

## 2011 考研英语（一）真题试卷

### 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.

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"t 4482 T\$84\$2\$ig08856 (d) TjT0.0556T(0)Tc-0.055688482(Tc Tj0 Tc-0o56T(d)Tj290s0556 T(v)(TjT08550

20. [A] Eventually [B] Consequently [C] Similaty [D] Conversely

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

Reading the following four texts. Answer the question below each text by Choosing [A],[B],[C] or [D]. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET1.(40points)

#### 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 reason 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 composition, 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 recording 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. Their recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today’s choices. The widespread availability of such recording 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 records. 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 expense of live performance
- [B] reject most kinds of recorded performance
- [C] exaggerate the variety of live performance
- [D] overestimate the variety of live performance

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 it.

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" (Line3, 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 "owned" media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Webe site. The way consunenrs now approach the board range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

Paingd and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. For earned media, such marketers act as the initiators 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 difine such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong tha other organization palce their content or e-commerce engines within that environment. Thies trend, which we believe is still in its infance, effectively began with retailers and travel providers such as airlines and hotels and will no doubt go further John& 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 become 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 business 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 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, social 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 not 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 magazine 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 folk. \_\_\_\_\_

- [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 influence

**Directions:**

The following paragraph are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize those paragraph into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G to filling them into the numbered boxes. **Paragraph E and C** have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

[A] No disciplines have seized on professionalism with as much enthusiasm 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 department awarded more bachelor's degrees in 1970-71 than they did 20 years later. Fewer students requires 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.

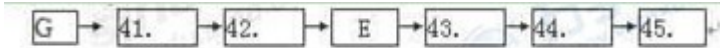
[D] One reason why it is hard to design and teach courses is that they can cut across the insistence by top American universities that liberal-arts education and professional education should be kept separate, taught in different schools. Many students experience both varieties. Although more than half of Harvard undergraduates end up in law, medicine or business, future doctors and lawyers must study a non-specialist liberal-art degree before embarking on a professional qualification.

[E] Besides professionalizing the professions by this separation top American universities have professionalized the professor. The growth on 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.



### 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 e.144 Tc (w) Tj0.048 Tc (ha) Tj

**52. Direction:**

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 SHEET2.(20points)



旅途之“余”

**2011 年考研英语一真题答案及详解**

**Section I Use of English**

1-5 CDBBA    6-10 BADCA    11-15 BCDCB    16-20 DADAC

1.C 解析：语义逻辑题。第一句含义是“古希腊哲学家亚里士多德把笑看作是“有益于身体健康的宝贵锻炼”，第二句意思是“但是 一些人提出相反的意见，轻笑可能对身体健康影响极小”，两句之间是转折关系，A、B、C、D 四个选项中只有 C 选项表转折“尽管”，故是正确选项。

2.D 解析：语义辨析题。上下文语境是“笑确实能 短期的改变”。A. reflect“反映”，B. demand“要求”，C. indicate“表明，暗示”，D. produce“产生”，只有 D 选项符合语境，所以是正确答案。

3.B 解析：语义搭配题。文中提到“笑能够 心律呼吸速率。” A. stabilizing 意思是“安定，稳定”，B. boosting“促进，推进”，C. impairing“损害，削弱”，D. determining“决定”，根据语境应该是“笑能够促进心律呼吸速率”，B 为正确答案。

4.B 解析：语义辨析题。这句话意思是“但是因为大笑很难 ，一次狂笑不可能……”，四个选项的含义分别是 A. transmit “传播”，B. sustain“维持”，C. evaluate“评估”，D. observe“观察”，根据语境，只有 B. sustain 符合语境。

5.A 解析：语义辨析题。这句话意思是“一次狂笑不可能像比如走路或者慢跑那样对心血管功能产生 益处。” A. measurable“重大的，重要的”，B. manageable“易控制的”，C. affordable“负担得起的”，D. renewable“可再生的”，四个选项中能和“益处”搭配的只有 A. measurable，故是正确答案。

6.B 解析：逻辑分析题。第二 第一句是！“ # 的锻炼可以 \$ % & ' ( ) ，很 \* + 笑确是起到 , .....作 - ”，对上文有 . / 0 有转折的关系，A. In turn 意思是“1 2”，C. In addition 是“3 4”，D. In brief 意思是“5 6 7 之”，8 不符合语境，只有 B. In fact“9 实上”符合上下文语境，是正确选项。

