

宫东风考研英语精讲伴学系列

2014
高教版

宫东风英语教学团队

考研英语 真题考点与常见错误透析

赠送本书配套宫东风课堂教学部分音频

凭书后增值服务卡登录宫东风英语公益网络课堂www.dongfengenglish.com
中国教育考试网www.eduexam.com.cn下载伴学音频

 高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

KAOYAN YINGYU
ZHENTI KAODIAN YU CHANGJIAN CUOWU TOUXI

2014
高教版

宫东风英语教学团队

考研英语 真题考点与常见错误透析



高等教育出版社·北京
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS BEIJING

内容简介:

本书根据最新考研英语大纲的要求,总结了考研英语历年真题考查的知识点和常见错误,包括试题和选项翻译、考生常见错误与防范、干扰项透析和全文翻译等内容。本书从考点透析和常见错误与防范入手去审视和剖析每一道试题。考生可以通过这种较高学术性的解题方式迅速领悟考试的重点和难点,走出复习和解题的盲区。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语真题考点与常见错误透析 / 宫东风英语教
学团队编写. --北京:高等教育出版社,2013.4
ISBN 978-7-04-037189-5

I. ①考… II. ①宫… III. ①英语-研究生-入学考
试-题解 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 067749 号

策划编辑 杨挺扬
责任编辑 杨挺扬
责任校对 张小楠

责任编辑 杨挺扬
责任印制 刘思涵

封面设计 王 洋

版式设计 余 杨

出版发行 高等教育出版社
社 址 北京市西城区德外大街 4 号
邮政编码 100120
印 刷 山东鸿杰印务集团有限公司
开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16
印 张 21
字 数 510 千字
购书热线 010-58581118

咨询电话 400-810-0598
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>
<http://www.hep.com.cn>
网上订购 <http://www.landradio.com>
<http://www.landradio.com.cn>
版 次 2013 年 4 月第 1 版
印 次 2013 年 4 月第 1 次印刷
定 价 38.00 元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换

版权所有 侵权必究

物 料 号 37189-00

出版前言

高教版 2014 年考研英语系列丛书，由考研英语大纲修订的专家和全国考研英语辅导团队中的精英教师编写。可满足 2014 年考生全过程复习备考的需要。

本系列教材专门针对全国各地考研辅导班学生的特点和实际水平编写，也适合社会考生自学的需要。书中融合了考研英语辅导专家多年辅导的经验，完全切中考研英语大纲的考点，内容阐述准确、精练，重点突出，而且本书在编写时吸取了各届辅导班学员的意见和建议，对考生来说是一套非常权威、实用的考试参考书。

一、《2014 考研英语真题考点与常见错误透析》根据最新考研英语大纲的要求，总结了考研英语历年真题考查的知识点和常见错误，包括试题和选项翻译、考生常见错误与防范、干扰项透析和全文翻译等内容。本书的最大特点是：从考点透析和常见错误与防范入手去审视和剖析每一道试题。考生可以通过这种较高学术性的解题方式迅速领悟考试的重点和难点，走出复习和解题的盲区。

二、《2014 考研英语写作突破 100 题》是根据最新考研英语大纲的要求，总结考研英语写作部分的命题规律和复习思路编写的。本书针对考生普遍的实际写作水平，尤其是广大考生的以下三大写作障碍进行突破：（1）不知道英语写作的具体模式；（2）无法用英语表达自己的思想；（3）尚未达到研究生入学写作水平的相应能力。本书利用 100 篇典型范文使考生认识到：英语写作是什么？写什么？怎么写？该书涉及了考纲所要求的写作模式和内容，具有极强的针对性，适合考生在强化和冲刺时使用。

三、《2014 考研英语全真冲刺试卷》供考生在冲刺阶段使用，其中包括 5 套全真冲刺试卷。各套试卷根据考研英语大纲精心编制，具有全面性、典型性、变化性、针对性、技巧性、综合性等特点，帮助考生在考试来临之前最后巩固基础阶段所学的基础知识，掌握重点和难点，熟悉解题思路和方法，增强应试能力，查漏补缺。

