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历年考研英语 真题词汇注释与长难句分析

(基础复习)

全真试题★便于自测
核心词汇★详尽注释
语法难句★结构图解

世纪高教编辑部

曾鸣 张剑 刘京霄 编著



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前言

《历年考研英语真题词汇注释与长难句分析》(基础复习)曾经作为《历年考研英语真题解析及复习思路》一书的赠送资料,拥有过近百万读者。我们对2001年至2011年的十年真题按照年份编辑在一起,方便读者使用。这里要提醒读者注意的是:千万不要把真题当成模拟试题使用。要从战略的高度审视真题的每一个环节。

关于如何使用本书,我们的建议是:

(1) 解决熟词僻意问题,努力做到不遗漏任何一个生僻词汇。

研究真题,首先必须要跨越真题词汇关。真题词汇的注释不等于大纲词汇的注释。读者在进行自测的时候,不要在意做题的速度和准确率,而是应当解决真题中的每一个不懂的词汇。要准备好一个笔记本,把不懂的词汇记下来。认真的翻阅词典,并结合上下文对照词典的含义准确理解该词语境中的意涵。

考生必须重视真题中熟词僻意的问题。面对真题词汇考生大多认识,但深层词义却没有真正掌握,而考点又集中在这些词汇的深层词义上。所以考生在快速阅读时的应对能力一落千丈。如2010年阅读理解text 4中的这个句子: The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. 其中的compromise的含义。相信大多数考生知道其词义是“妥协,折衷”,部分考生可能还知道此词还有“让步”之意,但肯定相当一部分考生不知道该词还有“因错误行为使自己陷入困境”和“修改,更改(某事);减弱,减轻”的词义。因而根本没有办法解答37题。又如:小学词汇carry一词,其基本义为:“拿、搬运,携带”的含义,但几乎没有人知道carry还有“(报纸、广播等)刊登、登载”之意,以至于对English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews不理解,从而不敢做出正确的选择。这些情况既反映了考生背记词汇中的漏洞,也反映考研英语命题的难度。

(2) 着重攻克难句问题,努力做到不放过任何一个长难句。

考研英语最难攻克的就是长难句。其特点主要有两个方面:

第一,结构复杂。往往是从句套从句,一句话长达三四行,绕来绕去,直到把你绕晕为止。如果不具备扎实的语法功底,不注意从上下文语境中对其逻辑关系做出清晰的分析,这样的句子是非常困难的。命题者为了体现考生的能力层次,通常喜欢在这些长难句处命题。

第二,语法特殊。这样的句子字数虽少,但却很难理解,通常存在着诸如倒装、省略、代词指代等特殊的语法现象。

基于此,我们在分析难句的时候,除了使用框架结构对句子进行语法分析外,对句子中出现的语法现象同时做了深度分析。

本书的出版工作,一直得到广大教师和考生的支持。希望读者在使用本书过程中继续提出更多的宝贵意见,以便进一步修订完善。最后,预祝考生金榜题名!!!

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2010 年试题

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)

In 1924 America's National Research Council sent two engineers to supervise a series of experiments at a telephone-parts factory called the Hawthorne Plant near Chicago. It hoped they would learn how shop-floor lighting 1 workers' productivity. Instead, the studies ended 2 giving their name to the "Hawthorne effect", the extremely influential idea that the very 3 of being experimented upon changes subjects' behavior.

The idea arose because of the 4 behavior of the women in the plant. According to 5 of the experiments, their hourly output rose when lighting was increased, but also when it was dimmed. It did not 6 what was done in the experiment; 7 something was changed, productivity rose. A(n) 8 that they were being experimented upon seemed to be 9 to alter workers' behavior 10 itself.

After several decades, the same data were 11 to econometric analysis. The Hawthorne experiments had another surprise in store. 12 the descriptions on record, no systematic 13 was found that levels of productivity were related to changes in lighting.

