



2001-2012

考研英语

历年真题全新解读

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✓ 十二年真题名师详析精解

- ★ 详析每题考点，帮助考生了解出题角度，把握题目类型、出题模式和命题特点
- ★ 指出文章题材、体裁，进行篇章结构分析，列出核心词和超纲词，对长难句进行详析
- ★ 配套全文翻译，详析错误选项，讲解得分、失分原因

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- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 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. conceptions |
| 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 example 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

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 the 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 3, 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 mature 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 SHEET 1. (10 points)

Think of those fleeting moments when you look out of an aeroplane window and realize 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.

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 you comments.

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



英语试题答案与解析

第一部分 英语知识运用

一 文章体裁结构分析

这是一篇议论文，出自《纽约时报》2011年6月30日的文章“Ethics, Politics and the Law”。文章讨论了美国司法体系法官道德判断问题，论证了司法和政治应该分离的观点。文章首段指出最高法院的法官们不应该像政治家，同时指出有些法官的行为有失独立和公正。第二段用 Antonin Scalia 法官的例子说明法官参与政治活动会影响法庭公正裁决。第三段作者提出法院和政治是否仍有界线的疑问。第四、五段讨论了宪法对于法律和政治的规定，指出法律应独立于政治之外。最后一段指出法官们必须遵守行为准则，使自己的行为独立于政治之外，使裁决更令人信服。

二 试题解析

1. [答案] B

[考点] 语境词义推理

[解析] 整个句子的大意为“法庭无法 1 其法律法规守护者的合法性……”。所以 B (maintain) “维持，保持”代入最合理，其他选项 A (emphasize) “强调”，C (modify) “修改”和 D (recognize) “认可、承认”代入后都与第二题所在分句没有逻辑关联。

2. [答案] A

[考点] 逻辑关系推理

[解析] 根据第1题的分析，本题正确为选项 A (when) “当……的时候”，连接时间状语从句。连起来以后意思就是：“当法官们的行为和政客一样时，法庭无法维持其法律法规守护者的合法性。”

3. [答案] B

[考点] 词义辨析

[解析] 本题所在句子大致意思为：“但在好几起案例中，法官们的行为方式 3 法庭独立、公正的声誉。”上文指出了法官如果和政客行为一样的后果，从 Yet 来看，题目所在句子与上文构成转折关系。从上文表述的逻辑来判断，这种行为会带来消极后果，B 和 D 都有消极意义，但只有 B (weakened) “削弱”符合本题逻辑和语气。干扰项 D (eliminated) “消灭、消除”，与 reputation “声誉”搭配有问题，同时语义过于极端，夸大了后果。

4. [答案] D

[考点] 词义辨析

12. [答案] C

[考点] 词义辨析

[解析] 本题所在句子大意为：“因此他们能够自由地来 12 那些有权力的人……”，C 选项 upset “推翻，惩罚”符合逻辑。干扰项 A (serve) “为……服务”，B (satisfy) “让……满足”，D (replace) “取代”分别代入后明显不符合上下文逻辑。

13. [答案] C

[考点] 词义辨析

[解析] 本题所在句子意思为：“因此他们能够自由来惩罚那些有权力的人，没有必要去 13 政治支持。”从语境可以看出，C 选项 cultivate “发展、培养”符合文章“司法和政治独立”的主旨大意。干扰项 A (confirm) “确认”，B (express) “表达”，D (offer) “提供”代入后不符合上下文逻辑和主旨大意。

14. [答案] D

[考点] 逻辑关系判断

[解析] 本题所在句子意思为：“我们的法律体系在设计时就明确地将法律与政治分开，因为这两者密切 14。”这显然是谈到了司法体系建立的初衷。根据司法政治分离的文章主旨，可以判断 D 选项 tied “联系”符合要求，因为联系紧密才需要分开，保持司法独立。其余选项代入原文后意思明显不符合逻辑。

