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# 考研英语 真题王

## 历年真题+押题试卷

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试命题研究中心 编著

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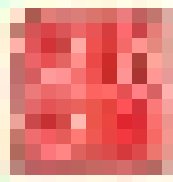
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2014 年 12 月出版

# 考研英语

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历年真题 + 押题权威

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考研英语历年真题及答案

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## 内 容 提 要

为了帮助广大考研学子有效备考，全国硕士研究生入学统一考试命题研究中心组织来自北京外国语大学、北京师范大学和南京师范大学等国内著名高校的命题研究人员，根据最新的考研英语大纲精心编写了本书。

本书包含2001~2014年14年的考研真题以及5套押题试卷，并且每套试卷都配有试题详解，方便考研学子进行自我检测。14套历年真题+5套押题试卷的科学合理配比，为考研学子们考前复习与备考指明了方向，帮助考研学子在有限时间内取得最佳复习效果，顺利通过考试。

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# 2014 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of English

### Directions:

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

As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. We suddenly can't remember 1 we put the keys just a moment ago, or an old acquaintance's name, or the name of an old band we used to love. As the brain 2, we refer to these occurrences as "senior moments." 3 seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a(n) 4 impact on our professional, social, and personal 5.

Neuroscientists, experts who study the nervous system, are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done. It 6 out that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental 7 can significantly improve our basic cognitive 8. Thinking is essentially a 9 of making connections in the brain. To a certain extent, our ability to 10 in making the connections that drive intelligence is inherited. 11, because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate 12 mental effort.

Now, a new Web-based company has taken it a step 13 and developed the first "brain training program" designed to actually help people improve and regain their mental 14. The Web-based program 15 you to systematically improve your memory and attention skills. The program keeps 16 of your progress and provides detailed feedback 17 your performance and improvement. Most importantly, it 18 modifies and enhances the games you play to 19 on the strengths you are developing—much like a(n) 20 exercise routine requires you to increase resistance and vary your muscle use.

- |                      |                   |                   |                  |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] where         | [B] when          | [C] that          | [D] why          |
| 2. [A] improves      | [B] fades         | [C] recovers      | [D] collapses    |
| 3. [A] If            | [B] Unless        | [C] Once          | [D] While        |
| 4. [A] uneven        | [B] limited       | [C] damaging      | [D] obscure      |
| 5. [A] wellbeing     | [B] environment   | [C] relationship  | [D] outlook      |
| 6. [A] turns         | [B] finds         | [C] points        | [D] figures      |
| 7. [A] roundabouts   | [B] responses     | [C] workouts      | [D] associations |
| 8. [A] genre         | [B] functions     | [C] circumstances | [D] criterion    |
| 9. [A] channel       | [B] condition     | [C] sequence      | [D] process      |
| 10. [A] persist      | [B] believe       | [C] excel         | [D] feature      |
| 11. [A] Therefore    | [B] Moreover      | [C] Otherwise     | [D] However      |
| 12. [A] according to | [B] regardless of | [C] apart from    | [D] instead of   |
| 13. [A] back         | [B] further       | [C] aside         | [D] around       |
| 14. [A] sharpness    | [B] stability     | [C] framework     | [D] flexibility  |
| 15. [A] forces       | [B] reminds       | [C] hurries       | [D] allows       |
| 16. [A] hold         | [B] track         | [C] order         | [D] pace         |
| 17. [A] to           | [B] with          | [C] for           | [D] on           |
| 18. [A] irregularly  | [B] habitually    | [C] constantly    | [D] unusually    |
| 19. [A] carry        | [B] put           | [C] build         | [D] take         |
| 20. [A] risky        | [B] effective     | [C] idle          | [D] familiar     |



## 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 the **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (40 points)

#### Text 1

In order to “change lives for the better” and reduce “dependency” George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduced the “upfront work search” scheme. Only if the jobless arrive at the jobcentre with a CV, register for online job search, and start looking for work will they be eligible for benefit and then they should report weekly rather than fortnightly. What could be more reasonable?

More apparent reasonableness followed. There will now be a seven-day wait for the jobseeker’s allowance. “Those first few days should be spent looking for work, not looking to sign on,” he claimed. “We’re doing these things because we know they help people stay off benefits and help those on benefits get into work faster.” Help? Really? On first hearing, this was the socially concerned chancellor, trying to change lives for the better, complete with “reforms” to an obviously indulgent system that demands too little effort from the newly unemployed to find work, and subsidises laziness. What motivated him, we were to understand, was his zeal for “fundamental fairness”—protecting the taxpayer, controlling spending and ensuring that only the most deserving claimants received their benefits.

Losing a job is hurting: you don’t skip down to the jobcentre with a song in your heart, delighted at the prospect of doubling your income from the generous state. It is financially terrifying, psychologically embarrassing and you know that support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; your support is minimal and extraordinarily hard to get. You are now not wanted; you are now excluded from the work environment that offers purpose and structure in your life. Worse, the crucial income to feed yourself and your family and pay the bills has disappeared. Ask anyone newly unemployed what they want and the answer is always: a job.

