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# 考研英语 真题与解析

( 英语二 )

有道考神研发中心 编著

韩 苏 赵楠楠 主编

历年真题试卷+名师经典解析

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# 前言

研究生入学考试,是由教育部组织的在我国的教育体系中最后一次统一入学考试。其意义就是为国家的发展筛选出进一步培养的科研人才以及专业人才。在此考试中,其权威性就体现在题目的学术性和知识点考查的规律性上。

考研英语真题,一直以来都是英语复习的利器——这是所有考研成功学子的统一认识。所以,在本书中,作者将2010年至2018年,这最有价值的9年真题题目进行了汇总修订,并且依据考研大纲,辅以多年来教学心得,对全部题目进行了解析,成为了一本考生在考研的复习过程中不可或缺的学习材料。

## 一、本书特点

在本书中,作者将2010年以来的历年考研真题汇集成册。所有的题目都有直接、完整的解题分析,并且对于完形、阅读、翻译以及新题型等题目中的英文,本书都有逐句对应的中文翻译。

## 二、本书意义

### 1. 立足真题,把握规律

考研真题有其规律性,所以考生应该尽可能对真题进行三轮以上的复习。本书严格按照教育部考研英语考试大纲的要求进行编写,对解析内容进行了反复筛选、测试和论证。与其他资料相比,本书在权威性、规范性和考点的全面性上,都具有无可比拟的优势。

### 2. 满足考生研读真题的需求

大量高分考生的成功经验反复证明,历年真题是广大考生打好基础、高效、系统复习的最佳选择。彻底吃透历年真题是考生获取考研英语高分的不二法门。研读真题有助于其全面夯实词汇和难句基础,深入把握命题思路 and 方向,并在此基础上掌握快速解题的技巧和方法。简言之,对于真题的研读,乃是通往高分的捷径和通途。

## 三、使用方法

### 1. 自学自测

考生可以将本书内容作为自学和自测的载体,依照“做题—解析—研读”的顺序进行学习。

### 2. 配合课程

考生可以将本书作为讲义载体,对照有道考神考研课程,依照“做题—解析—听课—研读”的顺序进行学习。



以上两种使用方法,以效率为优先考虑,笔者推荐第二种——看似听课耗费了一些时间,但是实际上,考神团队名师多年的教学心得,往往能使各位考生极大减少因思维误区或主观判断所导致的弯路。

本书的阅读、翻译和写作部分由本人编写;完形填空、新题型部分由赵楠楠编写;全书汇总、校对由以陈曲、孙旭彤和吴敏为核心的考神编委会负责统筹实施。

这本书凝结了笔者们多年从事考研英语教学的全部经验,希望考生能以此书为利刃,蟾宫折桂,心愿得偿!

韩 苏  
2018 年 5 月

本书共分五部分,第一部分为完形填空,第二部分为新题型,第三部分为阅读理解,第四部分为翻译,第五部分为写作。本书在编写过程中,参考了多本考研英语辅导资料,并在此基础上进行了删减和补充,力求做到内容全面、重点突出、难易适中。本书在编写过程中,得到了许多老师和同学的支持和帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。同时,也希望广大考生能够认真阅读本书,并在做题过程中不断总结经验和技巧,不断提高自己的英语水平。最后,祝愿广大考生都能够取得优异的成绩,顺利进入自己理想的大学。

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## 2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二) 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 1. (10 points)

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. [A] criticized [B] appointed [C] commented [D] designated

2. [A] proceeded [B] activated [C] followed [D] prompted

3. [A] digits [B] numbers [C] amounts [D] sums

4. [A] moderate [B] normal [C] unusual [D] extreme

5. [A] with [B] in [C] from [D] by

6. [A] progress [B] absence [C] presence [D] favor

7. [A] reality [B] phenomenon [C] concept [D] notice



- |                       |                  |                      |                   |
|-----------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| 8. [ A ] over         | [ B ] for        | [ C ] among          | [ D ] to          |
| 9. [ A ] stay up      | [ B ] crop up    | [ C ] fill up        | [ D ] cover up    |
| 10. [ A ] as          | [ B ] if         | [ C ] unless         | [ D ] until       |
| 11. [ A ] excessive   | [ B ] enormous   | [ C ] significant    | [ D ] magnificent |
| 12. [ A ] categories  | [ B ] examples   | [ C ] patterns       | [ D ] samples     |
| 13. [ A ] imparted    | [ B ] immersed   | [ C ] injected       | [ D ] infected    |
| 14. [ A ] released    | [ B ] relayed    | [ C ] relieved       | [ D ] remained    |
| 15. [ A ] placing     | [ B ] delivering | [ C ] taking         | [ D ] giving      |
| 16. [ A ] feasible    | [ B ] available  | [ C ] reliable       | [ D ] applicable  |
| 17. [ A ] prevalent   | [ B ] principal  | [ C ] innovative     | [ D ] initial     |
| 18. [ A ] presented   | [ B ] restricted | [ C ] recommended    | [ D ] introduced  |
| 19. [ A ] problems    | [ B ] issues     | [ C ] agonies        | [ D ] sufferings  |
| 20. [ A ] involved in | [ B ] caring for | [ C ] concerned with | [ D ] warding off |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions :

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D.

Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (40 points)

#### Text 1

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

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

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

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impres-



sionists at the end of 1989. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

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

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] the art market had witnessed a succession of victories  
[ B ] the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids  
[ C ] Beautiful Inside My Head Forever won over all masterpieces  
[ D ] it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis
22. By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable" ( Line 1-2, Para. 3 ), the author suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions  
[ B ] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries  
[ C ] art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent  
[ D ] works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying
23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?  
[ A ] Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.  
[ B ] The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.  
[ C ] The market generally went downward in various ways.  
[ D ] Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.
24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] auction houses' favorites  
[ B ] contemporary trends  
[ C ] factors promoting artwork circulation  
[ D ] styles representing impressionists
25. The most appropriate title for this text could be \_\_\_\_\_.  
[ A ] Fluctuation of Art Prices  
[ B ] Up-to-date Art Auctions  
[ C ] Art Market in Decline  
[ D ] Shifted Interest in Arts

## Text 2

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



we'd spend the whole evening in silence. ”

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

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

In my own research complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking, social arrangements and errands. Instead, they focused on communication: “He doesn’t listen to me.” “He doesn’t talk to me.” I found as Hacker observed years before that most wives want their husbands to be first and foremost conversational partners but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

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

26. What is most wives’ main expectation of their husbands?

- [ A ] Talking to them.
- [ B ] Trusting them.
- [ C ] Supporting their careers.
- [ D ] Sharing housework.

27. Judging from the context, the phrase “wreaking havoc” ( Line 3, Para. 2 ) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [ A ] generating motivation
- [ B ] exerting influence
- [ C ] causing damage
- [ D ] creating pressure

28. All of the following are true EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- [ A ] men tend to talk more in public than women
- [ B ] nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation
- [ C ] women attach much importance to communication between couples
- [ D ] female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse

29. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text ?

- [ A ] The moral decaying deserves more research by sociologists.
- [ B ] Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities.
- [ C ] Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage.
- [ D ] Conversational patterns between man and wife are different.

30. In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on \_\_\_\_\_.

- [ A ] a vivid account of the new book *Divorce Talk*
- [ B ] a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon
- [ C ] other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U. S.



[ D ] a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

### Text 3

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

“There are fundamental public health problems, like hand washing with soap, that remain killers only because we can’t figure out how to change people’s habits,” Dr. Curtis said, “We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically.”

The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to—Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever—had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers’ lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

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

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

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

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

31. According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap \_\_\_\_\_.

[ A ] should be further cultivated [ B ] should be changed gradually

[ C ] are deeply rooted in history [ D ] are basically private concerns

32. Bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to \_\_\_\_\_.

[ A ] reveal their impact on people’s habits

[ B ] show the urgent need of daily necessities



- [ C ] indicate their effect on people's buying power  
 [ D ] manifest the significant role of good habits
33. Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits?  
 [ A ] Tide [ B ] Crest [ C ] Colgate [ D ] Unilever
34. From the text we know that some of consumer's habits are developed due to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] perfected art of products [ B ] automatic behavior creation  
 [ C ] commercial promotions [ D ] scientific experiments
35. The author's attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] indifferent [ B ] negative [ C ] positive [ D ] biased

#### Text 4

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

But as recently as in 1986, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other anti-discrimination laws.

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

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



36. From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries  
 [ B ] defendants are immune from trial by their peers  
 [ C ] no age limit should be imposed for jury service  
 [ D ] judgment should consider the opinion of the public
37. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] the inadequacy of anti-discrimination laws  
 [ B ] the prevalent discrimination against certain races  
 [ C ] the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures  
 [ D ] the arrogance common among the Supreme Court justices
38. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] they were automatically banned by state laws  
 [ B ] they fell far short of the required qualifications  
 [ C ] they were supposed to perform domestic duties  
 [ D ] they tended to evade public engagement
39. After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and had to be abolished  
 [ B ] educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors  
 [ C ] jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community  
 [ D ] states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system
40. In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [ A ] its nature and problems [ B ] its characteristics and tradition  
 [ C ] its problems and their solutions [ D ] its tradition and development

## Part B

### Directions :

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

### Copying Birds May Save Aircraft Fuel

Both Boeing and Airbus have trumpeted the efficiency of their newest aircraft. The 787 and 350 respectively. Their clever designs and light weight composites certainly make a difference. But a group of researchers at Stanford University, led by Ilan Kroo, has suggested that airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jet-fuel use and it would not require them to buy new aircraft.

