

针对性强 实用全面




2004-2013 十年

# 考研英语 真题详解

主编 / 王建华

- ✓ 考研专家倾心编写，全面讲解历年真题
- ✓ 囊括十年考研英语真题
- ✓ 精解、精析核心知识点



 中国人民大学出版社

# 2004—2013

## 十年考研 英语真题详解

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# 前言

目前,图书市场上考研英语辅导用书版本很多,分类也比较细,从语言知识运用到阅读理解,从翻译到写作,从词汇到新题型再到应用文写作,每一部分都有相应的考点知识讲解和实践练习的专项辅导书,当然不同版本的系列考研英语辅导书中少不了还要有一本真题详解辅导书。这么多不同版本的书摆在面前,考生要自己作出判断和选择,自己决定买哪个版本的书比较值得,如果考生没有明确的判断标准,这件事就变得很艰难。

判断一本好的考研英语辅导书的标准是什么呢?

首先,书的编著者必须是考研辅导界有多年辅导经验的老师。这样的老师知道考生的需求在哪里,更知道考生的问题在哪里,这样,老师在编书的时候就能够根据大多数考生的需要而设置辅导书的框架和内容,从而书中的内容对考生的辅导就有针对性。

其次,书的编著者最好是有过阅卷经验的老师。这样的老师很能把握考题答案的设置和选材的难易度,阅卷的经历可以给老师一个判断主观题答案好与坏的衡量标准。考研英语辅导用书既包括练习题也包括配套的参考答案。如果一本辅导用书的作者没有阅卷经验,在答案设置时就难免不够专业,这样对学生辅导的针对性就不够强。

另外,要买的书一定要属于由多本辅导书所构成的同一个版本系列。如果一个版本系列只有一两本书构成,有的辅导书一个版本甚至只有一本书,这样的书给人的感觉不专业。如果你买了这本书,假如这本书是词汇书,再想买同系列的阅读或者写作辅导书却没有,只能再去挑选别的版本系列,这样对考生来讲可能是时间的浪费。

最后,买考研英语辅导书要看其出版社。出版社的实力决定了其出书的质量和力度,不同的出版社也有图书出版的不同侧重点。有些出版社在考研书方面出版较多,集聚了大批高水平的作者,图书的质量也有保证。

有了这些基本的考研英语图书购买知识,你就可以大胆选择自己要买的考研英语辅导书了。下面,我很负责任地把这本考研英语十年真题辅导用书给你做一个介绍,供你作出理性的选择:

这本书是我多年来一直想出的一本书,汇集了我多年的授课、辅导经验及研究成果。考生在英语备考过程中有一本书可以伴随整个备考过程,这本书就是考研英语历年真题。本书把2004—2013十年的真题融为了一本,每年的考题都包括考题本身、选项解析,阅读部分还有长难句讲解、难词讲解和全文译文,写作配有相应的范文。各位考研学子,当你觉得考研英语复习得差不多时,你就可以买下这本书,从第一套题开始每天的阅读训练和自测:每天一篇阅读练习,在15分钟之内读完并做完考题。一直这样要求自己。当你把本书中所有的考题做完之后,你就会发现:你的阅读速度和阅读准确度接近并达到了考研英语的基本能力要求甚至更高水平。对于英语知识运用,除了做这10套题之外,你还需要做完之后背这些考题,翻译也一样。写作方面,先自己写一下,然后与参考范文相对照,最好把每篇范文中的经典句子背一背。按照这个规划来使用本书,这本书的价值就发挥到了极致。

编者

于人大明德国际楼

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# 2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

## Section II 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).

Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. Theories 21 on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior 22 they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through 23 with others. Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in 24 to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status, 25 as a rejection of middle-class values.

Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families, 26 the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes. The latter may commit crimes 27 lack of adequate parental control. All theories, however, are tentative and are 28 to criticism.

Changes in the social structure may indirectly 29 juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that 30 to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment 31 make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain. The resulting discontent may in 32 lead more youths into criminal behavior.

