

历年试题精解 + 全真模拟试卷

含第六版新大纲3套样卷及详解

张秀峰 梁莉娟 / 主编

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英语水平全国统一考试辅导丛书

历年试题精解 + 全真模拟试卷

含第六版新大纲3套样卷及详解

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第12版



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本书是同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试辅导丛书之一，依据 2012 年 6 月第 6 版最新大纲编写。通过本书，考生可以加深对同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试在题型和难度变化上的了解，并加以模拟演练。

本书的历年试题精解部分包括 2008 年以来的所有真题，便于考生了解近几年的考试全貌和变化趋势。全真模拟试卷部分包括 4 套权威模拟试卷，完全依据第 6 版大纲编写，囊括了大纲所确定的各种考试题型，并给出了详细的解析。同时本书还对大纲 3 套样卷进行了详细讲解，以便考生能从中更贴切地掌握命题难度和方向。

本书由著名的同等学力英语辅导老师执笔，对历年试题进行了详尽、客观的解析，所提供的模拟试题紧扣最新考试大纲，每套题的题型、题量和难度均与大纲保持一致。

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自2012年6月同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平考试第6版大纲颁布以来,2016年将是新大纲指导下的第四次考试。大纲已然不再“新”,但深度把握大纲要求与真题规律十分重要。鉴于此,这套由专业培训机构环球卓越策划并联手同等学力资深辅导专家,为众多同等学力申请硕士学位人员量身定做的十年畅销应试辅导用书,在2016版进行了相应的调整和修改。本次修订紧密结合了最近几年同等学力英语水平统一考试命题情况以及新大纲指导下的2015年真题。修订后的内容更加严谨,更加具有针对性,更加适合在职考生复习备考。

结合同等学力申请硕士学位人员对英语的实际掌握程度和成人学习英语的特点,我们组织编写了“同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试辅导丛书”。本丛书包括《2016 同等学力考试词汇实战一本通》《2016 同等学力考试综合应试教程》《2016 同等学力考试历年试题精解+全真模拟试卷》和《2016 同等学力考试英语新题型专项突破》四个分册,从基础到综合再到实战演练,让在职人员在有限的时间里,快速准确地把握住每一个进度,为考试做好全面细致的准备。

本丛书的特点如下:

一、名师执笔,实用性强

策划编写本丛书的老师均为中国人民大学、北京师范大学、清华大学、北京大学的常年在环球卓越北京总校、上海分校、天津分校、南京分校、沈阳分校、郑州分校、广州分校等29家分校授课的著名同等学力申请硕士学位英语辅导专家。本丛书是他们多年辅导经验的提炼和结晶,实用性非常强,是备受众多同等学力考生欢迎的辅导用书。

二、紧扣新大纲,直击2016年考试真题

本丛书紧扣第6版最新考试大纲和2015年真题,体例设置与大纲保持一致,并充分考虑2015年真题对大纲指导的深度理解,让考生“知己知彼”,做到“百战不殆”。本书模拟题部分仍然设置了相应三种模式的模拟题;同时在对新大纲进行深入研究的基础上,仔细研究2015年真题的命题情况,对命题思路分析透彻,重点突出,讲解精确;各部分内容严格控制在新大纲规定的范围之内,难易程度与大纲保持一致,让考生准确把握考试的重点、难点及命题趋势。

三、结合在职人员特点,量身定做

本丛书充分考虑到在职人员学习时间紧张的特点,避免了采用传统的各个专项分册的丛书构架方式(将系列丛书分为7~8册乃至更多);而是采用《2016 同等学力考试词汇实战

一本通》《2016 同等学力考试综合应试教程》《2016 同等学力考试历年试题精解 + 全真模拟试卷》和《2016 同等学力考试英语新题型专项突破》简单精练的四册制，有效地控制了复习用书的数量，让考生在有限的时间内能够全面复习，重点把握，强化训练，应对考试。四册制的简单有效组合，多年来深受考生欢迎，位居同类图书销量排行榜榜首。