15. [答案] A

[考点] 词义推理

[解析] 本题所在句子意思为：“宪法是有政治性的，因为它来自根植于像自由和财产这样的基本社会 15。”解题的关键是举的例子 liberty and property “自由和财产”，只有 A 项 (concepts) “概念”才能概括两者的属性，“自由和财产”明显不属于 B (theories) “理论”，C (divisions) “分支、学科”和 D (conceptions) “构想”。

16. [答案] C

[考点] 词义辨析

[解析] 本题所在句子意思为：“当法庭处理社会政策决议时，它 16 的法律不可避免地带有政治性……”，这里 the law it 后面为省略了 that 的定语从句，从语境来看，it 指代段落第一句里的宪法，因此 C 选项 (shapes) “塑造，确定”符合要求。干扰项 A (excludes) “排除”，B (questions) “质疑”和 D (controls) “控制”代入后无法表明宪法和一般法律的关系。

17. [答案] A

[考点] 词汇搭配

[解析] 本题所在句子意思为：“……这就是为什么围绕意识形态产生的决议分歧很容易被 17 不公正的原因。”从语境判断，A 选项 (dismiss) 能够与 as 搭配，意思是“由于（某种原因）而不加以考虑”。干扰项 B (released) “释放、发布”，C (ranked) “排名、排位”和 D (distorted) “扭曲”分别代入后都不符合语境逻辑。

18. [答案] C

[考点] 词义辨析

[解析] 本题所在句子大意为：“法官们必须 18 关于法庭合法性的质疑。”从 must 的语气来看，这是一种强烈的建议和要求。因此 C (address) “处理、解决”符合搭配要求。干扰项 A (suppress) “压制”代入后逻辑与原文主题相反，B (exploit) “剥削、利用”和 D (ignore) “忽略”均不符合逻辑。

19. [答案] D

[考点] 搭配辨析

[解析] 本题所在句子意思为：“……通过使自己 19 行为准则的方式。”by+doing 结构表示做事

的方式，承接上一题，就是解决法庭合法性质疑的方式，只有 D 构成的 be accountable to “有义务，对……负责”符合要求。干扰项 A 构成的 be accessible to 意思是“可接近的；能得到的”，B 项构成的 be amiable to 意思是“对……和蔼可亲的”，C 项构成的 be agreeable to 意思是“愉快的、同意的、适用于”，都无法与后面的 code of conduct “行为准则”构成符合逻辑的搭配。

20. [答案] D

[考点] 逻辑关系推理

[解析] 本题所在句子大意是：“那会使得裁决更有可能被看做与政治分离，20 会和法律一样令人信服。”从上文来判断，这是司法和政治分离之后的良好结果，因此在这里 D (as a result) “结果是”符合因果关系的要求。干扰项 A (by all means) “无论如何、务必”和 B (at all costs) “不惜一切代价”都是加强语气的，C (in a word) “总之”是总结用词，这些选项都不能体现这种逻辑关系。

三 全文翻译

最高法院法官们的道德判断最近已经成为一个很重要的议题。当法官们的行为和政客一样时，法院无法维持其法律法规守护者的合法性。但在好几起案例中，法官们的行为方式削弱了法庭独立、公正的声誉。

比如说 Antonin Scalia 法官出现在数起政治活动中。这种活动使得法院的决定不太可能被认可为公正的裁决。部分问题在于法官们并不受道德准则的约束。退一万步讲，法庭应该使自己受到适用于联邦司法体系其余人员的行为准则的约束。

这一起和其他几起类似的案例提出了一个问题：法院和政治之间是否仍有一条界线。

宪法的制定者们将法律视为具备独立于政治的权威。他们给法官永久职位，这样他们可以自由地惩罚那些手握重权者，没有必要去争取政治上的支持。我们的法律体系在设计时就明确地将法律与政治分开，因为这两者有着密切的联系。

宪法是有政治性的，因为它来自根植于像自由和财产这样的基本社会概念。当法庭处理社会政策决议时，它所塑造的法律不可避免地带有政治性，这就是为什么围绕意识形态产生的决议分歧很容易被视作不公正。

