

2013

考研英语

16年真题 名师详解

适合英语（一）考生 英语（二）考生可参考

主 编：北京大学

索玉柱 肖 克

考研真题复习宝典

- 解题思路 层层深入
- 命题风格 精彩总结
- 四大题型 规律讲解
- 重点题目 分析透彻



北京航空航天大学出版社
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内 容 简 介

本书依据考研英语大纲英语(一)(非英语专业)和1997~2012年的考研英语真题编写而成,对近16年考研英语真题进行了详细剖析。精确剖析每年各类题型的命题风格,提纲挈领,帮助考生了解题型特点、命题规律、选项结构,进而确定复习策略。各类题型均配有答案详解和全文精译,并根据各类题型特点进行具体剖析。本书内容全面,可谓真题复习大全;讲解透彻,从词汇到考点出处一网打尽;语言精练,直击命题点与答题规律。可作考生全面复习考研英语真题之用,适合参加英语(一)考试的考生,参加英语(二)考试的考生可参考。

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前言

作为考研英语辅导图书中的精品,本书形成了独特的“题典模块体系”。

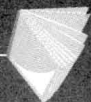
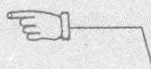
多年的命题和阅卷工作经验使我们真正了解考生所需与所急:他们必需的真题辅导书应该难点、疑点和要点不仅释义精准,而且更要深入浅出、条理清楚,把解题思路融入提升语言技能和语言能力中去。所以,我们编写本书时使用了“题典模块”训练法,这一里程碑式的特色体现在以下几方面:

★深入研究近年真题试卷。精确剖析近16年各类题型的命题风格,提纲挈领地帮助考生充分了解题型特点、命题规律及语篇结构,进而能够将所学知识内在化,为确立备试策略和解题技能夯实基础。我们将最近六年的试卷、中间四年的试卷和最初六年的试卷按照题典模块分开解析,因为考研英语测试的大型教改正是沿着这一时段展开的。因此,本书旨在在归纳题型微技能的基础之上,通过模块组合试卷,详尽注解近年语篇的特点,让考生能够明显体验到三个不同时期的试卷难度有异、命题风格有别,从而我们对对应其难点、疑点和要点的解析也必然要有所变化。实质上,考研成功的关键是最近六年的真题,认清和把握近年的出题风格及其相关方面是考研复习的核心。我们发现:认知心理学原理在近年的命题中得到了应用,特别在“阅读理解”和“议论文写作”中最明显。比如,归纳理解文章的概念性含义、推导段义以及段落之间关系的题目越来越隐含,写作题目的综合性越来越强。2011年和2012年考题的效度和难度作为今后宏观命题的范例,要求考生必须加倍重视我们上述提到的高频率、高分值的题类。

★突出英语复习贵在系统的理念。面对社会上英语培训市场的纷杂与混乱,考生普遍认识到英语学习并非短期“疯狂”和“激情”所能见效,在选择复习辅导书上日趋回归理性,“循序渐进、系统提高、做中得学”的英语学习内在规律已经被大家广为接受。因而,我们提倡这一理念:“循序渐进”就是不断提升高效的阅读能力,因为阅读的成功就是考研英语的成功。近年的考研英语阅读试题不只停留在对文字表层含义的考查上,就连“完形填空”和“英译汉”也开始侧重考查对文字的深层含义以及对“长句·难段·结构”的认知能力。所以,我们要求考生遵循“新题先复习”的策略,每一周或两周复习本书的一套试卷;要注意把精读阅读理解文章和泛读其他文章结合起来。坚决抵制诸如“认为真题太少,先做模拟题,把真题放在最后一两个月内完成”的错误倾向。试问如果所谓的“模拟题”误导了你,到后期你把真题做错怎么办?我们一贯提倡“系统提高”的复习规划:即“先抓真题、后加模拟、做中得学”。