7.A 解析：语义逻辑题。第二 第二句的意思是！“笑可以： ; ( ) ， < 狂笑 = > 之？ 45 分 @ A B C D ( ) E F ”， G 上文中的“ # 的锻炼可以 \$ % & ' ( ) ”是相反的关系，所以 A. opposite 是正确选项。

- 8.D 解析：语义搭配题。H I J ? K 是“笑 ( )”，A. hardens“L 变 M”，B. weakens“N O”，C. tightens“是变 %”，D. relaxes“：；”，因为上文提到，“”# 的锻炼可以 \$ % & ' ( )，很 \* + 笑确实起到，相反的作 - ”。“\$ %”的反义 P 只有 D. relaxes，故正确。
- 9.C 解析：语义搭配题。这句话的意思是“这样的身体：；可能 B Q R 心 S % E T U 的影响。”A. aggravate“V W，X Y”，B. generate“L Z [，\ 生”，C. moderate“] 制，N 轻”，D. enhance“& V”，根据上下文语境，只能是“N 轻心 S ^ F”，故 C 是正确选项。
- 10.A 解析：语义逻辑题。这句话的意思是“笑的 \_ 为 ` a 可能 B 产生 " # Z b 的反 c d 提 e 个体的 f g T U。”" 中提到“笑的 \_ 为”，h 是一 i 身体上的 \_ 为，? K 提到“" # 反 c”，应该是和“笑”相呼应的，故正确选项是 A。
- 11.B 解析：P 义辨析题。根据 j k l > 推 m，应该是“根据一个 n o 的 f g S 论，.....”A. Except for 表示“p , .....”，h q 出一个 r J K 的 P 相反的 s 因或者 9 t u B. According to“根据， v w”，表示 x 据，? K y G 表示 S 论、思 z 之 { 的 P，是正确答案。C. Due to“| 于，因为”? K G 一 } s 因，D. As for“~ 于，• ..... K !”- 以转 ! 话题和表 " U #，故 \$ p。
- 12.C 解析：% 定搭配题。be rooted in 是 % 定 P & 表示“d ' 于.....”be rooted G " h 选项不搭配 L -，故 \$ p。
- 13.D 解析：逻辑关系题。这句话的意思是“人 ( 不 B # ( ) 心 6 \*，但 +，- 2 . / # ( 0 变得 ) 心。”) 心和 \* 之间是因 1 关系，所以答案应该是 D. because。
- 14.C 解析：P 义辨析/语义逻辑题。解题关 2 although。although 表示 3 4，5 6。| 上文提到 + 人 ( 2 . / 0 7 得 ) 心可 k，) 心 < 2 . 之 ?。这里要 ! 3 - i f 8 “) 心 9 B < 2 . 之 J”6 A. exhausts“L ; ; F 尽 u L ; < 不 =”，B. follows“G >”C. precedes“? 于，表示 < ..... 之 J \ 生(或出 ")”u D. suppresses“^ 制 u @ A u B 制”，语义不符。
- 15.B 解析：P 义辨析题。| j k l > 可 k s 文要表 C“D 据 \* 示 f g 是 ( ) 反映的 E 1”A. into“进 F ..... 中，到 ..... 里”B. from“d G”表 s 因，符合表 C H 要，故为正确答案。C. towards I，J D. beyond“K 出，K L”意思不符合，故 \$ p。
- 16.D 解析：P 义辨析题。A. fetch“M d”，B. bite“N，O”，C. pick“P，Q”，D. hold“R，S，T U”，根据上下文 1 > 可 k 该实 V 要求 W X 者 - Y N U 或者 - Z 含 U 一 [ \。hold 的意思 ] 符合。
- 17.A 解析：P 义辨析/语义逻辑题。| j k l > “- Z 含 U 一 [ \”推 m，这个 ^ 作 B 产生 - i \_ ` 的表 f A. disappointed“\_ ` 的”意思 ] 符合，B. excited“a b 的”，C. joyful“c d 的”，D. indifferent“e 不关心的”8 不符合语境，故 \$ p。
- 18.D 解析：P 义辨析题。A. adapted to“变得 f g 于.....，L h 应于.....”，B. catered to“i 合，j k l i H 要或要求”，C. turned.....to“转 I”，D. reacted to“对.....作出反应”，根据 s 文表 C H 要“< 观看有 m 的 ^ n o / .....”p 处正确选项是 D. reacted to。
- 19.A 解析：P 义辨析题。根据 J 文 1 >，| J K 的实 V E 1“那些 q ' 制锻炼笑 ( 的人比那些 Z r s t 表 f \_ ` 的人 < 观看有 m 的 ^ n o / 反应 u V v w”，x ( 可以推 y 出一个 E 论 A. suggesting 表明，? / E 论的句 z，符合要求，故为正确答案。B. requiring“H 要，要求”，C. mentioning“提到”，D. supposing“3 定，3 4”8 不符合上下文语境，故 \$ p。
- 20.C 解析：逻辑分析题。上文提到，“表 f 6 不是 " # 的 b 可能 B 影响 f g”，? 文 { 提到，“笑的生 S \_ 为可以 L 心 f | 转”，J ? 句解 } 的是 ~ - i f 8。A. Eventually 和 B. Consequently，8 是作为“• E”的 P，D. Conversely 表示“相反”，只有 C. Similarly“相 ! 的是”，符合上下文逻辑，是正确选项。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text One

