



## 2012 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（一）试题

### Section I Use of English

#### Directions:

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

The ethical judgments of the Supreme Court justices have become an important issue recently. The court cannot 1 its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law 2 justices behave like politicians. Yet, in several instances, justices acted in ways that 3 the court's reputation for being independent and impartial.

Justice Antonin Scalia, for example, appeared at political events. That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court's decisions will be 4 as impartial judgments. Part of the problem is that the justices are not 5 by an ethics code. At the very least, the court should make itself 6 to the code of conduct that 7 to the rest of the federal judiciary.

This and other similar cases 8 the question of whether there is still a 9 between the court and politics.

The framers of the Constitution envisioned law 10 having authority apart from politics. They gave justices permanent positions 11 they would be free to 12 those in power and have no need to 13 political support. Our legal system was designed to set law apart from politics precisely because they are so closely 14.

Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social 15 like liberty and property. When the court deals with social policy decisions, the law it 16 is inescapably political—which is why decisions split along ideological lines are so easily 17 as unjust.

The justices must 18 doubts about the court's legitimacy by making themselves 19 to the code of conduct. That would make their rulings more likely to be seen as separate from politics and, 20, convincing as law.

- |                 |                |                |                |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1.[A]emphasize  | [B]maintain    | [C]modify      | [D]recognize   |
| 2.[A]when       | [B]lest        | [C]before      | [D]unless      |
| 3.[A]restored   | [B]weakened    | [C]established | [D]eliminated  |
| 4.[A]challenged | [B]compromised | [C]suspected   | [D]accepted    |
| 5.[A]advanced   | [B]caught      | [C]bound       | [D]founded     |
| 6.[A]resistant  | [B]subject     | [C]immune      | [D]prone       |
| 7.[A]resorts    | [B]sticks      | [C]leads       | [D]applies     |
| 8.[A]evade      | [B]raise       | [C]deny        | [D]settle      |
| 9.[A]line       | [B]barrier     | [C]similarity  | [D]conflict    |
| 10.[A]by        | [B]as          | [C]through     | [D]towards     |
| 11.[A]so        | [B]since       | [C]provided    | [D]though      |
| 12.[A]serve     | [B]satisfy     | [C]upset       | [D]replace     |
| 13.[A]confirm   | [B]express     | [C]cultivate   | [D]offer       |
| 14.[A]guarded   | [B]followed    | [C]studied     | [D]tied        |
| 15.[A]concepts  | [B]theories    | [C]divisions   | [D]conventions |
| 16.[A]excludes  | [B]questions   | [C]shapes      | [D]controls    |



- 17.[A]dismissed [B]released [C]ranked [D]distorted  
18.[A]suppress [B]exploit [C]address [D]ignore  
19.[A]accessible [B]amiable [C]agreeable [D]accountable  
20.[A]by all means [B]at all costs [C]in a word [D]as a result

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

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

#### Text 1

Come on — Everybody's doing it. That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words *peer pressure*. It usually leads to no good — drinking, drugs and casual sex. But in her new book *Join the Club*, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

Rosenberg, the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize, offers a host of examples of the social cure in action: In South Carolina, a state-sponsored antismoking program called RAGE Against the Haze sets out to make cigarettes uncool. In South Africa, an HIV-prevention initiative known as loveLife recruits young people to promote safe sex among their peers.

The idea seems promising, and Rosenberg is a perceptive observer. Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology. "Dare to be different, please don't smoke!" pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers — teenagers, who desire nothing more than fitting in. Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure.

But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive. *Join the Club* is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful. The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it's presented here is that it doesn't work very well for very long. RAGE Against the Haze failed once state funding was cut. Evidence that the loveLife program produces lasting changes is limited and mixed.

There's no doubt that our peer groups exert enormous influence on our behavior. An emerging body of research shows that positive health habits — as well as negative ones — spread through networks of friends via social communication. This is a subtle form of peer pressure: we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day.

Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. It's like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by



pairing them with better-behaved classmates. The tactic never really works. And that's the problem with a social cure engineered from the outside: in the real world, as in school, we insist on choosing our own friends.

**21. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] a supplement to the social cure
- [B] a stimulus to group dynamics
- [C] an obstacle to social progress
- [D] a cause of undesirable behaviors

**22. Rosenberg holds that public advocates should \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] recruit professional advertisers
- [B] learn from advertisers' experience
- [C] stay away from commercial advertisers
- [D] recognize the limitations of advertisements

**23. In the author's view, Rosenberg's book fails to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] adequately probe social and biological factors
- [B] effectively evade the flaws of the social cure
- [C] illustrate the functions of state funding
- [D] produce a long-lasting social effect

**24. Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] is harmful to our networks of friends
- [B] will mislead behavioral studies
- [C] occurs without our realizing it
- [D] can produce negative health habits

**25. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] harmful
- [B] desirable
- [C] profound
- [D] questionable

#### Text 2

A deal is a deal — except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the strict nuclear regulations.

Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. It's a stunning move.

The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont's only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon. As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. In 2006, the state went a step further, requiring



that any extension of the plant's license be subject to Vermont legislature's approval. Then, too, the company went along.

Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn't foresee what would happen next. A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management — especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe. Enraged by Entergy's behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension.

Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues. The legal issues in the case are obscure: whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legalscholars say that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend. Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules. But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. But there should be consequences. Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust. Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep it mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

**26. The phrase “reneging on” (Line 3.para.1) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] condemning
- [B] reaffirming
- [C] dishonoring
- [D] securing

**27. By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] obtain protection from Vermont regulators
- [B] seek favor from the federal legislature
- [C] acquire an extension of its business license
- [D] get permission to purchase a power plant

**28. According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] managerial practices
- [B] technical innovativeness
- [C] financial goals
- [D] business vision

**29. In the author's view, the Vermont case will test \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] Entergy's capacity to fulfill all its promises
- [B] the mature of states' patchwork regulations
- [C] the federal authority over nuclear issues



[D] the limits of states' power over nuclear issues

**30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.**

[A] Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected

[B] the authority of the NRC will be defied

[C] Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application

[D] Vermont's reputation might be damaged

### Text 3

In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experiences. Prior knowledge and interests influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as protoscience. Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's me, here, now becomes the community's anyone, anywhere, anytime. Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology. As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery.

Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process. First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect. Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. The goal is *new-search*, not *re-search*. Not surprisingly, newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers. Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Szent-Györgyi once described discovery as "seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought." But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views. Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated.



In the end, credibility “happens” to a discovery claim — a process that corresponds to what philosopher Annette Baier has described as the commons of the mind. “We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete each other’s reasoning and each other’s conceptions of reason.”

**31. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] uncertainty and complexity
- [B] misconception and deceptiveness
- [C] logicality and objectivity
- [D] systematicness and regularity

**32. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] strict inspection
- [B] shared efforts
- [C] individual wisdom
- [D] persistent innovation

**33. Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] has attracted the attention of the general public
- [B] has been examined by the scientific community
- [C] has received recognition from editors and reviewers
- [D] has been frequently quoted by peer scientists

**34. Albert Szent-Györgyi would most likely agree that \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] scientific claims will survive challenges
- [B] discoveries today inspire future research
- [C] efforts to make discoveries are justified
- [D] scientific work calls for a critical mind

**35. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?**

- [A] Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development
- [B] Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery
- [C] Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science
- [D] Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science

#### Text 4

If the trade unionist Jimmy Hoffa were alive today, he would probably represent civil servants. When Hoffa’s Teamsters were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do. In 2009 the number of unionists in America’s public sector passed that of their fellow members in the private sector. In Britain, more than half of public-sector workers but only about 15% of private-sector ones are unionized.

There are three reasons for the public-sector unions’ thriving. First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences. Second, they are mostly bright and well-educated. A quarter of America’s public-sector workers have a university degree. Third, they now dominate left-of-centre politics.



Some of their ties go back a long way. Britain's Labor Party, as its name implies, has long been associated with trade unionism. Its current leader, Ed Miliband, owes his position to votes from public-sector unions.

At the state level their influence can be even more fearsome. Mark Baldassare of the Public Policy Institute of California points out that much of the state's budget is patrolled by unions. The teachers' unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care.

In many rich countries average wages in the state sector are higher than in the private one. But the real gains come in benefits and work practices. Politicians have repeatedly "backloaded" public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous. Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most egregiously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles. Even though there is plenty of evidence that the quality of the teachers is the most important variable, teachers' unions have fought against getting rid of bad ones and promoting good ones.

As the cost to everyone else has become clearer, politicians have begun to clamp down. In Wisconsin the unions have rallied thousands of supporters against Scott Walker, the hardline Republican governor. But many within the public sector suffer under the current system, too.

John Donahue at Harvard's Kennedy School points out that the norms of culture in Western civil services suit those who want to stay put but is bad for high achievers. The only American public-sector workers who earn well above \$250,000 a year are university sports coaches and the president of the United States. Bankers' fat pay packets have attracted much criticism, but a public-sector system that does not reward high achievers may be a much bigger problem for America.

**36. It can be learned from the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] Teamsters still have a large body of members
- [B] Jimmy Hoffa used to work as a civil servant
- [C] unions have enlarged their public-sector membership
- [D] the government has improved its relationship with unionists

**37. Which of the following is true of Paragraph 2?**

- [A] Public-sector unions are prudent in taking actions.
- [B] Education is required for public-sector union membership.
- [C] Labor Party has long been fighting against public-sector unions.
- [D] Public-sector unions seldom get in trouble for their actions.

**38. It can be learned from Paragraph 4 that the income in the state sector is \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] illegally secured
- [B] indirectly augmented
- [C] excessively increased
- [D] fairly adjusted

**39. The example of the unions in Wisconsin shows that unions \_\_\_\_\_.**

- [A] often run against the current political system
- [B] can change people's political attitudes





[C] may be a barrier to public-sector reforms

[D] are dominant in the government

**40. John Donahue's attitude towards the public-sector system is one of \_\_\_\_\_.**

[A] disapproval

[B] appreciation

[C] tolerance

[D] indifference

## Part B

### Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Think of those fleeting moments when you look out of an aeroplane window and realise that you are flying, higher than a bird. Now think of your laptop, thinner than a brown-paper envelope, or your cellphone in the palm of your hand. Take a moment or two to wonder at those marvels. You are the lucky inheritor of a dream come true.

The second half of the 20th century saw a collection of geniuses, warriors, entrepreneurs and visionaries labour to create a fabulous machine that could function as a typewriter and printing press, studio and theatre, paintbrush and gallery, piano and radio, the mail as well as the mail carrier. (41)\_\_\_\_\_.

The networked computer is an amazing device, the first media machine that serves as the mode of production, means of distribution, site of reception, and place of praise and critique. The computer is the 21st century's culture machine.

But for all the reasons there are to celebrate the computer, we must also act with caution. (42) \_\_\_\_\_. I call it a secret war for two reasons. First, most people do not realise that there are strong commercial agendas at work to keep them in passive consumption mode. Second, the majority of people who use networked computers to upload are not even aware of the significance of what they are doing.

