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2013

# 历年考研英语 真题名家详解

主编 / 张锦芯

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- ★ 配套全文翻译，名师精心剖析难点、重点、盲点



中国人民大学出版社



# 历年考研英语真题名家详解

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考研英语的复习需要记忆词汇，需要单项练习，需要模拟训练，而各种复习方法都离不开一点：研究真题。为帮助考生充分体会历年考题的命题思路，对自己面临的任务和需要解决的问题获得清醒的认识，提高应试能力，我们特别编写了这本《历年考研英语真题名家详解》。全书对1998年至2012年的考研英语试题进行了详细的解析，解题中注重揭示命题角度，注意总结归纳一些应试技能及理解文章和题意的的方法。同时，为了帮助考生全面、透彻理解文章与句子，还为英语知识运用、阅读理解、翻译部分提供了全文翻译。我们认为，本书是考生在开始复习时应该首先阅读的书之一，更是考生在整个复习过程中需要始终参考的一本书。

请考生注意体会近几年英语试题显示出的一些突出特征：

◇ 涉及词汇量较大，几乎每部分都有超纲词汇或词义。考生应该清楚地认识到，良好的语言知识基础和充足的词汇量是考试成功的关键。因此，要早动手，在阅读过程中积极扩大词汇量，并提高根据词汇的原义推测其在上下文中的特定意思的能力。

◇ 答题要求一定的技能和不同的方法。不少考生采用一成不变的方法来答所有的题，思路相当狭窄，这显然是不得要领的，不同的题应该采用不同的策略来解决。考生有时抱怨出题的角度太“刁”，实际上也许恰恰是因为他们不懂得答题思路。

◇ 更强调学生综合运用语言的能力，如增加了英语知识运用题目的数量，提高了写作部分的分值。

◇ 语法考试起点高，从表面上看，纯属测试语法的部分仅限于英语知识运用的部分选择项，但实际上对语法的测试贯穿了整个考题，而且涉及相当复杂的句子，无论阅读理解部分还是翻译部分都是如此。很多考生往往孤立地去复习各个部分，忘记了贯穿各部分的一个核心问题：牢固掌握基础语言知识，并利用它提高自己破解复杂句的能力。我们相信，如果真正解决了这个问题，考生的综合应试能力会获得实质性提高。因此，考生应该牢固掌握并学会应用一些重点语法内容。

◇ 考题涉及一些新知识领域或社会热点问题，如近年考题中英语知识运用部分、阅读理解部分和翻译部分的选文等。因为考生对这些新领域或热点问题不了解，再加上语言障碍，读这些文章时充其量只能读到一知半解的程度，无怪乎考生答题时感到没有把握。

在整个复习中自始至终认真研究真题，从真题中找方法、找差距，是考研英语复习中不可忽视的一个重要方法。

张锦忠

本书是《历年考研英语真题名家详解》的2013年版，由中国人民大学外语学院张锦芯教授主编，参加编写工作的都是多年从事考研辅导的老师，对历年考题的命题特点和学生复习中所存在的问题都有深刻的认识。本书自初版以来，因讲解详细深入、针对性强，历年都受到考生好评。根据考生要求，我们将2001年以前真题的语法词汇部分略去，至于2002年、2003年和2004年真题的听力部分，考虑到对考生复试还有帮助，仍予以保留，并在中国1考网（[www.1kao.com.cn](http://www.1kao.com.cn)）上将配套音频资料作为本书的增值服务提供给考生。

编写过程中，新华社译审陈金岚同志参加了部分审订工作，郝彩虹、张锦、翟崇生等同志协助编写了其中一部分，陶灿梅、武敏、汪明等同志承担了部分资料整理和打印等工作。在图书的设计上，中国人民大学出版社李天英同志提出了不少宝贵意见。这里一并表示感谢。

限于水平和时间，疏漏及失误在所难免，欢迎广大读者、英语界同仁批评指正。

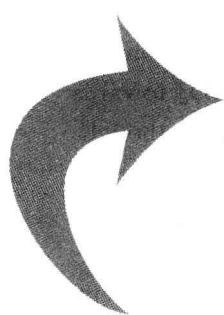
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# 目 录