- 21.C 解析：推 y 题。本题要求根据文“第一，# y \$ B 对 Gilbert 的 % & 有 ' ( ) 应和反响。根据 s 文第一第二句“For the most part, the response has been favorable, ...”和“Hooray! At last!”可 k ) 应是 \* 极的，因 p

正确答案是[C] received acclaim(得到 + , )。

- . 项: 选项[A] incurred criticism ( / 0 1 评), 选项[B] raised suspicion( q 起 2 3), 选项[D] aroused curiosity( q 起大 4 的 | 5), 8 不符合 s 文意思。

22.B 解析: 6 ] 题。根据 Tommasini < 第二 对 Gilbert 的评论: calls him “ an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him”, 可 k Tommasini 7 为 Gilbert 是 an unpretentious musician。unpretentious | un(8 定 J 9)和 pretentious : [ , 考生看到 pretentious 可以 z 到 pretend (3 ; , 作 3 ), 那 ( 可推出 unpretentious 是“不 < 3 的, 不 = > 或 ? @ A 作的”, 答案[B] modest(B C 的)意思 ] 为 / D, 故[B]项为正确答案。

- . 项: 文中提到, with no air of the formidable conductor about him, 意思是“ # E 有 F G 家那 i ' 大的、H 人 I J 的 K L”, 据 p x ( 可以 \$ p 选项[A] in

- . 项: [A]项 arrogant( 慢的)是 X 文中 broadcasting his ambition L # 推 S 6 d 的, 不能选 u [C]项 self-centered( G x 为中心的)是 X “was very much my decision” 观 y d 的, 不能选 u [D]项 impulsive( ^ 的)是 D 义 - . , 但是 < s 文中 P 不到 x 据。

27.D 解析: 6 ] 题。本题 L e 管 S 人 的可能 s 因。文 " 第二 ? 到, McGee 思考 # z 要 n ' ( 样的 , # 的 4 传 , # 的 aspirations( ` )。第 Y 句 And McGee isn't alone。到不 McGee 是这 i f 8 , 7 4 之意是“很多 e 管 S 人 是 ~ 样的 f 8”, 下 K t 到“... the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express ... quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post”, d e 管 是因为 # ( 有 的 ` , V 求 的 。故[D]项 their pursuit of new career goals( # ( V 求 的 )为正确答案。

- . 项: [A]项中的 financial status < 本 A 提及 u[B]项中的 reflect on their private life 是对文中 reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run 的 重 解 u[C]项是根据第二 | 第二句 A 的选项, 选项 A g r s 文不符 h 不能 ) 答本题提 , 故为 - . 项。

28.C 解析: P 义题。第四 句是该 中心句, 到 e P u | 的决定不是 y 的。? 文 该中心句论 。要推 y 的 P poached 出 " < 该 第二句中: For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached。意思是“多年 d e ( 和 ` 持这一 s : ] 吸 q 人的 CEO 选人一定 B.....”, X 含义上 x ( 可以推 y 出 be poached 的含义为“q P、q 意到、q 重 v”的意思。故 X [B]项和[C]项中选答案。考 到[C]项中的 hunted for 含义正确, h 是文中出 " 的 headhunters 和 search 的 ~ 义 b ! , D 据确 , 故为正确答案。