四、《2014 新编考研英语读真题记单词》使考生在最短的时间内了解并掌握考研大纲核心词汇，全面提升考研复习的速度；解决广大考生目前的一个常见问题：背了许多单词，可是放到原文中却不能连词成句，以至于造成误解和丢分；在具体语境中记单词，从而能够加强记忆，准确把握词意，使每个词学有所用。

为了给考生提供更多的增值服务，凡购正版高教版考研英语系列图书的考生都可以登录“中国教育考试网” www.eduexam.com.cn 享超值服务。

高等教育出版社

2013 年 4 月

目 录

2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）试题	1
2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）试题	39
2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）试题	83
2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（一）试题	119
2009 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	155
2008 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	187
2007 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	222
2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	250
2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	280
2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	308

2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (一) 试题

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 the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. At first glance this might seem like a strength that 1 the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by 2 factors. But Dr Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big 3 was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with. 4, he theorised that a judge 5 of appearing too soft 6 crime might be more likely to send someone to prison 7 he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

To 8 this idea, he turned to the university-admissions process. In theory, the 9 of an applicant should not depend on the few others 10 randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr Simonsohn suspected the truth was 11.

He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews 12 by 31 admissions officers. The interviewers had 13 applicants on a scale of one to five. This scale 14 numerous factors into consideration. The scores were 15 used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, a standardised exam which is 16 out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

Dr Simonsohn found if the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one 17 that, then the score for the next applicant would 18 by an average of 0.075 points. This might sound small, but to 19 the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been 20.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] grants | [B] submits | [C] transmits | [D] delivers |
| 2. [A] minor | [B] external | [C] crucial | [D] objective |
| 3. [A] issue | [B] vision | [C] picture | [D] moment |
| 4. [A] Above all | [B] On average | [C] In principle | [D] For example |
| 5. [A] fond | [B] fearful | [C] capable | [D] thoughtless |
| 6. [A] in | [B] for | [C] to | [D] on |
| 7. [A] if | [B] until | [C] though | [D] unless |
| 8. [A] test | [B] emphasize | [C] share | [D] promote |
| 9. [A] decision | [B] quality | [C] status | [D] success |
| 10. [A] found | [B] studied | [C] chosen | [D] identified |
| 11. [A] otherwise | [B] defensible | [C] replaceable | [D] exceptional |
| 12. [A] inspired | [B] expressed | [C] conducted | [D] secured |
| 13. [A] assigned | [B] rated | [C] matched | [D] arranged |
| 14. [A] put | [B] got | [C] took | [D] gave |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 15. [A] instead | [B] then | [C] ever | [D] rather |
| 16. [A] selected | [B] passed | [C] marked | [D] introduced |
| 17. [A] below | [B] after | [C] above | [D] before |
| 18. [A] jump | [B] float | [C] fluctuate | [D] drop |
| 19. [A] achieve | [B] undo | [C] maintain | [D] disregard |
| 20. [A] necessary | [B] possible | [C] promising | [D] helpful |

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 the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn't affect her. Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant's sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn't be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline's three-year indictment of "fast fashion." In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent releases, and more profit. These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable—meant to last only a wash or two, although they don't advertise that—and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. For H&M to offer a \$5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

Overdressed is the fashion world's answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan's *The Omnivore's Dilemma*. "Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable and wasteful," Cline argues. Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year—about 64 items per person—and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes—and beautifully. But

as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can't be knocked off.

Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment—including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line—Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer. She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can't afford not to.

21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her
[A] lack of imagination. [B] poor bargaining skill.
[C] obsession with high fashion. [D] insensitivity to fashion.
22. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to
[A] combat unnecessary waste.
[B] shop for their garments more frequently.
[C] resist the influence of advertisements.
[D] shut out the feverish fashion world.
23. The word "indictment" (Para. 2) is closest in meaning to
[A] accusation. [B] enthusiasm. [C] indifference. [D] tolerance.
24. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?
[A] Vanity has more often been found in idealists.
[B] The fast-fashion industry ignores sustainability.
[C] Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing.
[D] People are more interested in unaffordable garments.
25. What is the subject of the text?
[A] Satire on an extravagant lifestyle.
[B] Challenge to a high-fashion myth.
[C] Criticism of the fast-fashion industry.
[D] Exposure of a mass-market secret.