All animals download, but only a few upload. Beavers build dams and birds make nests. Yet for the most part, the animal kingdom moves through the world downloading. Humans are unique in their capacity to not only make tools but then turn around and use them to create superfluous material goods— paintings, sculpture and architecture — and superfluous experiences —music, literature, religion and philosophy. (43) \_\_\_\_\_.

For all the possibilities of our new culture machines, most people are still stuck in download mode. Even after the advent of widespread social media, a pyramid of production remains, with a small number of people uploading material, a slightly larger group commenting on or modifying that content, and a huge percentage remaining content to just consume. (44) \_\_\_\_\_. Television is a one-way tap flowing into our homes. The hardest task that television asks of anyone is to turn the power off after he has turned it on. (45) \_\_\_\_\_.

What counts as meaningful uploading? My definition revolves around the concept of “stickiness” — creations and experiences to which others adhere.





[A] Of course, it is precisely these superfluous things that define human culture and ultimately what it is to be human. Downloading and consuming culture requires great skills, but failing to move beyond downloading is to strip oneself of a defining constituent of humanity.

[B] Applications like tumblr.com, which allow users to combine pictures, words and other media in creative ways and then share them, have the potential to add stickiness by amusing, entertaining and enlightening others.

[C] Not only did they develop such a device but by the turn of the millennium they had also managed to embed it in a worldwide system accessed by billions of people every day.

[D] This is because the networked computer has sparked a secret war between downloading and uploading — between passive consumption and active creation — whose outcome will shape our collective future in ways we can only begin to imagine.

[E] The challenge the computer mounts to television thus bears little similarity to one format being replaced by another in the manner of record players being replaced by CD players.

[F] One reason for the persistence of this pyramid of production is that for the past half-century, much of the world's media culture has been defined by a single medium — television — and television is defined by downloading.

[G] The networked computer offers the first chance in 50 years to reverse the flow, to encourage thoughtful downloading and, even more importantly, meaningful uploading.

## Part C

### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

Since the days of Aristotle, a search for universal principles has characterized the scientific enterprise. In some ways, this quest for commonalities defines science. Newton's laws of motion and Darwinian evolution each bind a host of different phenomena into a single explicatory framework.

(46) In physics, one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, and seeks a theory of everything — a single generative equation for all we see. It is becoming less clear, however, that such a theory would be a simplification, given the dimensions and universes that it might entail. Nonetheless, unification of sorts remains a major goal.

This tendency in the natural sciences has long been evident in the social sciences too.

(47) Here, Darwinism seems to offer justification, for if all humans share common origins, it seems reasonable to suppose that cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings. Just as the bewildering variety of human courtship rituals might all be considered forms of sexual selection, perhaps the world's languages, music, social and religious customs and even history are governed by universal features. (48) To filter out what is unique from what is shared might enable us to understand how complex cultural behavior arose and what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.



That, at least, is the hope. But a comparative study of linguistic traits published online today supplies a reality check. Russell Gray at the University of Auckland and his colleagues consider the evolution of grammars in the light of two previous attempts to find universality in language.

The most famous of these efforts was initiated by Noam Chomsky, who suggested that humans are born with an innate language—acquisition capacity that dictates a universal grammar. A few generative rules are then sufficient to unfold the entire fundamental structure of a language, which is why children can learn it so quickly.

(49) The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality, identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many language which are considered to represent biases that result from cognitive constraints

Gray and his colleagues have put them to the test by examining four family trees that between them represent more than 2,000 languages. (50) Chomsky's grammar should show patterns of language change that are independent of the family tree or the pathway tracked through it, whereas Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations. Neither of these patterns is borne out by the analysis, suggesting that the structures of the languages are lineage-specific and not governed by universals.

## Section III Writing

### Part A

#### 51. Directions:

Some international students are coming to your university. Write them an email in the name of the Students' Union to

- 1) extend your welcome and
- 2) provide some suggestions for their campus life here.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)

### Part B

#### 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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





## 2012 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（一）答案详解

### Section I Use of English

#### 一、文章题材结构分析

本文摘自 *The New York Times*（《纽约时报》）2011 年 6 月 30 日一篇题为 *Ethics, Politics and the law* (道德, 政治与法律) 的文章。

本文是一篇说明性的文章, 介绍了法律、政治以及道德之间的关系。第一、二段通过举例说明法官与政治活动紧密联系使法院作为法律守护者的公正性受到削弱。第三段承上启下, 提出法律和政治之间是否还存在界限。第四、五段阐明政治和法律之间的紧密联系。第六段提出维护法院公正性所要遵循的行为规范, 从而使法院的裁决更具有信服力。

#### 二、试题解析

1.

[A]emphasize 重视

[B]maintain 维持

[C]modify 修改

[D]recognize 认出

【答案】B

【考点】动词辨析+上下文语境

【解析】本句句意是：法官表现得像政客一样时，法院便不能\_\_\_\_\_其作为法律守护者的合法性。由此可知，所选动词要与后面的 *its legitimacy* 构成动宾关系，根据具体语境判断应该是“法院便不能维持其作为法律守护者的合法性”。因此，选项[B]是正确答案。

2.

[A]when 当……时候

[B]lest 以免

[C]before 在……之前

[D]unless 除非

【答案】A

【考点】句内逻辑+上下文语境

【解析】本句主要考查空格前后两个分句的逻辑关系。本句意思是：\_\_\_\_\_法官表现得像政客一样时，法院便不能\_\_\_\_\_其作为法律守护者的合法性。根据本段最后一句和随后两段信息可知，作者主要对法官涉及政治事件这一问题展开讨论和批评。由此可以判断，前一分句是后一分句的前提或条件。因此，选项[A]是正确答案。

3.

[A]restored 恢复

[B]weakened 削弱，损害

[C]established 建立

[D]eliminated 剔除，淘汰

【答案】B

【考点】动词辨析+上下文语境



【解析】本句句意是：然而，在一些情况下，法官所采取的这些行为方式\_\_\_\_\_法院独立、公正的声誉。根据与前文的呼应关系，可知法官的行为方式对法院的声誉起到负面影响。再根据动宾间的搭配关系，可知选项[B]为正确答案。

4.

[A]challenged 挑战

[B]compromised 妥协

[C]suspected 怀疑

[D]accepted 接受，认为

【答案】D

【考点】动词辨析+上下文语境

【解析】本句句意是：这种行为使法院的裁决被\_\_\_\_\_公正判决的可能性有所下降。根据第二段首句和本句中的 less likely 可知，本段继续讨论法官参与政治活动会让法院的声誉受到负面影响。再根据动词搭配，可知选项[D]be accepted as... “被认为是……”为正确答案。

5.

[A]advanced 推进，提出

[B]caught 抓住

[C]bound 约束，束缚

[D]founded 建立

【答案】C

【考点】动词辨析+上下文语境

【解析】本句句意是：部分原因是法官没有受到伦理道德规范的\_\_\_\_\_。根据后一句，至少法院应该\_\_\_\_\_行为规范，这显然是对本句意思的进一步说明。再根据动词搭配可知，法官没有受到道德规范的约束，因此选项[C]，be bound by，“受到……束缚”为正确答案。

6.

[A]resistant (to) 对……有抵抗力的

[B]subject (to) 受……支配，服从……

[C]immune (to) 不受……影响的

[D]prone (to) 有……倾向的

【答案】B

【考点】形容词辨析+上下文语境

【解析】本句句意是：至少，法院应该使自己\_\_\_\_\_行为规范，这些行为规范\_\_\_\_\_联邦司法系统的其余部分。承接上一句语义，法官没有受到伦理道德规范的约束，本句所要表达的意思是：法官应该遵守行为规范。再由形容词搭配，可知 be subject to，表示“受……支配，服从……”。故本题正确答案为[B]。

7.

[A]resorts 诉诸

[B]sticks 坚持

[C]leads 导致

[D]applies 适用



【答案】D

【考点】动词短语辨析+上下文语境

【解析】本句句意是：至少，法院应该使自己服从\_\_\_\_\_联邦司法系统的其余部分的行为准则。这里由 that 引导的定语从句修饰说明前面的行为规范，暗指法院应当遵守适用于其他的联邦司法系统的行为准则。根据语义，可知 apply to “适用于”符合题意。因此[D]为正确答案。

8.

[A]evade 逃避

[B]raise 上升

[C]deny 否认

[D]settle 解决

【答案】B

【考点】动词辨析+上下文语境

【解析】本句句意是：这个案例和其它类似的案例\_\_\_\_\_这样的问题：法院和政治之间是否仍然有\_\_\_\_\_。本题所在段是承上启下的过渡段，之前的段落引入话题，指出法官参与政治活动，损害了法院的声誉，法官应该受到道德准则的约束。而其后的段落则开始探讨法律和政治的关系。此外，由句子主语 this and other similar cases 可知此句总结上文提到的事件，并引出下文。只有 raise question “提出问题”符合题意，因此[B]为正确答案。

9.

[A]line 路线，界限

[B]barrier 障碍

[C]similarity 相似性

[D]conflict 冲突，矛盾

【答案】A

【考点】名词辨析+上下文语境

【解析】本句句意是：这个案例和其它类似的案例\_\_\_\_\_这样的问题：法院和政治之间是否仍然有\_\_\_\_\_。根据下文可确定本题答案，第四段作者探讨了政治与法律的关系，指出法律应独立于政治之外，以保持其公正、公平。可见法律与政治之间应该存在界限。由此可知，空内应填 line，“界限”。选项[A]为正确答案。

10.

[A]by 通过

[B]as 作为

[C]through 通过

[D]towards 朝

【答案】B

【考点】动词和介词固定搭配

【解析】本句句意思是：宪法的制定者认为法律\_\_\_\_\_应该具有脱离政治的管辖权。根据句意，此空格需要填入一个介词与动词 envision 构成搭配，envision...as... “将……想象成……”。选项[B]为正确答案。



11.

[A]so 以便，为了

[B]since 由于

[C]provided 假如

[D]though 虽然

【答案】A

【考点】句内逻辑+上下文语境

【解析】本句主要考查空格前后两个分句的逻辑关系。本句句意是：他们给法官们终身任期，\_\_\_\_\_法官们能够……。确定此题答案需要结合前一句所要诠释的意思，“宪法的制定者认为法律应该具有脱离政治的管辖权，这样一来，法官就可以免受掌权者的影响了”。由此可知，后一分句是前一分句的目的，只有 so 可以引导目的状语从句，表示“以便，为了”。故选项[A]为正确答案。

12.

[A]serve 招待

[B]satisfy 令人满意

[C]upset 颠覆，推翻

[D]replace 取代

【答案】C

【考点】动词辨析+上下文语境

【解析】本句句意是：他们给法官们终身任期，以便法官们能够自由地\_\_\_\_\_那些当权者。此题承接上题，可知法律不受政治的影响，从而法官也不用担心掌权者（those in power），注意这里考察了 upset 的熟词生义，含义是“推翻，颠覆”。所以此处的意思是“法官能自由地推翻当权者。”制宪者给予法官终身任期的目的是让他们有权制裁当权者，而不是为了服务或满足当权者，所以应当排除[A]和[B]；根据前文的意思，法官不应该参与政治，更无从谈起取代当权者，所以排除选项[D]。综上所述，选项[C]为正确答案。

13.