四、超值服务，更助考生一臂之力

本丛书配有超值赠送服务，由北京环球卓越在线 www.geedu.com 提供专业的服务和强大的技术支持。具体为：

1. 《2016 同等学力考试词汇实战一本通》附赠光盘内容为：环球卓越“同等学力申请硕士学位英语辅导词汇速记班课程”（36 学时，价值 380 元）的全部录音（mp3）及电子版讲义，同时可刮开封面上的账号和密码，登录 www.geedu.com，按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”学习该部分网络视频课程。

2. 《2016 同等学力考试综合应试教程》附赠内容为：环球卓越“2016 同等学力申请硕士学位英语辅导新大纲专项提升班”（8 学时，价值 380 元）的网络视频课程，2015 年 9 月 30 日后，刮开封面上的账号和密码，登录 www.geedu.com，按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

3. 《2016 同等学力考试历年试题精解 + 全真模拟试卷》附赠内容为：环球卓越“2015 同等学力申请硕士学位英语辅导模考串讲班”和“核心应试基础班”（28 学时，价值 580 元）的网络视频课程，2015 年 10 月 1 日后，刮开封面上的账号和密码，登录 www.geedu.com，按照“图书赠送课程学习流程”进行学习。

4. 购买全套图书，除了赠送各分册相应课程，还可获得电子版 2002 ~ 2015 年同等学力英语历年真题及网络“真题精解课程”。从真题突破考试，快速提升应试水平。

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本丛书脉络清晰，内容丰富，针对性强，通俗易懂。相信广大考生在使用本丛书时，会有如临辅导班现场的切身感受；同时也真诚希望本丛书能大大提高众考生的应试能力和实际水平，助您在考场上轻松驰骋，快乐过关！

最后，感谢北京环球卓越为本丛书提供的专业服务和技术支持，愿他们精益求精，为社会提供更多、更好、更专的服务！

编 者

2015 年 6 月于北京 中国人民大学

第12版前言

Introduction

为了使考生能够对同等学力申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试的全部过程以及考试题型和难易度的变化有所了解,并加以模拟演练,调整复习状态和计划,进而更好地备战考试,我们组织编写并第11次修订了这本“历年试题精解+全真模拟试卷”。

本书依据第6版最新考试大纲和2015年真题全面修订。历年试题精解部分包括2008~2015年的8套真题及详细解析,模拟试题部分完全依据新大纲样卷和2015年真题进行编写,更加适应考试趋势,更加有针对性。

可能您认为,既然大纲变了,历年真题就不重要了。非也。历年考试试题都是经过多次筛选和推敲的,是考生最好的测试材料和阅读材料,新大纲中确定的许多语言考查重点仍然在这些考题中得到了很好的体现。考生如果能够认真地了解这些考题,在一定程度上就能把握住复习的重点和要领。因此,历年真题仍然是我们了解考试难度并进行学习的最佳资料。最新大纲(第6版)展示了三种可能的样题模式,为了帮助考生全面复习,本书编写的模拟试题的某些板块也呈现三种不同的题型,希望能够帮助考生演练临场实战,调整应试状态,预测考试成绩,还有助于考生把握复习重点和方向,巩固考点。鉴于大纲的重要性,本书第12版保留了大纲样题的详细解析,以供考生深度把握命题思路的精髓和内涵。

○本书结构

大纲样题详解对三套样题进行了详细解析,以便考生深度把握命题思路,体会命题难度和题型;历年试题精解包括2008~2015年的真题,便于考生了解近几年考试的全貌和变化趋势,并进行相应的自测。阅读理解部分不仅提供了精确的译文,同时还在翻译文章中将大纲考查词汇及其近义词在文后进行了总结,使本书除了题集的功能,还具备了用真题记忆单词的附加值。翻译和写作部分给出了参考译文和范文;全真模拟试卷是在学习真题的基础上,给考生一个练习应用的演练场,该部分包括4套权威模拟卷,囊括了新大纲所确定的各种考试题型,并给出了详细的解析和范文。

○本书特色

本书由著名的在职英语辅导老师执笔,对历年试题进行了详尽客观的解析,深入浅出,剖析精辟透彻;所提供的模拟试题选材新颖,剖析精到;紧扣最新考试大纲,每套题的题型、题量、难度均与大纲保持一致;各类测试考点的题型、题量、难度以及题材均依据近几

