

2012



考天下名师团 编

# 考研英语

(二)

## 历年真题 及模拟试题

新东方名师教案，系统解析 | 真题题源，针对性强 | 技巧规律，一网打尽

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**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

考研英语 (二) 历年真题及模拟试题/考天下名师  
团编. —北京: 中国石化出版社, 2011. 4  
ISBN 978-7-5114-0857-0

I. ①考… II. ①考… III. ①英语—研究生—入学考  
试—习题集—IV. ①H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 051379 号

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**中国石化出版社出版发行**

地址: 北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编: 100011 电话: (010)84271850

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<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail: [press@sinopec.com.cn](mailto:press@sinopec.com.cn)

北京科信印刷有限公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

\*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 17.5 印张 443 千字

2011 年 4 月第 1 版 2011 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

定价: 35.00 元

# 前言

专业硕士是我国研究生教育的一种形式,根据国务院学位委员会的定位,专业学位为具有职业背景学位,培养特定职业高层次专门人才。

国家各高等院校从 2010 年开始减少招收学术型硕士,减少的名额用以增加全日制专业型硕士,最终达到专业型:学术型=7:3,专业型硕士重点培养工程研究能力,而学术型硕士专门供给打算继续读博士的学术研究型人才和当教师的人才做中间跳板用。大多数专业型硕士入学考试可选统考英语(二),下面我们来简单介绍一下考研英语(二)考试。

## 一、考试性质

英语(二)考试主要是为高等院校和科研院所招收专业学位硕士研究生而设置的具有选拔性质的全国统一入学考试科目。其目的是科学、公平、有效地测试考生对英语语言的运用能力,评价的标准是高等学校非英语专业本科毕业生所能达到的及格或及格以上水平,以保证被录取者具有一定的英语水平,并有利于各高等学校和科研院所在专业上择优选拔。

## 二、考试形式和试卷结构

### 1. 考试形式

考试形式为笔试。考试时间为 180 分钟。满分为 100 分。

试卷包括试题册和答题卡。答题卡分为答题卡 1 和答题卡 2。考生应将英语知识运用和阅读理解部分的答案按要求填涂在答题卡 1 上,将英译汉和写作部分的答案按要求写在答题卡 2 上。

### 2. 试卷结构

试题分四部分,共 48 题,包括英语知识运用、阅读理解、英译汉和写作。

#### 第一部分 英语知识运用

主要考查考生对英语知识的综合运用能力。共 20 小题,每小题 0.5 分,共 10 分。

在一篇约 350 词的文章中留出 20 个空白,要求考生从每题所给的 4 个选项中选出最佳答案,使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

#### 第二部分 阅读理解

主要考查考生获取信息、理解文章、猜测重要生词词义并进行推断等方面的能力。该部分由 A、B 两节组成,共 25 小题,每小题 2 分,共 50 分。

##### A 节(20 小题)

本部分为单项选择题。共四篇文章,总长度为 1500 词左右。要求考生阅读文章并回答每篇文章后面的问题。考生需在每小题所提供的选项(A、B、C、D)中选出唯一正确或最合适的答案。

每篇文章设 5 题,共 20 题。每小题 2 分,共 40 分。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。

##### B 节(5 小题)

本部分有 3 种备选题型。每次考试从这 3 种题型中选择其中的一种形式,或者这 3 种形式中某几种形式的组合进行考查。

本节文章设 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分。考生在答题卡 1 上作答。



备选题型包括:

(1)多项对应

本部分为一篇长度为 450~550 词的文章,试题内容分为左右两栏,左侧一栏为 5 道题目,右侧一栏为 7 个选项。要求考生在阅读后根据文章内容和右侧一栏中的 7 个选项中选出对应的 5 项相关信息。

(2)小标题对应

在一篇长度为 450~550 词的文章前有 7 个概括句或小标题。这些文字或标题分别是对文章中某一部分的概括或阐述。要求考生根据文章内容和篇章结构从这 7 个选项选出最恰当的 5 个概括句或小标题填入文章空白处。

(3)正误判断

在一篇长度为 450~550 词的文章后有与文章内容有关的 5 项陈述。要求考生在阅读后根据文章内容判断各项陈述的内容是“正确”(True)还是“错误”(False)。

