underlined phrase "these people" in Paragraph 4 refers to the ones who _____.
[A] stay outside the network of social influence
[B] have little contact with the source of influence
[C] are influenced and then influence others
[D] are influenced by the initial influential
35. What is the essential element in the dynamics of social influence?
[A] The eagerness to be accepted. [B] The impulse to influence others.
[C] The readiness to be influenced. [D] The inclination to rely on others.

Text 4

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public. Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accounting standard-setters. Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be working. The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who "question our motives". Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobbying group politely calls "the use of judgment by management".

European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong. Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did "not live in a political vacuum" but "in the real world" and

that Europe could yet develop different rules.

It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. The truth will not be known for years. But banks' shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical. And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains.

To get the system working again, losses must be recognized and dealt with. America's new plan to buy up toxic assets will not work unless banks mark assets to levels which buyers find attractive. Successful markets require independent and even combative standard-setters. The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests. But by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions.

36. Bankers complained that they were forced to _____.

- [A] follow unfavorable asset evaluation rules [B] collect payments from third parties
[C] cooperate with the price managers [D] reevaluate some of their assets

37. According to the author, the rule changes of the FASB may result in _____.

- [A] the diminishing role of the management [B] the revival of the banking system
[C] the banks' long-term asset losses [D] the weakening of its independence

38. According to Paragraph 4, McCreevy objects to the IASB's attempt to _____.

- [A] keep away from political influences [B] evade the pressure from their peers
[C] act on their own in rule-setting [D] take gradual measures in reform

39. The author thinks the banks were "on the wrong planet" in that they _____.

- [A] misinterpreted market price indicators
[B] exaggerated the real value of their assets
[C] neglected the likely existence of bad debts
[D] denied booking losses in their sale of assets

40. The author's attitude towards standard-setters is one of _____.

- [A] satisfaction [B] skepticism
[C] objectiveness [D] sympathy

Part B

Directions:

For Questions 41—45, choose the most suitable paragraphs from the list A—G and fill them into the numbered boxes to form a coherent text. Paragraph E has been correctly placed. There is one paragraph which does not fit in with the text. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

[A] The first and more important is the consumer's growing preference for eating out: the consumption of food and drink in places other than homes has risen from about 32 percent of total consumption in 1995 to 35 percent in 2000 and is expected to approach 38 percent by 2005. This development is boosting wholesale demand from the food service segment by 4 to 5 percent a year across Europe, compared with growth in retail demand of 1 to 2 percent. Meanwhile, as the recession is looming

large, people are getting anxious. They tend to keep a tighter hold on their purse and consider eating at home a realistic alternative.

[B] Retail sales of food and drink in Europe's largest markets are at a standstill, leaving European grocery retailers hungry for opportunities to grow. Most leading retailers have already tried e-commerce, with limited success, and expansion aboard. But almost all have ignored the big, profitable opportunity in their own backyard: the wholesale food and drink trade, which appears to be just the kind of market retailers need.

[C] Will such variations bring about a change in the overall structure of the food and drink market? Definitely not. The functioning of the market is based on flexible trends dominated by potential buyers. In other words, it is up to the buyer, rather than the seller, to decide what to buy. At any rate, this change will ultimately be acclaimed by an ever-growing number of both domestic and international consumers, regardless of how long the current consumer pattern will take hold.

[D] All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply their gigantic scale, existing infrastructure, and proven skills in the management of product ranges, logistics, and marketing intelligence. Retailers that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe may well expect to rake in substantial profits thereby. At least, that is how it looks as a whole. Closer inspection reveals important differences among the biggest national markets, especially in their customer segments and wholesale structures, as well as the competitive dynamics of individual food and drink categories. Big retailers must understand these differences before they can identify the segments of European wholesaling in which their particular abilities might unseat smaller but entrenched competitors. New skills and unfamiliar business models are needed too.

[E] Despite variations in detail, wholesale markets in the countries that have been closely examined—France, Germany, Italy, and Spain—are made out of the same building blocks. Demand comes mainly from two sources: independent mom-and-pop grocery stores which, unlike large retail chains, are too small to buy straight from producers, and food service operators that cater to consumers when they don't eat at home. Such food service operators range from snack machines to large institutional catering ventures, but most of these businesses are known in the trade as "horeca": hotels, restaurants and cafés. Overall, Europe's wholesale market for food and drink is growing at the same sluggish pace as the retail market, but the figures, when added together, mask two opposing trends.

[F] For example, wholesale food and drink sales came to \$268 billion in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom in 2000—more than 40 percent of retail sales. Moreover, average overall margins are higher in wholesale than in retail; wholesale demand from the food service sector is growing quickly as more Europeans eat out more often; and changes in the competitive dynamics of this fragmented industry are at last making it feasible for wholesalers to consolidate.

