

新大纲



2013 年

考研英语 模拟考场

主编 / 张锦芯

✓ 名师专家精编 ✓ 全真模拟训练

- ★ 根据英语（一）新大纲最新修订
- ★ 全书包括精心编制的15套模拟试题，选材广泛，关注历年真题常涉领域
- ★ 帮助考生模拟演练，检查复习效果，发现问题与不足，在最后阶段进行有针对性的提高



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本书向来以在选材、难度、命题角度上贴近真题而受到广大考生的欢迎，历经十余年在同类考研书中销售量一直名列前茅，长销不衰。除了它模拟的准确性以外，我们每年根据当年的新形势对它做了大幅度修订，例如，我们根据西方社会出现的新问题，加进了反映社会热点的新文章，比如美债和欧债危机；我们根据 2013 年新大纲要求，去掉了写作部分的摘要写作。这样的修订给了本书强大的生命力，使它日臻完善。

本书针对性强,考虑到经过相当一段时间的复习后,考生已经掌握了应试所需要的基本知识和技能,这时候,考生需要通过做成套的模拟题,综合检验自己的水平,诊断自己的弱点和面临的困难,确定在哪些方面还需要做出更多努力。

考生先做模拟试题第1~3套,对自己作一个全面的诊断。做题时,完全按考试规定的时间,用180分钟做完一套题(包括作文)。考生在前三套题上所得的综合平均分数基本上就能代表自身目前的水平。在阅读完答案、题解和参考译文后,再回到考题,认真分析,确定自己的弱点和弱项。

例如，自己在完形填空部分得了多少分？丢的分多半是哪类题？是词的搭配没掌握，还是根据上下文找出线索、确定词义的能力比较差？再如，阅读理解 Part A 是否得到了至少 26 分？自己阅读文章的主要障碍是什么，是词汇量不够，不能理解疑难长句，还是缺乏把握文章重要信息的能力？自己做题的主要障碍是什么，是细节题不会做，还是涉及段落主题和作者主要观点、态度的题不会做？出现的偏差主要是什么原因造成的，是没有真正看懂原文相关地方的意思，还是自己在做题时作了太多不必要的推理和引申，加进了太多自己的主观推测？

把自己的弱点作系统诊断后,考生可以有两种选择:一是在做模拟试题第4~10套时分项去做,即连续做这7套的完形填空,然后再连续做这7套的阅读理解Part A,以此类推。这样做的好处是在短时间内使某专项的应试能力快速提高,集中克服自己在这方面的弱点。二是把诊断出的弱点写下来,继续一套一套地做题,在做题时对照自己的弱点,提醒自己找出办法克服它们。

做模拟试题第 11~15 套时一定要完整地做完,严格控制时间,掌握做题速度,增强临场的感觉。考生可以用做最后 3 套题所得的平均分来判断自己的水平。如果发现仍然有问题,及时回到书中做相应部分的试题,进行针对性的训练。

本书每套模拟试题后都附有参考译文及答案详解。作文部分不仅提供了范文,而且还教给考生如何审题、如何写出提纲,还提供了写作同一题材的作文可以使用的一些词汇。

词组和句型。这种设计,都是为了能让考生扎扎实实地学习一些东西。因此,在使用本书时,考生一定要多动脑筋,多记忆,多动手。例如,遇到疑难长句时,不妨自己先动手翻译一下,然后再对照“参考译文”找出自己的问题;写作文时可以尝试应用书中提供的一些词组和句型,不能只背不动手写,要通过实际的运用来提高自己的写作能力。

本书的主编是中国人民大学张锦芯教授,参加编写工作的都是多年从事考研辅导的教师,他们对历年考题的命题思路和考生存在的问题都有明确的认识。本书编者包括张锦芯、李守京、田育英教授,白洁、郭庆民、王敏、赵艳萍、韩满玲、王红、陈丽丽副教授。在编写过程中,新华社译审陈金岚同志参加了部分审订工作,杨贻芳、郝彩虹、王大方、左名霞、张锦和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的整理和打印工作。这里一并表示感谢。