[A]confirm 确认

[B]express 表达

[C]cultivate 培养，培植

[D]offer 提供

【答案】C

【考点】动词辨析+上下文语境

【解析】本句句意是：而没有必要去\_\_\_\_\_政治上的支持。此题承接上题，结合句意可知，法官不应具有政治倾向性，因此，法官也无需获得政治支持，而授予他们终身任期就是为了保障他们在没有政治支持的情形下可以自由行使权力。可知该半句主要表达“法官也无需培植政治支持了。”因此，选项[C]为正确答案。

14.

[A]guarded 保卫

[B]followed 跟随





[C]studied 学习

[D]tied 系住，联系

【答案】D

【考点】动词辨析+上下文语境

【解析】本句句意是：我们的法律制度设立时之所以精确地将法律和政治分开来，原因是它们的联系太\_\_\_\_\_。联系上文，第一、二段提到法官容易受政治因素的影响，此段前两句也提到“制宪者给法官们终身任期，以便法官们能够自由地推翻那些当权者，而没有必要去培植政治上的支持”。综合以上语境，可以得知，法律制度之所以被设计成政法分离，正是由于两者间的关系紧密。选项[D]为正确答案。

15.

[A]concepts 观念

[B]theories 理论

[C]divisions 分歧

[D]conventions 条约，惯例

【答案】A

【考点】名词辨析

【解析】本句句意：宪法具有政治性，因为它源于诸如自由和财产权等基本社会\_\_\_\_\_的选择。文中说“宪法具有政治性，因其选择都是植根于诸如自由、财产之类的基本社会……中。”也就是说 liberty 和 property 同属于 fundamental social 15。很明显，这两者即自由和财产属于基本的社会观念，选项[A]为正确答案。

16.

[A]excludes 排除

[B]questions 质疑

[C]shapes 形成，确立

[D]controls 控制

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析+上下文语境

【解析】本句句意是：当法院处理社会政策裁决时，它所\_\_\_\_\_法律必然具有政治性。首先分析该句，可知空白处添加上一动词可构成一个定语从句，修饰限定“the law”。四个选项中 shape 为“形成，确立”之意。在此语境中可以引申为形成，意思为“当法院处理社会决策时，它形成的法律必然具有政治性。”选项[C]为正确答案。

17.

[A]dismissed 摒弃

[B]released 释放

[C]ranked 排名

[D]distorted 扭曲

【答案】A

【考点】动词辨析+上下文语境

【解析】本句句意是：这也就是为什么不同意识形态的裁决容易被认为是不公正的而\_\_\_\_\_。



be dismissed as...含义是“被认为……而不予考虑，”放入具体的语境中的意思是“被认为是不公正的而不予考虑”。符合上下文的表达，选项[A]为正确答案。

18.

[A]suppress 镇压

[B]exploit 开拓

[C]address 处理

[D]ignore 忽视

**【答案】C**

**【考点】动词辨析+上下文语境**

**【解析】**本句句意是：法官必须对行为准则……以此来\_\_\_\_\_对法院合法性的质疑。由文中语境可知该句主要表达“法官必须……有关法院（裁决的）合法性的质疑。”四个选项中，仅[C]符合题意，address是动词，在这里的意思是针对问题提出具体的解决措施。本句所填的词语与第8题所填的词raise遥相呼应，raise提出，address解决。因此选项[C]为正确答案。

19.

[A]accessible 易接近的

[B]amiable 和蔼可亲的

[C]agreeable 令人愉快的

[D]accountable 有责任的

**【答案】D**

**【考点】短语搭配及辨析+上下文语境**

**【解析】**本句句意是：法官必须对行为准则\_\_\_\_\_以此来解决对法院合法性的质疑。此题的理解需承接整个句子，首先此空所在后半句(by making themselves...)是一个方式状语，承接前半句说明法官怎样来解决有关法庭（裁决的）合法性的质疑。法官只有对行为准则负责，才能确保其裁决的公正和合理。因此选项[D]为正确答案。

20.

[A]by all means 无论如何

[B]at all costs 不惜一切代价

[C]in a word 总之

[D]as a result 因此，所以

**【答案】D**

**【考点】句内逻辑关系+上下文语境**

**【解析】**本句句意是：那将会使他们的裁定更有可能被认为是脱离政治的，\_\_\_\_\_像法律一样令人信服。此句承接上句，旨在说明由此带来的结果，也即是文中所说的“……使得裁决看起来完全不受政治的影响，像法律一样令人信服。”它们之间应该是因果关系，结合四个选项意思，可知选项[D]为正确答案。

### 三、全文翻译

最高法院法官的道德判决最近成为一个重要的问题。当法官表现得像政客一样时，法院便不能维持其作为法律守护者的合法性。然而，在一些情况下，法官所采取的这些行为方式损害了法院独立、公正的声誉。



例如，大法官安东尼斯卡利亚现身于政治活动中，这种行为使法院的裁决被认为是公正判决的可能性有所下降。部分原因是法官没有受到伦理道德规范的约束。至少，法院应该使自己服从适用于联邦司法系统的其余部分的行为准则。

这个案例和其它类似的案例提出了这样的问题：法院和政治之间是否仍然有界限。

宪法的制定者认为法律应该具有脱离政治的管辖权。他们给法官们终身任期，以便法官们能够自由地推翻那些当权者，而没有必要去培植政治上的支持。我们的法律制度设立时之所以精确地将法律和政治分开来，原因是它们的联系太紧密了。

宪法具有政治性，因为它源于诸如自由和财产权等基本社会观念的选择。当法院处理社会政策裁决时，它所形成的法律必然具有政治性，这也就是为什么不同意识形态的裁决容易被认为是不公正的而不予采纳。

法官必须对行为准则负责以此来解决对法院合法性的质疑。那将会使他们的裁定更有可能被认为是脱离政治的，并因此像法律一样令人信服。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

#### 一、文章题材结构分析

本文选自 *Time*（《时代周刊》）2011 年 4 月 4 日的文章 *Herd Mentality*（从众心理）。

本文是一篇议论文。本文介绍了同辈压力。第一段介绍了同辈压力并引出罗森博格的观点：同辈压力也是一种积极的力量。第二段运用例子说明罗森博格的观点。第三段指出罗森博格认为公共组织未能充分发挥同辈压力的积极作用。第四段指出作者认为罗森博格对于同辈压力的长期有效性论述不足。第五段指出同辈压力既有积极的作用也有消极的作用。第六段指出很难确定同辈压力是否能发挥积极作用。

#### 二、试题解析

21. 根据第一段，同辈压力经常作为\_\_\_\_\_出现。

- [A] 社会治疗的补充
- [B] 团队活力的刺激
- [C] 社会进步的障碍
- [D] 不良行为的起因

【答案】D

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干，首先定位到首段。由文章首段第三句“It usually leads to no good—drinking, drugs and casual sex.”意思是：“同辈压力通常会使一些恶习在同龄人中传播，比如酗酒，吸毒，一夜情。”可知 often 是对 usually 的同义替换，D 项中的 undesirable behaviors 是 no good—drinking, drugs and casual sex 的同义替换。所以 D 项为正确答案。

A 项是从文中第四句中的 the social cure 主观臆断，不能选。B 项利用 Tina Rosenberg 的观点设置干扰，Tina 认为同伴压力可以成为一种积极的力量，但是不符合题干要求。C 项中 “social progress”属于反向干扰，夸大同辈压力的作用，故不能选。

22. 罗森伯格认为公共支持者应该\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 招募职业广告商



- [B]向广告商学习经验
- [C]远离商业广告商
- [D]认识到广告的限制性

【答案】B

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干直接定位到第三段最后一句“Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure”，意思是：“罗森伯格坚信，公共健康倡导者应该效仿广告商，因为广告商懂得如何利用同辈压力。这种说法很令人信服。”由此句可知，罗森伯格坚信，公共支持者应该向善于运用同龄人压力的广告商学习。因此，B项为正确答案。A项在文中并未提及，属于无中生有；C项是反向干扰，是对文章第三段最后一句的严重曲解；D项在文中并未提及，属于无中生有。

23. 作者认为，罗森伯格的书未能\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A]足够地探究社会和生物因素
- [B]有效地规避社会治疗的缺点
- [C]举例说明国家基金的作用
- [D]产生长期的社会影响

【答案】A

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干“作者认为，罗森伯格的书未能……”，所选答案是要指出作者认为这本书的缺点是什么。文章第四段第二句“Join the Club is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful.”，意思是：“《加入俱乐部》一书写了太多无关细节，没有认真探究社会和生物因素，这些因素能使同辈压力变得很有影响力。”由此可知，Join the Club 这本书中有太多无关的细节，而对于使同辈压力能产生如此大作用的社会和生物因素并未做足够的探究，这句话充分指明了这本书的不足之处，选项A中 probe 是 exploration 的同义替换，故答案选A。

B项利用文中第四段第三句设置干扰项，而本句旨在说明社会治疗的最明显的缺点是什么；C项利用文中第四段第四句中的 state funding 设置干扰项；D项所答非所问，文中谈到是社会治疗不能产生长期的安全影响，不是指罗森伯格的书。

24. 第五段表明行为的模仿\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A]会对朋友圈有害
- [B]将误导行为研究
- [C]没有意识到的时候就出现了
- [D]会产生不良的健康习惯

【答案】C

【考点】事实细节

【解析】由题干关键词“our imitation of behaviors”可定位到第五段末句，即“This is a subtle form of peer pressure: we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day”，意思是：“这是同伴压力的细微表现，我们无意识地模仿日常所见到的行为。”C项是对末句的同义改写，因此C为正确答案。



A 项中的 harmful 在本段中并没有提及，属于无中生有；B 项在本段中根本没有涉及到；D 项根据第二句设置干扰项，文中谈到朋友圈及社会交往既有可能产生积极的健康习惯也有可能产生不良的健康习惯，D 项有些偏颇。

25. 作者在最后一段认为同辈压力的影响是\_\_\_\_\_。

[A]有害的

[B]令人满意的

[C]深刻的

[D]值得怀疑的

**【答案】D**

**【考点】观点态度**

**【解析】**由最后一段第一句“Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions.”意思是：“但是，很难确定的是，专家和官员能否成功选择我们的同辈群组，并引导他们的行为朝道德高尚的方向发展。”可知，专家和其他官方人员是否能成功选择同伴并引导他们的行为朝好的方向发展远不能确定。此外，第二句提出教师指导学生的例子，得出结论“The tactic never really works.”(这个策略从来没有真正起作用)。由此可以看出，作者对于 peer pressure 的影响持质疑态度，故答案选 D。

### 三、长难句分析

1. But in her new book *Join the Club*, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

**【解析】**句子主干：Tina Rosenberg contends that; that 引导宾语从句，其主干是 peer pressure can also be a positive force; through what she calls the social cure 作方式状语，其中 what she calls the social cure 是 through 的宾语；in which 引导非限制性定语从句修饰 the social cure，其主干是 organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics, to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world 作其目的状语。

**【译文】**但是，蒂娜·罗森伯格在她的新书《加入俱乐部》中认为，同辈压力也是一种积极的力量，通过她所说的社会治疗，相关组织和官方人员可以利用群体力量去帮助个人提高他们的生活，而且也有可能提高整个人类世界的生活。

2. Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology.