Text 2

An old saying has it that half of all advertising budgets are wasted—the trouble is, no one knows which half. In the internet age, at least in theory, this fraction can be much reduced. By watching what people search for, click on and say online, companies can aim "behavioural" ads at those most likely to buy.

In the past couple of weeks a quarrel has illustrated the value to advertisers of such fine-grained information: Should advertisers assume that people are happy to be tracked and sent behavioural ads? Or should they have explicit permission?

In December 2010 America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a "do not track" (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed. Microsoft's Internet Explorer and Apple's Safari both offer DNT; Google's Chrome is due to do so this year. In February the FTC and the Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests.

On May 31st Microsoft set off the row. It said that Internet Explorer 10, the version due to appear with Windows 8, would have DNT as a default.

Advertisers are horrified. Human nature being what it is, most people stick with default settings. Few switch DNT on now, but if tracking is off it will stay off. Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertisers, says consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect information about their preferences. People will not get fewer ads, he says. "They'll get less meaningful, less targeted ads."

It is not yet clear how advertisers will respond. Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking, although some companies have promised to do so. Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioural ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft's default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

Also unclear is why Microsoft has gone it alone. After all, it has an ad business too, which it says will comply with DNT requests, though it is still working out how. If it is trying to upset Google, which relies almost wholly on advertising, it has chosen an indirect method: There is no guarantee that DNT by default will become the norm. DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for Windows 8—though the firm has compared some of its other products favourably with Google's on that count before. Brendon Lynch, Microsoft's chief privacy officer, blogged: "We believe consumers should have more control." Could it really be that simple?

26. It is suggested in Paragraph 1 that "behavioural" ads help advertisers to
- [A] lower their operational costs.
 - [B] ease competition among themselves.
 - [C] avoid complaints from consumers.
 - [D] provide better online services.
27. "The industry" (Para. 3) refers to
- [A] online advertisers.
 - [B] e-commerce conductors.
 - [C] digital information analysts.
 - [D] internet browser developers.
28. Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default
- [A] goes against human nature.
 - [B] fails to affect the ad industry.
 - [C] will not benefit consumers.
 - [D] may cut the number of junk ads.
29. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 6?
- [A] Advertisers are willing to implement DNT.
 - [B] DNT may not serve its intended purpose.
 - [C] DNT is losing its popularity among consumers.
 - [D] Advertisers are obliged to offer behavioural ads.
30. The author's attitude towards what Brendon Lynch said in his blog is one of
- [A] appreciation. [B] understanding. [C] indulgence. [D] skepticism.

Text 3

Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely— though by no means uniformly—glowingly positive. Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfillment and opportunity for all.

Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change. You might even be tempted to assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

But such gloominess is misplaced. The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years— so why shouldn't we? Take a broader look at our species' place in the universe, and it becomes clear that we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of years. Look up *Homo sapiens* in the "Red List" of threatened species of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and you will read: "Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline."

So what does our deep future hold? A growing number of researchers and organisations are now thinking seriously about that question. For example, the Long Now Foundation has as its flagship project a mechanical clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence.

Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage. That's one reason why we have launched *Arc*, a new publication dedicated to the near future.

But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance. As so often, the past holds the key to the future; we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves.

This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad. To be sure, the future is not all rosy. But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.

31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by
- [A] our desire for lives of fulfillment.
 - [B] our faith in science and technology.
 - [C] our awareness of potential risks.
 - [D] our belief in equal opportunity.
32. The IUCN's "Red List" suggests that human beings are
- [A] a misplaced race.

- [B] a sustained species.
 - [C] the world's dominant power.
 - [D] a threat to the environment.
33. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?
- [A] The interest in science fiction is on the rise.
 - [B] *Arc* helps limit the scope of futurological studies.
 - [C] Technology offers solutions to social problems.
 - [D] Our immediate future is hard to conceive.
34. To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to
- [A] draw on our experience from the past.
 - [B] adopt an optimistic view of the world.
 - [C] explore our planet's abundant resources.
 - [D] curb our ambition to reshape history.
35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- [A] Uncertainty about Our Future
 - [B] Evolution of the Human Species
 - [C] The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind
 - [D] Science, Technology and Humanity

Text 4

On a five to three vote, the Supreme Court knocked out much of Arizona's immigration law Monday—a modest policy victory for the Obama Administration. But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the Administration's effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states.