年的考题特点编写，希望在很大程度上预测 2016 年考试趋势和考题特点，是考生进行考前模拟自测、调整应试状态的最佳用书。

希望广大考生能通过对本书的学习，领悟同等学力申硕英语统考试题的真谛，在 2016 年的应试中做到心中有数，一举通过考试。在此基础上，如果本书还能帮助广大学子寻找出一种合理的学习方法和策略，真正提高自己的英语水平，那么，笔者定会高兴之至。

由于编者水平有限，书中难免会有纰漏，敬请广大考生和各位同仁批评指正。

编 者

2015 年 6 月于北京 中国人民大学

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第6版新大纲考试样卷

样卷一

Part I Oral Communication (15 minutes, 10 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section there are two incomplete dialogues and each dialogue has three blanks and three choices A, B and C, taken from the dialogue. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the choices to complete the dialogue and mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.

Dialogue One

- A. when it comes to the exam
- B. you need to go over it yourself
- C. then I can go through it again next time

Student: I mean I want to do some of these problems.

Teacher: Yeah.

Student: But it's taking time to do them.

Teacher: When we cover something in the lesson, 1. Work out the exercises in it. Erm, when you get a little bit stuck, sort it out yourself, and then think.

Student: Yeah.

Teacher: I know, I see how you do it. And maybe if you're totally stuck, 2.

Student: Yeah.

Teacher: It's really the more you do, Mm, on your own. Because 3, you're gonna be on your own. Keep working on it you'll be okay.

Dialogue Two

- A. It's been painning me all night.
- B. Let's have a look and see what they've done to you.
- C. Do I take these Sofradex as they're prescribed here, Doctor?

Doctor: Well, what can we do for you today?

Patient: Oh, I've an infection in my gum, Doctor.

Doctor: In your gum?

Patient: Up here. I've some tablets and, er, I don't know.

Doctor: 4 Aye, the Sofradex is not doing very much for that, is it?

Patient: I've never taken them. I've just, I stopped taking them.

Doctor: Aye, I don't think they're doing very much to you.

Patient: 5 Doctor.

Doctor: Aye.

Patient: I'm just wondering if it's my teeth or that it's just my blood that's doing it.

Doctor: I think it might be the teeth. It'd be worth getting the dentist to have a look at your plate.

Patient: 6

Doctor: Yes, yes. Keep on with those just now.

Patient: Yes. Aye, two four, one or two four times a day.

Doctor: Yes, one four times a day.

Patient: Fine, yeah.

Section B

Directions: In this section there is one incomplete interview which has four blanks and four choices A, B, C and D, taken from the interview. Fill in each of the blanks with one of the choices to complete the interview and mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.

- A. Well, about costumes
- B. But you know me with fashion
- C. I kind of feel that it's more about music itself
- D. So you have to change just enough

Interviewer: Does the show have a concept?

Interviewee: Well, it's going to be much more... 7. Not that we didn't do that before. It's putting more emphasis on big orchestra, music, musicians, singers, songs. We want to do music at the purest as possible, like the old days I guess. So if it's a concept...

Interviewer: How about costume style?

Interviewee: I think it is very well.

Interviewer: How about costume changes?

Interviewee: 8 ... yes, I think people like to see artists change in different outfits. Again, it's a ... you have to be careful with that. People want you to change. They want to see outfits. And if you change too much, they say it's too much. And if you change too little, they say it's not enough. 9. You can't please everybody. But I have a wonderful stylist, Annie Horth, that I'm going to be working with her again and who will make sure that we can please as many people as possible. 10. I enjoy that very, very much. So I will try to change, not too little and not too much.

Part II Vocabulary (10 minutes, 10 points)

Directions: In this part there are ten sentences, each with one word or phrase underlined. Choose the one from the four choices marked A, B, C and D that best keeps the meaning of the sentence. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.