It turns out that the peculiar way of conducting the experiments may have led to 14 interpretations of what happened. 15, lighting was always changed on a Sunday. When work started again on Monday, output 16 rose compared with the previous Saturday and 17 to rise for the next couple of days. 18, a comparison with data for weeks when there was no experimentation showed that output always went up on Mondays. Workers 19 to be diligent for the first few days of the week in any case, before 20 a plateau and then slackening off. This suggests that the alleged "Hawthorne effect" is hard to pin down.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] affected | [B] achieved | [C] extracted | [D] restored |
| 2. [A] at | [B] up | [C] with | [D] off |
| 3. [A] truth | [B] sight | [C] act | [D] proof |
| 4. [A] controversial | [B] perplexing | [C] mischievous | [D] ambiguous |
| 5. [A] requirements | [B] explanations | [C] accounts | [D] assessments |
| 6. [A] conclude | [B] matter | [C] indicate | [D] work |
| 7. [A] as far as | [B] for fear that | [C] in case that | [D] so long as |
| 8. [A] awareness | [B] expectation | [C] sentiment | [D] illusion |
| 9. [A] suitable | [B] excessive | [C] enough | [D] abundant |
| 10. [A] about | [B] for | [C] on | [D] by |

- | | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 11. [A] compared | [B] shown | [C] subjected | [D] conveyed |
| 12. [A] Contrary to | [B] Consistent with | [C] Parallel with | [D] Peculiar to |
| 13. [A] evidence | [B] guidance | [C] implication | [D] source |
| 14. [A] disputable | [B] enlightening | [C] reliable | [D] misleading |
| 15. [A] In contrast | [B] For example | [C] In consequence | [D] As usual |
| 16. [A] duly | [B] accidentally | [C] unpredictably | [D] suddenly |
| 17. [A] failed | [B] ceased | [C] started | [D] continued |
| 18. [A] Therefore | [B] Furthermore | [C] However | [D] Meanwhile |
| 19. [A] attempted | [B] tended | [C] chose | [D] intended |
| 20. [A] breaking | [B] climbing | [C] surpassing | [D] hitting |

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

Of all the changes that have taken place in English-language newspapers during the past quarter-century, perhaps the most far-reaching has been the inexorable decline in the scope and seriousness of their arts coverage.

It is difficult to the point of impossibility for the average reader under the age of forty to imagine a time when high-quality arts criticism could be found in most big-city newspapers. Yet a considerable number of the most significant collections of criticism published in the 20th century consisted in large part of newspaper reviews. To read such books today is to marvel at the fact that their learned contents were once deemed suitable for publication in general-circulation dailies.

We are even farther removed from the unfocused newspaper reviews published in England between the turn of the 20th century and the eve of World War II, at a time when newsprint was dirt-cheap and stylish arts criticism was considered an ornament to the publications in which it appeared. In those far-off days, it was taken for granted that the critics of major papers would write in detail and at length about the events they covered. Theirs was a serious business, and even those reviewers who wore their learning lightly, like George Bernard Shaw and Ernest Newman, could be trusted to know what they were about. These men believed in journalism as a calling, and were proud to be published in the daily press. "So few authors have brains enough or literary gift enough to keep their own end up in journalism," Newman wrote, "that I am tempted to define 'journalism' as 'a term of contempt applied by writers who are not read to writers who are'."

Unfortunately, these critics are virtually forgotten. Neville Cardus, who wrote for *the Manchester Guardian* from 1917 until shortly before his death in 1975, is now known solely as a writer of essays on the game of cricket. During his lifetime, though, he was also one of England's foremost classical-music critics, and a stylist so widely admired that his *Autobiography* (1947) became a best-seller. He was

knighted in 1967, the first music critic to be so honored. Yet only one of his books is now in print, and his vast body of writings on music is unknown save to specialists.

Is there any chance that Cardus's criticism will enjoy a revival? The prospect seems remote. Journalistic tastes had changed long before his death, and postmodern readers have little use for the richly upholstered Vicwardian prose in which he specialized. Moreover, the amateur tradition in music criticism has been in headlong retreat.

