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内附答案详解

2016 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语(一)试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

In Cambodia, the choice of a spouse is a complex one for the young male. It may involve not only his parents and his friends, 1 those of the young woman, but also a matchmaker. A young man can 2 a likely spouse on his own and then ask his parents to 3 the marriage negotiations, or the young man's parents may make the choice of a spouse, giving the child little to say in the selection. 4, a girl may veto the spouse her parents have chosen. 5 a spouse has been selected, each family investigates the other to make sure its child is marrying 6 a good family.

The traditional wedding is a long and colorful affair. Formerly it lasted three days, 7 by the 1980s it more commonly lasted a day and a half. Buddhist priests offer a short sermon and 8 prayers of blessing. Parts of the ceremony involve ritual hair cutting, 9 cotton threads soaked in holy water around the bride's and groom's wrists, and 10 a candle around a circle of happily married and respected couples to bless the 11. Newlyweds traditionally move in with the wife's parents and may 12 with them up to a year, 13 they can build a new house nearby.

Divorce is legal and easy to 14, but not common. Divorced persons are 15 with some disapproval. Each spouse retains 16 property he or she 17 into the marriage, and jointly-acquired property is 18 equally. Divorced persons may remarry, but a gender prejudice 19 up: The divorced male doesn't have a waiting period before he can remarry 20 the woman must wait ten months.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. by way of | B. on behalf of | C. as well as | D. with regard to |
| 2. A. adapt to | B. provide for | C. compete with | D. decide on |
| 3. A. close | B. renew | C. arrange | D. postpone |
| 4. A. Above all | B. In theory | C. In time | D. For example |
| 5. A. Although | B. Lest | C. After | D. Unless |
| 6. A. into | B. within | C. from | D. through |
| 7. A. since | B. but | C. or | D. so |
| 8. A. copy | B. test | C. recite | D. create |
| 9. A. folding | B. piling | C. wrapping | D. tying |
| 10. A. passing | B. lighting | C. hiding | D. serving |
| 11. A. meeting | B. collection | C. association | D. union |
| 12. A. grow | B. part | C. deal | D. live |
| 13. A. whereas | B. until | C. if | D. for |
| 14. A. obtain | B. follow | C. challenge | D. avoid |
| 15. A. isolated | B. persuaded | C. viewed | D. exposed |
| 16. A. whatever | B. however | C. whenever | D. wherever |
| 17. A. changed | B. brought | C. shaped | D. pushed |
| 18. A. withdrawn | B. invested | C. donated | D. divided |

- | | | | |
|----------------|----------|----------|------------|
| 19. A. breaks | B. warms | C. shows | D. clears |
| 20. A. so that | B. while | C. once | D. in that |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions :

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

Text 1

France, which prides itself as the global innovator of fashion, has decided its fashion industry has lost an absolute right to define physical beauty for women. Its lawmakers gave preliminary approval last week to a law that would make it a crime to employ ultra – thin models on runways. The parliament also agreed to ban websites that “incite excessive thinness” by promoting extreme dieting.

Such measures have a couple of uplifting motives. They suggest beauty should not be defined by looks that end up impinging on health. That’s a start. And the ban on ultra – thin models seems to go beyond protecting models from starving themselves to death—as some have done. It tells the fashion industry that it must take responsibility for the signal it sends women, especially teenage girls, about the social tape – measure they must use to determine their individual worth.

The bans, if fully enforced, would suggest to women (and many men) that they should not let others be arbiters of their beauty. And perhaps faintly, they hint that people should look to intangible qualities like character and intellect rather than dieting their way to size zero or wasp – waist physiques.

The French measures, however, rely too much on severe punishment to change a culture that still regards beauty as skin – deep—and bone – showing. Under the law, using a fashion model that does not meet a government – defined index of body mass could result in a \$ 85,000 fine and six months in prison.

The fashion industry knows it has an inherent problem in focusing on material adornment and idealized body types. In Denmark, the United States, and a few other countries, it is trying to set voluntary standards for models and fashion images that rely more on peer pressure for enforcement.

In contrast to France’s actions, Denmark’s fashion industry agreed last month on rules and sanctions regarding the age, health, and other characteristics of models. The newly revised Danish Fashion Ethical Charter clearly states: “We are aware of and take responsibility for the impact the fashion industry has on body ideals, especially on young people.” The charter’s main tool of enforcement is to deny access for designers and modeling agencies to Copenhagen Fashion Week (CFW), which is run by the Danish Fashion Institute. But in general it relies on a name – and – shame method of compliance.

Relying on ethical persuasion rather than law to address the misuse of body ideals may be the best step. Even better would be to help elevate notions of beauty beyond the material standards of a particular industry.

21. According to the first paragraph, what would happen in France?
- | | |
|---|--|
| A. New runways would be constructed. | B. Physical beauty would be redefined. |
| C. Websites about dieting would thrive. | D. The fashion industry would decline. |
22. The phrase “impinging on” (Line 2, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to _____
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. heightening the value of. | B. indicating the state of. |
| C. losing faith in. | D. doing harm to. |
23. Which of the following is true of the fashion industry?

