



2012 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语二试题

National Entrance Test of English II for MA/MS
Candidates (NETEM)

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)

Millions of Americans and foreigners see G.I. Joe as a mindless war toy, the symbol of American military adventurism, but that's not how it used to be. To the men and women who 1 in World War II and the people they liberated, the GI. was the 2 man grown into hero, the poor farm kid torn away from his home, the guy who 3 all the burdens of battle, who slept in cold foxholes, who went without the 4 of food and shelter, who stuck it out and drove back the Nazi reign of murder. This was not a volunteer soldier, not someone well paid, 5 an average guy up 6 the best trained, best equipped, fiercest, most brutal enemies seen in centuries.

His name isn't much. GI. is just a military abbreviation 7 Government Issue, and it was on all of the articles 8 to soldiers. And Joe? A common name for a guy who never 9 it to the top. Joe Blow, Joe Palooka. Joe Magrac...a working class name. The United States has 10 had a president or vice-president or secretary of state Joe.

G.I. Joe had a 11 career fighting German, Japanese, and Korean troops. He appears as a character. or a 12 of American personalities, in the 1945 movie *The Story of G.I. Joe*, based on the last days of war correspondent Emie Pyle. Some of the soldiers Pyle 13 portrayed themselves in the film. Pyle was famous for covering the 14 side of the war, writing about the dirt-snow-and-mud soldiers not how many miles were 15 or what towns were captured or liberated. His reports 16 the "Willie" cartoons of famed *Stars and Stripes* artist Bill Maulden. Both men 17 the dirt and exhaustion of war, the 18 of civilization that the soldiers shared with each other and the civilians: coffee, tobacco, whiskey, shelter, sleep. 19 Egypt, France, and a dozen more countries, G.I. Joe was any American soldier, 20 the most important person in their lives.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1.[A] performed | [B] served | [C] rebelled | [D] betrayed |
| 2.[A] actual | [B] common | [C] special | [D] normal |
| 3.[A] bore | [B] cased | [C] removed | [D] loaded |
| 4.[A] necessities | [B] facilities | [C] commodities | [D] properties |
| 5.[A] and | [B] nor | [C] but | [D] hence |
| 6.[A] for | [B] into | [C] form | [D] against |
| 7.[A] meaning | [B] implying | [C] symbolizing | [D] claiming |
| 8.[A] handed out | [B] turn over | [C] brought back | [D] passed down |
| 9.[A] pushed | [B] got | [C] made | [D] managed |
| 10.[A] ever | [B] never | [C] either | [D] neither |
| 11.[A] disguised | [B] disturbed | [C] disputed | [D] distinguished |
| 12.[A] company | [B] collection | [C] community | [D] colony |
| 13.[A] employed | [B] appointed | [C] interviewed | [D] questioned |
| 14.[A] ethical | [B] military | [C] political | [D] human |



- | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 15.[A] ruined | [B] commuted | [C] patrolled | [D] gained |
| 16.[A] paralleled | [B] counteracted | [C] duplicated | [D] contradicted |
| 17.[A] neglected | [B] avoided | [C] emphasized | [D] admired |
| 18.[A] stages | [B] illusions | [C] fragments | [D] advances |
| 19.[A] With | [B] To | [C] Among | [D] Beyond |
| 20.[A] on the contrary | [B] by this means | [C] from the outset | [D] at that point |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Text 1

Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned. School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on this educational ritual. Unfortunately, L.A. Unified has produced an inflexible policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses, homework may no longer count for more than 10% of a student's academic grade.

This rule is meant to address the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework. But the policy is unclear and contradictory. Certainly, no homework should be assigned that students cannot do without expensive equipment. But if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives, it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children.

District administrators say that homework will still be a part of schooling: teachers are allowed to assign as much of it as they want. But with homework counting for no more than 10% of their grades, students can easily skip half their homework and see very little difference on their report cards. Some students might do well on state tests without completing their homework, but what about the students who performed well on the tests and did their homework? It is quite possible that the homework helped. Yet rather than empowering teachers to find what works best for their students, the policy imposes a flat, across-the-board rule.

At the same time, the policy addresses none of the truly thorny questions about homework. If the district finds homework to be unimportant to its students' academic achievement, it should move to reduce or eliminate the assignments, not make them count for almost nothing. Conversely, if homework does nothing to ensure that the homework students are not assigning more than they are willing to review and correct.

The homework rules should be put on hold while the school board, which is responsible for setting educational policy, looks into the matter and conducts public hearings. It is not too late for L.A. Unified to do homework right.

21. It is implied in paragraph 1 that nowadays homework_____.

- [A] is receiving more criticism
- [B] is no longer an educational ritual
- [C] is not required for advanced courses
- [D] is gaining more preferences

22. L.A. Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students_____.

- [A] tend to have moderate expectations for their education
- [B] have asked for a different educational standard
- [C] may have problems finishing their homework
- [D] have voiced their complaints about homework



23. According to Paragraph 3, one problem with the policy is that it may ____.

- [A] discourage students from doing homework
- [B] result in students' indifference to their report cards
- [C] undermine the authority of state tests
- [D] restrict teachers' power in education

24. As mentioned in Paragraph 4, a key question unanswered about homework is whether _____. [A] it should be eliminated

- [B] it counts much in schooling
- [C] it places extra burdens on teachers
- [D] it is important for grades

25. A suitable title for this text could be _____.

- [A] Wrong Interpretation of an Educational Policy
- [B] A Welcomed Policy for Poor Students
- [C] Thorny Questions about Homework
- [D] A Faulty Approach to Homework

Text 2

Pretty in pink: adult women do not remember being so obsessed with the colour, yet it is pervasive in our young girls' lives. It is not that pink intrinsically bad, but it is a tiny slice of the rainbow and, though it may celebrate girlhood in one way, it also repeatedly and firmly fused girls' identity to appearance. Then it presents that connection, even among two-year-olds, between girls as not only innocent but as evidence of innocence. Looking around, despaired at the singular lack of imagination about girls' lives and interests.

Girls' attraction to pink may seem unavoidable, somehow encoded in their DNA, but according to Jo Paoletti, an associate professor of American Studies, it's not. Children were not colour-coded at all until the early 20th century: in the era before domestic washing machines all babies wore white as a practical matter, since the only way of getting clothes clean was to boil them. What's more, both boys and girls wore what were thought of as gender-neutral dresses. When nursery colours were introduced, pink was actually considered the more masculine colour, a pastel version of red, which was associated with strength. Blue, with its intimations of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness, symbolised femininity. It was not until the mid-1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children's marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem innately attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

I had not realised how profoundly marketing trends dictated our perception of what is natural to kids, including our core beliefs about their psychological development. Take the toddler. I assumed that phase was something experts developed after years of research into children's behaviour: wrong. Turns out, according to Daniel Cook, a historian of childhood consumerism, it was popularised as a marketing gimmick by clothing manufacturers in the 1930s.

Trade publications counseled department stores that, in order to increase sales, they should create a "third stepping stone" between infant wear and older kids' clothes. It was only after "toddler" became common shoppers' term that it evolved into a broadly accepted developmental stage. Splitting kids, or adults, into ever-tinier categories has proved a sure-fire way to boost profits. And one of the easiest ways to segment a market is to magnify gender differences – or invent them where they did not previously exist.

26. By saying "it is ... The rainbow"(line 3, Para 1), the author means pink _____.

- A should not be the sole representation of girlhood



- B should not be associated with girls' innocence
- C cannot explain girls' lack of imagination
- D cannot influence girls' lives and interests

27. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following is true of colours?

- A Colors are encoded in girls' DNA
- B Blue used to be regarded as the color for girls
- C Pink used to be a neutral color in symbolizing genders
- D White is preferred by babies

28. The author suggests that our perception of children's psychological devotement was much influenced by _____.

- [A] the marketing of products for children
- [B] the observation of children's nature
- [C] researches into children's behavior
- [D] studies of childhood consumption

29. We may learn from Paragraph 4 that department stores were advised _____.

- A focuses on infant wear and older kids' clothes
- B attach equal importance to different genders
- C classify consumers into smaller groups
- D create some common shoppers' terms

30. It can be concluded that girl's attraction to pink seems to be _____.

- A clearly explained by their inborn tendency
- B fully understood by clothing manufacturers
- C mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen
- D well interpreted by psychological experts

Text 3

In 2010, a federal judge shook America's biotech industry to its core. Companies had won patents for isolated DNA for decades-by 2005 some 20% of human genes were patented. But in March 2010 a judge ruled that genes were unpatentable. Executives were violently agitated. The Biotechnology Industry Organisation (BIO), a trade group, assured members that this was just a “preliminary step” in a longer battle.

On July 29th they were relieved, at least temporarily. A federal appeals court overturned the prior decision, ruling that Myriad Genetics could indeed hold patents to two genes that help forecast a woman's risk of breast cancer. The chief executive of Myriad, a company in Utah, said the ruling was a blessing to firms and patients alike.

But as companies continue their attempts at personalised medicine, the courts will remain rather busy. The Myriad case itself is probably not over. Critics make three main arguments against gene patents: a gene is a product of nature, so it may not be patented; gene patents suppress innovation rather than reward it; and patents' monopolies restrict access to genetic tests such as Myriad's. A growing number seem to agree. Last year a federal task-force urged reform for patents related to genetic tests. In October the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case, arguing that an isolated DNA molecule “is no less a product of nature... than are cotton fibres that have been



separated from cotton seeds.”

Despite the appeals court's decision, big questions remain unanswered. For example, it is unclear whether the sequencing of a whole genome violates the patents of individual genes within it. The case may yet reach the Supreme Court.

AS the industry advances, however, other suits may have an even greater impact. Companies are unlikely to file many more patents for human DNA molecules - most are already patented or in the public domain. Firms are now studying how genes interact, looking for correlations that might be used to determine the causes of disease or predict a drug's efficacy. Companies are eager to win patents for 'connecting the dots', explains Hans Sauer, a lawyer for the BIO.

Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue, brought by the Mayo Clinic, which the Supreme Court will hear in its next term. The BIO recently held a convention which included sessions to coach lawyers on the shifting landscape for patents. Each meeting was packed.

31. It can be learned from paragraph I that the biotech companies would like_____

- A. their executives to be active
- B. judges to rule out gene patenting
- C. genes to be patentable
- D. the BIO to issue a warning

32. Those who are against gene patents believe that_____

- A. genetic tests are not reliable
- B. only man-made products are patentable
- C. patents on genes depend much on innovations
- D. courts should restrict access to genetic tests

33. According to Hans Sauer, companies are eager to win patents for_____

- A. establishing disease correlations
- B. discovering gene interactions
- C. drawing pictures of genes
- D. identifying human DNA

34. By saying “each meeting was packed”(line4,para6)the author means that_____

- A. the Supreme Court was authoritative
- B. the BIO was a powerful organization
- C. gene patenting was a great concern
- D. lawyers were keen to attend conventions

35. Generally speaking, the author's attitude toward gene patenting is_____

- A. critical
- B. supportive
- C. scornful
- D. objective

Text 4



The great recession may be over, but this era of high joblessness is probably beginning. Before it ends,

It will likely change the life course and character of a generation of young adults. And ultimately, it is likely to reshape our politics, our culture, and the character of our society for years.

No one tries harder than the jobless to find silver linings in this national economic disaster. Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, had improved them in some ways; they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others. In limited respects, perhaps the recession will leave society better off. At the very least, it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses, and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending.

But for the most part, these benefits seem thin, uncertain, and far off. In *The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth*, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U.S., lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms. Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases, as does conflict between races and classes.

Income inequality usually falls during a recession, but it has not shrunk in this one. Indeed, this period of economic weakness may reinforce class divides, and decrease opportunities to cross them--- especially for young people. The research of Till Von Wachter, the economist in Columbia University, suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed: those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times; it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

In the internet age, it is particularly easy to see the resentment that has always been hidden within American society. More difficult, in the moment, is discerning precisely how these lean times are affecting society's character. In many respects, the U.S. was more socially tolerant entering this recession than at any time in its history, and a variety of national polls on social conflict since then have shown mixed results. We will have to wait and see exactly how these hard times will reshape our social fabric. But they certainly it, and all the more so the longer they extend.

36. By saying "to find silver linings" (Line 1, Para. 2) the author suggests that the jobless try to ____.

- [A] seek subsidies from the government
- [B] explore reasons for the unemployment
- [C] make profits from the troubled economy
- [D] look on the bright side of the recession

37. According to Paragraph 2, the recession has made people ____.

- [A] realize the national dream
- [B] struggle against each other
- [C] challenge their lifestyle
- [D] reconsider their lifestyle

38. Benjamin Friedman believed that economic recession may ____.

- [A] impose a heavier burden on immigrants
- [B] bring out more evils of human nature
- [C] promote the advance of rights and freedoms
- [D] ease conflicts between races and classes



39. The research of Till Von Wachther suggests that in recession graduates from elite universities tend to ____.

- [A]lag behind the others due to decreased opportunities
- [B]catch up quickly with experienced employees
- [C]see their life chances as dimmed as the others'
- [D]recover more quickly than the others

40. The author thinks that the influence of hard times on society is ____.

- [A]certain
- [B]positive
- [C]trivial
- [D]destructive

Part B

Directions:

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

Universal history, the history of what man has accomplished in this world, is at bottom the History of the Great Men who have worked here," wrote the Victorian sage Thomas Carlyle. Well, not any more it is not.