21. It is indicated in Paragraphs 1 and 2 that _____.
[A] arts criticism has disappeared from big-city newspapers.
[B] English-language newspapers used to carry more arts reviews.
[C] high-quality newspapers retain a large body of readers.
[D] young readers doubt the suitability of criticism on dailies.
22. Newspaper reviews in England before World War II were characterized by _____.
[A] free themes [B] casual style
[C] elaborate layout [D] radical viewpoints
23. Which of the following would Shaw and Newman most probably agree on?
[A] It is writers' duty to fulfill journalistic goals.
[B] It is contemptible for writers to be journalists.
[C] Writers are likely to be tempted into journalism.
[D] Not all writers are capable of journalistic writing.
24. What can be learned about Cardus according to the last two paragraphs?
[A] His music criticism may not appeal to readers today.
[B] His reputation as a music critic has long been in dispute.
[C] His style caters largely to modern specialists.
[D] His writings fail to follow the amateur tradition.
25. What would be the best title for the text?
[A] Newspapers of the Good Old Days [B] The Lost Horizon in Newspapers
[C] Mournful Decline of Journalism [D] Prominent Critics in Memory



Text 2

Over the past decade, thousands of patents have been granted for what are called business methods. Amazon.com received one for its "one-click" online payment system. Merrill Lynch got legal protection for an asset allocation strategy. One inventor patented a technique for lifting a box.

Now the nation's top patent court appears completely ready to scale back on business-method patents, which have been controversial ever since they were first authorized 10 years ago. In a move that has intellectual-property lawyers abuzz, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit said it would use a particular case to conduct a broad review of business-method patents. *In re Bilski*, as the case is known, is "a very big deal," says Dennis D. Crouch of the University of Missouri School of Law. It "has the potential to eliminate an entire class of patents."

Curbs on business-method claims would be a dramatic about-face, because it was the Federal Circuit itself that introduced such patents with its 1998 decision in the so-called State Street Bank case, approving a patent on a way of pooling mutual-fund assets. That ruling produced an explosion in business-

method patent filings, initially by emerging Internet companies trying to stake out exclusive rights to specific types of online transactions. Later, more established companies raced to add such patents to their files, if only as a defensive move against rivals that might beat them to the punch. In 2005, IBM noted in a court filing that it had been issued more than 300 business-method patents, despite the fact that it questioned the legal basis for granting them. Similarly, some Wall Street investment firms armed themselves with patents for financial products, even as they took positions in court cases opposing the practice.

The *Bilski* case involves a claimed patent on a method for hedging risk in the energy market. The Federal Circuit issued an unusual order stating that the case would be heard by all 12 of the court's judges, rather than a typical panel of three, and that one issue it wants to evaluate is whether it should "reconsider" its *State Street Bank* ruling.

The Federal Circuit's action comes in the wake of a series of recent decisions by the Supreme Court that has narrowed the scope of protections for patent holders. Last April, for example, the justices signaled that too many patents were being upheld for "inventions" that are obvious. The judges on the Federal Circuit are "reacting to the anti-patent trend at the Supreme Court," says Harold C. Wegner, a patent attorney and professor at George Washington University Law School.

26. Business-method patents have recently aroused concern because of _____.
[A] their limited value to business. [B] their connection with asset allocation.
[C] the possible restriction on their granting. [D] the controversy over authorization.
27. Which of the following is true of the *Bilski* case?
[A] Its ruling complies with the court decisions. [B] It involves a very big business transaction.
[C] It has been dismissed by the Federal Circuit. [D] It may change the legal practices in the U. S.
28. The word "about-face" (Line 1, Para 3) most probably means _____.
[A] loss of good will [B] increase of hostility
[C] change of attitude [D] enhancement of density
29. We learn from the last two paragraphs that business-method patents _____.
[A] are immune to legal challenges [B] are often unnecessarily issued
[C] lower the esteem for patent holders [D] increase the incidence of risks
30. Which of the following would be the subject of the text?
[A] A looming threat to business-method patents
[B] Protection for business-method patent holders
[C] A legal case regarding business-method patents
[D] A prevailing trend against business-method patents



Text 3

In his book *The Tipping Point*, Malcolm Gladwell argues that "social epidemics" are driven in large part by the actions of a tiny minority of special individuals, often called influentials, who are unusually informed, persuasive, or well connected. The idea is intuitively compelling, but it doesn't explain how ideas actually spread.

The supposed importance of influentials derives from a plausible-sounding but largely untested theory called the "two-step flow of communication": Information flows from the media to the influentials and from them to everyone else. Marketers have embraced the two-step flow because it suggests that if they

can just find and influence the influentials, those select people will do most of the work for them. The theory also seems to explain the sudden and unexpected popularity of certain looks, brands, or neighborhoods. In many such cases, a cursory search for causes finds that some small group of people was wearing, promoting, or developing whatever it is before anyone else paid attention. Anecdotal evidence of this kind fits nicely with the idea that only certain special people can drive trends.

