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考研英语(二)历年真题 老蒋详解

考研英语(二)命题研究组 策划

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内容简介

本书按照《2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)考试大纲》的要求,对 2003 年—2010 年英语真题中的词汇、完形填空、阅读理解、翻译和写作五部分进行了精辟透彻的分析和讲解,并附赠 2003 年—2010 年 8 年试题的真题汇编分册。通过研读本书的解析,考生不仅能够微观上熟练掌握每道真题涉及的相关知识点,还可以从宏观的角度了解考试的内容、题型和难度,甚至站在命题者的高度审视题目,明晰其中所蕴含的基本规律。

本书另赠送真题分册用于读者实践演练,真正做到“学”与“习”相结合,使读者在短期内基

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前言

本分册作为《考研英语(二)历年真题老蒋详解》的配套资料,精选并收录了2003年—2010年的管理类硕士联考英语试题,旨在帮助考生了解管理类硕士联考试题改革和发展的有关情况,并通过实战演练尽快熟悉历年真题的形式、内容和要求,做到知己知彼,准备充分。

在过去的八年间,管理类硕士联考英语考试试卷曾经使用过多种题型且变动较大。目前保留下来的形式有:“完型填空”、“阅读理解”、“英译汉”和“写作”四种题型,在2009年之前,该项考试还有“词汇”题型。考试时间为180分钟,分为“客观题”和“主观题”两大类。其中,词汇题型在2002年—2004年间不仅考查词汇、短语的辨析和搭配(前10道题目),还注重语法知识(集中在后10道题目)的测试,但从2005年起词汇题型不再针对语法结构单独命题,而只侧重于单词层面的考查;由于对语法知识的考查转移到了完型填空题型中,因而该题目的权重由2002—2004年的10道题提升到2005年的15道题,并最终稳定在20道题目的数量上;阅读理解题型在2002—2004年间包含Part A和Part B两部分,前者为4篇阅读文章与15道客观选择题,后者为1篇阅读文章与5道主观简答题,但从2005年开始阅读理解题型去掉了Part B部分的主观题目,只保留了Part A部分的客观试题并将数量增加至20道,每篇文章对应5道题目;英译汉题型在翻译的测试模式上也有所微调:2002年—2006年间考查“句子译文”,即在1篇文章中翻译5处画线的部分,而近三年则一直采用“段落译文”的考查形式;最后,写作题型的分值比重由2004年以前的15分提高到现在的25分,且情景提示丰富多变,既考过简单的观点评论型作文,也考过建议信、图表等应用性作文,近两年则集中于对社会热门现象分析型作文的考查。

英语真题书的使用考生应注意以下三个“相结合”。

一、专项突破与套题模考相结合:一题两用

本分册依据年份以“独立成套”的形式对这8年的真题进行整理和汇编,力求从整体角度使考生对每一年的真题内容一目了然。根据所处的复习阶段和使用目的的不同,考生可以选择两种做题方式:在前期强化阶段,考生可对2003年—2006年的试题进行专项强化训练,集中突破诸如阅读和翻译等重、难题型并快速掌握其它三类题目的解题方法;而到了后期冲刺阶段,考生则可利用近四年的真题进行套题的模拟考试,一方面检测自己的复习水平,预测成绩,另一方面核算时间分配,感受临考氛围,以便在真正的考场上能够快速进入状态,正常发挥。

二、实战演练与精读分析相结合:两遍做题

无论是前期的专项强化训练还是后期的套题模考自测,考生都应注重“两遍”做题法的运用,即第一遍“实战演练”:严格按照考试要求,以解答题目为目标,在规定的时间内完成作答,培养考生的实战紧迫感,稳定做题速度;其中,前期专项强化训练的时间可参照阅读80至90min(平均每篇20至23min),写作30min,翻译30—40min,完型、词汇各15min来进行,后期

的套题模考自测时间控制在 180min 之内。而第二遍“精读分析”则要求考生在做完试题、对过答案的基础上,研读《历年真题老蒋详解》中对应的试题具体解析和配套知识的精读补充(包括词汇注释、难句详解、全文翻译、文章导读、试题解析等)。通过第二遍的“精读精析”,考生会更加具体、真实地了解不同类型题目的基本解题规律,另外可以有效地巩固基础阶段的学习成果,衔接起不同的复习阶段。因此,“两遍”做题法中的“精读精析”是提升英语实力至关重要的一个环节,考生应给予格外的重视。

三、考点背诵与技巧总结相结合:牢记方法

经过运用“两遍”做题法的专项突破练习与套题自测,考生对英语试题和解题思路都有了更深刻的认识 and 了解。因此,在考前最后的复习时间里考生所要做的就是再次总结、回顾先前复习过程中已掌握的基本考点以及各种题型的解题方法,背诵典型题干、记忆答题思路,将这些内容熟稔于心。相信考生在使用真题时若能很好地做到上述三点“相结合”,英语实力定能达到,甚至超出考试所要求的水平。

祝广大考生可以顺利攻克英语难关,实现自己的人生梦想!

