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## 2011考研英语上海交通大学

● 钦寅 主编

# 巅峰训练

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## 考研英语

# 巅峰训练

主 编: 钦 寅

副主编: 廖洪跃

编 者: 朱 洁

张逸之

孙 飴

钱嘉颖

罗 玲

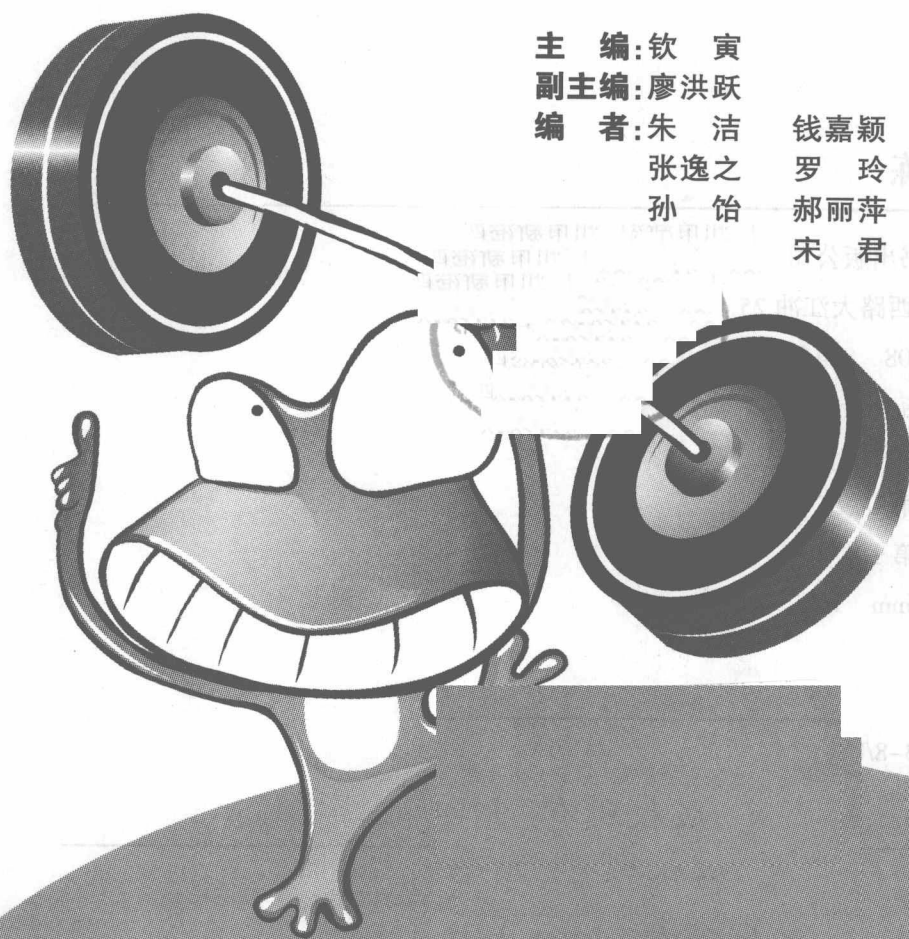
郝丽萍

宋 君

赵晓音

曾 娇

王鉴莺



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# 前言

《考研英语巅峰训练》是“一本通”型考研训练辅导用书。对于备考时间不够充分的考生尤其适用，对于第二次考研的同学更是如虎添翼。

本书具有以下特色：

## 做最新真题，试探水深水浅

着手备考，先看看自己实力如何！本书附赠最新一套考研英语真题及详解，让考生在备考初期对自己的实力进行摸底，一方面既可了解考试题型、难度以及命题趋势，另一方面又可弄清自己的能力达到哪个程度，强弱项分别是哪些，以便在备考过程中有针对性地进行强化训练。

## 攻克语法与难句，一劳永逸

考研英语历年真题在完型填空、阅读理解、英译汉等题型中，存在大量句子结构复杂、修饰成分多的长难句。而这些句子往往是考生理解文章和答题的最大“拦路虎”，与其在做题的过程中不断地受其困扰，东一句西一句地“啃”，不如系统地、一劳永逸地消灭它。长难句的理解需要结合相关语法知识，但浩如烟海的语法，让人望而生畏，因此本书编者贴心编写了“高频语法与难句突破”。本篇囊括历年真题中出现的高频语法知识点和长难句，并分类进行详尽、透彻的解说。这不仅有助于考生夯实英语基础，还可以作为温习巩固英语知识之用。攻克了长难句和语法这一关，就能为接下来的训练与考试打开突破口，顺利扫清障碍。

