



| 全国考研辅导班教材系列



2011年 考研英语(一) 全真冲刺试卷

• 宫东风英语教学团队

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2011 年考研英语(一)全真冲刺试卷

2011 Nian Kaoyan Yingyu(Yi) Quanzhen Chongci Shijuan

官东风英语教学团队



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内容简介

本书供考生在冲刺阶段使用,其中包括5套全真冲刺试卷。各套试卷根据考研英语大纲精心编制,具有全面性、典型性、针对性、技巧性、综合性等特点,帮助考生在考试来临之前最后巩固基础阶段所学的基础知识。掌握重点和难点,熟悉解题思路和方法,增强应试能力,查漏补缺。

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出版前言

高教版 2011 年考研英语系列丛书,由考研英语大纲修订的专家和全国考研英语辅导团队中的精英教师编写。可满足 2011 年考生全过程复习备考的需要。

本系列教材专门针对全国各地考研辅导班学生的特点和需求量身打造,也适合社会考生自学的需要。书中融合了考研英语辅导专家多年辅导的经验,完全切中考研英语大纲的考点,内容阐述准确、精炼,重点突出。同时本书在编写中吸取了各届辅导班学员的意见和建议,对考生来说是一套非常权威、实用的考试参考书。

一、《2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一)考试大纲(非英语专业)》规定了 2011 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语科目的考试范围、考试要求、考试形式、试卷结构等。与 2010 年版相比,2011 年版考研英语大纲作了一定程度的修订。它既是 2011 年全国硕士研究生入学英语考试命题的唯一依据,也是考生复习备考必不可少的工具书。

二、《2011 年考研英语真题考点与常见错误透析》根据最新英语考试大纲的要求,总结了考研英语历年真题考查的知识点和常见错误,包括试题解析、选项解析、考生常见错误与防范、试题全文翻译、重点词语和长难句分析。本书的最大特点是:从解题思路和常见错误入手去审视和剖析每一道试题。考生可以通过这种较高学术性的解题方式迅速领悟考试的重点和难点,走出复习和解题的盲区。

三、《2011 年考研英语写作突破 100 题》是根据最新英语考试大纲的要求,总结考研英语写作部分的命题规律和复习思路编写的。针对考生普遍的实际写作水平,尤其是广大考生的三大写作障碍:1. 不知道英语写作的模式;2. 无法用英语表达自己的思想;3. 缺乏达到研究生入学写作水平的相应能力,本书利用 100 篇典型的范文使考生认识到:英语写作是什么?写什么?怎么写?该书涉及了考纲所要求的写作模式和内容,具有极强的针对性,适合考生在强化和冲刺时使用。

四、《2011 年考研英语(一)全真冲刺试卷》供考生在冲刺阶段使用,其中包括 5 套全真冲刺试卷。各套试卷根据考研英语大纲精心编制,具有全面性、典型性、针对性、技巧性、综合性等特点,帮助考生在考试来临之前最后巩固基础阶段所学的基础知识,掌握重点和难点,熟悉解题思路和方法,增强应试能力,查漏补缺。

为了给考生提供更多的增值服务,凡购正版高教版名师导学考研英语系列图书的考生都可以登录“中国教育考试网”www.eduexam.com.cn,在线做考研英语全真模拟试卷。

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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)

Space Shuttle Project is one of the first huge-typed spaceflight instruments used for many times in the world, organized by American National Aviation and Spaceflight Bureau, the main researches of 1 are researching and making the system of space shuttle, suggesting and choosing 2 and landing ports, deciding the scheme of reclaiming the roll booster of solid rocket, 3 the establishment of repairing the roll booster, and rebuilding and expanding the building of the 4 and controlling system.

At the beginning of 1969, the United States set up a group that specially researched the development direction of spaceflight with 5 for the next stage, 6 by deputy president. After 7 and research, it suggested that an aerocraft with great benefits in 8 should be made, eg 9 the spaceflight being its leading stanchion. In this project, five orbit implements were prescribed to be made, 10 "Exploitation", "Columbia", "Challenger", "Discovery" and "Atlands".