Suddenly, Britain looks to have fallen out with its favourite historical form. This could be no more than a passing literary craze, but it also points to a broader truth about how we now approach the past: less concerned with learning from forefathers and more interested in feeling their pain. Today, we want empathy, not inspiration.

From the earliest days of the Renaissance, the writing of history meant recounting the exemplary lives of great men. In 1337, Petrarch began work on his rambling writing *De Viris Illustribus* - On Famous Men, highlighting the virtue (or virtue) of classical heroes. Petrarch celebrated their greatness in conquering fortune and rising to the top. This was the biographical tradition which Niccolo Machiavelli turned on its head. In *The Prince*, he championed cunning, ruthlessness, and boldness, rather than virtue, mercy and justice, as the skills of successful leaders.

Over time, the attributes of greatness shifted. The Romantics commemorated the leading painters and authors of their day, stressing the uniqueness of the artist's personal experience rather than public glory. By contrast, the Victorian author Samuel Smiles wrote *Self-Help* as a catalogue of the worthy lives of engineers, industrialists and explorers. "The valuable examples which they furnish of the power of self-help, if patient purpose, resolute working and steadfast integrity, issuing in the formulation of truly noble and many character, exhibit," wrote Smiles. "what it is in the power of each to accomplish for himself." His biographies of James Watt, Richard Arkwright and Josiah Wedgwood were held up as beacons to guide the working man through his difficult life.

This was all a bit bourgeois for Thomas Carlyle, who focused his biographies on the truly heroic lives of Martin Luther, Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte. These epochal figures represented lives hard to imitate, but to be acknowledged as possessing higher authority than mere mortals.



Communist Manifesto. For them, history did nothing, it possessed no immense wealth nor waged battles: “It is man, real, living man who does all that.” And history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle. As such, it needed to appreciate the economic realities, the social contexts and power relations in which each epoch stood. For: “Men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please; they do not make it under circumstances chosen by themselves, but under circumstances directly found, given and transmitted from the past.”

This was the tradition which revolutionized our appreciation of the past. In place of Thomas Carlyle, Britain nurtured Christopher Hill, EP Thompson and Eric Hobsbawm. History from below stood alongside biographies of great men. Whole new realms of understanding - from gender to race to cultural studies - were opened up as scholars unpicked the multiplicity of lost societies. And it transformed public history too: downstairs became just as fascinating as upstairs.

	[A] emphasized the virtue of classical heroes.
41. Petrarch	[B] highlighted the public glory of the leading artists.
42. Niccolo Machiavelli	[C] focused on epochal figures whose lives were hard to imitate.
43. Samuel Smiles	[D] opened up new realms of understanding the great men in history.
44. Thomas Carlyle	[E] held that history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle.
45. Marx and Engels	[F] dismissed virtue as unnecessary for successful leaders.
	[G] depicted the worthy lives of engineer industrialists and explorers.

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate it into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valsey or to hospitals and universities in the developed world. These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules that privilege college graduates.

Lots of studies have found that well-education people form developing counting are particularly likely to emigrants , A big survey of Indian households in 2004 found that nearly 40% of emigrants had morn than a high-school education ,compared with around 3.3%of all Indian over the age of 25. This "brain drain" has long bothered policymakers in poor counties .They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled worker who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospital and come up with clever new product for their factories to make

Section IV Writing

Part A



47. Directions

Suppose you have found something wrong with the electronic dictionary that you bought from an online store the other day, Write an email to the customer service center to

- 1) Make a complaint and
- 2) Demand a prompt solution

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, Use "zhang wei "instead.

48、 write an essay based on the following table .In your writing you should

- 1) Describe the table, and
- 2) Give your comments

You should write at least 150 words (15 points)

某公司员工工作满意度调查

年龄 -----满意度	满意	不清楚	不满意
小于等于40岁	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%
41-50岁	0.0%	36.0%	64.0%
大于50岁	40.0%	50.0%	10.0%



Section I Use of English

文章分析

本文是一篇以人物介绍为中心的说明文。讲述了身为草根的 G.I. Joe，成长为美国对外战争中一名战斗勇士。第一、二段介绍了一个普通人 G.I. Joe 的生活背景及在美国和其他国家战争中的英勇表现从而获得美国政府的奖励。第三段指出 G.I. Joe 为代表的普通士兵们对和平和安定的平民生活的渴望。

试题解析

Millions of Americans and foreigners see G.I. Joe as a mindless war toy, the symbol of American military adventurism, but that's not how it used to be. To the men and women who__1__in World War II and the people they liberated, the G. I. was the__2__man grown into hero, the poor farm kid torn away from his home, the guy who__3__all the burdens of battle, who slept in cold foxholes, who went without the__4__of food and shelter, who stuck it out and drove back the Nazi reign of murder. This was not a volunteer soldier, not someone well paid, __5__an average guy, up__6__the best trained, best equipped, fiercest, most brutal enemies seen in centuries.

【译文】数以百万计的美国人 and 外国人将 G.I. Joe 视为毫无头脑的战争玩偶，看作美国军事冒险主义的象征，但在过去事实并非如此。对于参战于第二次世界大战中的人们，和那些在战争中获取自由的人们而言，G.I. 只是一名普通人，一名在战争中成长的英雄。起初他只是一名被迫离开家园的贫穷农场男孩，后来他承担起了所有的战争重负。他曾睡在冰冷的散兵坑中，他曾顽强地坚持在没有食物和住所的艰苦生存条件中，他在残酷的战争中坚持到底并击退了纳粹统治的杀戮。他不是志愿兵，也没有高薪待遇，他只是一个普通人，抵抗着几个世纪以来最训练有素、装备最精良、最凶猛和最残忍的敌人。

1.

[A] performed 执行，完成

[B] served 为……服务，招待

[C] rebelled 反叛，反抗

[D] betrayed 背叛，出卖

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 To the men and women who__1__in World War II and the people they liberated. 空格中需要填入一个动词，该动词所在的定语从句修饰限定其先行词 the men and women, 由定语从句中 the people they liberated…意为“被他们解放的人”，再结合前面 World War II, 可判断出答案应为 B 项 served. serve in the war 意为“服兵役，当兵”。

【命题思路】本题根据上下文语义信息做出判断，同时也考查对相近含义词汇的辨析。

【干扰排除】纵观四个选项都是动词，所以就要分析词义，如果不认识这几个词，此题的难度就会变大。A 项 perform 作及物动词时多为“履行，完成”，后面需要带宾语，其次带入句中意为“二战中执行的男男女女”，执行什么不得知，可以排除。C 项 rebel 带入句中意为“二战中反抗的男男女女”，意思和下文无法衔接。D 项 betray 带入句中意为“二战中背叛的男男女女”，也排除。

2.

[A] actual 真实的，实际的

[B] common 普通的，一般的



[C] special 特别的，专门的

[D] normal 正常的，正规的

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 the G.I. was the __2__ man grown into hero。grown into hero 意为“成长为英雄”，是分词短语作定语修饰限定前面的 man。判断该题答案，应以该句后面一句为线索 the poor farm kid torn away from his home 意为“被迫离开家园的贫困农场男孩”，由此可判断出答案应为 B 项 the common man “普通人”。G.I. 是一个从普通人成长起来的英雄。

【命题思路】主要考查对意思相近词汇的辨析能力。这类题出现越来越频繁，值得考生注意。

【干扰排除】A 项 actual 意为“真实的，实际的”，强调事实，如 actual fact；放在此处为真实的人，与句意不符。C 项 special “特别的”，文中 G.I. 出身贫寒，非权非贵，故排除。D 项 normal 意为“正常的”，主要强调人的精神状态是否正常，与文中意思不符，也排除。

3.

[A] bore 承受，承担

[B] cased 包围，把……装于容器中

[C] removed 移动，移除

[D] loaded 装载，加载

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句…who __3__ all the burdens of battle，是修饰限定 the guy 的定语从句。该空需要一个动词，作定语从句的谓语。由该空后面的 burdens 可判断，该空选 A 项 bear 的过去式 bore。bear burden，意为“承受负担”。

【命题思路】这类题主要考查考生对单词的掌握程度以及对意思相近词汇的辨析能力。还需要考生对文章的逻辑关系做出判断，选择符合搭配习惯的选项。

【干扰排除】该句意为这个男子承担战争的重负。B 项 eased 意为“缓解”。C 项 remove 意为“移除”，该句后面所有信息都表明经受战争磨难，所以 ease, remove 都不合适。D 项 load 为“装载，加载”，后面一般跟货物，故排除。

4.

[A] necessities 必需品

[B] facilities 设施，工具

[C] commodities 商品，日用品

[D] properties 性能，财产

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 who went without the __4__ of food and shelter。of food and shelter 是该空所需填入词的后置定语。food and shelter 意为“食物和住所”，可判断出该空答案为 A 项 necessities “必需品”。



【命题思路】其他选项经常会以近义词的形式干扰考生。近义词或形近词常常会构成强干扰项，这就需要考生平时多留心区别应用这些词汇。

【干扰排除】B 项 facilities 指器材，一般为大型器材，如健身器材。C 项 commodities 特指商品和日用品，为集合名词，是各种商品、产品的总称。D 项 properties 指财产或某物的性质。这三个选项放在此处明显偏离题意，故排除。

5.

[A] and 和，与

[B] nor 也不是，也没有

[C] but 但是，而且

[D] hence 因此

【答案】C

【考点】逻辑关系

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 this was not a volunteer soldier, not someone well paid, __5__ an average guy. not...but...意为“不是…而是…”。该句意为“这不是一名志愿兵，也没有优厚待遇，而是一个普通人”。答案选 C 项。

【命题思路】此处考查连词的使用，判断句与句的逻辑关系非常重要。常见的逻辑关系有并列、转折、递进等。这种题型经常出现，需要考生对连词有一定的掌握。

【干扰排除】A 项 and 起并列连词作用，故排除。B 项 nor 继续否定，后面所说的应和上文同义，但是下文与上文明显意思不一致，故排除。D 项 hence 是表示结果的连词，这里并没有体现因果关系，故排除。

6.

[A] for 为了，因为

[B] into 到……里，深入……之中

[C] from 来自于…

[D] against 反对的，反抗的

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 up __6__ the best trained, best equipped, fiercest, most brutal enemies seen in centuries. 由所需填入词后面的信息：训练最有素、装备最精良、最凶猛和最残忍的敌人，尤其是关键词 enemies 敌人，可判断出该题答案为 D 项 against。意为“反抗敌人”。

【命题思路】考查介词的使用。需要考生掌握介词的用法以及介词和动词的搭配。

【干扰排除】此处考查固定搭配，up against sb./sth. “起身反抗某人/某物”。其他介词一般与 up 搭配会有一个动词。A 项 for “为了”后面跟对象或者原因，如 go up for “追求……”。

His name is not much. G.I. is just a military abbreviation __7__ Government Issue, and it was on all of the articles __8__ to soldiers. And Joe? A common name for a guy who never __9__ it to the top. Joe Blow, Joe Palooka, Joe Magrac ... a working class name. The United States has __10__ had a president or vice president or secretary of state Joe.



【译文】他的名字并没有过多特殊含义。G.I.只不过是一个军事缩写词，全称是 Government Issue(军用品)，这个标识在分发给士兵的所有物品上都可以看到。那么 Joe 呢？这只是一个普通人的名字，一个不带有任何功名利禄色彩的名字。Joe Blow、Joe Magrac 等等，也都只是工薪阶层的名字。美国的总统、副总统或国务卿从来没有名字是 Joe 的。

7.

[A] meaning 意味着

[B] implying 意味着，暗示着

[C] symbolizing 象征，代表

[D] claiming 声称

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 G.I.is just a military abbreviation __7__ Government Issue。military abbreviation 意为“军事用语缩写”，可推断出 Government Issue 是 G.I.的全称。由选项可知，该空语法结构是动词 ing 形式作定语，修饰空格前面部分。根据题意应选 A 项。

【命题思路】该题考查近义词辨析。此类题占的比例比较大，需要考生平时多积累。

【干扰排除】Government Issue 是对 G.I.的解释说明，既无象征意思也无隐含意思。所以 B 项和 C 项排除。D 项意为“声称”，放在这里意思不符，也排除。C 项是强干扰项，但 symbolize 强调象征意义。例：The fall of the Berlin Wall symbolized the end of the Cold War between East and West.柏林墙的倒塌象征着东西方冷战的结束。

8.

[A] handed out 分发，分给

[B] turned over 把……反过来，移交给

[C] brought back 带回来

[D] passed down 遗传，传下来

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 and it was on all of the articles __8__ to soldiers。根据所给选项，可判断出所需填入词是动词 ed 形式作后置定语，用来修饰限定前面的 articles。四个选项中，只有 A 项符合题意，意为“它(这个标识)出现在所有分发给士兵的物品上面”。

【命题思路】该题考查词组搭配。需要考生平时积累固定词组搭配。

【干扰排除】D 项 passed down 是强干扰项，意为“遗传，传下来”，指遗产、某种风俗习惯或者传奇故事的流传，排除该项。B、C 两项用在此处意思不符，故排除。

9.

[A] pushed 推动，推进

[B] got 获取，得到

[C] made 使得

[D] managed 设法，努力

【答案】C



【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 And Joe? A common name for a guy who never__9__it to the top. who never__9__it to the top 是定语从句，修饰限定 a guy。to the top 在本文中可理解为“获得最高军事头衔”。make it 意为“成功，设法到达”。例：he has made it as a poet.他最终成为一名成功的诗人。答案选 C 项。

【命题思路】一些习惯用语需要考生在平时多积累。这些惯用语在不同语境也会体现不同意思，如 get it? 可以表示“拿到了吗？”也可以表示“明白了吗？”。

【干扰排除】A 项 push it 为“推向前”，语义不符。B 项 got it “得到”，意思不符。D 项 managed it, manage(to)含有强调千方百计努力都未能成功的消极语义，与文中意思不符。

10.

