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全国硕士研究生入学考试十年真题精解系列精品丛书



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全国硕士研究生入学考试 十年真题精解 英语

全国硕士研究生入学考试辅导用书编审委员会 编著
索玉柱 主编

- 来自北京大学、清华大学和中国人民大学的最新权威信息
- 原命题组组长领衔编写，20多位一线专家深度审稿，倾力推出2011年考研整体解决方案
- 以题型训练为核心，精辟阐明解题思路，全面展现题型变化
- 明示命题原则与规律，把握考研命题脉搏

航空工业出版社

全国硕士研究生入学考试十年真题精解

英 语

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内 容 提 要

本书囊括了2000~2010年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语11套考试真题及详细解析,并针对最新大纲的变化,以“考点提炼”和“详细解析”的形式,着重对每一道题的解题思路及答题要点进行了阐述。本书内容系统、准确,方便读者全面了解英语考试精髓,把握考试脉络,有助于考生在考试中赢得高分。

本书适用于参加全国硕士研究生入学统一考试的考生。

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系列丛书总序

时下,报考硕士研究生已经成为我国当代大学生选择发展方向的重要途径。2010年全国考研人数达到了140万人,“考研热”是我国社会发展的大趋势和当代青年谋求发展相结合的产物。全国硕士研究生入学考试是国家选拔高层次、高水平人才的考试,考试的侧重点在于考查考生的综合能力。公共课是参加研究生入学考试道路上最大的障碍和挑战。许多考生并非由于专业课的缘故,而是公共课未达到国家最低录取分数线而与自己理想的学校失之交臂。

历史是一面镜子,了解昨天才能明白今天,掌握历史和现在才能把握未来。研习历年试题是研究生入学考试复习备考中必不可少的关键环节,也是考生掌握考试动态,赢得高分的最佳捷径。历年的考题是标准的复习题。自从实行研究生入学考试以来,也时有真题重现的现象发生,如2006年数学一的第一大题第(3)小题与1993年数学一第四大题、2003年数学一的第一大题第(3)小题与1993年数学一的第一大题第(3)小题、2003年数学一的第一大题第(5)小题与1996年数学三的第一大题第(5)小题、2003年数学一的第三大题与2001年数学三的第六大题、2003年数学四的第四大题与2001年数学一的第五大题是基本雷同的。英语与政治也有真题重复出现的情况,2003年英语第36题与1996年英语第43题、2003年英语第37题与1995年英语第34题、2003年英语第26题与1995年英语第21题、2003年英语第29题与1996年英语第42题、2003年英语第24题与1997年英语第42题、1996年英语第46题与1995年英语第6题等,都是非常相似的;2003年政治理论第21题与2000年文科政治第31题和1993年理科政治第6题、2003年政治理论第31题与1993年理科政治第32题、2003年政治理论第36题与1995年文科政治第28题和1994年文科政治第29题等,都是相同或非常相似的。所以,对往年真题的研究是最有帮助的。循着命题人的思路,我们就可以把握考试的脉搏,明确考试的重点和难点所在。为了让广大参加研究生入学考试的考生能够进行有效的复习,我们倾情推出这套《全国硕士研究生入学考试十年真题精解》系列辅导用书。

这套《全国硕士研究生入学考试十年真题精解》共五册,分为《全国硕士研究生入学考试十年真题精解·数学一》、《全国硕士研究生入学考试十年真题精解·数学二》、《全国硕士研究生入学考试十年真题精解·数学三》、《全国硕士研究生入学考试十年真题精解·政治》和《全国硕士研究生入学考试十年真题精解·英语》。这套书是在清华大学、北京大学和中国人民大学的专家、教授的组织 and 策划下进行编写的,以北京、上海、深圳等全国著名考研辅导班的内部资料为基础,以在一线进行考研辅导的专家和教授的教案为蓝本,经过精心整理后严格按照大纲的要求编写而成。本套书按照年代顺序,对历年的考试试题进行详细的讲解和思路点拨,阐释考点和难点,启迪考生的智慧。考生可以以此进行认真研习,准确掌握试题的内容和要求,进行“有的放矢”的考

前复习。本套书编写时将试题解析与大纲考点相结合，总结出考试特点和规律，考生可以通过试题解析加强对考点的认识，理清解题思路，了解考试的最新动态和发展趋势。相信这套书能让广大考生如虎添翼，在研究生入学考试中取得理想的成绩，迈进心仪的学校，实现自己的夙愿。

本套系列丛中，数学一、数学二、数学三分册由童武编写；英语分册由索玉柱编写；政治分册由涂振旗编写。另外，为了尊重作者自己的意愿，还有一部分参与编写的教授和专家在此不再一一列出。在本套丛书的编写过程中，得到了北京大学光华管理学院和清华大学经管学院部分专家和教授的大力支持，在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促，不当和疏漏之处在所难免，望广大专家和读者批评指正。

编 者

2010年4月于北京

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2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

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)

In 1924 American's National Research Council sent to engineer to supervise a series of experiments at a telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how stop-floor lighting 1 workers productivity. Indeed, the studies ended 2 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect" the extremely influential idea the very 3 to 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 the analysis. Hawthorne experiments has another surprise 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 maybe have led to 14 interpretation 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 Monday, 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 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 lying a box.

