

MBA MPA MPAcc联考

历年英语真题精讲

——考研英语2

郑家顺◎主编



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MBA、MPA、MPAcc 联考 历年英语真题精讲

——考研英语 2

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历年 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 考试结果证明:想过 MBA、MPA、MPAcc,必须做真题!2009 年,国家教育主管部门决定,将“工商管理硕士”MBA(Master of Business Administration)入学联考的模式推广到公共管理硕士(MPA)教育和专业会计硕士(MPAcc)教育。从 2010 年起,MBA、MPA、MPAcc 入学考试使用同样的综合能力考试试题(满分 200 分)和英语试题(满分 100 分),时间均为 3 个小时;因此英语考试采用了新题型。

目前图书市场上大量的 MBA 真题集,基本上都是老题型,很多书存在着答案错误,解析简单或冗长(如“该句的译文是”,“该题的答案是”等词语反复出现,浪费大量空间)等缺点。遇到疑难问题,则要查字典、问老师。不仅要花费很多时间与精力,还很难掌握考试规律。该书正弥补了这方面的不足,同时增加了该书最具特色的解释部分。

(1) 题目:收录了 2003 年—2012 年 10 套历年实考试题。按 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 考试新题型的形式,汇编成 10 个 Test。其中 2003 年—2009 年为整合新题型篇:在原真题的基础上增加了新题型,删除了不考的老题型;这样考生可以一书两用(全真+预测);2010 年—2012 年为新题型。考生自测时每套试题须在 3 个小时内完成。(2) 解释部分为该书最显著的特点。I. 英语知识运用(完形填空):①为便于考生理解原文,每篇均给出内容大意与译文。②选择项:a. 词汇部分,对 A、B、C、D、做了中文解释。较容易的,则略去。较难的,较重要的,或频率出现较高的,较易混淆的作了比较,并给出例句。b. 语法结构:用较为简洁的语言释精,如易混淆或出现率较高的,作了总结,并给出例句。II. 阅读理解:a. 为便于考生理解原文,每篇均给出内容大意与译文,主题或主题句均用黑体字注出。b. 选择项均用精练的语言给出答题依据,培养考生形成良好的定位阅读思维。III. 翻译:给出标准答案,用黑体标出关键点。IV. 作文:给出作文写作高分套路,写作思路点拨,范文闪光点点拨。考生可背熟此套路,轻松面对 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 作文。

本书省去了查字典、问老师(较难的单词与短语均在真题中加以注释、例句分析)等不

必要麻烦,从而为您节省大量时间,达到事半功倍的效果。

本书主要适用于考生对 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 做题技巧的突破,也适用于具有高级英语水平的学生自学考试使用,同时也可作为强化班教师教学参考使用。相信您只要有效地利用此书,就可在短短的时间里突破 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 难关,掌握做题技巧,提高实际运用英语的能力,满足社会需求。本书在编写过程中得到初良龙(辽宁石油化工大学)、杜洪晴(徐州工程学院)等老师的指导与帮助,在此表示感谢。本书的解释、译句、例句都经过反复推敲、实践,但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者,同行专家不吝指正,以便改进。

★★★★★ 欢迎本书的读者光临“郑家顺英语博客(<http://blog.sina.com.cn/zhengjiashun>)”或“中国英语考试网(www.zgyksw.com)”,这里将及时更新考试信息:MBA、MPA、MPAcc 考前做题技巧,最新的“MBA、MPA、MPAcc 试卷及答案”,希望能对您的考试有所帮助;同时也希望能借此收到您的反馈与意见。让我们一起进步,谢谢参与。

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入门分析篇



2003 年 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 联考英语试题

(整合新题型)

Section I Use of English

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

Each year, hundreds of thousands of people die from heart attack, a leading cause of death. In the Landmark Physicians' Health Study at Harvard University in the United States in the late 1980s, a research team led by Dr. Hennekens studied 22,701 healthy male physicians, half of whom were randomly 1 to take an aspirin every other day while the others took placebos(安慰剂). After the participants had been 2 for an average of five years, the doctors in the aspirin group were found to have suffered 44 percent fewer first heart attacks. 3, a recent international study indicates that aspirin can be beneficial for those people with a history of coronary artery(冠动脉) bypass surgery, 4 of their sex, age or whether they have high blood pressure or **diabetes**^①.