[A] ever 曾经，永远

[B] never 从没有，绝不

[C] either 两者之中任一的

[D] neither 两者都不

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 The United States has__10__had a president or vice president or secretary of state Joe.根据上文中提到的“Joe 只是一个普通人、是一个工人阶层普通人的名字”。空格所在句意为“一位名为 Joe 的总统，副总统或国务卿”。上、下文语义矛盾，所以可判断出，该句空格处需填入一个表示否定含义的词。neither 也表否定，但指两者都不，不符合题意，答案选 B 项 never “从没有，从来不是”。

【命题思路】此题考查的是语义逻辑及语法搭配。

【干扰排除】either...or...和 neither...nor...，都仅限于两者间搭配使用，而此句提到总统、副总统和国务卿三者。此外，neither 后面接 nor，而非 or。因此 either、neither 项都可排除。根据句意，该句“美国的总统，副总统或国务卿从来没有名字是 Joe 的”，此句表达否定的意思，所以也排除 A 项。

G.I. Joe had a__11__career fighting German, Japanese, and Korean troops. He appears as a character, or a__12__of American personalities, in the 1945 movie The Story of G.I. Joe, based on the last days of war correspondent Ernie Pyle. Some of the soldiers Pyle__13__portrayed themselves in the film.

【译文】G.I. Joe 有着非同寻常的战争经历，他曾与德国、日本和朝鲜军队作战，在 1945 年的名为《美国大兵乔的故事》的电影中，他作为一个角色出现，作为一个集中了美国人性格的人物出现。该电影是根据战地记者 Ernie Pyle 在战争后期的报道拍摄而成的。

11.

[A] disguised 假装的，伪装的

[B] disturbed 扰乱的

[C] disputed 有争议的

[D] distinguished 著名的，卓越的

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析



【直击答案】本空格所在句 G.I. Joe had a__11__career fighting German, Japanese, and Korean troops.所需填入词用来修饰后面的 career “事业”，现在分词短语 fighting German, Japanese, and Korean troops 作后置定语，同样修饰 career。由此可推断出，G.I. Joe 作为一个美国大兵，参加过许多战争，非同一般。答案选 D 项。

【命题思路】此题考查的是形近词辨析。形近词的重要性已反复强调。

【干扰排除】形近词的辨析常常构成强干扰。A 项 disguised “假装的，伪装的”，B 项 disturbed “被扰乱”，C 项 disputed “有争议的”，皆为干扰项。意思均不符合上下文语义，故都排除。

12.

[A] company 公司，同伴，陪同

[B] collection 收集，聚集

[C] community 社区，团体

[D] colony 殖民地

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 He appears as a character, or a__12__of American personalities in the 1945 movie The Story of G. I. Joe.该句意为“他是 1945 年名为《美国大兵乔的故事》电影中的角色”。American personalities 意为“美国人的性格”。该句表达的是，此角色体现了美国人性格特点的集合。只有 B 项符合题意，a collection of 意为“集……为一体的”。

【命题思路】此题考查语义辨析和词组搭配。

【干扰排除】A 项 company “公司；陪伴”，C 项 community “社区团体”，D 项 colony “殖民地”，与原文意思不符，均排除。

13.

[A] employed 雇用

[B] appointed 任命

[C] interviewed 采访

[D] questioned 询问，怀疑

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Some of the soldiers Pyle__13__ portrayed themselves in the film.由上文 a war correspondent, 可知 Pyle 是一名战地记者。本句中主语是 some of the soldiers, 谓语是 portrayed “描述”。Pyle__13__作主语的定语从句修饰限定 some of the soldiers。根据上文给出 Pyle 战地记者的身份信息，可判断此题答案为 C 项 interviewed “采访”。意为“Pyle 采访过的那些士兵”。

【命题思路】此题考查语义逻辑和词义辨析。A、B 两个选项词义相近，C、D 两个选项词义相近。

【干扰排除】此处干扰项主要是 D 项 questioned。D 项除了“提问题”之外还有“质疑”的意思，用在这里不合适。A 项 employed 意为“雇用”，B 项 appointed 意为“任命”，均不符题意，故排除。

Pyle was famous for covering the__14__side of the war, writing about the dirt and mud soldiers, not how many miles were__15__or what towns were captured or liberated, his reports__16__the “willie” cartoons of famed Stars and Stripes artist Bill Maulden. Both men__17__the dirt and exhaustion of war, the__18__of



civilization that the soldiers shared with each other and the civilians: coffee, tobacco, whiskey, shelter, sleep. __19__ Egypt, France, and a dozen more countries, G.I. Joe was any American soldier, __20__ the most important person in their lives.

【译文】Pyle 采访过的一些士兵在电影中描述自己在战争中的经历。Pyle 以报道战争中人性的一面而闻名，他报道了满身是泥和雪的士兵，而不是他们的行军速度和攻占或解放了什么城镇。他的报道与著名的《星条旗报》的艺术家 Bill Maulden 的漫画“Willie”相似。这两个人都强调了战争的阴暗面及劳民伤财，认为这只不过文明的幻想，即士兵之间以及士兵与平民之间互相分享咖啡、土豆、威士忌、住所和睡眠。对埃及、法国和其他十几个国家而言，G.I. Joe 是任何一位美国士兵，在那个时期中也是他们一生中最重要的那个人。

14.

[A] ethical 伦理的，道德的

[B] military 军事的，军队的

[C] political 政治的

[D] human 人类的，人性化的

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Pyle was famous for covering the __14__ side of the war, writing about the dirt, snow and mud soldiers. 根据下文信息，Pyle 描写的是满身粘着雪和泥土的士兵，而不是他们攻占或解放了多少城镇，可推断出这里表述的是，Pyle 因报道战争的人性面而闻名。所以该题答案为 D 项 human “人类的，人性化的”。

【命题思路】该题考查考生对文章上下文的理解，这也是完形填空题型的特点之一。每一选项不仅仅和该题所在句有关系，也要联系上下文给出的信息来判断、论证。

【干扰排除】B 项 military “军事的”和 C 项 political “有关政治的”和原文意思相去甚远，排除。A 项 ethical 是“伦理的，道德的”，文中没有体现这方面的内容。Pyle 所报道的是满身粘着泥和雪的士兵，更加关注人的方面。

15.

[A] ruined 毁灭，使破产

[B] commuted 乘车上下班，减轻(刑罚等)

[C] patrolled 巡逻，巡查

[D] gained 获得，增加

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 not how many miles were __15__ or what towns were captured or liberated, 接上文含义，可判断出这里表达意思是 Pyle 所要描写的不是行军了多少公里，攻占或解放了多少城镇。空格处词汇应与后面的 captured 和 liberated 同义，又要与 miles 形成动宾搭配。D 项 gained 为及物动词，不仅可用于被动语态，且与 miles 形成搭配。

【命题思路】此题主要考查词义辨析和搭配，需要考生根据逻辑关系和语义搭配来判断答案。



【干扰排除】A 项 ruined “破坏”，破坏的东西应该是实物，而不是长度。B 项 commuted “通勤/乘车往返两地”，常用作不及物动词。C 项 patrolled “巡逻，巡查”，常连接具体空间地点而非长度单位 miles。

16.

[A] paralleled 与……相似，比得上

[B] counteracted 抵抗，抵消

[C] duplicated 复制，使加倍

[D] contradicted 反驳，否定

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 His reports__16__the “willie” cartoons of famed Stars and Stripes artist Bill Maulden. 该句后面一句开头 Both 为关键词，表明“两者都……”的含义，可推断出本句中所提到 his reports 和 the “willie” cartoons 有相似点、共同点。四个选项中只有含 A 项有“和……相似”的含义。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对上下文的理解。

【干扰排除】下一句开头 both 一词可提示两者是有共同点的。C 项 duplicated 意为“复制”，有一定的干扰性，但显然报道与漫画两者之间无法复制。B 项 counteracted “抵抗，抵消”和 D 项 contradicted “反驳，否定”都含有“与……相反”之意，不符合上下文信息，故排除。

17.

[A] neglected 忽视

[B] avoided 避免

[C] emphasized 强调

[D] admired 钦佩

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Both men__17__the dirt and exhaustion of war。根据上文提到的，Pyle 的报道重点在于报道战争中人的一面，再理解本句意为表述两个人的共同点，可判断两个人都更多关注士兵，或者说两个人的作品都以士兵在战争中的艰辛为重点。由此可判断出，答案选 C 项，两个人都强调战争的阴暗面，战争的后果——耗尽财力、劳力。

【命题思路】本题仍旧考查对文章上下文信息的理解。同时也考查对词汇的辨析。

【干扰排除】根据上下文，两个人都反对战争，所以本题所在句不可能是表达 A 项 neglected “忽视”战争的非人道，或者 B 项 avoided “避免”战争的非人道，更不可能是 D 项 admired “钦佩”战争的非人道，故都排除。

18.

[A] stages 阶段

[B] illusions 幻觉，幻想

[C] fragments 部分，片段

[D] advances 发展，前进

【答案】C



【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是…the__18__of civilization that the soldiers shared with each other and the civilians: coffee, tobacco, whiskey, shelter, sleep.由上文中提到士兵在战争中遭遇的艰辛和战争带来的严重后果，可推断中本句所描述的咖啡、土豆、威士忌等都是各地文化的部分。四个选项中只有 C 项 fragments 有“碎片，片段”的含义，故正确答案为 C 项。

【命题思路】句内结构分析及语义逻辑。

【干扰排除】A 项 stages 意为“阶段”，B 项 illusions 意为“幻觉，幻想”，D 项 advances 意为“前进”，均语义不通。

19.

[A] With 和……一起，随着

[B] To 对于，为了

[C] Among 在……之中

[D] Beyond 超过……

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是__19__Egypt, France, and a dozen more countries.联系本文背景，这些美国大兵在第二次世界大战中作战，击退纳粹，可判断出，此空应填 to, 意为“对于这些埃及人、法国人，还有其他许多国家”来说。

【命题思路】此题考查考生对介词的掌握。英语中介词较多，不同介词表达不同的含义，一些介词可表原因，如 for; 一些表对象，如 to; 一些表伴随，如 with。

【干扰排除】A 项 with “和……一起，随着”通常用来引导伴随状语。C 项 among “在……之中”，后面要跟包含三个以上的名词。D 项 beyond “超过……”也不符合上述句法结构，也排除。

20.

[A] on the contrary 与……相反

[B] by this means 用这种方法

[C] from the outset 从一开始

[D] at that point 就那点(方面)来说

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 G.I. Joe was any American soldier, __20__the most important person in their lives.同 19 题一样，要联系文章所给出的背景信息解答本题，美国大兵在第二次世界大战中帮助世界许多国家人民获得自由，这些国家的人对美国大兵都心怀感激。本题答案为 D 项，意为“从那方面来说，Joe 这个名字代表着所有的美国大兵，他们是这些国家人民生活最重要的人。”

【命题思路】此题考查的是介词短语。同时选择正确答案还需结合上下文逻辑关系。

【干扰排除】空格所需填入词同其后面的部分是前面 any American soldier 的同位语，用来补充说明 any American soldier，所以在逻辑上应该是承前的。A 项 on the contrary 表相反的含义，一般用来表转折的逻辑关系，故排除。B 项 by this means “用这种方法”和 C 项 from the outset “从一开始”都不符合上、下文语义，也排除。



核心词汇

brutal a. 野蛮的，残忍的，严酷的

capture vt. 俘虏，捕获，夺得

civilization n. 文明，开化，教化

civilian n. 平民，百姓 a. 百姓的，民用的

correspondent n. 通信者，相当物，相似物

exhaust vt. 使筋疲力尽，用光，耗尽，详尽论述

liberate vt. 解放，使获自由

military a. 军事的，军用的 n. 军队，武装力量

portray vt. 描绘，描述，扮演

长难句分析

1. To the men and women who served in World War II and the people they liberated, the G. I. was the common man grown into hero, the poor farm kid torn away from his home, the guy who bore all the burdens of battle, who slept in cold foxholes, who went without the necessities of food and shelter, who stuck it out and drove back the Nazi reign of murder.

【分析】该句难点在于句子过长且从句很多，但细辨即可知句子主句很简单，其他部分皆是扩展。状语从句 To the men and women who served in World War II and the people they liberated 中 who 引导了一个定语从句修饰先行词 the men and women, who 在从句中作主语，谓语是 served, 后面的 they liberated 修饰先行词 people。该句省略了关系连词 whom, 补全为 the people whom they liberated, whom 作宾语指代 people。主句很长，但基本的结构是简单的主系表结构，即 the G. I. was the common man. 后面的 grown into hero 中 grown 是过去分词，修饰 man。the poor farm kid torn away from his home 中 the poor farm kid 是 common man 的同位语，torn away from his home 中 torn 是过去分词修饰 the poor farm kid。The guy 后面跟了四个由 who 引导的定语从句，who 在其中皆作主语，指代 the guy。

2. He appears as a character, or a collection of American personalities, in the 1945 movie The Story of G.I. Joe, based on the last days of war correspondent Ernie Pyle.