But in Osbomeland, your first instinct is to fall into dependency—permanent dependency if you can get it—supported by a state only too ready to indulge your falsehood. It is as though 20 years of ever-tougher reforms of the job search and benefit administration system never happened. The principle of British welfare is no longer that you can insure yourself against the risk of unemployment and receive unconditional payments if the disaster happens. Even the very phrase “jobseeker’s allowance”—invented in 1996—is about redefining the unemployed as a “jobseeker” who had no mandatory right to a benefit he or she has earned through making national insurance contributions. Instead, the claimant receives a time-limited “allowance,” conditional on actively seeking a job; no entitlement and no insurance, at £ 71.70 a week, one of the least generous in the EU.

21. George Osborne’s scheme was intended to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] provide the unemployed with easier access to benefits
- [B] encourage jobseekers’ active engagement in job seeking
- [C] motivate the unemployed to report voluntarily
- [D] guarantee jobseekers’ legitimate right to benefits

22. The phrase, “to sign on” (Line 2, Para 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] to check on the availability of jobs at the jobcentre
- [B] to accept the government’s restrictions on the allowance
- [C] to register for an allowance from the government
- [D] to attend a governmental job-training program

23. What prompted the chancellor to develop his scheme?

- [A] A desire to secure a better life for all.
- [B] An eagerness to protect the unemployed.



- [C]An urge to be generous to the claimants.  
[D]A passion to ensure fairness for taxpayers.
24. According to Paragraph 3, being unemployed makes one feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A]uneasy [B]enraged [C]insulted [D]guilty
25. To which of the following would the author most probably agree?  
[A]The British welfare system indulges jobseekers' laziness.  
[B]Osborne's reforms will reduce the risk of unemployment.  
[C]The jobseekers' allowance has met their actual needs.  
[D]Unemployment benefits should not be made conditional.

## Text 2

All around the world, lawyers generate more hostility than the members of any other profession—with the possible exception of journalism. But there are few places where clients have more grounds for complaint than America.

During the decade before the economic crisis, spending on legal services in America grew twice as fast as inflation. The best lawyers made skyscrapers—full of money, tempting ever more students to pile into law schools. But most law graduates never get a big-firm job. Many of them instead become the kind of nuisance-lawsuit filer that makes the tort system a costly nightmare.

There are many reasons for this. One is the excessive costs of a legal education. There is just one path for a lawyer in most American states: a four-year undergraduate degree in some unrelated subject, then a three-year law degree at one of 200 law schools authorized by the American Bar Association and an expensive preparation for the bar exam. This leaves today's average law-school graduate with \$100,000 of debt on top of undergraduate debts. Law-school debt means that many cannot afford to go into government or non-profit work, and that they have to work fearsomely hard.

Reforming the system would help both lawyers and their customers. Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them. One idea is to allow people to study law as an undergraduate degree. Another is to let students sit for the bar after only two years of law school. If the bar exam is truly a stem enough test for a would-be lawyer, those who can sit it earlier should be allowed to do so. Students who do not need the extra training could cut their debt mountain by a third.

The other reason why costs are so high is the restrictive guild-like ownership structure of the business. Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow. There is pressure for change from within the profession, but opponents of change among the regulators insist that keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.

In fact, allowing non-lawyers to own shares in law firms would reduce costs and improve services to customers, by encouraging law firms to use technology and to employ professional managers to focus on improving firms' efficiency. After all, other countries, such as Australia and Britain, have started liberalizing their legal professions. America should follow.

26. A lot of students take up law as their profession due to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A]the growing demand from clients  
[B]the increasing pressure of inflation  
[C]the prospect of working in big firms  
[D]the attraction of financial rewards
27. Which of the following adds to the costs of legal education in most American states?  
[A]Higher tuition fees for undergraduate studies.  
[B]Admissions approval from the bar association.  
[C]Pursuing a bachelor's degree in another major.  
[D]Receiving training by professional associations.

28. Hindrance to the reform of the legal system originates from \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] lawyers' and clients' strong resistance  
 [B] the rigid bodies governing the profession  
 [C] the stem exam for would-be lawyers  
 [D] non-professionals' sharp criticism
29. The guild-like ownership structure is considered "restrictive" partly because it \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] bans outsiders' involvement in the profession  
 [B] keeps lawyers from holding law-firm shares  
 [C] aggravates the ethical situation in the trade  
 [D] prevents lawyers from gaining due profits
30. In this text, the author mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] flawed ownership of America's law firms and its causes  
 [B] the factors that help make a successful lawyer in America  
 [C] a problem in America's legal profession and solutions to it  
 [D] the role of undergraduate studies in America's legal education

### Text 3

The US \$3-million Fundamental physics prize is indeed an interesting experiment, as Alexander Polyakov said when he accepted this year's award in March. And it is far from the only one of its type. As a News Feature article in *Nature* discusses, a string of lucrative awards for researchers have joined the Nobel Prizes in recent years. Many, like the Fundamental Physics Prize, are funded from the telephone-number-sized bank accounts of Internet entrepreneurs. These benefactors have succeeded in their chosen fields, they say, and they want to use their wealth to draw attention to those who have succeeded in science.