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编者

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题一	(1)
全真模拟试题一解析	(12)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题二	(28)
全真模拟试题二解析	(39)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题三	(55)
全真模拟试题三解析	(66)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题四	(83)
全真模拟试题四解析	(94)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题五	(108)
全真模拟试题五解析	(118)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题六	(133)
全真模拟试题六解析	(144)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题七	(159)
全真模拟试题七解析	(170)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题八	(185)
全真模拟试题八解析	(195)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题九	(210)
全真模拟试题九解析	(221)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题十	(236)
全真模拟试题十解析	(247)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题十一	(261)
全真模拟试题十一解析	(272)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题十二	(287)
全真模拟试题十二解析	(297)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题十三	(311)
全真模拟试题十三解析	(322)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题十四	(336)
全真模拟试题十四解析	(347)
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语全真模拟试题十五	(362)
全真模拟试题十五解析	(373)

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 全真模拟试题一

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)

A variety of illegal acts committed by people in the course of their employment, for their own personal gain, are collectively known as white-collar crime. Embezzlement, theft and trading securities 2 insider information are common forms of white-collar crime. The majority of cases involve low-level employees who steal because they are under 2 financial stress. Many plan to 3 the money back as soon as possible but may never do so. Their crimes are usually never 4 because the amounts of money are small, and no one notices the 5.

6, there are some very large cases of white-collar crime, such as multimillion-dollar stock market or banking scams that take years to discover and are extremely difficult and expensive to 7.

White-collar crime is not 8 to the business sector. Government employment, especially 9 the city level, also provides opportunities to 10 one's pockets. 11, building inspectors accept bribes and full-time employees receive 12 payments.

Although white-collar crime is less 13 than street crime, it involves 14 more money and harm to the public than crimes committed by street criminals. It is 15 that there are more criminals 16 the office suites than in the streets, yet the 17 of white-collar makes it difficult to uncover the offenses and pursue the offenders. As the economy 18 from manufacturing to services and electronic commerce, opportunities for white-collar crime 19, while the technology needed to stop such crimes will 20.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| C 1. [A] due to | [B] in consequence of 因为 | [C] on the basis of | [D] for the benefit of |
| A 2. [A] temporary | [B] constant | [C] persistent | [D] transient 短暂的, 暂时的 |
| B 3. [A] put | [B] return 还, 归还 | [C] set | [D] send |
| D 4. [A] disclosed | [B] exposed | [C] retained | [D] discovered |
| A 5. [A] loss | [B] shortage | [C] deficiency 缺乏, 不足 | [D] deficit 赤字 |
| B 6. [A] Moreover | [B] However | [C] Likewise | [D] Accordingly |
| A 7. [A] pursue | [B] persecute | [C] proceed 进行, 继续 | [D] prosecute 起诉, 检举 |
| C 8. [A] restrained | [B] constrained | [C] confined | [D] bound |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| B 9. [A] in | [B] at | [C] on | [D] of |
| A 10. [A] line | [B] fill | [C] pack | [D] stuff |
| B 11. [A] Such as | [B] For example | [C] By the same token | [D] To begin with |
| A 12. [A] welfare | [B] commission 佣金 | [C] pension 退休金 | [D] allowance |
| D 13. [A] disastrous | [B] hazardous | [C] significant | [D] violent |
| C 14. [A] no | [B] little | [C] far 强调程度大 | [D] further 进步 |
| D 15. [A] possibly | [B] liable 易承担的 | [C] logical | [D] likely |
| A 16. [A] in | [B] with | [C] of | [D] on |
| A 17. [A] nature | [B] feature | [C] property | [D] essence |
| B 18. [A] ranges | [B] shifts | [C] transfers | [D] transforms 强调转变 |
| D 19. [A] degenerate | [B] upgrade | [C] decrease | [D] multiply |
| D 20. [A] pick up | [B] pay back | [C] make out | [D] lag behind |

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

Since the start of Europe's debt crisis in 2009, there has been a steady drumbeat of predictions that the euro is doomed. The problems seemed so inevitable, the debts too large, the political will too feeble. So far, the doomsayers have been wrong. The leaders of Europe have managed to put a bandage here and a few stitches there to keep the monetary union together. But now we really have to ask if the game is up. The years of half-measures, misguided policy and illusory stubbornness may finally be building up to crush the euro, like a snowball rolling downhill. Financial markets are clearly smelling an approaching catastrophe—the euro this week hit its lowest level against the dollar since mid-2010.