### 第三部分 英译汉

考查考生理解所给英语语言材料并将其译成汉语的能力。要求译文准确、完整、通顺。要求考生阅读、理解长度为 150 词左右的一个或几个英语段落,并将其全部译成汉语。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。共 15 分。

### 第四部分 写作

该部分由 A、B 两节组成,主要考查考生的书面表达能力。共 2 题,25 分。

#### A 节

题型有两种,每次考试选择其中的一种形式。

备选题型包括:

(1)要求考生根据所给情景写出约 100 词(标点符号不计算在内)的应用性短文,包括私人 and 公务信函、备忘录、报告等。

(2)要求考生根据所提供的汉语文章,用英语写出一篇 80~100 词的内容摘要。

考生在答题卡 2 上作答。共 10 分。

#### B 节

要求考生根据所规定的情景或给出的提纲,写出一篇 150 词以上的英语说明文或议论文。提供情景的形式为图画、图表或文字。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。共 15 分。

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)试卷结构表

部 分	节	为考生提供的信息	指导语语言	测试要点	题 型	题 目 数 量	计 分	答题卡 种 类
I 英语知识 运用 (10分)		1 篇 文 章 (约 350 词)	英语	英语知识综 合运用能力	完型填空单 项选择(四 选一)	20	10	答题卡1(机器阅卷)
II 阅读理解 (50分)	A	4 篇 文 章 (共约 1500 词)	英语	理解重要信 息,掌握文章 大意,猜测生 词词义并进 行推断等	单 项 选 择 (四选一)	20	40	
	B	1 篇 文 章 (450 ~ 550 词)	英语	推理、判断、 概括能力	选择搭配或 正误判断	5	10	

续表

部 分	节	为考生提供的信息	指导语语言	测试要点	题 型	题 目 数 量	计 分	答题卡 种 类
Ⅲ 英译汉 (15 分)		一个或几个 段 落 (150 词)	英语	理解和表达的 准确、完整、通顺	英译汉	1	15	答题卡 2 (人工阅卷、机器登分)
Ⅳ 写作 (25 分)	A	规定情景或 汉语文章	英语	书面表达、 归纳、概括、 表述	应用文(约 100 词)或摘 要写作(80~ 100 词)	1	10	
	B	规定情景或 提纲	英语	书面表达	短文写作 (150 词以 上)	1	15	
总计						45+3	100	

### 三、英语(二)考试常见问题

#### 1. 什么是英语(二)?

英语(二)是一套新出现的考研英语试卷,它和以前的考研英语试卷[现在改称英语(一)]一样,由教育部考试中心组织命题,并在考研统考中使用。

#### 2. 英语(二)针对哪些考生?

近几年来,我国的硕士研究生教育在进行改革,国家计划把硕士分成两种:学术型研究生和专业学位研究生。这种分法其实在很多国外的教育体制中,特别是英国,已经存在了很长时间。它是一种比较科学的方法。按照教育部的精神,从 2010 年研究生入学考试英语考试开始,部分考专业学位研究生的同学,首次遭遇英语(二)。

#### 3. 我怎么知道我是考英语(一)还是英语(二)?

如果你考的是学术型研究生,那么你完全不用考虑英语(二)的问题,你肯定是考英语(一)的,如果你考的是专业学位研究生(19 种专业学位,即法律硕士、社会工作硕士、教育硕士、体育硕士、汉语国际教育硕士、翻译硕士、艺术硕士、风景园林硕士、工程硕士、建筑学硕士、农业推广硕士、兽医硕士、临床医学硕士、口腔医学硕士、公共卫生硕士、会计硕士、工商管理硕士、公共管理硕士、军事硕士),那么你要仔细看招生院校的招生简章,看它要求你是考英语(一)(科目编号 201),还是英语(二)(科目编号 204)。当然还有一个更简单的方法,当你网报成功后,你可以选择一下“查看网报信息”,其中会有初试科目的列表,里面会显示英语科目是(一)还是(二),这个是绝对不会错的。

#### 4. 英语(二)都考什么题型?

英语(二)所考查的题型和英语(一)难度近似。首先是称之为“英语知识运用”的部分,其实就是我们熟悉的完型填空,共 20 题,10 分。第二是阅读理解,这一块分成两种题型,第一种是我们常见的一篇文章,后面五道选择题,共四篇文章,20 题,总分 40

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# 2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

## 英语(二)



### Section I Use of English

#### Directions:

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

The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cyber-crime that has 1 across the Web.