What's not to like? Quite a lot, according to a handful of scientists quoted in the News Feature. You cannot buy class, as the old saying goes, and these upstart entrepreneurs cannot buy their prizes the prestige of the Nobels. The new awards are an exercise in self-promotion for those behind them, say scientists. They could distort the achievement-based system of peer-review-led research. They could cement the status quo of peer-reviewed research. They do not fund peer-reviewed research. They perpetuate the myth of the lone genius.

The goals of the prize-givers seem as scattered as the criticism. Some want to shock, others to draw people into science, or to better reward those who have made their careers in research.

As *Nature* has pointed out before, there are some legitimate concerns about how science prizes—both new and old—are distributed. The Breakthrough Prize in Life Sciences, launched this year, takes an unrepresentative view of what the life sciences include. But the Nobel Foundation's limit of three recipients per prize, each of whom must still be living, has long been outgrown by the collaborative nature of modern research—as will be demonstrated by the inevitable row over who is ignored when it comes to acknowledging the discovery of the Higgs boson. The Nobels were, of course, themselves set up by a very rich individual who had decided what he wanted to do with his own money. Time, rather than intention, has given them legitimacy.

As much as some scientists may complain about the new awards, two things seem clear. First, most researchers would accept such a prize if they were offered one. Second, it is surely a good thing that the money and attention come to science rather than go elsewhere. It is fair to criticize and question the mechanism—that is the culture of research, after all—but it is the prize-givers' money to do with as they please. It is wise to take such gifts with gratitude and grace.

31. The Fundamental Physics Prize is seen as \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] a symbol of the entrepreneurs' wealth [B] a possible replacement of the Nobel Prizes  
 [C] an example of bankers' investments [D] a handsome reward for researchers
32. The critics think that the new awards will most benefit \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] the profit-oriented scientists [B] the founders of the new awards

- [ C ] the achievement-based system                      [ D ] peer-review-led research
33. The discovery of the Higgs boson is a typical case which involves \_\_\_\_\_.
- [ A ] controversies over the recipients' status  
 [ B ] the joint effort of modern researchers  
 [ C ] legitimate concerns over the new prizes  
 [ D ] the demonstration of research findings
34. According to Paragraph 4, which of the following is true of the Nobels?
- [ A ] Their endurance has done justice to them.  
 [ B ] Their legitimacy has long been in dispute.  
 [ C ] They are the most representative honor.  
 [ D ] History has never cast doubt on them.
35. The author believes that the now awards are \_\_\_\_\_.
- [ A ] acceptable despite the criticism                      [ B ] harmful to the culture of research  
 [ C ] subject to undesirable changes                      [ D ] unworthy of public attention

#### Text 4

“The Heart of the Matter,” the just-released report by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (AAAS), deserves praise for affirming the importance of the humanities and social sciences to the prosperity and security of liberal democracy in America. Regrettably, however, the report's failure to address the true nature of the crisis facing liberal education may cause more harm than good.

In 2010, leading congressional Democrats and Republicans sent letters to the AAAS asking that it identify actions that could be taken by “federal, state and local governments, universities, foundations, educators, individual benefactors and others” to “maintain national excellence in humanities and social scientific scholarship and education.” In response, the American Academy formed the Commission on the Humanities and Social Sciences. Among the commission's 51 members are top-tier-university presidents, scholars, lawyers, judges, and business executives, as well as prominent figures from diplomacy, film-making, music and journalism.

The goals identified in the report are generally admirable. Because representative government presupposes an informed citizenry, the report supports full literacy; stresses the study of history and government, particularly American history and American government; and encourages the use of new digital technologies. To encourage innovation and competition, the report calls for increased investment in research, the crafting of coherent curricula that improve students' ability to solve problems and communicate effectively in the 21st century, increased funding for teachers and the encouragement of scholars to bring their learning to bear on the great challenges of the day. The report also advocates greater study of foreign languages, international affairs and the expansion of study abroad programs.

Unfortunately, despite  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years in the making, “The Heart of the Matter” never gets to the heart of the matter: the illiberal nature of liberal education at our leading colleges and universities. The commission ignores that for several decades America's colleges and universities have produced graduates who don't know the content and character of liberal education and are thus deprived of its benefits. Sadly, the spirit of inquiry once at home on campus has been replaced by the use of the humanities and social sciences as vehicles for publicizing “progressive,” or left-liberal propaganda.

Today, professors routinely treat the progressive interpretation of history and progressive public policy as the proper subject of study while portraying conservative or classical liberal ideas—such as free markets and self-reliance—as falling outside the boundaries of routine, and sometimes legitimate, intellectual investigation.