**【解析】**句子主干：Her critique is spot-on; of the lameness of many public-health campaigns 介词短语修饰 her critique，后面两个并列句具体解释说明 the lameness of public-health campaigns，两个 they 指 public-health campaigns。

**【译文】**她对于许多公共健康活动缺点的批评是中肯的：公共健康活动没能利用同辈压力调动人们建立健康的习惯，而且在这些活动中还存在对心理学的严重误解。

3. “Dare to be different, please don’t smoke!” pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers—teenagers, who desire nothing more than fitting in.





【解析】句子主干：“Dare to be different, please don’t smoke!” pleads one billboard campaign; aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers-teenagers 是过去分词短语修饰 one billboard campaign 做定语，who 引导的定语从句修饰 teenagers。

【译文】一个旨在减少青少年吸烟的广告牌写着：“敢于与众不同，请勿吸烟！”，因为青少年最渴望的是融入群体。

#### 四、核心词与超纲词

1. recipient n. 接受者
2. state-sponsored adj. 国家资助的 sponsor v. 资助，赞助，发起
3. initiative n. 主动权；首创精神；adj. 主动的；自发的；起始的
4. perceptive adj. 感知的，知觉的；有知觉力的；敏锐的
5. critique n. 批评，评论；评论文章
6. lameness n. 缺点，缺陷
7. spot-on adj. 准确的；恰好的
8. mobilize vt. 动员，调动；集合，组织
9. persuasive adj. 有说服力的；劝诱的，劝说的
10. effectiveness n. 有效性，高效性
11. irrelevant adj. 不相干的；不切题的
12. exert v. 发挥，运用，产生 exert an influence on 对……产生影响
13. enormous adj. 极大的，巨大的，庞大的，广大的
14. emerge v. 出现，显现；形成，发展；进化
15. subtle adj. 微妙的；精细的；敏感的；狡猾的；稀薄的
16. imitate v. 模仿，仿效；仿造，仿制
17. bureaucrat n. 官僚，官吏，官员，官僚主义者
18. steer v. 引导，指导，控制
19. virtuous adj. 道德高尚的，品性正直的，公正的
20. break up 拆散，分散，驱散
21. tactic n. 策略，战略；方法，战术
22. engineer n. 工程师；v. 设计，制造，建造 adj. 不相干的；不切题的 inconnected, unrelated

#### 五、全文翻译

得了吧，每个人都这样啊。这种说法一半是邀请，一半是强制。当我们听到“同辈压力”这个词组的时候我们想到的就是这种说法。同辈压力通常会使一些恶习在同龄人中传播，比如酗酒，吸毒，一夜情。但是，蒂娜·罗森伯格在她的新书《加入俱乐部》中认为，同辈压力也是一种积极的力量，通过她所说的社会治疗，相关组织和官方人员可以利用群体力量去帮助个人提高他们的生活，而且也有可能改善整个人类世界的生活。

罗森伯格，普利策奖获得者，他提供了许多起作用的社会治疗的例子：在南卡罗来纳州，该州发起了一场叫作“向烟雾宣战”的反烟运动。这场运动旨在使人们认为吸烟已落伍，已不是流行趋势。在南非，预防艾滋病毒，即众所周知的“热爱生命”活动招募年轻人在他们中间倡导安全性生活。



这个观点似乎很有见地，而且罗森伯格是个敏锐的观察家。她对于许多公共健康活动缺点的批评是中肯的：公共健康活动没能利用同辈压力调动人们建立健康的习惯，而且在这些活动中还存在对心理学的严重误解。一个旨在减少青少年中吸烟的广告牌写着：“敢于与众不同，请勿吸烟！”，因为青少年最渴望的是融入群体。罗森伯格坚信，公共健康倡导者应该效仿广告商，因为广告商懂得如何利用同辈压力。这种说法很令人信服。

但是对于社会治疗的广泛效果，罗森伯格就没有那么有说服力了。《加入俱乐部》一书写了太多无关细节，没有认真探究社会和生物因素，这些因素能使同辈压力变得很有影响力。这里说的社会治疗的明显缺点是它不能长期发挥作用一旦资金来源消失，那么“向烟雾宣战”的活动就会失败。“热爱生命”活动能产生持久的影响这种说法的证据不足。

毫无疑问，我们的同龄人会对我们的行为产生巨大影响。一项新兴的研究显示，积极的和消极的健康习惯，会通过社会交流在朋友之间传播。这是同辈压力的一种微妙的形式：我们会无意识模仿我们每天看到的行为。

但是，很难确定的是，专家和官员能否成功选择我们的同辈群组，并引导他们的行为朝道德高尚的方向发展。这就像老师，通过让问题学生和好学生坐在一起的方法，让后排学生不要凑在一起胡闹。这种方法从未真正起效。这就是从外界设计出的社会治疗所存在的问题：在真实的社会里，正如在学校，我们坚持选择自己的朋友。

## Text 2

### 一、文章题材结构分析

本文出自 2011 年 4 月 24 日 *Boston.com*, 原文标题为 *Vermont Yankee plant's owner must honor its own promises* (佛蒙特洋基核电站必须守信)。本文是一篇议论文。本文是关于美国佛蒙特洋基核电站不守信的现象，分析了其原因及影响。第一段指出美国安特吉公司不守信用激起了民众极大的愤慨。第二段指出安特吉公司原来承诺的情况与现在的不守信的反差。第三段分析安特吉公司做出承诺的原因。第四段指出安特吉公司不守信的各种表现。第五段分析安特吉公司不守信在法律方面造成影响。第六段分析这种不守信对其公司造成的影响。

### 二、试题解析

26. 短语 “reneging on” 在意思上最接近\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 谴责
- [B] 重申
- [C] 不履行
- [D] 保护

【答案】C

【考点】词义句意

【解析】解答本题的关键在于理解文中第一段第二句 “The company.....provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the strict nuclear regulations.” 意思是：“该公司上周声称不准备遵守佛蒙特州严格的核能法规的长期承诺。” 本段主要说 Entergy 这个公司不履行诺言。由此可知，reneging on 是违背，不履行承诺。C 项 dishonoring 意为“拒付，不履行”，因此 C 为正确答案。





A 项 condemning 意为“谴责”；B 项中的 reaffirming 意为“重申”“重生，再断言”，D 项 securing 意为“保护，使安全”。

27. 同意 2002 年的协议，安特吉公司希望\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A]获得佛蒙特州监管者的保护
- [B]寻求联邦立法机构的帮助
- [C]要求延长商业执照的有效期
- [D]获得购买电厂的许可

**【答案】D**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**本题答案定位在文中第三段第二句“As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale , the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012.”意思是：“作为获得州政府对该交易批准的一个条件：安特吉公司同意 2012 年后对该核电站的继续经营征求州政府官员的同意”。“entering into the 2002 agreement”对应文中“the company agreed to”，“intended to”对应文中“as a condition of”。D 项正是文中“receiving state approval for the sale”完美替换。

A 项中 protection 误解原文，无中生有；B 项利用文中句子的逻辑关系进行干扰，文中没有说该公司一开始就预谋好要最终得到联邦法律支持；C 项是 2006 年的事情，因此与本题无关。

28.根据第四段，安特吉公司在\_\_\_\_\_方面存在问题。

- [A]管理行为
- [B]技术创新
- [C]财务目标
- [D]业务前景

**【答案】A**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**根据题干，可以直接定位到第四段。从第四段第二句“A string of accidents, ....., raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee’s safety and Entergy’s management”意思是：“一系列事件使人们严重怀疑佛蒙特洋基电站的安全问题和安特吉公司的管理问题。”可知，安特吉公司出现了一系列的事故使得人们严重怀疑佛蒙特洋基电站的安全问题和安特吉公司的管理，其中“managerial”和“management”是同根词。因此答案选 A。

B,C, D 项纯属无中生有。

29.作者认为，佛蒙特州案例将会测试\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A]安特吉公司履行其承诺的能力
- [B]各州零散规定的成熟程度
- [C]联邦政府在核问题上的权威性
- [D]各州对于核问题权利的限制性

**【答案】D**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**根据题干中“the Vermont case will test”定位在第五段第二句，“whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say that Vermont case



will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend.”意思是：“虽然最高法院判决过，各州的确有权管理核电站，但法学家说佛蒙特案为那些权力能够扩展多远提供了先例。”作者的观点借用 legal scholars 之口表达出来。D 项是文中“‘How far those power extended’”同义替换。因此正确答案为 D。

A 项，无中生有；B 项中 mature 无中生有；C 项中“the federal authority”是利用第二句中“states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power”设置的干扰项，属于偷换概念。

30.从最后一段可以推出\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 安特吉公司在其他地方的生意会受到影响

[B] 核管理委员会的权威会受到影响

[C] 安特吉公司会撤回其在普利茅斯的申请

[D] 佛蒙特州的名誉会遭到破坏

【答案】A

【考点】段落推理

【解析】文章首句和二句提到，该公司似乎认定其在福蒙特州的声誉已受损，因此决定和佛蒙特州背水一战。但不良后果还是有的。第三句提到，安特吉公司在美国还经营了 11 个反应堆。由末句“‘But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company’s application, it should keep it mind what promises from Entergy are worth.’”意思是：“核管理委员会(NRC)在审查该公司的申请的时候，它要牢记到底安特吉公司的哪个许诺是可信的。”由此可推断，A 项“安特吉公司在其他地方的生意会受到影响”是正确答案。

选项 B 文中并未提到，无中生有；选项 C 中 withdraw 并未提到，Plymouth application 是对原文的曲解。选项 D 有文章末段首句中的 is already 可知是对原文的曲解。

### 三、长难句分析

1. The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the strict nuclear regulations.

【解析】句子主干：The company provoked justified outrage; a major energy supplier in New England 是 the company 的同位语；when 引导的定语从句修饰 last week, 其主干是 it announced, 主语 it 指代 the company, it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the strict nuclear regulations 是 announced 的宾语从句，其中宾语从句的主语是 it, 指代 the company, 不定式结构 to abide by the strict nuclear regulations 是 commitment 的后置定语。

【译文】作为新英格兰地区的主要能源提供商，该公司上周声称不准备履行遵守佛蒙特州严格的核能法规的长期承诺，激起了当地人们的义愤。

2. Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not: challenge the constitutionality of Vermont’s rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running.

