



| 全国考研辅导班教材系列



2011年 考研英语 真题考点 与常见错误透析

• 宫东风英语教学团队编写



高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS



全国考研辅导班教材系列



2011年 考研英语 真题考点 与常见错误透析

2011 Nian Kaoyan Yingyu
Zhenti Kaodian yu Changjian Cuowu Toux

• 宫东风英语教学团队编写



高等教育出版社 · 北京
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS BEIJING

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

2011年考研英语真题考点与常见错误透析 / 宫东风
英语教学团队编写. -- 北京: 高等教育出版社, 2010.3
ISBN 978-7-04-028779-0

I. ①2… II. ①宫… III. ①英语—研究生—入学考
试—自学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2010)第038601号

策划编辑 刘 佳 责任编辑 杨挺扬 封面设计 王凌波
责任校对 殷 然 责任印制 朱学忠

出版发行	高等教育出版社	购书热线	010-58581118
社 址	北京市西城区德外大街4号	咨询电话	400-810-0598
邮政编码	100120	网 址	http://www.hep.edu.cn
总 机	010-58581000		http://www.hep.com.cn
		网上订购	http://www.landracom.com
经 销	蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司		http://www.landracom.com.cn
印 刷	山东鸿杰印务集团有限公司	畅想教育	http://www.widedu.com
开 本	787×1092 1/16	版 次	2010年3月第1版
印 张	21	印 次	2010年3月第1次印刷
字 数	540 000	定 价	32.00元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

版权所有 侵权必究

物料号 28779-00

出版前言

高教版 2011 年考研英语系列丛书，由考研英语大纲修订的专家和全国考研英语辅导团队中的精英教师编写。可满足 2011 年考生全过程复习备考的需要。

本系列教材专门针对全国各地考研辅导班学生的特点和实际水平编写，也适合社会考生自学的需要。书中融合了考研英语辅导专家多年辅导的经验，完全切中考研英语大纲的考点，内容阐述准确、精练，重点突出，而且本书在编写时吸取了各届辅导班学员的意见和建议，对考生来说是一套非常权威、实用的考试参考书。

一、《2011 年考研英语真题考点与常见错误透析》根据最新英语考试大纲的要求，总结了考研英语历年真题考查的知识点和常见错误，包括试题解析、选项解析、考生常见错误与防范、试题全文翻译、重点词语和长难句分析。本书 2010 年版获中国书刊发行行业协会颁发的“2009 年度全行业优秀畅销书”奖。本书的最大特点是：从解题思路和常见错误入手去审视和剖析每一道试题。考生可以通过这种较高学术性的解题方式迅速领悟考试的重点和难点，走出复习和解题的盲区。

二、《2011 年考研英语（一）写作突破 100 题》是根据最新英语考试大纲的要求，总结考研英语写作部分的命题规律和复习思路编写的。针对考生普遍的实际写作水平，尤其是广大考生的三大写作障碍：（1）不知道英语写作的具体模式；（2）无法用英语表达自己的思想；（3）缺乏达到研究生入学写作水平的相应能力。本书利用 100 篇典型的范文使考生认识到：英语写作是什么？写什么？怎么写？该书涉及了考纲所要求的写作模式和内容，具有极强的针对性，适合考生在强化和冲刺时使用。

三、《2011 年考研英语（一）全真冲刺试卷》供考生在冲刺阶段使用，其中包括 5 套全真冲刺试卷。各套试卷根据考研英语大纲精心编制，具有全面性、典型性、变化性、针对性、技巧性、综合性等特点，帮助考生在考试来临之前最后巩固基础阶段所学的基础知识，掌握重点和难点，熟悉解题思路和方法，增强应试能力，查漏补缺。

四、《新编考研英语读真题记单词（2011 年版）》使考生在最短的时间内了解并掌握考研英语大纲核心词汇，全面提升考研复习的速度；解决广大考生目前的一个常见问题：背了许多单词，可是放到原文中却不能连词成句，以至于造成误解和丢分；在具体语境中记单词，从而能够加强记忆，准确把握词意，使每个词学有所用。

为了给考生提供更多的增值服务，凡购正版高教版考研英语系列图书的考生都可以登录“中国教育考试网” www.eduexam.com.cn 在线做考研英语全真模拟试卷。

高等教育出版社
2010 年 2 月

目 录

2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (一) 试题	1
考点与常见错误透析	11
2009 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	43
考点与常见错误透析	53
2008 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	81
考点与常见错误透析	91
2007 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	121
考点与常见错误透析	131
2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	155
考点与常见错误透析	165
2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	190
考点与常见错误透析	200
2004 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	222
考点与常见错误透析	230
2003 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	247
考点与常见错误透析	255
2002 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	273
考点与常见错误透析	281
2001 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题	299
考点与常见错误透析	308

2010 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 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 20th 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 20th 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” (Paragraph 3) most probably means
- [A] loss of goodwill.
 - [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 influence 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 polite-

ly 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 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 notice. Use “Postgraduates’ Association” instead. (10 points)