编 者
2010 年 9 月于北京

目 录

2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)试题	2010.1 ~ 10
2009 年全国攻读工商管理硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	2009.1 ~ 8
2008 年全国攻读工商管理硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	2008.1 ~ 8
2007 年全国攻读工商管理硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	2007.1 ~ 8
2006 年全国攻读工商管理硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	2006.1 ~ 8
2005 年全国攻读工商管理硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	2005.1 ~ 8
2004 年全国攻读工商管理硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	2004.1 ~ 7
2003 年全国攻读工商管理硕士研究生入学考试英语试题	2003.1 ~ 8

2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英语(二) 试题

(科目代码:204)

考生注意事项

- 1、考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。
 - 2、答题前,考生应按准考证上的有关内容填写答题卡上的“考生姓名”、“报考单位”、“考生编号”等信息。
 - 3、答案必须按要求填涂或书写在指定的答题纸上。
 - (1) 英语知识运用和阅读理解 A 节、B 节的答案填涂在答题卡 1 上。填涂部分应该按照答题卡上的要求用 2B 铅笔完成。如要改动,必须用橡皮擦干净。
 - (2) 英译汉和写作部分必须用蓝(黑)色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔在答题卡 2 上作答。字迹要清楚。
 - 4、考试结束,将试题、答题卡 1 和 答题卡 2 一并装入试题袋中交回。
-

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 outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global epidemic on June 11, 2009. It is the first worldwide epidemic 1 by the World Health Organization in 41 years.

The heightened alert 2 an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp rise in cases in Australia, and rising 3 in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere.

But the epidemic is “4” in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization’s director general, 5 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the 6 of any medical treatment.

The outbreak came to global 7 in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noted an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths 8 healthy adults. As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to 9 in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.

In the United States, new cases seemed to fade 10 warmer weather arrived. But in late September 2009, officials reported there was 11 flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the 12 tested are the new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. In the U. S. , it has 13 more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6,000 hospitalizations.

Federal health officials 14 Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began 15 orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is 16 ahead of expectations. More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those 17 doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not 18 for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other 19. But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other high-risk groups: health care workers, people 20 infants and healthy young people.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] criticized | [B] appointed | [C] commented | [D] designated |
| 2. [A] proceeded | [B] activated | [C] followed | [D] promoted |
| 3. [A] digits | [B] numbers | [C] amounts | [D] sums |
| 4. [A] moderate | [B] normal | [C] unusual | [D] extreme |
| 5. [A] with | [B] in | [C] from | [D] by |
| 6. [A] progress | [B] absence | [C] presence | [D] favor |
| 7. [A] reality | [B] phenomenon | [C] concept | [D] notice |
| 8. [A] over | [B] for | [C] among | [D] to |
| 9. [A] stay up | [B] crop up | [C] fill up | [D] cover up |
| 10. [A] as | [B] if | [C] unless | [D] until |
| 11. [A] excessive | [B] enormous | [C] significant | [D] magnificent |
| 12. [A] categories | [B] examples | [C] patterns | [D] samples |
| 13. [A] imparted | [B] immersed | [C] injected | [D] infected |
| 14. [A] released | [B] relayed | [C] relieved | [D] remained |
| 15. [A] placing | [B] delivering | [C] taking | [D] giving |



- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 16. [A] feasible | [B] available | [C] reliable | [D] applicable |
| 17. [A] prevalent | [B] principal | [C] innovative | [D] initial |
| 18. [A] presented | [B] restricted | [C] recommended | [D] introduced |
| 19. [A] problems | [B] issues | [C] agonies | [D] sufferings |
| 20. [A] involved in | [B] caring for | [C] concerned with | [D] warding off |

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

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £ 70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some 65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly 200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because _____.