【解析】句子主干：the company has done precisely what it had long promised, what 引导的从句作 has done 的宾语；其中 it would not challenge the constitutionality of Vermont’s rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running 做 promised 的宾语，it 指代 the company, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running 介词短语做状语表原因。



【译文】相反，该公司一直履行了它长期以来的承诺：它不会因为想极力保持佛蒙特洋基核电站持续经营，而要在联邦法院挑战该州相关规定的合法性。

3. The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state.

【解析】句子主干：the company seems to have concluded that..., that 引导的宾语从句中包含着 so....that 的结果状语从句。

【译文】该公司似乎认定其在佛蒙特州的声誉已受损，没有什么后顾之忧，不如和佛蒙特州背水一战。

#### 四、核心词与超纲词

1. supplier n. 供应者，供应商，供应国
2. provoke v. 驱使，激怒，煽动，惹起，激起，引起
3. justify v. 证明.....合法，证明.....合理，为.....辩护
4. outrage n. 愤怒，愤慨；暴行；侮辱
5. commitment n. 诺言，承诺；委托，交付；委任
6. abide v. 停留，保持，继续 abide by 遵守，信守
7. constitutionality n. 立宪，法治，(尤指)符合宪法
8. surface v. 浮现，出现，显现，显露；
9. reactor n. 反应堆
10. legislature n. 立法机关，立法机构
11. leakage n. 泄露
12. extension n. 延伸，延长
13. invalid adj. 无效的，作废的
14. regulatory adj. 管理的 调节的
15. patchwork n. 拼凑的东西；混合物；大杂烩

#### 五、全文翻译

说好的是不能改变的!但是，很明显，安特吉公司是个例外。是作为新英格兰地区的主要能源提供商，该公司上周声称不准备遵守佛蒙特州严格的核能法规的长期承诺，激起了当地人们的义愤。

相反，该公司做了他们一直承诺不会做的事情：它不会因为想极力保持佛蒙特洋基核电站继续运作，而要在联邦法院挑战该州相关规定的合法性。现在这一做法令人震惊。

这个冲突开始于 2002 年，当时该公司购买了佛蒙特州唯一一家核电站，其实是一个位于佛蒙特州的老化的核反应堆。作为获得州政府对该交易批准的一个条件：安特吉公司同意 2012 年后对该核电站的继续经营征求州政府官员的同意。2006 年，州政府又提出，该核电站能否延期经营要听从佛蒙特州立法机关的批准。当时，该公司也无异议。

安特吉公司从来没真正打算要遵守这些承诺，或者根本没有预料到将来会发生什么。包括 2007 年冷却塔部分崩溃，以及地下管道系统泄露在内的一系列事件，使人们严重怀疑佛蒙特洋基电站的安全问题和安特吉公司的管理问题——尤其在该公司对其管道问题所做的误导性言论之后。佛蒙特州参议院对于安特吉公司的行为表示震怒，去年以 26 比 4 的投票反对其延期经营。

现在该公司突然宣称因为有 2006 年的立法的原因，2002 年的协定无效，而且只有联邦政府拥有核电站管理权。该案在法律层面的界定很模糊：虽然最高法院判决过，各州的确有权管理核电站，但法学家说



佛蒙特案将为那些类似权利扩展的案件提供了先例。显然，如果每个州设立自己的法规，那么关注一下各州拼凑的临时规定是必要的。但是，要是安特吉公司遵守诺言，这个争论就无关紧要了。

该公司似乎认定其在佛蒙特州的声誉已受损，没有什么后顾之忧，不如和佛蒙特州背水一战。但可能会有不良后果。经营核电站的许可权的问题是一个公共信任的问题。安特吉公司在美国还经营了 11 个反应堆，包括在普利茅斯的 Pilgrim 核反应站。该公司许诺安全经营 Pilgrim，要求联邦政府给予继续经营 20 年的许可。但是，核管理委员会(NRC)在审查该公司的申请的时候，它要牢记到底安特吉公司的哪个许诺是可信的。

### Text 3

#### 一、文章题材结构分析

本文出自 *The Scientist* 2011 年 2 月 1 日一篇题为 *The Evolution of Credibility* 的文章。本文主要讲在科学领域，一个发现从提出到被普遍接受的发展过程，核心词为 *credibility process*，即可信度形成的过程。文章第一段主要讲了科学研究的现实过程与理想过程的差异。第二段提出了“可信性过程”这个概念，并对其展开说明。第三段主要讲个人的发现声明转变为集体可信的发现的过程。第四段首句概括了段落中心，讲可信性过程中存在的两个矛盾。最后一段引用 Annette Baier 的话总结发现声明中的可信性过程。

#### 二、试题解析

31. 根据第一段，发现过程的特征是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 不确定性和复杂性
- [B] 谬见和欺骗性
- [C] 逻辑性和客观性
- [D] 系统性和规则性

【答案】A

【考点】事实细节

【解析】该题定位于第一段。文章第一段第二句话提到“*But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route.*”，即“但是在日常的科学研究中，发现通常遵循一种模糊复杂的路径”。A 项 *uncertainty and complexity* 是对文中 *ambiguous and complicated* 的同义替换，所以为正确答案。

B 项是利用文中最后一句话“*Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound*”设置的干扰项，这句话意思是“生活中充满了误解、犯错和自我欺骗的可能”，从而导致了科学发现的不确定性和复杂性；C 项和 D 项与题干要求不符，因为第一句提出只有“在理想中”(in the idealized version of ...)，科学发现才能够很客观。

32. 从第二段可以推出，可信过程需要\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 严格检验
- [B] 共同努力
- [C] 个人智慧
- [D] 不断创新

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【解析】该题定位于第二段。第二段第二句中提到“*But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to ...*”，



其中 it 指的是将科学发现获得公众可信度的过程。第四句话具体讲到了这个过程：“through which the individual researcher’s *me, here, now* becomes the community’s *anyone, anywhere, anytime*.”，即要经历从个人到集体的过程，需要大家共同的努力，故答案为 B 项。

A 项中的 strict 在文章中并未提及。C 项与第二段意思相悖。D 项为无中生有。

33. 第三段表明，当科学发现\_\_\_\_\_后才变得可信。

- [A] 已引起公众的注意
- [B] 已得到科学团体的检验
- [C] 已或得编辑和评论家的认可
- [D] 已经被同行科学家引用

**【答案】B**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**该题定位于第三段。第二句话“the community takes control of what happens next”是一句总领句，接着本段第三句话中提到“Within the complex social structure of the scientific community”，三个分号具体说明了 the community 中的 researchers, editors and reviewers, other scientists 和 the public 是如何“take control of the credibility process”。如新闻编辑者和评论家需要控制科学发现公开的过程，其它的科学家通过科学成果证明自己的研究等。除此之外，最后一句话“transform an individual’s discovery claim into the community’s credible discovery”即“将个人的发现转换为集体可信的科学发现”，故答案为 B 项，即科学发现获得公众的可信度需要集体的努力和验证。

A 项是利用本段首句设置的干扰，属于主观臆断；C 项为干扰项目，属于以偏概全；D 项文中没有提及。

34. 圣捷尔吉·奥尔贝特最可能认同的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 科学主张经得起质疑
- [B] 今天的发现激发未来的研究
- [C] 为科学发现付出的努力是合理的
- [D] 科学研究需要批判性思维

**【答案】D**

**【考点】观点态度**

**【解析】**该题根据题干中的 Albert Szent-Györgyi 定位于第四段。第四段主要讲到了科学发现获得可信度的过程中面临的两个矛盾。Albert Szent-Györgyi 的观点主要针对第二个矛盾，即创新本身经常会引起怀疑。同时他认为科学发现需要“seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought”，即“看所有人已经看到的，想无人想过的”。这句话暗示了科学发现的过程需要有评判性思维，即我们应该去探求事物。故答案为 D 项。

A 项与本段中讲到的第一个矛盾有关；B 项的过度推断来自本段最后一句话，这句话的意思是，“有时真正的新的发现声明需要数年才被接受和肯定”。C 项文中没有提到，属于主观臆断。

35. 下面哪个选项为文章最佳标题？

- [A] 创新是科学发展之动力
- [B] 科学发现中的集体审查
- [C] 科学研究中可信度获得的过程
- [D] 通向科学的可信度面临的挑战





**【答案】C**

**【考点】主旨大意**

**【解析】**此题考察对全文主旨大意的准确归纳。从整个文章脉络来看，文章第一段主要讲了科学研究的现实过程与理想过程的差异。第二段提出了“可信性过程”这个概念，并对其展开说明。第三段主要讲个人的发现声明转变为集体可信的发现的过程。第四段首句概括了段落中心，讲可信性过程中存在的两个矛盾。最后一段引用 Annette Baier 的话总结发现声明中的可信性过程。由此可知，C 项统领全文，为正确答案。

A 项与原文不符；B 项只是第二段内容的一部分，属于细节内容，不能概括全文；而 D 项只是对第四段的概括。

**三、长难句分析**

1. Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology.

**【解析】**这是并列复合句，句子结构很整齐。Within 引导介词短语做状语，句子是由三个分号隔开的三个并列句。finally 前面的 and 并列了四个简单句，分别是“researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes”和“finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology”。

**【译文】**科学界的社会结构复杂，其中，研究者做出发现，编辑和评论家通过控制发表过程充当守门员的角色，其它科学家通过新成果证明自己的研究。最后，公众（包括其他科学家）得到这个新发现和其可能伴随的技术。

2. Not surprisingly, newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers.

**【解析】**句子的主干为 newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers。that 引导定语从句修饰 credible discoveries。be open to 意思是“对……开放，愿意接受……的”。

**【译文】**不足为奇的是，新发表的貌似重要且令人信服的发现声明和可信的发现总是面临未来研究者的挑战和可能的修正或反驳。

**四、核心词与超纲词**

1. ambiguous adj. 模糊不清的；引起歧义的；难以理解的
2. misinterpretation n. 误解 mis-前缀表“错误”或“否定”。
3. interpret v. “解释，说明；口译”。
4. self-deception n. 自我欺骗 self-前缀表示“自我的，自身的”。
5. deceive v. “欺骗”
6. abound vi. 富于，充满
7. proto-science n. 准科学 proto-前缀表示“第一，主要，原始”。
8. staked adj. (打桩)表明(或提出、保有)对……的所有权，stake 的过去分词。



9. mining claim n. 采矿权
10. collective n./adj. 集体，团体；集体的，共同的
11. scrutiny n. 详细审查，监视，评核
12. work one's way through 完成，实现
13. confrontation n. 对抗；面对 confrontation 的动词形式为 confront。
14. paradox n. 悖论；自相矛盾的人或事物
15. prevailing adj. 盛行的，流行的；普遍的 prevail v. “流行；战胜”。
16. duplication n. 复制 duplication 的动词形式为 duplicate。
17. convincing adj. 令人信服的，有说服力的
18. convince v. “说服；使确信”
19. be open to ①乐意接受；②容易受到（批评、攻击等）；
20. ③对……开放；④是……的自由。
21. modification n. 修改，改变 modify v.
22. refutation n. 反驳；辩驳 refute v.
23. novelty n. 新奇（的事物）；新颖性；创新性 novel adj.
24. provoke v. 驱使；激怒；煽动；引起
25. Nobel Laureate 诺贝尔奖得主
26. correspond to 和……一致
27. reason v. 推理；说服
28. revise n./v. 修订；校订