Now the nation's top patent court appears completely-property lawyers abuzz the U. S. court of Appeals for the federal circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. In the *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 bent 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 U. S. .

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 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 Gladuell 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 of 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 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 contagion 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 Point*, 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 statement. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who "question our motives." Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobby 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, an 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 bank's 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 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 abroad. 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 market, especially in their customer segment 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 institution catering ventures, but most of these businesses are known in the trade as "horeca": hotels, restaurants and cafes. 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. → 42. → 43. → 44. → E → 45.

Part C

[Directions] Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written carefully 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 non-economic categories is threatened, and if we happen to love it, we invent excuses to give it economic importance. At the beginning of 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 round about accounts today. We have no land ethic yet, (47) but we have at least drawn near 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 overworded the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on "worthless" species.

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 non-commercial tree species are recognized as members of native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason.

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. Without the uneconomic parts.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. [Directions]

You are supposed to write for the postgraduate association a notice to recruit volunteers for an international conference on globalization, you should conclude the basic qualification of applicant and the other information you think relative.

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "postgraduate association" instead.

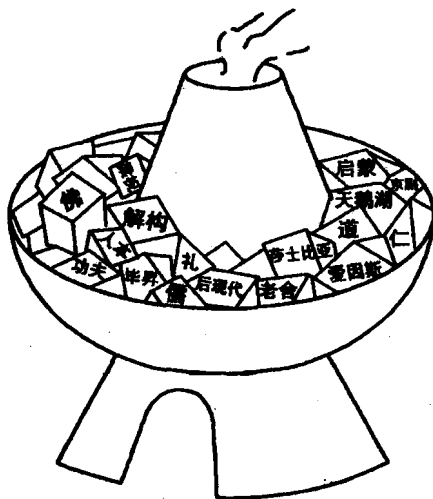
Part B

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 then
- 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统一考试英语试题精解

Section I Use of English

1. 【答案】 [A]

【解析】 [A]项 affected 的意思是“影响,感动”;[B]项 achieved 的意思是“达成,完成”;[C]项 extracted 的意思是“提取,榨出”;[D]项的 restored 意思是“恢复,重建”。根据语境,他们想通过实验研究车间照明是如何影响工人的生产率的,所以正确答案为[A]。

2. 【答案】 [B]

【解析】 固定搭配题目,本题考查了固定短语 end up doing 的用法。end up 的意思是,最终成为……,根据题意,正确答案为[B]。

3. 【答案】 [C]

【解析】 [A]项 truth 的意思是“真相”;[B]项 sight 的意思是“视觉,眼界”;[C]项 act 的意思是“行为”;[D]项 proof 的意思是“证据,证明”。本句的语意为:研究最终总结为一个极具影响力的概念——Hawthorne effect,正是实验所研究的行为改变了工人们的表现。所以正确答案为[C]。

4. 【答案】 [B]

【解析】 [A]项 controversial 的意思是“引起争议的”;[B]项 perplexing 的意思是“费解的”;[C]项 mischievous 的意思是“恶作剧的”;[D]项 ambiguous 的意思是“歧义的,模棱两可的”。本句的意思是,这个问题之所以引起大家的注意是因为工厂女工的行为令人费解。四个选项中只有[B]选项 perplexing 有令人费解的意思,所以正确答案为[B]。

5. 【答案】 [C]

【解析】 [A]项 requirements 的意思是“要求,必要条件”;[B]项 explanations 的意思是“解释,说明”;[C]项 accounts 的意思是“账户,描述”;[D]项 assessments 的意思是“估计,评估”。本句的含义是:根据研究描述,当照明灯变亮或变暗时,女工每小时的产量就会提高。所以正确答案为[C]。

6. 【答案】 [D]

【解析】 [A]项 conclude 的意思是“推断出,结束”;[B]项 matter 的意思是“要紧”;[C]项 indicate 的意思是“指示,表明”;[D]项 work 的意思是“产生,成功”。根据语境,正确答案为[D]。

7. 【答案】 [D]

【解析】 [A]项 as far as 的意思是“就……而言”;[B]项 for fear that 的意思是“以免,唯恐”;[C]项 in case that 的意思是“假使,如果”;[D]项 so long as 的意思是“只要”。本题考查的是 so long as 短语,句子意思是:只要有所改变,生产率就会上升,所以正确答案