In 1970, spaceflight got into an all-round 11 of research and manufacture. The whole-project had to delay more than three years. Five orbit implements were 12 to be four and flight experiment for six times was also decreased for four, 13 the number of production was cut down, according to the original scheme. In April 1971 this 14 was decided that Kennedy Space Centre was used for the launching and landing port for space shuttles, and Edwards Air Base was used for the 15 landing port. In February 1977, "Exploitation" Orbit Implement started to have entering and landing experiments in Edwards Air Base. From May 12, 1981 to July 4, 1982, "Columbia" Space Shuttle successfully finished four flight experiments for research and manufacture, 16 meant that the 17 and manufactures were over in 18 form.

It 19 about 12 years and cost more than 75 billion US dollars to finish the whole project. On November 11, 1990, space shuttles began to fly for 20 .

1. [A] what [B] which [C] where [D] that
2. [A] labeling [B] hauling [C] hawking [D] launching
3. [A] building [B] breaching [C] breeding [D] bugging
4. [A] obscuring [B] rejecting [C] observing [D] refining
5. [A] people [B] member [C] man [D] person
6. [A] led [B] deprived [C] leaked [D] diluted
7. [A] weapon [B] investigation [C] wisdom [D] irritation
8. [A] economics [B] finance [C] accounting [D] economy
9. [A] in [B] with [C] by [D] through
10. [A] modified [B] propelled [C] named [D] provoked
11. [A] conviction [B] stage [C] context [D] stand
12. [A] dedicated [B] boosted [C] browsed [D] decreased
13. [A] as [B] if [C] though [D] once
14. [A] parallel [B] outfit [C] programme [D] outlet
15. [A] uniform [B] spark [C] unity [D] spare
16. [A] whereas [B] what [C] whether [D] which
17. [A] resolution [B] renaissance [C] researches [D] resemblance
18. [A] due [B] sober [C] drastic [D] feeble
19. [A] spent [B] took [C] consumed [D] absorbed
20. [A] commerce [B] business [C] trade [D] transaction

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

On the ground floor of the Federal Reserve building in Washington, DC, there is an electronic game which tests a visitor's skill at setting interest rates. You have to decide how to respond to events such as rising inflation or a stockmarket crash. If you get all the answers right, the machine declares you the

next Fed chairman. In real life, because of huge uncertainties about data and how the economy works, there is no obviously right answer to the question of when to change interest rates. Nor is there any easy test of who will make the best Fed chairman. So who would *The Economist* select for the job?

Alan Greenspan will retire as Fed chairman on January 31st, after a mere 18 1/2 years in the job. So George Bush needs to nominate a successor soon. Mr. Bush has a penchant for picking his pals to fill top jobs: last week he nominated his personal lawyer Harriet Miers to the Supreme Court. But his personal bank manager really would not cut the mustard as Fed chairman. This is the most important economic-policy job in America—indeed in the whole world. The Fed chairman sets interest rates with the aim of controlling inflation, which in turn helps determine the value of the dollar, the world's main reserve currency. It is hardly surprising that financial markets worldwide can rise or fall on his every word.

Financial markets are typically more volatile during the first year after the handover to a new chairman than during the rest of his tenure. In October 1987, barely two months after Mr. Greenspan took office, the stockmarket crashed. Current conditions for a handover are hardly ideal. America's economy has never looked so unbalanced, with a negative household savings rate, a housing bubble, a hefty budget deficit, a record current-account deficit and rising inflation. Figures due on October 14th are expected to show that the 12-month rate of inflation has risen above 4% —its highest since 1991.

21. Which of the following questions does the text discuss?

- [A] What is the content of the electronic game?
- [B] Who could fill Alan Greenspan's shoes?
- [C] How to respond to events such as rising inflation?
- [D] Who could change interest rates?

22. The phrase "cut the mustard" in the second paragraph most probably means

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| [A] "be qualified" | [B] "lower interest rate" |
| [C] "be acquisitive" | [D] "spend spree" |

23. Which of the following words best defines the relationship between the value of dollar and setting of interest rates?