## 五、全文翻译

在理想的科学研究中，客观的研究者使用科学的方法进行研究，世界的事实等待着这些科学家去观察和收集。但是在日常的科学研究中，发现通常遵循一种模糊复杂的路径。我们的目标是客观，但是我们无法逃脱我们独特的生活经历这个背景。先验知识和兴趣影响着我们的经历，影响我们对经历的理解，以及我们后来采取的行动。生活中充满了误解、犯错和自我欺骗的可能。

因此，发现声明应该被看作准科学。和新近声明的采矿权类似，发现声明充满了潜力。但是要把一个发现声明转变为成熟的发现需要集体审视和接受。这就是可信性过程。通过这种过程，单个研究者的我、这儿、现在变为研究群体的任何人、任何地方、任何时间。客观知识是目标，而非起点。

一旦公众接受一个发现声明，发现者会获得知识信誉。但是和采矿权不同，整个科学界控制着随后发生什么。科学界的社会结构复杂，其中，研究者做出发现，编辑和评论家通过控制发表过程充当守门员的角色，其它的科学家通过科学成果证明自己的研究。最后，公众（包括其他科学家）得到新的发现和可能的相应技术。在发现声明实现共享过程中，人们对科学技术的看法既有一致的地方，又存在分歧，这些观念之间的互动和冲突将个人的发现声明转变为群体的可信的发现。可信度获得过程中一直存在两个矛盾。首先，科学研究倾向于关注被认为不完整或不正确的普遍知识的某方面。复制和确定已知和已获得信任的知识几乎没有奖励。目标是新探究，而非再探究。不足为奇的是，新发表的貌似重要且令人信服地发现声明和可信发现总是面临未来研究者的挑战和可能的修正或反驳。其次，新奇的事物本身经常引发怀疑。诺贝尔奖得主、物理学家圣捷尔吉·奥尔贝特曾经把发现描述为“看所有人已经看到的，想无





人想过的”。但是思考他人未曾想过的东西，告诉他人他们错过的东西，可能不会改变他们的观点。有时真正的新的发现声明需要数年才被接受和肯定。

最后，可信性发生于发现声明——这是一种过程，正如哲学家安尼特·拜尔称作的“共同思维”——我们一起论证、挑战、修正和完善对方的推理和对方的推论观。

#### Text 4

##### 一、文章题材结构分析

本文出自 *The Economist* 2011 年 3 月 17 日一篇题为 *Enemies of Progress* 的文章，其副标题为 *The biggest barrier to public-sector reform are the unions*。本文主要讲了工会在公共部门改革中的阻碍作用。第一段讲工会成员中公私部门比例的今昔变化。第二段解释了公共部门工会蒸蒸日上的三个原因。第三段从州角度说明公共部门工会极大的影响力。第四段讲在很多发达国家公共部门工资存在的暗箱操作现象。第五段讲改革受到强烈的反对，尤其是受到教育部门的反对。第六段讲政府开始施加压力，并以 Wisconsin 州为例。最后一段指出美国公共部门体系存在的问题。

##### 二、试题解析

36. 从第一段可推知\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 卡车工会仍然有大量成员
- [B] 吉米·霍法曾经是公务员
- [C] 工会增加了其公共部门成员
- [D] 政府改善了其与工会会员之间的关系

【答案】C

【考点】推理判断

【解析】根据题干定位于第一段“When ...were in their prime in 1960, only one in ten American government workers belonged to a union; now 36% do”。这句话意思是 1960 年时，美国政府部门只有 1/10 的人是工会成员，但是现在比例是 36%。所以 C 项正确。

A 项中 Teamster 仍然拥有很多成员。文中只提到了比例，并没有讲具体人数；B 项中吉米过去是一个公务员。而文中第一句是一个虚拟语气的句子，“如果他还活着的话，他今天可能代表一名公务员”，曲解文意；D 项中政府改善了与工会会员之间的关系。文中并未提及。

37. 根据第二段，下面哪个选项正确？

- [A] 公共部门工会做事谨慎。
- [B] 公共部门工会对成员学历有要求。
- [C] 工党一直反对公共部门工会。
- [D] 公共部门工会很少因其做法招致麻烦。

【答案】D

【考点】事实细节

【解析】该题根据题干定位于第二段。第二段中有很明显的 first, second, third 这些词，属于典型的列举处，最容易出细节题。只需要将各项与这三点仔细比对即可。A 项在文中并未提及，是对“they now dominate left-of-centre politics”这句话设置的干扰项，“左派”为激进派，不可能谨慎；而 B 项错在教育不是需要的，而是公务员社团成员受教育程度普遍偏高，并非必须；C 项与原文相悖，因为该段倒数第二句指出工会与社团一直有联系，最后一句讲到工会领导 Miliband 荣登宝座正是因为公务员社团的大



力支持；D项为“First, they can shut things down without suffering much in the way of consequences”。这句话的同义改写。这句话的意思是“他们可以罢工闹事，却无需承担太多后果”。

38. 从第四段可知，公共部门收入\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 非法获得
- [B] 间接增加
- [C] 过度增加
- [D] 适当调整

**【答案】B**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【解析】**该题定位于文章的第四段。主要注意 But 后面的内容，尤其是“keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous”。这句话大意是公共部门员工的工资涨幅很小，但是节假日福利津贴很多。B项的 indirectly augment 意思是“间接地增加”，该选项和原文“公共部门人员的收入是来源于福利等间接收入，而非正常的工资收入”符合。

文中只提到了国家部门人员的工资比私人企业的要高，A项文中并未提及；C项无中生有，文中并未提及增长的幅度，提到只是通过“暗箱操作”的方式；D项的适当调整与原文“backloaded”不符。

39. 威斯康辛州工会的例子表明工会\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 经常与当前政治体系冲突
- [B] 能够改变人们的政治态度
- [C] 可能是公共部门改革的障碍
- [D] 在政府中占主导地位

**【答案】C**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**该题根据题干中的专有名词 Wisconsin 定位于倒数第二段。由题干可知这是一个例证题，所以需要看文章的第五段。第五段首句 Reform has been vigorously opposed。从第六段 Wisconsin 的例子可以看出，工会集合众人反对共和党领导人 Scott Walker，正是为了反对改革。所以可以知道工会可能是公共部门改革的一个障碍，C为正确答案。

A项“经常与当前政治体系对抗”，文中并未反映出 often 这个程度。B项中“能够改变人们的政治态度”，文中并未提及。D项中“在政府中占统治地位”文中第二句讲到社团得到了成千上万人的支持来对付强硬的共和党州长，并不能推出该选项之意。

40. John Donahue 对公共部门体系的态度是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 反对
- [B] 欣赏
- [C] 宽容
- [D] 冷漠

**【答案】A**

**【考点】观点态度**

**【解析】**该题定位于最后一段，第一句话指出 John 认为西方公共服务中的文化准则适用于想维持原状的人们而对于有比较高成就的人们就不利了，很明显持否定态度，最后再次指出不能造福于高成就人们



的公共服务系统对于美国可能是一个更大的麻烦，也再次证实了作者的观点是不支持的。因此 A 项正确。disapproval “反对”， appreciation “欣赏”， tolerance “宽容”， indifference “冷漠”。

### 三、长难句分析

1. The teachers' unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA on prisons and a variety of labor groups on health care.

【解析】该句为并列句复合句，句中包含省略结构。句子补充完整为“The teachers' unions keep an eye on schools, the CCPOA keeps an eye on prisons and a variety of labor groups keep an eye on health care.” “keep an eye on”意思是“照看；监视”。

【译文】教师工会盯着学校，加州监狱和平促进委员会（CCPOA）看着监狱，而各种各样的劳工团体则监视着医疗保健。

2. Politicians have repeatedly “backloaded” public-sector pay deals, keeping the pay increases modest but adding to holidays and especially pensions that are already generous.

【解析】句子的主干为 Politicians have repeatedly “backloaded” public-sector pay deals. keeping...modest 和 adding to...两个分词结构由 but 并列。that 引导定语从句，修饰 pensions。

【译文】政客们再三“支持提高”公共部门的工资协议待遇，其工资持续增长，增幅虽不大，但公休却不断增加，尤其是本就丰厚的养老金在不断增长。

3. Reform has been vigorously opposed, perhaps most egregiously in education, where charter schools, academies and merit pay all faced drawn-out battles.

【解析】该句主干为 Reform has been vigorously opposed. perhaps most egregiously in education 对前面的 opposed 进行补充。where 引导定语从句，修饰 education。drawn-out 意思是“持久的”。

【译文】改革一直遭到强烈反对，尤其惊人的的是在教育改革中，其中，特许学校、学术机构和绩效工资都面临多场持久战。

### 四、核心词与超纲词

1. servant n. 公务员；雇工 serve v. 服务；供应；服役；可用作 service n. 服务；服役

2. in one's prime 某人的全盛期；风华正茂

3. unionist n. 工会成员 unionize v. 使加入工会 unionism n. 工会主义

4. pass v. 超过

5. thriving n./adj. 繁荣；繁荣的

6. bright adj. 聪明的

7. dominate v. 占优势；占主要地位

8. imply v. 暗示；意味

9. owe to 把...归于

10. fearsome adj. 可怕的；极大的

11. budget n. 预算

12. patrol n./v. 巡逻队；巡逻

13. keep an eye on 照看；监视

14. wage n. 工资



- 15. benefits n. (常复数)福利，效益
- 16. modest adj. 谦虚的；适度的
- 17. pension n./v. 养老金，津贴；发养老金
- 18. vigorously adv. 强有力地；充满活力地
- 19. egregiously adv. 惊人地；过分地
- 20. charter v./n. 特许；宪章，执照
- 21. merit pay 绩效工资
- 22. drawn-out adj. 持久的
- 23. variable n./adj. 变量；多变的，可变的
- 24. get rid of 摆脱，除去
- 25. clamp down 取缔；施加压力
- 26. rally n./v. 集会，集合
- 27. stay put [口语] 保持不变，待在原地

## 五、全文翻译

如果贸易工会会员吉米·霍法今天仍然活着，他或许会代表公务员。上世纪 60 年代，霍法领导的“国际卡车司机兄弟会”全盛之时，美国政府员工仅有十分之一是工会会员，而今却达 36%。2009 年，美国公共部门的工会会员数超过了私营部门的会员兄弟。在英国，超过一半公共部门员工加入了工会，私营部门员工这么做的，却仅有约 15%。

公共部门工会蒸蒸日上的原因有三。其一，他们可以罢工闹事，却无需承担太多后果。其二，成员大多头脑灵活，受过良好教育。美国公共部门员工有四分之一具备大学学历。其三，这些人目前主导着中左政治。其间有些关系追溯起来，渊源颇深。英国工党，顾名思义，与工会主义的联系源远流长。工党现任领袖埃德·米利班德能有此地位，公共部门工会的选票功不可没。

在州一级，公共部门工会的影响力甚至更令人畏惧。加利福尼亚公共政策研究所的马克·巴尔达萨雷指出，加州多数预算都被工会巡查。教师工会盯着学校，加州监狱和平促进委员会（CCPOA）看着监狱，而各种各样的劳工团体则监视着医疗保健。

许多富国，公共部门的平均收入要高于私营部门。但真正的收益出自福利与工作事务。政客们再三“支持提高”公共部门的工资协议待遇，其工资持续增长，增幅虽不大，但公休也不断增加，尤其本就丰厚的养老金也不断增长。

改革一直遭到强烈反对，尤其惊人的是在教育改革中，其中，特许学校、学术机构和绩效工资都面临多场持久战。即便众多证据都表明，教师素质才是影响教育水平的最重要变量，但教师工会还是反对开除业绩差的老师，提拔奖赏业绩好的老师。

由于公共部门工会之外的人生活成本日增明显，政客已开始施压。在威斯康辛州，工会召集了成千上万的支持者，反对强硬的共和党州长斯科特·沃克。但现行体制下，公共部门许多人日子也不好受。哈佛大学肯尼迪学院的约翰·唐纳修指出，西方公共部门奉行的文化准则适合那些希望稳定的人，但对成功人士却不利。美国公共部门年收入丰厚到超过 25 万美元的员工，只有大学体育教练和美国总统。银行家薪水高一直饱受指责，但公共部门薪酬体系没有成就激励，或许才是美国面临的最大问题。

## Part B

### 一、试题解析



41.