## 掌握命题思路，化被动为主动

编者深入研究考研历年真题，分析各类题型的命题方式、考查角度、正确选项和错误选项的设置规律等。这些理论剖析了出题者的考查意图、出题心理和陷阱设计方法，这对于在题海中茫然不知所措的学生来说，无异于“醍醐灌顶”，更能帮助考生化被动做题为主动出击。

## 阶梯式训练，各个击破

切合自己实际情况的备考方法才是好方法！本书将考研真题的各种题型分阶段进行专项讲解和训练，考生可以有针对性地进行强化，不必再浪费时间去攻打那些自己早已占领的“城池”。

### ① 60分达标考点突破

要达标，先练基本功！专项训练体系每篇的第一章是在分析历年真题和考研大纲的基础上，总结出来的考试要点，如：考题命题规律、各类题型必备知识点，让考生对常考、最主要的“基本面”有清晰的了解。理论之后配置的“考点突破专项扫雷训练”可用于印证理论、检验学习效果。

### ② 70分优良应试技巧

临场发挥，靠的是应试技巧！在掌握了考试要点的前提下，考生只要能善用一些解题技巧，考试成绩往往就会有大幅度的提高。有的学生在考试中经常成为“黑马”，就是得益于这些应试实战技巧。专



项训练体系每篇的第二章介绍各类题型的应试技巧——如何缩小选择范围、如何避开命题陷阱、如何分辨正确选项与干扰项等。考生学完这些技巧,可以用“历年真题突破训练”进行验证、训练实战。

### ③ 80 分高分突击训练

百炼方成钢!考研是选拔性的考试,想要甩开竞争者脱颖而出,就要通过训练来强化题感。专项训练体系每篇的第三章贯彻“突击训练”这一主旨,用精心设计的模拟题帮助考生强化训练、查漏补缺。

## 巅峰训练,考前冲刺

一鼓作气,胜利在望!本书通过再现各项命题规律,设计了4套巅峰训练题。考生在考试前夕进行模拟考试,既能检验备考成果、再度强化技巧,又能充分激活应试细胞,让自己的临考状态达到开弓备射之势。

编者

# 2010年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语试题

## Section I Use of English

### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

In 1924 America's National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of experiments at a telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how shop-floor lighting 1 workers' productivity. Instead, the studies ended 2 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect," the extremely influential idea that the very 3 of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior.

The idea arose because of the 4 behavior of the women in the plant. According to 5 of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not 6 what was done in the experiment; 7 something was changed, productivity rose. A(n) 8 that they were being experimented upon seemed to be 9 to alter workers' behavior 10 itself.

After several decades, the same data were 11 to econometric analysis. The Hawthorne experiments had another surprise in store. 12 the descriptions on record, no systematic 13 was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

It turns out that the peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to 14 interpretations of what happened. 15, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output 16 rose compared with the previous Saturday and 17 to rise for the next couple of days. 18, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Mondays. Workers 19 to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before 20 a plateau and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

- |                     |                    |                   |                |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. affected      | B. achieved        | C. extracted      | D. restored    |
| 2. A. at            | B. up              | C. with           | D. off         |
| 3. A. truth         | B. sight           | C. act            | D. proof       |
| 4. A. controversial | B. perplexing      | C. mischievous    | D. ambiguous   |
| 5. A. requirements  | B. explanations    | C. accounts       | D. assessments |
| 6. A. conclude      | B. matter          | C. indicate       | D. work        |
| 7. A. as far as     | B. for fear that   | C. in case that   | D. so long as  |
| 8. A. awareness     | B. expectation     | C. sentiment      | D. illusion    |
| 9. A. suitable      | B. excessive       | C. enough         | D. abundant    |
| 10. A. about        | B. for             | C. on             | D. by          |
| 11. A. compared     | B. shown           | C. subjected      | D. conveyed    |
| 12. A. Contrary to  | B. Consistent with | C. Parallel with  | D. Peculiar to |
| 13. A. evidence     | B. guidance        | C. implication    | D. source      |
| 14. A. disputable   | B. enlightening    | C. reliable       | D. misleading  |
| 15. A. In contrast  | B. For example     | C. In consequence | D. As usual    |
| 16. A. duly         | B. accidentally    | C. unpredictably  | D. suddenly    |
| 17. A. failed       | B. ceased          | C. started        | D. continued   |

- |                  |                |               |              |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| 18. A. Therefore | B. Furthermore | C. However    | D. Meanwhile |
| 19. A. attempted | B. tended      | C. chose      | D. intended  |
| 20. A. breaking  | B. climbing    | C. surpassing | D. hitting   |

## 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

Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20<sup>th</sup> century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism," Newman wrote, "that I am tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are'."

Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. Neville Cardus, who wrote for the *Manchester Guardian* from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, and a stylist so widely admired that his *Autobiography* (1947) became a best-seller. He was knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

Is there any chance that Cardus's criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that

- A. arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers.
- B. English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews.
- C. high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers.
- D. young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.

22. Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by

- A. free themes.
- B. casual style.
- C. elaborate layout.
- D. radical viewpoints.

23. Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?

- A. It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals.

- B. It is contemptible for writers to be journalists.
  - C. Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.
  - D. Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.
24. What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?
- A. His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.
  - B. His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute.
  - C. His style caters largely to modern specialists.
  - D. His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.
25. What would be the best title for the text?
- A. Newspapers of the Good Old Days
  - B. The Lost Horizon in Newspapers
  - C. Mournful Decline of Journalism
  - D. Prominent Critics in Memory

## Text 2

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon.com received one for its "one-click" online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. *In re Bilski*, as the case is known, is "a very big deal," says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of Law. It "has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents."

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. That ruling produced an explosion in business-method patent filings, initially by emerging Internet companies trying to stake out exclusive rights to specific types of online transactions. Later, more established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents, despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

The Bilski case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its State Street Bank ruling.

The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious. The judges on the Federal Circuit are "reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court," says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

26. Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of
- A. their limited value to businesses.
  - B. their connection with asset allocation.
  - C. the possible restriction on their granting.
  - D. the controversy over their authorization.
27. Which of the following is true of the Bilski case?
- A. Its ruling complies with the court decisions.
  - B. It involves a very big business transaction.
  - C. It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit.
  - D. It may change the legal practices in the U.S.



28. The word “about-face” (Line 1, Para. 3) most probably means
- A. loss of good will. B. increase of hostility.  
C. change of attitude. D. enhancement of dignity.
29. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents
- A. are immune to legal challenges. B. are often unnecessarily issued.  
C. lower the esteem for patent holders. D. increase the incidence of risks.
30. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?
- A. A looming threat to business-method patents.  
B. Protection for business-method patent holders.  
C. A legal case regarding business-method patents.  
D. A prevailing trend against business-method patents.

### Text 3

In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that “social epidemics” are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected. The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn’t explain how ideas actually spread.

The supposed importance of influentials derives from a plausible-sounding but largely untested theory called the “two-step flow of communication”: Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else. Marketers have embraced the two-step flow because it suggests that if they can just find and influence the influentials, those select people will do most of the work for them. The theory also seems to explain the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, brands, or neighborhoods. In many such cases, a cursory search for causes finds that some small group of people was wearing, promoting, or developing whatever it is before anyone else paid attention. Anecdotal evidence of this kind fits nicely with the idea that only certain special people can drive trends.

In their recent work, however, some researchers have come up with the finding that influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally supposed. In fact, they don’t seem to be required at all.

The researchers’ argument stems from a simple observation about social influence: With the exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey—whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal, influence—even the most influential members of a population simply don’t interact with that many others. Yet it is precisely these non-celebrity influentials who, according to the two-step-flow theory, are supposed to drive social epidemics, by influencing their friends and colleagues directly. For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of these people has little to do with the initial influential. If people in the network just two degrees removed from the initial influential prove resistant, for example, the cascade of change won’t propagate very far or affect many people.

Building on the basic truth about interpersonal influence, the researchers studied the dynamics of social influence by conducting thousands of computer simulations of populations, manipulating a number of variables relating to people’s ability to influence others and their tendency to be influenced. They found that the principal requirement for what is called “global cascades”—the widespread propagation of influence through networks—is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass of easily influenced people.

31. By citing the book *The Tipping Point*, the author intends to
- A. analyze the consequences of social epidemics.  
B. discuss influentials’ function in spreading ideas.  
C. exemplify people’s intuitive response to social epidemics.  
D. describe the essential characteristics of influentials.
32. The author suggests that the “two-step-flow theory”
- A. serves as a solution to marketing problems.

- B. has helped explain certain prevalent trends.  
C. has won support from influentials.  
D. requires solid evidence for its validity.
33. What the researchers have observed recently shows that  
A. the power of influentials goes with social interactions.  
B. interpersonal links can be enhanced through the media.  
C. influentials have more channels to reach the public.  
D. most celebrities enjoy wide media attention.
34. The underlined phrase “these people” in Paragraph 4 refers to the ones who  
A. stay outside the network of social influence.  
B. have little contact with the source of influence.  
C. are influenced and then influence others.  
D. are influenced by the initial influential.
35. What is the essential element in the dynamics of social influence?  
A. The eagerness to be accepted.  
B. The impulse to influence others.  
C. The readiness to be influenced.  
D. The inclination to rely on others.

#### Text 4

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public. Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accounting standard-setters. Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be working. The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who “question our motives.” Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobbying group politely calls “the use of judgment by management.”