In their recent work, however, some researchers have come up with the finding that influentials have far less impact on social epidemics than is generally supposed. In fact, they don't seem to be required at all.

The researchers' argument stems from a simple observation about social influence: With the exception of a few celebrities like Oprah Winfrey—whose outsize presence is primarily a function of media, not interpersonal, influence—even the most influential members of a population simply don't interact with that many others. Yet it is precisely these noncelebrity influentials who, according to the two-step-flow theory, are supposed to drive social epidemics, by influencing their friends and colleagues directly. For a social epidemic to occur, however, each person so affected must then influence his or her own acquaintances, who must in turn influence theirs, and so on; and just how many others pay attention to each of these people has little to do with the initial influential. If people in the network just two degrees removed from the initial influential prove resistant, for example, the cascade of change won't propagate very far or affect many people.

Building on this basic truth about interpersonal influence, the researchers studied the dynamics of social influence by conducting thousands of computer simulations of populations, manipulating a number of variables relating to people's ability to influence others and their tendency to be influenced. They found that the principal requirement for what is called "global cascades"—the widespread propagation of influence through networks—is the presence not of a few influentials but, rather, of a critical mass of easily influenced people.

31. By citing the book *The Tipping Point*, the author intends to _____.
[A] analyze the consequences of social epidemics
[B] discuss influentials' function in spreading ideas
[C] exemplify people's intuitive response to social epidemics
[D] describe the essential characteristics of influentials
32. The author suggests that the "two-step-flow theory" _____.
[A] serves as a solution to marketing problems [B] has helped explain certain prevalent trends
[C] has won support from influentials [D] requires solid evidence for its validity
33. What the researchers have observed recently shows that _____.
[A] the power of influence goes with social interactions
[B] interpersonal links can be enhanced through the media
[C] influentials have more channels to reach the public
[D] most celebrities enjoy wide media attention
34. The underlined phrase "these people" in paragraph 4 refers to the ones who _____.
[A] stay outside the network of social influence [B] have little contact with the source of influence
[C] are influenced and then influence others [D] are influenced by the initial influential

35. What is the essential element in the dynamics of social influence?

[A] The eagerness to be accepted

[B] The impulse to influence others

[C] The readiness to be influenced

[D] The inclination to rely on others



Text 4

Bankers have been blaming themselves for their troubles in public. Behind the scenes, they have been taking aim at someone else: the accounting standard-setters. Their rules, moan the banks, have forced them to report enormous losses, and it's just not fair. These rules say they must value some assets at the price a third party would pay, not the price managers and regulators would like them to fetch.

Unfortunately, banks' lobbying now seems to be working. The details may be unknowable, but the independence of standard-setters, essential to the proper functioning of capital markets, is being compromised. And, unless banks carry toxic assets at prices that attract buyers, reviving the banking system will be difficult.

After a bruising encounter with Congress, America's Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) rushed through rule changes. These gave banks more freedom to use models to value illiquid assets and more flexibility in recognizing losses on long-term assets in their income statements. Bob Herz, the FASB's chairman, cried out against those who "question our motives." Yet bank shares rose and the changes enhance what one lobby group politely calls "the use of judgment by management."

European ministers instantly demanded that the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) do likewise. The IASB says it does not want to act without overall planning, but the pressure to fold when it completes its reconstruction of rules later this year is strong. Charlie McCreevy, a European commissioner, warned the IASB that it did "not live in a political vacuum" but "in the real world" and that Europe could yet develop different rules.

It was banks that were on the wrong planet, with accounts that vastly overvalued assets. Today they argue that market prices overstate losses, because they largely reflect the temporary illiquidity of markets, not the likely extent of bad debts. The truth will not be known for years. But bank's shares trade below their book value, suggesting that investors are skeptical. And dead markets partly reflect the paralysis of banks which will not sell assets for fear of booking losses, yet are reluctant to buy all those supposed bargains.

To get the system working again, losses must be recognized and dealt with. America's new plan to buy up toxic assets will not work unless banks mark assets to levels which buyers find attractive. Successful markets require independent and even combative standard-setters. The FASB and IASB have been exactly that, cleaning up rules on stock options and pensions, for example, against hostility from special interests. But by giving in to critics now they are inviting pressure to make more concessions.