【分析】该句的主要结构是主谓宾结构，主要成分是 He appears as a character, or a collection of American personalities. appear as 意为“作为……出现”。后面，in the 1945 movie The Story of G.I. Joe 作 appear 的地点状语，意为出现在名为《美国大兵乔的故事》的电影中。based on the last days of war correspondent Ernie Pyle 是过去分词短语作后置定语用来修饰前面的电影 The Story of G.I. Joe, 因为后置定语过长所以用逗号隔开，意为“这部电影基于战地记者 Ernie Pyle 最后的日子拍摄而成的”。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

文章分析

本文选自 Los Angeles Times(《洛杉矶时报》)2011 年 7 月 10 日一篇题为 L.A. Unified's Faulty Approach to Homework (《洛杉矶对家庭作业的错误处理方法》)的文章。

本文是一篇议论文，主要围绕 Los Angeles Unified(洛杉矶联合学区)所制定的一项关于家庭作业的新政策展开话题。文章第一段介绍了这一新政策颁布的背景和内容。第二段指出该政策目的不明确且自相



矛盾，表达了对该政策的不满。第三、四段进一步指出该政策存在的问题及弊端。第五段提到如果校董事会能暂缓实施这项关于家庭作业的政策，洛杉矶联合学区修正其作业规定还为时不晚。

试题解析

21. 根据文章首段，目前家庭作业_____。

- [A] 正受到更多的批评
- [B] 不再是一项教育举措
- [C] 不是高级课程所需要的
- [D] 正受到更多的青睐

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要锁定第一段，从而在理解文章具体细节信息的基础上能够判断出人们对于目前家庭作业所持有的立场。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“Paragraph 1”和“nowadays homework”定位到首句。题干的 nowadays 对应该句后半句中的 in recent years，因此可推出所选答案则应该是对家庭作业表示否定的信息，A 项是否定信息，并且是对原文信息“it has been particularly scorned”的同义替换，故为正确答案。

【干扰排除】B 项根据“educational courses”定位到该段第二句，原文提到的是“revise”，意为“改变”，而没有表达取消家庭作业的想法，为过度推断。C 项根据“advanced courses”定位到该段第三句，暗示了高级课程中家庭作业的比例仍然没变，C 项内容和文章表述相反。D 项的“more preference”表明人们对家庭作业的态度是正面的，文中则指出“it has been particularly scorned”，是明显的负面态度，D 项属于正反混淆。

22. 洛杉矶联合学区制定这项关于家庭作业的规定主要是因为贫困学生_____。

- [A] 往往对教育的期望值不高
- [B] 已经要求采用不同的教育标准
- [C] 在完成家庭作业时可能有困难
- [D] 已经表达了他们对家庭作业的抱怨

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要对文章第二段具体信息进行锁定，本题主要考查考生对于上下文逻辑关系的理解。

【直击答案】基于题干内容，结合出题顺序和行文顺序一致的原则，可初步定位至第二段首句。题干信息“made the rule about homework mainly because”和该句“This rule is meant to(规定的目的)”相对应，“poor students”则和该句的“students from impoverished or chaotic homes”相对应，所以正确选项应该表达“这些学生在完成家庭作业时可能有困难”，故 C 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项与本文主题 homework 无关，属于无中生有。B 项干扰信息来自本段最后一句，表达“可能暗示……”，但并没有“已经要求……”，属于无中生有。D 项属于无中生有，该段第二句提及了“可能会导致他们的抱怨情绪”，但原文并没有说“学生已经表达了他们的抱怨情绪”。

23. 根据第三段的内容，该政策的一个问题是它可能_____。



- [A] 不鼓励学生做家庭作业
- [B] 导致学生对成绩单的漠不关心
- [C] 削弱国家考试的权威性
- [D] 限制教师的教育权力

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要对文章第三段的具体信息进行锁定，从而把握现在实行的政策所存在的问题。

【直击答案】根据题干直接定位到第三段，该段第二句出现了显性转折 **but**，该句认为：由于家庭作业在成绩中所占的比例不超过 10%，学生很可能少做一半的作业，并且在成绩单上也不会有什么差别。

A 项“不鼓励学生做家庭作业”是对“作业在成绩中所占比例不超过 10%”的同义替换。

【干扰排除】B 项利用 **indifference** “漠不关心”对原文概念 **difference** “差别，差异”进行形近干扰，属于偷换概念。C 项的干扰来自本段第三句，该句阐述此项政策的实施无法让人知晓家庭作业对学生的国家考试有无重要影响，但是并未谈及该政策会削弱国家测试的权威性，属于无中生有的信息。D 项偷换概念，本段末句的前半句提到“没有赋予教师权利找到适合学生的方法”，并非指 D 项的“限制了教师的教育权力”。

24. 根据第四段的内容，关于家庭作业的一个尚未解决的关键问题是_____。

- [A] 家庭作业是否应该被取消
- [B] 家庭作业在学校教育中是否重要
- [C] 家庭作业是否给老师增加了额外的负担
- [D] 家庭作业对成绩是否重要

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道开封闭式推理题，需要对文章第四段阐述的具体信息进行锁定，从而推断出该项政策一个尚未解决的问题。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“**a key question unanswered**”定位至第四段的首句，该句提到，这项政策并未解决任何与家庭作业相关的真正棘手的问题。而这个问题的具体内容则是从“**if**”开始说明。从这两句的内容中可以得出家庭作业重要与否尚无定论，B 项就是对该句两方面的高度概括，故为正确选项。

【干扰排除】A 项属于过度推理，无视条件性。文章中虽提到：“**If the district...**”，但是如果 A 项成立，必须满足“**If**”这个条件，即家庭作业对学生不重要。C 项属于过度推理，本段末句提及这项政策没有确保教师布置的家庭作业没有超过他们愿意批改的数量，强调“意愿问题”，而 C 项强调“负担问题”。D 项属于过度推理，本段第三句提到了学习成绩方面的问题，但是并没有说“如果家庭作业不重要的话，就不要在成绩中占重要比例”。所以 D 项无法与原文实现“是”与“否”的匹配。

25. 本文适合的标题可能是_____。

- [A] 对教育政策的错误解读
- [B] 一项受贫困学生欢迎的政策



[C] 关于家庭作业的棘手问题

[D] 对家庭作业的错误处理方法

【答案】D

【考点】主旨题

【命题思路】这是一道主旨题，需要对全文进行锁定，理解全文的主旨大意，并且能够选出可以概括全文信息的选项。

【直击答案】文章围绕家庭作业的话题展开，第一段介绍了关于家庭作业的新政策颁布的背景信息和该政策的内容；第二段提出该政策制定的目的，但该政策目的不明确且自相矛盾；第三、四段进一步指出该政策存在的问题及弊端；第五段提到应该修正关于家庭作业的规定。综合以上内容，选项 D 项高度概括了该项关于家庭作业政策的错误，故为正确选项。

【干扰排除】整篇文章表达的是这项新政策本身存在的问题和弊端，即政策本身的错误，而对政策并不存在解读上的错误，所以 A 项属于偷换概念。B 项文中未提及；C 项在文章中虽然提到“棘手问题”，但只是文章中的某个细节信息，并不能概括全文的主题。

长难句解析

1. But if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives, it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children.

【解析】句子主干是 it is going riskily close to the implication，紧接着是 that 引导的同位语从句修饰先行词 implication；句首是 if 引导的条件状语从句，其间又嵌套了一个 who 引导的定语从句来修饰先行词 students。

【译文】但是如果学生由于复杂的家庭生活不能完成家庭作业而却能顺利过关的话，这项规定就可能暗示着降低对贫困学生的教学标准。

2. Meanwhile, this policy does nothing to ensure that the homework students receive is meaningful or appropriate to their age and the subject, or that teachers are not assigning more than they are willing to review and correct.

【解析】句子主干是 this policy does nothing to ensure，其后是两个 that 引导的宾语从句，并列作 ensure 的宾语，其中，第一个宾语从句中 students receive 是定语从句修饰先行词 homework，第二个宾语从句中嵌套了一个由 than 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 more(其后省略了 homework)。

【译文】同时，这项政策并没有做任何事情来确保学生接受的家庭作业与他们的年龄和所学科目相符并具有意义，也没有确保教师布置的家庭作业没有超过他们愿意批改的数量。

核心词汇

scorn vt. 蔑视；不屑(做)

mandate v. 授权；强制规定

impoverished a. 赤贫的，不名一文的

chaotic a. 混乱的，无秩序的

empower v. 授权，允许，使能够

acrosstheboard a. 整体的，全面的

address n. 演讲；住址，地址



thorny a. 多刺的；棘手的，令人苦恼的

hearing n. 听力，听觉；审讯；听证会

impose vt. 征税，增加负担于；把……强加于

全文翻译

家庭作业从来就不受学生甚至家长的特别欢迎，特别是在最近几年，家庭作业更遭到了人们的贬损。全国各地的学区，特别是洛杉矶联合学区，正在改变他们对教育举措的想法。不幸的是，洛杉矶联合学区制定了一条硬性政策，该政策规定除了一些高级课程之外，家庭作业在学生学业成绩中所占比例不再超过 10%。

该规定旨在解决来自贫困家庭或家庭情况糟糕的学生在完成家庭作业时可能遇到的困难。但是该政策的目的是不明确且自相矛盾的。当然，对于学生不能独立完成的家庭作业，或者没有昂贵的设备就不能完成的家庭作业，是不应该布置的。但是如果学生由于复杂的家庭生活不能完成家庭作业而却能顺利过关的话，这项规定就可能暗示着降低对贫困学生的教学标准。

学区管理者认为，家庭作业仍将是学业的一部分；并且允许教师按照自己的意愿确定家庭作业的多少。但是由于家庭作业在成绩中所占的比例不超过 10%，学生很可能少做一半的作业，并且在成绩单上也不会有什么差别。一些未完成家庭作业的学生可能在统考中表现良好，但是那些完成了家庭作业并且同样在统考中取得好成绩的学生又该怎么办呢？因为他们的好成绩极有可能是由于认真完成了家庭作业。然而，该项政策并没有赋予教师权利找到适合学生的方法，反而强行推行了一条死板且统一的规则。

同时，该项政策并没有解决任何关于家庭作业真正棘手的问题。如果学区认为家庭作业对学生学业不重要，那么学区就应该减少或取消家庭作业，而不是让家庭作业处于无足轻重的地位；相反，如果家庭作业重要的话，那么作业就应该在成绩中占有重要的比例。同时，这项政策并没有做任何事情来确保学生接受的家庭作业与他们的年龄和所学科目相符并具有意义，也没有确保教师布置的家庭作业没有超过他们愿意批改的数量。

学校董事会是教育政策的制定者，在其调查此事和举行公众听证会的时候，应该暂缓实施关于家庭作业的规定。这对于洛杉矶联合学区修正其作业规定还为时不晚。

Text 2

文章分析

本文选自 The Observer(《观察家报》)2011 年 6 月 19 日一篇题为 “The Ghettoisation of Pink: how it has concerned the little girl market” 的文章。

本文是一篇议论文。文章主要探讨了粉色成为女孩主导颜色的原因。第一段引出话题，简要描述了粉色充斥着年轻女孩的生活；第二段提出女孩对粉色的关注是由于受市场营销策略的支配；第三段作者明确指出粉色成为女孩的主导颜色是深受市场营销趋势的影响；末段再次提到商人为了追求利润增长而采取不同的市场营销策略。

试题解析

26. 通过说 “它只是彩虹中如此微小的一部分”，作者认为粉色_____。

[A] 不应该成为少女时代的唯一代表色

[B] 不应该与女孩的天真相联系



- [C] 不能解释女孩缺乏想象力
[D] 不能影响女孩的生活和兴趣

【答案】A

【考点】含义题

【命题思路】这是一道句意理解题，需要对该句所在处进行锁定，从而根据上下文线索理解字里行间的含义。

【直击答案】画线句子之前的内容提到“成年女性记不得曾经如此痴迷于颜色”，接着 yet 进行转折再次强调“粉色充斥着女孩的生活”，画线句子暗示粉色只是女孩生活的一部分，不应该代表生活的所有方面；另外，句后并列的成分表达了粉色在某个方面可能衬托女孩的特质，暗示着衬托女孩特质的还有其他方面的内容，表明粉色并不是女孩颜色的唯一，故 A 项为正确选项。且“representation of girlhood”是原文句中“celebrated girlhood”的同义替换，“sole”是原文句中“in one way”的同义替换，进一步验证 A 项。

【干扰排除】B 项干扰来自原句“Then it presents ... evidence of innocence”，谈及粉色被视为天真以及天真的证据，并非选项谈及的不应该有联系，故排除。对于 C、D 两项，原文谈及的是“Looking around, I ... lives and interests.”，人们过分强调粉色从而缺乏对女孩生活兴趣的想象力，这两项均属于偷换概念。

27. 根据第二段，以下关于颜色的说法哪一项是正确的？

- [A] 颜色蕴藏在女孩的基因里。
[B] 蓝色曾被认为是代表女孩的颜色。
[C] 在代表性别的颜色中，粉色曾是一种中性颜色。
[D] 婴儿更喜欢白色。

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要对第二段内容进行锁定，然后根据选项的关键词进行一一的判断从而得出答案。

【直击答案】B 项谈到“蓝色”，根据该关键词可以定位到本段信息“Blue, ...symbolized femininity.”由此可知，蓝色曾经被认为是女孩的代表色，故为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项根据“DNA”定位到第二段的首句，该句后面出现了明显的转折，表明女孩对粉色喜爱并非蕴藏在基因中并不成立，故排除。C 项可定位到本段第三、四句，第三句提及的中性化服装是指上句提到的白色并非粉色衣服，第四句谈到“粉色实际上是被认为更加男性化的颜色”，综合而知，白色曾是中性化的颜色，而粉色曾经代表了男性特质，故该项与原文意思相反。D 项可以定位到第二段第二句，该句表示在洗衣机问世以前，为了实用的目的，婴儿都穿白色，并未提到婴儿对颜色有什么偏好。