法官们必须应对关于法院合法性的质疑，这需要他们自己遵守行为准则。那会使得裁决更有可能被看做是独立于政治的，结果是这些裁决会和法律一样令人信服。

第二部分 阅读理解

Part A

◆第一篇◆

一 文章体裁结构分析

这是一篇议论文。文章出自《时代周刊》2011年3月24日的文章“Herd Mentality 羊群心理”。主题是 peer pressure “同辈压力”。文章在首段指出 Tina Rosenberg 在新书中认为通过社会治疗的方法，同辈压力可以成为积极的力量。第二段给出了一些社会治疗的例子。第三段至最后作者对其效果进行了评

价,肯定了其积极面,最后指出了社会治疗存在的问题。

二 试题解析

21. [答案] D

[考点] 细节辨析

[解析] 题干意思是“根据第一段,同辈压力的出现常常是_____”。D选项 a cause of undesirable behaviors “是不良行为的一个原因”是对原文 It usually leads to no good-drinking, drugs and casual sex 的概括。题干中 often 是原文 usually 的改写;D选项 a cause 呼应了原文 leads to, 选项中 undesirable behaviors 是对原文中 no good-drinking, drugs and casual sex 的概括。

干扰项 A “社会治疗的一种补充”是偷梁换柱,原文 peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure 表明同辈压力通过社会治疗的方法可以变成积极的力量,后者是前者的方法,前者并非后者的补充,逻辑关系错误。B “群体动力的一种刺激”借用了原文的 group dynamics 短语,但原文没有出现 stimulus 的表述,是偷梁换柱。C “学校进步的一种阻碍”在原文并无体现,属于无中生有。

22. [答案] B

[考点] 细节理解

[解析] 题干意思是“Rosenberg 认为公众健康倡议者应该_____”。根据“public-health advocates”可以定位到第三段最后一句话“Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers...”,短语“take a page from”意思是“向……学习”,该句子意思就是应该向广告商学习,因此 B 选项“学习广告商的经验”是对原文的正确复述。其余选项与原文句子没有直接关系,只要题目定位准确即可排除。

23. [答案] A

[考点] 细节理解

[解析] 题干意思为“在作者看来,Rosenberg 的书没能_____”。定位到原文第四段第二句 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. 这句话指出书中有太多无关的细节,对社会和生理因素的探讨不足,而正是这些因素才使同辈压力变得有效。这正是此书的不足,对应 A 选项 adequately probe social and biological factors “(没能)充分探讨社会 and 生理因素”。

干扰项 B “有效避免社会治疗的弊端”文章未提及,属于无中生有。C 选项“说明国家资助的功能”借用了第四段倒数第二句话中的 state funding 一词,但原文指的是 Rage Against Haze,而这是一个项目,并不是 Rosenberg 的书,选项属于偷梁换柱。D 选项“产生长期的社会效果”是对第四段第三句的偷梁换柱,原文是指 social cure “社会治疗”没有长期效果,而不是指书没有长期效果。

24. [答案] C

[考点] 细节理解

[解析] 题干意思是“第五段表明我们对于行为的模仿_____”。根据关键词 imitation 定位到文章第五段最后一句... we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day “我们无意识地模仿我们每天看到的行为”。C 选项 occurs without our realizing it “发生时没有意识到(是模仿)”符合这个说法。without realizing it 是对原文 unconsciously 一词的同义复述。其余选项都明显与定位的句子无关。

25. [答案] D

[考点] 推理判断

[解析] 题干意思是“作者在最后一段认为同辈压力是_____”。最后一段指出 Far less certain... is... “但是,远不能肯定的是,专家和官员能有多成功地来选择我们的同辈群体,并将他们的行为引导

到道德的方向上。”文章下面以教师指导学生为例得出结论 The tactic never really works “这个策略从来没有真正起作用”。因此从整体来看，作者对于 peer pressure 是否能有效果是质疑的，故答案选 D “questionable”。