Families have also 33 changes these years. More families consist of one-parent households or two working parents; 34, children are likely to have less supervision at home 35 was common in the traditional family 36. This lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. Other 37 causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased 38 of drugs and alcohol, and the growing 39 of child abuse and child neglect. All these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act, 40 a direct causal relationship has not yet been established.

- |                     |                  |                 |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 21. [A] acting      | [B] relying      | [C] centering   | [D] commenting   |
| 22. [A] before      | [B] unless       | [C] until       | [D] because      |
| 23. [A] interaction | [B] assimilation | [C] cooperation | [D] consultation |
| 24. [A] return      | [B] reply        | [C] reference   | [D] response     |

- |                     |                  |                  |                    |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 25. [A] or          | [B] but rather   | [C] but          | [D] or else        |
| 26. [A] considering | [B] ignoring     | [C] highlighting | [D] discarding     |
| 27. [A] on          | [B] in           | [C] for          | [D] with           |
| 28. [A] immune      | [B] resistant    | [C] sensitive    | [D] subject        |
| 29. [A] affect      | [B] reduce       | [C] check        | [D] reflect        |
| 30. [A] point       | [B] lead         | [C] come         | [D] amount         |
| 31. [A] in general  | [B] on average   | [C] by contrast  | [D] at length      |
| 32. [A] case        | [B] short        | [C] turn         | [D] essence        |
| 33. [A] survived    | [B] noticed      | [C] undertaken   | [D] experienced    |
| 34. [A] contrarily  | [B] consequently | [C] similarly    | [D] simultaneously |
| 35. [A] than        | [B] that         | [C] which        | [D] as             |
| 36. [A] system      | [B] structure    | [C] concept      | [D] heritage       |
| 37. [A] assessable  | [B] identifiable | [C] negligible   | [D] incredible     |
| 38. [A] expense     | [B] restriction  | [C] allocation   | [D] availability   |
| 39. [A] incidence   | [B] awareness    | [C] exposure     | [D] popularity     |
| 40. [A] provided    | [B] since        | [C] although     | [D] supposing      |

## Section III 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

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent." It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then e-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. Redmon chose the keywords *legal*, *intellectual property*, and *Washington, D. C.* Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. "I struck gold," says Redmon, who e-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time-consuming and inefficient. Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases. But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility." says one expert.

For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept—what you think you want to do—then broaden it. "None of these programs do that," says another expert. "There's no career counseling implicit in all of this." Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get e-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. "I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me," says the author of a job-searching guide.

Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return. When CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs—those it considers the best matches. There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will have to visit the site again

to find them—and they do. “On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic,” says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for CareerSite.

Even those who aren’t hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. “You always keep your eyes open,” he says. Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

41. How did Redmon find his job?

- [A] By searching openings in a job database.
- [B] By posting a matching position in a database.
- [C] By using a special service of a database.
- [D] By E-mailing his resume to a database.

42. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents?

- [A] Lack of counseling.
- [B] Limited number of visits.
- [C] Lower efficiency.
- [D] Fewer successful matches.

43. The expression “tip service” (Line 3, Paragraph 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] advisory
- [B] compensation
- [C] interaction
- [D] reminder

44. Why does CareerSite’s agent offer each job hunter only three job options?

- [A] To focus on better job matches.
- [B] To attract more returning visits.
- [C] To reserve space for more messages.
- [D] To increase the rate of success.

45. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- [A] Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters.
- [B] Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands.
- [C] Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.
- [D] Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed.

## Text 2

Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman. English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.

Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush’s predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chrétien and Koizumi). The world’s three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. As are the world’s five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).



Can this merely be coincidence? One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early. At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape. Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.