36. Bankers complained that they were forced to _____.

[A] follow unfavorable asset evaluation rules

[B] collect payments from third parties

[C] cooperate with the price managers

[D] revalue some of their assets

37. According to the author, the rule changes of the FASB may result in _____.

[A] the diminishing role of management

[B] the revival of the banking system

[C] the banks' long-term asset losses

[D] the weakening of its independence

38. According to Paragraph 4, McCreevy objects to the IASB's attempt to _____.

[A] keep away from political influences

[B] evade the pressure from their peers

[C] act on their own in rule-setting

[D] take gradual measures in reform

39. The author thinks the banks were “on the wrong planet” in that they _____.

[A] misinterpreted market price indicators

[B] exaggerated the real value of their assets

[C] neglected the likely existence of bad debts

[D] denied booking losses in their sale of assets

40. The author’s attitude towards standard-setters is one of _____.

[A] satisfaction

[B] skepticism

[C] objectiveness

[D] sympathy

Part B

Directions:

For Questions 41—45, choose the most suitable paragraphs from the list A—G to fill them into the numbered boxes to form a coherent text. Paragraph E has been correctly placed. There is one paragraph which does not fit in with the text. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET1. (10 points)

[A] The first and more important is the consumer’s growing preference for eating out; consumption of food and drink in places other than homes has risen from about 32 percent of total consumption in 1995 to 35 percent in 2000 and is expected to approach 38 percent by 2005. This development is boosting wholesale demand from the food service segment by 4 to 5 percent a year across Europe, compared with growth in retail demand of 1 to 2 percent. Meanwhile, as the recession is looming large, people are getting anxious. They tend to keep a tighter hold on their purse and consider eating at home a realistic alternative.

[B] Retail sales of food and drink in Europe’s largest markets are at a standstill, leaving European grocery retailers hungry for opportunities to grow. Most leading retailers have already tried e-commerce, with limited success, and expansion abroad. But almost all have ignored the big, profitable opportunity in their own backyard; the wholesale food and drink trade, which appears to be just the kind of market retailers need.

[C] Will such variations bring about a change in the overall structure of the food and drink market? Definitely not. The functioning of the market is based on flexible trends dominated by potential buyers. In other words, it is up to the buyer, rather than the seller, to decide what to buy. At any rate, this change will ultimately be acclaimed by an ever-growing number of both domestic and international consumers, regardless of how long the current consumer pattern will take hold.

[D] All in all, this clearly seems to be a market in which big retailers could profitably apply their gigantic scale, existing infrastructure, and proven skills in the management of product ranges, logistics, and marketing intelligence. Retailers that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe may well expect to rake in substantial profits thereby. At least, that is how it looks as a whole. Closer inspection reveals important differences among the biggest national markets, especially in their customer segments and wholesale structures, as well as the competitive dynamics of individual food and drink categories. Big retailers must understand these differences before they can identify the segments of European wholesaling in which their particular abilities might unseat smaller but entrenched competitors. New skills and unfamiliar business models are needed, too.

[E] Despite variations in detail, wholesale markets in the countries that have been closely examined—France, Germany, Italy and Spain—are made out of the same building blocks. Demand comes mainly from two sources: independent mom-and-pop grocery stores, which unlike large retail chains are too small to buy straight from producers, and food service operators that cater to consumers when they

don't eat at home. Such food service operators range from snack machines to large institutional catering ventures, but most of these businesses are known in the trade as "horeca": hotels, restaurants and cafés. Overall, Europe's wholesale market for food and drink is growing at the same sluggish pace as the retail market, but the figures, when added together, mask two opposing trends.

[F] For example, wholesale food and drink sales came to \$168 billion in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom in 2000—more than 40 percent of retail sales. Moreover, average overall margins are higher in wholesale than in retail; wholesale demand from the food service sector is growing quickly as more Europeans eat out more often; and changes in the competitive dynamics of this fragmented industry are at last making it feasible for wholesalers to consolidate.