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| [A] Counteractive. | [B] Naïve. |
|----------------------|--------------|

[C] Interactive.

[D] Novel.

24. Which of the following, according to the text, is a common phenomenon?

[A] Financial markets and stock markets crash due to the handover.

[B] Comment by the Fed chairman are invalid in the world financial markets.

[C] Inflation rises above 4% —record high level.

[D] Remarks by the Fed chairman can sway the world financial markets.

25. The author mentions “a housing bubble” in the last paragraph so as to _____.

[A] clarify the fact that Alan Greenspan will retire as Fed chairman

[B] exemplify the rumor that Mr. Bush has a penchant for picking his pals to fill top jobs

[C] illustrate the notion that the present situations for a handover are hardly ideal

[D] refute the theory that American economy has never looked so unbalanced

Text 2

“The essential qualities of a true Pan-Americanism”, remarked Franklin Roosevelt in 1933, “must be the same as those which constitute a good neighbour, namely mutual understanding and... a sympathetic appreciation of the other’s point of view.” That is advice which the United States would do well to heed in its relations with its immediate neighbours, Canada and Mexico. Most Americans may not be aware of it, but frustrations and resentments are building just across their borders to both south and north.

Of course, neighbourly ties in North America are closer than in Roosevelt’s day. Under the North American Free-Trade Agreement (NAFTA), trade among the three countries has more than doubled since 1994 and cross-border investment climbed even faster. In the aftermath of the terrorist attacks of September 11th 2001, the United States moved quickly to sign “smart border” agreements with both Canada and Mexico, to try to ensure that the demands of security did not interrupt trade. By the standards of much of the 20th century, political ties between the United States and Mexico are warm.

Yet go to either border and you wouldn’t know all this. Fed up with the flow of illegal migrants from the south, the governors of Arizona and New Mexico this month declared a state of emergency. Violence between drug gangs recently led

the United States temporarily to close its consulate in Nuevo Laredo, the busiest border-crossing point. The American ambassador bluntly criticises Mexico for its failure to prevent drug-related violence along the border. That has prompted retaliatory verbal blasts from Mexican officials.

Canada's mood is not much more cordial. Since September 11th, Canadians and Americans alike have become less keen on popping over what they liked to call "the world's longest undefended border" for shopping or recreation. Canadians increasingly disagree with Americans over matters as varied as the Iraq war and gay marriage. They are disillusioned with NAFTA, claiming it has failed to prevent the United States from unlawfully punishing their exports of, for example, lumber.

So what? Friction is in the nature of international relations, and the problems on the northern border are different from those in the south. Yet there is a common denominator. Americans tend to see security, migration, drugs, even trade, as domestic political issues. But so they are for Canada and Mexico too. Like it or not, Americans rely on their neighbours for prosperity, energy and help with security. It behoves all three countries to show some "sympathetic understanding".

26. It can be inferred from the first paragraph that _____.

- [A] the essential qualities of a true Pan-Americanism were defined by Franklin Roosevelt
- [B] mutual understanding is one of the most far-reaching elements in North America
- [C] few Americans may be aware of others' point of view
- [D] America's friendship with Canada and Mexico risks going sour

27. Political relationship is discussed in the text so as to _____.

- [A] illustrate Canada's cordial mood toward Mexico and America
- [B] interpret the improved neighbourly ties in North America
- [C] foretell the prospect of international relations
- [D] gauge the flow of illegal migrants from Mexico

28. The term "the south" in the third paragraph most probably refers to _____.

- [A] the Southern part of America
- [B] Mexico

[C] the Southern hemisphere

[D] the South Africa

29. According to the text, America and Canada have yet to reach consensus on _____.

[A] lumber export

[B] the Iraq reconstruction

[C] homo marriage

[D] defense of the world's longest border

30. In the last paragraph of the text, the author intends to define _____.

[A] the friction of the northern border

[B] the significance of international ties

[C] the difference between Canadians and Mexicans

[D] the importance of being good neighbours

Text 3

It has long been the subject of speculation among the police and criminologists: what would happen if all the officers who now spend so much of their time taking statements, profiling criminals and moving pieces of paper around were suddenly put on the streets? Crime figures released by London's Metropolitan Police this week provide the best answer yet.