11. I'm in a position to think about my future and plan it a little more rather than just waiting for what happens.
A. used to B. unwilling to C. able to D. glad to
12. The Canadian landscape painters' style featured brilliant colors and free brushstrokes.
A. furthered B. showed C. replaced D. excluded
13. Milton Hershey was a successful entrepreneur whose open-hearted generosity continues to touch the lives of thousands.
A. generation B. kindness C. faculty D. readiness
14. Green plants take in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen in a food-making process called photosynthesis.
A. donate B. check C. withhold D. release
15. The discovery of gold fields has long attracted large numbers of prospectors and other people because of the traditionally high value of gold.
A. searchers B. inspectors C. protectors D. instructors
16. Even our Mitsubishi four-wheel-drive truck gets altitude sickness once in a while, so we like to give her a rest whenever we can.
A. sometimes B. usually C. often D. seldom
17. Sculptors from Pergamum developed a distinct style, which they employed in creating a magnificent altar dedicated to Zeus, king of the Greek gods.
A. set up B. carved up C. devoted to D. led to
18. Working where there is no running water causes a lot of suffering. Fortunately we have a cold spring a short distance from our house.
A. Forgivably B. Steadily C. Constantly D. Luckily
19. The research shows that nearly 130 species of birds are vulnerable to the predicted effects of climate change.
A. easily attacked by B. skillfully adapted to
C. comfortably inclined to D. closely involved in
20. On the grounds of Wimbledon, a year-round museum is devoted to the joys and history of the sport—and one of their current exhibits showcases Ted Tinling, the popular and controversial designer of tennis dresses.
A. conflicting B. well-known C. debatable D. innovative

Part III Reading Comprehension (45 minutes, 25 points)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

Researchers analysed the diet of 16,000 people in 52 countries and identified three global eating patterns. The typical Western diet, high in fat, salt and meat, accounted for about 30% of heart attack risk in any population. A “prudent” diet high in fruit and vegetables lowered heart risk by a third. An Oriental diet, high in tofu, soy and other sauces, made no difference to heart attack risk.

People who ate a Western diet had a 35% greater risk of having a heart attack than those who ate little or no fried. The typical Western diet has been widely linked to heart disease. High salt in the diet can raise blood pressure and the wrong type of fat can clog (阻塞) blood vessels. Ellen Mason, a cardiac nurse for the British Heart Foundation, said: “This study shows that it doesn’t matter whether you live in Bolton or Bombay, or whether you like to eat British, African Caribbean or Asian foods. The vital thing is to reduce your intake of salty, fried, fatty food to a minimum but increase the amount of fruit and vegetables you eat.”

21. Which of the following was NOT one of the three global eating patterns?
 - A. A Western diet.
 - B. A “prudent” diet.
 - C. An Oriental diet.
 - D. A popular diet.
22. In what way does the typical Western diet do harm to our health?
 - A. It makes people eat little or no foods and meat.
 - B. It is high in salt without fried foods and meat.
 - C. It can block blood vessels with the wrong type of fat.
 - D. It leads to the connection between foods and heart attack.
23. What is the most important message the writer intends to get across in terms of keeping a healthy diet?
 - A. Try to eat more British foods and vegetables.
 - B. Eat less fruit and fewer vegetables.
 - C. Try to eat more African-Caribbean foods.
 - D. Eat less salt and fat but more fruit and vegetables.

Passage Two

Before Moko the dolphin turned up, the beached whales were in clear distress. But when Moko arrived at Mahia beach on the east coast of New Zealand’s North Island, their mood changed and they followed him to safety.

The ability of some animals to communicate is well known. What’s less well documented, however, is the communication between species. Justin Gregg, vice president of the Dolphin Communication Project, said it is possible that a dolphin and a whale could communicate in some way. “But it wouldn’t be instructions like ‘Hey, buddy, the open ocean is over here. Follow me,’ ” he says.

Dolphins use three forms of signaling to other dolphins—whistles, clicking and postures. A whale might have signals in common with a dolphin, just as different species of dolphins are known to share signals which might theoretically allow a form of basic inter-species communication. But just as it's possible that Moko the dolphin and the stranded whales shared a signal, it is also possible that the whales just saw a vaguely similar creature and followed it.