[G] However, none of these requirements should deter large retailers (and even some large food producers and existing wholesalers) from trying their hand, for those that master the intricacies of wholesaling in Europe stand to reap considerable gains.

order:

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E

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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)

One basic weakness in a conservation system based wholly on economic motives is that most members of the land community have no economic value. Yet these creatures are members of the biotic community, and if its stability depends on its integrity, they are entitled to continuance.

When one of these non-economic categories is threatened and, if we happen to love it, we invent excuses to give it economic importance. At the beginning of century songbirds were supposed to be disappearing. (46) Scientists jumped to the rescue with some distinctly shaky evidence to the effect that insects would eat us up if birds failed to control them. The evidence had to be economic in order to be valid.

It is painful to read these roundabout accounts today. We have no land ethic yet, (47) but we have at least drawn nearer the point of admitting that birds should continue as a matter of intrinsic right, regardless of the presence or absence of economic advantage to us.

A parallel situation exists in respect of predatory mammals and fish-eating birds. (48) Time was when biologists somewhat overworked the evidence that these creatures preserve the health of game by killing the physically weak, or that they prey only on "worthless" species. Here again, the evidence had to be economic in order to be valid. It is only in recent years that we hear the more honest argument that predators are members of the community, and that no special interest has the right to exterminate them for the sake of benefit, real or fancied, to itself.

Some species of trees have been "read out of the party" by economics-minded foresters because they grow too slowly, or have too low a sale value to pay as timber crops. (49) In Europe, where forestry is ecologically more advanced, the non-commercial tree species are recognized as members of the native forest community, to be preserved as such, within reason. Moreover some have been found to have a valuable function in building up soil fertility. The interdependence of the forest and its constituent tree species, ground flora, and fauna is taken for granted.

To sum up: a system of conservation based solely on economic self-interest is hopelessly lopsided. (50) It tends to ignore, and thus eventually to eliminate, many elements in the land community that lack

commercial value, but that are essential to its healthy functioning. It assumes, falsely, I think, that the economic parts of the biotic clock will function without the uneconomic parts.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You are supposed to write for the Postgraduates' Association a notice to recruit volunteers for an international conference on globalization. The notice should include the basic qualifications for applicants and the other information which you think is relative.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Postgraduates' Association" 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 then
- 3) give your comments.

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



文化“火锅”，既美味又营养



知识运用

文中词汇

alleged

[ə'leɪdʒd]

a. 声称(但未被证实)的, 所谓的 例: **alleged** abuses of housing benefits 据称被滥用的住房福利 (P4L6)

arise

[ə'raɪz]

v. to happen; to start to exist 出现, 发生 (同 occur) 例: A new crisis has **arisen**. 新危机已经出现。(P2L1)

give one's name to sth

以自己的名字命名某发明创造 例: She **gave her**

name to a well-known brand of frozen food. 她以自己的名字命名的冷冻食品成了名牌。(P1L3)

interpretation [ˌɪntəːprɪteɪʃən]

n. 理解, 解释, 说明 例: Her evidence suggests a different **interpretation** of the events leading to his death. 她的证据对导致他死亡的事又提出了不同的解释。(P4L1)

on record

(事实或事件)被记载下来的 例: Last summer was the wettest **on record** for 50 years. 刚过去的这个夏季是 50 年来记录中雨水最多的。(P3L2)

part [pa:t]

n. 部件; 零件 (P1L2)

pin sth down

to explain or understand sth exactly 确切说明 (或理解) (P4L7)

supervise [ˈsu:pəvaɪz]

v. to be in charge of sb/sth and make sure that everything is done correctly, safely, etc. 监督; 管理; 指导; 主管 例: to **supervise** building work 监理建筑工程。(P1L1)

【记】super-(=above 在上面)+ vis(=to see 看见); (在上面盯着) 监督, 指导

plant [plɑ:nt]

n. 工厂; 发电厂 (P1L2)

plateau [ˈplætəu]

n. 1. 高原 * 2. a time of little or no change af-

ter a period of growth or progress (发展、增长后的) 稳定期, 停滞期 (P4L6)

productivity [ˌprɒdʌktɪvɪti]

n. the rate at which a worker, a company or a country produces goods, and the amount produced, compared with how much time, work and money is needed to produce them 生产(效)率 (P1L3)

slacken (off) [ˈslækən]