In *Arizona v. United States*, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona's controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to “establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization” and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial. Arizona had attempted to fashion state policies that ran parallel to the existing federal ones.

Justice Anthony Kennedy, joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and the Court's liberals, ruled that the state flew too close to the federal sun. On the overturned provisions the majority held that Congress had deliberately “occupied the field,” and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal's privileged powers.

However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement. That's because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

Two of the three objecting Justices—Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas—agreed with this Constitutional logic but disagreed about which Arizona rules conflicted with the federal statute. The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even

more robust defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

The 8-0 objection to President Obama turns on what Justice Samuel Alito describes in his objection as “a shocking assertion of federal executive power.” The White House argued that Arizona’s laws conflicted with its enforcement priorities, even if state laws complied with federal statutes to the letter. In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with.

Some powers do belong exclusively to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them. But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could. It never did so. The Administration was in essence asserting that because it didn’t want to carry out Congress’s immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either. Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.

36. Three provisions of Arizona’s plan were overturned because they
- [A] overstepped the authority of federal immigration law.
 - [B] disturbed the power balance between different states.
 - [C] deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers.
 - [D] contradicted both the federal and state policies.
37. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?
- [A] States’ independence from federal immigration law.
 - [B] Federal officers’ duty to withhold immigrants’ information.
 - [C] States’ legitimate role in immigration enforcement.
 - [D] Congress’s intervention in immigration enforcement.
38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts
- [A] violated the Constitution.
 - [B] stood in favor of the states.
 - [C] supported the federal statute.
 - [D] undermined the states’ interests.
39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement
- [A] outweighs that held by the states.
 - [B] is established by federal statutes.
 - [C] is dependent on the states’ support.
 - [D] rarely goes against state laws.
40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?
- [A] Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress.
 - [B] The Administration is dominant over immigration issues.
 - [C] Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress.
 - [D] Justices intended to check the power of the Administration.

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 the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The social sciences are flourishing. As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in the world, working both inside and outside academia. According to the *World Social Science Report 2010*, the number of social-science students worldwide has swollen by about 11% every year since 2000.

Yet this enormous resource is not contributing enough to today's global challenges, including climate change, security, sustainable development and health. (41) _____

_____ Humanity has the necessary agro-technological tools to eradicate hunger, from genetically engineered crops to artificial fertilizers. Here, too, the problems are social: the organization and distribution of food, wealth and prosperity.

(42) _____ This is a shame—the community should be grasping the opportunity to raise its influence in the real world. To paraphrase the great social scientist Joseph Schumpeter: there is no radical innovation without creative destruction.

Today, the social sciences are largely focused on disciplinary problems and internal scholarly debates, rather than on topics with external impact. Analyses reveal that the number of papers including the keywords “environmental change” or “climate change” have increased rapidly since 2004. (43) _____

When social scientists do tackle practical issues, their scope is often local: Belgium is interested mainly in the effects of poverty on Belgium, for example. And whether the community's work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.

The problem is not necessarily the amount of available funding. (44) _____
_____ This is an adequate amount so long as it is aimed in the right direction. Social scientists who complain about a lack of funding should not expect more in today's economic climate.

The trick is to direct these funds better. The European Union Framework funding programs have long had a category specifically targeted at social scientists. This year, it was proposed that the system be changed: Horizon 2020, a new program to be enacted in 2014, would not have such a category. This has resulted in protests from social scientists. But the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite. (45) _____

_____ That should create more collaborative endeavors and help to develop projects aimed directly at solving global problems.

- [A] It could be that we are evolving two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented and publishing in highly specialized journals, and one that is problem-oriented and publishing elsewhere, such as policy briefs.
- [B] However, the numbers are still small: in 2010, about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers published globally included one of these keywords.
- [C] The idea is to force social scientists to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change; food security; marine research and the bio-economy; clean, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies.

