



历年考生倾力推荐之权威经典

2012 年

历年 考 研 英语

真题名家详解

主编 / 张锦芯

权威名家精讲15年真题

全套全文翻译

遍览1997~2011年全真试题，套题形式，方便模拟  
配套全文翻译，名师精心剖析难点、重点、盲点



中国人民大学出版社

# 2012年 历年考研英语 真题名家详解

主 编 张锦芯  
编 者 张锦芯 郭庆民 王 敏  
田育英 王 红 白 洁  
赵艳萍 韩满玲 李守京

正版查询及服务程序

-  ← 刮开涂层
-  ← 获取20位数字编码
-  ← 上www.1kao.com.cn注册
-  ← 登录增值服务进免费课堂

中国人民大学出版社  
· 北京 ·

## 图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

2012 年历年考研英语真题名家详解/张锦芯主编. —北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2011. 3  
ISBN 978-7-300-13488-8

I. ①2… II. ①张… III. ①英语-研究生-入学考试-题解 IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 039575 号

## 2012 年历年考研英语真题名家详解

主编 张锦芯

2012 Nian Linian Kaoyan Yingyu Zhenti Mingjia Xiangjie

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社

社 址 北京中关村大街 31 号

电 话 010-62511242 (总编室)

010-82501766 (邮购部)

010-62515195 (发行公司)

网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>

<http://www.1kao.com.cn> (中国 1 考网)

经 销 新华书店

印 刷 北京鑫丰华彩印有限公司

规 格 210mm×285mm 16 开本

印 张 24.25

字 数 765 000

邮政编码 100080

010-62511398 (质管部)

010-62514148 (门市部)

010-62515275 (盗版举报)

版 次 2011 年 4 月第 1 版

印 次 2011 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

定 价 42.00 元

考研英语的复习需要记忆词汇，需要单项练习，需要模拟训练，而各种复习方法都离不开一点：研究真题。为帮助考生充分体会历年考题的命题思路，对自己面临的任务和需要解决的问题获得清醒的认识，提高应试能力，我们特别编写了这本《历年考研英语真题名家详解》。全书对1997年至2011年的考研英语试题进行了详细的解析，解题中注重揭示命题角度，注意总结归纳一些应试技能及理解文章和题意的的方法。同时，为了帮助考生全面、透彻理解文章与句子，还为英语知识运用、阅读理解、翻译部分提供了全文翻译。我们认为，本书是考生在开始复习时应该首先阅读的书之一，更是考生在整个复习过程中需要始终参考的一本书。

请考生注意体会近几年英语试题显示出的一些突出特征：

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

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

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

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

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

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

张锦忠

## 编写说明

本书是《历年考研英语真题名家详解》的2012年版，由中国人民大学外语学院张锦芯教授主编，参加编写工作的都是多年从事考研辅导的老师，包括张锦芯、田育英教授，白洁、王敏、郭庆民、赵艳萍、韩满玲、王红副教授，对历年考题的命题特点和学生复习中所存在的问题都有深刻的认识。本书自初版以来，因讲解详细深入、针对性强，历年都受到考生好评。根据考生要求，我们将2001年以前真题的语法词汇部分略去，至于2002年、2003年和2004年真题的听力部分，考虑到对考生复试还有帮助，仍予以保留，并在中国1考网（[www.1kao.com.cn](http://www.1kao.com.cn)）上将配套音频资料作为本书的增值服务提供给考生。

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

限于水平和时间，疏漏及失误在所难免，欢迎广大读者、英语界同仁批评指正。

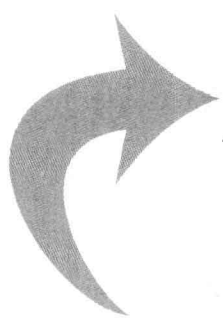
编者

2011年2月



# 目 录

2011 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(1)
2011 年试题答案解析 .....	(10)
2010 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(26)
2010 年试题答案解析 .....	(35)
2009 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(51)
2009 年试题答案解析 .....	(60)
2008 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(75)
2008 年试题答案解析 .....	(84)
2007 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(99)
2007 年试题答案解析 .....	(108)
2006 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(122)
2006 年试题答案解析 .....	(131)
2005 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(147)
2005 年试题答案解析 .....	(157)
2004 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(171)
2004 年试题答案解析 .....	(181)
2003 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(201)
2003 年试题答案解析 .....	(212)
2002 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(234)
2002 年试题答案解析 .....	(244)
2001 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(264)
2001 年试题答案解析 .....	(273)
2000 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(287)
2000 年试题答案解析 .....	(295)
1999 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(307)
1999 年试题答案解析 .....	(315)
1998 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(331)
1998 年试题答案解析 .....	(339)
1997 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题 .....	(355)
1997 年试题答案解析 .....	(363)



# 2011<sup>年</sup>

## 全国攻读硕士学位研究生

# 入学考试英语试题

### Section I Use of English

#### Directions:

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

Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as “a bodily exercise precious to health.” But 1 some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness. Laughter does 2 short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, 3 heart rate and oxygen consumption. But because hard laughter is difficult to 4, a good laugh is unlikely to have 5 benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does.

6, instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the 7. Studies dating back to the 1930's indicate that laughter 8 muscles, decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the laugh dies down.

Such bodily reaction might conceivably help 9 the effects of psychological stress. Anyway, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of 10 feedback that improve an individual's emotional state. 11 one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted 12 physical reactions. It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry 13 they are sad but they become sad when the tears begin to flow.

Although sadness also 14 tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow 15 muscular responses. In an experiment published in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers to 16 a pen either with their teeth—thereby creating an artificial smile—or with their lips, which would produce a(n) 17 expression. Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles 18 more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, 19 that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around. 20, the physical act of laughter could improve mood.

- |                    |                |                 |                 |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] among       | [B] except     | [C] despite     | [D] like        |
| 2. [A] reflect     | [B] demand     | [C] indicate    | [D] produce     |
| 3. [A] stabilizing | [B] boosting   | [C] impairing   | [D] determining |
| 4. [A] transmit    | [B] sustain    | [C] evaluate    | [D] observe     |
| 5. [A] measurable  | [B] manageable | [C] affordable  | [D] renewable   |
| 6. [A] In turn     | [B] In fact    | [C] In addition | [D] In brief    |

- |                      |                  |                  |                 |
|----------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 7. [A] opposite      | [B] impossible   | [C] average      | [D] expected    |
| 8. [A] hardens       | [B] weakens      | [C] tightens     | [D] relaxes     |
| 9. [A] aggravate     | [B] generate     | [C] moderate     | [D] enhance     |
| 10. [A] physical     | [B] mental       | [C] subconscious | [D] internal    |
| 11. [A] Except for   | [B] According to | [C] Due to       | [D] As for      |
| 12. [A] with         | [B] on           | [C] in           | [D] at          |
| 13. [A] unless       | [B] until        | [C] if           | [D] because     |
| 14. [A] exhausts     | [B] follows      | [C] precedes     | [D] suppresses  |
| 15. [A] into         | [B] from         | [C] towards      | [D] beyond      |
| 16. [A] fetch        | [B] bite         | [C] pick         | [D] hold        |
| 17. [A] disappointed | [B] excited      | [C] joyful       | [D] indifferent |
| 18. [A] adapted      | [B] catered      | [C] turned       | [D] reacted     |
| 19. [A] suggesting   | [B] requiring    | [C] mentioning   | [D] supposing   |
| 20. [A] Eventually   | [B] Consequently | [C] Similarly    | [D] Conversely  |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

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

#### Text 1

The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. "Hooray! At last!" wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic.

One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known. Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert's appointment in the *Times*, calls him "an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him." As a description of the next music director of an orchestra that has hitherto been led by musicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez, that seems likely to have struck at least some *Times* readers as faint praise.

For my part, I have no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one. To be sure, he performs an impressive variety of interesting compositions, but it is not necessary for me to visit Avery Fisher Hall, or anywhere else, to hear interesting orchestral music. All I have to do is to go to my CD shelf, or boot up my computer and download still more recorded music from iTunes.

Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. For the time, attention, and money of the art-loving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century. These recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances; moreover, they can be "consumed" at a time and place of the listener's choosing. The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert.



One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record. Gilbert's own interest in new music has been widely noted: Alex Ross, a classical-music critic, has described him as a man who is capable of turning the Philharmonic into "a markedly different, more vibrant organization." But what will be the nature of that difference? Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough. If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America's oldest orchestra and the new audience it hopes to attract.