Europe has all but admitted that Greece will exit the euro zone. It seems impossible that (the second round of elections in Greece on June 17 will produce a government that will strictly adhere to the austerity measures agreed to by the previous government in return for European Union bailout funds. Yet German Chancellor Angela Merkel has made it clear that she has no intention of renegotiating. "We want Greece to remain in the euro zone, but the precondition is that Greece upholds the commitments it has made." With that attitude, the leaders of Europe might as well boot Athens out of the union right now.

If a failed bailout doesn't push Greece out of the euro zone, the slow-motion bank run will. Unless something is done to stop the flow of deposits out of Greek banks, the sector will eventually fail, and that too could propel Greece to discard the euro. If that happens, the Greek bank run could spread to other

weak euro countries like Spain and Italy, driving them out as well and threatening the entire union.

If Greece doesn't incur a wider crisis, then Spain just might. The situation in Spain continues to deteriorate. The zone's fourth largest economy finds itself in a nasty, no-win situation. If Madrid moves aggressively to fix its banks, which are burdened with massive bad loans from the country's property bubble, it could blow out the government's finances and push the country toward a bailout. If Madrid continues to go slow on fixing its banking mess, uncertainty will persist, the economy will remain stagnant and the country could slip toward a bailout.

Meanwhile, amid all this chaos, the leaders of Europe have had no response. European leaders announced no new initiatives for tackling the debt crisis. In fact, the divisions in Europe appear to be widening. Camps are emerging between those who want to move more decisively toward solving the crisis, by, for instance, issuing eurobonds, and those who refuse to change course despite the mounting evidence that that course has failed. Yet the risks are rising that the debt crisis is slipping out of Europe's control and the weight of the combined threats to the euro is becoming overwhelming. The world needs a firm plan of action from Europe. The more time slips away, the more likely the euro will too.

21. The demise of the euro is inevitable if

[A] the marching pace of financial market is not made steady.

[B] policymakers fail to make drastic and serious policies.

[C] Greek politicians are too stubborn to discard the euro.

[D] the euro's exchange rate against the US dollar keeps falling.

22. Greece is likely to remain in the euro zone when

[A] the European leaders change their present attitude toward it.

[B] it can work out effective measures to develop its economy.

[C] its government agrees to work in coordination with the previous one.

[D] it goes ahead determinedly and practices its tight fiscal policies.

23. The euro zone may also be threatened by

[A] the depositors' concerted efforts to withdraw their money.

[B] Greece, Spain and Italy joining hands in crushing the euro.

[C] the mismanagement of Greek banks and its financial sector.

[D] the euro zone's effort to drive Greece into bankruptcy.

24. Spain finds itself in a dilemma of whether

[A] a financial bailout is needed to save its economy.

[B] it should deflate its property bubble immediately.

[C] the banking problems should be addressed drastically.

[D] loans should be made from domestic or foreign banks.

25. The text is written to answer the question

[A] "What has caused the European debt crisis?"

[B] "Is euro finally doomed?"

[C] "Should European leaders make a quick response?"

[D] “Who comes next after Greece, Spain and Italy?”

Text 2

Climate change is the environmental problem that obsesses us, the one that's the focus of high-flying international summits and national politics. But it's not the only environmental problem. That happens to be the crisis in agriculture and land use, the subject of what Jon Foley, the head of the University of Minnesota's Institute on the Environment, calls the “other inconvenient truth.”

It's important to understand just how massive global agriculture's footprint really is. We set aside a large amount of land for crop production and for pastureland. Farming takes half the world's available freshwater, much of which is used for irrigation. And all that activity—plus the deforestation and degradation that tends to go hand in hand with farming—helps make agriculture the single biggest source of man-made greenhouse gases, more than industry or transportation or electricity generation.

That's worrying enough today, given the fact that so many human beings remain hungry even in this moment of unprecedented abundance. But depending on population growth and global diets, we may need to produce twice as much food by mid-century as we do now. One way to do that is to focus on the parts of the planet where agricultural yield is lagging. Some of those areas are familiar, like sub-Saharan Africa, where poverty and lack of fertilizer and infrastructure means that the average farmer produces far less corn or grain per acre than the land could produce under ideal conditions. But some other under-performing regions are surprising: Eastern Europe, thanks to the utter mess that was Soviet agricultural policy, lags far behind where it should.