There are many reasons why different species communicate, says Vincent Janik, lecturer at the Sea Mammal Research Unit at St Andrew's University. "The animals exploit the systems of others for their own benefits. Sometimes the benefits are the same for each, therefore they share information. Sometimes they are trying to take advantage of the other. Getting food may not be to the advantage of the one giving up the food."

24. What happened after Moko the dolphin appeared at Mahia beach?
 - A. The beached whales still felt distressful.
 - B. Moko led the whales back to the sea.
 - C. The whales were still stuck on the beach.
 - D. Moko and the whales swam together ashore.
25. Scientists engaged in animal studies have collected _____.
 - A. enough data on how animals speak human languages
 - B. none of the data on animals' ability to communicate
 - C. less data on how animals communicate between species
 - D. some data on animals' tendency to talk to humans
26. Dolphins communicate with one another, using all the following types of signaling EXCEPT _____.
 - A. gestures
 - B. whistles
 - C. clicking
 - D. postures
27. The whales stranded on the beach followed the dolphin to safety probably because _____.
 - A. they understood the dolphin's instruction "Follow me"
 - B. they had signals in common with one another
 - C. they recognized some other animals not far away
 - D. they shared those inter-species signals with the dolphin
28. Why do animals of different species communicate with one another?
 - A. Because they like to set up their own communication systems.
 - B. Because they want to take advantage of the other species.
 - C. Because they tend to keep more food to themselves.
 - D. Because they benefit from using the information from other species.

Passage Three

Competition breeds excellence. Ask anyone who pays attention to the car industry and they will tell you that the family-sedan segment is just brutal, with manufacturers **fighting tooth and nail**

over every sale. In fact, that market has become more competitive in recent years. It used to just be the Camry and the Accord fighting for supremacy, but now you have new (Hyundai) and old (Ford) competitors, among others, joining the fight, with interesting, well-made, compelling products. It's a great time to be shopping for a new family sedan.

Compare that with the state of the tablet market today. Hewlett-Packard is in retreat. Research in Motion is in a holding pattern. Motorola has been sold and its tablet is now an afterthought. Samsung fights the good fight, but it trails Apple's market share by 50 percentage points.

Apple is not just ahead of the pack, it almost is the pack. Now, some would say that this is also a simple result of economic laws at work: Apple makes a superior product, therefore it gets most of the sales. But what would be really great is that, Apple, Google, Microsoft, and H. P., locked in an epic battle for tablet supremacy, are each releasing new and better products at a furious pace, and each dropping prices substantially at a steady clip.

Apple is driving innovation and creativity with each upgrade of the iPad it releases. But this isn't about whether you prefer Apple or Android for your tablet. This isn't about picking sides. As a consumer, I want there to be robust competition across the board. I want **Coke and Pepsi, Target and Wal-Mart, Engadget and Gizmodo.**

If you're a fan of Apple, you want there to be a worthy rival push it, **to keep its feet to the fire.** If you don't like Apple, you want someone else in the game so that Apple doesn't suck all the air out of the room. And you want Apple to do the same pushing and foot scorching to its competitor that another company would do to it.

29. The phrase "fighting tooth and nail" (Para. 1) means that car makers are _____.
 - A. competing fiercely with one another
 - B. beating one another with their tooth and nail
 - C. extremely careful about the family-sedan segment
 - D. paying more attention to their tooth and nail
30. Why is it a great time to be shopping for a new family sedan?
 - A. Because competition is more interesting and compelling.
 - B. Because Hyundai and Ford are joining the competition.
 - C. Because customers have enough quality cars to choose from.
 - D. Because the Camry and the Accord are competing for supremacy.
31. What are the tablet makers strategically doing, facing the brutal competition?
 - A. Developing new products and reducing prices.
 - B. Analyzing the results of the economic laws.
 - C. Adapting to the furious pace of development.
 - D. Providing best possible services for their products.
32. The author brings in the pairs of "Coke and Pepsi, Target and Wal-Mart, Engadget and Gizmodo" (Para. 4) to make _____.