The humiliation continues. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a ZZZ. Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees; all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

46. What does the author intend to illustrate with AAAA cars and Zodiac cars?
- [A] A kind of overlooked inequality.  
[B] A type of conspicuous bias.  
[C] A type of personal prejudice.  
[D] A kind of brand discrimination.
47. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?
- [A] In both East and West, names are essential to success.  
[B] The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoë Zysman.  
[C] Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.  
[D] Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.
48. The 4th paragraph suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] questions are often put to the more intelligent students  
[B] alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class  
[C] teachers should pay attention to all of their students  
[D] students should be seated according to their eyesight
49. What does the author mean by "most people are literally having a ZZZ" (Line 2, Paragraph 5)?
- [A] They are getting impatient.  
[B] They are noisily dozing off.  
[C] They are feeling humiliated.  
[D] They are busy with word puzzles.
50. Which of the following is true according to the text?
- [A] People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated.  
[B] VIPs in the Western world gain a great deal from alphabetism.  
[C] The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go.  
[D] Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias.

### Text 3

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filing or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. Most of her clients spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says. "I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars." So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow

Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too," she says.

Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. But don't sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects, even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices are holding steady in most regions. In Manhattan, "there's a new gold rush happening in the \$ 4 million to \$ 10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Tealdi, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

51. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] Spero can hardly maintain her business  
 [B] Spero is too much engaged in her work  
 [C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit  
 [D] Spero is not in a desperate situation
52. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?  
 [A] Optimistic. [B] Confused.  
 [C] Carefree. [D] Panicked.
53. When mentioning "the \$ 4 million to \$ 10 million range" (Line 3, Paragraph 3) the author is talking about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] gold market [B] real estate  
 [C] stock exchange [D] venture investment
54. Why can many people see "silver linings" to the economic slowdown?  
 [A] They would benefit in certain ways.  
 [B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.  
 [C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.  
 [D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.
55. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?  
 [A] A new boom, on the horizon.  
 [B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.  
 [C] Caution all right, panic not.  
 [D] The more ventures, the more chances.

## Text 4

Americans today don't place a very high value on intellect. Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars. Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education—not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren't difficult to find.

"Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual," says education writer Diane Ravitch. "Schools could be a counterbalance." Ravitch's latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

But they could and should be. Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, "We will become a second-rate country. We will have a less civil society."

"Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege," writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in *Anti-Intellectualism in American Life*, a Pulitzer-Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education. From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

Ralph Waldo Emerson and other transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: "We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing." Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* exemplified American anti-intellectualism. Its hero avoids being civilized—going to school and learning to read—so he can preserve his innate goodness.

Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes and imagines.

School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who "joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise."

56. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?

- [A] The habit of thinking independently.
- [B] Profound knowledge of the world.
- [C] Practical abilities for future career.
- [D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits.

57. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] undervaluing intellect
- [B] favoring intellectualism
- [C] supporting school reform
- [D] suppressing native intelligence

58. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] identical
- [B] similar

[C] complementary

[D] opposite

59. Emerson, according to the text, is probably \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] a pioneer of education reform

[B] an opponent of intellectualism

[C] a scholar in favor of intellect

[D] an advocate of regular schooling

60. What does the author think of intellect?

[A] It is second to intelligence.

[B] It evolves from common sense.

[C] It is to be pursued.

[D] It underlies power.

## Part B

**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)

The relation of language and mind has interested philosophers for many centuries. (61) The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

Only recently did linguists begin the serious study of languages that were very different from their own. Two anthropologist-linguists, Franz Boas and Edward Sapir, were pioneers in describing many native languages of North and South America during the first half of the twentieth century. (62) We are obliged to them because some of these languages have since vanished, as the peoples who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages. Other linguists in the earlier part of this century, however, who were less eager to deal with bizarre data from "exotic" language, were not always so grateful. (63) The newly described languages were often so strikingly different from the well studied languages of Europe and South-east Asia that some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data. Native American languages are indeed different, so much so in fact that Navajo could be used by the U. S. military as a code during World War II to send secret messages.

Sapir's pupil, Benjamin Lee Whorf, continued the study of American Indian languages. (64) Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society. He reasoned that because it is easier to formulate certain concepts and not others in a given language, the speakers of that language think along one track and not along another. (65) Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism which, in its strongest form, states that language imprisons the mind, and that the grammatical patterns in a language can produce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a society. Later, this idea became to be known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, but this term is somewhat inappropriate. Although both Sapir and Whorf emphasized the diversity of languages, Sapir himself never explicitly supported the notion of linguistic determinism.