21. We learn from Para. 1 that Gilbert's appointment has  
[A] incurred criticism. [B] raised suspicion.  
[C] received acclaim. [D] aroused curiosity.
22. Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is  
[A] influential. [B] modest.  
[C] respectable. [D] talented.
23. The author believes that the devoted concertgoers  
[A] ignore the expenses of live performances.  
[B] reject most kinds of recorded performances.  
[C] exaggerate the variety of live performances.  
[D] overestimate the value of live performances.
24. According to the text, which of the following is true of recordings?  
[A] They are often inferior to live concerts in quality.  
[B] They are easily accessible to the general public.  
[C] They help improve the quality of music.  
[D] They have only covered masterpieces.
25. Regarding Gilbert's role in revitalizing the Philharmonic, the author feels  
[A] doubtful. [B] enthusiastic.  
[C] confident. [D] puzzled.

## Text 2

When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving "to pursue my goal of running a company." Broadcasting his ambition was "very much my decision," McGee says. Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. And McGee isn't alone. In recent weeks the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be

poached. Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: “I can’t think of a single search I’ve done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first.”

Those who jumped without a job haven’t always landed in top positions quickly. Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO. It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. “The traditional rule was it’s safer to stay where you are, but that’s been fundamentally inverted,” says one headhunter. “The people who’ve been hurt the worst are those who’ve stayed too long.”

26. When McGee announced his departure, his manner can best be described as being
- [A] arrogant. [B] frank.  
[C] self-centered. [D] impulsive.
27. According to Paragraph 2, senior executives’ quitting may be spurred by
- [A] their expectation of better financial status.  
[B] their need to reflect on their private life.  
[C] their strained relations with the boards.  
[D] their pursuit of new career goals.
28. The word “poached” (Line 3, Paragraph 4) most probably means
- [A] approved of. [B] attended to.  
[C] hunted for. [D] guarded against.
29. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that
- [A] top performers used to cling to their posts.  
[B] loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated.  
[C] top performers care more about reputations.  
[D] it’s safer to stick to the traditional rules.
30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?
- [A] CEOs: Where to Go [B] CEOs: All the Way Up  
[C] Top Managers Jump Without a Net [D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers

### Text 3

The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. No longer. While traditional “paid” media—such as television commercials and print advertisements—still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media. Consumers passionate about a product may create “earned” media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage “owned” media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. In fact, the way consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions means that marketing’s impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. For earned media, such marketers act as the initiator for users’ responses. But in some cases, one marketer’s owned media become another marketer’s paid media—for instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site. We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment. This trend, which we believe is still in its infancy, effectively began with retailers and travel providers such as airlines and hotels and will no doubt go further. Johnson & Johnson, for

example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies' marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned.

The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media: an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers, other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product. Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. In such a case, the company's response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

31. Consumers may create "earned" media when they are
  - [A] obsessed with online shopping at certain Web sites.
  - [B] inspired by product-promoting e-mails sent to them.
  - [C] eager to help their friends promote quality products.
  - [D] enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products.
32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature
  - [A] a safe business environment.
  - [B] random competition.
  - [C] strong user traffic.
  - [D] flexibility in organization.
33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media
  - [A] invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers.
  - [B] can be used to produce negative effects in marketing.
  - [C] may be responsible for fiercer competition.
  - [D] deserve all the negative comments about them.
34. Toyota Motor's experience is cited as an example of
  - [A] responding effectively to hijacked media.
  - [B] persuading customers into boycotting products.
  - [C] cooperating with supportive consumers.
  - [D] taking advantage of hijacked media.
35. Which of the following is the text mainly about?
  - [A] Alternatives to conventional paid media.
  - [B] Conflict between hijacked and earned media.
  - [C] Dominance of hijacked media.
  - [D] Popularity of owned media.

#### Text 4

It's no surprise that Jennifer Senior's insightful, provocative magazine cover story, "I love My Children, I Hate My Life," is arousing much chatter—nothing gets people talking like the suggestion that child rearing is anything less than a completely fulfilling, life-enriching experience. Rather than concluding that children make

parents either happy or miserable, Senior suggests we need to redefine happiness: instead of thinking of it as something that can be measured by moment-to-moment joy, we should consider being happy as a past-tense condition. Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that “the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight.”

The magazine cover showing an attractive mother holding a cute baby is hardly the only Madonna-and-child image on newsstands this week. There are also stories about newly adoptive—and newly single-mom Sandra Bullock, as well as the usual “Jennifer Aniston is pregnant” news. Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom-to-be, smiling on the newsstands.

In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing? It doesn't seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets of the children. Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world; obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

Of course, the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like *US Weekly* and *People* present is hugely unrealistic, especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock. According to several studies concluding that parents are less happy than childless couples, single parents are the least happy of all. No shock there, considering how much work it is to raise a kid without a partner to lean on; yet to hear Sandra and Britney tell it, raising a kid on their “own” (read: with round-the-clock help) is a piece of cake.