European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong. Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did “not live in a political vacuum” but “in the real world” and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. The truth will not be known for years. But banks' shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical. And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains.

To get the system working again, losses must be recognized and dealt with. America's new plan to buy up toxic assets will not work unless banks mark assets to levels which buyers find attractive. Successful markets require independent and even combative standard-setters. The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests. But by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions.

36. Bankers complained that they were forced to  
A. follow unfavorable asset evaluation rules.  
B. collect payments from third parties.  
C. cooperate with the price managers.  
D. reevaluate some of their assets.

37. According to the author, the rule changes of the FASB may result in
- A. the diminishing role of management.
  - B. the revival of the banking system.
  - C. the banks' long-term asset losses.
  - D. the weakening of its independence.
38. According to Paragraph 4, McCreevy objects to the IASB's attempt to
- A. keep away from political influences.
  - B. evade the pressure from their peers.
  - C. act on their own in rule-setting.
  - D. take gradual measures in reform.
39. The author thinks the banks were "on the wrong planet" in that they
- A. misinterpreted market price indicators.
  - B. exaggerated the real value of their assets.
  - C. neglected the likely existence of bad debts.
  - D. denied booking losses in their sale of assets.
40. The author's attitude towards standard-setters is one of
- A. satisfaction.
  - B. skepticism.
  - C. objectiveness.
  - D. sympathy.

## Part B

### Directions:

*For questions 41-45, choose the most suitable paragraphs from the list A-G and fill them into the numbered boxes to form a coherent text. Paragraph E has been correctly placed. There is one paragraph which does not fit in with the text. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)*

- A. The first and more important is the consumer's growing preference for eating out: the consumption of food and drink in places other than homes has risen from about 32 percent of total consumption in 1995 to 35 percent in 2000 and is expected to approach 38 percent by 2005. This development is boosting wholesale demand from the food service segment by 4 to 5 percent a year across Europe, compared with growth in retail demand of 1 to 2 percent. Meanwhile, as the recession is looming large, people are getting anxious. They tend to keep a tighter hold on their purse and consider eating at home a realistic alternative.
- B. Retail sales of food and drink in Europe's largest markets are at a standstill, leaving European grocery retailers hungry for opportunities to grow. Most leading retailers have already tried e-commerce, with limited success, and expansion abroad. But almost all have ignored the big, profitable opportunity in their own backyard: the wholesale food and drink trade, which appears to be just the kind of market retailers need.
- C. Will such variations bring about a change in the overall structure of the food and drink market? Definitely not. The functioning of the market is based on flexible trends dominated by potential buyers. In other words, it is up to the buyer, rather than the seller, to decide what to buy. At any rate, this change will ultimately be acclaimed by an ever-growing number of both domestic and international consumers, regardless of how long the current consumer pattern will take hold.
- D. All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply their gigantic scale, existing infrastructure, and proven skills in the management of product ranges, logistics, and marketing intelligence. Retailers that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe may well expect to rake in substantial profits thereby. At least, that is how it looks as a whole. Closer inspection reveals important differences among the biggest national markets, especially in their customer segments and wholesale structures, as well as the competitive dynamics of individual food and drink categories. Big retailers must understand these differences before they can identify the segments of European wholesaling in which their particular abilities might unseat smaller but entrenched competitors. New skills and unfamiliar business models are needed too.
- E. Despite variations in detail, wholesale markets in the countries that have been closely examined—France, Germany, Italy, and Spain—are made out of the same building blocks. Demand comes mainly from two sources: independent mom-and-pop grocery stores which, unlike large retail chains, are too small to buy straight from producers, and food service operators that cater to consumers when they don't eat at home.

Such food service operators range from snack machines to large institutional catering ventures, but most of these businesses are known in the trade as “horeca”: hotels, restaurants, and cafés. Overall, Europe’s wholesale market for food and drink is growing at the same sluggish pace as the retail market, but the figures, when added together, mask two opposing trends.

F. For example, wholesale food and drink sales came to \$268 billion in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom in 2000—more than 40 percent of retail sales. Moreover, average overall margins are higher in wholesale than in retail; wholesale demand from the food service sector is growing quickly as more Europeans eat out more often; and changes in the competitive dynamics of this fragmented industry are at last making it feasible for wholesalers to consolidate.

G. However, none of these requirements should deter large retailers (and even some large food producers and existing wholesalers) from trying their hand, for those that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe stand to reap considerable gains.

41.  → 42.  → 43.  → 44.  → E → 45.

## Part C

### Directions:

*Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)*

One basic weakness in a conservation system based wholly on economic motives is that most members of the land community have no economic value. Yet these creatures are members of the biotic community and, if its stability depends on its integrity, they are entitled to continuance.