## Section IV Writing

### 66. Directions:

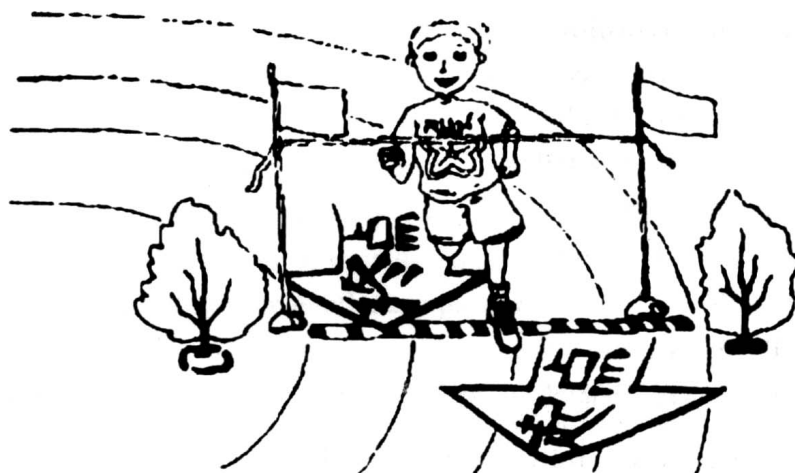
Study the following drawing carefully and write an essay in which you should

1) describe the drawing,

2) interpret its meaning, and

3) support your view with examples.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



终点又是新起点



# 2004 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题答案

## Section II 英语知识运用

21. [C] 22. [D] 23. [A] 24. [D] 25. [A] 26. [B] 27. [C] 28. [D] 29. [A]  
30. [B] 31. [A] 32. [C] 33. [D] 34. [B] 35. [A] 36. [B] 37. [B] 38. [D]  
39. [A] 40. [C]

### 【试题解析】

21. [C] 本题考查词组的用法。本题的答案线索是本文第一段第一句的谓语动词“focus on”（强调，着重，把中心置于……，聚焦于……）。本题选项 [A]、[B]、[D] 和介词 on 搭配使用后的含义分别是“作用于”，“依赖于”和“评论，评述”。

22. [D] 本题考查连词的用法。空白处前的内容是“青少年从事犯罪行为”，应选用表达“原因”之类的词语。本题 [A]、[B]、[C] 选项的含义分别是“在……之前”，“除非”，“直到”。

23. [A] 本题考查名词的用法。俗话说：近墨者黑。第 23 题空白处之前的内容是“青少年沾染上了犯罪行为”，空白处的内容是“与其他的人”，故答案线索明确暗示：与其他人的“来往/交往”。本题 [B]、[C]、[D] 选项的含义分别是“同化，吸收”，“合作”，“咨询”。

24. [D] 本题考查名词的用法。本题空白处前面的内容是“青少年犯罪”，空白处后面的内容是他们失败了，空白处前后又是一对因果关系，故选项 [D] “(in) response (to) ...”（对……的行为反应）是正确选项。本文 [A]、[B]、[C] 选项的含义分别是“归还；回报”，“回答，回复”，“参考”。

25. [A] 本题考查连词的用法。本题的答案线索有两条。其一是上一句话中构成两个“that”宾语从句平行的连词“or”。其二是本句中第 25 题空白处前后的两个介词短语“in...”和“as...”。“or”使这两个介词短语形成了介词短语的平行结构。本题 [B]、[C]、[D] 选项的含义分别是“然而”，“但是”，“否则；要不然”。

26. [B] 本题考查动词的用法。选项 [B] 是现在分词形式，在本句中充当伴随状语，修饰其前主语中的谓语动词“focused on”（强调，突出，聚焦于……）。

27. [C] 本题考查词组的用法。本题 on, in, with 选项均不能和本题空白处的“lack”搭配使用，尤其值得一提的是虽然选项 [C] 中的“with”有“因为”的含义，但在此处无法和“lack”一词搭配使用。