- A. New standards are being set in Denmark. B. The French measures have already failed.
 C. Models are no longer under peer pressure. D. Its inherent problems are getting worse.
24. A designer is most likely to be rejected by CFW for _____
 A. pursuing perfect physical conditions. B. caring too much about models' character.
 C. showing little concern for health factors. D. setting a high age threshold for models.
25. Which of the following may be the best title of the text?
 A. A Challenge to the Fashion Industry's Body Ideals
 B. A Dilemma for the Starving Models in France
 C. Just Another Round of Struggle for Beauty
 D. The Great Threats to the Fashion Industry

Text 2

For the first time in history more people live in towns than in the country. In Britain this has had a curious result. While polls show Britons rate "the countryside" alongside the royal family, Shakespeare and the National Health Service (NHS) as what makes them proudest of their country, this has limited political support.

A century ago Octavia Hill launched the National Trust not to rescue stylish houses but to save "the beauty of natural places for everyone forever." It was specifically to provide city dwellers with spaces for leisure where they could experience "a refreshing air." Hill's pressures later led to the creation of national parks and green belts. They don't make countryside any more, and every year concrete consumes more of it. It needs constant guardianship.

At the next election none of the big parties seem likely to endorse this sentiment. The Conservatives' planning reform explicitly gives rural development priority over conservation, even authorizing "off-plan" building where local people might object. The concept of sustainable development has been defined as profitable. Labour likewise wants to discontinue local planning where councils oppose development. The Liberal Democrats are silent. Only UKIP, sensing its chance, has sided with those pleading for a more considered approach to using green land. Its Campaign to Protect Rural England struck terror into many local Conservative parties.

The sensible place to build new houses, factories and offices is where people are, in cities and towns where infrastructure is in place. The London agents Stirling Ackroyd recently identified enough sites for half a million houses in the London area alone, with no intrusion on green belt. What is true of London is even truer of the provinces.

The idea that "housing crisis" equals "concreted meadows" is pure lobby talk. The issue is not the need for more houses but, as always, where to put them. Under lobby pressure, George Osborne favours rural new-build against urban renovation and renewal. He favours out-of-town shopping sites against high streets. This is not a free market but a biased one. Rural towns and villages have grown and will always grow. They do so best where building sticks to their edges and respects their character. We do not ruin urban conservation areas. Why ruin rural ones?

Development should be planned, not let rip. After the Netherlands, Britain is Europe's most crowded country. Half a century of town and country planning has enabled it to retain an enviable rural coherence, while still permitting low-density urban living. There is no doubt of the alternative—the corrupted landscapes of southern Portugal, Spain or Ireland. Avoiding this rather than promoting it should unite the left and right of the political spectrum.

26. Britain's public sentiment about the countryside _____
 A. didn't start till the Shakespearean age. B. has brought much benefit to the NHS.

- C. is fully backed by the royal family. D. is not well reflected in politics.
27. According to Paragraph 2, the achievements of the National Trust are now being _____
 A. gradually destroyed. B. effectively reinforced.
 C. largely overshadowed. D. properly protected.
28. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3?
 A. Labour is under attack for opposing development.
 B. The Conservatives may abandon “off – plan” building.
 C. The Liberal Democrats are losing political influence.
 D. UKIP may gain from its support for rural conservation.
29. The author holds that George Osborne’s preference _____
 A. highlights his firm stand against lobby pressure.
 B. shows his disregard for the character of rural areas.
 C. stresses the necessity of easing the housing crisis.
 D. reveals a strong prejudice against urban areas.
30. In the last paragraph, the author shows his appreciation of _____
 A. the size of population in Britain. B. the political life in today’s Britain.
 C. the enviable urban lifestyle in Britain. D. the town – and – country planning in Britain.

Text 3

“There is one and only one social responsibility of business,” wrote Milton Friedman, a Nobel prize – winning economist, “That is, to use its resources and engage in activities designed to increase its profits.” But even if you accept Friedman’s premise and regard corporate social responsibility (CSR) policies as a waste of shareholders’ money, things may not be absolutely clear – cut. New research suggests that CSR may create monetary value for companies—at least when they are prosecuted for corruption.

The largest firms in America and Britain together spend more than \$ 15 billion a year on CSR, according to an estimate by EPG, a consulting firm. This could add value to their businesses in three ways. First, consumers may take CSR spending as a “signal” that a company’s products are of high quality. Second, customers may be willing to buy a company’s products as an indirect way to donate to the good causes it helps. And third, through a more diffuse “halo effect”, whereby its good deeds earn it greater consideration from consumers and others.

Previous studies on CSR have had trouble differentiating these effects because consumers can be affected by all three. A recent study attempts to separate them by looking at bribery prosecutions under America’s Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA). It argues that since prosecutors do not consume a company’s products as part of their investigations, they could be influenced only by the halo effect.

The study found that, among prosecuted firms, those with the most comprehensive CSR programmes tended to get more lenient penalties. Their analysis ruled out the possibility that it was firms’ political influence, rather than their CSR stand, that accounted for the leniency: Companies that contributed more to political campaigns did not receive lower fines.