[G] However, none of these requirements should deter large retailers (and even some large food producers and existing wholesalers) from trying their hand, for those that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe stand to reap considerable gains.

41.

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 → 43.

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 → E → 45.

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Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

One basic weakness in a conservation system based wholly on economic motives is that most members of the land community have no economic value. Yet these creatures are members of the biotic community and, if its stability depends on its integrity, they are entitled to continuance.

When one of these noneconomic categories is threatened and, if we happen to love it, we invent excuses to give it economic importance. At the beginning of the century songbirds were supposed to be disappearing. (46) Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them. The evidence had to be economic in order to be valid.

It is painful to read these roundabout accounts today. We have no land ethic yet, (47) but we have at least drawn nearer the point of admitting that birds should continue as a matter of intrinsic right, regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us.

A parallel situation exists in respect of predatory mammals and fish-eating birds. (48) Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on "worthless" species. Here again, the evidence had to be economic in order to be valid. It is only in recent years that we hear the more honest argument that predators are members of the community, and that no special interest has the right to exterminate them for the sake of a benefit, real or fancied, to itself.

Some species of trees have been "read out of the party" by economics-minded foresters because they grow too slowly, or have too low a sale value to pay as timber crops. (49) In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the noncommercial tree species are recognized as members of the native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason. Moreover, some have been found to have a valuable function in building up soil fertility. The interdependence of the forest and its constituent tree species, ground flora, and fauna is taken for granted.

To sum up: a system of conservation based solely on economic self-interest is hopelessly lopsided. (50) It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, many elements in the land community that lack commercial value, but that are essential to its healthy functioning. It assumes, falsely, that the economic parts of the biotic clock will function without the uneconomic parts.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You are supposed to write for the Postgraduates' Association a notice to recruit volunteers for an international conference on globalization. The notice should include the basic qualifications for applicants and other information which you think is relevant.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the notice. Use "Postgraduates' Association" instead. (10 points)

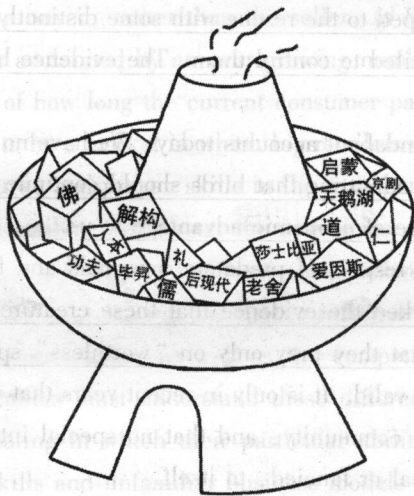
Part B

52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160—200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



文化“火锅”，既美味又营养

2010 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题答案与解析

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)

In 1924 America's National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of experiments at a telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how shop-floor lighting 1 workers' productivity. Instead, the studies ended 2 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect", the extremely influential idea that the very 3 of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior.

The idea arose because of the 4 behavior of the women in the plant. According to 5 of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not 6 what was done in the experiment; 7 something was changed, productivity rose. A(n) 8 that they were being experimented upon seemed to be 9 to alter workers' behavior 10 itself.

After several decades, the same data were 11 to econometric analysis. The Hawthorne experiments had another surprise in store. 12 the descriptions on record, no systematic 13 was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

It turns out that peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to 14 interpretations of what happened. 15, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output 16 rose compared with the previous Saturday and 17 to rise for the next couple of days. 18, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on

1924 年,美国国家研究委员会派两名工程师到芝加哥附近的一家生产电话机零件的霍桑工厂进行了一系列的实验,希望他们来探究车间照明是如何影响工人的生产率的。实际上,研究最后被冠名为“霍桑效应”,这是一个极具影响力的概念:实验研究的行为的确改变了工人们的表现。

这个概念之所以产生是因为工厂女工令人费解的行为。据实验报告,当照明灯变亮或变暗时,她们的时产量就会提高。在实验中做什么并不重要,只要有所改变,生产率就会上升。工人知道自己是实验对象,这一意识本身就足以改变他们的行为。

几十年后,同样的数据被呈交上来做计量经济学的分析。一个意想不到的霍桑实验结果出现了。和之前的实验记载的描述相反,没有发现系统的证据能证明生产率和灯光变化有关。

事实证明,这种做实验的特殊方式可能会对实验结果产生误导。例如,照明经常会在周日变化。周一又开始工作时,产量与上周六相比会增加,在接下来的几天也会继续上升。但是,通过比较没有进行实验的几周的数据,发现产量总会在周一上升。不管怎样,工人常常