According to a report by the American Heart Association, doctors should consider prescribing 5 aspirin for middle-aged people with a family history of, or 6 for, heart disease. (Risk factors include smoking, being more than 20 percent overweight, high blood pressure and lack of exercise.)

Aspirin is also a lifesaver during heart attacks. Paramedics now give it routinely, and experts urge anyone with chest pain, 7 if it spreads to the neck, shoulder or an arm, or is accompanied by sweating, nausea(恶心), lightheadedness and breathing difficulty to **chew**^② and 8 an aspirin tablet immediately.

When taking aspirin for heart attack, 9 the plain, uncoated variety. For even faster absorption, crush and mix with a little water. Speed of absorption is critical because most heart attack deaths occur 10 the first few hours after chest pain strikes.

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| () 1. | A. expected | B. demanded | C. assigned | D. advised |
| () 2. | A. followed | B. examined | C. monitored | D. experienced |
| () 3. | A. Meanwhile | B. Above all | C. However | D. In addition |
| () 4. | A. in spite | B. regardless | C. careless | D. whatever |
| () 5. | A. low-dose | B. high-amount | C. more | D. right |
| () 6. | A. ready | B. at risk | C. maybe | D. in danger |

①**diabetes** /ˌdaɪəˈbi:tɪz/ n. [U] 糖尿病: He continued to practice despite his *diabetes*. 尽管身患糖尿病, 他仍旧坚持练习。

②**chew** /tʃu:/ v. 咀嚼, 咬: *Chew* your food well before you swallow it. 食物要先嚼烂再下咽。

- () 7. A. naturally B. apparently C. especially D. furthermore
 () 8. A. eat B. swallow C. digest D. assimilate
 () 9. A. choose B. use C. hold out D. pick out
 () 10. A. for B. along C. within D. except

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

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

Text 1

A little more than a century ago, Michael Faraday, the noted British physicist, managed to gain audience with a group of high government officials, to **demonstrate**^③ an electro-chemical principle, in the hope of gaining support for his work.

After observing the demonstrations closely, one of the officials remarked bluntly, "It's a fascinating demonstration, young man, but just what practical application will come of this?"

"I don't know," replied Faraday, "but I do know that 100 years from now you'll be taxing them."

From the demonstration of a principle to the marketing of products derived from that principle is often a long, involved series of steps. The speed and effectiveness with which these steps are taken are closely related to the history of management, the art of getting things done. Just as management applies to the wonders that have **evolved**^④ from Faraday and other inventors, so it applied some 4,000 years ago to the workings of the great Egyptian and Mesopotamian import and export firms ... to Hannibal's remarkable feat of crossing the Alps in 218 B. C. with 90,000 foot soldiers, 12,000 horsemen and a "conveyor belt" of 40 elephants ... or to the early Christian Church, with its world-shaking concepts of individual freedom and equality.

These ancient **innovators**^⑤ were deeply involved in the problems of authority, division of labor, discipline, unity of command, clarity of direction and the other basic factors that are so meaningful to management today. But the real impetus to management as an emerging profession

③ **demonstrate** /'deməstreɪt/ *vt.* 1. 论证,证明: How do you *demonstrate* that the pressure remains constant? 你如何证明压力一直不变? 2. 说明,演示: They *demonstrated* how best to defend oneself. 他们示范最有效的自卫方法。 3. 显示,表露: Anne *demonstrated* her anger by stamping her feet. 安妮跺着脚表示愤怒。 *vi.* 举行示威游行(或集会): They *demonstrated* against rent increases. 他们游行反对提高房租。

④ **evolve** /i'vɒlv/ *v.* (使)演变, (使)进化, (使)发展: Some people believe that we *evolved* from the apes. 有些人认为我们是从类人猿进化而来的。

⑤ **innovation** /ˌɪnəʊ'veɪʃən/ *n.* 1. [C]新方法,新事物: For people who hate washing dishes, the dish-washer was a welcome *innovation*. 对于那些讨厌洗碗的人来说,洗碗机是个大受欢迎的新事物。 2. [U]革新,创新: Too many rules tend to stifle *innovation*. 条条框框太多不利于改革创新。

was the Industrial Revolution. Originating in 18-century England, it was **triggered**^⑥ by a series of classic inventions and new processes, among them John Kay's Flying Shuttle in 1733, James Hargreaves' Spinning Jenny in 1770, Samuel Crompton's Mule Spinner in 1779 and Edmund Cartwright's Power Loom in 1785.