三 核心词与超纲词

peer *n.* 同伴，同辈

contend *vt.* 主张

dynamics *n.* 动力，力量

recipient *n.* 接受者

initiative *n.* 倡议，主动，项目

recruit *vt.* 招收，招募

perceptive *a.* 敏锐的

spot-on *a.* 准确的

mobilize *vt.* 调动，推动

plead *vt.* 主张；辩论；恳求

exert *vt.* + *on* 发挥（影响力）

bureaucrat *n.* 官僚

steer *vt.* 引导

pair *vt.* 使……成对

四 长难句分析

1. That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words peer pressure.

【解析】这是一个复合句。主干为主系表结构... message,... is what...。表语是由一个主从复合句构成，when 引导时间状语从句。invitation 在这里的意思是“引诱”，而不是“邀请”。

【译文】这种悄悄说出来的信息半是引诱，半是强制。当听到“同辈压力”这个字眼的时候，我们多数人想到的就是这种说法。

2. 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.

【解析】这是一个复合句。句子主干为主谓宾结构 Tina Rosenberg contends that...，其宾语为 that 引导的从句。该从句结构为主十系十表十状语，其中状语部分介词 through 的宾语为 what 引导的从句，从句的宾语 social cure 由 in which 引导的定语从句来修饰。group dynamics 的意思是“群体动力”或“群体力量”。

【译文】但是，在她的新书《加入俱乐部》中，蒂娜·罗森伯格认为，通过她所说的社会治疗，同辈压力也可以成为一种积极的力量。在这种社会医疗中，公司和官员们可以使用群体力量去帮助个人改善他们的生活，并且也有可能改善整个人类世界的生活。

3. *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.

【解析】这是一个复合句，句子主干为被动句 *Join the Club* is filled with too much irrelevant detail...。social and biological factors 由 that 引导的定语从句来修饰。

【译文】《加入俱乐部》一书充斥了太多无关的细节，对社会和生理因素探讨不足，而正是这些因素才使同辈压力变得有效。

4. Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions.

【解析】这是一个复合句，主干为倒装的主系表结构，Far less certain... is how...。主语为 how 引导的从句。注意 how successfully 修饰的是动词 select 和 steer，是这两个动作的成功程度，并不是由 how

来修饰 can, 否则就成了“如何能够成功地……”是对原文的曲解。因此表语部分意思是“能有多成功地……”, 而不是“如何能够成功地……”。

[译文] 但是, 远不能肯定的是, 专家和官员能有多成功地来选择我们的同辈群体, 并将他们的行为引导到道德的方向上。

五 全文翻译

算了吧, 大家都在这么做。这种悄悄说出来的信息半是引诱, 半是强制。当听到“同辈压力”这个字眼的时候, 我们多数人想到的就是这种说法。这种信息通常不会带来什么好结果, 比如喝酒、吸毒、一夜情。但是, 在她的新书《加入俱乐部》中, 蒂娜·罗森伯格认为, 通过她所说的社会治疗, 同辈压力也可以成为一种积极的力量。在这种社会治疗中, 公司和官员们可以使用群体力量去帮助个人改善他们的生活, 并且也有可能改善整个人类世界的生活。

作为普利策新闻奖的获得者, 罗森伯格提供了许多社会治疗的例子: 在南卡罗莱纳州, 一个由州政府资助的叫做“向烟雾宣战”的反抽烟项目就着力于让香烟不“酷”。在南非有一项被称为“热爱生命”的预防艾滋病的活动, 招募年轻人在同伴中提倡安全的性生活。

这个观点似乎很有希望, 而且罗森伯格是个敏锐的观察家。她对于许多公共健康活动缺点的批评很中肯: 他们没能调动同辈压力来养成健康的习惯, 他们表现出来的对心理学的理解有严重缺陷。一个旨在减少青少年吸烟的广告牌写着: “要勇于与众不同, 请不要吸烟!” 而青少年渴望的只不过是融入群体而已。罗森伯格认为, 公共健康的倡议者们应该向广告商学习, 后者懂得很娴熟地运用同辈压力。她的观点很令人信服。