28. 作者认为我们对于儿童心理发展的认识，多受_____的影响。

- [A] 儿童产品的营销
[B] 儿童天性的观察
[C] 儿童行为的研究
[D] 儿童消费的研究



【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要根据题干的关键信息对文章相关内容进行锁定，从而在准确定位之后得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“perception of children's psychological development”定位到文章第三段第一句：我没有意识到，市场营销趋势很大程度上影响了我们对儿童天性的认识，包括我们对他们心理发展的核心认识。言外之意是，对儿童的心理发展的认识多受市场营销的支配，由此确定 A 项是对该句的同义替换。

【干扰排除】B 项，该段首句谈及的是市场营销影响了对儿童天性的认识，包括对儿童心理发展的认识，而非心理发展受儿童天性的影响，偷换概念。C 项可以定位到本段“I assumed that ... behavior: wrong.”，该项内容与原文信息相反。D 项的干扰来自于本段末句，该段提到一位研究儿童消费主义的历史学家认为儿童学步的阶段也是深受营销技巧的影响，但并没有提到该项研究对儿童心理发展认识的影响。

29. 从第四段我们可以推断出，百货商店被建议_____。

[A] 关注婴儿服装和稍大一些孩子的服装

[B] 同样重视不同的性别

[C] 把消费者分为更小的群体

[D] 创造一些通用的购物者术语

【答案】C

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要对文章第四段内容进行锁定。

【直击答案】根据题干信息“paragraph 4”以及“department stores”定位到第四段首句：贸易刊物给百货商店提出建议，和题干是同义替换，that 后面是宾语从句来解释说明这条建议的具体内容，该从句内容提及：应该在婴儿服装和稍大一些孩子的服装之间开创“第三个跳板”才可以增加销售量，由此推出 C 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】A 项属于偷换概念，该段首句虽提到婴儿服装和稍大一些孩子的服装，但是原文是说在这两种服装之间开创第三种增加销售的服装，而不是关注这两类服装。B 项属于无中生有，该段末句虽然提到了性别差异，但是说通过放大性别差异达到增加销量的目的，并未提及对不同的性别要同样重视。D 项的干扰来自本段第二句，原文中的购物者术语指的是“第三个跳板”，是给百货商家的建议，并非是要创造新的用词，故排除。

30. 从文章中可以得出以下结论，粉色对女孩的吸引似乎_____。

[A] 可以由她们天生的偏好得到清楚的解释

[B] 可以得到服装制造商的完全理解

[C] 主要由受利润驱使的商家所强加的

[D] 可以被心理学家很好地诠释

【答案】C

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道开放式推理题，需要对全文内容理解的基础上进行推断，从而得出答案。



【直击答案】全文主要描述了粉色成为女孩的代表颜色的原因，第一段引出话题，粉色充斥着现代生活，并成为女孩的主导颜色。第二、三段探讨了原因，作者明确指出粉色成为女孩的主导颜色是深受市场营销趋势的影响；末段再次提到商人为了追求利润增长而采取不同的市场营销策略。C 项是正确选项。

【干扰排除】第二段首句明确提出女孩对粉色的关注蕴藏在基因里的说法是错误的，因此 A 项中认为“天生”是错误的。B 项可定位至第三段末句：这个阶段得以普及的原因是受到了 20 世纪 30 年代服装制造商营销技巧的影响，并没有提到服装制造商研究和了解女孩对颜色的喜好。D 项，在原文中第三段有谈及对儿童心理发展的认识是受市场营销的支配，但这并不是心理学家所证实的。

长难句解析

It was not until the mid1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children's marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

【解析】本句话的主干是 “It was not until the mid1980s...that pink fully came into its own... when...”，该句型是强调句型，其中，第一个 when 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 the mid1980s，第二个 when 引导定语从句与第一个 when 从句并列。短语 part of what defined them as female 作 pink 的同位语，对其进行补充说明。

【译文】直到 20 世纪 80 年代中期，此时年龄和性别差异的扩大成为儿童市场的主导策略，粉色才盛行起来，并且至少在最初几年的关键时期，粉色开始对女孩产生一种看似固有的吸引力，成为定义女孩特性的一部分。

核心词汇

pervasive a. 普遍的，到处渗透的

dictate vt. 授予，使听写；支配

intrinsically ad. 本质地，内在地，固有地

toddler n. 学步的儿童

pastel a. 淡色的，柔和的

intimation n. 暗示，告知

masculine a. 男性的，男子的；男子气的

femininity n. 温柔，女子本性

segment vt. 分割成部分，(使)分裂

inherently ad. 内在地，天性地

全文翻译

穿粉色好看：成年女性已不记得曾经对这一颜色如此的痴迷，但是它却充斥在年轻女孩的生活当中。并不是粉色本身不好，但是它确实是五颜六色彩虹中如此微小的一部分；虽然它在某种程度上可以衬托女孩的特性，但它也一再反复强调女孩身份与外貌之间的联系。粉色可以呈现出少女之间，甚至是两岁女孩之间的共性：纯真，而粉红色自身即是纯真的证明。环顾四周，对于女孩的生活和兴趣如此缺乏想象力，我感到绝望。

女孩关注粉色可能看起来是不可避免的，似乎蕴藏在她们的基因里，但是，根据《美国研究》的一位副教授乔·帕雷提所说，事情并不是如此。直到 20 世纪早期，孩子的衣服才被打上颜色的标记：在家



用洗衣机问世之前，从实用的角度来看，所有的婴儿都穿白色，因为唯一把衣服洗净的方法就是用水煮。此外，男孩和女孩都穿着人们认为是中性颜色的衣服。当引入儿童的颜色时，粉色实际上是被认为更加男性化的颜色，一种淡雅的红色，让人联想到力量。蓝色，代表着圣母玛利亚的坚定和忠诚，象征着女性特性。直到 20 世纪 80 年代中期，此时年龄和性别差异的扩大成为儿童市场的主导策略，粉色才盛行起来，并且至少在最初几年的关键时期，粉色开始对女孩产生一种看似固有的吸引力，成为定义女孩特性的一部分。

在这之前，我并没有意识到市场营销趋势很大程度上影响了我们对儿童天性的观念，包括我们对他们心理发展的核心观念。以学步儿童为例。我曾经认为这个阶段是专家在经过对孩子行为多年的研究之后形成的，但是我错了。根据研究儿童消费主义的历史学家丹尼尔·库克的观点，事实证明这个阶段得以普及的原因是受到了 20 世纪 30 年代服装制造商营销技巧的影响。

贸易刊物建议百货商店，为了增加销售，应该在婴儿服装和稍大一些孩子的服装之间开创“第三个跳板”。它在“学步儿童”之后成为了另一个常见的购物者术语，至此，它才演变成一个广泛接受的发展阶段。将孩子或成年人分成更小的类别已被证明是增加利润的绝佳方法。分割市场最简单的方法之一是放大性别差异，或者是在之前不存在差异的地方创造差异。

Text 3

文章分析

本文选自 The Economist(《经济学家》)2011 年 8 月 4 号一篇题为“Myriad's Genepatent Battle”的文章。本文是一篇议论文，讲述了基因专利申请的现状以及所遭遇的问题。文章第一段提出生物技术公司对于基因申请专利的斗争；第二段谈及生物技术公司对于基因专利的斗争取得了一定的进展；第三段提出了反对基因申请专利的三个理由；第四段进一步阐述了基因专利申请过程中遇到的实际问题；第五段谈到其他的诉讼案件可能会对基因专利申请产生更大的影响；最后作者进一步提到生物公司在为最高法院的诉讼做准备。

试题解析

31. 根据第一段的内容，生物技术公司想要_____。

- [A] 他们的高管变得积极
- [B] 法官取消基因专利
- [C] 基因可以申请专利
- [D] 生物技术行业组织发布警告

【答案】C

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道开放式推理题，需要对文章第一段内容进行锁定，从而把握清楚生物技术公司对于专利申请的立场。

【直击答案】第一段首句提到 2010 年，联邦的一项决定震惊了美国的生物科技产业；第二句提到近几十年来，许多公司都可以对基因申请专利，接下来第三、四句发生转折，提出在 2012 年 3 月，一名法官裁定基因不可以被授予专利，由此引起公司高管的狂躁不安，末句更是提到生物技术行业组织向其成员保证这只是长期斗争中的“初级阶段”，由此可以判断，高管们是期望能够申请专利的，因此确定 C 项为正确答案。



【干扰排除】B 项与原文信息相反，原文谈及的是高管们对于不能申请专利表示不安，要进行长期斗争，可知他们是想要申请基因专利。A 项属于偷换概念，文章虽提到了高管，但指出他们是“violently agitated”而非“active”。第一段末句提到该组织向其成员保证专利申请还需要做长期斗争来争取，但并没有提及该组织发布警告，C 项属于无中生有。

32. 那些反对基因专利的人认为_____。

- [A] 基因测试是不可靠的
- [B] 只有人造产品可以申请专利
- [C] 基因专利大多取决于创新
- [D] 法院应该限制使用基因测试

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要根据题干关键信息对文章相应内容进行准确定位从而识别反对基因专利的人所持立场。

【直击答案】根据题干信息“against gene patents”定位到第三段第三句，题干中反对基因专利的人即为原文信息“Critics”批评者，他们反对基因专利有三条理由。根据第一条理由，自然的产物即基因不能被授予专利，相反，人造的产物就可以被授予专利，故 B 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】A 项属于无中生有，根据第三条理由限制基因测试的原因是专利垄断，而并非是选项说的基因测试不可靠。C 项属于偷换概念，根据第二条理由，基因专利抑制了创新，而非取决于创新。D 项也属于偷换概念，根据第三条理由，是专利垄断而非法院限制使用基因测试。

33. 根据汉斯·萨奥，公司渴望获得专利的目的是_____。

- [A] 建立疾病的相互关系
- [B] 发现基因的相互作用
- [C] 描绘基因图
- [D] 识别人类 DNA

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要根据题干关键词对文章相应内容进行准确定位从而得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干的关键词“Hans Sauer”定位到第五段末句，提到公司渴望获得专利的目的是“connecting the dots”。汉斯所说的这句话是对前一句话的总结归纳，即：公司现在正在研究基因是如何相互作用，由此寻找基因之间的相互关系，这些关系可能用于判断疾病的原因或预测药物的疗效，这就与汉斯提到的“connecting the dots”意思相呼应，故 B 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】A 项干扰性最强，文中提到的 correlations 并不是指“疾病”之间的关系。C 项属于无中生有，原文提及公司获得专利是为了建立疾病的联系从而治疗疾病，但是并没有信息表明公司绘画基因图。D 项信息“DNA”在原文有所提及，但是原文谈到的是公司不可能申请更多的人类 DNA 分子的专利，并非选项中所说的识别人类 DNA。

34. 通过说“每次会议都挤满了人”，作者意思是_____。

- [A] 高级法院很有权威
- [B] 生物技术行业组织是一个强有力的组织



[C] 基因专利引起人们极大关注

[D] 律师们热衷于参加会议

【答案】C

【考点】含义题

【命题思路】这是一道句意理解题，需要根据句子的上下文找到解题的线索，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】文章最后一段提到：BIO 最近要召开的一个会议，该会议包括指导律师们处理目前的专利问题。紧接着谈到“Each meeting was packed”，这句话中的“packed”的原义为“打包，包装”，而在此句中的意思是“挤满，塞满”，即会议挤满了人。从而反映了大家对基因专利的关注。再从全文的角度来看，本文都是围绕基因专利的问题展开，故正确答案为 C 项。

【干扰排除】A 项属于无中生有，末段第一句提到了高级法院将会在下一轮听证这个案件，并未提及高级法院很有权威。B 项属于主观臆断，原文提及该组织将会举行会议指导律师处理专利问题，并没有对该组织进行任何评论。D 项以偏概全，训练律师只是这次大会的一部分内容，并没有谈及律师是否热衷于参加会议。

35. 总的来说，作者对基因专利的态度是_____。

[A] 批判的

[B] 支持的

[C] 嘲讽的

[D] 客观的

【答案】D

【考点】态度题

【命题思路】这是一道作者观点态度题，需要结合全文信息在掌握文章主旨要义的基础上判断作者的态度，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】文章主要讲述了基因专利申请的现状以及所遭遇的问题。文章第一、二段描述了基因专利申请的现状；第三段提出了反对基因申请专利的三个理由；第四段进一步阐述了基因专利申请过程中遇到的实际问题；第五段谈到其他的诉讼案件可能会对基因专利申请产生更大的影响；最后作者进一步提到相关的诉讼将会召开以解决基因专利申请的问题。由此看出，作者不仅提到了希望获得基因专利权的生物科技产业为此所做出的努力，同时也提到了反对者反对的理由，还提到了基因获得专利过程中遇到的实际问题。故而，作者对基因专利的描述中，态度是客观的，符合我们提到的理性原则，即正确答案往往比较客观理性，故 D 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】A 项“批判的”，第三段提到了反对基因专利的人之所以反对的理由，但是作者并没有对此表示支持或反对。B 项“支持的”，文章中有谈及生物技术公司为申请专利所做的努力，但作者没有掺入表示对其支持的观点。C 项“嘲讽的”，在原文中作者只是客观谈及关于专利申请的事实，并没有体现嘲讽之意。

长难句解析

1. In October the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case, arguing that an isolated DNA molecule “is no less a product of nature...than are cotton fibres that have been separated from cotton seeds.”