- () 11. The anecdote about Michael Faraday indicates that _____.
 A. politicians tax everything
 B. people are skeptical about the values of pure research
 C. government should support scientists
 D. he was rejected by his government
- () 12. Management is defined as _____.
 A. the creator of the Industrial Revolution
 B. supervising subordinates
 C. the art of getting things done
 D. an emerging profession
- () 13. Management came into its own _____.
 A. in the Egyptian and Mesopotamian import and export firms
 B. in Hannibal's famous trip across the Alps
 C. in the development of early Christian Church
 D. in the eighteenth century
- () 14. A problem of management NOT mentioned in this passage is _____.
 A. the problem of command
 B. division of labor
 C. control by authority
 D. competition

Text 2

By education, I mean the influence of the environment upon the individual to produce a permanent change in the habits of behavior, of thought and of attitude. It is in being thus susceptible(容易受影响的) to the environment that man differs from the animals, and the higher animals from the lower. The lower animals are influenced by the environment but not in the direction of changing their habits. Their **instinctive**^⑦ responses are few and fixed by heredity(遗传;继承). When transferred to an unnatural situation, such an animal is led astray by its instincts. Thus the "ant-lion" whose instinct implies it to bore into loose sand by pushing backwards with abdomen(腹部), goes backwards on a plate of glass as soon as danger threatens, and endeavors, with the utmost exertions to bore into it. It knows no other mode of flight, "or if such a lonely animal is engaged upon a chain of actions and is interrupted, it either goes on vainly with the remaining actions (as useless as cultivating an unsown field) or dies in

⑥**trigger** /'trigə/ *n.* [C,U] 1. (枪等的)扳机: He aimed carefully and squeezed the *trigger*. 他仔细瞄准,扣动了扳机。

2. 引起反应的行动: His resignation was the *trigger* that brought about the company's collapse. 他的辞职是造成公司垮台的动因。 *vt.* 触发,引起: The rise in interest rates was *triggered* by inflation. 利率的提高是通货膨胀引起的。

⑦**instinct** /'instɪŋkt/ *n.* [C,U] 1. 本能,直觉: Birds learn to fly by *instinct*. 鸟会飞是出自本能。 2. 生性,天性: You seem to have an *instinct* for getting into trouble. 你这人好像生来就爱惹麻烦。

helpless inactivity". Thus a net-making spider which digs a **burrow**^⑧ and rims it with a bastion (堡垒) of gravel and bits of wood, when removed from a half finished home, will not begin again, though it will continue another burrow, even one made with a pencil.

Advance in the scale of evolution along such lines as these could only be made by the emergence of creatures with more and more complicated instincts. Such beings we know in the ants and spiders. But another line of advance was destined to open out a much more far-reaching possibility of which we do not see the end perhaps even in man. Habits, instead of being born ready-made (when they are called instincts and not habits at all) were left more and more to the formative influence of the environment, of which the most important factor was the parent who now cared for the young animal during a period of infancy in which vaguer instincts than those of the insects were **molded**^⑨ to suit surroundings which might be considerably changed without harm.

This means, one might at first imagine, that gradually heredity becomes less and environment more important. But this is hardly the truth and certainly not the whole truth. For although fixed automatic responses like those of the insect-like creatures are no longer inherited, although selection for **purification**^⑩ of that sort is no longer going on, yet selection for educability is very definitely still of importance. The ability to acquire habits can be **conceivably**^⑪ inherited just as much as can definite responses to narrow situations. Besides, since a mechanism—is now, for the first time, created by which the individual (in contradiction to the species) can be fitted to the environment, the latter becomes, in another sense, less not more important. And finally, less not the higher animals who possess the power of changing their environment by engineering feats and the like, a power possessed to some extent even by the beaver(海狸), and preeminently(卓越地) by man. Environment and heredity are in no case exclusive but always supplementary factors.

() 15. Which of the following is the most suitable title for the passage?

- A. The Evolution of Insects.
- B. Environment and Heredity.
- C. Education: The Influence of the Environment.
- D. The Instincts of Animals.

() 16. What can be inferred from the example of the ant-lion in the first paragraph?

- A. Instincts of animals can lead to unreasonable reactions in strange situations.
- B. When it is engaged in a chain actions it cannot be interrupted.

