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考研英语

历年真题全新解读

主编 / 白 洁

- ✓ 十二年真题名师详析精解
- ✓ 详析每题考点，帮助考生了解出题角度，把握题目类型、出题模式和命题特点
- ✓ 指出文章题材、体裁，进行篇章结构分析，列出核心词和超纲词，对长难句进行详析
- ✓ 配套全文翻译，详析错误选项，讲解得分、失分原因



中国人民大学出版社

# 考研英语

## 历年真题全新解读

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主 编/白 洁

编 者/韩满玲 刘启升 唐启明

中国人民大学出版社

· 北京 ·

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## 前 言

参加某种考试，最有效的复习资料莫过于考试真题，因为它蕴涵着命题的指导思想、基本原则和趋势走向，具体体现了考试大纲规定的考试内容和考试要求，最具权威性和科学性。考生可以通过分析真题，研究命题人的出题思路，总结归纳题目设置特点，把握出题范围和难度，从中发现规律，找出考查的重点、难点、常考点，进而揣摩答题方法和技巧，在相对短的时间内最大限度地提高复习效果。“真题要做10遍”的说法充分说明了研读真题的重要性。

鉴于研读真题的价值，为了满足考生的需要，我们编写了《考研英语历年真题全新解读》这本书。本书在如下几个方面为考生提供复习帮助：

1. 以套题形式逆序编排，帮助考生了解最新出题动态和趋势。
2. 指出并详析每道题的考点，使考生了解出题角度，把握题目类型、出题模式和命题特点。
3. 完形填空、阅读理解、翻译等真题均给出中文译文，便于考生尤其是基础较差的考生确切理解原文含义。
4. 完形填空、阅读理解部分均包含文章题材、体裁以及篇章结构分析，帮助考生了解篇章展开脉络和段际逻辑关系，并列出核心词和超纲词，对长难句进行详析。力图从词、句、篇各方面进行精析精解。考生一书在手，不用再翻词典和语法书就能够读懂文章、抓住中心、把握观点、理解题意。
5. 在讲解正确答案的同时，对错误选项也进行详细的分析，使考生了解正确选项的设置特点和干扰项的陷阱所在，总结命题规律，培养正确的答题思路。
6. 写作部分不但给出多个分数段样卷，而且分析讲解得分、失分的原因，使考生把握得分点与失分点，进而指导自己的练笔，最大限度争取高分。

改革开放30年间，研究生入学英语考试也经历了很大的变化，考试大纲几经调整增删。根据大纲的变化，我们相应地删减语法、词汇、听力等不再作为测试内容的项目。

本书的编写人员均是中国人民大学一线教师，不仅非常熟悉考研试题与大学英语在难度上的差异，而且都多年从事考前辅导工作，积累了帮助考生复习过关的丰富经验，因此讲解更到位、更具有针对性。

由于成书仓促，错误之处难免，敬请同仁和广大读者批评指正。

编者  
2013年2月

# 目

# 录

2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题 .....	1
2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析 .....	11
2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题 .....	34
2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析 .....	44
2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题 .....	66
2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析 .....	76
2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题 .....	102
2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析 .....	112
2009 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题 .....	135
2009 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析 .....	144
2008 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题 .....	169
2008 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析 .....	179
2007 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题 .....	198
2007 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析 .....	208
2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题 .....	226
2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析 .....	236
2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题 .....	255
2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析 .....	265
2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题 .....	285
2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析 .....	293
2003 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题 .....	309
2003 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析 .....	317
2002 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题 .....	336
2002 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析 .....	344



# 2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

## 英语试题

### 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 ANSWER SHEET 1. (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 standardized 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 ANSWER SHEET 1. (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 departments 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 release, 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. poor bargaining skill
- B. insensitivity to fashion
- C. obsession with high fashion
- D. lack of imagination

22. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. combat unnecessary waste
- B. shut out the feverish fashion world
- C. resist the influence of advertisements
- D. shop for their garments more frequently

23. The word “indictment” (Line 2, 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. People are more interested in unaffordable garments.
- D. Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing.

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 “behavioral” 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 behavioral 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 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, one of the groups in the DAA, 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 behavioral 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 favorably 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 "behavioral" 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" (Line 4, Para. 3) refers to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. online advertisers
  - B. e-commerce conductors
  - C. digital information analysis
  - 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 obliged to offer behavioral ads.
  - B. DNT may not serve its intended purpose.
  - C. DNT is losing its popularity among consumers.
  - D. Advertisers are willing to implement DNT.

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 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 (see "100,000 AD: Living in the deep future"). 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. Thinking about our place in deep time is a good way to focus on the challenges that confront us today, and to make a future worth living in.

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 has 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 article, 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 blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (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%.



## Section III Translation

## 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)

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 garden 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 IV 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 2.

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

Do not write the address. (10 points)

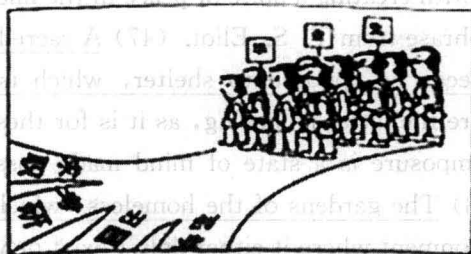
**Part B**

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

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



选择

## 英语试题答案与解析

## 第一部分 英语知识运用

## 一 文章体裁结构分析

这是一篇议论文, 讨论的话题是: Uri Simonsohn 博士通过一项研究证实, 背景信息对于人们做判断、做决定是有一定影响的。首段, Simonsohn 博士提出了自己的观点, 即: 如果不考虑背景因素, 一个人在做决定时会有一定的偏差。第二段和第三段, Simonsohn 博士借助大学录取流程中面试成绩和 GMAT 成绩的例子, 试图证明自己的观点。最后一段说明了 Simonsohn 博士研究的结果, 即: 其他申请者的成绩会影响考官判断下一位申请者的表现。整篇文章首尾呼应, 例证翔实, 结构严谨, 说理透彻, 是一篇不可多得的优秀议论文。