When one of these noneconomic categories is threatened and, if we happen to love it, we invent excuses to give it economic importance. At the beginning of the century songbirds were supposed to be disappearing. (46) Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them. The evidence had to be economic in order to be valid.

It is painful to read these roundabout accounts today. We have no land ethic yet, (47) but we have at least drawn nearer the point of admitting that birds should continue as a matter of intrinsic right, regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us.

A parallel situation exists in respect of predatory mammals and fish-eating birds. (48) Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on “worthless” species. Here again, the evidence had to be economic in order to be valid. It is only in recent years that we hear the more honest argument that predators are members of the community, and that no special interest has the right to exterminate them for the sake of a benefit, real or fancied, to itself.

Some species of trees have been “read out of the party” by economics-minded foresters because they grow too slowly, or have too low a sale value to pay as timber crops. (49) In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the noncommercial tree species are recognized as members of the native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason. Moreover, some have been found to have a valuable function in building up soil fertility. The interdependence of the forest and its constituent tree species, ground flora, and fauna is taken for granted.

To sum up: a system of conservation based solely on economic self-interest is hopelessly lopsided. (50) It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, many elements in the land community that lack commercial value, but that are essential to its healthy functioning. It assumes, falsely, that the economic parts of the biotic clock will function without the uneconomic parts.

## Section III Writing

### Part A

#### 51. Directions:

You are supposed to write for the Postgraduates' Association a notice to recruit volunteers for an international conference on globalization. The notice should include the basic qualifications for applicants and the other information which you think is relevant.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Postgraduates' Association" instead. (10 points)

### Part B

#### 52. Directions:

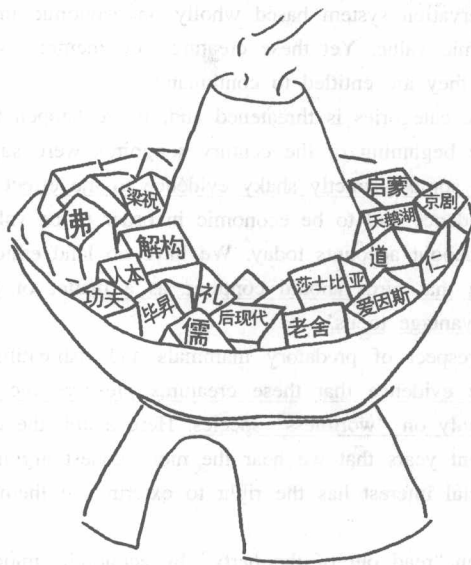
Write an essay of 160–200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

1) describe the drawing briefly,

2) explain its intended meaning, and

3) give your comments.

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



文化“火锅”,既美味又营养



# 2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

## 英语试题答案与解析

### Section I Use of English

1. [A]此句要表达的意思是,委员会曾希望能够弄清楚工厂照明如何\_\_\_\_\_工人的生产效率。只有 A “影响”填入后上下文自然通顺,且下文的Hawthorne effect 同义复现了 affect,故选 A。

【点睛】语义逻辑题,兼考查词义辨析。解决此类题,可以从上下文语义逻辑直接推断空格所缺失的信息,然后进行匹配。B 项意为“达成,完成”;C 项意为“提取,榨出”,D 项意为“修复,重建”,与宾语“工人的生产效率”搭配均不妥当。

2. [B]end up doing...是固定搭配,意为“最终...”,空格前后的 ended 及 giving 是这一结构的明显信号词,故 B 项 up 为正确答案。

【点睛】固定搭配题。end 与其他三个介词的搭配都不符合题意。

3. [C]前一句提到研究提出了“霍桑效应”的概念,此句对“霍桑效应”进行解释说明。the very 表示强调,of being experimented upon 修饰空格处的名词。根据 changed subjects' behavior “使研究对象的行为发生改变”,可知此处需要一个与宾语 behavior 语义共现的词,C 项“行为”符合上下文,因而是正确答案。

【点睛】语义逻辑题,兼考查词义辨析。A 项意为“真相,事实”;B 项意为“视力,视觉,情景”;D 项意为“证据,证物”。

4. [B]原文提供的信息是“‘霍桑效应’的提出源于工厂女工\_\_\_\_\_的表现”。后文提到照明灯“变亮”和“变暗”这两种情况,这本是互相矛盾的现象,却导致了“时产量都会提高”这一相同的结果,不得不说是 perplexing “令人费解的”。