⑧ **burrow** /'bɜːrəʊ; 'bʌrəʊ/ *vt.* 1. 挖掘(洞穴) 2. 钻进

⑨ **mold** /məʊld/ *n.* 1. [U, C] 霉, 霉菌; *Mold grows rapidly in damp places.* 霉菌在潮湿的地方繁殖很快。 2. [C] 模子, 模型, 铸模: *The melted iron was poured into the mold.* 铁水被倒进了铸模。 3. [C] (人的) 性格, 气质, 类型: *People of this mold are easy to get along with.* 这种性格的人容易相处。 *vt.* 1. 用模子制作, 浇铸, 塑造: *mold a statue* 浇铸一座塑像 2. 形成, 影响……的形成, 把……塑造成: *Parents should mold their children by example.* 父母应该以自己作为榜样去塑造孩子。

⑩ **purification** /,pjʊə'rifɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 净化; 提纯; 涤罪

⑪ **conceivably** /kən'siːvəbli/ *adv.* 令人信服地; 可相信地; 想得到地

- C. Environment and heredity are two supplementary factors in the evolution of insects.
- D. Along the lines of evolution heredity becomes less and environment more important.
- () 17. Based on the example provided in the passage, we can tell that when a spider is removed to a new position where half of a net has been made, it will probably _____.
- A. begin a completely new net B. destroy the half-net
- C. spin the rest of the net D. stay away from the net
- () 18. Which of the following is true about habits according to the passage?
- A. They are natural endowments to living creatures.
- B. They are more important than instincts to all animals.
- C. They are subject to the formative influence of the environment.
- D. They are destined to open out a much more far-reaching possibility in the evolution of human beings.

Text 3

One of the saddest things about the period in which we live is the growing estrangement(疏远) between America and Europe. This may be a surprising discovery to those who are over impressed by the speed with which turbojets can hop from New York to Paris. But to anyone who is aware of what America once meant to English libertarian poets and **philosophers**^⑫, to the young Ibsen bitterly excoriating(痛斥) European **royalty**^⑬ for the murder of Lincoln, to Italian novelists and poets translating the nineteenth century American classics as a demonstration against Fascism, there is something particularly disquieting in the way that the European Left, historically "pro-American" because it identified America with expansive **democracy**^⑭, now punishes America with Europe's lack of hope in the future.

Although America has obviously not fulfilled the visionary hope entertained for it in the romantic heyday, Americans have, until recently, thought of themselves as an idea, a "proposition" (in Lincoln's word) set up for the enlightenment and the improvement of mankind. Officially, we live by our original principles; we insist on this boastfully and even inhumanly. And it is precisely this steadfastness to principle that irks(使苦恼,使厌烦) Europeans who under so many pressures have had to shift and to change, to compromise and to retreat.

Historically, the obstinacy of America's faith in "principles" has been staggering—the sacrament(神圣) of the Constitution, the legacy of the Founding Fathers, the moral rightness of all our policies, the invincibility of our faith in the equality and perfectibility of man. From the

⑫ **philosopher** /'fɪləsəfə/ *n.* [C] 哲学家, 哲人: Plato and Socrates were leading *philosophers* of Ancient Greece. 柏拉图和苏格拉底是古希腊最主要的哲学家。

⑬ **royalty** /'rɔɪəlti/ *n.* 1. [U] 王族(成员); the duty of *royalty* 王室成员的责任 2. [常 pl.] (著作的) 版税: The writer got an 8 percent *royalty* on sales. 作者得到了 8% 的版税。

⑭ **democracy** /di'mɒkrəsi/ *n.* 1. 民主, 民主制: parliament *democracy* 议会民主政体 The election demonstrated *democracy* in action. 这次选举以行动体现了民主。 2. [C] 民主国家: the western *democracies* 西方民主国家

European point of view, there is something impossibly romantic, visionary, and finally **outrageous**^⑮ about an attachment to political formulas that arose even before a European revolutionary democracy was born of the French Revolution, and that have survived all the socialist utopias and internationals. Americans honestly insist on the equality of men even when they deny this equality in practice; they hold fast to romantic **doctrines**^⑯ of perfectibility even when such doctrines contradict their actual or their formal faith whether it be as scientists or as **orthodox**^⑰ Christians.

It is a fact that while Americans as a people are **notoriously**^⑱ empirical, pragmatic, and unintellectual, they live their lives against a background of unalterable national shibboleths (陈旧的话语). The same abundance of theory that allowed Walt Whitman to fill out his poetry with philosophical road signs of American optimism allows a president to make pious references to God. As an American tradition—references which, despite their somewhat mechanical quality, are not only sincere but which, to most Americans, express the reality of America.