The AAAS displays great enthusiasm for liberal education. Yet its report may well set back reform by obscuring the depth and breadth of the challenge that Congress asked it to illuminate.

36. According to Paragraph 1, what is the author's attitude toward the AAAS's report?

- [A]Critical. [B]Appreciative. [C]Contemptuous. [D]Tolerant.
37. Influential figures in the Congress required that the AAAS report on how to \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A]retain people's interest in liberal education  
 [B]define the government's role in education  
 [C]keep a leading position in liberal education  
 [D]safeguard individuals' rights to education
38. According to Paragraph 3, the report suggests \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A]an exclusive study of American history  
 [B]a greater emphasis on theoretical subjects  
 [C]the application of emerging technologies  
 [D]funding for the study of foreign languages
39. The author implies in Paragraph 5 that professors are \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A]supportive of free markets  
 [B]cautious about intellectual investigation  
 [C]conservative about public policy  
 [D]biased against classical liberal ideas
40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- [A]Ways to Grasp "The Heart of the Matter"  
 [B]Illiberal Education and "The Heart of the Matter"  
 [C]The AAAS's Contribution to Liberal Education  
 [D]Progressive Policy vs Liberal Education

### Part B

#### Directions:

The following paragraphs 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] and filling them into the numbered boxes. Paragraphs [A] and [E] have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

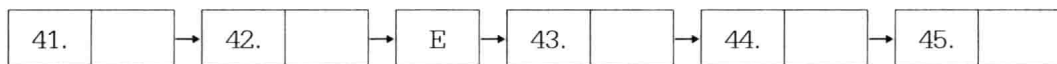
- [A] Some archaeological sites have always been easily observable—for example, the Parthenon in Athens, Greece, the pyramids of Giza in Egypt; and the megaliths of Stonehenge in southern England. But these sites are exceptions to the norm. Most archaeological sites have been located by means of careful searching, while many others have been discovered by accident. Olduvai Gorge, an early hominid site in Tanzania, was found by a butterfly hunter who literally fell into its deep valley in 1911. Thousands of Aztec artifacts came to light during the digging of the Mexico City subway in the 1970s.
- [B] In another case, American archaeologists Rene Millon and George Cowgill spent years systematically mapping the entire city of Teotihuacan in the Valley of Mexico near what is now Mexico City. At its peak around AD 600, this city was one of the largest human settlements in the world. The researchers mapped not only the city's vast and ornate ceremonial areas, but also hundreds of simpler apartment complexes where common people lived.
- [C] How do archaeologists know where to find what they are looking for when there is nothing visible on the surface of the ground? Typically, they survey and sample (make test excavations on) large areas of terrain to determine where excavation will yield useful information. Surveys and test samples have also become important for understanding the larger landscapes that contain archaeological sites.
- [D] Surveys can cover a single large settlement or entire landscapes. In one case, many researchers working around the ancient Maya city of Copan, Honduras, have located hundreds of small rural villages and individual dwellings by using aerial photographs and by making surveys on foot. The resulting settlement maps show how the distribution and density of the rural population around the city changed dramatically between AD 500 and 850, when Copan collapsed.
- [E] To find their sites, archaeologists today rely heavily on systematic survey methods and a variety of

high-technology tools and techniques. Airborne technologies, such as different types of radar and photographic equipment carried by airplanes or spacecraft, allow archaeologists to learn about what lies beneath the ground without digging. Aerial surveys locate general areas of interest or larger buried features, such as ancient buildings or fields.

[F] Most archaeological sites, however, are discovered by archaeologists who have set out to look for them. Such searches can take years. British archaeologist Howard Carter knew that the tomb of the Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamun existed from information found in other sites. Carter sifted through rubble in the Valley of the Kings for seven years before he located the tomb in 1922. In the late 1800s British archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans combed antique dealers' stores in Athens, Greece. He was searching for tiny engraved seals attributed to the ancient Mycenaean culture that dominated Greece from the 1400s to 1200s BC. Evans' interpretations of these engravings eventually led him to find the Minoan palace at Knossos (Knossós) on the island of Crete, in 1900.

[G] Ground surveys allow archaeologists to pinpoint the places where digs will be successful. Most ground surveys involve a lot of walking, looking for surface clues such as small fragments of pottery. They often include a certain amount of digging to test for buried materials at selected points across a landscape. Archaeologists also may locate buried remains by using such technologies as ground radar, magnetic-field recording, and metal detectors. Archaeologists commonly use computers to map sites and the landscapes around sites. Two and three-dimensional maps are helpful tools in planning excavations, illustrating how sites look, and presenting the results of archaeological research.