2012 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(1)
2012 年试题答案解析 .....	(10)
2011 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(28)
2011 年试题答案解析 .....	(37)
2010 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(53)
2010 年试题答案解析 .....	(62)
2009 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(78)
2009 年试题答案解析 .....	(87)
2008 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(102)
2008 年试题答案解析 .....	(111)
2007 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(126)
2007 年试题答案解析 .....	(135)
2006 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(149)
2006 年试题答案解析 .....	(158)
2005 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(174)
2005 年试题答案解析 .....	(184)
2004 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(198)
2004 年试题答案解析 .....	(208)
2003 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(228)
2003 年试题答案解析 .....	(239)
2002 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(261)
2002 年试题答案解析 .....	(271)
2001 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(291)
2001 年试题答案解析 .....	(300)
2000 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(314)
2000 年试题答案解析 .....	(322)
1999 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(334)
1999 年试题答案解析 .....	(342)
1998 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(358)
1998 年试题答案解析 .....	(366)





# 2012<sup>年</sup>

## 全国攻读硕士学位研究生

# 入学考试英语试题

### 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)

The ethical judgments of the Supreme Court justices have become an important issue recently. The court cannot 1 its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law 2 justices behave like politicians. Yet, in several instances, justices acted in ways that 3 the court's reputation for being independent and impartial.

Justice Antonin Scalia, for example, appeared at political events. That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court's decisions will be 4 as impartial judgments. Part of the problem is that the justices are not 5 by an ethics code. At the very least, the court should make itself 6 to the code of conduct that 7 to the rest of the federal judiciary.

This and other similar cases 8 the question of whether there is still a 9 between the court and politics.

The framers of the Constitution envisioned law 10 having authority apart from politics. They gave justices permanent positions 11 they would be free to 12 those in power and have no need to 13 political support. Our legal system was designed to set law apart from politics precisely because they are so closely 14.

Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social 15 like liberty and property. When the court deals with social policy decisions, the law it 16 is inescapably political—which is why decisions split along ideological lines are so easily 17 as unjust.

The justices must 18 doubts about the court's legitimacy by making themselves 19 to the code of conduct. That would make rulings more likely to be seen as separate from politics and, 20, convincing as law.

- |                   |                 |                 |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] emphasize  | [B] maintain    | [C] modify      | [D] recognize  |
| 2. [A] when       | [B] lest        | [C] before      | [D] unless     |
| 3. [A] restored   | [B] weakened    | [C] established | [D] eliminated |
| 4. [A] challenged | [B] compromised | [C] suspected   | [D] accepted   |
| 5. [A] advanced   | [B] caught      | [C] bound       | [D] founded    |
| 6. [A] resistant  | [B] subject     | [C] immune      | [D] prone      |

- |                      |                  |                |                 |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 7. [A] resorts       | [B] sticks       | [C] loads      | [D] applies     |
| 8. [A] evade         | [B] raise        | [C] deny       | [D] settle      |
| 9. [A] line          | [B] barrier      | [C] similarity | [D] conflict    |
| 10. [A] by           | [B] as           | [C] though     | [D] towards     |
| 11. [A] so           | [B] since        | [C] provided   | [D] though      |
| 12. [A] serve        | [B] satisfy      | [C] upset      | [D] replace     |
| 13. [A] confirm      | [B] express      | [C] cultivate  | [D] offer       |
| 14. [A] guarded      | [B] followed     | [C] studied    | [D] tied        |
| 15. [A] concepts     | [B] theories     | [C] divisions  | [D] conceptions |
| 16. [A] excludes     | [B] questions    | [C] shapes     | [D] controls    |
| 17. [A] dismissed    | [B] released     | [C] ranked     | [D] distorted   |
| 18. [A] suppress     | [B] exploit      | [C] address    | [D] ignore      |
| 19. [A] accessible   | [B] amiable      | [C] agreeable  | [D] accountable |
| 20. [A] by all means | [B] at all costs | [C] in a word  | [D] as a result |

## 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

Come on—Everybody's doing it. That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words peer pressure. It usually leads to no good—drinking, drugs and casual sex. But in her new book *Join the Club*, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

Rosenberg, the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize, offers a host of examples of the social cure in action: In South Carolina, a state-sponsored antismoking program called Rage Against the Haze sets out to make cigarettes uncool. In South Africa, an HIV-prevention initiative known as LoveLife recruits young people to promote safe sex among their peers.

The idea seems promising, and Rosenberg is a perceptive observer. Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on; they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology. "Dare to be different, please don't smoke!" pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers—teenagers, who desire nothing more than fitting in. Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure.

But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive. *Join the Club* is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful. The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it's presented here is that it doesn't work very well for very long. Rage Against the Haze failed once state funding was cut. Evidence that the LoveLife program produces lasting changes is limited and mixed.