- A. a comparison B. a contrast C. an abstraction D. an exemplification
33. What does the phrase “to keep its feet to the fire” in the last paragraph mean?
- A. To place Apple’s feet close to the fire.
B. To pressure Apple into intensifying its competition
C. To force Apple to dance hard on the fire.
D. To advise Apple to strategically drop its side products.
34. Why does the author start with the car, industry before he focuses on tablet market?
- A. Because he treats the car industry as the key point for his writing.
B. Because the car industry is more important than table market.
C. Because he uses the car analogy for a more effective argumentation.
D. Because the model of the car is far more popular in the market.

Passage Four

So what are books good for? My best answer is that books produce knowledge by encasing it. Books take ideas and set them down, transforming them through the limitations of space into thinking usable by others. In 1959, C. P. Snow threw down the challenge of “two cultures”, the scientific and the humanistic, pursuing their separate, unconnected lives within developed societies. In the new-media ecology of the 21st century, we may not have closed that gap, but the two cultures of the contemporary world are the culture of data and the culture of narrative. Narrative is rarely collective. It isn’t infinitely expandable. Narrative has a shape and a temporality, and it ends, just as our lives do. Books tell stories. Scholarly books tell scholarly stories.

Storytelling is central to the work of the narrative-driven disciplines—the humanities and the nonquantitative social sciences—and it is central to the communicative pleasures of reading. Even argument is a form of narrative. Different kinds of books are, of course, good for different things. Some should be created only for download and occasional access, as in the case of most reference projects, which these days are born digital or at least given dual passports. But scholarly writing requires narrative fortitude, on the part of writer and reader. There is nothing wiki about the last set of Cambridge University Press monographs (专著) I purchased, and in each I encounter an individual speaking subject.

Each single-author book is immensely particular, a story told as only one storyteller could recount it. Scholarship is a collagist (拼贴画家), building the next road map of what we know book by book. Stories end, and that, I think, is a very good thing. A single authorial voice is a kind of performance, with an audience of one at a time, and no performance should outstay its welcome. Because a book must end, it must have a shape, the arc of thought that demonstrates not only the writer’s command of her or his subject but also that writer’s respect for the reader. A book is its own set of bookends.

Even if a book is published in digital form, freed from its materiality. that shaping case of the codex (古书的抄本) is the ghost in the ghost in the knowledge-machine. We are the case for

books. Our bodies hold the capacity to generate thousands of ideas, perhaps even a couple of full-length monographs, and maybe a trade book or two. If we can get them right, books are luminous versions of our ideas, bound by narrative structure so that others can encounter those better, smarter versions of us on the page or screen. Books make the case for us, for the identity of the individual as an embodiment of thinking in the world. The heart of what even scholars do is the endless task of making that world visible again and again by telling stories, complicated and subtle stories that reshape us daily so that new forms of knowledge can shine out.

35. According to the author, the narrative culture is _____.
A. connectable
B. infinitely expandable
C. collective
D. nonquantitative
36. Storytelling can be regarded as the essence of all the following EXCEPT _____.
A. the humanities
B. the reference books
C. the social sciences
D. the pleasures of read
37. What does the phrase “nothing wiki about” (Para. 2) mean according to the passage?
A. Nothing casual about.
B. Nothing stimulating about.
C. Nothing referential about.
D. Nothing controversial about.
38. Why is each single-author book immensely particular according to the passage?
A. Because it enriches and restructures our knowledge in its own way.
B. Because it puts together the particular stories we need.
C. Because it tells single-handedly how we should perform.
D. Because it helps to make the map for our travel in particular places.
39. We may think highly of a writer if his or her work helps _____.
A. to haunt us like a ghost in the knowledge-machine
B. to publish books in a narrative structure
C. to review a book on the page or screen
D. to illuminate us in a new form of knowledge
40. Why does the writer think that even argument is a form of narrative?
A. Because it can be accessed and downloaded anywhere anytime.
B. Because it is born digital or it might have dual passports.
C. Because it has the limitation of time both for the writer and the reader.
D. Because it will remain a better and smarter version for us on the page.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you are required to read one quoted blog and the comments on it. The blog and comments are followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer and mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.

"Years ago, a friend of mine observed that 80 percent of the people in this country have too