Order:



### Part C

#### Directions:

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

Music means different things to different people and sometimes even different things to the same person at different moments of his life. It might be poetic, philosophical, sensual, or mathematical, but in any case it must, in my view, have something to do with the soul of the human being. Hence it is metaphysical; but the means of expression is purely and exclusively physical: sound. I believe it is precisely this permanent coexistence of metaphysical message through physical means that is the strength of music. (46) It is also the reason why when we try to describe music with words, all we can do is articulate our reactions to it, and not grasp music itself.

Beethoven's importance in music has been principally defined by the revolutionary nature of his compositions. He freed music from hitherto prevailing conventions of harmony and structure. Sometimes I feel in his late works a will to break all signs of continuity. The music is abrupt and seemingly disconnected, as in the last piano sonata. In musical expression, he did not feel restrained by the weight of convention. (47) By all accounts he was a freethinking person, and a courageous one, and I find courage an essential quality for the understanding, let alone the performance, of his works.

This courageous attitude in fact becomes a requirement for the performers of Beethoven's music. His compositions demand the performer to show courage, for example in the use of dynamics. (48) Beethoven's habit of increasing the volume with an intense crescendo and then abruptly following it with a sudden soft passage was only rarely used by composers before him.

Beethoven was a deeply political man in the broadest sense of the word. He was not interested in daily politics, but concerned with questions of moral behavior and the larger questions of right and wrong affecting the entire society. (49) Especially significant was his view of freedom, which, for him, was associated with the rights and responsibilities of the individual: he advocated freedom of thought and of personal expression.

Beethoven's music tends to move from chaos to order as if order were an imperative of human existence. For him, order does not result from forgetting or ignoring the disorders that plague our existence; order is a necessary development, an improvement that may lead to the Greek ideal of spiritual elevation. It is not by chance that the Funeral March is not the last movement of the Eroica Symphony, but the second, so that suffering does not have the last word. (50) One could interpret much of the work of Beethoven by saying that suffering is inevitable, but the courage to fight it renders life worth living.

## Section III Writing

### Part A

51. **Directions:** Write a letter of about 100 words to the president of your university, suggesting how to improve students' physical condition.

You should include the details you think necessary.

You should write neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

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

Do not write the address. (10 points)

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### Part B

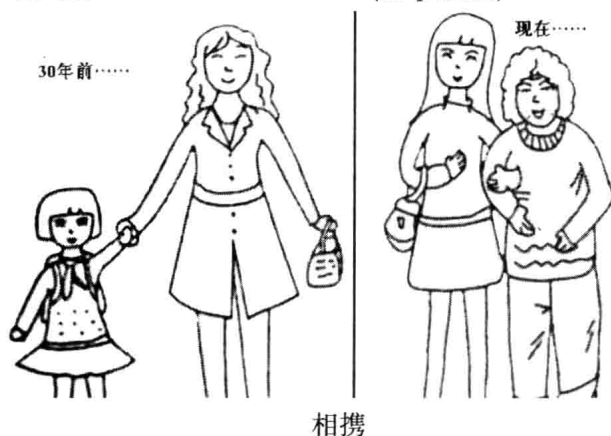
52. **Directions:** Write an essay of 160~200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

1) describe the drawing briefly,

2) interpret its intended meaning, and

3) give your comments.