There's no doubt that our peer groups exert enormous influence on our behavior. An emerging body of research shows that positive health habits—as well as negative ones—spread through networks of friends via social communication. This is a subtle form of peer pressure; we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day.

Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. It's like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates. The tactic never really works. And that's the problem with a social cure engineered from the outside; in the real world, as in school, we insist on choosing our own friends.

21. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as
- [A] a supplement to the social cure. [B] a stimulus to group dynamics.  
[C] an obstacle to school progress. [D] a cause of undesirable behaviors.
22. Rosenberg holds that public advocates should
- [A] recruit professional advertisers.  
[B] learn from advertisers' experience.  
[C] stay away from commercial advertisers.  
[D] recognize the limitations of advertisements.
23. In the author's view, Rosenberg's book fails to
- [A] adequately probe social and biological factors.  
[B] effectively evade the flaws of the social cure.  
[C] illustrate the functions of state funding.  
[D] produce a long-lasting social effect.
24. Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors
- [A] is harmful to our networks of friends.  
[B] will mislead behavioral studies.  
[C] occurs without our realizing it.  
[D] can produce negative health habits.
25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is
- [A] harmful [B] desirable [C] profound [D] questionable

## Text 2

A deal is a deal—except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the strict nuclear regulations.

Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not; challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. It's a stunning move.

The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont's only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon. As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. In 2006, the state went a step further, requiring that any extension of the plant's license be subject to Vermont legislature's approval. Then, too, the company went along.

Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn't foresee what would happen next. A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and

the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management—especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe. Enraged by Entergy's behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension.

Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues. The legal issues in the case are obscure; whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend. Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules. But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. But there should be consequences. Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust. Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim nuclear station in Plymouth. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

26. The phrase "reneging on" (Line 3, Para. 1) is closest in meaning to  
 [A] condemning. [B] reaffirming. [C] dishonoring. [D] securing.
27. By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to  
 [A] obtain protection from Vermont regulators.  
 [B] seek favor from the federal legislature.  
 [C] acquire an extension of its business license.  
 [D] get permission to purchase a power plant.
28. According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its  
 [A] managerial practices. [B] technical innovativeness.  
 [C] financial goals. [D] business vision.
29. In the author's view, the Vermont case will test  
 [A] Entergy's capacity to fulfill all its promises.  
 [B] the mature of states' patchwork regulations.  
 [C] the federal authority over nuclear issues.  
 [D] the limits of states' power over nuclear issues.
30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that  
 [A] Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected.  
 [B] the authority of the NRC will be defied.  
 [C] Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application.  
 [D] Vermont's reputation might be damaged.

### Text 3

In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experience. Prior knowledge and interest influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we

take. Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as protoscience. Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's *me, here, now* becomes the community's *anyone, anywhere, anytime*. Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology. As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery.

Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process. First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect. Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. The goal is new-search, not re-search. Not surprisingly, newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers. Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Szent-Györgyi once described discovery as "seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought." But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views. Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated.

In the end, credibility "happens" to a discovery claim—a process that corresponds to what philosopher Annette Baier has described as the commons of the mind. "We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete each other's reasoning and each other's conceptions of reason."

31. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its
 

[A] uncertainty and complexity.	[B] misconception and deceptiveness.
[C] logicity and objectivity.	[D] systematicness and regularity.
32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires
 

[A] strict inspection.	[B] shared efforts.
[C] individual wisdom.	[D] persistent innovation.
33. Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it
 

[A] has attracted the attention of the general public.
[B] has been examined by the scientific community.
[C] has received recognition from editors and reviewers.
[D] has been frequently quoted by peer scientists.
34. Albert Szent-Györgyi would most likely agree that
 

[A] scientific claims will survive challenges.
[B] discoveries today inspire future research.
[C] efforts to make discoveries are justified.
[D] scientific work calls for a critical mind.
35. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?

- [A] Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development.  
[B] Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery.  
[C] Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science.  
[D] Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science.

#### Text 4

If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servant. When Hoffa's Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. In 2009 the number of unionists in America's public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized.

There are three reasons for the public-sector unions' thriving. First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences. Second, they are mostly bright and well-educated. A quarter of America's public-sector workers have a university degree. Third, they now dominate left-of-centre politics. Some of their ties go back a long way. Britain's Labour Party, as its name implies, has long been associated with trade unionism. Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions.

At the state level their influence can be even more fearsome. Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions. The teachers' unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care.