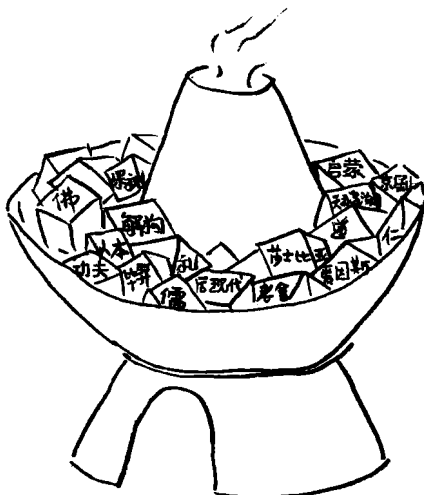
Part B

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

考点与常见错误透析

Section I Use of English / 英语知识运用

1. 【答案与题目难度】A ★★

【选项与释义】

[A] affected 影响; 打动

[B] achieved (经努力) 达到; 得到

[C] extracted 提取; 选取

[D] restored 恢复; 归还

【考点透析】主谓宾语义推导题型。

【常见错误与防范】本题旨在测试考生对主谓宾句式的识别与理解能力。原文“shop-floor lighting 1 workers' productivity”中需要填入一个谓语动词。“车间照明”是工作环境的要素之一。它应该是决定或影响“工人生产效率”的因素, 故本题的正确选项应该是[A](affected 影响)。一些考生忽略主谓宾的基本句式及其语义关系。建议考生从句子的结构入手寻找答案。

2. 【答案与题目难度】B ★

【选项与释义】

[A] at (表示地点或位置) 在……

[B] up (end up) 结束; 告终

[C] with (表示使用的工具、手段等) 用

[D] off (end off) 结束

【考点透析】动词固定表达题型。

【常见错误与防范】本题旨在测试考生所掌握的动词固定表达知识。第二题空白处前的动词“ended”以及空白处后边的动词形式“giving”暗示要使用“end up doing...”这一动词固定表达形式以表达“以……结束”这一含义。有些考生词汇量大, 但是词汇固定表达法却不多, 以至于失去答题思路。建议考生多记些动词搭配形式, 因为这是一个常考的知识点。

3. 【答案与题目难度】C ★★★★★

【选项与释义】

[A] truth 真实, 真相; 真理

[B] sight 视觉; 视力

[C] act 行动, 行为

[D] proof 证据; 校样

【考点透析】等值关系题型。

【常见错误与防范】本题旨在测试考生有关语言等值关系的概念。等值关系实际上是一种解释说明的语言表达形式。原文“the very 3 of being experimented upon”中介词“of”前后的语言单位在含义上就是等值关系, 介词后面的“being experimented upon”是对介词前面抽象概念的具体解释说明。“being experimented upon”是一种行为动作, 故本题正确答案是[C](act 行动, 行为)。一些考生对语言中的等值关系没有概念, 故不知所措。建议考生对语言等值关系形成初步认识和概念, 因为这是考研的备考题型之一。

4. 【答案与题目难度】B ★★★★★

【选项与释义】

[A] controversial 有争议的, 引起争论的

[B] perplexing 令人困惑的; 令人费解的

[C] mischievous 恶作剧的; 调皮的; 淘气的

[D] ambiguous 模棱两可的

【考点透析】逆向推导题型。

【常见错误与防范】本题旨在测试考生利用相邻两句话中后面一句话所暗示的信息，从后向前进行逆向推导的能力。原文第二段第二句的含义是“当照明增强和照明减弱的时候，女工的工作效率都会提高”。这句话本身暗示女工的这种行为令人困惑。故本题的正确答案应该是[B](perplexing 令人困惑的；令人费解的)。一些考生缺乏逆向推导的意识，找不到解题的办法。建议考生重视逆向推导能力的提高，因为这是一种常考题型。

5. 【答案与题目难度】C ★★★

【选项与释义】

[A] requirements 要求，需要

[B] explanations 解释，说明

[C] accounts (关于人物、事件等的) 记述，描写

[D] assessments 估计，评价

【考点透析】逆向推导题型。

【常见错误与防范】本题旨在测试考生利用一句话中前后两部分中后一部分所暗示的信息，由后向前进行逆向推导的能力。本句后半部分的含义是“当照明增强的时候，女工的小时产量增长；当照明减弱的时候，女工的小时产量也增长”。这显然是一种科学实验的“记录”或“描述”，故本题的答案应该是[C](accounts 记述，描写)。一些考生缺乏单句信息内容的逆向推导能力，所以找不到本题的切入点。建议考生树立逆向推导题型的概念，因为这是一种必考的题型。

6. 【答案与题目难度】B ★★★

【选项与释义】

[A] conclude 下结论；结束

[B] matter 有关系，关系重大，要紧

[C] indicate 暗示；表明；指出

[D] work 起作用；工作，运转

【考点透析】顺势推导题型。

【常见错误与防范】本题旨在考查考生对句子之间的逻辑关系的理解能力。本题前面的句子含义是“根据实验描述，当照明增强时，女工的小时产量增长，当照明减弱时，女工的小时产量也增长”。这句话暗示：在实验中怎么做或做什么并不重要。故本题的正确答案是[B](matter 有关系，关系重大，要紧)。一些考生忽略句子之间的顺势推导，孤立地去思考推导答案，找不到解题的方法。建议考生重视句子之间的顺势推导，因为这是一种必考题型。

7. 【答案与题目难度】D ★

【选项与释义】

[A] as far as 远至，到……程度

[B] for fear that 生怕，以免

[C] in case that 假使，万一

[D] so long as 只要；既然，由于

【考点透析】顺势推导题型。

【常见错误与防范】本题旨在测试考生利用原文相邻句子的信息进行顺势推导的能力。本题前面的语意内容：在车间的照明方面，如果增加了照明或者减弱了照明均会发生工人的小时产量增长这一现象。言外之意是“只要”照明方面有所变化，生产效率增长就产生了，故本题的正确答案是[D](so long as 只要)。一些考生缺乏句子之间的顺势推导能力，所