v. to gradually become, or to make sth become, slower, weaker, less active (使) 放慢、减缓、萧条 例: We've been really busy, but things are starting to **slacken off** now. 近来我们的确很忙, 不过现在情况开始有所缓解了。She **slackened** her pace a little. 她略微放慢脚步。(P4L6)

shop/factory floor

part of a factory where the ordinary workers (not the managers) work 车间 (P1L3)

subject [ˈsʌbdʒɪkt]

n. a person or thing being used to study sth, especially in an experiment 实验对象 例: We need male **subjects** between the ages of 18 and 25 for the experiment. 我们需要 18 至 25 岁之间的男性来接受试验。(P1L5)

very [ˈveri]

a. 用于加强名词的语气, 意为“仅仅的, 独特的, 甚至于” 例: The **very** thought of drink made him feel sick. 仅仅想到酒就让他觉得恶心。(P1L4)

选词词汇

by oneself

1. automatically; without anyone doing anything 自动地, 例: The machine will start **by itself** in a few seconds. 机器在几秒钟后会自动开启。* 2. 独自地, 单独地 (10 题)

duly [ˈdju:li]

ad. 1. in the correct or expected manner 适当地; 恰当地 例: The document was **duly** signed and authorized by the inspector. 此文件已由检查员签署认可。* 2. 按时地, 如期地, 适时地 (16 题)

extract [ɪksˈtrækt]

vt. * 1. to remove an object from somewhere, esp by pulling it 取出, 拔出, 抽出 例: **extract** the stopper from the bottle 把瓶塞拔出来 2. (用机器或化学过程) 采掘; 提炼 例: 47 tons of gold have been **extracted** at the mine. 这座矿已采掘了 47 吨黄金。3. (通过询问或使用暴力) 套出(信息); 索得(钱财) 例: I finally managed to **extract** the truth from her. 我最终设法从她嘴里套出了事实真相。* 4. 获得, 得到(利益、好处) (1 题)

hit

[hit]

v. * 1. to reach a particular level 达到(某水平) 例: The euro **hit** a record low in trading today. 在今日的交易中, 欧元降到了历史最低水平。2. 产生不良影响; 打击; 危害 例: Spain was one of the hardest **hit** countries. 西班牙是遭受打击最严重的国家之一。3. to come suddenly into your mind 使突然想起 例: I couldn't re-

member where I'd seen him before, and then it suddenly **hit** me. 起初我想不起以前在哪里见过他, 后来猛然记起来了。(20 题)

sentiment

[ˈsentɪmənt]

n. 1. (基于情感的) 观点、看法、情绪 2. (失之过度或不恰当的) 伤感, 柔情, 哀伤 例: There is no room for **sentiment** in business. 在生意场上心肠不能软。(8 题)



阅读A

Text 1

词汇注释

写作表达准备

about

[əˈbaʊt]

prep. busy with or doing 从事于, 忙于 例: And while you're **about** it (= while you're doing that...) 在你做那件事的时候... (P3L6)

appeal to sb

be attractive or interesting (to sb) (对某人) 有吸引力, (使某人) 感兴趣 例: Do these paintings **appeal** to you? 你对这些画感兴趣吗? (24 题)

a term of contempt

轻蔑的称呼 (P3L9)

body of sth

大量/片/块/堆 例: **body of** evidence, information 大量证据、信息 (P4L6)

body

[ˈbɒdi]

n. group of people working or acting as a unit 集体; 团体; 群体 例: a legislative **body** 立法团体 (21 题)

carry

[ˈkæəri]

v. (of a newspaper or broadcast) include (sth) in its content; contain (报纸或广播) 登载, 刊出, 播出 例: Today's papers **carry** full reports of the President's visit. 今天报纸上登载了总统访问的详尽报道。(21 题)

casual

[ˈkæʒuəl]

a. without paying attention to detail, made or done without much care or thought 马虎的, 疏忽的, 随便的 例: a **casual** glance 随便扫一眼 (22 题)

cater to sb/sth

to provide the things that a particular type or person wants, esp. things that you do not approve of 满足……的需要或要求, 迎合 例: They only publish novels which **cater to** the mass market. 他们只出版迎合大众市场的小说。(24 题)

deem

[di:m]

v. (尤用于被动语态) consider; regard 认为; 视为 例: She was **deemed** (to be) the winner. 人们认为是她获胜。(P2L5)