28. [D] 本题考查形容词的用法。由于所有理论都是“尝试性的，没有定论的”（tentative），故所有理论通常会“遭受到批评”（subject to criticism）。本题 [A]、[B]、[C] 选项的含义分别是“免于……”，“抵抗……”，“敏感的”。

29. [A] 本题考查动词的用法。本题空白处前的“社会结构的变化”与空白处后的“青少年犯罪率”又是一对因果关系，故选项 [A]（affect 影响）是正确选项。本题 [B]、[C]、[D] 选项的含义分别是“减少”，“抑制”，“反映”。

30. [B] 本题考查动词的用法。本题答案线索与上一题相同。第 30 题空白处前的“经济变化”与空白处后的“日益减少的就业机会”又是一对“cause”（因）和“effect”（果）关系。故选项 [B]（lead to 导致）是正确答案。本题的 [A]、[C]、[D] 选项的含义分别是“指向”，“到来”，“总数达……”。

31. [A] 本题考查词组的用法。在四个选项 [A]（in general 一般地，大体上），[B]（on average 平均，通常），[C]（by contrast 相比而言）和 [D]（at length 最后；详尽地；长久地）中，只有 [A] 中的

“in general” 和 “may” 的语气较为接近。

32. [C] 本题考查介词短语的用法。选定 “(in) turn” (反过来) 是由于本段主题句中修饰谓语动词 “lead to” (导致) 一词的副词 “indirectly” (间接地)。只有选项 [C] 才能准确表达主题句中副词 “indirectly” 这一因果层次关系。本题 [A]、[B]、[D] 的选项与 in 搭配的意思分别是 “假使; 免得, 以防(万一)”, “简言之”, “在本质上”。

33. [D] 本题考查动词的用法。在本题四个选项 [A] (survived 存活), [B] (noticed 注意到), [C] (undertaken 承担; 从事) 和 [D] (experienced 经历) 中, 只有选项 [D] 最符合原文的含义。

34. [B] 本题考查副词的用法。空白处前后的两句话客观上是前因后果关系, 故选用 [B]。本题 [A]、[C]、[D] 选项的含义分别是 “相反”, “类似”, “同时地”。

35. [A] 本题考查连词的用法。本题答案线索是第 35 题空白处前的 “less” 一词。这是比较级 “less...than” 结构。

36. [B] 本题考查名词的用法。空白前的 “traditional” (传统的) 一词再一次暗示考生答案应该是 “旧的” (traditional) 家庭 “结构” (structure)。故选项 [B] 是正确答案。本题 [A]、[C]、[D] 选项的含义分别是 “系统, 体系”, “概念”, “遗产”。

37. [B] 本题考查形容词的用法。本题四个选项 [A] (assessable 可评价或评估的), [B] (identifiable 可辨认的; 可看作是相同的), [C] (negligible 可以忽略的, 不予重视的) 和 [D] (incredible 难以置信的) 中, 只有选项 B 在中心主题连贯和中心思想表达上与 “focus on” (关注, 聚焦) 这一视觉动词相互连贯和呼应。

38. [D] 本题考查名词的用法。众所周知, “毒品和酒精” 的泛滥与青少年犯罪的增加直接有关。故选项 [D] 是正确选项。本题的 [A]、[B]、[C] 选项的含义分别是 “开支, 费用”, “限制, 局限”, “分配”。

39. [A] 本题考查名词的用法。根据因果关系和平行关系的答题思路, 考生应该选择选项 [A] (incidence 发生, 影响)。选项 [D] (popularity 普及; 受欢迎) 不对, 因为我们生活的社会中, “虐待儿童” (child abuse) 并不是普遍现象和社会的主流, 选用 [D] 就太夸张了。选项 [B] 和 [C] 的含义分别是 “意识, 认识” 和 “揭露, 暴露; 接触”。

40. [C] 本题考查连词的用法。本题答题线索是空白处前后的含义在语义上所形成的 “转折” 关系。故选项 [C] 是正确答案。本题 [A]、[B]、[D] 选项的含义分别是 “以……为条件, 假使”, “因为”, “假设, 如果”。