Just (how we go about doing that) is where matters get sticky. Farmers in regions like the American Midwest can now produce an amazing amount of food per acre. That productivity is due largely to what's known as the Green Revolution, the use of irrigation and chemical fertilizers to supercharge farming. But that productivity comes along with serious side effects, from the marine dead zones created by fertilizer runoff in coastal farms to the health problems and ecological damage associated with chemical pesticides.

But simply going organic won't solve the problem either. Foley co-authored a recent paper in Nature that compared agricultural yield for conventional farming to organic practices for a number of different crops, and found that the conventional agriculture produce considerably more food per acre, especially for major grains like rice and wheat. But at the same time Foley notes that genetically modified crops—so often cited as saviors by those in conventional agriculture—have yet to make a real difference in feeding the planet, since nearly all GM crops are currently used to feed animals or for clothing and fiber.

Answering the other inconvenient truth is going to require a lot of changes, from the individual consumers up to the massive global companies that produce and sell much of the food we eat.

26. The “other inconvenient truth” refers to

- B [A] the destruction of large masses of arable land.
[B] the greenhouse effect caused by farming activities.
[C] the shortage of freshwater for irrigating the land.
[D] the deforestation and degradation of the land.

A 27. To feed the increased population, the author proposes

- [A] exploiting under-cultivated land.

[B] tagging new land for agriculture.

[C] using better fertilizer and machinery.

[D] changing people's diet patterns.

28. Which of the following does the Green Revolution not do?

[A] Increasing grain productivity immensely.

[B] Bringing severe damage to the environment.

[C] Yielding more organic food for increased population.

[D] Putting arable land to better use than previously.

29. Why does it no help producing more organic food?

[A] Because organic farming method yields less crops per acre.

[B] Because it is no different from genetically modified food.

[C] Because most of it has now been used to feed animals.

[D] Because such farming method is only good for rice and wheat.

30. The text is mainly concerned with

[A] various farming methods and their disadvantages.

[B] the destruction of arable land all over the globe.

[C] the climate change caused by over-cultivation of land.

[D] possible methods of feeding the increased population.

Text 3

In the 1990s, the term “digital divide” emerged to describe technology's haves and have-nots. It inspired many efforts to get the latest computing tools into the hands of all Americans, particularly low-income families. Those efforts have indeed shrunk the divide. But they have created an unintended side effect, one that is surprising and troubling to researchers and policy makers and that the government now wants to fix.

As access to devices has spread, children in poorer families are spending considerably more time than children from more well-off families using their television and gadgets to watch shows and videos, play games and connect on social networking sites, studies show. This growing time-wasting gap, policy makers and researchers say, is more a reflection of the ability of parents to monitor and limit how children use technology than of access to it. “I’m not antitechnology at home, but it’s not a savior,” said Laura Robell, the principal at a public middle school, who has long doubted the value of putting a computer in every home without proper oversight.

The new divide is such a cause of concern for the Federal Communications Commission that it is considering a proposal to spend \$200 million to create a digital literacy corps. This group of hundreds, even thousands, of trainers would fan out to schools and libraries to teach productive uses of computers for parents, students and job seekers. These efforts complement a handful of private and state projects aimed at paying for digital trainers to teach everything from basic keyboard use and word processing to how to apply for jobs online or use filters to block children from seeing online pornography.

But “access is not a panacea,” said Danah Boyd, a senior researcher at Microsoft. “Not only does it

not solve problems, it mirrors and magnifies existing problems we've been ignoring." Like other researchers and policy makers, Ms. Boyd said the initial push to close the digital divide did not anticipate how computers would be used for entertainment.

Children of more educated parents, generally understood as a proxy for higher socioeconomic status, also largely use their devices for entertainment. In families in which a parent has a college education or an advanced degree, Kaiser found, children use 10 hours of multimedia a day, a 3.5-hour jump since 1999. Policy makers and researchers say the challenges are heightened for parents and children with fewer resources—the very people who were supposed to be helped by closing the digital divide.

Despite the educational potential of computers, the reality is that their use for education or meaningful content creation is insignificant compared to their use for pure entertainment. Instead of closing the achievement gap, they're widening the time-wasting gap. "Digital literacy is so important," said Julius Genachowski, chairman of the commission, adding that bridging the digital divide now also means "giving parents and students the tools and know-how to use technology for education and job-skills training."