【答案】 C

【考点】上下文衔接+指代关联

【解析】可运用段落的一致性及代词指代关联的原则确定本题的答案。首先，本空设在二段的段尾处，优先从空前寻找解题线索，空前只有一句话，句子的主干信息讲到一群天才、勇士、企业家和思想家努力创造出了一种强大的 machine，而 machine 后接定语从句列举出了 machine 的功能，依据段落的一致性原则，空格处也会继续讲到 machine 的功能。其次，由于是二段末尾设空，依据段落间的连贯性原则，也应结合三段首句的提示信息确定答案，三段首句的关键词是 the networked computer，由此可知空格处应顺理成章地带出该关键词。比对各个选项，C 项中的 such a device 承前呼应了 41 空前的关键词 machine，worldwide system 启后呼应了三段首句的关键词 the networked computer。第三，C 项的 such a device 指代上文的 a fabulous machine；they 指代上文的 geniuses，warriors，entrepreneurs，和 visionaries labour。因此可得出 C 为答案。

42.

【答案】 D

【考点】因果关联+指代关联

【解析】本题设空在段落中间，应瞻前顾后地依据连贯性原则确定答案。空前强调的信息是我们必须谨慎地对待电脑。依据语意衔接的连贯性，下文可讲到我们谨慎的理由；空后出现的“call it a secret war...”表明依据代词指代关联的原则，上文要么会直接会出现 a secret war，要么也会出现 a secret war 的近义词，比对各个选项，D 项中的“This is because...”表明和上文形成了因果关联，而且 D 项主要讲到互联网电脑引起了一场“暗战”，从语意层面上和上文也形成了因果呼应。D 项中的关键词 a secret war 刚好和空后的 a secret war 形成了呼应。故 D 为答案。

43.

【答案】 A

【考点】段落一致性+指代关联+关键词复现





【解析】可运用段落的一致性、指代关联、关键词复现关联的原则确定本题的答案。空格的前一句着重讲到人类的独特之处在于可以创造出一些非必需的物质产品以及一些非必需的体验，依据段落的一致性原则，空格处也会继续讲到与“非必需”相关的信息；空格处的下一段的首句的关键词为 new culture machines, download, 由此可知空格处填入的信息能带出这些关键词。比对各个选项，A 项的要义为“非必需”的东西定义了人类的文化，如果不能超越下载这个阶段就等于剥去了人类定义中的核心组成部分，表达的意思和空前及空后的第六段首句保持了意思上的连贯与一致，而 A 项中的 these superfluous things 呼应了空前的 superfluous material goods, superfluous experiences；第六段首句的关键词 new culture machines, download 在 A 项中也有所呼应，故 A 为答案。

44.

【答案】 F

【考点】段落一致性+指代关联+关键词复现

【解析】可运用段落的一致性、指代关联、关键词复现关联的原则确定本题的答案。本段首句强调的信息是大多数人仍然局限于下载模式之中，第二句中进一步指出下载模式的一种为 a pyramid of production, 在本句中 with 后面的内容对什么是 a pyramid of production 进行了解释。由此可知，空前的信息中的核心概念为 a pyramid of production, 依据段落的一致性原则，空格处也会继续讲到与 a pyramid of production 相关的信息；下一段的首句的关键词为 television, 由此可知空格处填入的信息能带出该关键词。比对各个选项，F 项的 this pyramid of production 呼应了空格前的核心概念，television 呼应了第七段首句的关键词；再者 F 项的要义是分析了 a pyramid of production 产生的原因即全球的媒体文化被电视所定义，在意思上和空前形成了因果关联，与第七段首句形成了意思上的顺接，故 F 项为答案。

45.

【答案】 G

【考点】段落一致性+关键词复现

【解析】本题设空在七段末句，仍需承前启后的运用段落的一致性、关键词复现的关联原则确定答案。空前的核心信息为 Television is a one-way tap flowing..., 依据段落的一致性原则，空后会继续围绕电视的信息像是一条单



项的管道展开论说；而在空后的八段首句讲到怎样才算是有意义的上传呢？由此可知上文应有对有意义上传的铺垫说明。比对各个选项，G 项刚好承前启后，G 项中的 the flow 呼应了空前的 one-way tap flowing，meaningful uploading 呼应了八段首句的关键信息，从意思上来看，虽然 G 项的主语是 The networked computer，有些同学们在解题时感觉和空前的核心信息 television 关联不大，但是 G 项讲到 The networked computer offers the first chance in 50 years to reverse the flow...，其中的逆转这种潮流和上文形成了紧密的衔接，综合以上分析可得出 G 为答案。

## 二、全文翻译

想一下这样一个瞬间：你从飞机窗户向外望去，意识到自己在飞翔，比鸟儿飞的还高。现在想想比牛皮纸信封还薄的笔记本电脑，或是你手掌中的手机。花一些时间来惊叹这些奇迹。你是美梦成真的幸运后继者。

20 世纪下半叶涌现出大批的天才、勇士、企业家和梦想家，他们创造出一种绝妙的机器，可以同时用作打字机和打印机、电影制片室和影剧院、画笔和画廊、钢琴和收音机、邮件和邮递员。41) 他们不仅开发出这种装置，而且还在千禧年之交成功地将其嵌入几十亿人每天使用的世界系统中。

互联网计算机是种神奇的装置，它是第一部媒体机器，可以作为创作方式、传播手段、接收站点和赞扬与批评共存的场所。计算机是 21 世纪的文化机器。

尽管我们有多多种原因来大赞计算机，但是必须仍然小心谨慎。42) 这是因为互联网计算机引发了下载和上传之间（即被动消费和主动创作之间）的秘密战争。战争的结果将会以一种只能想象的方式决定我们所有人的未来。我称这场战争为秘密战争，原因有两条。首先，大多数的人都没有意识到有种强大的商业行为在起作用，使人们处于被动的消费模式。其次，大多数使用互联网计算机上传的人们甚至都没有意识到他们所作所为的重要性。

几乎所有的动物都会下载，只有少数的上传。海狸建坝，鸟儿筑巢。但是就绝大部分而言，动物王国通过下载生存。人类的独特之处在于他们不仅可以制造工具，而且可以使用工具创造非必需品（如绘画、雕塑和建筑）和非必需的体验（如音乐、文学、宗教和哲学）。43) 当然，正是这些非必需的东西定义了人类文化和人类本质。下载和消费文化需要精湛的技能，但是如果不能超越下载这个阶段，就等于剥去了人类定义中的核心组成部分。

尽管我们新的文化机器具有这么多功能，大多数的人仍然局限于下载模式之中。即使在社会媒介广泛普及之后，一种金字塔形的创作模式仍然存在。在这种模式下，只有一小部分人上传素材，稍多一点的人对那些东西进行评论和完善，而大部分人仍然仅仅满足于消费。44) 这种金字塔结构一直存在的原因之一是，在过去半个世纪，世界上大多数的媒体文化一直被单一的媒介所定义，即电视。而电视的特征就是下载。

电视就像水龙头，其内容单向流入千家万户。电视给人们带来的难题是，人们一旦打开电视之后就很难再关上。45) 互联网计算机提供了 50 年来第一个机会来逆转这种流向，鼓励思考之后的下载，更重要的是有意义的上传。

什么是有意义的上传？我的定义与“粘附性”相近——对他人有吸引力的创作和体验。

### Part C





## 一、试题解析

46) In physics, one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, **and** seeks a theory of everything — a single generative equation for all we see.

【考点】并列句，定语从句

【解析】句子主干是：one approach takes this impulse for unification to its extreme, and seeks a theory of everything. and 并列两个主句，谓语动词分别是 takes 和 seeks。破折号后面的内容是 a theory of everything 的同位语，对其进行补充说明，翻译成汉语时，破折号保留即可。破折号后面内容中 we see 是省略了引导词 that 的定语从句，修饰不定代词 all。a theory of everything 和 a single generative equation for all we see 都需要把介词短语翻译到所修饰的名词之前，且根据表达需要加入动词，译为“万有法则”和“用一个生成等式来解释我们所见万物”。

【词汇】take ... to its extreme “将……发挥到极致，将……推向极致”；approach “方法，途径”；impulse “冲动，推动力”；unification “同一性，共性”；theory of everything “万有理论，适用于万物的理论，涵盖一切的理论”；generative equation “生成等式，生成方程式”。

【译文】在物理学中，有一种方法将这种对同一性的诉求推向极致，并试图找到一种万有法则——用一个生成等式来解释我们所见万物。

47) Here, Darwinism seems to offer justification, **for if** all humans share common origins, it seems reasonable to suppose **that** cultural diversity could also be traced to more constrained beginnings.

【考点】并列句，状语从句，宾语从句

【解析】句子的主干是：Darwinism seems to offer justification, for it seems reasonable ...，其中 for 是并列连词，连接两个并列的句子，表示因果关系，it 是形式主语，真正的主语是不定式结构 to suppose that ...，其中从属连词 that 引导了 suppose 的宾语从句。第二个分句中嵌套一个 if 引导的条件状语从句，修饰主句。Here 指代上文提到的 in the social science，翻译时要还原为“在社会科学中”，也可以译为“对此”。it 形式主语句有两种处理方法，一种是调整语序，把真正的主语提前，与主句合并翻译为“认为文化多样性也可以追溯到更有限的源头似乎就是合理的”；一种是直接顺序翻译，“似乎有理由认为文化多样性也可以追溯到更有限的源头”。被动结构 could also be traced to，根据被动语态的翻译方法，此处可以译为“也可以追溯到”。

【词汇】Darwinism “达尔文主义”；justification “理由；合理的解释”；cultural diversity “文化多样性；文化差异”；be traced to “追溯到”；constrained “有限的”，在此译为“被强迫的，受约束的”不太符合汉语的表达习惯。

【译文】对此，达尔文主义似乎提供了一个合理的解释，因为如果全人类拥有共同的起源，那么似乎有理由认为文化多样性也可以追溯到有限的几个源头。

48) To filter out **what is** unique from **what is shared** might enable us to understand **how** complex cultural behavior arose **and** what guides it in evolutionary or cognitive terms.