【点睛】语义逻辑题,兼考查词义辨析。A 项意为“有争议的”;C 项意为“淘气的,顽皮的”;D 项意为“含糊不清的,模棱两可的”。

5. [C]此句要表达的意思是“实验\_\_\_\_\_表明,工厂照明灯变亮和变暗时,女工们的时产量都会提高”。此

处能与 experiments 搭配,且能揭示逗号后的试验结果的只能是 C 项“数据,记录”。

【点睛】语义逻辑题,兼考查词义辨析。A 项意为“要求,需要”;B 项意为“解释”;D 项意为“评估”。

6. [B]此处的意思是“不管实验中所做的事情是什么”。matter 作动词时,表示“重要,有关系”,后可接 who/why/what 等,这是固定的用法,故 B 项为正确答案。

【点睛】语义逻辑题,兼考查词义辨析。A 项意为“结束,终止”,可用作及物或不及物动词,表示以某种方式结束,通常用介词 with, by 等,例如:He has concluded his research.(他已完成了他的研究工作。)C 项意为“指示,标示”,有暗示的意思,例如:A red sky at night indicates fine weather.(晚上天边红预示明朝天气好。)D 项表示“起作用”时,为不及物动词,例如:The remote control doesn't work.(遥控器失灵了。)

7. [D]空格后的 something was changed 指的是上文所说的灯亮灯暗,这是一种条件,故此处应填表示条件的连词。D 项 so long as 意为“只要”,符合上下文语义,为答案。

【点睛】固定搭配题,兼考查词义辨析。A 项常与 be concerned 连用,表示“就...而言”,例如:As far as I am concerned, I'm not against your plan.(就我而言,我并不反对你的计划。)B 项意为“生怕,唯恐”。C 项意为“万一”,例如:In case you see him, ask him about it.(万一你见到他,问问他这件事。)

8. [A]原文要表达的信息是,成为实验对象本身似乎就会改变工人们的行为。按照常理,“成为实验对象”不会是工人的“期望”(B 项)、“观点”(C 项)或“幻觉”(D 项),最合理的是“认识,意识”,故 A 项正确。

【点睛】语义逻辑题,兼考查词义辨析。答题时可将选项——代入,选择最合理的一项。

9. [C]be enough to do sth.意为“足以做某事”,代入空格后表示意识就足以改变工人们的行为,故选 C。

【点睛】语义逻辑题,兼考查词义辨析。A项意为“合适的”,例如:She is suitable for the job.(她适合做这项工作。)B项意为“过多的,过分的”,例如:I consider the excessive smoking and drinking tend to cloud the brain.(我认为过多地抽烟和过量地酗酒会使人的头脑迟钝。)D项意为“丰富的,充裕的”,例如:The agricultural commodities are abundant this year.(今年的农产品很丰富。)

10. 【D】by oneself 是固定用法,表示 on one's own,意为“自动地,独立地”,用在此处指成为实验对象“本身”可改变工人的行为,故选 D。

【点睛】固定搭配题。其他介词与 itself 连用后均不符合此处语境。

11. 【C】此处应选择一词与空格后的介词 to 搭配,此处指数据经过了分析,be subjected to 表示“使服从,使经历”,故 C 项为正确答案。

【点睛】固定搭配题,兼考查词义辨析。be compared to 意为“把…比作”,此处 data 和 analysis 之间不存在可比性;be shown to 通常指“出示给”某人,be conveyed to 意为“表达,转送”,都不能表达主语 data 和宾语 analysis 之间的合理关系。

12. 【A】上文提到 surprise,下文提到生产效率与灯光改变没有关系,这说明几十年后的结论跟以前记载的不一样。故 A 项“与…相反”正确。

【点睛】固定搭配题,兼考查词义辨析。B 项“与…一致”和 C 项“与…平行”表示承接关系,D 项“为…所特有”表示所属关系,均没有体现句中的关系。

13. 【A】原文提供的信息是“人们发现没有系统的 \_\_\_\_\_ 来说明照明的变化和生产效率有关系”,四个选项中只有 evidence 一词可与 found 呼应,表示“发现或找到证据”,故 A 为正确选项。

【点睛】语义逻辑题,兼考查词义辨析。B 项意为“指导”;C 项意为“暗示,含意”;D 项意为“来源”,均不符合上下文。

14. 【D】第二段说照明的改变会提高生产效率,而第三段最后一句讲照明的变化和生产效率没有关系。结合后文提到的照明变化总在星期天进行,而星期一的效率本来就比上周末高,可知道这种实验方法会误导人们的理解,故 D 项“误导的”正确。

【点睛】语义逻辑题,兼考查词义辨析。A 项“有争议的”有一定干扰性,但全文没有提到论点是什么,且“照明的变化和生产效率没有关系”这种结论是对数据进行二次分析后得出的,与之前的结论不存

在争议性。B 项“有启迪的,使人醒悟的”和 C 项“可靠的,可信的”可直接代入原文后进行排除。

15. 【B】for example 用来举例说明,有时可作为独立语,插入句中,不影响句子其他部分的语法关系。此处 for example 与上句呼应,举例说明具体问题。故 B 项正确。