但对于社会治疗的整体效果, 罗森伯格就没有那么有说服力了。《加入俱乐部》一书充斥了太多无关的细节, 对社会和生理因素探讨不足, 而正是这些因素才使同辈压力变得有效。这里说的社会治疗最显著的不足是它有效发挥作用的时间不长。一旦资金来源消失, 那么“向烟雾宣战”的活动就会失败。“热爱生命”活动能产生持久影响这一说法证据有限且混乱。

毫无疑问, 我们的同辈群体会对我们的行为产生巨大影响。越来越多的研究表明, 积极的健康习惯和负面的习惯都会通过社会交际在朋友圈里传播。这是同辈压力的一种微妙形态: 我们会无意识模仿我们每天看到的行为。

但是, 远不能肯定的是, 专家和官员能有多成功地来选择我们的同辈群体, 并将他们的行为引导到道德的方向上。正如同老师把问题学生分开, 让他们和更守规矩的学生坐在一起。这种方法从来没真正奏效过。从外部设计的社会治疗就会产生这样的问题: 在真实世界中和在学校里是一样的, 我们坚持选择自己的朋友。

◆第二篇◆

一 文章体裁结构分析

这是一篇议论文。本文出自 Boston.com 2011 年 4 月 24 日的文章 “Vermont Yankee plant's owner must honor its own promises”。文章讨论的是美国佛蒙特州洋基 (Yankee) 核反应堆的问题, 主题是该反应堆的所有者必须信守其诺言。文章首段指出 Entergy 公司声明不遵守核能规章, 激起公愤。第二段指出该公司挑战法庭裁决。第三、四段交代了该公司与法庭冲突的经过, 最后一段作者指出公司应该信守承诺、遵守规定。

核电站继续经营 20 年的许可。最后一句话作者认为,核管理委员会在审核该公司的申请的时候,应该考虑下该公司的信誉问题,也就是说其他地方的业务有可能因为在佛蒙特州的行为受影响。因此 A 项“在其他地方的生意会受影响”的推理成立。

干扰项 B “核管理委员会的权威将会被藐视”,关键词 defied “藐视”在最后一段没给对应信息。C 项“Entergy 公司将会撤回关于 Pilgrim 核电站的申请”,原文也没有对应 withdraw “撤回”的信息。D 项“Vermont 的名声将会受到破坏”,原文最后一段第一句提到的是该公司在佛蒙特州的声誉受损,而不是佛蒙特州声誉受损,属于偷梁换柱。

三 核心词与超纲词

provoke *vt.* 引起,激发

renege *vi.* 食言,背信

abide *vi.* +by 遵守

constitutionality *n.* 合法性

stunning *a.* 令人震惊的

be subject to 遭受到;受……制约

legislature *n.* 立法机关

enrage *vt.* 激怒

legislation *n.* 立法

obscure *a.* 不清楚的,不明了的

precedent-setting *a.* 开创先河的

pledge *vt.* 保证

四 长难句分析

1. 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 strict nuclear regulations.

[解析] 这是一个复合句。主干为 The company... provoked justified outrage... when it announced...。主句的主谓由一个名词短语分割,作同位说明。时间状语从句为主谓宾结构,宾语是一个省略 that 的宾语从句。reneging on 意思是“(在某方面)食言,否认”。

[译文] 这家公司是新英格兰一家大型能源供应商。上周它宣布放弃遵守严格核能规定的长期承诺,这在佛蒙特州激起了人们的义愤。

2. 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.

[解析] 这是一个复合句。主干结构为主谓宾 the company has done... what..., 宾语为 what 引导的从句, would not 后面省略了 do。冒号后面的短语 challenge... running 是对 what it had long promised it would not (do) “它长期承诺不做的事情”的具体说明。

[译文] 相反,该公司已经做了它长期以来承诺不做的事情:为了维持佛蒙特州洋基核电站的运营,在联邦法院挑战佛蒙特州相关规定的合法性。

3. 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.