- () 19. The writer uses the example of Ibsen and others to maintain that _____.
 A. Europeans do not have the proper appreciation of the United States
 B. Europeans have made a notable shift in attitude toward the United States
 C. American culture has been rediscovered by Europeans
 D. Europeans no longer feel that there should be an exchange of ideas with Americans
- () 20. The writer states that, until recently, Americans thought of their country as a _____.
 A. source of enlightenment
 B. leader in technological progress
 C. recipient of a European heritage
 D. peacemaker
- () 21. The author states that American democracy in practice sometimes is in conflict with _____.
 A. theoretical notions of equality
 B. other political systems
 C. Europe's best interests
 D. both A and B
- () 22. Which of the following was NOT mentioned by the author as an American principle?
 A. Equality of man.
 B. Moral rightness as American policy decisions.
 C. Man's capacity to become perfect.
 D. The inviolability (不可侵犯) of the individual's integrity.

⑮ **outrage** /'autreɪdʒ/ *n.* 1. [U] 义愤, 愤慨: The mayor's cruel remarks caused huge *outrage*. 市长刻毒的言辞激起了巨大的愤慨。 2. [C] 暴行, 骇人听闻的事件: The drunken mob committed numerous *outrages*. 那群醉醺醺的恶棍犯下了许多暴行。 *vt.* 激起……的义愤, 激怒: Many people have been *outraged* by some of the things that have been said. 许多人都被所说的一些事情给激怒了。

⑯ **doctrine** /'dɒktrɪn/ *n.* [C] 教义, 教条, 主义: religious *doctrine* 宗教教义

⑰ **orthodox** /'ɔ:θədɒks/ *a.* 1. 传统的: Mary is very modern and liberal, but John is more *orthodox* in his behavior. 玛丽很现代很开放, 而约翰的行为则比较传统。 2. 正统的, 正宗的: *orthodox* ideas 正统观念

⑱ **notorious** /nəu'tɔ:riəs/ *a.* 臭名昭著的, 声名狼藉的: The guest was really a *notorious* jewel thief. 那个客人其实是个臭名昭著的偷珠宝的窃贼。副词是 *notoriously*。

Text 4

The truly incompetent may never know the depths of their own incompetence, a pair of social psychologists said on Thursday.

“We found again and again that people who perform poorly relative to their peers(同等人) tended to think that they did rather well,” Justin Kruger, co-author of a study on the subject, said in a telephone interview.

Kruger and co-author David Dunning found that when it came to a variety of skills—logical reasoning, grammar, even sense of humor—people who essentially were inept(无能的;愚蠢的) never realized it, while those who had some ability were self-critical.

It had little to do with **innate**^⑨ modesty, Kruger said, but rather with a central paradox: Incompetents lack the basic skills to evaluate their performance realistically. Once they get those skills, they know where they stand, even if that is at the bottom.

Americans and Western Europeans especially had an unrealistically sunny assessment of their own capabilities, Dunning said by telephone in a separate interview, while Japanese and Koreans tended to give a reasonable assessment of their performance. In certain areas, such as athletic performance, which can be easily quantified, there is less self-delusion(欺骗), the researchers said. But even in some cases in which the failure should seem obvious, the perpetrator is blithely(愉快地;快活地) unaware of the problem.

This was especially true in the area of logical reasoning, where research subjects + students at Cornell University, where the two researchers were based + often rated themselves highly even when they flubbed(搞得一团糟) all questions in a reasoning test.

Later, when the students were instructed in logical reasoning, they scored better on a test but rated themselves lower, having learned what constituted competence in this area.

Grammar was another area in which objective knowledge was helpful in determining competence, but the more subjective area of humor posed different challenges, the researchers said.

Participants were asked to rate how funny certain jokes were, and compare their responses with what an expert panel of comedians thought. On average, participants overestimated their sense of humor by about 16 percentage points.

This might be thought of as the “above-average effect”, the notion that most Americans would rate themselves as above average, a statistical impossibility.

The researchers also conducted pilot studies of doctors and gun enthusiasts. The doctors overestimated how well they had performed on a test of medical diagnoses and the gun fanciers thought they knew more than they actually did about gun safety.

So who should be trusted: The person who admits incompetence or the one who shows confidence? Neither, according to Dunning.