Following the bombings of July 7th and 21st, thousands of police officers materialised on London's pavements, many of them sporting brightly coloured jackets. Drawn from all over the city, they were assigned to guard potential targets such as railway stations. The police presence was especially heavy in the bombed boroughs: Camden (which was struck three times), Hammersmith and Fulham, Lambeth, Tower Hamlets, Westminster and the City of London.

The show of force did not just scare off terrorists. There was less crime in July than in May or June, which is unusual: the warmer month tends to bring out criminal tendencies, as windows are left open and alcohol is imbibed alfresco. But the chilling effect was much stronger in the six boroughs that were targeted by terrorists. There, overall crime was down by 12% compared with July 2004. In inner London as a whole, crime fell by 6%. But in outer London, where the blue line was thinner, it went up slightly.

Simon Foy, who tracks such trends at the Metropolitan Police, says that crime fell particularly steeply on the days of the attacks, partly because of the

overwhelming police presence and partly because “even criminals were watching their televisions”. What is significant is that crime barely rose thereafter. That was a change from the aftermath of September 11th 2001, when crime quickly soared just about everywhere—possibly because officers were deployed only in the very centre of London.

“The received wisdom among criminologists is that marginal changes in visible patrolling have little or no effect on crime,” says Mike Hough, a criminologist at King’s College London. July’s experiment should put that argument to rest. Even if offenders do not make rational calculations about the odds of being caught—which was low both before and after the bombings—they will be moved by a display of overwhelming force.

31. What does the word “materialise” mean in the second paragraph?
[A] Bomb. [B] Investigate. [C] Provoke. [D] Appear.
32. Which of the following facts, according to third paragraph of the text, will be taken for granted by British?
[A] The warmer month tends to result in criminal tendency.
[B] Crime went up slightly in July.
[C] The show of force did put an end to terrorists.
[D] Bombings are inevitable in outer London.
33. It can be inferred from the text that the crime occurrence may be associated with _____.
[A] the trends which can be tracks
[B] the deployment of the blue line
[C] the overwhelming presence of criminals in London
[D] the number of the days of terrorist attacks
34. The author’s attitude toward Mike Hough’s remark is _____.
[A] consent [B] ambivalent [C] denial [D] approval
35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
[A] London Bombings Are Severe
[B] Terrorists Are Scared Off
[C] Terrorism Cuts Crime
[D] Marginal Changes Take Place

Text 4

Last weekend, sportsmen and women of an unusually hardy disposition

descended on Sherborne, a pretty Dorset town. There, they swam twice around Sherborne Castle's lake, cycled 180km and then ran a marathon. The winners of this gruelling race—Britain's inaugural Ironman triathlon—were rewarded with a spot in a prestigious race in Hawaii, where yet more pain awaits.

For a sport barely known in Britain five years ago, triathlon has grown at a sprinter's pace. This year the British Triathlon Association, the governing body, will sanction some 450 triathlons, duathlons (running and biking) and aquathlons (running and swimming). These vary from tough races aimed at endurance junkies to shorter events designed to lure newcomers. By far the most successful is the London triathlon, which, three weeks ago, brought 8,000—half of them first-timers—to the Royal Victoria Dock in east London. That made it the world's biggest.

There are echoes of the jogging craze of the early 1980s. Both sports are American exports; both have grown partly thanks to television coverage. Inclusion in the Olympic and Commonwealth games has conferred credibility and state funding on triathlon. Even better, Britain's professional triathletes are doing rather well on the international circuit.

There are practical reasons for the growth of the sport, too. Nick Rusling, event director of the London triathlon, points out that established events such as the London marathon and Great North Run are hugely over-subscribed (this year the marathon received 98 500 applications for 36 000 places). Triathlon offers a more reliable route to exhaustion, and a fresh challenge to athletes who are likely to cross-train anyway.