In all, the study concludes that whereas prosecutors should only evaluate a case based on its merits, they do seem to be influenced by a company’s record in CSR. “We estimate that either eliminating a substantial labour – rights concern, such as child labour, or increasing corporate giving by about 20% results in fines that generally are 40% lower than the typical punishment for bribing foreign officials,” says one researcher.

Researchers admit that their study does not answer the question of how much businesses ought to spend on CSR. Nor does it reveal how much companies are banking on the halo effect, rather than the oth-

er possible benefits, when they decide their do – gooding policies. But at least have demonstrated that when companies get into trouble with the law, evidence of good character can win them a less costly punishment.

31. The author views Milton Friedman’s statement about CSR with _____.
A. tolerance. B. skepticism. C. uncertainty. D. approval.
32. According to Paragraph 2, CSR helps a company by _____.
A. winning trust from consumers. B. guarding it against malpractices.
C. protecting it from being defamed. D. raising the quality of its products.
33. The expression “more lenient” (Line 2, Para. 4) is closest in meaning to _____.
A. more effective. B. less controversial. C. less severe. D. more lasting.
34. When prosecutors evaluate a case, a company’s CSR record _____.
A. has an impact on their decision. B. comes across as reliable evidence.
C. increases the chance of being penalized. D. constitutes part of the investigation.
35. Which of the following is true of CSR, according to the last paragraph?
A. Its negative effects on businesses are often overlooked.
B. The necessary amount of companies’ spending on it is unknown.
C. Companies’ financial capacity for it has been overestimated.
D. It has brought much benefit to the banking industry.

Text 4

There will eventually come a day when *The New York Times* ceases to publish stories on newsprint. Exactly when that day will be is a matter of debate. “Sometime in the future,” the paper’s publisher said back in 2010.

Nostalgia for ink on paper and the rustle of pages aside, there’s plenty of incentive to ditch print. The infrastructure required to make a physical newspaper—printing presses, delivery trucks—isn’t just expensive; it’s excessive at a time when online – only competitors don’t have the same set of financial constraints. Readers are migrating away from print away. And though print ad sales still dwarf their online and mobile counterparts, revenue from print is still declining.

Overhead may be high and circulation lower, but rushing to eliminate its print edition would be a mistake, says BuzzFeed CEO Jonah Peretti.

Peretti says the *Times* shouldn’t waste time getting out of the print business, but only if they go about doing it the right way. “Figuring out a way to accelerate that transition would make sense for them,” he said, “but if you discontinue it, you’re going to have your most loyal customers really upset with you.”

Sometimes that’s worth making a change anyway. Peretti gives the example of Netflix discontinuing its DVD – mailing service to focus on streaming. “It was seen as a blunder,” he said. The move turned out to be foresighted. And if Peretti were in charge at the *Times*? “I wouldn’t pick a year to end print,” he said. “I would raise prices and make it into more of a legacy product.”

The most loyal costumers would still get the product they favor, the idea goes, and they’d feel like they were helping sustain the quality of something they believe in. “So if you’re overpaying for print, you could feel like you were helping,” Peretti said. “Then increase it at a higher rate each year and essentially try to generate additional revenue.” In other words, if you’re going to make a print product, make it for the people who are already obsessed with it. Which may be what the *Times* is doing already. Getting the print edition seven days a week costs nearly \$ 500 a year—more than twice as much as a digital – only subscription.

“It’s a really hard thing to do and it’s a tremendous luxury that BuzzFeed doesn’t have a legacy business,” Peretti remarked. “But we’re going to have questions like that where we have things we’re doing that don’t make sense when the market changes and the world changes. In those situations, it’s better to be more aggressive than less aggressive.”

36. *The New York Times* is considering ending its print edition partly due to _____.
 A. the high cost of operation. B. the pressure from its investors.
 C. the complaints from its readers. D. the increasing online ad sales.
37. Peretti suggests that, in face of the present situation *the Times* should _____.
 A. seek new sources of readership. B. end the print edition for good.
 C. aim for efficient management. D. make strategic adjustments.
38. It can be inferred from Paragraphs 5 and 6 that a “legacy product” _____.
 A. helps restore the glory of former times. B. is meant for the most loyal customers.
 C. will have the cost of printing reduced. D. expands the popularity of the paper.
39. Peretti believes that, in a changing world, _____.
 A. legacy businesses are becoming outdated. B. cautiousness facilitates problem – solving.
 C. aggressiveness better meets challenges. D. traditional luxuries can stay unaffected.
40. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?
 A. Shift to Online Newspapers All at Once B. Cherish the Newspapers Still in Your Hand
 C. Make Your Print Newspaper a Luxury Good D. Keep Your Newspapers Forever in Fashion

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A – G for each of the numbered paragraphs (41 – 45). There are two extra sub-headings. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

- A. Create a new image of yourself
- B. Have confidence in yourself
- C. Decide if the time is right
- D. Understand the context
- E. Work with professionals
- F. Make it efficient
- G. Know your goals

No matter how formal or informal the work environment, the way you present yourself has an impact. This is especially true in first impressions. According to research from Princeton University, people assess your competence, trustworthiness, and likeability in just a tenth of a second, solely based on the way you look.