“You can’t take them at their word. You’ve got to take a look at their performance,”

⑨innate /,i'neit/ a. 天生的,固有的,天赋的

Dunning added.

- () 23. Why do incompetent people rarely know they are inept?
- They are too inept to know what competence is.
 - They are not skillful at logical reasoning, grammar, and sense of humor.
 - They lack the basic skills to evaluate their performance realistically.
 - They have some ability to overcriticize themselves.
- () 24. Which of the following statement is NOT true, according to the passage?
- Students at Cornell University often rated themselves highly even when they flubbed all questions in a reasoning test.
 - Grammar was an area in which objective knowledge was helpful in determining competence.
 - Participants in the test estimated their sense of humor by about 16 percentage points.
 - Students scored better on a logical reasoning test but rated themselves lower.
- () 25. What do you know about “above-average effect” based on the passage?
- Most Americans assess themselves as above average.
 - American doctors overestimated how well they had performed on a test of medical diagnoses.
 - American gun enthusiasts thought they knew more than they actually did about gun safety.
 - All of the above.

Part B

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then give short answers to the five questions.

Write your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (10 points)

Both in America and Britain there is an **eagerness**② on the part of TV **executives**② to play down the importance of the small screen, except, of course, in the field of selling goods.

This desire to minimize the social impact of TV is perfectly natural. If it could be conclusively proved that the **electronic**② box was a major factor in determining the attitudes and the values of a nation then two awkward questions would have to be answered.

Is it right that a medium that has such influence should be primarily concerned with the provision of entertainment and the advertising of goods?

And an even more embarrassing question people might ask is whether the men now running TV have the authority, the understanding or the intelligence to be in control of such a vital part of the state apparatus.

②eager /'i:gə/ a. 热切的, 渴望的: He is eager for success. 他急于想成功。

②executive /ig'zekjutiv/ n. [C] 1. 主管, 高级行政人员, 行政官: a sales executive 销售主管 2. (政府的) 行政部门: executive officer 行政主管 a. 执行的, 行政的: the executive branch of the Government 政府的行政部门

②electronic /ilek'trɒnik/ a. 电子的: an electronic calculator 电子计算器 || electronic music 电子音乐 n. 1. [-s] [用作单] 电子学: an expert in electronics 电子学专家 2. [pl.] 电子设备: All the electronics are housed in waterproof box. 全部电子设备放在一个不透水的盒子里。

Because it is disrupting and disturbing life on almost every level in America and Britain, and because it is largely indulged in by what might be described as the first “telly generation”, violence is the activity that has been most frequently linked with the consequences of TV.

There are other even more important trends that might be stimulated or **provoked**^② by the program content of TV.

The demoralization of institutions like the army, the law, the church; the contempt for authority, a healthy skepticism and a welcome permissiveness; an over-simplification of complex issues which makes an electorate (选民) impatient with a political process that cannot solve them. How much is TV responsible? And that these trends are helping to change society at a unprecedented rate can hardly be denied.

Because the impact of these changes is relatively long-term and not easily **pinpointed**^③, there is a vast depth of unconcern about these developments.

On violence, however, there is an intuitive suspicion that TV might have something to do with it. Yet the men running TV have gone to considerable lengths to assure us that we are unduly alarmed about nothing.

26. In order to avoid the repetitions of the word “television”, what other nouns does the author use? Please list at least four.

27. Can you use another word in this passage to take the place of “play down” in para. 1?

28. Why are TV executives in America and Britain eager to play down the importance of TV?

29. Why do people believe that TV has something to do with increasing violence?

30. What is the author's attitude toward the argument over TV's influence?

Section III Translation

Directions: In this section there is a text in English. Translate the five underlined sentences into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

Large, multinational corporations may be the companies whose ups and downs seize headlines. (31) But to a far greater extent than most Americans realize, the economy's vitality depends on the fortunes of tiny shops and restaurants, neighborhood services and factories. Small businesses, defined as those with fewer than 100 workers, now employ 60 percent of the workforce and are expected to generate half of all new jobs between now and the year 2000. Some

② **provoke** /prə'vəuk/ vt. 1. 对……挑衅, 激怒: His arguing provoked them. 他的争辩激怒了他们。 2. 激起, 引起: His words provoked laughter. 他的话引起笑声。

③ **pinpoint** /'pinpoint/ vt. 1. 准确描述, 确定, 确认 2. 精确地确定……的位置 n. [C] 针尖、尖端 a. 十分精确的