- [A] the art market had witnessed a succession of victories
[B] the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids



- [C] Beautiful Inside My Head Forever won over all masterpieces
[D] it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis
22. By saying “spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable” (Line 1-2, Para. 3), the author suggests that _____.
[A] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions
[B] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries
[C] art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent
[D] works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying
23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
[A] Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.
[B] The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.

[C] The art market generally went downward in various ways.
[D] Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.
24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are _____.
[A] auction houses' favorites
[B] contemporary trends
[C] factors promoting artwork circulation
[D] styles representing impressionists
25. The most appropriate title for this text could be _____.
[A] Fluctuation of Art Prices
[B] Up-to-date Art Auctions
[C] Art Market in Decline
[D] Shifted Interest in Arts

Text 2

I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room—a women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening, I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly nodded in agreement. He gestured toward his wife and said, “She's the talker in our family.” The room burst into laughter; the man looked puzzled and hurt. “It's true,” he explained. “When I come home from work I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence.”

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year—a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

In my own research, complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking social arrangements.



Instead, they focused on communication: “He doesn’t listen to me.” “He doesn’t talk to me.” I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

26. What is most wives’ main expectation of their husbands
 - A. Talking to them.
 - B. Trusting them.
 - C. Supporting their careers.
 - D. Sharing housework.
27. Judging from the context, the phrase “wreaking havoc” (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means _____.
 - A. generating motivation
 - B. exerting influence
 - C. causing damage
 - D. creating pressure
28. All of the following are true except _____.
 - A. men tend to talk more in public than women
 - B. nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation
 - C. women attach much importance to communication between couples
 - D. a female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse
29. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text
 - A. The moral decaying deserves more research by sociologists.
 - B. Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities.
 - C. Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage.
 - D. Conversational patterns between man and wife are different.
30. In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on _____.
 - A. a vivid account of the new book *Divorce Talk*
 - B. a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon
 - C. other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U. S.
 - D. a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

Text 3

Over the past decade, many companies had perfected the art of creating automatic behaviors—habits—among consumers. These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks or wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

“There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can’t figure out how to change people’s habits,” said Dr. Curtis, the director of the Hygiene Center at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. “We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically.”

The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to—Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever—had



invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers' lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

If you look hard enough, you'll find that many of the products we use every day—chewing gums, skin moisturizers, disinfecting wipes, air fresheners, water purifiers, health snacks, teeth whiteners, fabric softeners, vitamins—are results of manufactured habits. A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day. Today, because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.

A few decades ago, many people didn't drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup.

"Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns," said Carol Berning, a consumer psychologist who recently retired from Procter & Gamble, the company that sold \$76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year. "Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers' lives, and it's essential to making new products commercially viable."

Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through ruthless advertising. As this new science of habit has emerged, controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods.

31. According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap _____.
 - A. should be further cultivated
 - B. should be changed gradually
 - C. are deeply rooted in history
 - D. are basically private concerns
32. Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to _____.
 - A. reveal their impact on people's habits
 - B. show the urgent need of daily necessities
 - C. indicate their effect on people's buying power
 - D. manifest the significant role of good habits
33. Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits?
 - A. Tide B. Crest C. Colgate D. Unilever
34. From the text we know that some of consumers' habits are developed due to _____.
 - A. perfected art of products
 - B. automatic behavior creation
 - C. commercial promotions
 - D. scientific experiments
35. The author's attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits is _____.
 - A. indifferent B. negative C. positive D. biased



Text 4

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

But as recently as in 1968, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. In the landmark 1975 decision *Taylor v. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. The *Taylor* decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

36. From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that _____.
A. both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries
B. defendants are immune from trial by their peers
C. no age limit should be imposed for jury service
D. judgment should consider the opinion of the public
37. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed _____.
A. the inadequacy of antidiscrimination laws
B. the prevalent discrimination against certain races
C. the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures
D. the arrogance common among the Supreme Court judges
38. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because _____.
A. they were automatically banned by state laws
B. they fell far short of the required qualifications
C. they were supposed to perform domestic duties
D. they tended to evade public engagement



39. After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed, _____.
- A. sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and had to be abolished
 - B. educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors
 - C. jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community
 - D. states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system
40. In discussing the U. S. jury system, the text centers on _____.
- A. its nature and problems
 - B. its characteristics and tradition
 - C. its problems and their solutions
 - D. its tradition and development

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and decide whether each of the statements is true or false. Choose T if the statement is true or F if the statement is not true. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Copying Birds May Save Aircraft Fuel

Both Boeing and Airbus have trumpeted the efficiency of their newest aircraft, the 787 and A350 respectively. Their clever designs and lightweight composites certainly make a difference. But a group of researchers at Stanford University, led by Ilan Kroo, has suggested that airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jet-fuel use, and it would not require them to buy new aircraft.