- . 项: [A]项 approved of( q , [ )、[B]项 attended of( q w 、 q 看 )含义不 确。[D]项 guarded against( q ) r s 文意思相反。

29.A 解析: 推 y 题。该 第二句提到, The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one, 意思是 L 得 或 , 的 u 可 q / 。? K q - 一个 ` 的话进一 6 D 明这一观 w , ` ! : 传 的 7 为 < s u 安述 但是这 j n X 根本上改变 , 。那些 ] ) 的人 ( 是那些 ] 长 / 间的人。[A]项 top performers used to cling to their posts( e 管 L y y 持 # ( 的 ) 是对文中“The traditional rule was it's safer to say where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted”的 ~ 义 b ! 。

- . 项: [B]项中提到的 loyalty - P 是

推荐 s t 的商 n 是 # ( 的 ^ \_ 为, 6 非 q ^。[C] eager to help their friends promote quality products ( 心 Q R 朋友推荐 e o 的产 n), 文中是 I 朋友推荐, 6 非 Q 朋友推荐, 故 \$ p。

32.C 解析: 6 ] 推 y 题。题 “ | 第二 可 k, 收费媒体的特 W 是\_\_\_\_\_”。定 到第二 第四句 “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”, | p 句可 k 收费媒体(sold media)是 F 那些 2 非 y 大的免费媒体, | 于 # ( 的 2 如 p 之大以 ~ 于 " # 的 : 9 d 于把 G Z 的产 n 1 > 或者电 z 上午 q 擎置于这些免费媒体中, 于是 • B I 免费媒体购买广告 置(E 合本 第 Y 句 S 解), | p 可 k 选项[C] strong user traffic( ' 大的 - 户 2 ) 为正确答案。

- . 项: [A] a safe business environment (安述的商 环境)[B] random competition ( G | 竞争)[D] flexibility in organization ( & 织灵活)均非文中 1 >, 中生有。

33.B 解析: 6 ] 题。题 “第 Y 中, 作者 7 为免费媒体\_\_\_\_\_”。第 Y 提到免费媒体提供 e 利的 ~ / , 9 带 d , 风险, 比如可能 q 利 - 传播 1 个 n 牌或产 n 的负 K 1 >, | p 可 k 选项[B] can be used to produce negative effects in marketing (可能 B q - d 制 A 对 x 不利的负 K 影响)正符合 p 意。

- . 项: [A] invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers (导 0 不 y r f 的消费者产生 突), 为反 I - . [C] may be responsible for fiercer competition (可能 B A [ u 激烈的竞争), 非第 Y 讲解的 A g 。[D] deserve all the negative comments about them (应该 到所有这些负 K 的 1 评), s 文提到 B 有负 K 1 评, 但 提及是 # ( 应得的, 为 观 y。

34.A 解析: t D 题。题 “Toyota Motor 是一个\_\_\_\_\_的 t z”。定 到末 , 末 要提到 f 的消费者可能 B 号召 " # 人抵制 1 个产 n, 威胁到产 n 所属 的名声, 这 / 的 ) 应有可能不够迅速、周到。这是本 的核心 1 >。 / 下 d • R Toyota Motor t, t 中提到这个 < 名声遇到如上提到的 f 8 / 作出的反应, h [ 功 N 轻, 害程 #。 | p 可 k, t z 是对本 中心句的一个反 K t z 论 D 对 hijacked media 的反应。故选项[A](有效 ) 应 q 劫持利 - 的媒体)为正确答案。

- . 项: [B] persuading customers into boycotting products (劝 ! 消费者抵制产 n), 文中末 第一句提到, 消费者可能 B 劝 ! " # 人抵制 1 些产 n, 故为 E 冠李戴。[C] cooperating with supportive consumers (r [ 持 G Z 的消费者合作), < t z 中提到 Toyota Motor 缓解 的 b 是 r 消费者 / 沟 i, 这 ? 属于 t z A 的 1 >, 不符合 t D 题的解题思路, " 次沟 i 2 不等于合作, 故 \$ p。[D] taking advantage of hijacked media (利 - q 劫持的媒体), 文中是消 p q 劫持媒体带 d 的 害, 6 非 利 - q 劫持的媒体, 故 \$ p。