The difference between today’s workplace and the “dress for success” era is that the range of options is so much broader. Norms have evolved and fragmented. In some settings, red sneakers or dress T – shirts can convey status; in others not so much. Plus, whatever image we present is magnified by social – media services like LinkedIn. Chances are, your headshots are seen much more often now than a decade or two ago. Millennials, it seems, face the paradox of being the least formal generation yet the most conscious of style and personal branding. It can be confusing.

So how do we navigate this? How do we know when to invest in an upgrade? And what’s the best way to pull off one that enhances our goals? Here are some tips:

41.	
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As an executive coach, I've seen image upgrades be particularly helpful during transitions—when looking for a new job, stepping into a new or more public role, or changing work environments. If you're in a period of change or just feeling stuck and in a rut, now may be a good time. If you're not sure, ask for honest feedback from trusted friends, colleagues and professionals. Look for cues about how others perceive you. Maybe there's no need for an upgrade and that's OK.

42.

Get clear on what impact you're hoping to have. Are you looking to refresh your image or pivot it? For one person, the goal may be to be taken more seriously and enhance their professional image. For another, it may be to be perceived as more approachable, or more modern and stylish. For someone moving from finance to advertising, maybe they want to look more "SoHo". (It's OK to use characterizations like that.)

43.

Look at your work environment like an anthropologist. What are the norms of your environment? What conveys status? Who are your most important audiences? How do the people you respect and look up to present themselves? The better you understand the cultural context, the more control you can have over your impact.

44.

Enlist the support of professionals and share with them your goals and context. Hire a personal stylist, or use the free styling service of a store like J. Crew. Try a hair stylist instead of a barber. Work with a professional photographer instead of your spouse or friend. It's not as expensive as you might think.

45.

The point of a style upgrade isn't to become more vain or to spend more time fussing over what to wear. Instead, use it as an opportunity to reduce decision fatigue. Pick a standard work uniform or a few go-to options. Buy all your clothes at once with a stylist instead of shopping alone, one article of clothing at a time.

Part C

Directions:

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

Mental health is our birthright. (46) We don't have to learn how to be mentally healthy; it is built into us in the same way that our bodies know how to heal a cut or mend a broken bone. Mental health can't be learned, only reawakened. It is like the immune system of the body, which under stress or through lack of nutrition or exercise can be weakened, but which never leaves us. When we don't understand the value of mental health and we don't know how to gain access to it, mental health will remain hidden from us. (47) Our mental health doesn't really go anywhere; like the sun behind a cloud, it can be temporarily hidden from view, but it is fully capable of being restored in an instant.

Mental health is the seed that contains self-esteem—confidence in ourselves and an ability to trust in our common sense. It allows us to have perspective on our lives—the ability to not take ourselves too seriously, to laugh at ourselves, to see the bigger picture, and to see that things will work out. It's a form of innate or unlearned optimism. (48) Mental health allows us to view others with sympathy if they are having troubles, with kindness if they are in pain, and with unconditional love no matter who they are.

Mental health is the source of creativity for solving problems, resolving conflict, making our surroundings more beautiful, managing our home life, or coming up with a creative business idea or invention to make our lives easier. It gives us patience for ourselves and toward others as well as patience while driving, catching a fish, working on our car, or raising a child. It allows us to see the beauty that surrounds us each moment in nature, in culture, in the flow of our daily lives.

(49) Although mental health is the cure – all for living our lives, it is perfectly ordinary as you will see that it has been there to direct you through all your difficult decisions. It has been available even in the most mundane of life situations to show you right from wrong, good from bad, friend from foe. Mental health has commonly been called conscience, instinct, wisdom, common sense, or the inner voice. We think of it simply as a healthy and helpful flow of intelligent thought. (50) As you will come to see, knowing that mental health is always available and knowing to trust it allow us to slow down to the moment and live life happily.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Suppose you are a librarian in your university. Write a notice of about 100 words, providing the newly – enrolled international students with relevant information about the library.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

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

Do not write the address. (10 points)

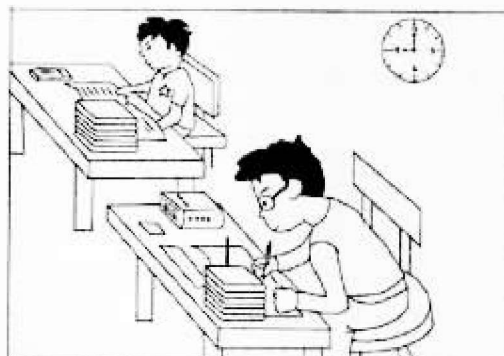
Part B

52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160 – 200 words based on the following pictures. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the pictures briefly,
- 2) interpret the meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



与其只提要求,不如做个榜样

2015 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语(一)试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Though not biologically related, friends are as “related” as fourth cousins, sharing about 1% of genes. That is 1 a study, published from the University of California and Yale University in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, has 2.