【解析】句子主干是“the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case”，后面是现在分词短语作后置定语修饰名词 brief，紧接着嵌套了 that 引导的从句作 arguing 的宾语，第二个 that 引导的是定



语从句修饰先行词 cotton fibres。...no less...than...表示两者之间相同情况的比较，可理解为“和……一样”。

【译文】10 月份，司法部门在米利亚德案件中提出了诉讼书，该诉讼书认为，分离的 DNA 分子“如同从棉花籽中分离出的棉花纤维一样，都是自然的产物”。

2. Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue, brought by the Mayo Clinic, which the Supreme Court will hear in its next term.

【解析】句子主干是“Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue”。related to...是过去分词短语作后置定语修饰 suit，后面部分插入了一个过去分词短语 brought by the Mayo Clinic 作后置定语修饰名词 suit，which 引导定语从句修饰先行词 a suit。

【译文】他们的成功可能会取决于由梅奥诊所带来的与该案件相关的诉讼，并且最高法院会在下一轮听证此案件。

核心词汇

rule vt. 统治；裁决，裁定

agitate vt. 搅动，摇动

preliminary a. 初步的，预备的

overturn vi. 倾覆，翻转，翻倒

suppress vt. 镇压；掩盖；克制

monopoly n. 垄断，专卖；垄断物

molecule n. 分子

genome n. 基因组；染色体组

convention n. 会议；社会习俗；惯例

session n. 会议；大学学期；一段时间

全文翻译

2010 年，一名联邦法官极大地震惊了美国的生物技术产业。此前很多公司多年以来都获得了分离 DNA 分子的专利，截止 2005 年，大约 20% 的人类基因被授予专利。但是在 2012 年 3 月，一名法官裁定基因不可以被授予专利。由此引发了高管们的焦躁不安。作为一个贸易组织生物，技术产业组织向其成员保证这个裁定只是长期斗争中的“初级阶段”。

7 月 29 号，高管们至少暂时松了口气。联邦上诉法院推翻了之前的决定，该规定裁定米利亚德基因公司实际上可以持有两项基因专利，这两项基因专利可以帮助预测女性患乳腺癌的危险。位于犹他州的公司米利亚德的首席执行官认为，这份判决对于公司和病人来说都是一件幸事。

但是当公司继续尝试研制个性化药品时，法院将继续忙于处理该案件。米利亚德案件本身就还没有结束。反对基因专利的批评者有三条理由：第一，基因是自然的产物，因此不能被授予专利；第二，基因专利抑制了创新，而不是鼓励创新；第三，专利垄断限制使用基因测试。越来越多的人似乎同意这个观点。去年，联邦特别小组催促与基因测试相关的专利改革。10 月份，司法部门对米利亚德案件中发表简要说明，认为分离的 DNA 分子“如同从棉花籽中分离出的棉花纤维一样，都是自然的产物”。尽管上诉法院已经做出了判决，但是一些重要的问题依然没有得到解决。比如，尚不清楚整个基因组的序列是否违反了其中单个基因的专利。这个案件可能会上诉至最高法院。



然而，随着该产业的发展，其他的诉讼案件可能会产生更大的影响。生物公司不大可能申请到更多的人类 DNA 分子的专利——大多数专利已经申请或属于公共领域。公司正在研究基因如何相互作用，由此寻找基因之间的相互关系，这些关系可能用于判断疾病的原因或预测药物的疗效。生物技术产业组织的律师汉斯·萨奥解释说：公司渴望获得把“相关的基因相关链接”的专利。

他们的成功可能会取决于由梅奥诊所带来的与该案件相关的诉讼，并且最高法院会在下一轮听证此案件。生物技术产业组织最近举行了一场会议，该会议针对不断变换的专业案情对律师进行培训。每场会议都挤满了人。

Text 4

文章分析

本文选自 The Atlantic(《大西洋》月刊)2010 年 3 月一篇题为 How a New Jobless Era Will Transform America(《这个失业的新时代将如何改变美国》)的文章。本文是一篇说明文，讲述了经济衰退对美国社会所产生的深刻影响。第一段开门见山总地提出经济大衰退可能会改变年轻人的人生历程和性格，并且还会重塑社会的政治、文化和社会特点。接下来的段落对经济萧条的影响进行了分别论述，第二段提出从有限的角度看，经济衰退给社会带来一定的好处；第三段笔锋一转，提出这些好处并不稳定，经济萧条给社会带来了不好的影响；第四段再次提出经济萧条对社会带来负面影响；第五段进行总结，再次强调经济大萧条将会改变社会结构。

试题解析

36. 通过说“寻找一线希望”，作者暗示失业人员试图_____。

- [A] 向政府寻求补助金
- [B] 为失业探寻原因
- [C] 从萧条的经济中获利
- [D] 看到经济衰退的积极面

【答案】D

【考点】含义题

【命题思路】这是一道词义理解题，需要对该短语出现的上下文内容进行锁定，从而判断出失业人员对于经济萧条的反应。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“to find silver linings”定位到第二段首句，句中 silver linings 意为：一线希望，一线慰藉。接下来该段对这句话进一步阐释，表明经济萧条的积极面：第二句强调“失业在某些方面改善了他们”，第三句谈到衰退会使社会变得更好，末句具体谈给社会带来的好处，整个段落都是有关经济衰退积极的一面，由此确定 D 项为正确答案。且“bright side”是原文“had improved them in some ways”的同义替换。

【干扰排除】A 项属于无中生有，原文谈及的是失业者看到了经济衰退时期好的方面，并没有提到“政府”、“补助金”等内容。B 项属于无中生有，在该段只提到了经济衰退对社会带来了一定的好处，并没有谈到他们在探索失业的原因。C 项属于偷换概念，文章第二句谈到失业者变得不那么贪图物质享受和在经济上更加节约，但这并不是选项谈及的获得了利润。

37. 根据第二段，经济衰退使人们_____。



- [A] 实现美国梦
- [B] 相互斗争
- [C] 挑战他们的谨慎性
- [D] 重新考虑他们的生活方式

【答案】D

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道开放式推理题，需要根据文章第二段的内容进行锁定，从而推理得出能够高度概括出本段中提到的衰退带来的好处。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到第二段，详细阐释了经济衰退给人们带来的影响：第二句指出给失业者带来的好处，第三句提到衰退使社会变得更好，第四句谈到把我们从美国梦中唤醒。综合所述，经济衰退使失业者在生活方式上发生了变化，而且是好的方面，因此 D 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】A 项偷换概念，把“awoken”换为“realize”。B 项属于偷换概念，原文虽然提到了斗争，但是说是失业者更加关注他人的奋斗而不是他们彼此斗争。C 项属于偷换概念，文中第二段第二句讲到“人们花钱更加谨慎”，而非泛泛的“挑战谨慎性”。

38. 本杰明·萨弗里德曼认为，经济衰退可能_____。

- [A] 给移民带来更重的负担
- [B] 带来更多的人性邪恶
- [C] 促进权利和自由的发展
- [D] 缓解种族和阶级间的冲突

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道开放式推理题，需要根据题干的关键信息对文章相应内容进行锁定，从而把握经济衰退给社会带来的负面影响。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“Benjamin Friedman”定位到第三段第二句，句子主干是“the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues”和题干信息“Benjamin Friedman believes”相呼应，that 引导的宾语从句，具体阐述此人观点，economic stagnation or decline 和题干 economic recessions 是同义替换，所以该内容即为正确选项应该表达的内容。由此可以推断，经济衰退带来的是人性方面消极的影响，所以 B 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】根据 A 项定位到本段末句，该句谈到反移民的情绪尤为高涨，未提及 A 项信息。根据 C 项定位到原文信息“and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms”，原文信息是 stopped or reversed “妨碍或逆转”，而非选项的 promote “促进”。根据 D 项定位到该段末句，该句前半句谈到反移民情绪尤为高涨，后半句表示“种族和阶级间的冲突也在滋长”，这与选项信息 ease “缓解”意思相反。

39. 蒂尔·冯·韦希特尔的研究表明，经济衰退时期毕业于名牌学校的大学生倾向于_____。

- [A] 由于机会减少而落后于其他人
- [B] 很快赶上经验丰富的员工
- [C] 把生活机会看得和他人一样黯淡
- [D] 比他人恢复得更快



【答案】D

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要根据题干关键词对文章相应内容进行锁定，从而推断出经济衰退时期对于阶级分化所产生的影响。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“Till Von Wachter”定位到第四段第三句，句子主干是“The research of Till Von Wachter suggests”，和题干主干部分是一致的，从句内容即为选项内容，该句表达名牌大学的毕业生会很快达到他们在经济较好时期毕业时本该拥有的地位，末句表达正是不如他们的人会后，结合这两句的信息，我们很容易得出，这些毕业生在经济衰退时期同样能够很快恢复到和经济较好时期一样的状态，并且超越于其他人，由此而知，D 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】A 项提到的“lag behind”在句子“it is the masses beneath them that are left behind”中，和选项意思相反。B 项可以定位到原文信息“catch up fairly ... in better times”，原文并没有提及 B 项内容。C 项可以定位到“not all people ... life chances dimmed”，和选项内容表示肯定的意思相反。

40. 作者认为，艰难时期对社会的影响是_____。

[A] 肯定的

[B] 积极的

[C] 微不足道的

[D] 破坏性的

【答案】A

【考点】态度题

【命题思路】这是一道作者态度题，需要对文章具体内容理解的基础上能够根据原文具体细节信息辨识作者对讨论的事物所持有的态度。

【直击答案】文章主要讲述了经济衰退对美国社会所产生的深刻影响，第一段开门见山总的提出经济大衰退会重塑社会的政治、文化和社会特点，第二段谈及经济衰退产生的积极影响，第三、四段分别论述了经济萧条对社会所产生的消极影响，所以该文章既有谈及积极的影响，也有谈及消极的影响，末段进行总结，再次强调经济大萧条肯定会改变社会结构，持续的时间越长，影响越大，可以看出这些影响是肯定的(certainly)，故 A 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】B 项“积极的”在原文中第二段有谈及到，经济衰退对社会带来了一定积极的影响，但这只是局部信息，后面第三、四段谈及的是负面影响，所以 B 项和 D 项，都不能概括全文信息。C 项“微不足道的”，文章谈及的正面、负面影响都比较深远，故为错误选项。

长难句解析

1. In The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U. S., lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more meanspirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms.

【解析】句子主干是“the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that...”，前面是介词短语作状语，后面是 that 引导的宾语从句。宾语从句中 both inside and outside the U. S. 作地点状语，主语是 economic stagnation or decline，谓语部分由 and 连接的动宾短语构成。



【译文】在《经济增长的道德影响》一书中，经济历史学家本杰明·萨弗里德曼认为，不论是在美国还是在海外，长期的经济停滞或衰退总是使社会变得更加心胸狭隘，包容性更小，使人权和自由的发展停滞甚至倒退。

2. The research of Till Von Wachter, the economic at Columbia University, suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed: those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times; it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

【解析】句子主干是“The research of Till Von Wachter suggests that...”，主谓之间是插入语对主语的补充说明，谓语动词后面是 that 引导的宾语从句。冒号后面的两个句子(分号分开)是对宾语从句内容的解释说明。第一个句子(分号前面)中，catch up to 表示达到，“where they otherwise would have been”是宾语从句，if 引导的虚拟条件状语从句；第二个句子(分号后面)中，包含了一个强调句式 it is...that...结构。

【译文】哥伦比亚大学的经济学家蒂尔·冯·韦希特尔的研究表明，不是所有在经济衰退时期毕业的人都把人生机会看得很黯淡：那些名牌大学的毕业生会很快达到他们在经济较好时期毕业时相当的地位；落后的正是那些不如他们的大众阶层。

核心词汇

recession n. 衰退，不景气

ultimately ad. 最后，基本上

materialistic a. 唯物主义的，唯物论的

prudent a. 慎重的，审慎的

reckless a. 轻率的，鲁莽的

lengthy a. 冗长的，啰嗦的

stagnation n. 停滞，滞止

meanspirited a. 气量小的，卑鄙的

inclusive a. 包括一切的

discern v. 察觉出；认识，了解；分辨出

全文翻译

经济大衰退也许结束了，但是这个高失业的时代可能刚开始。在这个时代结束之前，它很可能会改变年轻一代的人生历程以及性格。最终，还有可能重塑我们社会多年形成的政治、文化和社会特点。

在这次全国性的经济灾难中，没有人比失业者更加努力地寻找一线希望。很多人认为，失业虽然非常痛苦，但是在某些方面改善了他们：他们变得不那么贪图物质享受，并且在经济上更加节约；他们更加关注他人的奋斗。在有限的方面来看，也许衰退会使社会变得更好。至少，衰退把我们 from 暴富豪宅的美国热梦中唤醒，并且及时结束了不计后果的个人消费时代。

但是大多数时候，这些好处看起来显得单薄、不确定，并且非常遥远。在《经济增长的道德影响》一书中，经济历史学家本杰明·萨弗里德曼认为，不论是在美国还是在海外，长期的经济停滞或衰退总是使社会变得更加心胸狭隘，包容性更小，使人权和自由的发展停滞甚至倒退。反移民情绪尤为高涨，种族和阶级之间的冲突也在不断滋长。



在经济大衰退时期，收入不平等通常会缩小，但是在这次的衰退时期却没有缩小。实际上，这次经济疲软时期可能会加深阶级分化，并减少跨越阶级的机会，尤其是对于年轻人来说。哥伦比亚大学的经济学家蒂尔·冯·韦希特尔的研究表明，不是所有在经济衰退时期毕业的人都把人生机会看得很黯淡：那些名牌大学的毕业生会很快达到他们在经济较好时期毕业时相当的地位；落后的人正是不如他们的大众阶层。

在互联网时代，尤其容易看到一直隐藏在美国社会里面的愤恨。此刻，更难准确地辨别这些艰难时期是如何影响社会特征的。在很多方面，美国在进入这次经济衰退之后比起历史上任何时期更具有社会包容性，并且自此之后关于社会冲突的各种全国民意调查呈现出复杂的结果。我们将不得不等等再看这些艰难时期将如何重塑社会结构。但是可以确定这些艰难时期肯定会重塑社会结构，并且持续的时间越长，影响越大。

Part B

文章分析

文章选自 2010 年 11 月 21 日发表于《卫报》(The Guardian)题为《历史昔日研究伟人，今时研究普通人》(History Used to be the Study of Great Men. Now It's of Everyman)的文章。

文章共 7 段，围绕学者们从不同视角看待历史这一主题展开论述。首段以著名哲学家 Victorian Thomas Carlyle 对于历史的著名论断引出文章主题，指出历史实际上是伟人的历史。第二段指出目前英国人对待历史的变化。第三段和第四段回顾历史是伟人的历史这一观念的历史和发展，第五段回归讲述 Thomas Carlyle 的观点。第六段第七段讲述马克思的恩格斯对待历史的革命性变化：历史是人民大众创造的，这一划时代的观点有深远影响。

词句分析

1. This could be no more than a passing literary craze, but it also points to a broader truth about how we now approach the past: less concerned with learning from our forefathers and more interested in feeling their pain.

