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考研英语(二)高分有道 历年真题超精解 与备考指南

(MBA、MPA、MPAcc以及经济类联考等29个专业学位适用)

李玉技 刘红艳 薛冰 ◎主编

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对于广大考生来说,在考研英语的复习备考过程中,最重要也最倚重的资料莫过于考试大纲和历年真题了。特别是真题,每一套都经过命题人的精心设计和打磨,充分体现了考纲的要求和考试的特点,应该是考生们复习和参考的重中之重。

因为自2010年考研英语题型改革以后,各题型趋于稳定,真题已经具备了很好的延续性,所以仔细研究真题,可以帮助考生理解考研题目的文章特点和命题方法,总结针对各种题型的解题思路和方法,通过一点点攻克真题中的重点和难点,将自己在复习考研词汇、语法以及各单项题型时学到的知识系统地“串联”起来,从而最终形成自己的答题思路和方法。

因为考研真题的套数有限,为了使学习和练习的效果达到最大化,考生们在使用时也要注意一些方法和技巧。

首先,希望大家能够在考研复习的最初阶段,用1~2个月的时间,对考研大纲中的核心词汇进行系统学习和集中背诵。当然,对词汇的学习不要仅仅止步于发音和拼写,还要注意词汇在考研真题中的用法和考法,这样才能真正为练习真题扫除词汇障碍。另外,英语基础比较薄弱的考生,可以找一本英语语法书,系统温习一下语法知识,为拆解复杂长句的语法结构、理解长难句打好语言基础。

其次,提倡大家在使用真题时,要千方百计地从真题中寻找出题的规律和做题的规律。考研英语经过多年的发展,出题具有一定的重复性。总结真题的特点和规律对于今后正确做题有莫大的帮助。所以大家一定要充分利用和挖掘真题的价值,要把真题吃透。所谓“吃透”,不是说大家把历年真题做上几遍就行了,而是要求大家不仅要知道正确的选项为什么正确,还要知道错误的选项为什么错误;不仅要把题目吃透,还要把文章吃透。虽然每年的题目不会重复,但是考点是经常复现的,所以大家在复习的过程中一定要学会透过题目看考点。

第三,当大家经过一段时间的复习,掌握了一定的答题技巧之后,就应该变被动地应考为主动地应考。以阅读理解为例,考研篇章的选取不拘一格,但是命题人把它们分成四种类型:信息传播型(Imparting Information Pattern)、分析论说型(Opinion Reason Pattern)、事实证明型(Substantiated Facts Pattern)、问题解答型(Question Answer Pattern)。为什么这样分类呢?因为“每个作者都有自己的写作目的,为了达到目的,他们往往会采用不同的方式来表达他们的意思,而读者一旦掌握了这些特点,就能对文章内容和结构作出预测,增强对作者意图的理解和对内容的记忆”。那么,如果我们能够掌握命题人选文的类型,变被动的阅读过程为主动过程,主动预测后文,就可以提高阅读效率,有更多时间来思考和回答问题。

为了帮助广大考生系统研读和深入理解考研英语历年真题的命题思路,掌握答题技巧,排除干扰选项,笔者结合多年来在考研培训一线的宝贵教学经验,以及对历届考生详尽的需求调研和意见收集,精心编写了这本《考研英语(二)高分有道历年真题超精解与备考指南》,本书的内容特色和使用方法如下:

第一，精解考点和干扰选项，还原思考过程，传授答题方法

为了帮助广大考生透彻理解真题的题目设置方法，笔者完全从考生的角度，去还原解答每一道题目的思考过程。只要考生跟着笔者的解析思路，就能够学会把握答题关键词、回原文定位、比对选项与原文、做同义替换分析等一系列科学的解题步骤。考生一旦掌握了解题方法，就相当于掌握了解答题目的“钥匙”，再去分析新的文章和题目时，就有“法”可依，不会茫然无措。除了让广大考生了解正确答案是怎么找到的，笔者对每个错误选项都进行了干扰分析，力求让考生学得明白，知道错误的选项错在哪里。只有弄清楚对的为什么对，错的为什么错，才是真正吃透了真题。