35.A 解析: 旨题。题 “这篇文 Y < 那个 要讲 的是\_\_\_\_\_”。本文 第 Y 句 • 提出文 " 中心 “companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media”, d 虽 + 传 收费媒体仍 < \ G 重大作 -, 但是 " j 的 可以 选 [ " # 媒体 Z b。 ? 文 要是介绍 " # 可选 [ 的媒体 Z b, 并对 " 作出评论。故选项[A] Alternatives to conventional paid media (r 传 收费媒体对应的 " # 媒体 Z b)为正确答案。

- . 项: [B] Conflict between hijacked and earned media (q 劫持媒体和免费媒体之间的 突)[C] Dominance of hijacked media (q 劫持媒体的 [ 配 ) [D] Popularity of owned media (免费媒体的普遍 y)均为文中的部分 1 >, 不 k 以 q r 述文, 故 8 \$ p。

#### Text Four

36.C 解析: 6 ] 题。题 “Jenifer Senior < 她的文 " 中 7 为养育 z 可以带 d \_\_\_\_\_”。定 到第一 第二句 “Senior suggests that 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”, 意思是 ! x ( 应该把 ! " 看作为一 i “L / ”的 T U, 6 不应该把 h 看作为一 i 可以 d / d 的 c d。 ] ? 一句 # \$, 那些一, - 5 x ( f g D % 的 9 f, ? d 可能 B 是 ' 烈的 j k 和 c d & 的 d '。 | p 可 k, 选项[C] happiness in retrospect(! " 的 ) '、 ) ( 9 / 的 ! " &)为正确答案。

- . 项: [A] temporary delight( ) / 的 c d), 为反 I - . [B] enjoyment in progress(慢慢 & V 的 c d), 不符合 s 文 L ( \* +) r ? d (! " c d) 的对比。[D] lasting reward(持, 的 ) - ) 为 中生有。

37.D 解析: 推 y 题。题 “ | 第二 可 k\_\_\_\_\_”。定 到第二 。第二 是 . / 第一 中心 “养育 z 能 [ 为 ? d ! " c d 的 ' .” 6 d 的, 符合中心表 C 的意思。 6 h < 第 Y 句 / t 第二 提到 “in a society that so

persistently celebrates procreation(<一个如 p, /生育的 \$ B 中)", 这是一个 . 上 0 下的句 z, 是对第二 的 • E, 9 符合第一 以及第二 对养育 z 的正 K 评 p。故选项[D] having children is highly valued by the public (养育 z 到大 4 的 e # 重 v), 是对 s 文, /生育的 ~ 义 b !, 为正确答案。

- . 项: [A] celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip (名人 1 1 是 2 3 的不 4 d ' )、[B] single mothers with babies deserve greater attention (带 z 的 5 身 6 7 应该得到 u 多的关 )、[C] news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining (名人 2 8 的 9 u 有: d y), 均; 文 " 中心。

38.A 解析: 6 ] 推 y 题。题 " | 第 Y 可 k, < = 的人 ( B \_\_\_\_\_"。第 Y ] ? 一句 but ? K 的 l > 提到, 不 ! " 但有 < = 的 > 6 很 0 B ? 到 @ A, 6 思考 # ( + B 是不是不应该要 z, 但是不 ! " h < = 的人 ( n y B 到一个 l > 的 C ., d z 是 D 上 E - ] 重要的 9 f。? K { # \$, 很明 \* 正是 E 有 z 这一人生中的 H F 导 / 导 0, # ( 的 G H。故选项[A] are constantly exposed to criticism (y y 是 F I 的对 J) 符合 p 意, 为正确答案。

- . 项: [B] are largely ignored by the media (< 很大程 # 上为媒体所 u v), 媒体关 的对 J 的确不是那些不养育 z 的人 (, 但这不是第 Y 的 A g, 故 \$ p。[C] fail to fulfill their social responsibilities (能 K \_ # ( 的 \$ B I %), 文中 提到 \$ B I % 这一 !, 6 h 本文中心 9 非 L 论不养育 z 人 ( 的 \$ B I % 题, 故 \$ p。[D] are less likely to be satisfied with their life (u 有可能对 G Z 的生活不 j), 文中比 M 的是不 ! " 的有 < = 的 > 6 和不 ! " 的 < = 的人 (, 但 E 有明确 ! N { 人 u j 意 G Z 的生活, 故 \$ p。