★敦促考生有效提升应试能力与实战冲刺意识。本书通过全新的解题释义手段和系统的编排组合,能够激发读者“自我组织”和“自我管理”的潜力。我们这里强调“自我组织”是指:考试毕竟是个人行为,你需要有计划地复习记忆必备词汇,把握和理解长难句,对解题释义做必要的解读和领悟等。这的确需要下一番苦工夫,辅导书再好也是外在的。我们特别提示考生:应注意在真题的英汉语篇之间进行原文与译文互动对比研读,这是快速强化应试阅读能力的秘诀。另外,“自我管理”需要考生不断地调节和控制,在“读、译、写”等应考环节的心理状态。全年的复习中,考生不但要有一个平和的备考心态,还要有灵活的实战冲刺感。

总之,“组织和管理意识”在复习真题中可以这样实行:“一要读得准;二要读得快”。“读得准”是建议你备考复习一定要以真题为基准,准确地理解命题原则和把握答题思路。“读得快”是要求你尽早尽快研读真题、领悟其原理——学真题、用原理、抓技能、做模拟题,最后达到实战要求。



博学·慎思·明辨·笃行 ——使用本书的几点建议

考研早已不是一种趋势。考研是一次重要的人生经历。谁要是与这个“幽灵”素昧平生,他的人生注定不会完整。可是,真正看清这个“幽灵”真面目的,又有多少人呢?

考研英语因其浩瀚的知识量、零散的知识点、刁钻的测试手法,几乎成为应考同学们的一场噩梦。对于考研英语的复习,谈虎色变者有之,墨守成规者亦有之。大部分同学早已意识到其重要性,多年来却找不到合理有效的复习方法,不是带着侥幸心理,初期敬而远之,期待最后时刻的“名师点拨”,就是每天抱着厚厚的一摞复习资料,眉头紧锁,“不在沉默中爆发,就在沉默中灭亡”。多年的教学经验告诉我们,洞察真题是我们揭开考研英语神秘面纱的第一步,也是最重要的一步。真题既反映了英语教改的总体方向,也代表了当代社会对新一代研究型人才外语知识的具体要求和期望。真题是实打实的战场,因为它不仅是考生的最终目标,还能成为艰辛的复习之路上的一盏明灯。

接下来,我们就以“博学、慎思、明辨、笃行”为纲,将其贯穿在考研复习的各个阶段,为大家提供一套“真题使用路线图”,帮助大家高效地利用本书。

第一阶段 基础复习(3个月)

真题操作建议

了解试题主题与文化内涵,并做有针对性的自主阅读,弥补文化知识漏洞,此谓“博学”。

有些同学拿到题目,就迫不及待地想要动手解题,期望了解自己的水平和能力。这种积极主动的做法我们并不反对。我们鼓励同学先“用真题进行自我摸底”。但不容忽视的是,考研英语真题中反映的“英美文化取向”是一个明显的趋势(比如不使用关于中国事例的语篇作为考题),它要求考生学习英语的同时要比较熟悉英语国家的文化。作为高级别的语言测试,考研英语显然不仅考核学生英语语言本身的知识,还十分重视检验考生对蕴藏在语言之中的文化差异的理解能力。遗憾的是,并非所有人都认识到了这一点,因此在复习的第一阶段,我们首先要通过对真题的熟悉(做题不一定太多,开始以精读为主),了解真题的“文化主题线索”,并有意识地在初期就重视积累题材背景等相关知识,尤其在自己比较薄弱的话题上,注意一些频率高的主题或话题。

所以,为了扩大知识面,我们建议:1套真题+4篇模拟文章=最佳阅读量。

真题操作方法

1. 泛读法:配合每天单词背诵的计划,安排泛读一篇真题的文章。在译文的帮助下,力求认识其中的生词,看懂长难句的意思。不必苛求自己分析多少长难句,但尽量做到能够英汉对照,找到自己单词、语法、结构理解方面的薄弱点。微小的学习体会积累起来,就是莫大的进步!