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



tion of 25 birds might enjoy a range increase of 71%.

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

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

It remains to be seen how weather conditions affect the air flows that make formation flight more efficient. In zones of increased turbulence, the planes' wakes will decay more quickly and the effect will diminish. Dr. Kroo says this is one of the areas his team will investigate further. It might also be hard for airlines to co-ordinate the departure times and destinations of passenger aircraft in a way that would allow them to gain from formation flight. Cargo aircraft, in contrast, might be easier to reschedule, as might routine military flight.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Section III Translation

#### 46. Directions:

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

"Sustainability" has become a popular word these days, but to Ted Ning, the concept will always



have personal meaning. Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

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

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

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions :

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

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

*You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.*

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

*Do not write your address. (10 points)*

Part B

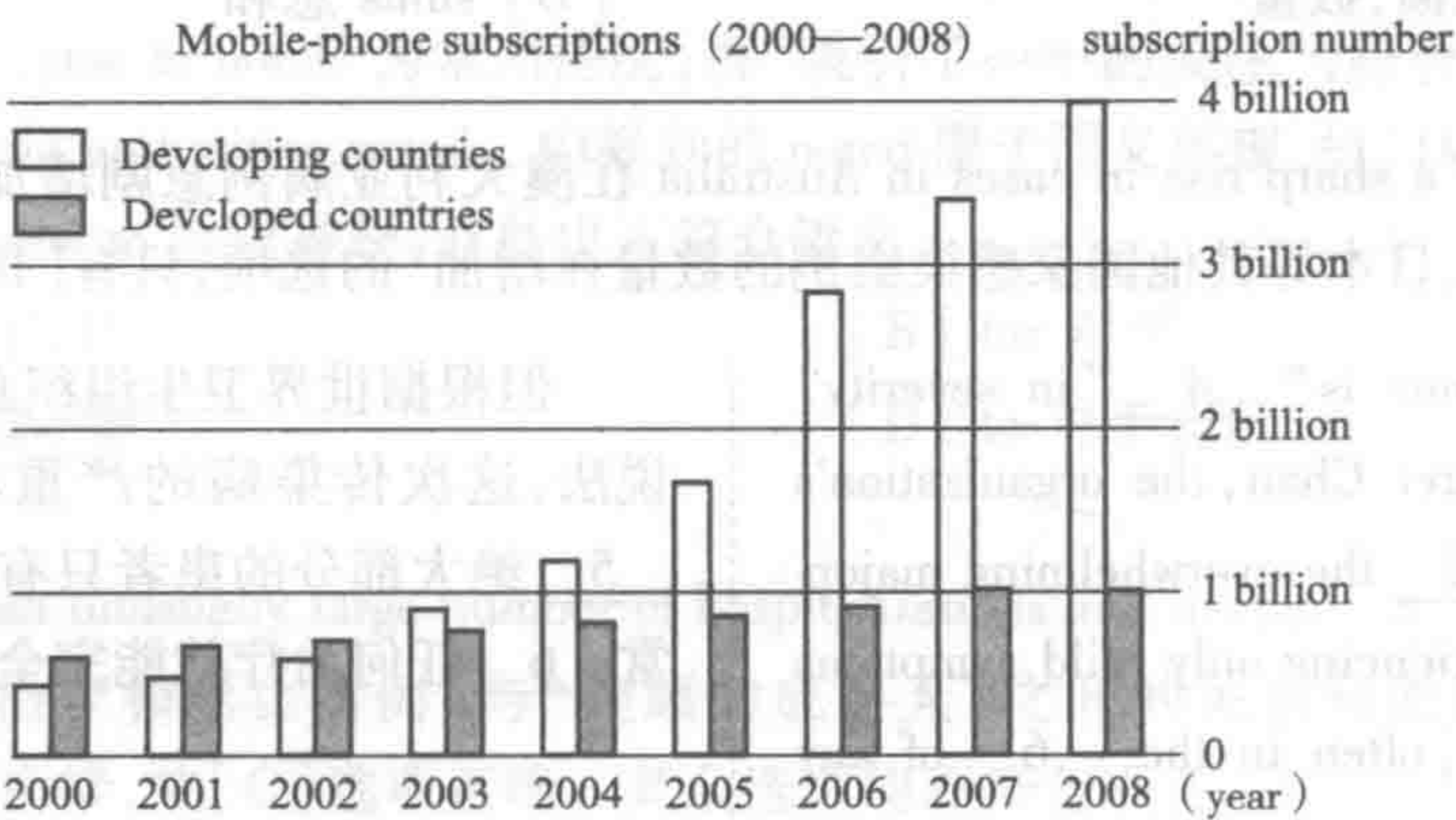
48. Directions :