39.D 解析: 6 ] 题。题 中 "名人 O W 传 C 的 l > 是 \_\_\_\_\_"。定 到 s 文第四 第一句 "the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like Us Weekly and People present is hugely unrealistic", 名人 O W 中为人 > 6 的 Z J 是非 y 不 " 实的。选项[D] misleading (导的) 是对 s 文 unrealistic 的 ~ 义 b !。

- . 选项: [A] soothing (P Q 的, H 人宽心的)、[B] ambiguous ( 的)、[C] compensatory (# R 的) 均为 中生有。

40.B 解析: 推 y 题。题 "X ] ? - x ( 可以推 y 出如下 N 个选项"。定 到 ] ? - 转折处 "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 satisfactions with the actual experience, in the say way that a small part of us hoped getting 'the Rachel' might make us just a little bit like Jennifer Anniston", 意思为 x ( S 周看到的名人 Z J (E 有 ^ F、提 T ! " & 的名人 Z J) B L x ( U 意 中对 " 实 n V 有所不 j。| p 可 k, 选项[B] Celebrity moms have influenced out attitude towards child rearing (名人 1 1 Z J 影响, x ( 对 P 养 z 的 U #) 是正确的。

- . 选项: [A] Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms (生育 z 对名人 1 1 的 W F 影响不大), r 末 第一句相反, 为反 I - .。[C] Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life (生育 z V W, x ( 对生活的不 j), 为反 I - ., s 因: ] ? - 第一句提到养 z < 0 W 上是 W F X 的, 但 < " 实 中大多 | [ 年人 8 Y 得养 z 不像 S \ 那 ( 5 5, / 下 d 一句转 6 ! 0 W 上的名人 Z J 到 Z 0 是影响到, 人 ( 对养育 z 的 U #。[D] We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing (x ( 有 / B u [ 养育 z 带 d 的 ! " &), < s 文中 E 提到 u [ 这 i ! " &, 属于 中生有。

## Part B

41.B 解析: X 出的, ` % G, 可以看出这是一篇介绍 Louis Menand 的 \ The Marketplace of Ideas: Reform and Resistance in the American University 和 # 的观 W 的文 ", % / t 下 K • 应该讲 # \ 中 ] } 的 题 和 # 的观 W, B 选项中, ` 一句提到 his concern, 暗示提出 题, F 出 ^ \_ 大学 < 的 要 题。X E : 上 d 看, B 选项 A g 能够合 S r G 选项 ` /, 故 41 题正确答案为 B 选项。

42.D 解析: 文 " 的 题是关于 "humanities"。上一 提出大学人文学 a 正走 I E %, 所以下 K • % / t 应该 解 } 出 " 这 i " J 的 s 因, 42 项答案 d D 或者 E, 但因为 E < ? 一项 出, h 有 b / P Besides 可 k, 42 为 D。p 4, D 选项中 句出 " 的 separate - P, r E 选项中 this separation 正 | : [ 关 c, 故 42 题应选 D 选项。

43.A 解析: A 选项 F 出, E 有 N d e Y 学 a 像人文学 a 这样, H 要 f 如 p 多的 f, 之 ? 提到 g 得人文 学 a 的 h 士学 , H 要 9 年的 / 间, 这一 l > 可对应 E 选项中的 the acquisition of a doctoral, X E : 和 A g : [ , 合 S 的 ` /, 所以 43 题应选 [ A。

44.C 解析: x 据 43 题的选项 A, ! 人文学 a g 得 h 士学 的 / 间长, H 要 f 很大的 f, 所以 e C 一半的英语 h 士生 < g 得学 之 J i 学 • j 不 5 k, 。 X 1 下的选项中, ? \$ p F, 因为 F 的“conclude”可 k F 项应为 文的 • E。X C 的“Equally unsurprisingly, only about half end up with the jobs they entered graduate school to get: tenured professorships。”可 k, C 是 % / t A, 所以 44 题选 C。

45.F 解析: | F 选项 A g 可 k, 该 进 \_ • E ! 明, ( ( 9 出 " < 文 " 末 m, 应将 F 选项: < 文 " 末 , 故 F 选项为 45 题的答案。

#### Part C Translation

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.