The sport will not soon supplant "the great suburban Everest", as Chris Brasher, founder of the London marathon, described his event. The sport's tripartite nature means that putting on events is fiendishly complex, a fact reflected in high entry fees: competitors at last weekend's Ironman race forked out £ 220. Shorter events are cheaper, but participants must still provide their own bicycles and wetsuits and pay for training. Compared with the inhabitants of Newham, the London borough where this year's London triathlon was held, competitors appeared overwhelmingly white and middle class.

Another drag on growth is a shortage of suitable venues in a small island—a problem exacerbated by safety fears. But that ought to be less of a hindrance in future. Two court decisions, in 2003 and earlier this year, have firmly

established that the owners of large bodies of water may not be held responsible when adults injure themselves as a result of extravagant sporting actions.

36. The meaning of the word “gruelling” in the first paragraph is most close to _____.

- [A] competitive [B] exhausting [C] grand [D] gruesome

37. It can be learned from the second paragraph of the text that _____.

- [A] triathlon is a fast-growing sport in UK
[B] Britain used to be barely known
[C] triathlon is a prestigious race in USA
[D] Hawaii used to be a spot of pains

38. Triathlon, according to the text, originated in _____.

- [A] Britain [B] Greece [C] USA [D] Brazil

39. The third and fourth paragraphs concentrate on _____.

- [A] the practical reasons for the growth of swimming
[B] the echoes of jogging craze of the early 1980s
[C] the reasons for the wide television coverage
[D] the driving forces behind the development of triathlon

40. The elaboration in the last but one paragraph concerns _____.

- [A] one drag on the development of triathlon
[B] the rapid supplant of triathlon
[C] one notion advanced by Chris Brasher
[D] the emergence of overwhelmingly white and middle class

Part B

Directions:

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

Among the celebrated pantheon of Hollywood royalty, few are as well-respected and universally adored as Gregory Peck. For more than fifty years, he has been a major presence in the theater, on television, and most importantly, on the big screen. (41) _____ As General MacArthur, Melville's Captain Ahab, and Atticus Finch, he has presented audiences with compelling stories of strength and masculinity.

Eldred Gregory Peck was born on April 5, 1916, in La Jolla, California. By the time he was six, his parents had divorced. For a number of years he lived with his maternal grandmother, but at the age of ten was sent to St. John's Military Academy in Los Angeles. The four years he spent there were important in forming his sense of personal discipline. After the Academy, he returned to live with his father, a local pharmacist, and to attend public high school.

(42) _____ There, his abilities were almost immediately recognized. In 1942, Peck made his debut on Broadway with *The Morning Star*. Though many of his early plays were doomed to short runs, it seemed clear that Peck was destined for something bigger. In 1944 that "something bigger" arrived in the form of his first two Hollywood roles, as Vladimir in *Days of Glory* and Father Francis Chisholm in *The Keys of the Kingdom*.

(43) _____ This early success provided him the rare opportunity of working with the best directors in Hollywood. Over the next three years he appeared in Alfred Hitchcock's *Spellbound* (1945), King Vidor's *Duel in the Sun* (1946), and Elia Kazan's *Gentleman's Agreement* (1947). Despite concerns over public acceptance of the last one, a meditation on American anti-Semitism, it surprised many by winning an Oscar for Best Picture and a nomination for Best Actor. This success seemed not only a validation of Peck's abilities as an artist but of his moral convictions as well.

(44) _____ Tough and caring, he was the quintessential mid-century American man—the good-looking romantic lead across from Audrey Hepburn as well as the rugged World War II bomber commander. For many, the actor and the characters he portrayed were inseparable; the authority of his passionate yet firm demeanor was attractive to post-war Americans who longed for a more stable time.