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

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

*You should write at least 150 words.*

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





## 答案与解析

### Section I Use of English

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

1. [A] criticized 批评  
[C] commented 评论

【答案】D

【解析】该空为过去分词作后置定语修饰 worldwide epidemic, 动作发出者为世界卫生组织, 代入四个选项可知[A]、[B]、[C]均不符合句意,[D]代入表示“世界卫生组织认定的首个全球性传染病”。

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

2. [A] proceeded 继续  
[C] followed 跟随

【答案】C

【解析】proceeded 为不及物动词, 因此首先排除,[B]和[D]均表示升级的警戒在先, 紧急会议在后, 不符合逻辑常识, 应该是流感专家紧急会议的召开先发生, 然后威胁警告才升级, 因此选择[C]。

3. [A] digits 数字  
[C] amounts 总额, 数量

【答案】B

【解析】该题与“a sharp rise in cases in Australia 在澳大利亚病例急剧增加”并列, 因此应选择表达“在英国、日本等其他国家感染案例的数量在增加”的选项, 只有[B]可以表示数量。

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

2009年6月11日, 最早在墨西哥发现的猪流感的爆发被宣布为全球性传染病。这也是世界卫生组织41年来1首个全球性传染病。

- [B] appointed 任命  
[D] designated 认定

随着澳大利亚病例的急剧增多, 以及英国、日本、智利和其他地区感染3上升, 流感专家在日内瓦召开了紧急会议,2威胁警告也升级了。

- [B] activated 激活  
[D] prompted 促进

- [B] numbers 数量  
[D] sums 总和

但根据世界卫生组织总干事陈冯富珍的说法, 这次传染病的严重程度属于4, 5绝大部分的患者只有轻微的症状, 且通常6任何治疗就能完全康复。



4. [A] moderate 中等的;适度的 [B] normal 正常的  
[C] unusual 异常的 [D] extreme 极端的

【答案】A

【解析】下文指出绝大部分的患者只有轻微的症状(only mild symptoms),且能完全康复(a full recovery),可推断此次传染病的疫情不是很严重,程度为中等,故[A]选项正确。其余选项代入显然不符合语义。

5. [A] with [B] in [C] from [D] by

【答案】A

【解析】根据本句话的语义和结构可看出本题是考查 with 所引导的独立主格结构(with + 名词 + 动词 ing 形式),作原因状语,故[A]项正确。其余选项没有这样的结构。

6. [A] progress 进步,进程 [B] absence 没有,缺乏  
[C] presence 存在;出席 [D] favor 赞成;喜欢

【答案】B

【解析】本句已经指出患者只有轻微的症状且能完全康复,那本题空格处部分应表示不需任何治疗,故所填单词应能与 in the \_\_\_\_\_ of 构成搭配表“不需要,不用”。[B]选项 in the absence of 表示“缺乏,不用”,与语义相符。

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

该疫情的爆发在 2009 年 4 月底引起了全球性 7,当时墨西哥当局注意到在健康的成年人 8 出现了异常多的住院治疗 and 死亡病例。当墨西哥城大部分地区在恐慌的高峰期关闭大门的时候,纽约、美国的西南部以及世界其他地方也开始 9 同样的病例。

7. [A] reality 真实;现实 [B] phenomenon 现象  
[C] concept 概念 [D] notice 注意

【答案】D

【解析】本段指出在墨西哥城大部分地区在恐慌的高峰期关闭大门的同时,纽约、美国的西南部以及世界其他地方也开始出现同样的病例。可见本段旨在表达这次疫情的爆发吸引了全世界的关注。come to notice 为常用搭配,表“吸引了……的关注”,符合语义,且 notice 和下文 when Mexican authorities noted...中提到的 noted 属于同义再现,故[D]选项正确。其余选项一般不与 come to 构成搭配,此外也不符合语义。

8. [A] over 胜过,优于 [B] for 对于  
[C] among 在……中 [D] to 对于;到

【答案】C

【解析】在本句 an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths 8 healthy adults 中,“异常多的住院治疗和死亡病例”与“健康的成年人”之间的关系只能用介词 among(表“在……中”)来衔接,故[C]选项正确。其余选项均不符合语义。

9. [A] stay up 熬夜 [B] crop up 突然出现