The answer, says Dr Kroo, lies with birds. Since 1914, scientists have known that birds flying in formation—a V-shape—expend less energy. The air flowing over a bird's wings curls upwards behind the wingtips, a phenomenon known as upwash. Other birds flying in the upwash experience reduced drag, and spend less energy propelling themselves. Peter Lissaman, an aeronautics expert who was formerly at Caltech and the University of Southern California, has suggested that a formation of 25 birds might enjoy a range increase of 71%.

When applied to aircraft, the principles are not substantially different. Dr. Kroo and his team modelled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas were to assemble over Utah, assume an inverted V-formation, occasionally change places so all could have a turn in the most favourable positions, and proceed to London. They found that the aircraft consumed as much as 15% less fuel (coupled with a reduction in carbon-dioxide output). Nitrogen-oxide emissions during the cruising portions of the flight fell by around a quarter.

There are, of course, knots to be worked out. One consideration is safety, or at least the perception of it. Would passengers feel comfortable travelling in companion? Dr. Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles, and would not be in the intimate groupings favoured by display teams like the Red Arrows. A passenger peering out of the window might not even see the other planes. Whether the separation distances involved would satisfy air-traffic-control regulations is another matter, although a working group at the International Civil Aviation Organisation has included the possibility of formation flying in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

It remains to be seen how weather conditions affect the air flows that make formation flight more efficient. In zones of increased turbulence, the planes' wakes will decay more quickly and the effect



will diminish. Dr. Kroo says this is one of the areas his team will investigate further. It might also be hard for airlines to co-ordinate the departure times and destinations of passenger aircraft in a way that would allow them to gain from formation flight. Cargo aircraft, in contrast, might be easier to re-schedule, as might routine military flights.

As it happens, America's armed forces are on the case already. Earlier this year the country's Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency announced plans to pay Boeing to investigate formation flight, though the programme has yet to begin. There are reports that some military aircraft flew in formation when they were low on fuel during the Second World War, but Dr. Lissaman says they are unsubstantiated. "My father was an RAF pilot and my cousin the skipper of a Lancaster lost over Berlin," he adds. So he should know.

41. Findings of the Stanford University researchers will promote the sales of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft.

42. The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance.

43. Formation flight is more comfortable because passengers can not see the other planes.

44. The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined.

45. It has been documented that during World War II, America's armed forces once tried formation flight to save fuel.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

"Sustainability" has become a popular word these days, but to Ted Ning, the concept will always have personal meaning. Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

Ning recalls spending a confusing year in the late 1990s selling insurance. He'd been through the dot-com boom and burst and, desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency.

It didn't go well. "It was a really bad move because that's not my passion," says Ning, whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales. "I was miserable. I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling. I had no money and needed the job. Everyone said, 'Just wait, you'll turn the corner, give it some time.'"

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

You have just come back from the U. S. as a member of a Sino-American cultural exchange program. Write a letter to your American colleague to

- 1) express your thanks for his/her warm reception;
- 2) welcome him/her to visit China in due course.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Zhang Wei" instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)



Part B

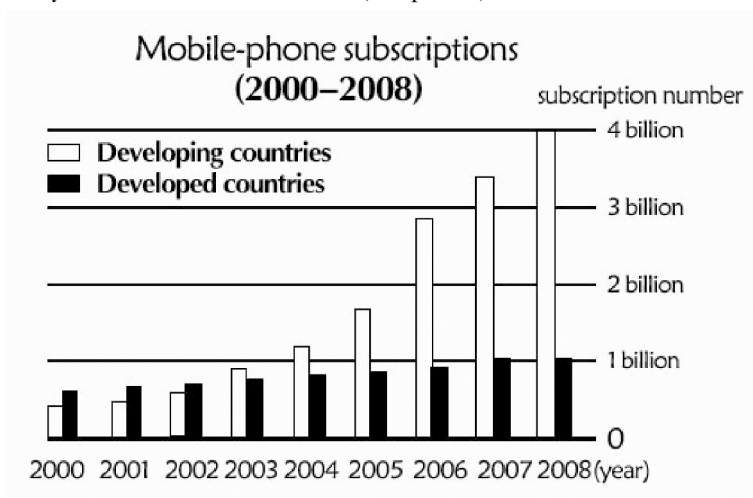
48. Directions:

In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)



2009 年全国攻读工商管理硕士研究生入学考试

英语试题

Section I Vocabulary (10 points)

Directions: *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET with a pencil.*

1. The poor lady was too _____ and distressed to talk about the tragedy.
A. engaged B. exhausted C. ignorant D. energetic
2. At first _____, the famous painting doesn't impress the audience at all.
A. glance B. gaze C. stare D. view
3. Delegates agree to the plan in _____, but there were some details they didn't approve.
A. discipline B. theory C. principle D. nature
4. I took the medicine 10 minutes ago, but the bitterness is still _____ in my mouth.
A. scattering B. feeling C. maintaining D. lingering
5. Since the _____ of human history, human beings have been asking questions like "what is the essence of life".
A. dusk B. dust C. twinkle D. dawn
6. The eldest son _____ all the family members to discuss how to celebrate the 50th wedding anniversary of their parents.
A. clustered B. resembled C. assembled D. rendered
7. I must leave now. _____, if you want that book I'll bring it to you tomorrow.
A. Accidentally B. Incidentally C. Occasionally D. Subsequently
8. My mother is a light sleeper, _____ to any sound even as low as the humming of a mosquito.
A. alert B. acute C. keen D. immune
9. The newly built factory is in urgent need of a number of skilled and _____ workers.
A. consistent B. conscious C. confidential D. conscientious
10. As an outstanding scholar, he has become _____ to the research team.
A. senior B. junior C. indispensable D. independent
11. Sixteen days after the earthquake, 40 people, _____ in their village, were rescued.
A. trapped B. confined C. enclosed D. captured
12. Working far away from home, Jerry had to _____ from downtown to his office every day.
A. wander B. commute C. ramble D. motion
13. The finance minister has not been so _____ since he raised taxes to an unbearable level.
A. famous B. favorable C. popular D. preferable
14. It is unimaginable for someone in such a high _____ in the government to behave so



- badly in public.
- A. situation B. position C. profession D. appointment
15. Information given to employees must be _____, clear and in easy-to-follow language.
A. convenient B. continuous C. constant D. concise
16. John was very upset because he was _____ by the police with breaking the law.
A. sentenced B. arrested C. accused D. charged
17. David likes country life and has decided to _____ farming.
A. go in for B. go back on C. go along with D. go through with
18. Jennifer has never really _____ her son's death. It's very hard to accept the fact that she'll never have a child.
A. come to terms with B. come up against
C. come out with D. come down to
19. A national debate is now _____ about whether we should replace golden weeks with paid vacations.
A. in the way B. by the way C. under way D. out of the way
20. When a psychologist does a general experiment about the human mind, he selects people _____ and asks them questions.
A. at ease B. at random C. in essence D. in sum

Section II Cloze (10 points)

Directions: For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and blacken the corresponding letter on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a pencil.

In 1999, the price of oil hovered around 16 a barrel. By 2008, it had 21 the 100 a barrel mark. The reasons for the surge 22 from the dramatic growth of the economies of China and India to widespread 23 in oil-producing regions, including Iraq and Nigeria's delta region. Triple-digit oil prices have 24 the economic and political map of the world, 25 some old notions of power. Oil-rich nations are enjoying historic gains and opportunities, 26 major importers—including China and India, home to a third of the world's population—27 rising economic and social costs.

Managing this new order is fast becoming a central 28 of global politics. Countries that need oil are clawing at each other to 29 scarce supplies, and are willing to deal with any government, 30 how unpleasant, to do it.

In many poor nations with oil, the profits are being, lost to corruption, 31 these countries of their best hope for development. And oil is fueling enormous investment funds run by foreign governments, 32 some in the west see as a new threat.

Countries like Russia, Venezuela and Iran are well supplied with rising oil 33, a change reflected in newly aggressive foreign policies. But some unexpected countries are reaping benefits, 34 costs, from higher prices. Consider Germany. 35 it imports virtually all its oil, it has prospered from extensive trade with a booming Russia and the Middle East. German exports to Russia 36 128 percent from 2001 to 2006.

In the United States, as already high gas prices rose 37 higher in the spring of 2008, the issue cropped up in the presidential campaign, with Senators McCain and Obama 38 for a federal gas tax holiday during the peak summer driving months. And driving habits began to 39,