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复习思路与全真考场

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前言

为了更好地适应国家经济建设和社会发展对高层次应用型人才的迫切需要,增强研究生教育服务于经济社会发展的能力,2009年教育部决定,要加快研究生教育结构调整优化的步伐,加强应用型人才的选拔和培养力度,促进人才培养与社会需求的有效衔接。同时,教育部要求各招生单位将学术型研究生招生计划中划出5%到10%的比例用于专业学位研究生的招生,也即扩大了专业学位研究生的招生规模。

学术型研究生教育与专业学位研究生教育皆为全日制研究生教育范畴,属同一层次的不同类型,前者主要是为培养高层次学术研究型专门人才,约占研招规模的80%;后者主要是为培养高素质应用型专门人才,约占研招规模的20%。教育部决定自2010年起专业学位研究生招生初试科目总体上按照与学术型研究生招生“科目对应,分值相等,内容区别”的原则进行设置,为此新增加一套针对部分专业学位的考研英语试卷,即“全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)”,简称“考研英语(二)”或“英语(二)”,它和以往的考研英语试卷(现在更名为“英语(一)”)一样,由教育部考试中心组织英语专家命题,在研究生考试中同时使用。

总体来说,考研英语(二)在题型上和英语(一)很相似,但难度较低,更注重考查考生的阅读和翻译能力,这也符合专业学位研究生注重实用性的专业特点。英语(二)尽管和英语(一)相似,但也有自己特定的评价目标和考试内容,所以,为了使广大考生能够更快地适应这种新的考试形式,迅速掌握考试方法和诀窍,我们精心编撰了这本《考研英语(二)复习思路与全真考场》,以帮助考生成功备考考研英语(二)。

本书共分七章,除第一章真题自测、第二章语法必备和第七章标准预测之外,其余四章(英语知识运用、阅读理解、英译汉和写作)基本上由四部分组成,即考纲透视、复习思路、应试技巧和全真考场。考纲透视将为考生精准解读英语(二)考试大纲,并将之与英语(一)考试大纲做出详细比较;复习思路为考生提供专门的备考攻略,指导考生如何做好考研复习;应试技巧结合样题为考生讲解各类题型的解题方法和答题技巧,可让考生迅速掌握考试诀窍;全真考场为考生提供大量练习题,让考生通过练习巩固学习效果,此部分习题系精选而成,答案详解精确详细,繁杂处不厌其烦,细微处一语道破。

现将本书内容详细介绍如下:

第一章 真题自测

好的考研辅导专家历来都非常强调真题在备考过程中的作用,本书也不例外。我们将熟悉真题视为充分备考的第一步,在全书的编排上贯彻了先熟悉真题,后进行训练的思路。因此在本书第一章我们提供了英语(二)考研真题和英语(二)考纲样题,供考生自测练习之用。在这一部分,考生应模拟临考场景,按考试规定时间完成所有题目,然后对照答案自行评分,并参考试题详解,找出自己的失分原因,以期在后面的复习过程中能够更有针对性地进行备考。

第二章 语法必备

仅就英语学习而言,语法是对语言的高度总结与归纳,所谓万变不离其宗,掌握语法是英语学习的前提和核心。考研英语虽然在形式上不考查语法,但是对语法内容的考查却贯穿考研英语的各个题型。正因为如此,英语(二)考试大纲专门列出了八大语法知识点要求考生掌握。本书特就这八个语法点将繁杂的语法知识系统化、条理化,突出考试的重点、难点,让考生看过这部分“语法必备”,就不再为考研语法发愁。

第三章 英语知识运用

英语知识运用是考研英语(二)试卷的第一部分,也就是我们平常所说的完形填空,主要考查考生的英语知识综合运用能力。本书在这一章中先对其考点、题型、复习思路及应试技巧等进行了精当深入的点拨,而后提供了10篇练习,让考生学练结合,迅速掌握英语知识运用题型的高分技巧。

第四章 阅读理解

阅读理解这一章分为两节,第一节是阅读理解传统题型——多项选择;第二节是阅读理解新题型——

选择搭配及正误判断,主要包括多项对应题,小标题对应题和正误判断题3种备选题型。针对这几种题型,本书不仅在理论方面对其题型分类及应试技巧进行了全面的阐述,而且还提供了大量的练习,包括5套共20篇传统题型和10篇新题型,以使考生真正做到“理论”与“实践”相结合。对于分值高达40分的传统题型——多项选择,本书特别在答案详解中将英语题目翻译成汉语,并对每道题的答案做了详细的分析,同时配有全文翻译和难词注释,便于考生更好地理解掌握。对于新题型——选择搭配及正误判断,本书除了给出全文大意、答案详解和难词注释外,还特别设计了“干扰项分析”这一小栏目,既为答案选项找到充分证据,也为干扰选项指出错误缘由。

