

2011 年硕士研究生入学考试 英语二 真题及参考答案

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 nation's 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 driver's 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 administration's 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 “driver'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.

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|-----|---------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 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 |

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- | | | | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 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.relevance | C.indifference | D.enthusiasm |
| 19. | A.manageable | B.defendable | C.vulnerable | D.invisible |
| 20. | A.invited | B.appointed | C.allowed | D.forced |

完形填空参考答案

1~5 ACBDD 6~10 BACCB 11~15 DBACA 16~20 ADACD

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**. (40points)

Text 1

Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's 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 criticism. 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 payouts 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, or i,m,-0.289 Tc (e)T0(,)Tj1.2 Tc (o).3233 Tc (r)Tj-0vcsa T6j-0.0955 T3 Tc (r)
eT6-0.0955 T0-.1445 Tc (j (0.049 Tc (l)Tj)Tj-0.36 Tc Tj0.2522 ou Tc -0j-0.3g Tc TjTj-0.36 Tc)T08-0.0955 Tc (Tj0.18 a Tc)T0

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 director's 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 author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is _____.
[A]permissive
[B]positive
[C]scornful
[D]critical

TEXT 1 参考答案

21. B. 细节题：原文第 1 段，倒数第 3 行的 **how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked?** 就是没有完成自己的任务。
22. D. 细节题：原文中出现 **outside directors** 有几处，**helpful but less biased advisor**，但是 B 选项用的是 **executive**，拼凑答案，C 原文是 **having weathered their own crises**，意思是读过危机不是预测。
23. C. 细节题：原文是若干个并列，**stock is likely to perform worse** 对应答案，迷惑选项是 B，但是主语不一致 20% 是 **probability** 不是 **earnings**。
24. A. 推理题：原文对应 **firms who want to说想留住 outside director 就是增加 incentive**。
25. D. 态度题：文章各个段落都说 **outside director** 的方面。！是 **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. America's 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 ... theiryssp sy h

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TEXT 2 参考答案

26. D. " # 题: \$ % & ' 文 () * 的 + # ,) American.....save newspaper 中出现 - save 说 . / 面的 0 1 — " 是不 2 的 3 save, ! 选 D。
27. B. 推理题: " 4 处 / —) 是 readers are paying more for slimmer newspaper. ! 说 . 5 6 7 8 9 , : ; < = , 节 > 成 ? , " 4 处有 even @ A 并列, 说 . / , 的原 一致都是成 ? B 题。
28. C. 推理题: C ? D E 原文用 - 对 F 的方 G 说 H I J K F L 不一 M , ! B 题是 H I N 入 O P 。
29. B. 推理题: A 选项中有 essential, 文章中是说 distinctiveness Q R S T U R , 有 B 题, 原文 V , W X - completeness 是 D E : ; — Y Z [的完 \] ^ _ > ` a b , ! c 是 D E : ; @ 现不 2 的原
30. A. 主 d 题: 文章 e f D E : ; 出现的 B 题, 说 . R g h 。

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 modern houses (e)Tj0.123Tt(c)Tj0.19265Tc(e)Tj0.189Tc(g)Tj0.680Tt(c)Tj0.3065Tt(c)Tj0.011Tt(c)Tj1.62Tj0.3875Tc(t)g0.36

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 3 参考答案

31. C. 细节题: 原文 **restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence** 对应。
32. D. 推理题: " 4 是 Bauhaus, 对应选项 i 原文, j 有 D 对。
33. C. 细节题: 原文 **elegance did not derive from abundance** 。
34. D. 细节题: 原文 **But , 有 the architectural equivalent of the abstract art** 。
35. B. 推理题: 原文 **Aesthetic effect came form the landscape, new materials and forthright detailing**。

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 circle. The “southern” camp is a small majority for free-market liberalism and economic rigour; in the inner core alone, Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.

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38. B. 细节题: 原文对应 by stricter rules on.... 。
39. A. 推理题: 原文对应 a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds.
40. D. 态度题: 文章 V , z { | } EU 是 world's largest trading block. V , 一) it is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalization, and make capitalism benign 都是说 EU ~ 面的 • 。

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 shop 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 products 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 shops, and yet that is

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 Change4Life 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 |

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参考答案

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小 文参考答案

【曲静老师版】

Dear Li Ming,

We are very happy to know that you have successfully passed the college entrance examination this year and have been admitted into Peking University. Allow us to give our most sincere congratulations on this exciting occasion.

You have all along been working hard at your professional studies, and you are excellent in most subjects. Your success shows that only hard work can yield good results, so I suggest that you should make a great progress in university life.

We take this opportunity to express our sincere congratulations to you. We hope you will continue to work hard and achieve greater success in the future. Best wishes to you!