It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous; most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut. But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting “the Rachel” might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

36. Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring
- [A] temporary delight. [B] enjoyment in progress.  
[C] happiness in retrospect. [D] lasting reward.
37. We learn from Paragraph 2 that
- [A] celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip.  
[B] single mothers with babies deserve greater attention.  
[C] news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining.  
[D] having children is highly valued by the public.
38. It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks
- [A] are constantly exposed to criticism.  
[B] are largely ignored by the media.  
[C] fail to fulfill their social responsibilities.  
[D] are less likely to be satisfied with their life.
39. According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is
- [A] soothing. [B] ambiguous. [C] compensatory. [D] misleading.
40. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?
- [A] Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms.  
[B] Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing.  
[C] Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.  
[D] We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing.

**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 to filling them into the numbered boxes. Paragraphs E and G have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] No disciplines have seized on professionalism with as much enthusiasm as the humanities. You can, Mr. Menand points out, become a lawyer in three years and a medical doctor in four. But the regular time it takes to get a doctoral degree in the humanities is nine years. Not surprisingly, up to half of all doctoral students in English drop out before getting their degrees.
- [B] His concern is mainly with the humanities; Literature, languages, philosophy and so on. These are disciplines that are going out of style; 22% of American college graduates now major in business compared with only 2% in history and 4% in English. However, many leading American universities want their undergraduates to have a grounding in the basic canon of ideas that every educated person should possess. But most find it difficult to agree on what a “general education” should look like. At Harvard, Mr. Menand notes, “the great books are read because they have been read” —they form a sort of social glue.
- [C] Equally unsurprisingly, only about half end up with professorships for which they entered graduate school. There are simply too few posts. This is partly because universities continue to produce ever more PhDs. But fewer students want to study humanities subjects; English departments awarded more bachelor’s degrees in 1970-71 than they did 20 years later. Fewer students require fewer teachers. So, at the end of a decade of theses-writing, many humanities students leave the profession to do something for which they have not been trained.
- [D] One reason why it is hard to design and teach such courses is that they can cut across the insistence by top American universities that liberal-arts educations and professional education should be kept separate, taught in different schools. Many students experience both varieties. Although more than half of Harvard undergraduates end up in law, medicine or business, future doctors and lawyers must study a non-specialist liberal-arts degree before embarking on a professional qualification.
- [E] Besides professionalizing the professions by this separation, top American universities have professionalized the professor. The growth in public money for academic research has speeded the process; federal research grants rose fourfold between 1960 and 1990, but faculty teaching hours fell by half as research took its toll. Professionalism has turned the acquisition of a doctoral degree into a prerequisite for a successful academic career; as late as 1969 a third of American professors did not possess one. But the key idea behind professionalization, argues Mr. Menand, is that “the knowledge and skills needed for a particular specialization are transmissible but not transferable.” So disciplines acquire a monopoly not just over the production of knowledge, but also over the production of the producers of knowledge.
- [F] The key to reforming higher education, concludes Mr. Menand, is to alter the way in which “the producers of knowledge are produced.” Otherwise, academics will continue to think dangerously alike, increasingly detached from the societies which they study, investigate and criticize. “Academic inquiry, at least in some fields, may need to become less exclusionary and more holistic.” Yet quite how that happens, Mr. Menand does not say.
- [G] The subtle and intelligent little book *The Marketplace of Ideas: Reform and Resistance in the American University* should be read by every student thinking of applying to take a doctoral



degree. They may then decide to go elsewhere. For something curious has been happening in American Universities, and Louis Menand, a professor of English at Harvard University, captured it skillfully.

G → 41. → 42. → E → 43. → 44. → 45.

### Part C

#### Directions:

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

With its theme that “Mind is the master weaver,” creating our inner character and outer circumstances, the book *As a Man Thinking* by James Allen is an in-depth exploration of the central idea of self-help writing.

(46) Allen’s contribution was to take an assumption we all share—that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts—and reveal its erroneous nature. Because most of us believe that mind is separate from matter, we think that thoughts can be hidden and made powerless; this allows us to think one way and act another. However, Allen believed that the unconscious mind generates as much action as the conscious mind, and (47) while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: “Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?”

Since desire and will are damaged by the presence of thoughts that do not accord with desire, Allen concluded: “We do not attract what we want, but what we are.” Achievement happens because you as a person embody the external achievement; you don’t “get” success but become it. There is no gap between mind and matter.