(45) _____ While continuing to act on television and in Hollywood throughout the 1980s and 1990s, Peck has focused much of his energy on spending time with his wife, children, and grandchildren. For Peck, life as a father and as a public figure have been inseparable; he was simultaneously a major voice against the Vietnam war, while remaining a patriotic supporter of his son who was fighting there. If years of breathing life into characters such as Captain Keith Mallory and General

MacArthur taught him anything, it was that life during wartime was profoundly complex; and rarely has there been a time free from war or struggle. In his more than fifty films, Peck has continually attempted to investigate these complex struggles, and in doing so has created a library of stories that shed light on human possibility and social reality.

- [A] Though an amiable and fun-loving man at home, Peck's stern presence made him one of the screen's great patriarchs.
- [B] For many, Peck is a symbol of the American man at his best—a pillar of moral courage and a constant defender of traditional values.
- [C] During the 1960s and 1970s, Peck continued to challenge himself as an actor, appearing in thrillers, war films, westerns and in his best known film, *To Kill A Mockingbird* (1962). Based on the book by Harper Lee, *To Kill A Mockingbird* addresses problems of racism and moral justice in personal and powerful ways. As Atticus Finch, a lawyer in a small Southern town, Peck created a character that remains a great example of an individual's struggle for humanity within deeply inhumane conditions. It seems clear however, that the reason for Peck's constant assertion that *To Kill A Mockingbird* is his best (and favorite) film, was the film's attention to the lives of children and the importance of family.
- [D] Gregory Peck passed away on June 12th, 2003, at the age of 87.
- [E] While *Days of Glory* was coolly received, his role as the taciturn Scottish missionary in *The Keys of the Kingdom* was a resounding triumph and brought him his first Oscar nomination for Best Actor.
- [F] After graduating, Peck enrolled at the University of California, Berkeley. Greatly influenced by his father's desires for him to be a doctor, Peck began as a premed student. By the time he was a senior, however, he found his real interests to be in writing and acting. Peck soon realized that he had a natural gift as both an expressive actor and a storyteller. After graduating in 1939, he changed his name from Eldred to Gregory and moved to New York.
- [G] At 85, Peck turned his attention back to where he got his start, the stage. He traveled the country visiting small play houses and colleges, speaking about his life and experiences as a father, a celebrity, and as an actor.

Part C

Directions:

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

Henri Matisse originally trained as a lawyer, turning to art whilst recovering from appendicitis. (46) Initially seduced by the Impressionists and, in particular, by Cezanne, Matisse brought together a circle of like-minded artists who became known as the Fauves (the Beasts) after their sensational exhibition of 1905. These early paintings revealed an intuitive and explosive colour sense which was to become the defining feature of Matisse's long career. (47) Believing art to be "something like a good armchair in which one rests from physical fatigue", he was dedicated to producing work that expressed a harmony close to a musical composition. (48) There are two versions of *La Danse*, originally produced with another enormous panel entitled *Musique* for a Russian collector. Dance was a popular topic at the time as Diaghilev and the Russian Ballet had just visited Paris. (49) Despite, or because of, the simplification of colour, form, and line, the figures appear to be full of life. Matisse made sculptures, designed sets and costumes and illustrated books. (50) He was also an important graphic artist who, in his bed-ridden final years, evolved his own method of arranging cut-out paper shapes. He is indisputably the greatest decorative artist of the twentieth century.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Read the following Chinese text and write an abstract of it in 80-100 English words. (10 points)

全球化的兴起是席卷全世界的经济和文化趋势。当我们步入 21 世纪时,它已形成新的基础。但全球化的作用总是好的吗?一些人并不这么认为。

亚特兰大国际外交关系所所长迈克尔·特内特担心时下全世界对全球化兴起的厌恶之情。他说,“从 20 世纪 80 年代及亚洲龙在 90 年代后期的经济滑坡以来,人们就开始重新评价全球化能带来好处的观点。许多国家收入下降,贫富悬殊加大。若没有政府的进一步干预,我们在拉美和亚洲就会看到贫困升级的悲剧。”

在华尔街工作的一位有影响的经济学家乔治·弗兰克认为情况没那么糟。“即使市场机制可能引起短期动荡的问题,经济自由化,透明度增加和基于市场的改革