31. Bridging the "digital divide" has the side effect of

- A [A] letting poor children waste more time on electronic distractions.
 [B] burdening the government with the trouble of overseeing children.
 [C] forcing low-income families to buy the latest electronic gadgets.
 [D] imposing on parents the burden of teaching children computer skills.

32. Laura Robell seems to

- [A] be confused about how to oversee the use of computer.
 [B] consider efforts to fill the "digital divide" to be of little help.
 [C] doubt the parents' ability to monitor their children.
 [D] have found a solution to address the new divide.

33. The main objective of the Commission's proposal is to

- [A] investigate the result of the digital gap narrowing efforts.
 [B] putting more digital devices in schools and libraries.
 [C] teach parents what private projects have failed to teach.
 [D] promote the productive use of digital technologies.

34. Regarding efforts to narrow the digital gap, Danah Boyd

- [A] holds a similar point of view to Laura Robell.
 [B] disapproves the Commission's approach to it.
 [C] believes such efforts were doomed from the beginning.
 [D] insists that such efforts create rather than solve problems.

35. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the text?

- [A] The educational potential of computers is under-tapped.
 [B] Efforts to narrow the digital gap have proved to be a failure.
 [C] Wasting time is becoming a new divide in the digital era.
 [D] Digital literacy is declining despite the increase in computer use.

Text 4

Facebook has been accused of many things. Entrepreneur Steve Blank lays out the case against Facebook, arguing that its success, and that of other social-networking and social-media companies, is diverting venture capital from serious research with a more uncertain payoff—the sort of research that truly visionary venture capitalists should be supporting. Instead of “investing in an important cancer drug that will pay them nothing for 15 years,” Blank laments, VCs are throwing their money at the latest and possibly greatest social-media idea in hopes of scoring a quick return when it goes big.

Meanwhile, Alexander Haislip, a marketing executive at tech start-up ScaleXtreme, broadens the critique. Facebook may be doing exciting things with advertising, he acknowledges, but how exciting is advertising, anyway? It's hardly, he complains, “the best use of the brightest minds of our generation.”

But Facebook isn't the only concern of the innovation worriers. In the *Washington Post*, tech writer Joshua Topolsky takes a look at (the latest batch of allegedly cutting-edge smart phones) and finds them all distressingly lacking innovation. “It's as if design innovation has all but stopped in the world of technology,” he notes. In the *Wall Street Journal*, meanwhile, Leslie Kwoh complains that the term *innovation* is becoming a meaningless cliché: “Businesses throw around the term to convey monumental change when the progress they're describing is quite ordinary.”

Is innovation really dead or dying in Silicon Valley? Critics of the critics are stepping up to declare innovation alive and well. In *Forbes*, Christopher Lochhead of Play Bigger Advisors declares the attacks on Silicon Valley to be so much nonsense. Look at Apple and Google. Personal technology has never been more fun or effective. The social media like Facebook connects people in new ways, opening up opportunities for “new, world-changing business ideas.”

Among the innovators using the connecting power of social media to offer the world never-before-possible services, Manjoo cites car-sharing site RelayRides and Airbnb, which makes it possible for homeowners and apartment dwellers to rent out their space safely to frugal travelers. And there are countless others. These may seem small potatoes compared with, say, the profoundly transformative technologies coming out of Bell Labs in its 20th century heyday. But just wait.

Innovation is complicated. We don't always recognize it until afterward. When the first personal computers hit the market, some people couldn't imagine uses for them beyond doing spreadsheets and storing recipes. They didn't become ubiquitous until the Internet (another long-underappreciated technology) took off in the 1990s. Now the Internet and its social-media sites are migrating to smart phones.

Social media are all about taking advantage of the critical mass of users these earlier technical innovations have enabled. Sure, Farmville and Pinterest and the rest may not seem earth-shatteringly innovative. But we're only beginning to see what's possible. Don't write innovation off just yet.

36. Steve Blank thinks that investment in social-networking companies

- [A] yields no real profit for venture capitalists.
 [B] directs money away from worthier enterprises.
 [C] is equivalent to throwing money away.
 [D] gives the investors a lot of uncertainty.

37. In the first two paragraphs, Facebook is accused of

- [A] posing its nose into the development of smart phones.
 [B] posting too many boring advertisements to its users.
 [C] reaping too much profit from serious researches.
 [D] faking more innovation than it deserves.