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



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## 答案与解析

## Section I Use of English

- 1.【A】 本题是疑问副词词义辨析题。根据句意可知，此处表达的意思是“我们突然想不起来刚才把钥匙放哪儿了”，remember 后面紧跟的宾语从句缺少了一个表示地点的副词，where 意为“在…处”，引导宾语从句，符合文意。
- 2.【B】 本题是动词词义辨析题。前文指出“人到中年，许多人往往开始注意到自己的记忆力和头脑的清晰程度变得不如以前”，此处表达相似的意思，“我们将大脑退化这种情况称为‘老糊涂时刻’”，fades 意为“消退”，符合文意。
- 3.【D】 本题是连词辨析题。空格引导的句子所表达的意思是“看似没什么，但这种注意力的缺失可能潜在地影响我们的职业、社交和个人的健康”，由句意可知，前半句和后半句之间是转折关系，而 while 意为“虽然”，有转折意味，符合文意。
- 4.【C】 本题是形容词词义辨析题。空格所在的句子表达的意思是“虽然看似没什么，但这种注意力的缺失可能潜在地影响我们的职业、社交和个人的健康”，浏览后文可知，人们应该努力训练大脑，改善记忆力和注意力，因此可推知，此处注意力缺失的影响应该是负面的，damaging 意为“有害的”，符合文意。
- 5.【A】 本题是名词词义辨析题。此处表达的意思是“虽然看似没什么，但这种注意力的缺失可能潜在地对我们的职业、社交和个人健康造成有害的影响”。wellbeing 意为“健康；幸福”，符合文意。
- 6.【A】 本题是动词词组辨析题。此处表达的意思为“原来，大脑需要锻炼，这与我们的肌肉非常类似”，turns 与原文的 it ...out that 组成固定短语，表示“结果是…；原来；其实”，符合文意。
- 7.【C】 本题是名词词义辨析题。此处表达的意思为“原来，大脑需要锻炼，这种方式与我们的肌肉非常类似，而正确的脑力锻炼能够显著改善我们的基本认知功能”，由前文提到的“大脑需要锻炼”可推知此处进一步阐释脑力“锻炼”的作用，workouts 意为“锻炼”，符合文意。
- 8.【B】 本题是名词词义辨析题。此处表达的意思是“原来，大脑需要锻炼，这种方式与我们的肌肉非常类似，而正确的脑力锻炼能够显著改善我们的基本认知功能”，通过对大脑进行训练，能够提升我们的基本认知能力/功能，functions 意为功能，符合文意。
- 9.【D】 本题是名词词义辨析题。由下文重复出现的 connections 可知，“做出连接”和“大脑做出思考的动作”是可替换的概念，此处表达的意思是“从本质上来说，思考是一个在大脑中做出连接的过程”，process 意为“程序；过程”，符合文意。
- 10.【C】 本题是动词词义辨析题。此处表达的意思是“从某种程度上来说，我们擅长做出连接、驱动智力的能力是与生俱来的”，此处需要填上一个动词，与 in 构成动词短语，表达擅长的意思，excel in 意为“在…方面擅长”，符合文意。
- 11.【D】 本题是逻辑关系题。由前文可知，我们擅长做出连接、驱动智力的能力是遗传而来的，而根据下文“these connections are made through effort and practical effort”可知做出连接的能力是可以通过努力和练习提高或改变的，因此上下文之间有转折关系，however 意为“然而”，符合文意。
- 12.【A】 本题是短语辨析题。由前文“because these connections are made through effort and practice”可知，这些连接是通过努力和练习做出的，因此可推知，脑力上的努力是决定智力的条件，也就是说，根据脑力上的努力，智力能够提升或浮动，according to 意为“根据”，符合文意。
- 13.【B】 本题是副词辨析题。由下文“developed the first ‘brain training program’”可知，一家新的网络公司开发了第一个大脑训练程序，因此可知，网络公司将神经系统科学家和专家的想法发展到了新的阶段，further 意为“进一步”，符合文意。
- 14.【A】 本题是名词词义辨析题。由 improve 和 regain 可知，此处表达的意思是“帮助人们改善并恢复脑力上的灵敏”。sharpness 意为“灵敏”，表示注意力、理解力、反应力等非常迅速，表赞许，符合文意。
- 15.【D】 本题是动词词义辨析题。本句介绍新的网络程序的运行方式，此处表达的意思是“网络程序使你系统地提高记忆力和注意力”，allow 意为“允许；使能够（发生）”，可以表示创造了机会/条件。
- 16.【B】 本题是固定搭配题。空格处的词语应与 keep ... of 构成固定搭配，此处介绍网络程序的运作方式，表示“记录你的进步”的意思，track 意为“踪迹”，keep track of 意为“记录；掌握线索；了解动态”。
- 17.【D】 本题是介词辨析题。此处表达的意思是“这一程序记录你的进展，并根据你的表现提供详细反馈”，因此空格处所填单词应表示“在…基础之上；依据…”的含义。
- 18.【C】 本题是副词辨析题。此处继续介绍网络程序的运作方式，由前文“systematically improve your memory



and attention skills”可知，网络程序系统地改善用户的记忆力和注意力，因此可推知，此处需要填上一个与 systematically 近似的副词，表达的意思为“它不断调整和升级你参与的游戏”，constantly 意为“不断地”，符合文意。

19.【C】 本题是动词词义辨析题。由上文“it constantly modifies and enhances the games you play to”可知，该程序不断调整和升级用户参与的游戏，由下文“on the strengths you are developing”可知，调整和升级游戏是为了帮助用户累积不断发展起来的能力。build 意为“建筑”，与 build on 构成动词短语，意为“扩建；累积；在现有基础上继续发展”。

20.【B】 本题是形容词词义辨析题。此处表达的意思是“类似于一个常规练习，要求你提高抵抗力，并以不同的方式运用肌肉”，根据前文对网络程序的介绍可知，此处需填上一个表达正面积意义的词汇，对该程序的作用做出积极评价，effective 意为“有效的”，符合文意。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

21.【B】 本题是事实细节题。根据第一段第①②句可知，“为了改善生活、减少依赖，英国财政部长乔治·奥斯本引进了开放求职计划。只有当失业者带着个人简历来到职业介绍所，注册网上求职账号，并开始找工作，他们才有资格领取津贴，此后他们还须每周报告一次而非两周”，由此可以得知奥斯本的计划是为了使失业者减少对领取津贴的依赖，更加积极主动地参与求职过程。

22.【C】 本题是猜测词义题。根据第二段第②句可知，“现在求职者有了七天的津贴等候期”，而第二段第③句的前半句提到“最初的几天应该用来找工作”，由“should...not...”可知，后半句的意思应该与前半句中的找工作相反。