2. 精读法:关注近六年(2007-2012年)的阅读理解和翻译真题,每周精读其中两篇文章,可以对照本书的讲解,体会真题中单词的用法和句子的复杂程度,尤其是常用的动词、介词和副词辨析,时态、分词的用法及固定搭配,这些通过精读真题均可以有十分深刻的体会。准备一个“生词难句本”,边学、边查、边记。

总之,第一阶段的单词背诵,绝非一个被动的读读抄抄的过程。同学们不仅要动用已有的单词背诵手段,还要保持细致机敏的心态,在泛读和精读真题语篇的过程中,不断质疑自己对于单词掌握的熟练度。“实践出真知”,真题是检验我们单词背诵效果的唯一标准。

第二阶段 强化复习(3个月)

真题操作建议

对于在校的学生来说,暑假是考研复习的黄金时间,没有课程干扰,复习时间集中,效率高。因此,考研成绩的好坏在很大程度上也取决于这个时期的复习成果。这个时期同学们有两点任务:一是提炼重点、难点;二是将掌握的基础知识付诸实践,转化为实际的解题能力。就英语科目而言,复习侧重点已经从单词表层记忆转向段落语篇深层次的理解,从语法基础提升到了对长难句语义和段落结构的把握上。

这个阶段,有许多同学会参加暑期考研辅导班。它们的任务就是帮助同学们对第一阶段的复习进行总结和拓展。辅导老师会结合历年真题,有针对性地进行一些讲解和演练。因此,考生也应把解读真题放在首位。

真题操作方法

1. 考生应结合历年真题揣摩和总结出题规律和解题技巧,并辅以模拟阅读的练习,及时总结问题。参加辅导班的同学,本书真题可以有效地帮助大家课前预习、课后复习自测。

2. 明确真题测试重点,熟悉题型形式和答案对应规律,熟记真题测试重点,此谓“慎思”。

第三阶段 重点复习(3个月)

真题操作建议

秋季开学之后,阅读理解仍是考生复习的重点(开始新题型的复习)。此外,书信和短文写作也要从这时候开始抓起。这个阶段,考生每天基本上都沉浸在各类练习题之中,真题看似可以放在一边,但我们依然建议大家定期地将它利用起来,保证在练习的同时获得充分有效的反馈,确保同学们不偏离正确的航道。

真题操作方法

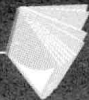
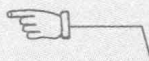
1. 完形填空的练习应和词汇的复习有机结合起来。前两个阶段词汇复习的结果可以充分应用在完形填空的解题过程中。对于真题中的完形填空,考生不仅要弄懂正确答案的意思,还要确认未选选项的用法及相互之间的区别。因为所有给出的选项,通常都是考研英语高频词汇,它们必然会反复地出现在考研试题中。

2. 阅读理解方面,考生重在培养自己对“题干特征”的敏感度,辨认不同题型,了解命题规律,掌握一些有效的答题技巧。简言之,就是将“主旨大意”、“细节理解”、“推理判断”、“观点态度”等不同题型与其解题方法“对号入座”。这里我们建议考生以历年真题为主作为练习,结合一些口碑较好的模拟题。这是因为真题的出题方式、难度要求、干扰项设置等都清晰地反映了考研英语的根本要求。

3. 本阶段作文的复习,可以参考真题的文体(应用文与摘要写作和短文写作),每周进行两篇左右的练习。在文章长度和写作速度上,不必苛求达到真题的要求,但要力争通过持续的练习,能够正确表达自己的意思,不被英语词汇和用法过多牵绊,为下一阶段的系统练习做好充分的准备。

4. 培养临场感,提高思维效率,养成合理的做题习惯。要求自己即使在练习中,也要完全进入考试状态,排除各种干扰,遇到困难适时调节心理,不急不躁,尽力在规定时间内完成试题。养成在全部答完一组试题之后再查字典和改错的习惯。很多考生考场发挥不稳定,跟平时缺乏这样的“自我管理”有很重要的关系。

总之,第三阶段的复习密度高、强度大,同学们既要扎扎实实地做好每日定额的练习,也要注重不时地使用真题来锻炼自己的应对能力,切实提高完形填空和阅读理解两种题型的准确率。只有在不断反思、归纳、总结的基础上,才能把词汇、语法、逻辑推理等知识纯熟地运用在解决实际问题中,提高解题能力,去伪存真,此谓“明辨”。