## Section III 阅读理解

### Part A 阅读

41. [C] 42. [A] 43. [D] 44. [B] 45. [C] 46. [A] 47. [D] 48. [C] 49. [B]  
50. [D] 51. [D] 52. [A] 53. [B] 54. [A] 55. [C] 56. [C] 57. [A] 58. [D]  
59. [B] 60. [C]

#### Text 1

##### 一、文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章主要讨论网站推出的一种叫 “个人搜索工具” 的功能项目对求职者的帮助作用。第一段以雷德曼为例, 引入文章话题 “个人搜索工具”。第二段指出这种工具的弊病。第三段讨论这种工具的真正价值。第四段指出这种工具设计者隐藏着的意图。第五段指出该工具对其他人的价值。

##### 二、试题解析

41. [C] 这是一道细节题, 问 Redman 是怎样找到工作的。依据文章第一段, 可知答案为 [C]。

42. [A] 这是一道细节题。第三段前三句中, 作者借专家之言表达了自己对搜索工具的缺陷的看法: 缺乏职业咨询特征。选项 [A] 符合此意, 为正确答案。

43. [D] 这是一道词汇题。依据第三段的第四句可知, “tip service” 只起提示作用 (reminder), 故答案为 [D]。[A] advisory 意为“咨询, 顾问”, 与文章内容不符, 因为文章说这种搜索 agent 缺的正是咨询特征。

44. [B] 这是一道细节题。依据第四段首句可知答案为 [B]。

45. [C] 这是一道判断正误题。依据第五段首句可明确得知, [C] 项为正确答案。

### 三、核心词与超纲词

1. **stumble** *v.* 偶然发现, 碰巧遇到

2. **criterion** *a.* 标准 (*pl.* criteria)

3. **implicit** *a.* 暗含的, 含蓄的, 固有的, 不怀疑的, 绝对的

4. **tempt** *vt.* 引诱, 吸引, 使感兴趣, 考验, 试探

5. **compensation** *n.* 补偿, 赔偿

6. **interactive** *a.* 交互式的

7. **notification** *n.* 通知, 布告, 告示

### 四、长难句分析

1. It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then e-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database.

该句是一个强调句式, 被强调的部分 an interactive feature 是该句的主语。“key”在该句中为动词, 作 visitors 的宾语补足语。“when a matching position is posted in the database”是时间状语。

译文: 这个工具很有一种互动式功能, 访客只需键入自己的求职要求, 诸如地点、职务和薪水, 然后给网站贴出的对应岗位发个邮件。

2. With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time-consuming and inefficient.

本句中 with 介词短语为原因状语, 主句中动名词短语作主语。

译文: 网上有成千上万个与谋职有关的网站, 所以要找到好的岗位未免低效耗时。

3. Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get e-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again.

该句的谓语动词是 is, 动词不定式 to use the agent as a kind of tip service 为表语, to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database 表示目的。“consider it a reminder to check the database again”, it 指 e-mail, 后面的部分作宾补。

译文: 相反, 最佳策略应是, 把这种搜索工具视为“提示服务”, 借它了解网站中的岗位职业机会; 一旦收到邮件, 将其看作是一个提醒, 以便查阅网站。

4. “I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me,” says the author of a job-searching guide.

在这句中, 引号中谓语动词是 rely on, for 引出的是目的状语, 在目的状语中 everything 由 that 引导的定语从句修饰, 在定语从句中的 database 后面又是由 that 引导的定语从句。

译文: 一位求职搜索指南的作者就说过, “我可不想全靠这些搜索工具去了解网站中新添加的对我有用的信息。”

5. Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise.