dirt-cheap

a. /ad. very cheap(ly) 非常便宜(地) 例: I got it **dirt cheap**. 我买得非常便宜。(as cheap as dirt 如泥土般一文不值的, 极其便宜的) (P3L2)

elaborate

[iˈlæbəreɪt]

very complicated and detailed; carefully prepared and organized 详尽而复杂的; 精心制作的 例: **elaborate** plans 详尽的计划 (22 题)

in detail and at length

详细地 (P3L4)

horizon

[həˈraɪzn]

n. the furthest that you can see, where the sky seems to meet the land or the sea 地平线 例: The sun sank below the **horizon**. 太阳已落到地平线下了。(25 题)

layout [ˈleɪaʊt]

the way in which the parts of sth such as the page of a book, a garden or a building are arranged 布局, 安排, 设计 例: the layout of streets 街道的布局(22 题)

mournful [ˈmɔːnful]

a. 悲哀的 例: I couldn't bear the **mournful** look on her face. 我不忍心看他脸上悲伤的表情。(25 题)

ornament [ˈɔːnəmənt]

n. 1. 装饰品; 首饰, 饰物 * 2. 装饰; 摆设; 点缀 例: The clock is simply for **ornament**; it doesn't work any more. 这架时钟纯属摆设; 它再也不走了。(P3L3)

prominent [ˈprɒmɪnənt]

a. 卓越的, 显著的, 突出的 例: a **prominent** political figure 杰出的政治人物

【记】构词: pro-(向前, 在前) + min(伸出, 突出) + ent(……的)(25 题)

retain [riˈteɪn]

v. to keep sth; to continue to have sth 保持, 保

留, 继续拥有 例: The house **retain** much of its original charm 这所房子保留了许多原有的魅力。(21 题)

retreat [riˈtri:t]

n. 撤退; 退却 例: The army was in full **retreat**. 部队全线撤退。(P5L4)

scope [skəʊp]

n. range of matters being dealt with, studied, etc. (处理、研究事物的) 范围 例: This subject is outside the **scope** of our inquiry. 这个问题不在我们探讨的范围之内。(P1L2)

take sth for granted

认为……理所当然 (P3L4)

tempt [tempt]

v. 劝诱, 鼓动, 利诱 (be tempt to do 禁不住想) 例: How can we **tempt** young people into engineering? 我们怎么才能吸引年轻人学习工程学呢? He **is tempt to** go there in person and check out how the accident happened. 他禁不住想亲自到那里查看一下事故到底是怎么发生的。(P3L9)(23 题)

to the point of sth

to a degree that can be described as sth 达到某程度 例: His manner was abrupt **to the point of** rudeness. 他举止唐突, 近乎粗鲁。(P2L1)

核心词汇

calling [ˈkɔːlɪŋ]

n. 1. a strong desire or feeling of duty to do a particular job, esp. one in which you help other people 使命感; (尤指想帮助他人的) 强烈愿望, 责任感 例: He realized that his **calling** was to preach the gospel. 他体悟到宣讲福音是他的使命。 * 2. a profession or career 职业; 事业 例: My father considered engineering one of the highest possible **callings**. 我父亲认为工程师行业是他最有可能从事的职业之一。(P3L7)

circulation [ˌɪsəːkjuˈleɪʃən]

n. 1. 血液循环; (气、水等的) 环流, 循环 * 2. 传递; 流传; 流通 例: Copies of the magazine were withdrawn from **circulation**. 这期杂志有

不少已从市场上收回。3. (报刊) 发行量, 销售量 4. (某段时间的) 社交活动, 交际 例: Anne has been ill but now she's back in **circulation**. 安妮一直生病, 但现在又回来参加社交活动了。(P2L5)

coverage [ˈkʌvərɪdʒ]

n. 1. 覆盖范围 (或方式) 例: Immunization **coverage** against fatal diseases has increased to 99% in some countries. 在一些国家致命疾病免疫注射的覆盖面已达到 99%。 * 2. 新闻报道 例: media / newspaper / press **coverage** 媒体/报纸/报刊的报道 3. (书、课程学习、电视等的) 信息范围, 信息质量 例: magazines with extensive **coverage** of diet and health topics 包