The study is a genome-wide analysis conducted 3 1,932 unique subjects which 4 pairs of unrelated friends and unrelated strangers. The same people were used in both 5.

While 1% may seem 6, it is not so to a geneticist. As James Fowler, professor of medical genetics at UC San Diego, says, “most people do not even 7 their fourth cousins but somehow manage to select as friends the people who 8 our kin.”

The study 9 found that the genes for smell were something shared in friends but not genes for immunity. Why this similarity exists in smell genes is difficult to explain, for now. 10, as the team suggests, it draws us to similar environments but there is more 11 it. There could be many mechanisms working together that 12 us in choosing genetically similar friends 13 “functional kinship” of being friends with 14!

One of the remarkable findings of the study was that the similar genes seem to be evolving 15 than other genes. Studying this could help 16 why human evolution picked pace in the last 30,000 years, with social environment being a major 17 factor.

The findings do not simply explain people's 18 to befriend those of similar 19 backgrounds, say the researchers. Though all the subjects were drawn from a population of European extraction, care was taken to 20 that all subjects, friends and strangers were taken from the same population.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. when | B. why | C. how | D. what |
| 2. A. defended | B. concluded | C. withdrawn | D. advised |
| 3. A. for | B. with | C. by | D. on |
| 4. A. compared | B. sought | C. separated | D. connected |
| 5. A. tests | B. objects | C. samples | D. examples |
| 6. A. insignificant | B. unexpected | C. unreliable | D. incredible |
| 7. A. visit | B. miss | C. seek | D. know |
| 8. A. resemble | B. influence | C. favor | D. surpass |
| 9. A. again | B. also | C. instead | D. thus |
| 10. A. Meanwhile | B. Furthermore | C. Likewise | D. Perhaps |
| 11. A. about | B. to | C. from | D. like |
| 12. A. drive | B. observe | C. confuse | D. limit |
| 13. A. according to | B. rather than | C. regardless of | D. along with |
| 14. A. chances | B. responses | C. missions | D. benefits |
| 15. A. faster | B. slower | C. later | D. earlier |
| 16. A. forecast | B. remember | C. understand | D. express |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 17. A. unpredictable | B. contributory | C. controllable | D. disruptive |
| 18. A. endeavor | B. decision | C. arrangement | D. tendency |
| 19. A. political | B. religious | C. ethnic | D. economic |
| 20. A. see | B. show | C. prove | D. tell |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

King Juan Carlos of Spain once insisted “kings don’t abdicate, they die in their sleep.” But embarrassing scandals and the popularity of the republican left in the recent Euro – elections have forced him to eat his words and stand down. So, does the Spanish crisis suggest that monarchy is seeing its last days? Does that mean the writing is on the wall for all European royals, with their magnificent uniforms and majestic lifestyle?

The Spanish case provides arguments both for and against monarchy. When public opinion is particularly polarized, as it was following the end of the Franco regime, monarchs can rise above “mere” politics and “embody” a spirit of national unity.

It is this apparent transcendence of politics that explains monarchs’ continuing popularity polarized. And so, the Middle East excepted, Europe is the most monarch – infested region in the world, with 10 kingdoms (not counting Vatican City and Andorra). But unlike their absolutist counterparts in the Gulf and Asia, most royal families have survived because they allow voters to avoid the difficult search for a non – controversial but respected public figure.

Even so, kings and queens undoubtedly have a downside. Symbolic of national unity as they claimed to be, their very history—and sometimes the way they behave today – embodies outdated and indefensible privileges and inequalities. At a time when Thomas Piketty and other economists are warning of rising inequality and the increasing power of inherited wealth, it is bizarre that wealthy aristocratic families should still be the symbolic heart of modern democratic states.

The most successful monarchies strive to abandon or hide their old aristocratic ways. Princes and princesses have day – jobs and ride bicycles, not horses (or helicopters). Even so, these are wealthy families who party with the international 1%, and media intrusiveness makes it increasingly difficult to maintain the right image.

While Europe’s monarchies will no doubt be smart enough to strive for some time to come, it is the British royals who have most to fear from the Spanish example.

It is only the Queen who has preserved the monarchy’s reputation with her rather ordinary (if well – heeled) granny style. The danger will come with Charles, who has both an expensive taste of lifestyle and a pretty hierarchical view of the world. He has failed to understand that monarchies have largely survived because they provide a service—as non – controversial and non – political heads of state. Charles ought to know that as English history shows, it is kings, not republicans, who are the monarchy’s worst enemies.

21. According to the first two paragraphs, King Juan Carlos of Spain _____

- | | |
|--|---|
| A. used to enjoy high public support. | B. was unpopular among European royals. |
| C. eased his relationship with his rivals. | D. ended his reign in embarrassment. |

22. Monarchs are kept as heads of state in Europe mostly _____

- A. owing to their undoubted and respectable status.