Some 为主句主语, use 是谓语动词, them 为宾语, to 后面引导的是目的状语, 引出两个并列的动作, 由 or 连接, 它们是 keep a close watch on 和 gather information。

译文：有人便借它密切关注自己专业的需求情况，或为加薪谈判搜集相关的加薪信息。

## 五、全文翻译

甘特·雷德曼律师去年底找工作的时候，在网上碰到了一家叫“职业开创者”的网站。他没能在该网站上搜索到什么，但却被其中的“个人搜索工具”所吸引。这个工具很有一种互动式功能，访客只需键入自己的求职要求，诸如地点、职务和薪水，然后给网站上贴出的对应岗位发个邮件。雷德曼键入了法律、知识产权和华盛顿哥伦比亚特区几个关键词。三周后，他收到了第一个岗位通知。雷德曼感叹自己“挖到了金子”，因为他将自己的简历邮发给老板，就得到了公司内部法律顾问的职位。

网上有成千上万个与谋职有关的网站，所以要找到好的岗位未免低效耗时。搜索工具使人们不必反复访问某些网址。但尽管这种搜索工具对雷德曼有用，求职专家们却发现了其弊病。譬如说，具体明确个人的求职要求，很可能会对自己不利。有专家说“每当你回答一个问题，你就排除了一种可能”。

找工作，首先得有一个明确的概念——你觉得自己想干什么——然后拓宽这个范围。“没有一个程序能做到这一点，”专家认为，“这些程序缺少的是职业咨询。”相反，最佳策略应是，把这种搜索工具看做是“提示服务”，借它了解网站中的岗位职业机会；一旦收到邮件，将其看作是一个提醒，以便查阅网站。一位求职搜索指南的作者就说过，“我可不想全靠这些搜索工具去了解网站中新添加的对我有用的信息。”

有些网站故意设计搜索工具，引诱求职者回访。例如，职业开创者网站的搜索工具在给注册会员发信时，只提供三个可能的职位——被认为最匹配的职位。网站可能还有更多的匹配，求职者将不得不再次访问网站——他们也确实这样做。职业开创者网站的营销部副总裁就曾说，“我们的邮件发出后，点击率就急剧上升。”

即便非求职者也会发现搜索工具非常有用。有人便借它密切关注自己专业的需求情况，或为加薪谈判搜集相关的加薪信息。尽管雷德曼自己现在工作很舒心，他仍关注着职业开创者网站的搜索工具。他说，“你要一直瞪大眼睛。”有了个人搜索工具就等于多了一双眼睛帮你留意着。

## ■ Text 2 ■

### 一、文章体裁结构分析

这篇文章主要讨论了字母顺序歧视这一现象。第一段揭示按字母顺序排列这一隐秘而有害的歧视现象。第二段和第三段例证了这种现象非常广泛地存在着。第四和第五段指出，这种现象不是巧合，也不是个别现象。文章引借一个理论，该理论认为这种现象起始于幼时的学校教育。而且这种现象一直持续到大学甚至是就业。

### 二、试题解析

46. [A] 这是一道例证题，涉及作者提及 AAAA 和 Zodiac 公司的意图，意图在第一段。理解第一段后可知 [A] 项（是为了阐述一种不太为人注意的不平等现象）为正确答案。

47. [D] 这是一道推理题。综合前三段，可以认为：有些歧视现象令人难以察觉。[D] 项符合此意，为正确答案。

48. [C] 这是一道推理题，问第四段暗示了什么。第四、五、六句暗示，老师应顾及所有学生，因此 [C] 项为正确答案。

49. [B] 这是一道理解题。在英文中，ZZZ 常被用来描述人打瞌睡时发出的声音，因此，该句句意为 [B]（他们在呼呼地打着瞌睡）。[A] 是一个干扰性很强的选项，意思与上下文连贯，按一般的句意题设计规律，其实也可接受。选 [B] 不选 [A]，跟本篇阅读文章的命题者的命题习惯有关。

50. [D] 这是一道判断正误题。综合全文，不难发现 [D] 项（按字母顺序排列一切会导致意想不到的歧见）为正确答案。

### 三、核心词与超纲词

1. **condemn** *vt.* 判刑，处刑，声讨，谴责

2. **insidious** *a.* 阴险的

3. **thrive** *v.* 兴旺，繁荣，茁壮成长，旺盛