23.【A】 本题是事实细节题。首句指出，为了改善生活、减少依赖，英国财政部长乔治·奥斯本引进了开放求职计划。第二段最后一句的 motivated 和题干中的 prompted 是同义词，由此可知，给予他动力的，就我们所能理解的，是他对于“基本公平”的热情——保护纳税人，控制支出并确保只有最应得的申请人能够拿到津贴，因此可知，奥斯本发起计划是为了使所有的人生活得更好。

24.【A】 本题是事实细节题。根据第三段第②句“失业从财务上来说是可怕的，从心理上来说是可耻的，你知道你能够获得的支持微乎其微，并难以获取”，可以推知失业令人感觉不安。第三段提到，失业是痛苦的：你不会默默哼着歌欢快地来到职业介绍所，并快乐地期待着从慷慨的国家得到双倍收入。失业从财务上来说是可怕的，从心理上来说是可耻的，你知道你能够获得的支持微乎其微，并难以获取。你现在不被需要；你现在被工作环境排除在外，而你需要一个工作环境为你提供生活的目的和框

架。更糟的是，养活自己和家人、支付账单的基本收入消失了。而 B、C、D 三个选项过于强烈和负面，因此为过度推理。

25.【D】 本题是主旨大意题。纵观全文，从第一段提出奥斯本发起的新计划为求职者领取津贴设立诸多条件开始，“失业津贴”一直是全文探讨的核心，作者认为失业对于人们的打击很大，而奥斯本设立的一系列条件剥夺了失业者在遭受失业的时刻享受失业津贴的合法权利，使日益严苛的失业保障福利政策失去了其应有的作用，有违英国福利制度的基本原则，在欧盟国家中间属于较为吝啬的政策，这些都表明作者对奥斯本新计划持批判态度，认为失业津贴不应该设立任何条件。

#### Text 2

26.【D】 本题是事实细节题。根据第二段第②句可知，杰出的律师们赚的钱堆起来有摩天大楼那么高，引诱越来越多的学生进入法学院学习，由此可知，吸引学生们选择法律专业的是高昂的经济回报。来自客户的不断增长的需求以及来自通货膨胀的压力均未在第二段提及，故 A、B 两项均属无中生有。第二段第③句指出，多数法律专业的毕业生得不到大公司的工作，因此 C 项为反向干扰。

27.【C】 本题是事实细节题。根据第三段第②句可知，原因之一是法律专业的教育成本过高，与题干内容相符，第③④句指出，在美国大多数州里，律师只有一条路可走：在某个不相关的专业拿到本科学位，然后在经美国律师协会授权的 200 所法学院当中挑选一所，进行为期三年的学习，拿到法律学位，并且要为律师资格考试做出代价高昂的准备。这使得当今的法学院毕业生人均负债 10 万美元，另外还有本科阶段的负债。由此可知，攻读其他专业的学士学位推高了法律专业的教育成本。

28.【B】 本题是事实细节题。根据题干关键词“the reform of the legal system”定位到第二句“Sensible ideas have been around for a long time, but the state-level bodies that govern the profession have been too conservative to implement them.”选项 B 即为该句的同义替换。

29.【A】 本题是因果细节题。根据题干中出现的“the guild-like ownership structure”，精确定位到第②句“Except in the District of Columbia, non-lawyers may not own any share of a law firm. This keeps fees high and innovation slow.”此外，在该段最后一句提到“keeping outsiders out of a law firm isolates lawyers from the pressure to make money rather than serve clients ethically.”由此可知，非律师的外部人士被排除在行业之外。

30.【C】 本题是主旨大意题。本文作者首先引出美国法律服务行业的话题，进而指出美国的法律服务行业已经成为一个代价高昂的噩梦。紧接着，作者指出了造成这一现象的两大原因：法律专业的教育成本过高以及行业的所有制限制过于严格，并提出相应对策，C 项概括准确、全

面。美国律师事务所不完美的所有制及其原因在文章第五段提及，但只是法律服务行业成本高昂的原因之一，不能概括为全文主旨，因此 A 项为以偏概全。B、D 两项均属于无中生有。