Part of the fame of Allen’s book is its contention that “Circumstances do not make a person, they reveal him.” (48) This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation, of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.

This, however, would be a knee-jerk reaction to a subtle argument. Each set of circumstances, however bad, offers a unique opportunity for growth. If circumstances always determined the life and prospects of people, then humanity would never have progressed. In fact, (49) circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us and if we feel that we have been “wronged” then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation. Nevertheless, as any biographer knows, a person’s early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

The sobering aspect of Allen’s book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves. (50) The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible.

## Section III Writing

### Part A

#### 51. Directions:

You are supposed to write a letter to a friend of yours to

1) recommend one of your favorite movies, and

2) give reasons for your recommendation.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the notice. Use “Li Ming” instead. (10 points)

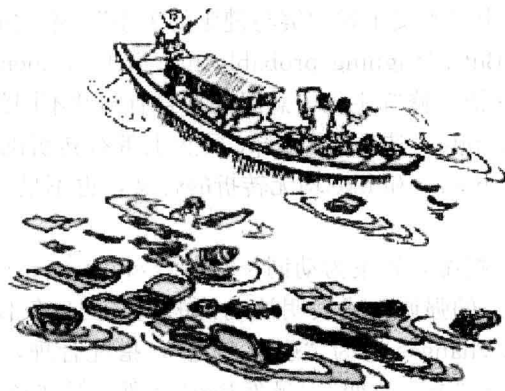
**Part B**

**52. Directions:**

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

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



旅程之“余”

# 2011年 试题答案解析

## 一、英语知识运用

### 1. [C] despite

本题考查对上下文的理解及句法知识运用。本文首句指出，古希腊哲学家亚里士多德认为笑是“一种有利于健康的身体活动”，道出了本文主题“笑与健康的关系”。本句的主句大意是：但笑对于强身健体的影响恐怕是微乎其微的(But...laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness)，1 some claims to the contrary 是状语，修饰主句，意思是尽管有与此不同的看法。可见，答案应含有转折的意思，词义为“尽管”，即 despite。选项中 except 虽然也带有转折的含义，但词义为“除了……以外”，不符合题目要求。干扰项 among 和 like 均无转折的含义，也不是正确答案。

### 2. [D] produce

本题考查理解基础上的动宾搭配，答案为动词，与宾语 short-term changes 搭配，表示笑会带来身体上的短时变化，以 does 为标志的强调句式表明该动词的词义当比仅仅“反映”(reflect)或“暗示”(indicate)更为强烈；produce...changes 意为“引起变化”，搭配合理，含义正确，是正确答案。干扰项 [B] demand...changes 意思是“要求改变”，虽然搭配合理，但文章此处的意思并非仅仅“要求改变”，而是以强调句式指出笑的动作确实引起了身体的某些变化，因此，demand...changes 与文意不符。

### 3. [B] boosting

本题考查理解和词汇知识。答案为现在分词，与 heart rate and oxygen consumption 构成分词短语，表示“增加”之意。我们都知道，大笑使人心跳加快，而不是使心跳平稳(stabilizing, 稳定)，不可能伤及心跳(impairing, 损害)，大笑决定心跳(determining, 决定)更是不合常理的，因此，boosting 是唯一的答案。boost 意为“大大增加”，符合常识和本文的语义要求。

### 4. [B] sustain

本题考查对上下文中语篇线索的理解。答案 sustain 意为“持续”，difficult to sustain 与前句中 short-term changes 呼应，均表示时间短暂，难以持久；下一段中 after the laugh dies down 也隐含了不可持续的意思。干扰项词义都不包含时间短暂的意思。transmit 意为“传递，传送”，evaluate 意为“评估，评价”，observe 意为“观察”，说大笑“很难传递”(difficult to transmit)不合逻辑，“很难评估”(difficult to evaluate)或“很难观察”(difficult to observe)也不符合文意。

### 5. [A] measurable

本题考查对整个段落观点的理解，即，与亚里士多德的提法正相反，认为笑对强身健体没有多大作用，答案为形容词，修饰名词 benefits。unlikely to have measurable benefits 意为“不大可能具备可以觉察到的益处”，这个搭配表达了上述意思，干扰项 manageable 意为“易于管理的”；affordable 意为“承担得起的”；renewable 意为“可更新的”，都不符合文意。