In many rich countries average wages in the state sector are higher than in the private one. But the real gains come in benefits and work practices. Politicians have repeatedly "backloaded" public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous.

Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most egregiously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles. Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers' unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones.

As the cost to everyone else has become clearer, politicians have begun to clamp down. In Wisconsin the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor. But many within the public sector suffer under the current system, too.

John Donahue at Harvard's Kennedy School points out that the norms of culture in Western civil services suit those who want to stay put but is bad for high achievers. The only American public-sector workers who earn well above \$250,000 a year are university sports coaches and the president of the United States. Bankers' fat pay packets have attracted much criticism, but a public-sector system that does not reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for America.

36. It can be learned from the first paragraph that

- [A] Teamsters still have a large body of members.  
[B] Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant.  
[C] unions have enlarged their public-sector membership.  
[D] the government has improved its relationship with unionists.

37. Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?

- [A] Public-sector unions are prudent in taking actions.  
[B] Education is required for public-sector union membership.

- [C] Labour Party has long been fighting against public-sector unions.  
 [D] Public-sector unions seldom get in trouble for their actions.
38. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is  
 [A] illegally secured. [B] indirectly augmented.  
 [C] excessively increased. [D] fairly adjusted.
39. The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions  
 [A] often run against the current political system.  
 [B] can change people's political attitudes.  
 [C] may be a barrier to public-sector reforms.  
 [D] are dominant in the government.
40. John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of  
 [A] disapproval. [B] appreciation. [C] tolerance. [D] indifference.

## Part B

### Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41~45, choose the most suitable one from the list A~G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Think of those fleeting moments when you look out of an aeroplane window and realise that you are flying, higher than a bird. Now think of your laptop, thinner than a brown-paper envelope, or your cellphone in the palm of your hand. Take a moment or two to wonder at those marvels. You are the lucky inheritor of a dream come true.

The second half of the 20th century saw a collection of geniuses, warriors, entrepreneurs and visionaries labour to create a fabulous machine that could function as a typewriter and printing press, studio and theatre, paintbrush and gallery, piano and radio, the mail as well as the mail carrier. (41) \_\_\_\_\_

The networked computer is an amazing device, the first media machine that serves as the mode of production, means of distribution, site of reception, and place of praise and critique. The computer is the 21st century's culture machine.

But for all the reasons there are to celebrate the computer, we must also tread with caution. (42) \_\_\_\_\_ I call it a secret war for two reasons. First, most people do not realise that there are strong commercial agendas at work to keep them in passive consumption mode. Second, the majority of people who use networked computers to upload are not even aware of the significance of what they are doing.

All animals download, but only a few upload. Beavers build dams and birds make nests. Yet for the most part, the animal kingdom moves through the world downloading. Humans are unique in their capacity to not only make tools but then turn around and use them to create superfluous material goods—paintings, sculpture and architecture—and superfluous experiences—music, literature, religion and philosophy. (43) \_\_\_\_\_

For all the possibilities of our new culture machines, most people are still stuck in download mode. Even after the advent of widespread social media, a pyramid of production remains, with a small number of people uploading material, a slightly larger group commenting on or modifying that content, and a huge percentage remaining content to just consume. (44) \_\_\_\_\_

Television is a one-way tap flowing into our homes. The hardest task that television asks of anyone is to turn the power off after he has turned it on. (45) \_\_\_\_\_

What counts as meaningful uploading? My definition revolves around the concept of “stickiness” — creations and experiences to which others adhere.

- [A] Of course, it is precisely these superfluous things that define human culture and ultimately what it is to be human. Downloading and consuming culture requires great skills, but failing to move beyond downloading is to strip oneself of a defining constituent of humanity.
- [B] Applications like tumblr.com, which allow users to combine pictures, words and other media in creative ways and then share them, have the potential to add stickiness by amusing, entertaining and enlightening others.
- [C] Not only did they develop such a device but by the turn of the millennium they had also managed to embed it in a worldwide system accessed by billions of people every day.
- [D] This is because the networked computer has sparked a secret war between downloading and uploading—between passive consumption and active creation—whose outcome will shape our collective future in ways we can only begin to imagine.
- [E] The challenge the computer mounts to television thus bears little similarity to one format being replaced by another in the manner of record players being replaced by CD players.
- [F] One reason for the persistence of this pyramid of production is that for the past half-century, much of the world’s media culture has been defined by a single medium—television—and television is defined by downloading.
- [G] The networked computer offers the first chance in 50 years to reverse the flow, to encourage thoughtful downloading and, even more importantly, meaningful uploading.