[解析] 这是一个复合句。题源文章中的原句是 The legal issues in the case are murky; the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, but legal scholars say the Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend. 破折号后面的原句是转折关系。句子经过命题人员的改造,改造后 whereas 前置,意思变成“鉴于”,前后成为因果关系。改

造后的主句为主谓宾结构, 宾语为 that 引导的从句。从句中宾语部分... test of how far... 中的介词 of 后面跟的是一个从句。precedent-setting 的意思是“创造先例的, 开创先河的”。

[译文] 该案的法律问题是模糊的: 鉴于最高法院已经裁决各州确实有部分核能管理权, 法学家们说佛蒙特案将检验这些权力能够延伸多远, 而这次检验开创了先例。

五 全文翻译

协议就是协议, 但涉及 Entergy 公司的时候, 这句话很显然就不起作用了。这家公司是新英格兰一家大型能源供应商。上周它宣布放弃遵守严格核能规定的长期承诺, 这在佛蒙特州激起了人们的义愤。

相反, 该公司已经做了它长期以来承诺不做的事情: 为了维持佛蒙特州洋基核电站的运营, 在联邦法院挑战佛蒙特州相关规定的合法性。

这个冲突自 2002 年便显现出来, 当时该公司购买了佛蒙特州唯一的核电站, 这是一座位于 Vernon 的年久的反应堆。作为获得州政府的批准的一个条件, 公司同意在获得州政府官员批准后在 2012 年后继续经营。2006 年, 州政府进一步要求, 该核电站经营执照的任何延期都要取决于佛蒙特州立法机关的批准。当时, 该公司也接受了。

Entergy 要么从来没有真正打算要遵守这些承诺, 要么当时根本没有预想到将来会发生什么。一系列的事故, 包括 2007 年冷却塔的部分崩溃和地下管道系统泄漏的发现, 都引发了对佛蒙特州洋基核电站安全问题和 Entergy 管理的质疑——尤其是该公司对其管道问题发出误导性言论之后。佛蒙特州参议院被 Entergy 的行为激怒, 在去年以 26 比 4 的投票反对允许该公司其延期经营。

现在该公司突然宣称 2002 年协定无效, 这是因为 2006 年的立法, 并且只有联邦政府拥有核问题管理权。该案的法律问题是模糊的: 鉴于最高法院已经裁决各州确实有部分核能管理权, 法学家们说佛蒙特案将检验这些权力能够延伸多远, 而这次检验开创了先例。当然, 如果每个州设立自己的法规, 那么有必要关注一下各州的补充规定。但如果是 Entergy 已经遵守诺言, 这个讨论就毫无意义了。

该公司似乎已经认定在佛蒙特州的声誉已经被毁, 跟这个州一战已经没有什么可失去的了。但应该还是会有后果产生的。运营核电厂的许可权是一个公共信任问题。Entergy 集团在美国还运营其他 11 个反应堆, 包括在普利茅斯的 Pilgrim 反应堆。该公司承诺安全运营 Pilgrim, 并已经向联邦政府申请继续经营 20 年的许可。但是, 当核管理委员会 (NRC) 在审查该公司的申请时, 它要牢记到底 Entergy 公司的哪些承诺是有用的。

◆第三篇◆

一 文章体裁结构分析

本文是一篇议论文, 出自 *The Scientists* 《科学家杂志》2011 年 2 月 1 日刊, 题目为 “The Evolution of Credibility 可信性的发展”。文章主要讨论的是 credibility “可信性” 检验的过程。第一段指出科学发现过程模糊而复杂, 受很多因素影响, 第二段指出科学发现应被当作科学原型来检验。第三段讨论了可信性的验证过程, 也就是科学发现在科学界被不同人检验的基本过程。第四段讨论了可信性过程中存在的两个悖论, 最后一段是结论段, 可信性过程最终完成。