第四阶段 冲刺总结(1个月)

真题操作建议

冲刺阶段是最考验考生意志力和坚韧度的时期,此谓“笃行”。

最后一个多月,考生普遍感到身心疲惫,动力日渐不足。更因为这个时期各种招聘会、签约会层出不穷,心理稍有动摇便可能让之前的复习成果功亏一篑。我们可以用“行百里者半九十”来警示当前考研的长期性和艰苦性,绝大多数没有参加考研的人都是在最后关头放弃了尝试一次的勇气。所以可以说,考研到了这个时期,与其说是对知识的检验,不如说是对意志力和毅力的一次大检验。

真题操作方法

考前一两个月,英语复习任务包括两项:一是进行充分的模拟考试练习,二是强化作文的写作训练。

1. 只要在前几个阶段付出了充分的努力,进入12月份,考生对真题(尤其是近6年)的内容应该已经比较熟悉了。尽管如此,我们依然建议大家能够在这个时期除了做模拟题外,每星期安排时间完整地重温或按时完成两套真题。这样做既不会给自己增添过多的心理压力,还能够测试自己之前对真题内容的把握程度。最重要的是,通过对真题的“回炉”,能够有效地巩固已经掌握但不够纯熟的解题技巧,培养考试临场心态,指导接下来一系列的模拟考试。

2. 考研作文的准备,要结合真题注意三个方面:关注话题、拓宽思路、背诵模板。考研作文的话题看似纷杂,实际存在内在规律,通常应用文的话题与学习、生活密切相关,而议论文的主题大都反映当前的社会热点问题,如健康、环保、道德、励志、文化建设、文明与发展、人类与自然的关系等。考生在这个阶段应多读真题作文的优秀范文,熟悉应对不同话题的观点和思路。在动笔前首先做到“思路缜密、条理清晰”。在明晰思路的同时,还要多学习和记录“作文常用词语和句式”,尽管每年真题话题不同,但写作格式和语言却大同小异,拥有极强的共性。了解这一点,再结合写作方面的资料,多读、多写、多练,考生上了考场便可成竹在胸,轻车熟路。

一言以蔽之,“凡事预则立,不预则废”,赢在执行!让我们一起共勉吧!

本书编者于北京

2012年6月

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2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一)试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

The ethical judgments of the Supreme Court justices have become an important issue recently. The court cannot 1 its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law 2 justices behave like politicians. Yet, in several instances, justices acted in ways that 3 the court's reputation for being independent and impartial.

Justice Antonin Scalia, for example, appeared at political events. That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court's decisions will be 4 as impartial judgments. Part of the problem is that the justices are not 5 by an ethics code. At the very least, the court should make itself 6 to the code of conduct that 7 to the rest of the federal judiciary.

This and other similar cases 8 the question of whether there is still a 9 between the court and politics.

The framers of the Constitution envisioned law 10 having authority apart from politics. They gave justices permanent positions 11 they would be free to 12 those in power and have no need to 13 political support. Our legal system was designed to set law apart from politics precisely because they are so closely 14.

Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social 15 like liberty and property. When the court deals with social policy decisions, the law it 16 is inescapably political—which is why decisions split along ideological lines are so easily 17 as unjust.

