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考研英语

历年真题精析

——命题剖析与复习指导

2003年—2012年

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前言

Preface

从一九九六年至今,文都的研究生考试命题研究氛围愈加浓厚。发展到今天,精品图书层出不穷、一版再版。不断充实的每年春、秋两季图书征订目录,不仅为选择文都课程的莘莘学子获得高质量的学习成果提供了坚实的平台,而且在考研学子中树立了良好的口碑。我们在欣喜之余不敢有丝毫懈怠,文都考研命题研究中心经过长期的市场调查、精心的策划,特推出这本《考研英语历年真题精析——命题剖析与复习指导》。“授人以鱼不如授人以渔”,文都独家授课名师结合多年教学经验,在深入研究完形填空、阅读、阅读新题型、翻译和写作命题规律的基础上进行权威总结,提供科学的解题指导方法,对历年真题的每一道题目进行精准到位的解析。并且对全国得分偏低的题目进行特别解析和点拨,指导考生攻破难关从而取得考研英语科目的高分。

市场上已有不少考研英语历年真题解析方面的图书,其中也不乏严肃认真、有某种独到之处的作品,但很遗憾的是大多匆匆编成,错误太多,避重就轻,文字口语化,远达不到研究生考试这种高难度的水平考试应有的深度和严谨。

这本《考研英语历年真题精析——命题剖析与复习指导》在编写的过程中博采众长,力求为广大考研学子节省最宝贵的备考时间,提供最有力的帮助。日复一日,字斟句酌,力图做到寥寥数语,精准到位,使备考同学茅塞顿开、举一反三。所有努力体现在这本书的以下特点中。

1. 定位解析 掌握核心

考研英语要求考生在 180 分钟内完成满分为 100 分的一套英语试题。除写作部分外约有 2800 字,而占分值 30% 的写作部分要求考生必须再完成共约 300 字的应用文和短文写作。如果考生用 40 分钟来完成后面的写作,前面的完形、阅读、阅读新题型、翻译(分值共占 58%)共七篇文章,50 道题目考生需要在 140 分钟内完成,其中翻译部分和后面的写作部分考生必须以书面的形式工整地写在答题卡 2 人工阅卷的部分。

大海捞针似地寻求答案,考试时间不够用,而且很容易抓错关键语句,浪费时间,答题丢分。只有正确定位解题关键句,不在次要文段徘徊,才是又快又好答题的核心。《考研英语历年真题精析——命题剖析与复习指导》别出心裁设计了定位到原文的方法和体例。在解析中题干和考点定位的语句一目了然,在考点定位的语句中对解题的关键句特别突出,【答案】栏目再进行详细解析,难题还有特别点拨。

通过对“定位解析”方法的学习和练习,广大考生能逐渐培养掌握考试核心的能力,遇到任何文章,解答必将得心应手。

2. 识别类型 由难变易

作者精心研究了各种题型的解题方法,编写《考研英语历年真题精析——命题剖析与复习指导》的目的不只是帮助考生学会解答真题,更为重要的是学会每一种题型的解题方法:翻译四步法,阅读新题型精读选项语句法,以及识别类型方法。例如:对历年真题中英语知识运用即完形填空部分共分为四种基本类型:语义衔接(词汇辨析)、逻辑衔接(固定搭配)、惯用衔接、结构衔接。考生要学会触类旁通,通过学习真题、真题的解析以及这本书在解题时所运用的方法,更好地解答每一类题!

3. 全书精译 一举两得

本书每一道题都带有全文精译,而且就排在原文的一侧,甚至连每一个选项都精译过了,是本书另一大亮点。这样做的目的是为了考生彻底了解考研英语的选材和内容。这是为考生提供一种便利,一种学习的途径,和一种检测自我理解能力的方法。

这本《考研英语历年真题精析——命题剖析与复习指导》经过潜心钻研、细心打磨,终于与广大考生见面了。衷心地希望为你提供的不仅仅是一本研读、复习真题的“宝典”,更重要的在于达到传授最有效的考研英语解题思路和方法的目的。只要我们与您为了美好人生目标一起奋斗成功,所有的心血和努力都是值得的!

编者
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2012 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS

Candidates (NETEM)

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 renegeing 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 nature 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 Azent-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 Azent-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 test?
[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 Labor 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] Labor 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:

The following paragraph are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G to filling them into the numbered boxes. Paragraphs E and G have been correctly placed. 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 realize 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.