### Text 3

31. 【A】 本题是事实细节题。第一段最后一句提到，捐助者在他们自己的领域取得了成功，并且他们想要用自己的财富吸引那些在科学领域取得成功的人的注意力，由此可推知，企业家们拿出自己的财富设立基础物理学奖，基础物理学奖是企业家们财富的象征。
32. 【B】 本题是事实细节题。由第二段第④句可知，这些新的奖项是奖项背后那些人们的一个自抬身价的练习，科学家说，由此可知，批评者认为奖项设立者利用新奖项提高自己的身价，作为自我宣传的手段，因此，批评者认为新奖项的最大受益者是它们的设立者。
33. 【D】 本题是事实细节题。第四段第③句指出，“诺贝尔基金会对于每个奖项的三名得主的限制——每个人都必须在世——早已由于现代研究的合作特质显得不再适用，正如在认可希格斯玻色子的发现时关于谁被忽略的不可避免的争吵所显示的那样”，由此可知，希格斯玻色子是一个研究发现，D 项中的“research findings”是“the discovery of the Higgs boson”的同义替换。
34. 【A】 本题是逻辑推理题。第四段最后一句表明“是时间，而非刻意，赋予它们合法性”，说明诺贝尔奖的悠久历史，即它们的持久存在，为它们提供了合法性。
35. 【A】 本题是判断推理题。第五段提到作者个人的观点，他认为大多数研究者在收到这样的奖项时是会接受的，并且如果金钱和关注能够投入到科学上而非其他地方，当然是一件好事。批评和质疑这种机制是公平的——毕竟那就是研究的文化——但是提供奖项者想怎么使用他们的钱就怎么使用。怀着感恩之情接受这样的礼物是明智的，由此可见，作者认为新奖项虽然受到了批评，但仍然是可以接受的。

### Text 4

36. 【A】 本题是细节态度题。由第一段第②句可知，“然而，令人遗憾的是，报告并没有解决当前通识教育所面临的危机的真正本质，这可能会导致弊大于利。”根据“Regrettably”，“however”，“cause more harm than good”作者对于该报告的态度是批判的。本段中并没有表明赞赏、轻蔑或者宽容的态度，所以 B、C、D 项均属于错误推测。
37. 【C】 本题是事实细节题。根据第二段第①句“在 2010 年，占议会大多数席位的民主党和共和党给美国文理科学院写信要求它制定出可以由‘联邦、州和地方政府、大学、基金会、教育家、个人捐助者等’采取的行动，以‘保持国家在人文和社会科学领域提供的奖学金和教育的优异地位’”可知议会要求美国文理科学院的报告解决在通识教育中保持领先地位的问题，keep a leading posi-

tion 是 maintain national excellence 的同义替换。

38. 【C】 本题是事实细节题。根据第三段第②句“因为代表政府以见多识广的公民为前提，报告表示支持文化素养；强调对于历史和政府的研究，尤其是美国历史和美国政府；并且鼓励使用新的数码科技。”由此可知，报告建议运用新兴科技。
39. 【D】 本题是推理判断题。第五段第①句指出，“今天，教授们通常将对于历史的激进解读和激进的公共政策作为正确的学习主题，将保守/古典自由主义思想——诸如自由市场和自立精神——作为边缘化的学术，甚至认为它们已经脱离了合法的、智力的研究范围”，表明教授们对待古典自由主义思想不够重视，有一定偏见。
40. 【B】 本题是主旨大意题。文章首先介绍美国文理科学院发布“问题的核心”报告的背景以及报告希望达成的目标，即保持美国在通识教育领域的领先地位，进而指出报告面临的一个悖论，即“问题的核心”并未触及问题的真正核心，因为它未能解决当前美国高等教育的问题，通识教育缺乏文化涵养，探究的精神不复存在；教授们误将激进主义作为正确的学习主题，从而使保守/古典自由主义思想日益边缘化，这也使得美国的通识教育越来越偏离正确的轨道，成为不自由的教育，B 项反映了报告与现实的冲突，最能够全面概括全文主旨。

### Part B

41. 【C】 本题是总分关系题。该空格位于文章的起始。空格之后的 A 项提到“一些考古遗址很容易发现”，“但是这些遗址是特例。大多数考古遗址是通过认真的搜寻才找到的，而许多其他的遗址是意外发现的。”而 E 项提到“为了发现遗址，考古学家现在严重依赖系统的测量方法和各种各样的高科技工具和技术”，可见空格处所填入的句子应该起到总领全文的作用，即概括地说明考古学家使用测量和取样的方法进行考古发现，浏览所有选项，只有 C 项适合作为主题段，先提出全文要解决的问题，然后给出总括性的解释。
42. 【F】 本题是顺接关系题。该空格位于全文第三段。第二段作者提到“一些考古遗址很容易发现”，“但是这些遗址是特例”并举例说明肉眼可见的遗址，以及“大多数考古遗址是通过认真的搜寻才找到的，而许多其他的遗址是意外发现的”，并举例说明意外发现的遗址，而第四段 E 段转而谈论考古学家运用何种方法进行考古发现，由此可以推断此段意义与前段构成顺接关系，空格处可能会举例说明“大多数考古遗址是通过认真的搜寻才找到的”，F 项提到“大多数考古遗址都是在考古学家的努力寻找之下发现的。这样的寻找可能需要好几年的时间”，并用两个例子进行支撑。
43. 【G】 本题是顺接关系题。该空格位于全文第五段。空格之前的 E 段指出“为了发现遗址，考古学家现在严重依赖系统的测量方法和各种各样的高科技工具和技术”，并举例说明了“机载技术”和“航空勘测”两种测量方法，而 G 段继续介绍地面测量和计算机绘制遗址地图以及