- B. to achieve a balance between tradition and reality.
 C. to give voters more public figures to look up to.
 D. due to their everlasting political embodiment.
23. Which of the following is shown to be odd, according to Paragraph 4?
 A. Aristocrats' excessive reliance on inherited wealth.
 B. The role of the nobility in modern democracies.
 C. The simple lifestyle of the aristocratic families.
 D. The nobility's adherence to their privileges.
24. The British royals "have most to fear" because Charles _____
 A. takes a tough line on political issues. B. fails to change his lifestyle as advised.
 C. takes republicans as his potential allies. D. fails to adapt himself to his future role.
25. Which of the following is the best title of the text?
 A. Carlos, Glory and Disgrace Combined B. Charles, Anxious to Succeed to the Throne
 C. Carlos, a Lesson for All European Monarchs D. Charles, Slow to React to the Coming Threats

Text 2

Just how much does the Constitution protect your digital data? The Supreme Court will now consider whether police can search the contents of a mobile phone without a warrant if the phone is on or around a person during an arrest.

California has asked the justices to refrain from a sweeping ruling, particularly one that upsets the old assumptions that authorities may search through the possessions of suspects at the time of their arrest. It is hard, the state argues, for judges to assess the implications of new and rapidly changing technologies.

The court would be recklessly modest if it followed California's advice. Enough of the implications are discernable, even obvious, so that the justice can and should provide updated guidelines to police, lawyers and defendants.

They should start by discarding California's lame argument that exploring the contents of a smart phone—a vast storehouse of digital information—is similar to, say, going through a suspect's purse. The court has ruled that police don't violate the Fourth Amendment when they go through the wallet or pocket book of an arrestee without a warrant. But exploring one's smartphone is more like entering his or her home. A smartphone may contain an arrestee's reading history, financial history, medical history and comprehensive records of recent correspondence. The development of "cloud computing," meanwhile, has made that exploration so much the easier.

Americans should take steps to protect their digital privacy. But keeping sensitive information on these devices is increasingly a requirement of normal life. Citizens still have a right to expect private documents to remain private and protected by the Constitution's prohibition on unreasonable searches.

As so often is the case, stating that principle doesn't ease the challenge of line-drawing. In many cases, it would not be overly onerous for authorities to obtain a warrant to search through phone contents. They could still trump Fourth Amendment protections when facing severe, urgent circumstances, such as the threat of immediate harm, and they could take reasonable measures to ensure that phone data are not erased or altered while a warrant is pending. The court, though, may want to allow room for police to cite situations where they are entitled to more freedom.

But the justices should not swallow California's argument whole. New, disruptive technology sometimes demands novel applications of the Constitution's protections. Orin Kerr, a law professor, compares the explosion and accessibility of digital information in the 21st century with the establishment of automobile use as a virtual necessity of life in the 20th; The justices had to specify novel rules for the new personal domain of the passenger car then; they must sort out how the Fourth Amendment applies to digital informa-

tion now.

26. The Supreme Court will work out whether, during an arrest, it is legitimate to _____.
 A. search for suspects' mobile phones without a warrant.
 B. prevent suspects from deleting their phone contents.
 C. check suspects' phone contents without being authorized.
 D. prohibit suspects from using their mobile phones.
27. The author's attitude toward California's argument is one of _____.
 A. disapproval. B. indifference. C. tolerance. D. cautiousness.
28. The author believes that exploring one's phone content is comparable to _____.
 A. getting into one's residence. B. handing one's historical records.
 C. scanning one's correspondences. D. going through one's wallet.
29. In Paragraph 5 and 6, the author shows his concern that _____.
 A. principles are hard to be clearly expressed. B. the court is giving police less room for action.
 C. citizens' privacy is not effectively protected. D. phones are used to store sensitive information.
30. Orin Kerr's comparison is quoted to indicate that _____.
 A. the Constitution should be implemented flexibly.
 B. New technology requires reinterpretation of the Constitution.
 C. California's argument violates principles of the Constitution.
 D. principles of the Constitution should never be altered.

Text 3

The journal *Science* is adding an extra round of statistical checks to its peer-review process, editor-in-chief Marcia McNutt announced today. The policy follows similar efforts from other journals, after widespread concern that basic mistakes in data analysis are contributing to the irreproducibility of many published research findings.

"Readers must have confidence in the conclusions published in our journal," writes McNutt in an editorial. Working with the American Statistical Association, the journal has appointed seven experts to a statistics board of reviewing editors (SBoRE). Manuscript will be flagged up for additional scrutiny by the journal's internal editors, or by its existing Board of Reviewing Editors or by outside peer reviewers. The SBoRE panel will then find external statisticians to review these manuscripts.

Asked whether any particular papers had impelled the change, McNutt said: "The creation of the 'statistics board' was motivated by concerns broadly with the application of statistics and data analysis in scientific research and is part of *Science*'s overall drive to increase reproducibility in the research we publish."

Giovanni Parmigiani, a biostatistician at the Harvard School of Public Health, a member of the SBoRE group, says he expects the board to "play primarily an advisory role." He agreed to join because he "found the foresight behind the establishment of the SBoRE to be novel, unique and likely to have a lasting impact. This impact will not only be through the publications in *Science* itself, but hopefully through a larger group of publishing places that may want to model their approach after *Science*."