38. Christopher Lochhead insists that social networking companies

- [A] have been as innovative as Apple and Google.
 [B] are one of the best demonstrations of innovativeness.
 [C] have saved Silicon Valley from shortage of intelligence.
 [D] have profoundly changed the way technologies are used.

39. The author implies that

- [A] social networking companies have proved to be highly innovative.
 [B] Lochhead and Manjoo have oversimplified the role of technology.
 [C] social networking companies can be as innovative as computers.
 [D] Farmville and Pinterest will become as well-known as Facebook.

40. The text is written to answer the question

- [A] "Is innovation dead or doing just fine?"
 [B] "Is Facebook worthy of its reputation?"
 [C] "For what is Facebook criticized?"
 [D] "What is the real meaning of innovation?"

Part B

Directions:

In the following article, 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)

Surveillance systems and antiviral treatments will help contain a disease, but they cannot halt it the way a vaccine could. Such a treatment would have to come from the makers of vaccines for the more ordinary, seasonal strains of flu. Yet despite all the advances in biological science, this industry still relies on capital-intensive, inflexible and old-fashioned technologies, such as producing vaccines from millions of chicken eggs.

(41) _____. There are usually several different strains of influenza active at any time, and these variations evolve. Alan Barrett of the University of Texas says travel by carriers of influenza, be they people in aeroplanes or birds on the wing, means regional mutations quickly spread around the world. Hence, even when flu subsides at the end of the northern hemisphere's winter, the disease merely shifts to the southern hemisphere (which is now entering its winter). Six months later, it moves back. When the mutations are gradual, as with seasonal flu, it is known as drift; when they are abrupt, as with the new strain of H1N1, you have a shift on your hands.

(42) _____. The firms then prepare their genetic cocktails and develop them inside live chick-

en eggs in sterile conditions. The resulting vaccine provokes the patient's immune system into producing antibodies, and that primes it for an attack by the worrying strains of flu.

If a global pandemic is declared and manufacturers are asked to produce a vaccine for H1N1, they are unlikely to be able to respond quickly enough. Firms can produce perhaps a billion doses of seasonal vaccine every year. The details of dosing for a pandemic vaccine are not yet known, but it is clear that even if all the capacity was switched to pandemic flu there would still be a huge global shortfall. (43) G.

Switching production also poses risks. A lack of vaccines for seasonal flu guarantees that many unprotected people will die of the otherwise mundane version of influenza. (44) A.

The main problem is that egg-based manufacturing cannot mount a rapid response. It could take only a few more weeks for the WHO and CDC to develop a "seed" strain of the pandemic virus, but experts say producers would then need four to six months before they could create large volumes of vaccine.

(45) E.

A number of companies have been hoping to get such technologies to the market by 2011 or 2012, and some might be able to help with any shortfall should there be a pandemic later this year. The WHO called such novel approaches a risky "leap of faith." But if a crisis does engulf the world, that may be a leap some are willing to make.

[A] Nor is there any guarantee that, having switched production, a second wave of an H1N1 strain will indeed be deadly. So producing pandemic vaccines as a precaution may turn out to be a waste of resources with deadly results. Or it may save millions of lives. No one knows.

[B] To help the vaccine manufacturers plan, the WHO issues guidelines every six months listing the three strains of seasonal flu that appear to pose the biggest threat during the relevant hemisphere's approaching winter.

[C] The production of flu vaccine has developed to cope with seasonal flu. The disease may seem no more than a nuisance to many, but the flu still kills perhaps 500,000 people a year around the world. It is hard to develop a perfect vaccine against seasonal influenza because it is so fleet-footed.

[D] Officials shut down most of the economy to halt the spread of a previously unknown strain of the mongrel H1N1 virus, which is comprised of avian, swine and human influenza viruses. The hope is that the outbreak has now peaked.

[E] Could more innovative manufacturing techniques help? One promising approach involves growing vaccines not in eggs but in cell cultures, which is speedy and easily scaled up. Another is to add adjuvants, which are catalysts that improve the efficacy of a vaccine and reduce the amount of active ingredient required.

[F] Anthony Fauci, head of America's National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, says the American government has been funding many such firms in preparation for bioterrorism and pandemics. But he points out that none of the firms has so far got a pandemic flu vaccine past safety trials.