第五章 英译汉

英译汉是相对于英语(一)来说变化最大的一个题型。针对这一题型,本书从题型特征、复习思路、翻译方法和翻译技巧等方面进行了全面的点拨,而后的10篇练习会让考生对此题型有一清晰的认识。另外,特别增设了“难点注释”小栏目,便于考生掌握考试要点,从而在考试中举一反三。

第六章 写作

写作这一章分为两节,第一节是应用文及摘要写作,第二节是短文写作。在这一章本书编者精研考试大纲,广阅相关书籍,沉淀总结了写作经典范文、锦句与黄金写作模板,旨在让考生在短期内掌握高分写作的精要;在练习部分(10篇应用文及摘要写作,15篇短文写作),本书更是独具匠心,采取了表格排版的形式,精讲精点每篇范文的审题立意、行文分析和亮点词句,便于考生了解好文章的精妙所在。

第七章 标准预测

标准预测这一章提供了三套全真考场试卷,试题全部为考研英语专家精心命制,所有试题难度力求与真题一致,考点按照真题比例设置,以便于考生检测学习效果,体验考场氛围。

考研英语的复习重在方法和积累,希望本书能让考生得到启发,有所收获。由于时间仓促,书中难免有些疏漏之处。在这里,真诚地希望广大考生朋友们不吝赐教,多提宝贵意见,我们定会认真听取,以期更加完善。请记住,考研路上,星火将与您同行!

最后祝所有考生朋友们考研成功!

编者

什么是考研英语(二)?

随着国家研究生教育体制改革的进行,硕士研究生被具体划分为学术型研究生和专业学位研究生两种。学术型研究生,偏重学术方面,约占招生规模的80%左右;专业学位研究生,偏重培养高级管理人才或专门人才,约占招生规模的20%左右。2009年教育部规定,自2010年起,这两类硕士研究生招生要按照“分列招生计划、分类报名考试、分别确定录取标准”的原则安排考试各项工作。为此,研究生入学考试从2010年起增加一套统考英语试题,供部分专业学位研究生招生时选用,这就是“全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)”,简称“考研英语(二)”或“英语(二)”,而原统考英语名称相应改为“英语(一)”。

1. 英语(二)主要针对哪些考生?

根据专业学位研究生的选拔特点和培养要求,初试外国语设置“英语(二)”供19个专业学位类别中的部分专业类别使用。这19个专业学位包括:法律硕士(非法学)、法律硕士(法学)、教育硕士、工程硕士、建筑学硕士、临床医学硕士、工商管理硕士、农业推广硕士、兽医硕士、公共管理硕士、口腔医学硕士、公共卫生硕士、会计硕士、体育硕士、艺术硕士、风景园林硕士、汉语国际教育硕士、翻译硕士和社会工作硕士。

考生需要注意,并不是所有的专业学位都要求考英语(二)。一般来说,对英语要求较高的7个专业学位,如法律硕士(非法学)、法律硕士(法学)、建筑学硕士、临床医学硕士、口腔医学硕士、公共卫生硕士和汉语国际教育硕士等,要求考英语(一);翻译硕士要求考翻译硕士英语;其他11种专业学位可使用英语(二),也可使用英语(一),所以考生要仔细查看报考院校的招生简章,确定所报考专业要求考英语(一),还是英语(二)。

2. 英语(二)的内容和难度如何?

词汇方面:英语(一)和英语(二)考试大纲提供的词汇表是完全一样的,但对词汇的掌握程度要求却明显不同。英语(二)只要求“掌握5500个左右常用英语词汇以及相关常用词组”,而英语(一)则要求“掌握5500个左右的词汇以及相关词组”,由此可见英语(二)主要考查词汇表中偏“常见”一些的词汇和词组;而且在阅读技能方面,英语(二)还取消了英语(一)中“生词量不超过所读材料总词汇量的3%”的说法,这表明英语(二)在词汇方面的要求要略低一些。

语法方面:英语(一)和英语(二)考试大纲都要求“考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识”,但英语(一)没有专门列出对语法知识的具体要求,英语(二)却明确指出了八个方面,这表明英语(一)对语法的考查范围更广,考查难度可能更大,英语(二)则考查范围相对较小,但会更加注重基础。

内容方面:根据英语(一)和英语(二)考试大纲总体来看,二者题型高度相似,但英语(二)更注重考查阅读和翻译,难度较低。具体见文后所附的《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)与英语(一)考试大纲(2010年版)对照表》。

3. 考生备考英语(二)时需要注意什么问题?