第二，提供篇章分析和精品译文，帮助考生把握文章结构和行文逻辑

考研英语大多来自国外的图书、报刊、网站，又经过命题人不同程度的删节，行文缜密，语言地道，对于很多考生来说理解起来并不容易。所以为了帮助考生快速理解文章的主旨和行文脉络，我们不仅在每篇文章开头介绍了背景知识和各段落的大意，而且在解析中还提供了精品译文和逐句解读的篇章分析，对阅读题目也都给出了译文和详尽的解析。我们建议学有余力的考生尽量能把经典的阅读文章背诵下来，这样不仅可以一并解决阅读理解的词汇、长难句等问题，同时也能够帮助考生增强语感，有效提高阅读的效率和答题的准确性。

第三，提供篇章中的考点词汇及其真题释义，对典型的长难句进行语法结构分析

考虑到考生在复习的各个阶段，都有反复在真题语境中学习和复习单词的需要，笔者参照考纲，精心挑选了各题型的篇章中出现的考点词汇，并给出了其在真题语境中的释义，方便考生在学习题目的时候随时查阅。同时，典型的长难句，笔者也对其中包含的语法现象进行了简明扼要的讲解，方便考生把握不同句子成分之间的关系，快速抓住主干，理清修饰成分，理解句子所要表达的意思。

第四，归纳总结常考题目类型和考点，帮助考生做好知识迁移，做到举一反三

为了使广大考生更加透彻地了解考研英语各题型常考的题目类型和考点，笔者对每道题目的类型、考查要点甚至是难度，都进行了详细的归纳总结。希望通过这种细致的分析，帮助广大考生能够藉由会做一道题，学会一类题；藉由搞透一篇文章，轻松地驾驭同类文章，真正做到举一反三，触类旁通。

第五，翻译题列举考点，点拨翻译难点，写作题提供布局谋篇方法和精品范文

对于广大考生比较头疼的翻译和写作这两个输出题型，笔者也进行了详细的分析和总结。翻译题目提供了考点分析以及对翻译难点的逐一解读。写作部分不仅介绍了审题谋篇的方法，而且提供了精品范文供考生品读和进行仿写练习。

总之，大家在使用真题的时候，一定不要只满足于选对了答案。真题的价值不在于答案，而在于考生通过分析真题，找出考试规律性的东西，培养自己做题的“题感”。遇到不会的题目，要反复研读解析，弄懂搞透。难题一道道去解决，在这个过程中才能不断提高自己的英语水平和应考的实力。

最后，预祝广大考生都能够通过自己的不懈奋斗，考上理想的研究生院！

编者

试题部分 1

2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二) 试题	1
2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二) 试题	10
2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二) 试题	20
2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二) 试题	29
2014 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二) 试题	38
2015 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二) 试题	47
2016 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二) 试题	56

解析部分 65

2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二) 试题详解	65
2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二) 试题详解	109
2012 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二) 试题详解	157
2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二) 试题详解	203
2014 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二) 试题详解	246
2015 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二) 试题详解	289
2016 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (二) 试题详解	332

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 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 assembled 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. promoted |
| 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 after 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 £ 70 million, 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 \$200 million 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 Impressionists 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 art 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 nodded in agreement. 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 and social arrangements. 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 2, 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. a 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, or wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

"There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can't figure out how to change people's habits," said Dr. Curtis, the director of the Hygiene Center at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. "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, 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 consumers’ 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 1968, 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 U.S. 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 inadaptability 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 judges
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 U.S. 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 answer the questions by choosing the most suitable from the list A—G for each numbered paragraph (41-45). There are two subtitles which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET I. (10 points)

- [A] The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined.
- [B] When applied to aircraft, the principles of birds are not substantially different.
- [C] The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance.
- [D] Assume an inverted V-formation, occasionally change places so all could have a turn in the most favourable positions.

- [E] Formation flight in new operational guidelines will be essential.
- [F] Findings of the Stanford University researchers will promote the use of a more naturalistic approach.
- [G] Whether formation flight can save fuel is under research.

Copying Birds May Save Aircraft Fuel

41. _____

Both Boeing and Airbus have trumpeted the efficiency of their newest aircraft, the 787 and A350 respectively. Their clever designs and lightweight 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.

42. _____

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 formation 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.

43. _____

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 favored 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 Organization has included the possibility of formation flying in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

44. _____

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.