The justices must 18 doubts about the court's legitimacy by making themselves 19 to the code of conduct. That would make their rulings more likely to be seen as separate from politics and, 20, convincing as law.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] emphasize | [B] maintain | [C] modify | [D] recognize |
| 2. [A] when | [B] lest | [C] before | [D] unless |
| 3. [A] restored | [B] weakened | [C] established | [D] eliminated |
| 4. [A] challenged | [B] compromised | [C] suspected | [D] accepted |
| 5. [A] advanced | [B] caught | [C] bound | [D] founded |
| 6. [A] resistant | [B] subject | [C] immune | [D] prone |
| 7. [A] resorts | [B] sticks | [C] leads | [D] applies |
| 8. [A] evade | [B] raise | [C] deny | [D] settle |
| 9. [A] line | [B] barrier | [C] similarity | [D] conflict |
| 10. [A] by | [B] as | [C] through | [D] towards |
| 11. [A] so | [B] since | [C] provided | [D] though |
| 12. [A] serve | [B] satisfy | [C] upset | [D] replace |
| 13. [A] confirm | [B] express | [C] cultivate | [D] offer |
| 14. [A] guarded | [B] followed | [C] studied | [D] tied |
| 15. [A] concepts | [B] theories | [C] divisions | [D] conventions |
| 16. [A] excludes | [B] questions | [C] shapes | [D] controls |
| 17. [A] dismissed | [B] released | [C] ranked | [D] distorted |
| 18. [A] suppress | [B] exploit | [C] address | [D] ignore |
| 19. [A] accessible | [B] amiable | [C] agreeable | [D] accountable |
| 20. [A] by all means | [B] at all costs | [C] in a word | [D] as a result |



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

Come on—Everybody's doing it. That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words *peer pressure*. It usually leads to no good—drinking, drugs and casual sex. But in her new book *Join the Club*, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

Rosenberg, the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize, offers a host of examples of the social cure in action: In South Carolina, a state-sponsored antismoking program called Rage Against the Haze sets out to make cigarettes uncool. In South Africa, an HIV-prevention initiative known as loveLife recruits young people to promote safe sex among their peers.

The idea seems promising, and Rosenberg is a perceptive observer. Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology. "Dare to be different, please don't smoke!" pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers—*teenagers*, who desire nothing more than fitting in. Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure.

But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive. *Join the Club* is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful. The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it's presented here is that it doesn't work very well for very long. Rage Against the Haze failed once state funding was cut. Evidence that the loveLife program produces lasting changes is limited and mixed.

There's no doubt that our peer groups exert enormous influence on our behavior. An emerging body of research shows that positive health habits—as well as negative ones—spread through networks of friends via social communication. This is a subtle form of peer pressure; we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day.

Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. It's like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates. The tactic never really works. And that's the problem with a social cure engineered from the outside: in the real world, as in school, we insist on choosing our own friends.

21. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as _____

- [A] a supplement to the social cure.
- [B] a stimulus to group dynamics.
- [C] an obstacle to school progress.
- [D] a cause of undesirable behaviors.

22. Rosenberg holds that public-health advocates should _____

- [A] recruit professional advertisers.
- [B] learn from advertisers' experience.
- [C] stay away from commercial advertisers.
- [D] recognize the limitations of advertisements.

23. In the author's view, Rosenberg's book fails to _____



- [A] adequately probe social and biological factors.
- [B] effectively evade the flaws of the social cure.
- [C] illustrate the functions of state funding.
- [D] produce a long-lasting social effect.

24. Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors _____

- [A] is harmful to our networks of friends.
- [B] will mislead behavioral studies.
- [C] occurs without our realizing it.
- [D] can produce negative health habits.

25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is _____

- [A] harmful.
- [B] desirable.
- [C] profound.
- [D] questionable.

Text 2

A deal is a deal—except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the state's strict nuclear regulations.

Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. It's a stunning move.

The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont's only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon. As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. In 2006, the state went a step further, requiring that any extension of the plant's license be subject to Vermont legislature's approval. Then, too, the company went along.

Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn't foresee what would happen next. A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management—especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe. Enraged by Entergy's behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension.

Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues. The legal issues in the case are obscure; whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend. Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules. But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. But there should be consequences. Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust. Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

26. The phrase "reneging on" (Line 2, para. 1) is closest in meaning to _____

- [A] condemning.
- [B] reaffirming.
- [C] dishonoring.
- [D] securing.

27. By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to _____

- [A] obtain protection from Vermont regulators.
- [B] seek favor from the federal legislature.
- [C] acquire an extension of its business license.
- [D] get permission to purchase a power plant.

28. According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its _____



[A] managerial practices.

[B] technical innovativeness.

[C] financial goals.