【词汇】no more than: 只不过，无非；passing: 路过的，短暂的；craze: 短暂的时尚；broad: 明显的，不掩饰的；forefather: 祖先

【分析】句子主干为 this could be no more than a..., but it also points to a...。冒号后内容解释说明 truth, about 及之后的宾语从句 how we now approach the past 作后置定语修饰 truth。本句理解难点在于单词理解。

【译文】这可能不过是转瞬即逝的文学狂热，但这也在我们如何对待历史方面揭示了一个真相：我们更少关注能从先辈们学习到什么，而对体会他们的痛苦更有兴趣。

2. "The valuable examples which they furnish of the power of selfhelp, of patient purpose resolute working and steadfast integrity, issuing in the formation of truly noble and manly character, exhibit," wrote Smile, "what it is in the power of each to accomplish for himself."

【词汇】furnish: 布置，供应；resolute: 坚定不移的；steadfast: 坚定不变的；issue: 发表，流出，冒出；manly: 有男子气概的

【分析】句子主干 the valuable examples exhibit what it is in the power of each to accomplish for himself。which 引导的定语从句修饰 examples。分词短语 issuing in 作定语修饰之前列出的各种品质。本句并列成分较多，难点在于找出主干。



【译文】塞缪尔写道：“诸多宝贵的例子展现了这些杰出人物的自助、耐心、不屈不挠和坚定正直等优秀品质在他们缔造的真正崇高且有男子气概的性格中流露出来，而这些是一个人想要取得成功所需要的。”

3. For: “Men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please; they do not make it under circumstances chosen by themselves, but under circumstances directly found, given and transmitted from the past.”

【词汇】please: 使高兴，使满意；transmit: 传输，传递

【分析】整个句子由 for 引导，表示原因，对前句内容进行解释说明，分号前后为两个完整句子，意义上紧密联系。句子主干为 men make their history, but they...; they do not make it under..., but under...。as 引导的方式状语从句 they please 修饰 make；过去分词短语 chosen by themselves 作后置定语修饰 circumstance；并列的三个过去分词短语 directly found, given and transmitted 作后置定语修饰第二个 circumstance。

【译文】因为“人类创造自己的历史，但并不是随心所欲地创造，并不是在他们自己选择的环境中去创造，而是在从过去直接发现的或过去遗留下来的环境中去创造。”

解题策略

对于本文首先看左边方框的内容，分别都是人名，因此判断出考查的是不同人的观点。逐一看右边方框所给七条信息，可以发现几个共同的名词。A 和 F 项有 Virtue，此外 B 项的 glory，G 项的 worthy lives 都是 virtue 的近义词。另外 A 项的 classical heroes，B 项的 leading artists，C 项的 epochal figures，D 项的 great men，和 F 项的 successful leaders 也为近义词，而且 G 项的 engineers, industrials, explorers 也可以看做是其近义词，而 E 项的 the masses 则是其反义词。E 项是对 history 的解释。因此，可以判断出本文讲述的是和伟人、美德、历史等有关的内容。

然后根据左边选项的五个人名去读文章。发现第一段提出的人名是 Thomas Carlyle，而在题目中，对于这个人的考查却是第 4 题，因而可以判断出，Thomas Carlyle 在后文中还会提到，那么来选择这个人的观点时候，就应该结合第一段和之后的内容一起来判断。

题目分析

41.

【答案】A

【考点】特征词比对

【解析】根据题干关键词 Petrarch 定位至第三段第二句和第三句。

第二句中彼得拉克的观点是 “highlighting the virtue (or virtue) of classical heroes”，第三句中他的观点是 “celebrated their greatness in conquering fortune and rising to the top”。对照备选项发现 A 项 “emphasized the virtue of classical heroes” 是彼得拉克在第二句中观点的同义替换：选项中 emphasize 和文中的 highlight 意思都为 “强调”，可以迅速判定答案为 A 项。

42.

【答案】F

【考点】特征词比对

【解析】根据题干关键词 Niccolò Machiavelli 定位至第三段第四句和第五句。



第四句 “This was the biographical tradition which Niccolò Machiavelli turned on its head.” 是对 Machiavelli 观点的总体描述，从短语 turn on its head(完全改变)看出他颠覆了之前观点(强调伟人的美德等)。第五句是对尼可洛·马基雅维利观点的具体描述 “he championed cunning, ruthlessness, and boldness, rather than virtue, mercy and justice, as the skills of successful leaders”，即道德并非是成功者所必需的品质。

比对选项后发现 F 项 “dismissed virtue as unnecessary for successful leaders” 表达的意思是原文的同义替换：其中 virtue 指原文中的 virtue, mercy 和 justice；原文中通过 rather than，否定了美好品质是成功所必需的，与选项中的 unnecessary 是同义替换。因此可判断 F 项为正确选项。其他备选项中只有 A 项提及了 virtue，但是 A 项和 F 项是截然相反的，并且已判别出 A 项是彼得拉克的观点，即 41 题答案，因此可以再度确定 F 项是 42 题答案。

43.

【答案】G

【考点】特征词比对

【解析】根据题干关键词 Samuel Smiles 定位至第四段第三句。第三句是对他的著作《自助》的描述，第五句是他作品的影响，第四句才是他观点的描述。在比对选项后发现备选项 B 项和 G 项与这三句话有重合处。

B 项 highlighted the public glory of the leading artists 对应本段第二句 “The Romantics commemorated …” 而通过第三句的 “by contrast” 可看出塞缪尔·斯迈尔斯的观点与第四段第二句浪漫主义者的观点相反，且 Samuel Smiles 描述的是 “engineers, industrialists and explorers” 而不是 “artists”。因此排除 B 项。

G 项 “depicted the worthy lives of engineer, industrialists and explorers” 和本段第三句中的 Samuel Smiles wrote Self-Help as a catalogue of the worthy lives of engineers, industrialists and explorers 是同义替换，可判定 G 项是正确答案。

44.

【答案】C

【考点】特征词比对

【解析】通过题干关键词 Thomas Carlyle 可定位至第五段。第一句是托马斯·卡莱尔对他观点和他的书的简略描述，通过 “This was all a bit bourgeois for Thomas Carlyle” 判断出托马斯·卡莱尔的观点和塞缪尔·斯迈尔斯的观点是不同的。另外，通过修饰 Thomas Carlyle 的定语从句 “who focused his biographies on the truly heroic lives of …” 看出 Thomas Carlyle 研究的是真正英雄的生活。第二句对他的观点进一步描述 “These epochal figures represented lives hard to imitate, but to be acknowledged as possessing higher authority than mere mortals”，指出英雄人物是难以被仿效的。

比对选项后发现 C 项 “focused on epochal figures whose lives were hard to imitate.” 与原文一致，综合了第一句中的 “focused” 和第二句中的 “epochal figures” 以及 “lives hard to imitate”，因此是正确答案。

45.

【答案】E

【考点】特征词比对

【解析】根据题干关键词 Marx and Engels 定位至第六段。第二句提出他们的观点，第三句是对第二句的解释说明，第四句是他们观点的第二点，第五句和第六句是对其的补充。



比对选项后发现，E 项 “held that history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle” 和第四句是同义替换。可以确定 E 项是正确答案。

全文翻译

维多利亚时期的哲人托马斯·卡莱尔在其书中写道：“世界历史是记录世界上人们获得的成就的历史，究其实质是那些成绩斐然的伟大人物的历史。”但是这种情况已经一去不复返了。

突然间，英国人似乎已经不再青睐他们最喜欢的历史形式。这可能不过是转瞬即逝的文学狂热，但这也在我们如何对待历史方面揭示了一个真相：我们更少关注能从先辈们学习到什么，而对体会他们的痛苦更有兴趣。而今，我们不需要激励，而需要情感共鸣。

自从文艺复兴早期，记录历史意味着描绘伟人们的典范人生。从 1337 年，彼得拉克开始着手创作他的闲散体著作《名人传》，在书中他强调了英雄们的诸多美德。在本书中，他歌颂英雄人物们征服财富、晋升高位的杰出表现。尼可洛·马基雅维利完全改变了这一自传体写作的传统。他在《君主论》中声称狡猾、残忍和勇敢是成功领导者们所需的能力，而不是道德、仁慈和公正。

久而久之，伟人的特征出现了转变。浪漫主义者们纪念他们那个年代的杰出画家和作家们时，强调艺术家个人经历的独特性而不是他们的荣耀对公众的影响。相反，维多利亚时期的作家塞缪尔·斯迈尔斯在其著作《自助》中记载了工程师、实业家和探索者们杰出的生活。塞缪尔写道：“诸多宝贵的例子展现了这些杰出人物的自助、耐心、不屈不挠和坚定正直等优秀品质在他们缔造的真正崇高且有男子气概的性格中流露出来，而这些是一个人想要取得成功所需要的。”他写的关于詹姆斯·沃特、理查德·阿科莱特和纳西亚·威治伍德的自传被认为如同灯塔，指引工人阶级渡过困难生活。

对于托马斯·卡莱尔而言，这可能有些庸俗粗鄙。他的自传作品关注那些真正英雄的生活，如马丁·路德、奥利弗·克伦威尔和拿破仑·波拿巴。这些划时代伟人所代表的生活常人难以仿效，但被认为比微不足道的凡人更具权威性。

并不是每个人都信服这样的浮夸言辞。马克思和恩格斯在《共产党宣言》中写道：“迄今为止存在的社会历史是阶级斗争的历史”，对他们而言，历史毫无作为，它既没有拥有大量财富，也没有发动战争，“正是人类，活着的人做了这一切”。而且，历史应该是大众的历史，记录他们的斗争。这样的话，需要去重视每个时代立足其中的经济情况，社会背景和权力关系。这是因为“人类创造自己的历史，但并不是随心所欲地创造，并不是在他们自己选择的环境中去创造，而是在从过去直接发现的或过去遗留下来的环境中去创造。”

这一传统彻底改变了我们对过去的理解。在托马斯·卡莱尔之后，英国孕育了克里斯托弗·希尔，EP·汤普森和艾瑞克·霍布斯鲍姆。下层人物的历史和伟大人物的历史并行而立同时存在。随着学者们解读已经逝去社会的多样性，人们对历史的理解——从性别到种族再到文化研究——也已经步入了一个全新的领域。这也改变了公众的历史：下层人物变得像上层人物一样令人着迷。

Section III Translation

重点详解

When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world.

【考点】时间状语从句；并列结构

【解析】① 句子的主干是 they are usually concerned…;



② 斜体部分 *when* 引导时间状语从句，表示“当……什么时候”，其中 *people* 被后置介词短语 *in developing countries* 修饰，意为发展中国家的人。

③ 画线的主句中的宾语 *prospect* 被介词 *of* 引导的内容修饰，并且在修饰内容中有并列连词 *or, and*，连接 *Silicon Valley*、*hospitals* 和 *universities*。

【词汇】*migration* n. 移居，迁移 *prospect* n. 指望；展望；前景，视野 *departure* n. 离开，出发；背离 *Silicon Valley* n. 硅谷

【译文】当发展中国家的人民考虑移民的时候，他们通常最向往离开家乡并前往硅谷或是发达国家的医院和大学。

These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain, Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules (that privilege college graduates.)