[G] Keiji Fukuda of the WHO summed it up this way: "There's much greater vaccine capacity than there was a few years ago, but there is not enough vaccine capacity to instantly make vaccines for the entire world's population for influenza."

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written

neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

Society not only continues to exist by transmission, by communication, but it may fairly be said to exist in transmission, in communication. There is more than a verbal tie between the words common, community, and communication. (46) Men live in a community in virtue of the things (which they have in common); and communication is the way (in which they come to possess things in common). (47) What they must have in common in order to form a community or society are aims, beliefs, aspirations, knowledge—a common understanding—like-mindedness as the sociologists say. Such things cannot be passed physically from one to another, like bricks; they cannot be shared as persons would share a pie by dividing it into physical pieces. (48) The communication (which insures (participation in) a common understanding) is one which secures similar emotional and intellectual dispositions—like ways of responding to expectations and requirements.

Persons do not become a society by living in physical proximity, any more than a man ceases to be socially influenced by being so many feet or miles removed from others. (49) A book or a letter may institute a more intimate association between human beings (separated thousands of miles from each other than exists between dwellers under the same roof). Individuals do not even compose a social group because they all work for a common end. The parts of a machine work with a maximum of cooperativeness for a common result, but they do not form a community. If, however, they were all cognizant of the common end and all interested in it so that they regulated their specific activity in view of it, then they would form a community. But this would involve communication. Each would have to know what the other was about and would have to have some way of keeping the other informed as to his own purpose and progress. Consensus demands communication.

We are thus compelled to recognize that within even the most social group there are many relations which are not as yet social. A large number of human relationships in any social group are still upon the machine-like plane. Individuals use one another so as to get desired results, without reference to the emotional and intellectual disposition and consent of those used. Such uses express physical superiority, or superiority of position, skill, technical ability, and command of tools, mechanical or fiscal. (50) So far as the relations of parent and child, teacher and pupil, employer and employee, governor and governed, remain upon this level, they form no true social group, no matter how closely their respective activities touch one another. Giving and taking of orders modifies action and results, but does not of itself effect a sharing of purposes, a communication of interests.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Your friend James received a bonus of 5,000 RMB from his boss. He wanted to use it to buy the latest model of iPhone and asked you for advice. Respond to him and offer your idea. Your writing should include the following:

- 1) proper response to this situation;
- 2) comment on his plan, and
- 3) give your advice.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of your letter. Use "Mark" instead. (10 points)

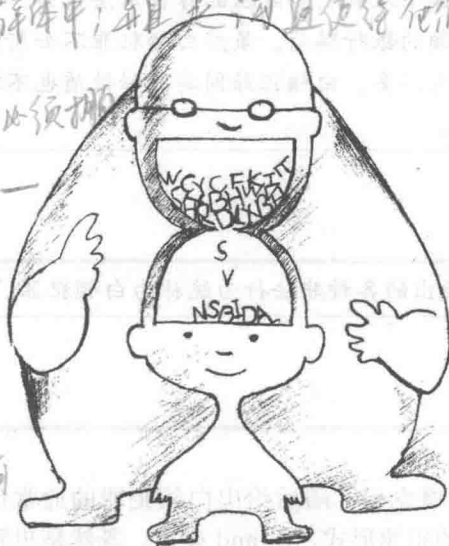
Part B

52. Directions:

Here is a picture of an adult passing on knowledge to a child. Write an essay of 160~200 words based on the picture. In the composition you should:

- 1) describe the picture;
- 2) analyze the idea it conveys, and
- 3) comment on the idea.

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



46. 人类生活在一个拥有共同品德的群体中，并且是沟通使得他们拥有了这些共有的东西。

47. 为了组成一个群体或社会，他们必须拥有相同的目标，信仰，志向，知识——一种共同的认知——这就是社会学所说的思想。志趣相投。

48. 以一种共同的认知来保证彼此的沟通，确保了拥有相似的情感、智力特征——像其它对期望和要求作出反应的方式。

灌输

49. 一本书或一封信，对于分隔千里的人们来说，或许如同在一个屋檐下的人们更能够形成一种亲密的联系。

50. 对于父母之间的关系，老师与学生之间的关系，雇主与雇员之间的关系，统治者与被统治者之间的关系仍停留在这种水平，他们没有组成真正的社会群体，尽管他们的相关活动与其他人紧密联系在一起。