首先,英语(二)的难度比英语(一)低,但题量没有任何减少。因此,对于大多数考生来说,在180分钟内把所有题目做完是一个挑战。所以考生在备考时除掌握考试大纲要求的语言知识和语言技能外,平时要多进行模考练习,训练自己在规定时间内完成所有题目,以提高自己的做题速度。

其次,历年考研英语真题仍然具有参考价值。英语(二)虽然是新出现的考试,但同历年考研英语(即英

语(一))有千丝万缕、密不可分的联系,所以考生除了研究英语(二)历年考研真题和英语(二)考纲样题外,也可以把英语(一)历年考研真题作为复习资料,尤其是其中的经管类阅读理解和应用文写作部分。

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)与英语(一)考试大纲(2010 年版)对照表

题目类型		分值	英语(二)	英语(一)	大纲对照
英语知识运用		共 20 小题;每小题 0.5 分,共 10 分。	文章长度为 350 词左右。	文章长度为 240 ~ 280 词。	基本相同,英语(一)提出了更高的考查要求。
阅读理解	Part A	共 4 篇文章;每篇设 5 小题,共 20 小题;每小题 2 分,共 40 分。	文章总长度		英语(一)考查的范围更广,能力要求更高。英语(二)文章选材与专业密切相关。
			1 500 词左右	1 600 词左右	
			题材		
			经济、管理、社会、文化、科普等。	没有具体说明。	
			测试要点		
			理解重要信息,掌握文章大意,猜测生词词义并进行推断等。	理解主旨要义、具体信息、概念性含义,进行有关的判断、推理和引申,根据上下文推测生词的词义等。	
	Part B	共 5 小题;每小题 2 分,共 10 分。	文章长度		英语(二)的三种题型比英语(一)要简单得多。它最难的小标题对应题与英语(一)中最简单的概括大意题要求基本相同。
			450~550 词	500~600 词	
			3 种备选题型		
			多项对应题; 小标题对应题; 正误判断题。	选择搭配题; 排序题; 信息匹配题/概括大意题。	
英译汉		英语(二)为第三部分,分值 15 分。英语(一)为第二部分阅读理解的 Part C,分值 10 分。	要求考生翻译长度为 150 词左右的一个或几个英语段落。	要求考生阅读一篇约 400 词的文章,并将其中 5 个划线部分(约 150 词)译成汉语。	英语(二)要求翻译段落,比英语(一)偏易,但分值却更高。
写作	Part A	分值 10 分。	两种备选题型:约 100 词左右的应用文(包括信函、备忘录、报告等)或 80~100 词的摘要写作。		这一部分完全相同。
	Part B	英语(二)分值 15 分。 英语(一)分值 20 分。	要求考生根据所规定的情景(图画、图表或文字)或给出的提纲,写一篇 150 词以上的英语说明文或议论文。	要求考生根据提示信息(主题句、写作提纲、规定情景、图、表等),写一篇 160~200 词的短文。	英语(二)短文写作要求字数略少,分值略低。



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第一章 真题自测

2010 年考研真题

Section I

Use of English

Directions:

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

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

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

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

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

In the United States, new cases seemed to fade 10 warmer weather arrived. But in late September 2009, officials reported there was 11 flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the 12 tested are the new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. In the

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] criticized | [B] appointed |
| [C] commented | [D] designated |
| 2. [A] proceeded | [B] activated |
| [C] followed | [D] prompted |
| 3. [A] digits | [B] numbers |
| [C] amounts | [D] sums |
| 4. [A] moderate | [B] normal |
| [C] unusual | [D] extreme |
| 5. [A] with | [B] in |
| [C] from | [D] by |
| 6. [A] progress | [B] absence |
| [C] presence | [D] favor |
| 7. [A] reality | [B] phenomenon |
| [C] concept | [D] notice |
| 8. [A] over | [B] for |
| [C] among | [D] to |
| 9. [A] stay up | [B] crop up |
| [C] fill up | [D] cover up |
| 10. [A] as | [B] if |
| [C] unless | [D] until |
| 11. [A] excessive | [B] enormous |
| [C] significant | [D] magnificent |
| 12. [A] categories | [B] examples |
| [C] patterns | [D] samples |

U. S. , it has 13 more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6,000 hospitalizations.

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

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 13. [A] imparted | [B] immersed |
| [C] injected | [D] infected |
| 14. [A] released | [B] relayed |
| [C] relieved | [D] remained |
| 15. [A] placing | [B] delivering |
| [C] taking | [D] giving |
| 16. [A] feasible | [B] available |
| [C] reliable | [D] applicable |
| 17. [A] prevalent | [B] principal |
| [C] innovative | [D] initial |
| 18. [A] presented | [B] restricted |
| [C] recommended | [D] introduced |
| 19. [A] problems | [B] issues |
| [C] agonies | [D] sufferings |
| 20. [A] involved in | [B] caring for |
| [C] concerned with | [D] warding off |

Section II

Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

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

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

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

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average,

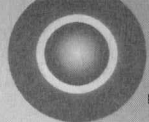
though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at the bottom."