【考点】定语从句；介词引导方式状语

【解析】① 此句的主干是 *These are the kind of workers*。斜体部分 *that* 引导定语从句修饰先行词 *workers*，从句中主语是 *countries*，谓语是 *try to attract*。*by using immigration rules* 作方式状语，括号部分的 *that* 从句是修饰 *rules* 的定语从句。

② 画线部分中有两个定语从句，后一个 *that* 引导的定语从句嵌套在第一个 *that* 定语从句当中，可以称之为嵌套式定语从句。

【词汇】*immigration* n. 外来移民；移居 *privilege* n. 特权，特惠待遇；vt. 给予……特权；特免

【译文】这些人才是诸如美国，加拿大和澳大利亚等国家期望吸引到的类型。这些国家通过制定有利于大学毕业生的移民政策吸引人才。

They fear (that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.)

【考点】宾语从句；定语从句；现在分词作伴随状语

【解析】① 该句的主语是 *they*，谓语是 *fear*，括号内 *that* 引导的从句作 *fear* 的宾语从句。

② 斜体部分 *depriving*…作伴随状语。

③ 画线部分 *who*…to make 是名词 *workers* 的定语从句。定语从句中有三个并列的谓语，即 *have thought*，*worked* 和 *come up with*。

【词汇】*fear* vt. 害怕，畏惧，担心 n. 恐惧 *deprive* v. 剥夺，夺去，使丧失 *come up with* 想出(好主意)；提出

【译文】这些政策制定者们担心，移民造成的人才流失会使本国经济蒙受损失，夺走本国急需的人才。而这些人本可以在自己国家的大学教书，自己国家的医院工作，并且为本国的工厂开发新的产品。

全文译文

当发展中国家的人民考虑移民的时候，他们通常最向往离开家乡前往硅谷或是发达国家的医院和大学。这些人才是诸如美国、加拿大和澳大利亚等国家期望吸引到的类型，这些国家通过制定有利于大学毕业生的移民政策吸引人才。

多项研究表明，来自于发展中国家受过良好教育的人尤其可能选择移民国外。2004 年对印度家庭的一次大型调查显示，接近 40% 的移民国外者都接受过高中以上的教育，相比之下，在整个印度超过 25 岁的印度人口中，只有大约 3.3% 的人接受过高中以上的教育。这样的“人才流失”现象长期困扰着贫困



国家的政策制定者。这些政策制定者们担心，移民造成的人才流失会使本国经济蒙受损失，夺走本国急需的人才，而这些人本可以在自己国家的大学教书，自己国家的医院工作，并且为本国的工厂开发新的产品。

Section IV Writing

Part A

审题

本提纲的要求是写一封投诉信。题目指令中的重点信息有以下几点，请考生审题的时候重点把握：1. 电子字典的质量问题或使用中出现的一些关于该产品本身的问题。注意关于电子产品的质量问题的描述时的语言的正确表达；2.网店购物的提及；3.投诉；4.解决事宜。

行文

考生习作	修改润色
<p>【第一段】</p> <p>Dear sir,</p> <p>I want to tell you that I bought (1)a (2)electric dictionary in your store and it (3)can not be (4)opened. And I am really dissatisfactory with that.</p> <p>开头过于直白，不正式。</p> <p>(1)不定冠词用法错误，无音前用 an，不用 a；</p> <p>(2)形容词用法错误，electric“带电的”改为 electronic“电子的”；</p> <p>(3)时态不一致，can 改成 could；</p> <p>(4)语义错误；电子词典启动不了，而不是打不开。be opened 可以改成 be turned on。</p>	<p>【第一段】</p> <p>Dear sir,</p> <p>I am writing to make a complaint against your product quality. I am afraid that the electronic dictionary that I bought from your store doesn't work.</p>

<p>【第二段】</p> <p>I want to ask whether you can change a new one for me. I will be thankful if you do that for me. If you do not give me a proper resolution, I think I will write to a customer agency.</p> <p>此段没有语法错误，但是叙述过于冗杂，语气上有点过分强势。</p>	<p>【第二段】</p> <p>I would be grateful if you could send a replacement and refund my postage or just refund my money.</p> <p>经过修改，句子不仅显得成熟，态度上也比之前缓和许多，投诉信也要有合适的语域。</p>
<p>【第三段】</p> <p>I look forward to your reply. You can contact with me by calling 123456.</p> <p>Sincerely, Zhang Wei</p> <p>结尾过于简短，结果太过仓促，语气也不够缓和。</p>	<p>【第三段】</p> <p>I look forward to your reply and proper solution of my problem. If you ignore my complaint, I am afraid that I will seek protection from the consumer protection agency. Please contact me by the address on the envelope or by phone at 123456.</p> <p>Sincerely, Zhang Wei</p> <p>先扬后抑。在开头先态度温和地提出问题和解决方法，在结尾处提到如果不解决问题，会投诉到消费者权益机构。</p>

范文

Dear Sir or Madam,



I am writing to make a complaint against your product quality. I bought an electronic dictionary from your online store last week but I found something wrong with its quality when I first used it. So I am writing this letter to complain against the flaws in your product.

To begin with, when I turn it on, all I got was a fuzzy screen, which was completely unacceptable. Secondly, I did not find the original equipment battery promised free of charge in the advertisement posted on the homepage of your shop.

Therefore, I would like to either change the electronic dictionary for a new one or receive a refund for it. I would be most grateful for your help.

Sincerely,
Zhang Wei

译文

亲爱的先生、女士：

我写信是来投诉你们产品质量问题。我上周在您的网店里购买了一个电子字典，但是我第一次用的时候发现它有些质量问题。所以我写信告知您产品的缺陷。

首先，开机时字典屏幕非常模糊，这是根本不能接受的。其次，电子字典里装配的电池也与你们网站上宣传的免费原装电池不符。

因此，我想您是否能给我换一个的电子字典或是给我退款。我将会非常感谢您的帮助。

真诚的
张伟

靓词

fuzzy a. 模糊的；失真的

online store 网店

grateful a. 感激的

refund v. 退还，归还，偿还

佳句

I am writing to make a complaint against your product quality.

【析】投诉信的开头方式，直接点题。

I would be grateful if you...

【析】提出合理的解决方式。

I look forward to your reply and proper solution of my problem.

【析】提出期待问题得到快速的解决。

Please contact me by the address on the envelope or by phone at...

【析】给出联系方式，方便投诉解决的后续事宜联系。

Part B

审题

该表格反映某公司不同年龄段的员工对工作满意度的调查情况。该表并不单纯反映不同年龄段人对工作满意度的差异，应该通过现象看到事物本质，分析造成该现象的原因是什么。

行文



首先，开机时字典屏幕非常模糊，这是根本不能接受的。其次，电子字典里装配的电池也与你们网站上宣传的免费原装电池不符。

因此，我想您是否能给我换一个的电子字典或是给我退款。我将会非常感谢您的帮助。

真诚的
张伟

靓词

fuzzy a. 模糊的；失真的

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grateful a. 感激的

refund v. 退还，归还，偿还

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【析】给出联系方式，方便投诉解决的后续事宜联系。

Part B

审题

该表格反映某公司不同年龄段的员工对工作满意度的调查情况。该表并不单纯反映不同年龄段人对工作满意度的差异，应该通过现象看到事物本质，分析造成该现象的原因是什么。

行文

考生习作	修改润色
<p>【第一段】</p> <p>It could be easily noticed that the table divides the workers into three groups; those whose ages are under 40, those ages are between 41 to 50 and those who are older than 50.</p> <p>本段虽然对表格进行了表述,但是没有指出该表格反映出了什么现象。</p>	<p>【第一段】</p> <p>This table illustrates the difference of degree of satisfaction among employees at different ages in some company.</p> <p>开门见山,直接表明该表格反映的问题。</p>
<p>【第二段】</p> <p>(1) It is easily to notice that the percentage of workers who are satisfied with their jobs is</p> <p>(2) highest among those who are over 50, which is about 40%.</p> <p>优点:主语从句的使用。</p>	<p>【第二段】</p> <p>In general, the overall trend of the degree of satisfaction is different with the variation of ages. Of those who feel satisfactory about their jobs, those beyond 50 years old take up the majority, accounting</p>



<p>问题:</p> <p>(1) 主语从句使用错误 (It is easy to notice that...).</p> <p>(2) 最高级形式由 e+adj. 最高级形式单独在这一段只说明最满意人群所占的比例, 以偏概全, 不客观。</p>	<p>or 40%, followed by those who are no more than 40 years old, which take up 16.7%. Those between 41 to 50 years old have the lowest satisfactory rate, merely 0.0%. Of those who feel dissatisfactory about their jobs, those between 41 to 50 years old take up the majority, accounting for 64.0%, followed by those less than 40 years old, which take up 33.3%. Those who beyond 50 years old enjoy the lowest dissatisfactory rate, taking up only 10%. Besides, there are still 50.0% of less than 40 years old employees, 36.0% of those between 41 to 50 years old and 50.0% of over 50 years old employees remaining uncertain about the degree of satisfaction.</p> <p>经过修改和扩展, 本段内容变得充实且有条理, 句子显得更加成熟。</p>
<p>【第三段】</p> <p>The main reason (1) workers have different satisfaction degree is due to their social and family responsibility. Middle-aged people face more responsibilities (2) whether from society and family. In a company, people of this age all tend to (3) be take more responsibilities and at the family, they have both their parents and their kids to take care (4), which bring them higher economic burden. So it is quite easy for them to feel the pressure and then complain about their jobs. However, those whose age over 50 feel less stress because they are about to retire, they don't put too much pressure on the career. According to this existing problem, company should take measures to improve workers' satisfaction degree.</p>	<p>【第三段】</p> <p>The contributory factors to this result can mainly divided into three parts. Firstly, those less than 40 years old are ambitious, impractical and eager to find their places in work. With those characteristics, they often get upset when they fail to fulfill their goals. Secondly, those between 41 to 50 years old employees, confronted with challenges posed by their young colleagues, often face a great deal of working competition and pressure. Lastly, with their impending retirement, those beyond 50 years old face relatively small working pressure and feel satisfactory about their jobs.</p>

范文

This table illustrates the difference of degree of satisfaction among employees at different ages in some company.

In general, the overall trend of the degree of satisfaction is different with the variation of ages. Of those who feel satisfactory about their jobs, those beyond 50 years old take up the majority, accounting for 40%, followed by those who are no more than 40 years old, which take up 16.7%. Those between 41 to 50 years old have the lowest satisfactory rate, merely 0.0%. Of those who feel dissatisfactory about their jobs, those between 41 to 50 years old take up the majority, accounting for 64.0%, followed by those less than 40 years old, which take up 33.3%. Those who beyond 50 years old enjoy the lowest dissatisfactory rate, taking up only 10%. Besides, there are still 50.0% of less than 40 years old employees, 36.0% of those between 41 to 50 years old and 50.0% of over 50 years old employees remaining uncertain about the degree of satisfaction.

The contributory factors to this result can mainly divide into three parts. Firstly, those less than 40 years old are ambitious, impractical and eager to find their places in work. With those characteristics, they often get upset when they fail to fulfill their goals. Secondly, those between 41 to 50 years old employees, confronted with challenges posed by their young colleagues, often face a great deal of working competition and pressure. Lastly, with their impending retirement, those beyond 50 years old face relatively small working pressure and feel satisfactory about their jobs.



From this table, we can make a conclusion that if the companies want to raise the degree of satisfaction of its employees, it should make more efforts to improve the working environment, ameliorate the welfare and establish the effective incentive mechanism.

译文

该表格反映了某公司不同年龄段的员工对工作满意度的差别。

总体上，满意度的趋势随年龄的变化而不同。对工作满意的员工中，大于 50 岁的员工对工作的满意度最高，为 40%。其次是小于等于 40 岁的员工，其满意度为 16.7%。而 4150 岁的员工对工作的满意度最低，仅为 0.0%。对工作不满意的员工中，4150 岁的人占绝大多数，为 64.0%。其次是小于等于 40 岁的员工，占 33.3%。最后是大于 50 岁的员工，占 10.0%。在这些人群中，仍有 50.0% 的小于等于 40 岁的员工，36.0% 的 4150 岁的员工和 50.0% 的大于 50 岁的员工对其工作的满意程度尚不清楚。

造成这一趋势的原因大致分为三类：首先，小于等于 40 岁：心高气盛，眼高手低，急于求成，想在职场上大展身手，所以时常因不得志而抱怨；其次，4150 岁：面临新人的高效敏捷，自己面临巨大的工作竞争和工作压力；最后，大于 50 岁：面临退休，工作压力变小，对工作的满意度相对较高。

从该表中我们可以得出一个结论，即如果该公司想提高其员工满意度，需要投入更多努力改善工作环境、改善员工福利和建立有效的奖励机制。

靓词

illustrate v. 阐明，举例说明

overall a. 总体的；全部的

trend n. 趋势

with the variation of ... 随……改变而改变

account for... 对……做出解释

take up 占据

contributory a. 贡献的；有助于……的

fulfill v. 履行；完成；实践

confront v. 面对；遭遇

impending a. 迫切的；悬挂的

ameliorate v. 改善

佳句

This table illustrates the difference of degree of satisfaction among employees at different ages in some company.

【析】本文第一句开门见山，清楚表述图表所示内容。

Of those who feel satisfactory about their jobs, those beyond 50 years old take up the majority, accounting for 40%, followed by those who are no more than 40 years old, which take up 16.7%.

【析】本句突出的是长句的使用。followed 是过去分词，用于此表被动含义。

Those who beyond 50 years old enjoy the lowest dissatisfactory rate, taking up only 10%.

【析】本句中值得模仿的是动词 enjoy 的使用。enjoy 更好地凸显了 50 岁以上的员工对其工作的满意度。

With those characteristics, they often get upset when they fail to fulfill their goals.

【析】With 结构。避免主语 they 的重复出现。