John Ioannidis, a physician who studies research methodology, says that the policy is "a most welcome step forward" and "long overdue." "Most journals are weak in statistical review, and this damages the quality of what they publish. I think that, for the majority of scientific papers nowadays, statistical review is more essential than expert review," he says. But he noted that biomedical journals such as *Annals of Internal Medicine*, *the Journal of the American Medical Association* and *The Lancet* pay strong attention to statistical review.

Professional scientists are expected to know how to analyze data, but statistical errors are alarmingly common in published research, according to David Vaux, a cell biologist. Researchers should improve

their standards, he wrote in 2012, but journals should also take a tougher line, “engaging reviewers who are statistically literate and editors who can verify the process.” Vaux says that *Science*’s idea to pass some papers to statisticians “has some merit, but a weakness is that it relies on the board of reviewing editors to identify ‘the papers that need scrutiny’ in the first place.”

31. It can be learned from Paragraph 1 that _____.
 A. *Science* intends to simplify its peer – review process.
 B. journals are strengthening their statistical checks.
 C. few journals are blamed for mistakes in data analysis.
 D. lack of data analysis is common in research projects.
32. The phrase “flagged up” (Para. 2) is the closest in meaning to _____.
 A. found. B. revised. C. marked. D. stored.
33. Giovanni Parmigiani believes that the establishment of the SBoRE may _____.
 A. pose a threat to all its peers. B. meet with strong opposition.
 C. increase *Science*’s circulation. D. set an example for other journals.
34. David Vaux holds that what *Science* is doing now _____.
 A. adds to researchers’ workload. B. diminishes the role of reviewers.
 C. has room for further improvement. D. is to fail in the foreseeable future.
35. Which of the following is the best title of the text?
 A. *Science* Joins Push to Screen Statistics in Papers
 B. Professional Statisticians Deserve More Respect
 C. Data Analysis Finds Its Way onto Editors’ Desks
 D. Statisticians Are Coming Back with *Science*

Text 4

Two years ago, Rupert Murdoch’s daughter, Elisabeth, spoke of the “unsettling dearth of integrity across so many of our institutions.” Integrity had collapsed, she argued, because of a collective acceptance that the only “sorting mechanism” in society should be profit and the market. But “it’s us, human beings, we the people who create the society we want, not profit.”

Driving her point home, she continued: “It’s increasingly apparent that the absence of purpose, of a moral language within government, media or business could become one of the most dangerous goals for capitalism and freedom.” This same absence of moral purpose was wounding companies such as News International, she thought, making it more likely that it would lose its way as it had with widespread illegal telephone hacking.

As the hacking trial concludes—finding guilty one ex – editor of *the News of the World*, Andy Coulson, for conspiring to hack phones, and finding his predecessor, Rebekah Brooks, innocent of the same charge – the wider issue of dearth of integrity still stands. Journalists are known to have hacked the phones of up to 5,500 people. This is hacking on an industrial scale, as was acknowledged by Glenn Mulcaire, the man hired by *the News of the World* in 2001 to be the point person for phone hacking. Others await trial. This long story still unfolds.

In many respects, the dearth of moral purpose frames not only the fact of such widespread phone hacking but the terms on which the trial took place. One of the astonishing revelations was how little Rebekah Brooks knew of what went on in her newsroom, how little she thought to ask and the fact that she never inquired how the stories arrived. The core of her successful defence was that she knew nothing.

In today’s world, it has become normal that well – paid executives should not be accountable for what happens in the organisations that they run. Perhaps we should not be so surprised. For a generation, the collective doctrine has been that the sorting mechanism of society should be profit. The words that have

mattered are efficiency, flexibility, shareholder value, business – friendly, wealth generation, sales, impact and, in newspapers, circulation. Words degraded to the margin have been justice, fairness, tolerance, proportionality and accountability.

The purpose of editing *the News of the World* was not to promote reader understanding to be fair in what was written or to betray any common humanity. It was to ruin lives in the quest for circulation and impact. Ms Brooks may or may not have had suspicions about how her journalists got their stories, but she asked no questions, gave no instructions—nor received traceable, recorded answers.

36. According to the first two paragraphs, Elisabeth was upset by _____
- A. the consequences of the current sorting mechanism.
 - B. companies' financial loss due to immoral practices.
 - C. governmental ineffectiveness on moral issues.
 - D. the wide misuse of integrity among institutions.
37. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that _____
- A. Glenn Mulcaire may deny phone hacking as a crime.
 - B. more journalists may be found guilty of phone hacking.
 - C. Andy Coulson should be held innocent of the charge.
 - D. phone hacking will be accepted on certain occasions.
38. The author believes that Rebekah Brooks's deference _____
- A. revealed a cunning personality.
 - B. centered on trivial issues.
 - C. was hardly convincing.
 - D. was part of a conspiracy.
39. The author holds that the current collective doctrine shows _____
- A. generally distorted values.
 - B. unfair wealth distribution.
 - C. a marginalized lifestyle.
 - D. a rigid moral code.
40. Which of the following is suggested in the last paragraph?
- A. The quality of writing is of primary importance.
 - B. Common humanity is central in news reporting.
 - C. Moral awareness matters in exciting a newspaper.
 - D. Journalists need stricter industrial regulations.