### 6. [B] In fact

本题考查语篇衔接，特别是连词的用法。前段详述了笑使心跳加速，但看不出能对健康带来益处，本段进一步阐述这个道理，In fact 具有引出进一步详加说明的语义功能，意为“事实上，实际上”。前段提出，笑不大可能起到强身健体的作用，本段则在 In fact 之后具体解释这个观点依据：因为笑不但不会强健肌肉，笑过之后肌肉反而会松弛。干扰项 In turn 意为“轮流地，依次地”或“转而，反过

来”; In addition 意为“除此之外”，表示补充说明，提出新信息；In brief，简言之，都不符合文意。

#### 7. [A] opposite

本题考查对内容的理解。答案应该呼应前文中 instead of 的词义，支持前段阐述的笑未必有益于健康的观点。opposite 意为“正相反”，符合这一要求。全句大意是，实际上，笑显然不会像体育运动那样锻炼肌肉使之更加有力，而是起到相反的作用。干扰项 impossible 意为“不可能”，accomplishes the impossible 意思是“完成不可能做到的事情”，但下一句表明，笑确实做到了使肌肉放松，而这并非不可能的；average 意为“一般的”，accomplishes the average 意为达到了一般性水准，与文章含义不符；expected 意为“预期的”，accomplishes the expected 意为“达到了预期的目标”，如果真的有所预期，就应该是“笑能强身健体”，与 instead of straining muscles to build them 所表明观点相反，也不可能是正确答案。

#### 8. [D] relaxes

本题考查对内容的理解。答案是动词，有两条主要的词义线索，首先是前句中的 instead of straining muscles 和 accomplishes the opposite，即与强健肌肉相反，因而，答案词义当表示松弛；另一线索来自逗号之后的分词短语 decreasing muscle tone，意为“降低肌肉张力”，也指向了“放松，松弛”，正是 relaxes 的词义。干扰项 weakens 意为“削弱”，笑只会造成肌肉一时的松弛，但不会从根本上削弱肌肉的力量；hardens（变坚硬）和 tightens（拉紧）的词义则与“放松”正相反，均不符合文意。

#### 9. [C] moderate

本题考查对内容的理解。答案为动词，词义线索出自前段和下一句。前段分析了笑与强身健体的关系，指出笑不会使人的肌肉更加发达，只能使其暂时松弛，因而本段自然转而考证笑在心理层面的作用，作者分析了笑的动作与情绪的关系。Such bodily reaction 指前段提及的因大笑导致的肌肉松弛等身体反应，后一句 laughing probably does...improve an individual's emotional state，即笑很可能改善人的情绪，因而本句含义为“这一身体反应能降低心理压力”。moderate 意为“减轻，缓和”，符合这一语义要求。干扰项 aggravate 意为“使恶化，使加重”，generate 意为“引起，导致”，enhance 意为“提高，增进”。

#### 10. [A] physical

本题考查对文章连贯的理解。以上讲到大笑不会导致肌肉强健，本句 Anyway 表明了让步的意思，加之句子随后用了 other types of...feedback that...，即笑虽然不会导致肌肉强健，但会导致其他能改善情绪的……反应，与这一 feedback 相对应的是本段首句中的 Such bodily reaction，因此，other types 也应属于身体反应，因此，答案只能是 physical。各干扰项都不表示身体，mental 意为“智力的”；subconscious 意为“下意识的，潜意识的”；internal 意为“内在的”都不符合 bodily reaction 的意思。emotional state 意为“情感，情绪状态”。

#### 11. [B] According to

本题考查短语知识运用。答案引导状语，说明观点理论依据，故答案为 According to，意为“根据……理论”，干扰项 Except for 意为“除……之外，唯有……”；Due to 意为“由于，因为”；As for 意为“至于……”。

#### 12. [C] in

本题考查词汇知识，be rooted in 是固定搭配，意为“扎根于，来源于”。

#### 13. [D] because

本题考查对内容的理解。本句继续讨论动作与情绪之间相互影响的观点。转折连词 but 之后的内容是，先有流泪的动作，后有悲伤的情感，那么 but 之前的意思就应该相反，即“人并非因为难过才哭泣”，因此答案为 because。如果选择 unless，则得到 humans do not cry unless they are sad，意思是：除非人们感到难过，否则不会哭；如果选择 until，则得到 humans do not cry until they are sad，意思是：人们直到难过了才会哭；这两个选择都把分析引向了使人哭的原因，偏离了本文对情感与身体动作关系的分析，均不可能是正确答案。如果选择 if，则得到 humans do not cry if they are sad，意思是：如果人们难过了，他们不会哭，这个表达与常识不符。