45. _____

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.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text from English 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 A

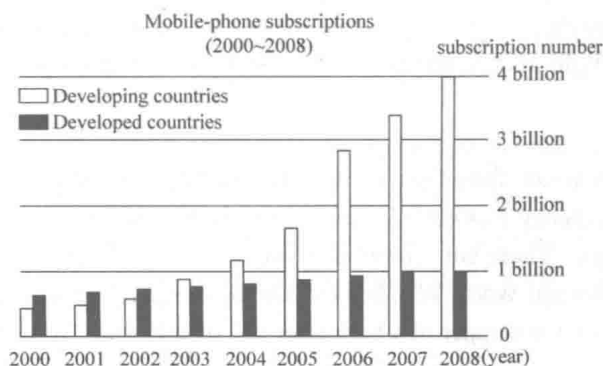
48. Directions:

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)



2010 年答案速查

Section I Use of English

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D | 2. C | 3. B | 4. A | 5. A | 6. B | 7. D | 8. C | 9. B | 10. A |
| 11. C | 12. D | 13. D | 14. A | 15. C | 16. B | 17. D | 18. C | 19. A | 20. B |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

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

Part B

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 41. F | 42. C | 43. E | 44. A | 45. G |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

Section III Translation

近来,“承受力”成为了一个流行词,但对特德·宁而言,他对其永远有自己的亲身体会。在经历了一段无法承受的痛苦生活之后,他清楚地认识到,旨在提高承受力的价值观必须体现在日常行为和抉择中。

宁回忆起20世纪90年代后期销售保险时那困惑的一年。在经历了网络泡沫的膨胀和破灭后,他急需找到一份工作,因此就与博德代理公司签了约。

工作进展并不顺利。宁说:“这的确是糟糕的一步,因为它不是我的热情所在。”不出所料,工作上的进退维谷造成了他销售业绩不佳。“我很痛苦。我愁绪万千,会在半夜惊醒,望着天花板发愣。我身无分文,需要这份工作。大家都说,‘耐心等待吧,假以时日,情况会好转的。’”

Section III Writing

(略)

2011 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 ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cyber-crime that has 1 across the Web.

Can privacy be preserved 2 bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly 3?

Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyber-czar, offered the federal government a 4 to make the Web a safer place—a “voluntary trusted identity” system that would be the high-tech 5 of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled 6 one. The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential 7 to a specific computer, and would authenticate users at a range of online services.

The idea is to 8 a federation of private online identity systems. User could 9 which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver's license 10 by the government.

Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these “single sign-on” systems that make it possible for users to 11 just once but use many different services.

12, the approach would create a “walled garden” in cyberspace, with safe “neighborhoods” and bright “streetlights” to establish a sense of a 13 community.

Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem” in which “individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with 14 trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure 15 which the transaction runs.”

Still, the administration's plan has 16 privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are concerned. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would 17 be a compulsory Internet “driver's license” mentality.

The plan has also been greeted with 18 by some computer security experts, who worry that the “voluntary ecosystem” envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet 19. They argue that all Internet users should be 20 to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. swept | B. skipped | C. walked | D. ridden |
| 2. A. for | B. within | C. while | D. though |
| 3. A. careless | B. lawless | C. pointless | D. helpless |
| 4. A. reason | B. reminder | C. compromise | D. proposal |
| 5. A. information | B. interference | C. entertainment | D. equivalent |
| 6. A. by | B. into | C. from | D. over |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 7. A. linked | B. directed | C. chained | D. compared |
| 8. A. dismiss | B. discover | C. create | D. improve |
| 9. A. recall | B. suggest | C. select | D. realize |
| 10. A. released | B. issued | C. distributed | D. delivered |
| 11. A. carry on | B. linger on | C. set in | D. log in |
| 12. A. In vain | B. In effect | C. In return | D. In contrast |
| 13. A. trusted | B. modernized | C. thriving | D. competing |
| 14. A. caution | B. delight | C. confidence | D. patience |
| 15. A. on | B. after | C. beyond | D. across |
| 16. A. divided | B. disappointed | C. protected | D. united |
| 17. A. frequently | B. incidentally | C. occasionally | D. eventually |
| 18. A. skepticism | B. tolerance | C. indifference | D. enthusiasm |
| 19. A. manageable | B. defensible | C. vulnerable | D. invisible |
| 20. A. invited | B. appointed | C. allowed | D. forced |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

Text 1

Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs' board as an outside director in January 2000; a year later she became president of Brown University. For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much criticism. But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman's compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked? By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board. The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. If the sky, and the share price, is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those "surprise" disappearances by directors under the age of 70. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increased by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are