【点睛】语义逻辑题,兼考查词义辨析。A 项意为“相反”;C 项意为“结果,因此”;D 项意为“像往常一样,照例”。

16. 【A】原句要表达的意思是“星期一复工时,产量 \_\_\_\_\_ 比上周末高”。duly 意为“准时地,按时地”,与上文的 always 形成语义上的复现,故 A 项为正确答案。

【点睛】语义逻辑题,兼考查词义辨析。B 项意为“偶然地,意外地”;C 项意为“不可预见地”;D 项意为“突然地”。

17. 【D】原句要表达的意思是“并且在接下来的几天 \_\_\_\_\_ 上升”,与前句的 rose 呼应,递进说明问题,故此处选 D“继续”。

【点睛】语义逻辑题,兼考查词义辨析。A 项“不能”和 B 项“停止”均表示否定,可同时排除。而空格前的 and 表明此处与前文是顺承关系,上文提到周一的效率就上升了,接下来的几天只可能“继续”上升,而不是“开始”上升,因此 C 项“开始”不对。

18. 【C】上句说实验后的情况,此句意思与上句相反,说明不进行实验时的情况,因此空格处需要填入一个能表示转折的连接词,故 C 项 However 为正确答案。

【点睛】关联词题。这类题需根据上下文的语义逻辑关系进行选择。

19. 【B】tend to do sth.意为“倾向于做某事,往往”,说明一种常规的事实,与上文的 output always went up 呼应,故此处选 B。

【点睛】固定搭配题,兼考查词义辨析。其他选项也能后接不定式,但用在此处都不通:attempt to do sth.“尝试、努力做某事”;choose to do sth.“选择做某事”;intend to do sth.“打算做某事”。

20. 【D】hit 能与 a plateau 搭配,意为“到达高地,触及顶点”,符合上下文语境。climb 也有“达到”的意思,但是比较缓慢,不如 hit 贴切,故选 D 项。

【点睛】固定搭配题,兼考查词义辨析。A 项意为“打破”;C 项意为“超过”。

## 参考译文

1924年,美国国家研究委员会派出两名工程师到芝加哥附近一家电话机部件厂——霍桑工厂——指导一系列实验。委员会曾希望能够弄清楚工厂照明如何影响工人的生产效率。但研究最终却是提出了一个影响深远的概念——“霍桑效应”,即实验本身就足以使研究对象的行为发生改变。

“霍桑效应”的提出源于工厂女工令人费解的表现。实验记录表明,工厂照明灯变亮和变暗时,女工们的时产量都会提高。不管实验中所做的事情是什么,只要有改变,工人们的生产效率就会提高。意识到自己成为实验对象本身似乎就足以改变工人们的行为。

数十年后,人们对同样的实验数据进行了经济计量分析。没想到霍桑实验中还有别的“惊喜”等着他们。与实验记录中的描述相反的是,人们发现没有系统的证据来说明照明的变化和生产效率有关系。

结果表明,也许是实验方式导致人们对所发生的事情的错误理解。例如,实验总是在星期天改变工厂的照明。星期一复工时,产量准比上周星期六高,而且在接下来的几天还会持续上升。但与没有进行实验时的几周数据进行比较后,人们发现,工人們的产量在星期一时总是上升的。不管在什么情况下,工人们一般都会在每周的前几天努力工作,然后进入高原期,并随后懈怠下来。这说明所谓的“霍桑效应”是难以证实的。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

##### 概览:

文章主要讨论英语报刊文艺报道的衰落。

第一段以最高级形式(the most far-reaching)点明文章主题——英语报刊文艺报道的范围在缩小、严肃性在减退。

第二、三段回顾以往的报刊评论(newspaper reviews),陈述其特点。

第四段以 Neville Cardus 为例,指出文艺评论家现已为人淡忘(forgotten)。

第五段以设问开头,然后自问自答,预测 Cardus 的文艺评论不太可能重新得到读者的认可。

##### 答案解析:

21. [B]

【定位】根据题干,考点在第一、二段。

【解析】从第一段结尾说的“文艺报道范围的缩小以及其严肃性的减弱”可以得出结论:以前的文艺报道数量要多些,故 B“英语报纸以前刊登更多的文艺评论”正确。此外,第二段指出,以前大多数大城市的报刊上都会刊登文艺评论文章,而且20世纪出版的许多最重要的评论文集都包含了大量报刊评论,由此也可确定 B 正确。

【点睛】A 项 disappeared 是对 decline 一词的错误理解,文章只是说在衰退,没说消失了;C 项 high-quality newspapers 以及“大量读者群”不是本文讨论的话题;文章没有谈论“批评是否合适”的问题,也没有说年轻读者对此是否“怀疑”,D 与文章无关。