- [D] The solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones.
- [E] These issues all have root causes in human behavior; all require behavioral change and social innovations, as well as technological development. Stemming climate change, for example, is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy.
- [F] Despite these factors, many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems. And in Europe, some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development.
- [G] During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds—including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate—varied from around 4% to 25% ; in most European nations, it is about 15% .

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

It is speculated that gardens arise from a basic human need in the individuals who made them; the need for creative expression. There is no doubt that gardens evidence an irrepressible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge; (46) yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

One of these urges has to do with creating a state of peace in the midst of turbulence, a "still point of the turning world," to borrow a phrase from T. S. Eliot. (47) A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardeners, the former becomes all the more urgent. Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one's relation to one's environment. (48) The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens, introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn't exist or was not discernible as such. In so doing they give composure to a segment of the inarticulate environment in which they take their stand.

Another urge or need that these gardens appear to respond to, or to arise from, is so intrinsic that we are barely ever conscious of its abiding claims on us. When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, (49) most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic. In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to

represent attempts to call forth the spirit of plant and animal life, if only symbolically, through a clumplike arrangement of materials, an introduction of colors, small pools of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals. On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world. (50) It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of the word *garden*, though in a “liberated” sense, to describe these synthetic constructions. In them we can see biophilia—a yearning for contact with nonhuman life—assuming uncanny representational forms.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write an e-mail of about 100 words to a foreign teacher in your college, inviting him/her to be a judge for the upcoming English speech contest.

You should include the details you think necessary.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the e-mail. Use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

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) interpret its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



选择

考点与常见错误透析

Section I Use of English / 英语知识运用

1. 【答案与题目难度】A ★★★★★

【选项与释义】

[A] grants 授予；准予

[B] submits 提出；提交

[C] transmits 传送；传播

[D] delivers 投递；交付；发表（讲话）

【考点透析】主谓宾语义搭配题型。本题是要求考生对空白处前后的语言信息进行分析并且给“that”引导的定语从句填入一个谓语动词。具体语境是：“a strength that 1 the ability to make judgments”。本题空白处前面的“that”在定语从句中作主语，等同于其前面的名词“a strength（长处；力量）”。本题空白处后面的名词“the ability（能力）”在定语从句中做宾语。据此推断本题的正确答案应该是[A] grants（授予；准予），因为“人的长处通常赋予或给予我们某种能力”，选项[A]里的动词包含了“赋予或给予”的含义。

【常见错误与防范】一些考生忽略主谓宾语合理搭配的语言要求。建议考生在解题的时候加强主谓宾语合理搭配的语言意识。

2. 【答案与题目难度】B ★★★★★

【选项与释义】

[A] minor 较小的；较次要的；年幼的

[B] external 外部的；外面的

[C] crucial 关键的；紧要的

[D] objective 客观的

【考点透析】主旨内容题型。本题要求考生对本文主旨进行分析并且确定被动语态中谓语动词的施动者。具体语境是：“judgments which are unbiased by 2 factors（2因素未使判断具有倾向性）”。由于本文的主旨（首段首句）是：“People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions.（总的来看，当做出个人决定的时候，人们不擅长考虑背景信息。）”所以本题的正确答案应该是选项[B] external（外部的；外面的），因为选项[B]的词语和本题空白处后面的词语（factors 因素）一起体现出了本文的主旨内容，尤其是其中的核心词语——“background information（背景信息）”。

【常见错误与防范】一些考生缺乏贯通全文中心主旨的意识。建议考生在做题的时候牢记全文的中心主旨。

3. 【答案与题目难度】C ★★★★★

【选项与释义】

[A] issue 问题

[B] vision 幻想；远见；视力

[C] picture 局面；情况

[D] moment 片刻；时刻；时机

【考点透析】主旨内容题型。本题要求考生对本文主旨进行分析并且确定动词不定式短语中动词的宾语。具体语境是：“an inability to consider the big 3（不能考虑大3）”。由于本文的主旨（首段首句）是：“People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions.（总的来看，当做出个人决定的时候，人们不擅长考虑背景信息。）”所以本题的正确答案应该是选项[C] picture（局面；情况），因为选项[C]里面的词语和本题空白处前面的词语（big 大的）一起体现出了本文的主旨内容，尤其是其中的核心词语——“background information（背景情况信息）”。