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

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

Text 2

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



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

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

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

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

26. What is most wives’ main expectation of their husbands?
- [A] Talking to them.
 - [B] Trusting them.
 - [C] Supporting their careers.
 - [D] Sharing housework.
27. Judging from the context, the phrase “wreaking havoc” (Line 2, Para. 2) most probably means _____.
- [A] generating motivation
 - [B] exerting influence
 - [C] causing damage
 - [D] creating pressure
28. All of the following are true EXCEPT _____.
- [A] men tend to talk more in public than women
 - [B] nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation
 - [C] women attach much importance to communication between couples
 - [D] a female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse
29. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?
- [A] The moral decaying deserves more research by sociologists.
 - [B] Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities.
 - [C] Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage.
 - [D] Conversational patterns between man and wife are different.
30. In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on _____.
- [A] a vivid account of the new book *Divorce Talk*
 - [B] a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon
 - [C] other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U. S.
 - [D] a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

Text 3

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

“There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can’t figure out how to change people’s habits,” said Dr. Curtis, the director of the Hygiene Center at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. “We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically.”

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

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

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

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

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

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

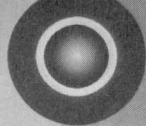
- [A] should be further cultivated
- [B] should be changed gradually
- [C] are deeply rooted in history
- [D] are basically private concerns

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

- [A] reveal their impact on people’s habits
- [B] show the urgent need of daily necessities
- [C] indicate their effect on people’s buying power
- [D] manifest the significant role of good habits

33. Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people’s habits?

- [A] Tide.
- [B] Crest.
- [C] Colgate.
- [D] Unilever.



34. From the text we know that some of consumers' habits are developed due to _____.

- [A] perfected art of products
- [B] automatic behavior creation
- [C] commercial promotions
- [D] scientific experiments

35. The author's attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits is _____.

- [A] indifferent
- [B] negative
- [C] positive
- [D] biased

Text 4

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

But as recently as in 1968, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

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

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

36. From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that _____.

- [A] both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries
- [B] defendants are immune from trial by their peers
- [C] no age limit should be imposed for jury service
- [D] judgment should consider the opinion of the public

37. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed _____.

- [A] the inadequacy of antidiscrimination laws
- [B] the prevalent discrimination against certain races
- [C] the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures
- [D] the arrogance common among the Supreme Court judges

38. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because _____.
[A] they were automatically banned by state laws
[B] they fell far short of the required qualifications
[C] they were supposed to perform domestic duties
[D] they tended to evade public engagement
39. After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed, _____.
[A] sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and had to be abolished
[B] educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors
[C] jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community
[D] states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system
40. In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on _____.
[A] its nature and problems
[B] its characteristics and tradition
[C] its problems and their solutions
[D] its tradition and development

Part B

Directions:

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

Copying Birds May Save Aircraft Fuel

Both Boeing and Airbus have trumpeted the efficiency of their newest aircraft, the 787 and A350 respectively. Their clever designs and lightweight composites certainly make a difference. But a group of researchers at Stanford University, led by Ilan Kroo, has suggested that airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jet-fuel use, and it would not require them to buy new aircraft.

The answer, says Dr Kroo, lies with birds. Since 1914, scientists have known that birds flying in formation — a V-shape — expend less energy. The air flowing over a bird's wings curls upwards behind the wingtips, a phenomenon known as upwash. Other birds flying in the upwash experience reduced drag, and spend less energy propelling themselves. Peter Lissaman, an aeronautics expert who was formerly at Caltech and the University of Southern California, has suggested that a formation of 25 birds might enjoy a range increase of 71%.

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

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



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

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

41. Findings of the Stanford University researchers will promote the sales of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft.
42. The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance.
43. Formation flight is more comfortable because passengers can not see the other planes.
44. The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined.
45. It has been documented that during World War II, America's armed forces once tried formation flight to save fuel.

Section III

Translation

46. Directions:

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

"Sustainability" has become a popular word these days, but to Ted Ning, the concept will always have personal meaning. Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

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

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

Section IV

Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

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

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

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

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