Can privacy be preserved 2 bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly 3 ?

Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nations cyber-czar, offered the federal government a 4 to make the Web a safer place—a “voluntary trusted identity” system that would be the high-tech 5 of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled 6 one. The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential 7 to a specific computer, and would authenticate users at a range of online services.

The idea is to 8 a federation of private online identity systems. User could 9 which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet drivers license 10 by the government.

Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these “single sign-on” systems that make it possible for users to 11 just once but use many different services.

12 the approach would create a “walled garden” in cyberspace, with safe “neighborhoods” and bright “streetlights” to establish a sense of a 13 community.

Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem” in which “individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with 14, trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure 15 which the transaction runs”.

Still, the administrations plan has 16 privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are concerned. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would 17 be a compulsory Internet “drive’s license” mentality.

The plan has also been greeted with 18 by some computer security experts, who worry that the “voluntary ecosystem” envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave

much of the Internet 19. They argue that all Internet users should be 20 to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

- |                   |                 |                  |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. swept       | B. skipped      | C. walked        | D. ridden      |
| 2. A. for         | B. within       | C. while         | D. though      |
| 3. A. careless    | B. lawless      | C. pointless     | D. helpless    |
| 4. A. reason      | B. reminder     | C. compromise    | D. proposal    |
| 5. A. information | B. interference | C. entertainment | D. equivalent  |
| 6. A. by          | B. into         | C. from          | D. over        |
| 7. A. linked      | B. directed     | C. chained       | D. compared    |
| 8. A. dismiss     | B. discover     | C. create        | D. improve     |
| 9. A. recall      | B. suggest      | C. select        | D. realize     |
| 10. A. released   | B. issued       | C. distributed   | D. delivered   |
| 11. A. carry on   | B. linger on    | C. set in        | D. log in      |
| 12. A. In vain    | B. In effect    | C. In return     | D. In contrast |
| 13. A. trusted    | B. modernized   | C. thriving      | D. competing   |
| 14. A. caution    | B. delight      | C. confidence    | D. patience    |
| 15. A. on         | B. after        | C. beyond        | D. across      |
| 16. A. divided    | B. disappointed | C. protected     | D. united      |
| 17. A. frequently | B. incidentally | C. occasionally  | D. eventually  |
| 18. A. skepticism | B. tolerance    | C. indifference  | D. enthusiasm  |
| 19. A. manageable | B. defendable   | C. vulnerable    | D. invisible   |
| 20. A. invited    | B. appointed    | C. allowed       | D. forced      |



## Section II Reading Comprehension

### ►Part A

Directions:

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

### Text 1

Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs board as an outside director in January 2000; a year later she became president of Brown University. For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much eroticism. But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman's compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payout pass unremarked? By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board. The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. If the sky, and the share price is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

The researchers from Ohio University used a database had covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those "surprise" disappearances by directors under the age of 70. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increased by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship. Often they "trade up". Leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred. Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. gaining excessive profits                      B. failing to fulfill her duty  
 C. refusing to make compromises                D. leaving the board in tough times
22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. generous investors                              B. unbiased executives  
 C. share price forecasters                        D. independent advisers
23. According to the researchers from Ohio University after an outside directors surprise departure, the firm is likely to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. become more stable                              B. report increased earnings  
 C. do less well in the stock market              D. perform worse in lawsuits
24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. may stay for the attractive offers from the firm  
 B. have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm  
 C. are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm  
 D. will decline incentives from the firm



25. The authors attitude toward the role of outside directors is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. permissive      B. positive      C. scornful      D. critical

## Text 2

Whatever happened to the death of newspaper? A year ago the end seemed near. The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. Newspapers like *The San Francisco Chronicle* were chronicling their own doom. American Federal Trade commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. Should they become charitable corporations? Should the state subsidize them? It will hold another meeting soon. But the discussions now seem out of date.

In much of the world there is the sign of crisis. German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession. Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled come of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit. Not the 20% profit margins that were routine a few years ago, but profit all the same.

It has not been much fun. Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard. The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13,500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007. Readers are paying more for slimmer products. Some papers even had the nerve to refuse delivery to distant suburbs. Yet these desperate measures have proved the right ones and, sadly for many journalists, they can be pushed further.

Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers. American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads. Fully 87% of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation Development (OECD). In Japan the proportion is 35%. Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspaper are least distinctive. Car and film reviewers have gone. So have science and general business reporters. Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. Newspapers are less complete as a result. But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

26. By saying "Newspapers like ... their own doom" (Lines 3-4, Para. 1), the author indicates that newspaper \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. neglected the sign of crisis  
B. failed to get state subsidies  
C. were not charitable corporations  
D. were in a desperate situation

27. Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. readers threatened to pay less  
B. newspapers wanted to reduce costs

- C. journalists reported little about these areas  
D. subscribers complained about slimmer products
28. Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. have more sources of revenue  
B. have more balanced newsrooms  
C. are less dependent on advertising  
D. are less affected by readership
29. What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business?  
A. Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers.  
B. Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspaper.  
C. Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business.  
D. Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews.
30. The most appropriate title for this text would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival  
B. American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind  
C. American Newspapers: A Thriving Business  
D. American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story

### Text 3

We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the G. I. Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

But when it came to their houses, it was a time of common sense and a belief that less could truly be more. During the Depression and the war, Americans had learned to live with less, and that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future, made small, efficient housing positively stylish.

Economic condition was only a stimulus for the trend toward efficient living. The phrase "less is more" was actually first popularized by a German, the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, who like other people associated with the Bauhaus, a school of design, emigrated to the United States before World War II and took up posts at American architecture schools. These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.

Mies's signature phrase means that less decoration, properly organized, has more impact than a lot. Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance. Like other modern architects, he employed metal, glass and laminated wood-materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future. Mies's sophisticated presentation masked the fact that the spaces he designed were small and efficient, rather than big and often empty.

The apartments in the elegant towers Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive, for example, were smaller—two-bedroom units under 1,000 square feet—than those in their older neighbors along the city's Gold Coast. But they were popular because of their airy glass walls, the views they afforded and the elegance of the buildings details and proportions, the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time.

The trend toward “less” was not entirely foreign. In the 1930s Frank Lloyd Wright started building more modest and efficient houses—usually around 1,200 square feet—than the spreading two-story ones he had designed in the 1890s and the early 20th century.

The “Case Study Houses” commissioned from talented modern architects by *California Arts Architecture* magazine between 1945 and 1962 were yet another homegrown influence on the “less is more” trend. Aesthetic effect came from the landscape, new materials and forthright detailing. In his Case Study House, Ralph's everyday life—few American families acquired helicopters, though most eventually got clothes dryers—but his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

31. The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. prosperity and growth
  - B. efficiency and practicality
  - C. restraint and confidence
  - D. pride and faithfulness
32. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about Bauhaus?
  - A. It was founded by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.
  - B. Its designing concept was affected by World War II.
  - C. Most American architects used to be associated with it.
  - D. It had a great influence upon American architecture.
33. Mies held that elegance of architectural design \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. was related to large space
  - B. was identified with emptiness
  - C. was not reliant on abundant decoration
  - D. was not associated with efficiency
34. What is true about the apartments Mies building Chicago's Lake Shore Drive?
  - A. They ignored details and proportions.
  - B. They were built with materials popular at that time.
  - C. They were more spacious than neighboring buildings.
  - D. They shared some characteristics of abstract art.
35. What can we learn about the design of the “Case Study House”?
  - A. Mechanical devices were widely used.
  - B. Natural scenes were taken into consideration
  - C. Details were sacrificed for the overall effect.
  - D. Eco-friendly materials were employed.

## Text 4

Will the European Union make it? The question would have sounded strange not long ago. Now even the project's greatest cheerleaders talk of a continent facing a "Bermuda triangle" of debt, population decline and lower growth.

As well as those chronic problems, the EU face an acute crisis in its economic core, the 16 countries that use the single currency. Markets have lost faith that the euro zone's economies, weaker or stronger, will one day converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency, which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

Yet the debate about how to save Europe's single currency from disintegration is stuck. It is stuck because the euro zone's dominant powers, France and Germany, agree on the need for greater harmonization within the euro zone, but disagree about what to harmonies.

Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrow spending and competitiveness, barked by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments that do not obey. These might include threats to freeze EU funds for poorer regions and EU mega-projects and even the suspension of a country's voting rights in EU ministerial councils. It insists that economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club, among whom there is a small majority for free-market liberalism and economic rigour; in the inner core alone, Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.