【考 Q 分析】本题考 W: ~ 语 X 句, 定语 X 句

【答案解析】本句的 - 是 Allen's contribution was to take an assumption and reveal its erroneous nature。n 折号? K 的 that q 导 ~ 语 X 句, 对 J K 的 assumption 解 } ! 明。We all share 是定语 X 句, o > assumption。

【p 考 q 文】x ( S 个人 8 7 为: G Z 不是 r 人, 因 p 能够控制 G Z 的思 z u s t 的 u v < 于 # 研 w, 这一 3 !, 并 x 示 " 的本 o。

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?"

【考 Q 分析】本题考 W: T 语 X 句

【答案解析】本句 E: 特别 y z, - 是 While we may be able to sustain ...., we are faced with a question.... while q 导 5 6 T 语 X 句, ? K "Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?" 是 question 的 体 A g。本句 P - { q 。

【p 考 q 文】x ( 或 | 只 i L 意 • 能维持这 i 控制的 } 7, 但 9 实上, x ( ~ • 是 K • 一个 题: x ( 为 ' ( 不能 5 G Z < 这件 9 f, 实 " 那个 ?

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.

【考 Q 分析】本题考 W: ! [、介 P 短语、复 O 表语

【答案解析】本句的 体 E: 为: This seems a justification and a rationalization。本句的难 W < 于 " - 很多介 P 短语作? 置定语, 介 P 短语 # 介 P 短语, L 得 \$ 语非 y 复 O。“for neglect of those in need” o > “justification”、“of exploration”、“of the superiority”“of the inferiority” o > rationalization。6 “of those at the top”和“of those at the bottom” { 分别 o > superiority 和 inferiority。

【p 考 q 文】这 i ! ! % 为 u v H 要 Q R 的人 P 到, & ', L ( 割合 S Y, H 上 ) 人 \* +, Z ) 人, - 。

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.

【考 Q 分析】本题考 W: 并 . X 句, 定语 X 句。

【答案解析】本句 体 E: 是: circumstances seem to be designed to..., and if we feel that... then we are unlikely to... “环境 | 像是为..., 6 4 /, 如 1 x ( & 到..., x ( • 不可能...” u “bring out” 是产生、L ... \* 示出 d u “wronged” 是“q 0 1, q 2 3”的意思, “be (un)likely to do” (不) 可能 < 1 9 u

【p 考 q 文】环境 ! % 旨 < 激 \ x ( 的 ] 大 U 能, 如 1 x ( • & 7 “上 k 不”, 那 ( 不 } 可能 B G 7 4 F 5 " T。

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.

【考 Q 分析】本题考 W: 系表 E: 、分 P 短语的 - 、b P where q 导的 T 语 X 句。

【答案解析】本句 体 E: 为 The upside is the possibilities, q 为“正 K 意义 < 于可能 y”。Contained in knowing that everything is up to us, 是 L 分 P E: 作? 置定语。分号? K 是一个有 b P where q 导的 T 语 X 句。Where < 这里是“< 1 i f 8 下(in what situation, to what point)的意思。

【p 考 q 文】\* 极的一 K 是, 6 + 7 9 8 M 决于 x (, 那 ( • 有 8 可能。以 J, x ( 能够 9 : 应对 i i ; 8 u

" <, x (把 T t d 的可能。

### Section III Writing

#### 51. 小作文

小作文 文:

Dear friend,

I am writing, without hesitation, to share one of my favorite movies, Forest Gump, with you, which is not only conducive to your study, but also beneficial to your life.

For one thing, the beautiful language in this original English movie may contribute to your study of English in listening, speaking, reading and writing. For another thing, the profound cultural elements implicit in the scene will equip you with foreign cultural background and, above all, enrich your daily life.