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For questions 41 – 45, choose the most suitable one from the list A – G to fill into each of the numbered blanks. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

How does your reading proceed? Clearly you try to comprehend, in the sense of identifying meanings for individual words and working out relationships between them, drawing on your implicit knowledge of English grammar. (41) _____ You begin to infer a context for the text, for instance, by making decisions about what kind of speech event is involved; who is making the utterance, to whom, when and where.

The ways of reading indicated here are without doubt kinds of comprehension. But they show comprehension to consist not just of passive assimilation but of active engagement in inference and problem – solving. You infer information you feel the writer has invited you to grasp by presenting you with specific evidence and clues. (42) _____

Conceived in this way, comprehension will not follow exactly the same track for each reader. What is in question is not the retrieval of an absolute, fixed or “true” meaning that can be read off and checked for accuracy, or some timeless relation of the text to the world. (43) _____

Such background material inevitably reflects who we are. (44) _____ This doesn't, however, make interpretation merely relative or even pointless. Precisely because readers from different historical periods, places and social experiences produce different but overlapping readings of the same words on the page—including for texts that engage with fundamental human concerns—debates about texts can play an important role in social discussion of beliefs and values.

How we read a given text also depends to some extent on our particular interest in reading it. (45) _____ Such dimensions of read suggest—as others introduced later in the book will also do—that we bring an implicit (often unacknowledged) agenda to any act of reading. It doesn't then necessarily follow that one kind of reading is fuller, more advanced or more worthwhile than another. Ideally, different kinds of reading inform each other, and act as useful reference points for and counterbalances to one another. Together, they make up the reading component of your overall literacy or relationship to your surrounding textual environment.

- A. Are we studying that text and trying to respond in a way that fulfils the requirement of a given course? Reading it simply for pleasure? Skimming it for information? Ways of reading on a train or in bed are likely to differ considerably from reading in a seminar room.
- B. Factors such as the place and period in which we are reading, our gender, ethnicity, age and social class will encourage us towards certain interpretation but at the same time obscure or even close off others.
- C. If you are unfamiliar with words or idioms, you guess at their meaning, using clues presented in the context. On the assumption that they will become relevant later, you make a mental note of discourse entities as well as possible links between them.
- D. In effect, you try to reconstruct the likely meanings or effects that any given sentence, image or reference might have had: These might be the ones the author intended.
- E. You make further inferences, for instance, about how the text may be significant to you, or about its validity—inferences that form the basis of a personal response for which the author will inevitably be far less responsible.
- F. In plays, novels and narrative poems, characters speak as constructs created by the author, not necessarily as mouthpieces for the author's own thoughts.
- G. Rather, we ascribe meanings to text on the basis of interaction between what we might call textual and contextual material: between kinds of organization or patterning we perceive in a text's formal structures (so especially its language structures) and various kinds of background, social knowledge, belief and attitude that we bring to the text.

Part C

Directions:

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

Within the span of a hundred years, in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, a tide of emigration—one of the great folk wanderings of history—swept from Europe to America. (46) This movement, driven by powerful and diverse motivations, built a nation out of a wilderness and, by its nature, shaped the character and destiny of an uncharted continent.

(47) The United States is the product of two principal forces—the immigration of European peoples with their varied ideas, customs, and national characteristics and the impact of a new country which modified these traits. Of necessity, colonial America was a projection of Europe. Across the Atlantic came successive groups of Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Scots, Irishmen, Dutchmen, Swedes, and many others who attempted to transplant their habits and traditions to the new world.

(48) But, the force of geographic conditions peculiar to America, the interplay of the varied national

groups upon one another, and the sheer difficulty of maintaining old – world ways in a raw, new continent caused significant changes. These changes were gradual and at first scarcely visible. But the result was a new social pattern which, although it resembled European society in many ways, had a character that was distinctly American.

(49) The first shiploads of immigrants bound for the territory which is now the United States crossed the Atlantic more than a hundred years after the 15th – and 16th – century explorations of North America. In the meantime, thriving Spanish colonies had been established in Mexico, the West Indies, and South America. These travelers to North America came in small, unmercifully overcrowded craft. During their six – to twelve – week voyage, they subsisted on barely enough food allotted to them. Many of the ships were lost in storms, many passengers died of disease, and infants rarely survived the journey. Sometimes storms blew the vessels far off their course, and often calm brought unbearably long delay.

“To the anxious travelers the sight of the American shore brought almost inexpressible relief,” said one recorder of events, “The air at twelve leagues’ distance smelt as sweet as a new – blown garden. ”The colonists’ first glimpse of the new land was a sight of dense woods. (50) The virgin forest with its richness and variety of trees was a real treasure – house which extended from Maine all the way down to Georgia. Here was abundant fuel and lumber. Here was the raw material of houses and furniture, ships and potash, dyes and naval stores.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You are going to host a club reading session. Write an email of about 100 words recommending a book to the club members.

You should state reasons for your recommendation.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. 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 picture. In your essay, you should

1) describe the picture briefly,

2) interpret its intended meaning, and

3) give your comments.

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



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