[D] business vision.

29. In the author's view, the Vermont case will test _____

[A] Entergy's capacity to fulfill all its promises.

[B] the nature of states' patchwork regulations.

[C] the federal authority over nuclear issues.

[D] the limits of states' power over nuclear issues.

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____

[A] Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected.

[B] the authority of the NRC will be defied.

[C] Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application.

[D] Vermont's reputation might be damaged.

Text 3

In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experience. Prior knowledge and interest influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as protoscience. Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's *me, here, now* becomes the community's *anyone, anywhere, anytime*. Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology. As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery.

Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process. First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect. Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. The goal is *new-search*, not *re-search*. Not surprisingly, newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers. Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Azent-Györgyi once described discovery as "seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought." But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views. Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated.

In the end, credibility "happens" to a discovery claim—a process that corresponds to what philosopher Annette Baier has described as the *commons of the mind*. "We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete each other's reasoning and each other's conceptions of reason."

31. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its _____

[A] uncertainty and complexity.

[B] misconception and deceptiveness.

[C] logicity and objectivity.

[D] systematicness and regularity.

32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires _____

[A] strict inspection.

[B] shared efforts.

[C] individual wisdom.

[D] persistent innovation.



33. Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it _____

- [A] has attracted the attention of the general public.
- [B] has been examined by the scientific community.
- [C] has received recognition from editors and reviewers.
- [D] has been frequently quoted by peer scientists.

34. Albert Szent-Györgyi would most likely agree that _____

- [A] scientific claims will survive challenges.
- [B] discoveries today inspire future research.
- [C] efforts to make discoveries are justified.
- [D] scientific work calls for a critical mind.

35. Which of the following would be the best title of the test?

- [A] Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development
- [B] Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery
- [C] Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science
- [D] Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science

Text 4

If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servant. When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. In 2009 the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized.

There are three reasons for the public-sector unions' thriving. First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences. Second, they are mostly bright and well-educated. A quarter of America's public-sector workers have a university degree. Third, they now dominate left-of-centre politics. Some of their ties go back a long way. Britain's Labor Party, as its name implies, has long been associated with trade unionism. Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions.

At the state level their influence can be even more fearsome. Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions. The teachers' unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care.

In many rich countries average wages in the state sector are higher than in the private one. But the real gains come in benefits and work practices. Politicians have repeatedly "backloaded" public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous.

Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most egregiously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles. Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers' unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones.

As the cost to everyone else has become clearer, politicians have begun to clamp down. In Wisconsin the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor. But many within the public sector suffer under the current system, too.

John Donahue at Harvard's Kennedy School points out that the norms of culture in Western civil services suit those who want to stay put but is bad for high achievers. The only American public-sector workers who earn well above \$250,000 a year are university sports coaches and the president of the United States. Bankers' fat pay packets have attracted much criticism, but a public-sector system that does not reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for America.

36. It can be learned from the first paragraph that _____

- [A] Teamsters still have a large body of members.
- [B] Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant.
- [C] unions have enlarged their public-sector membership.



- [D] the government has improved its relationship with unionists.
37. Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?
- [A] Public-sector unions are prudent in taking actions.
 [B] Education is required for public-sector union membership.
 [C] Labor Party has long been fighting against public-sector unions.
 [D] Public-sector unions seldom get in trouble for their actions.
38. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is _____
- [A] illegally secured. [B] indirectly augmented.
 [C] excessively increased. [D] fairly adjusted.
39. The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions _____
- [A] often run against the current political system.
 [B] can change people's political attitudes.
 [C] may be a barrier to public-sector reforms.
 [D] are dominant in the government.
40. John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of _____
- [A] disapproval. [B] appreciation. [C] tolerance. [D] indifference.

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41—45, choose the most suitable one from the list A—G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET1. (10 points)

Think of those fleeting moments when you look out of an aeroplane window and realise that you are flying, higher than a bird. Now think of your laptop, thinner than a brown-paper envelope, or your cellphone in the palm of your hand. Take a moment or two to wonder at those marvels. You are the lucky inheritor of a dream come true.