【常见错误与防范】一些考生缺乏贯通全文中心主旨的意识。建议考生在做题的时候牢记全文的中心主旨。

4. 【答案与题目难度】D ★★★★★

【选项与释义】

[A] Above all 首先，最重要的是

[B] On average 一般地，通常；作为平均数

[C] In principle 原则上，大体上

[D] For example 例如

【考点透析】句间关系题型。本题要求考生对本题空白处前后相邻的两句话之间的语义关系进行分析并且填入恰当的句间关系词语。具体语境是：本题空白处前面的一句话是针对“决策人（decision-makers）”

的总体推断——“But Dr Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability... was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information...”; 本题空白处后面的一句话是针对决策人 (decision-makers) 其中的一类人 “a judge (法官)” 的具体推断——“4, he theorised that a judge ... might be more likely to send someone to prison...”。显而易见, 本题空白处前后的两句话之间存在着一种“总体概括和具体举例说明”的关系。由此推断, 本题的正确答案应该是选项 [D] For example (例如)。

【常见错误与防范】一些考生忽略对于句子之间逻辑关系的分析。建议考生在做题的时候不要忘记对于句子之间逻辑关系的分析与理解。

5. 【答案与题目难度】B

【选项与释义】

[A] fond 喜爱的, 爱好的

[B] fearful 担心的; 害怕的

[C] capable 有能力的

[D] thoughtless 不顾及他人的; 欠考虑的

【考点透析】细节推断题型。本题要求考生对本题所在的主句的信息内容进行分析并且推断出用来限定修饰主语的定语。具体语境是: “a judge 5 of appearing too soft 6 crime might be more likely to send someone to prison”。其中的主句内容是: “a judge ... might be more likely to send someone to prison (法官也许更可能把某人送进监狱)”。根据主句的含义可以推断出: 更可能把某人送进监狱的法官大概是“担心对于犯罪过于软弱的法官”。显然, 本题的正确答案应该是选项 [B] fearful (担心的; 害怕的)。

【常见错误与防范】一些考生缺乏对于句子内部各成分之间语义关系的推断与理解。建议考生在做题的时候正确地分析句子内部各成分之间的语义关系。

6. 【答案与题目难度】D ★★★

【选项与释义】

[A] in 在……里面

[B] for 为了; 对于; 因为

[C] to (表示相对位置或反应) 对; 面对

[D] on 关于; 涉及; 在……上

【考点透析】固定用法题型。本题要求考生对本题空白处前后的词语进行分析并且填入一个固定搭配的介词。具体语境是: “... appearing too soft 6 crime (似乎 6 犯罪太宽厚)”。根据本题空白处前后的词语可以推断出: 应该填入一个含有“对于”之意的介词。显然, 本题的正确答案应该是选项 [D] on (关于; 涉及; 在……上), 因为“be soft on (或 about)”是英语中的一个固定用法, 其含义是“对……太宽厚的, 同情……的”。

【常见错误与防范】一些考生缺乏对于固定用语的识别和使用能力。建议考生在做题的时候要对固定用语有所考虑。

7. 【答案与题目难度】A ★★★

【选项与释义】

[A] if 如果

[B] until 直到……为止

[C] though 虽然, 尽管

[D] unless 除非; 如果不

【考点透析】句间关系题型。本题要求考生对本题空白处前后两句话之间的语义关系进行分析并且填入一个适当的连词。具体语境是: “a judge... might be more likely to send someone to prison 7 he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day (法官……也许更可能把某人送进监狱 7 他在那一天已经判处五六名其他被告仅仅强迫性的社区服务)”。本题空白处前面一句话中表示“未来可能性”的核心词语“be more likely to... (更可能……)”暗示本题空白处后面一句话应该是前面一句话中“未来可能性”发生的“条件”, 因为任何“可能”都要有某种“条件”才会发生。由此可以推断出: 本题的正确答案应该是选项 [A] if (如果)。虽然选项 [D] unless (除非; 如果不) 也是表达“条件”类别的词语, 但是如果把选项 [D] 填入本题空白处, 空白处前后的语义就不通顺了。

【常见错误与防范】一些考生缺乏对主句与从句之间逻辑关系的认知和理解能力。建议考生在做题的时候