### 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)

Since the days of Aristotle, a search for universal principles has characterized the scientific enterprise. In some ways, this quest for commonalities defines science. Newton’s laws of motion and Darwinian evolution each bind a host of different phenomena into a single explicatory framework.

(46) In physics, one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, and seeks a theory of everything—a single generative equation for all we see. It is becoming less clear, however, that such a theory would be a simplification, given the dimensions and universes that it might entail, nonetheless, unification of sorts remains a major goal.

This tendency in the natural sciences has long been evident in the social sciences too. (47) Here, Darwinism seems to offer justification, for if all humans share common origins, it seems reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings. Just as the bewildering variety of human courtship rituals might all be considered forms of sexual selection, perhaps the world’s languages, music, social and religious customs and even history are governed by universal features. (48) To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

That, at least, is the hope. But a comparative study of linguistic traits published online today supplies a reality check. Russell Gray at the University of Auckland and his colleagues consider the evolution of grammars in the light of two previous attempts to find universality in language.

The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky, who suggested that humans are



born with an innate language—acquisition capacity that dictates a universal grammar. A few generative rules are then sufficient to unfold the entire fundamental structure of a language, which is why children can learn it so quickly.

(49) The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality, identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many languages, which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints.

Gray and his colleagues have put them to the test by examining four family trees that between them represent more than 2,000 languages. (50) Chomsky's grammar should show patterns of language change that are independent of the family tree or the pathway tracked through it, whereas Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations. Neither of these patterns is borne out by the analysis, suggesting that the structures of the languages are lineage-specific and not governed by universals.

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

##### 51. Directions:

Some international students are coming to your university. Write them an email in the name of the Students' Union to

- 1) extend your welcome, and
- 2) provide some suggestions for their campus life here.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

**Do not** sign your name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

#### Part B

##### 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160~200 words based on the following 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)



# 2012<sup>年</sup> 试题答案解析

## 一、英语知识运用

### 1. [B] maintain

本题考对上下文的理解和词汇知识运用。本文首句指出，最高法院法官的道德判断成为重大问题。这是本段的主题句，本句将进一步说明引起这个批评的缘由。本题答案是动词，其宾语 its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law 的意思是“作为法治监护者的合法地位”。结合上下文的内容并根据宾语的意思推测，该词词义应表示“保证”或“维护”等意思。参照选项，得出正确答案为选项 [B] maintain，意为“维持、坚守”。干扰项辨析：选项 [A] “强调”作为法治监护者的合法地位（[A] emphasize）、选项 [C] “修改、变更”作为法治监护者的合法性（[C] modify）和选项 [D] “承认、意识到”作为法治监护者的合法性（[D] recognize）都不符合文意。因此，[B] maintain 是唯一的答案。

### 2. [A] when

本题考理解。法院具有不容置疑的法治监护者的合法地位，只有在特殊情况下，法院才不能合法地履行法治监护者的职责，本题答案之后的 justices behave like politicians 就是这样一种特殊情况，意为“法官的行为像个政客”，答案引导这个状语从句，表示在某种情况下。参照选项，得出正确答案为 [A] when。干扰项词义：[B] lest，免得，生怕；[C] before，在之前；[D] unless，除非。用法举例：

She turned away from the window lest anyone see them. 她离开窗子，免得有人看到他们。

She was worried lest he should tell someone what had happened. 她很担心，生怕他会告诉别人发生的事情。

Unless some extra money is found, the theater will close. 除非能再找到一些钱，否则剧院就要关门了。

### 3. [B] weakened

本题考理解和语言知识运用。本句是复合句，主句的主语和谓语动词分别为 justices 和 acted，答案是 that 从句的谓语动词，这个动词的宾语是 the court's reputation for being independent and impartial（法院作为独立、公正机构的声誉），答案的词义提示来自上下文。前句指出，当法官按照政客的方式行事时，法院就无法坚守自己法治监护者的职责。换言之，法官不应该表现得像个政客。本句以转折连词 Yet 开头，表明本句内容与前句的告诫相反，即法官确实像政客那样行事了，后果自然是影响了法院作为独立、公正机关的声誉。因此，答案词义当含负面意义，如表示“有损、败坏、降低”等意思。参照选项，确定答案为最接近以上推测的 [B] weakened，意为“降低了法院独立、公正的声誉”。形容词 weak 加后缀-en 就转换为动词，词义是“削弱、减弱”。干扰项辨析：[A] restored（恢复）和 [C] established（建立）都不含负面意义，可首先排除。[D] eliminated 意为“淘汰、消除”，虽然含有负面意义，但“淘汰声誉”或“消除声誉”的搭配不合逻辑，也可排除。