## 二 试题解析

## 1. [答案] A

[考点] 语境词义推理、惯用搭配

[解析] 完形填空的第一题向来非常重要, 对首句的正确理解更为关键。首句提到: “总的来说, 当人们在做个人决定时, 很少考虑背景信息。”第二句顺接上文, “乍一看这似乎是一种优势, 这种优势使人们能够不受客观因素影响而做出判断”。四个动词选项的基本含义分别是: A 项 grants “准许, 给 (赋予)”, B 项 submits “服从, 提交”, C 项 transmits “传输, 发射”, D 项 delivers “传递, 发表”。B、C 和 D 从语法、语义上都不能与 the ability 构成搭配, 只有 A 符合题意。grant the ability to do sth. 意为 “赋予某人做某事的能力”。

## 2. [答案] B

[考点] 逻辑关系推理

[解析] 四个选项的基本含义分别为: A 项 minor “较小的, 次要的”, B 项 external “外面的, 外界的、外在的”, C 项 crucial “至关重要的”, D 项 objective “客观的, 实体的”。空格前面的短语 unbiased by 可理解为 “不受……的影响, 不因为……而带有偏见”。前文的 background information (背景信息) 强调的正是 “外部因素 (external factors)”, 所以正确答案应该是 B。D 项 objective 对考生的误导性最大, “客观因素” 语义范围太大, 与文中语境不完全对应。A 和 C 与题意更加不符。

## 3. [答案] C

[考点] 搭配辨析

[解析] 本题主要考查固定搭配 big picture, 其本义为 “(电影放映节目单上的) 正片”, 引申义为

“大局、大环境、大场面”。此处的 the big picture 指代前文的 background information 和 objective factors。语境句的意思是：Uri Simonsohn 博士认为，不能考虑大局会导致决策者因为受到日常接触的信息影响而带有偏见。本题提醒考生：平时阅读中要注意积累一些短语和惯用搭配，加强语感。

#### 4. [答案] D

[考点] 上下文逻辑

[解析] 空格前文是对 making decisions / judgments 的概括性说明，而后文提到了 judge (法官) 对 defendants (被告) 的判决问题。对比前文，这显然是一个具体事例。四个选项的基本含义分别是：A 项 above all “首先，最重要的是”，B 项 on average “平均，通常”，C 项 in principle “原则上，大体上”，D 项 for example “例如，举例来说”。只有 D 用来引出具体的例子，因此正确答案选 D。

#### 5. [答案] B

[考点] 上下文逻辑

[解析] 语境句大意为：“例如，他认为，如果一名\_\_\_\_\_对犯罪过于宽容的法官某一天只判处五六名被告强制性社区服务，那么，他很有可能将下一个被告送入监狱。”四个选项加上空格后面的 of 均可构成短语，意思分别是：A 项 fond of “喜欢”，B 项 fearful of “害怕，担心”，C 项 capable of “有能力……”，D 项 thoughtless of “对……考虑不周”。forced community service 显然是较轻的判罚，再加上 only 的使用，更加强了这种判罚的宽容程度；而 send someone to prison 是相对更重的判罚。法官之所以选择重判，是因为当天轻判太多而担心自己过于宽容，只有 B 符合题意，故答案选 B。

#### 6. [答案] D

[考点] 搭配辨析

[解析] 本题考查的是短语搭配问题。be soft on 意思是“对……宽容，在……方面软弱(温柔)”。文中 appearing too soft on crime，意思是“对犯罪表现得过于宽容”。再如：We are soft on crime and the whole world knows it (我们对犯罪太软弱了，全世界都知道)；She is hard on the outside, but soft on the inside (她外表坚强，但内心温柔)。be soft on 的反义短语是 be hard on，如：Don't be so hard on me (不要对我太苛刻)。

#### 7. [答案] A

[考点] 上下文逻辑

[解析] 结合对前几道题，尤其是第 5 题的分析，本题空格前后应是一种因果或条件关系，而前文中的 might be more likely 暗示一种假设的情况会在后文出现，因此答案是 A 项 if。

#### 8. [答案] A

[考点] 词义搭配

[解析] this idea 指上文 Uri Simonsohn 的观点，university-admissions process 意为“大学录取流程”。语境句大意为：“为了\_\_\_\_\_这一观点，他转而研究大学录取流程。”四个选项的基本含义分别为：A 项 test “试验，检验，考查”，B 项 emphasize “强调，着重”，C 项 share “分享，分担”，D 项 promote “促进，提高”。作为一名研究者，他肯定致力于证实自己的观点，所以只有 A 项 test 符合题意。

#### 9. [答案] D

[考点] 词义辨析

[解析] 四个选项的基本意思是：A 项 decision “决定，裁定”，B 项 quality “品质，质量”，C 项 status “地位，身份”，D 项 success “成功”。本段讨论的是大学录取的流程问题。申请者是否能被大学录取主要取决于大学的判断。语境句的大意为：“从理论上说，一名申请者的\_\_\_\_\_不应该取决于其他申请者……”，success 一词最贴题意。A 项 decision 误导性最大，此处谈论的并不是申请者主动选择大学的事情，申请者本人不能决定是否能被大学录取。

#### 10. [答案] C

[考点] 词义搭配