The second half of the 20th century saw a collection of geniuses, warriors, entrepreneurs and visionaries labour to create a fabulous machine that could function as a typewriter and printing press, studio and theatre, paintbrush and gallery, piano and radio, the mail as well as the mail carrier. (41) _____

The networked computer is an amazing device, the first media machine that serves as the mode of production, means of distribution, site of reception, and place of praise and critique. The computer is the 21st century's culture machine.

But for all the reasons there are to celebrate the computer, we must also tread with caution. (42) _____ I call it a secret war for two reasons. First, most people do not realise that there are strong commercial agendas at work to keep them in passive consumption mode. Second, the majority of people who use networked computers to upload are not even aware of the significance of what they are doing.

All animals download, but only a few upload. Beavers build dams and birds make nests. Yet for the most part, the animal kingdom moves through the world downloading. Humans are unique in their capacity to not only make tools but then turn around and use them to create superfluous material goods—paintings, sculpture and architecture—and superfluous experiences—music, literature, religion and philosophy. (43) _____

For all the possibilities of our new culture machines, most people are still stuck in download mode. Even after the advent of widespread social media, a pyramid of production remains, with a small number of people uploading material, a slightly larger group commenting on or modifying that content, and a huge percentage remaining content to just consume. (44) _____

Television is a one-way tap flowing into our homes. The hardest task that television asks of anyone is to turn the power off after he has turned it on. (45) _____

What counts as meaningful uploading? My definition revolves around the concept of “stickiness”—creations and experiences to which others adhere.

[A] Of course, it is precisely these superfluous things that define human culture and ultimately what it is to



be human. Downloading and consuming culture requires great skills, but failing to move beyond downloading is to strip oneself of a defining constituent of humanity.

[B] Applications like tumblr.com, which allow users to combine pictures, words and other media in creative ways and then share them, have the potential to add stickiness by amusing, entertaining and enlightening others.

[C] Not only did they develop such a device but by the turn of the millennium they had also managed to embed it in a worldwide system accessed by billions of people every day.

[D] This is because the networked computer has sparked a secret war between downloading and uploading—between passive consumption and active creation—whose outcome will shape our collective future in ways we can only begin to imagine.

[E] The challenge the computer mounts to television thus bears little similarity to one format being replaced by another in the manner of record players being replaced by CD players.

[F] One reason for the persistence of this pyramid of production is that for the past half-century, much of the world's media culture has been defined by a single medium—television—and television is defined by downloading.

[G] The networked computer offers the first chance in 50 years to reverse the flow, to encourage thoughtful downloading and, even more importantly, meaningful uploading.

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)

Since the days of Aristotle, a search for universal principles has characterized the scientific enterprise. In some ways, this quest for commonalities defines science. Newton's laws of motion and Darwinian evolution each bind a host of different phenomena into a single explicatory frame work.

(46) In physics, one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, and seeks a theory of everything—a single generative equation for all we see. It is becoming less clear, however, that such a theory would be a simplification, given the dimensions and universes that it might entail. Nonetheless, unification of sorts remains a major goal.

This tendency in the natural sciences has long been evident in the social sciences too. (47) Here, Darwinism seems to offer justification for if all humans share common origins, it seems reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings. Just as the bewildering variety of human courtship rituals might all be considered forms of sexual selection, perhaps the world's languages, music, social and religious customs and even history are governed by universal features. (48) To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

That, at least, is the hope. But a comparative study of linguistic traits published online today supplies a reality check. Russell Gray at the University of Auckland and his colleagues consider the evolution of grammars in the light of two previous attempts to find universality in language.

The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky, who suggested that humans are born with an innate language-acquisition capacity that dictates a universal grammar. A few generative rules are then sufficient to unfold the entire fundamental structure of a language, which is why children can learn it so quickly.

(49) The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many languages which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints.

Gray and his colleagues have put them to the test by examining four family trees that between them represent more than 2,000 languages. (50) Chomsky's grammar should show patterns of language change that are independent of the family tree or the pathway tracked through it, whereas Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations. Neither of these patterns is borne out by the analysis, suggesting that the structures of the languages are lineage-specific and not governed by universals.



Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Some international students are coming to your university. Write them an email in the name of the Students' Union to

1) extend your welcome and

2) provide some suggestions for their campus life here.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (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)



2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一)试题答案详解

Section I Use of English (10 points)

命题风格

2012 年完形填空的命题体现为三个特点:①动词的考核作为重心,设置了 12 道题,创历史最高纪录。一般说来,动词决定句式,动词和宾语搭配构成固定的表达方式,动词和介词搭配构成许多惯用词组,由此可见动词在考研复习中的重要地位。②连词和介词的考核和近四年的数目相同,还是 4 道题。这类题目的正确率很不乐观,需要考生复习词汇时增强掌握词语衔接和搭配的能力。③完形填空的考点词汇重复率较高,比如 maintain something as 和 subject to 都是考过几次的搭配,基本上每次均为答案。

2012 年完形填空的语篇选自《纽约时报》(*New York Times*)题为“Ethic, Politics and the Law”的文章,论证美国最高法院法官的道德规范已经成为了一个重要的社会问题。

答案详解

1. 【答案】 [B]

【解析】 语义搭配题。文章首句是主题句,充当解答前几道题的基调。既然法官的道德规范已经成为了问题,那么结果就是:法庭不能[+“强调”、“维护”、“修改”、“承认”]它作为(as)法律条文守护者的合法性,[+“当……时”、“以免”、“在……以前”、“除非”]法官像政治家那样行事;这个后半句是个条件或时间状语从句。根据句意应该可以确定逻辑上最通顺的那个选项,因此[B] maintain...(as)“维护、维持、保持”是正确答案,其他选项不符合语义思路,故排除。2006 年完形填空中考过 maintain...(as)的搭配关系,可见命题考点的重复使用。

2. 【答案】 [A]

【解析】 语义逻辑题。第 2 题和第 1 题之间存在“条件(if)+结果(cannot)逻辑关系”。这个考点句实质上是一个真实条件句(real conditional):“如果(仅当)……,那么就可能(或不可能)……”。选项[A] when 既有时间关系“当……时”的词义,也有条件关系“如果”的含义,根据句意应该选[A]作答案。其他选项[B]“以免”、[C]“在……以前”、[D]“除非(如果不)”的前后逻辑关系不一致,语义不明确,故排除。这里解题技巧是:[B] lest“唯恐、以免”迄今为止几乎年年都出现,但从来没有充当过考研完形填空的答案;注意它只表示避免一种可能出现的“不良后果”,而不能表明“前提条件”。另外,[D] unless“除非”也几乎每年都充当干扰项,因为它时常让语句显得逻辑混乱,或者让该句与主题意义互相矛盾。第 2 题若加入 unless,就会产生与主题语义的矛盾。

3. 【答案】 [B]

【解析】 语义搭配题。此题的选项含义差异较大,依据上下文的对比关系(Yet)就可应答。Yet 后紧跟语意转折的负面句义:“然而,在一些事例中,法官们的行为确实[+负面词义]了法院独立与公正的声誉。”[A] restored“恢复、重建”和[C] established“建立”属于正面的语义,所以淘汰掉。[B] weakened“削弱”和[D] eliminated“删除”是负面语义,二选一进行比较。因为“削弱声誉,使声誉受损”是通顺的表达,所以[B]为正确答案。

4. 【答案】 [D]

【解析】 语义逻辑题。本段提出法官参与政治导致的问题,用法官参与政治“做秀”的事例也说明他们的行为使人们不太可能把法院的决定[+认可为]是不偏不倚的裁决。[A] challenged“受到挑战”和[C] suspected“被怀疑”所表达的意思与此相反,即肯定了法官参与政治行为,这和主旨义相矛盾,所以淘汰掉。[B] compromised“妥协、让步、调停”和句意不搭配,与语义无关。只有[D] accepted“被认可、被接受”符合语境意义,故为正确答案。

5. 【答案】 [C]