### 4. [D] accepted

本题考语法知识运用。句子虽然比较长，但关键部分是 the court's decisions will be 4 as impartial judgments，答案是被动语态的动词。如果忽略被删除的词语，句子的意思是：法院的决定将会

被……为公正的裁决，依照对句子的理解和一般的逻辑，答案词义当为“认为、视为”等。参照选项，便得出最贴近该判断的 [D] accepted。干扰项词义：[A] challenged, 挑战；[B] compromised, 妥协；[C] suspected, 怀疑。

#### 5. [C] bound

本题考理解和词汇知识运用。答案是动词的被动式，句子大意是：导致这个问题（指法官参与政治活动使法院的决定不被认可为公正的裁决）的部分原因是，法官不受道德规范的……。根据前段关于法官表现出政客的行为举止有损法院声誉以及关于法院应保持独立、公正的议论，可知不参与政治是法官的职业道德，而法官 Antonin Scalia 的行为违反了这一道德规范。据此，可以判断答案词义为“约束、限制”，故 [C] bound 为正确答案，意为“约束”。干扰项词义：[A] advanced, 提出，推进；[B] caught, 抓住；[D] founded, 成立，都不符合文意。

#### 6. [B] subject

本题考理解和词汇知识运用。答案是名词，与其后的介词 to 组成短语，词义可以根据对句子的理解得到。前句分析法官不受道德规范约束是导致问题的原因之一，本句以 At the very least 开头，表达法官至少应该做到什么，两句中的名词和动词形成对应，即，前句的 an ethics code（道德规范）对应本句的 the code of conduct（行为准则），前句的 be bound by（受……约束）对应本题答案。参照选项，便可确定正确答案为 [B] subject。短语 subject to 意为“服从、受制于”。用法举例：

Civility is not a sign of weakness, and sincerity is always subject to proof. 谦恭并非懦弱的标志，而诚意则永远需要验证。

干扰项词义：[A] resistant, 抵抗的；[C] immune, 免疫的；[D] prone, 易于，倾向于。

#### 7. [D] applies

本题考理解和词汇知识运用。答案是动词，在修饰 the code of conduct 的 that 从句中作谓语。本句讲法官至少必须做到什么。考虑到法官职业的特殊性，对他们的要求本应严于其他职业，但本句开头就用了 At the very least（至少），这里也可以理解为“退而求其次”，即至少遵循适用于联邦司法人员的行为准则。根据这个理解，便可确定选项 [D] applies 是正确答案，意为“适用于”。干扰项词义：[A] resorts, 诉诸、凭借、求助；[B] sticks, 坚持；[C] loads, 装载。

#### 8. [B] raise

本题考对上下文的理解和语言知识运用。答案是动词，the question 是其宾语。答案词义的提示来自上下文。前文提出了法官介入政治活动致使法院判决的公正性受到置疑，下一段具体讨论法院与政治分离的独立司法问题，是对本句中“question”的解释。可见此处作者提出了一个问题。根据这个理解，便可确定正确答案为选项 [B] raise。短语 raise the question of 意为“提出……的问题”。干扰项辨析：evade the question, 逃避这个问题（选项 [A] evade）；deny the question, 否认这个问题（选项 [C] deny）；settle the question, 解决这个问题（选项 [D] settle），都不符合文意。

#### 9. [A] line

本题考理解基础上的词汇知识运用。如前所述，下一段讨论法院与政治分离的独立司法问题，本句 whether 所引导的从句的内容正是“法院与政治是否仍然分离”的问题。据此理解，便可确定答案为 [A] line, 指法院与政治之间的界限。干扰项词义：[B] barrier, 障碍物；[C] similarity, 相似性；[D] conflict, 冲突，这些单词都不符合文意。

#### 10. [B] as

本题考理解基础上的语言知识运用。本段讲解司法与政治分离的制度。The framers of the Constitution 指制定宪法的人，envisioned 意为“设想”；答案是 [B] as, envisioned sth. as 意为“将……设想为”。

#### 11. [A] so

第 11、12 和 13 题出自同一个长句，可以一起分析。这三题考理解基础上的语言知识运用。这是一个复合句，第 11 题的答案是两分句之间的连词，第 12、13 题分处于第 11 题所引导的两个并列句中。