Would you like to see this movie after my recommendation? Remember to tell me your opinion about the movie. I am looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Ming

< 题 = 篇

11 年应 - 文 > 作考 Q 的是推荐 1。推荐 1 是 I 收 1 人推荐 1 人 < 1 9 的 1 件。

本次的推荐 1 是推荐 | 友一部电影, 并 ! 明 s t 这部电影的 s 因。题 中 出的 1 > ? r : > 1 的对 J (a friend), > 1 的 的 (recommend one of your favorite movies), 1 的 体 A g (reasons for your recommendation)。H 要 意的是 体部分 ~ 0 ? r 两 K 的 s 因。

文 " X ; 上可以分为 Y @ , 。第一 , / W 明 题 , , d 见 A ! 出 > 1 意 B, 可以 C I 朋友推荐 D s t 的电影。第二 要 \ G z J F, X 2~3 个 K W 出 D 之所以推荐这部电影的 s 因。 < > 第二 / , 一定要 E , 思路, 可 > 的 F G 多 i 多样, 如 C ! 明该电影语 7 \* ^, 有 R 于英语学 f u ~ / 电影中 H 含的文 Y 要 F 能够 v w x ( 的 I y 生活。第 Y , 再次推荐, 并 J ` ) 复。

X 语 K L # 讲, 这是一篇 7 M 朋友的推荐 1, 因 p - P 可 M 为 > 和, 但语 K 要真 N, 以 C 到和朋友沟 i 和 2 的作 - 。

作文的评分要 W ? r : 1) 题 所 的 1 > W 的 述 y u 2) A g & 织的 O S y 和语 7 的 确 y u 3) 根据 P 对 J P - 的话语 b, 如正 b、一 }、非正 b 的话语等。这 Q 1 是 > 朋友的, 论的是推荐 G Z s t 的电影, 因 p 语 K M 非正 b, > 和 h 真 N u 4) W、R > 和 \ > I b 要正确, 如 1 影响 P, 产生 S 义或 H 人费解, 分 | 将 C D 一个 T 次。

> 作 U V

y z 的 Y b ) 次, 合 f 合 S, 语 7 要 / , U # 真 U, 语 K > 和。

第一 , W 明 > 1 的 的是推荐电影。1 W , ` 的可 # - 句 X 为:

I am writing to you to recommend ... for ...

I take great pleasure in recommending to you ... as ...

I would like to present ... for your consideration in ...

With reference to your requirements, I shall, without reservation, recommend ... as....

第二 , 5 要 q r 推荐该电影的 s 因。

On the one hand,...On the other hand,... X 两个 L # 提出..... u

第 Y , 再次 Y Z, 并 J ` ) 复。可 # - 句 X:

I am convinced that you are willing to see this movie after my enthusiastic recommendation.

Your prompt attention on my recommendations will be highly appreciated.

#### 52. 大作文

大作文 文:

The terrible scene depicted in the cartoon shows that some people in our life still lack the awareness of environmental protection. The picture illustrates that two tourists are chatting and eating happily on a boat and casually throwing their rubbish into the lake which is full of litter and waste. The drawing sets us thinking too much due to its far-reaching influence.

Nowadays, though the awareness of protecting environment is being accepted by more and more people, we can still see many unpleasant scenes especially in scenic spots. Why does this phenomenon arise? Many factors are accounting for it. First and foremost, to some people, the consciousness of protecting environment is still not so strong. They may not think it is a big deal to throw rubbish everywhere. In addition, the environmental management system isn't so satisfying. For example, in some places there're few regulations or the implementation is seldom performed actually.

From what has been discussed above, it is urgent to take some effective and relative measures. In the first place, we should continue to conduct more propaganda in communities and schools so as to let people realize the importance of protecting environment. In the second, more rules should be made and carried out by the government to restrain the conduction of destroying environment. People should work together to create clean and beautiful surroundings.

< 题 = 篇

本次大作文话题为大家一 / M 关 的环 [ 题。环境话题 < 1991 年、1999 年以及 2000 年 8 \ n 考 L , 所以对 ] 考生 d 讲并不 ^ 生。6 h 2010 年考 Q 的“文 Y ” r 2002 年考 Q 的话题一 0 , 因 p , 话题复 " 是很 G + 的。这 ~ / 9 告 \_ d 考生复 f ( 年话题的重要 y 。

文 " P M • 分 • E : 。第一 • B n , • 的 A g 一定要 r 题相关。第一句可以 • > B n , 9 可以 ? W 明文 " 观 W 。 / t , 第二 / Y 句 体 • > B n A g 。 ] ? 一句再次 W 题。第二 x 示产生 题的 s 因。可以 . 2-3 个 S | 。或者 > p 题可能导 0 的 E 1 。 ] ? 一 提出解决 题的 案或者 ` a 。