22. [A]

【定位】根据 World War II 定位到第三段。

【解析】第三段第一句提到,20世纪初一直到“二战”前这段时间在英国发表的那些散论杂评(the unfocused newspaper reviews)…。即此时英国的报刊评论主题随意,没有固定的关注点,故 A 项 free themes 最符合题意。

【点睛】B 项指“非正式的写作风格”,而前文提到“20世纪出版的许多最重要的评论文集都包含了大量报刊评论”,后面又说这些文章 in detail and at length 以及写这些文章是 serious business,表明这些文章的写作风格



是很正式的,排除 B;C 项的 elaborate 和文中的 in detail 意思相仿,但是 layout(布局,这里指报刊排版的版式)一词错误;D 项 radical(激进的)无中生有。

23. [D]

【定位】由专有名词 Shaw 和 Newman 定位到第三段后半部分。

【解析】说到萧伯纳和纽曼时,文章说他们不太炫耀学识(wore their learning lightly),了解自己写的内容,并以这种写作自豪。作者还引用纽曼的话:我不禁想把“新闻业”定义为“无人问津的作家对当红作家的蔑称”。只有 D 项“不是所有的作家都能胜任新闻写作”与原文意思,尤其是 so few 相符。

【点睛】①A 项 journalistic goals(新闻业的目标)在文中未提及;B 项的 contemptible(应该鄙视的)是 writers who are not read(无人问津的作家)出于嫉妒的观点,张冠李戴;C 项是对原文中 I am tempted to define 的错误理解,排除。

②本题考查文中人物的观点态度,解题关键在于理解文中引用的纽曼的话。通常情况下,这些引语都是比较难以理解的,属于考研英语难句,需要考生层层分析句子结构,仔细推敲。

24. [A]

【定位】考点在第四、五段。

【解析】第四段举卡达斯的例子,是为了证明第四段开头的那句话:不幸的是,这些评论家几乎被人们遗忘了;第五段的开头部分是个设问句:卡达斯的评论还可能重新流行吗?回答部分指出希望似乎很渺茫。综上所述可以得出,A 项“他的音乐评论可能对今天的读者没有吸引力”是正确答案。

【点睛】B 项 in dispute(有争议)原文中没有提到,属于无中生有;C 项“他的风格主要迎合了现代派专业人士”与第四段最后一句话“他关于音乐的大量评论文章除了专业人士以外已不为人知”有出入,因为原文主要强调 unknown;D 项 fail to 属于牵强推断。

25. [D]

【定位】标题题,对应全文。

【解析】文章第一段引出主题:英语报刊中,文艺报道范围在缩小,严肃性在减退。第二、三段回顾过去报刊上文艺评论的鼎盛情形。第四段以 Unfortunately(不幸地)引出文章主旨:现在这些批评家几乎已经被遗忘了(forgotten)。随后作者以卡达斯为例,说明为什么这些评论家会被遗忘。综观全文,核心是报刊文艺评论的没落。四个选项中,含有“评论”与“没落”两者的只有选项 D。

【点睛】其余选项都没有谈论“文艺评论”这个主题,故错误。具体说来,A 项“过去美好日子的报纸”,范围太广,文章只是集中于报纸的“文艺报道”上;B 项中 lost horizon 借用了小说《消失的地平线》的标题,含“世外桃源”之意,选项的意思是“报纸的黄金时代”,但文章说的并非整个报业,只是报纸的文艺评论栏目,所以 B 也不对;C 项也是把文章说的“文艺报道”、“文艺评论”扩大化为 Journalism,故错误。

## 参考译文划线点评

过去 25 年间,英文报纸发生的所有变化中,(21/25)影响最为深远的也许就是其文艺报道范围的缩小以及其严肃性的减弱,这样的变化势不可挡。

如今,40 岁以下的普通读者很难、甚至无法想象一个在大城市发行的大多数报纸上都能发现高质量文艺评论的时代了。然而,(21)大量在 20 世纪出版的、具有最重要意义的评论文集中,报刊评论占了很大部分。如今读到这类文集的人不禁会对如下事实感到大为惊讶,那就是这些学术性的东西之前竟然被认为适合在面向大众的日报上刊登。

(22)我们对 20 世纪初一直到“二战”前这段时间在英国发表的那些散论杂评就更不了解了。当时,新闻用纸非常便宜,流行的文艺评论被认为是对刊登这种内容的出版物的一种装饰。在那些遥远的日子里,人们理所当然地认为,主流报纸的评论家们会把他们所报道的事件详细充分地记录下来。这些评论家们所从事的是一项严肃的事业,