A "southern" camp headed by French wants something different: "European economic government" within an inner core of euro zone members. Translated, that means politicians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers. Finally, figures close to the France government have murmured, euro zone members should agree to some fiscal and social harmonization; e. g. , curbing competition in corporate-tax rates or labour costs.

It is too soon to write off the EU. It remains the worlds largest trading block. At its best, the European project is remarkably liberal: built around a single market of 27 rich and poor countries, its internal borders are far more open to goods, capital and labour than any comparable trading area. It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalization, and make capitalism benign.

36. The EU is faced with so many problems that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it has more or less lost faith in markets
- B. even its supporters begin to feel concerned
- C. some of its member countries plan to abandon euro
- D. it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation

37. The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck because the dominant powers \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are competing for the leading position  
B. are busy handling their own crises  
C. fail to reach an agreement on harmonization  
D. disagree on the steps towards disintegration
38. To solve the euro problem ,Germany proposed that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. EU funds for poor regions be increased  
B. stricter regulations be imposed  
C. only core members be involved in economic co-ordination  
D. voting rights of the EU members be guaranteed
39. The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. poor countries are more likely to get funds  
B. strict monetary policy will be applied to poor countries  
C. loans will be readily available to rich countries  
D. rich countries will basically control Eurobonds
40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. pessimistic      B. desperate      C. conceited      D. hopeful

## →Part B

### Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by finding information from the right column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the left column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government's role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose "fat taxes" on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

The demands follow comments made last week by the health secretary. Andrew Lansley, who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choices and promised to free businesses from public health regulations.

But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by fast-food producers such as McDonald's.

They argue that government action is necessary to curb Britain's addiction to unhealthy food and help halt spiraling rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. Professor Terence Stephenson, president of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, said that the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or excessive drinking.

"Thirty years ago, it would have been inconceivable to have imagined a ban on smoking in the workplace or in pubs, and yet that is what we have now. Are we willing to be just as courageous in respect of obesity? I would suggest that we should be," said the leader of the UK's children's doctors.

Lansley has alarmed health campaigners by suggesting he wants industry rather

than government to take the lead. He said that manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Change Life campaign, the centrepiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness. He has also criticized the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how "lecturing" people was not the best way to change their behaviour.

Stephenson suggested potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for foods high in fat, salt or sugar before 9 pm and limiting them on billboards or in cinemas. "If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes—by setting strict limits on advertising, product placement and sponsorship of sports events," he said.

Such a move could affect firms such as McDonald's, which sponsors the youth coaching scheme run by the Football Association. Fast-food chains should also stop offering "inducements" such as toys, cute animals and mobile phone credit to lure young customers, Stephenson said.

Professor Dinesh Bhugra, president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, said: "If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth and that some things can harm, at least information is available up front."

He also urged councils to impose "fast-food-free zones" around schools and hospitals—areas within which takeaways cannot open.

A Department of Health spokesperson said: "We need to create a new vision for public health where all of society works together to get healthy and live longer. This includes creating a new 'responsibility deal' with business, built on social responsibility, not state regulation. Later this year, we will publish a white paper setting out exactly how we will achieve this."

The food industry will be alarmed that such senior doctors back such radical moves, especially the call to use some of the tough tactics that have been deployed against smoking over the last decade.

	A. "fat taxes" should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald's.
41. Andrew Lansley held that	B. the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools.
42. Terence Stephenson agreed that	C. "lecturing" was an effective way to improve school lunches in England.
43. Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that	D. cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet.
44. Dinesh Bhugra suggested that	E. the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change Life campaign.
45. A Department of Health spokesperson proposed that	F. parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home.
	G. the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses.





### Section III Translation

#### 46. Directions:

In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese, write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volumes of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do—rough 2 percent of all CO<sub>2</sub> emissions?

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment. A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO<sub>2</sub> depending on how many attempts are needed to get the “right” answer. To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres round the world, packed with powerful computers. While producing large quantities of CO<sub>2</sub>, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements. Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much to be done, and not just by big companies.



### Section IV Writing

#### →Part A

#### 47. Directions:

Suppose your cousin Li Ming has just been admitted to a university. Write him/her a letter to

- 1) congratulate him/her, and
- 2) give him/her suggestions on how to get prepared for university life.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Zhang Wei” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

#### →Part B

#### 48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)