【考点】并列句，宾语从句

【解析】本句结构可以精简为 To filter out A from B might enable us to understand C and D。A、B、C 和 D 都是宾语从句。主句的主语是动词不定式结构 To filter out A from B。主句主语较复杂，所以其中包含的两个从句 what is unique 和 what is shared 尽量简单翻译，可以直接译为“特性”和“共性”，为符合汉语表达习惯，可在前面增译“事物的”，让意思更加明确。how 和其后面的 what 引导的都是 understand



的宾语从句，谓语动词分别是 *arose* 和 *guides*。*how* 引导的宾语从句中，*how* 是方式状语，调整语序后可译为“复杂的文化行为是如何产生的”。

【词汇】*filter out A from B* “从 B 中过滤掉 A，把 A 从 B 中筛除掉”；*in ... terms* “从……方面来看，就……角度而言”。

【译文】将事物的特性从共性中筛除掉也许能让我们理解复杂的文化行为是如何产生的，以及是什么在进化或认知方面引导着它。

49) The second, by Joshua Greenberg, takes a more empirical approach to universality, identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many languages, **which are** considered to represent biases **that result** from cognitive constraints.

【考点】分词短语，定语从句

【解析】句子主干是：The second takes a more empirical approach to universality. the second 是与前文中的 the most famous of these efforts 相对应的，所以此处的 the second 需要补译为“第二个知名的尝试”。takes ... approach to universality, 在这里面，to 是介词，直译不通，需要在抽象名词 universality 前面添加动词“研究”，译为“研究普遍性”。identifying traits (particularly in word order) shared by many language 是现在分词结构作状语，修饰主句。identifying 的逻辑主语即该动作的发出者是 Joshua Greenberg，该分词结构中的 shared by many languages 是过去分词结构作定语修饰 traits，需要译到所修饰的名词 traits 前面去。句中有两个定语从句：which 引导非限制性定语从句修饰 traits，其中嵌套一个 that 引导的定语从句，修饰 biases。which 引导的定语从句较长，采用后置法，重复指代先行词后另起一句翻译；which 定语从句中的被动语态 which are considered，根据被动语态的翻译方法，最好添加逻辑主语人们，译为汉语的主动语态，翻译为“人们认为这些特征”。that 引导的定语从句较短，采用前置法，直接翻译到所修饰的名词 biases 前面

【词汇】*empirical* “经验主义的，以经验（或观察）为依据的”；*universality* “普遍性”；*result from* “起因于；由……引起、造成、导致”；*biases* “偏见；偏差”。

【译文】第二个知名的尝试是由约瑟·格林伯格进行的，他采用更为经验主义的方法来研究普遍性，识别多种语言所共有的特征（特别是语序方面的特征），人们认为这些特征代表了认知局限所导致的偏见。

50) Chomsky's grammar should show patterns of language change **that are** independent of the family tree or the pathway tracked through it, **whereas** Greenbergian universality predicts strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations.

【考点】并列句，定语从句

【解析】*whereas* 连接两个并列句，表示前后对比关系，翻译成“而”即可。第一个分句的主干是 Chomsky's grammar should show patterns of language change; *that* 引导的定语从句修饰 patterns，根据定语从句的翻译方法，可以采用前置法，把定语从句直接置于所修饰的词之前；也可以分译后置，重复先行词。*be independent of* 后面有两个宾语 the family tree 和 the pathway，由 *or* 连接。*tracked through it* 为过去分词短语作定语，修饰 the pathway，翻译时需译到 the pathway 的前面去，根据语境译为“血脉传承的路径”。第二个分句较简单，就是主谓宾结构：主语是 Greenbergian universality，谓语动词是 predicts，宾语是 strong co-dependencies between particular types of word-order relations，宾语中介词短语 between... 是后置定语，修饰 co-dependencies。



【词汇】be independent of“独立于，不依赖于，不受……的影响/限制”；family tree“家族谱系”；pathway“路径”；co-dependency“相互依赖”。

【译文】乔姆斯基的语法应该能显示语言变化的模式，这些模式独立于语言谱系或其传承路径，而格林伯格的普遍性理论则预言特定种类的语序关系之间具有很强的相互依赖性。

## 二、全文翻译

从亚里士多德时代起，对普遍法则的探求一直就是科学事业的特点。在某种程度上，这种对共性的探索界定了科学的内涵。牛顿的运动定律和达尔文的进化论都用同一个框架来解释大量不同的现象。

46) 在物理学中，有一种方法将这种对同一性的诉求推向极致，并试图找到一种万有法则——用一个生成等式来解释我们所见万物。然而，考虑到这样一个理论可能包含的维度和领域，它是否还算是简化就不那么明确了。尽管如此，诸如此类的同一化仍是一个主要目标。

长期以来，自然科学中的这种趋势在社会科学中也一直非常明显。47) 对此，达尔文主义似乎提供了一个合理的解释，因为如果全人类拥有共同的起源，那么似乎有理由认为文化多样性也可以追溯到有限的几个源头。正如人类各种眼花缭乱的求爱仪式都可以看成是性选择的不同形式，也许世界上的语言、音乐、社会和宗教习俗，乃至历史都受到普遍特征的支配。48) 将事物的特性从共性中筛除掉也许能让我们理解复杂的文化行为是如何产生的，以及是什么在进化或认知方面引导着它。

至少，那是一种愿望。但是，今天网络发表的一项语言学特征比较研究对此进行了一次真实性检验。乌克兰大学的罗素·格雷和他的同事们在前两次探寻语言普遍规律的基础上研究语法的演变过程。这些尝试中最为著名的是由诺姆·乔姆斯基发起的。他提出，人类生来就具有一种固有的支配某种普遍语法的语言习得能力。少数几条生成法则就足够呈现出整个语言的基本结构，因此儿童可以很快学会语言。

49) 第二个知名的尝试是由约瑟·格林伯格进行的，他采用更为经验主义的方法来研究普遍性，识别多种语言所共有的特征（特别是语序方面的特征），人们认为这些特征代表了认知局限所导致的偏见。格雷及其同事对4种语言谱系做了调查，一共涉及超过2000种语言，以此来检验乔姆斯基和格林伯格的理论。50) 乔姆斯基的语法应该能显示语言变化的模式，这些模式独立于语言谱系或其传承路径，而格林伯格的普遍性理论则预言特定种类的语序关系之间具有很强的相互依赖性。两种模式都没有通过分析得到证实，这表明语言的结构具有谱系特异性，并非受普遍规律所支配。

## Section III Writing

### Part A

#### 一、审题谋篇

题目要求写一封电子邮件，内容包括欢迎和建议。题目给出的信息是：有一批外国留学生要来你所在的大学，需要获得相关的建议、帮助。对此，你代表学生会给他们写一封信，表达对他们的欢迎并就他们新的大学生活给出一些建议。

该信函可以通过三段展开。在第一段中，可以直接说明主题，对他们的到来表示欢迎。第二段可以结合具体事情，提出几条对他们有帮助的建议。在第二段的写作中，思路一定要打开，可以从不同角度给予建议，比如，努力学习中文，深入了解中国文化等。最后一段，希望建议能够被采纳，并期望他们尽快到来。在信件结尾，可以套用一些经典的句式来结束。

#### 二、参考范文

Dear friends,



I am pleased to receive the news that you will further your study in our university. I would like to extend our warmest welcome to you on behalf of the Students' Union.

The following suggestions are of great reference to you prior to your coming here. First and foremost, it is advisable for you to study Chinese, which will be beneficial to your daily communication, as quickly as possible. What is more, it is necessary to have an in-depth understanding of the cultures of our two countries especially with regards to their differences.

I hope you will find the advice useful. Looking forward to your coming!

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

### 三、写作技巧

第一段，对留学生的到来表示欢迎。

I would like to extend our warmest welcome to you on behalf of...

第二段，针对留学生的到来，提出具体的建议。

The following suggestions are of great guidance/reference to you; First and foremost...; what is more... (提出建议的套用语)

第三段，结束段，希望给出的意见有用，并期望他们的到来。

I hope you will find these proposals useful.

### Part B

#### 一、审题谋篇

本题为图画作文中的现象阐释题型。一种普遍的现象通过漫画展示出来，而且在漫画中有明确的文字说明，揭示了漫画所反映出的主题，在行文时需要对文章中所反映的现象进行一定的描述，再给出对现象的评论和态度。

在写作时，首先要审题，明确漫画反映的主题。考生一看画，映入眼帘的是一瓶倾倒在地上、哗哗而流的水，对待这种现象旁边的两个人看法截然不同，一个人看上去很悲伤，一个人看上去依然乐观。这幅图画折射出一个很重要的问题：心态，即我们应该怎样去看待周围的世界。当然我们可以从不同的角度去看待、思考我们周围的世界，但是在很大程度上，这篇漫画反映出：我们应该以自信、积极的心态去看待问题。

这篇文章可以遵循三段式写作。第一段描写图画，简要描述两个人对一瓶倾倒的水不同的反应和态度；第二段点题，讨论图画的意义，可以用论点进行支撑，比如为什么要采取积极的生活态度等；第三段，谈个人对此的观点。

#### 二、参考范文

As is unfolded in the cartoon above, in front of a knocked-over bottle of water with most water flowing out stand two men. One man, looking rather upset, says "There is nothing left. How unlucky I am!", while the other one quickly picks up the bottle, saying "I'm such a lucky dog, and there is still some left". How vivid the cartoon is! The two men show quite different attitudes toward the same situation.

Without any doubt, the purpose of the cartoon is to show us that we should keep optimistic no matter what circumstances we undergo. First and foremost, it is universally held that life is by no means perfect and in the course of life we are bound to experience and encounter a variety of difficulties. In order to achieve our goal,



we should tackle the obstacles positively rather than in a negative way. In the second place, according to some research findings, a positive attitude does good to our life in that it will assist us in solving the tough issues. From what has been argued above, we may reasonably arrive at the conclusion that we should embrace positive attitudes and behave confidently. Only in this way can we solve the issues confronting us successfully.

### 三、写作技巧

第一段，简要描述图画

As is unfolded in the cartoon above, ...

第二段，揭示寓意，并进行论点支撑

Without any doubt, the purpose of the cartoon is to show us that...

First and foremost, it is universally held that...

In the second place, we all hold an idea that...

第三段，提出个人观点，并加以评论

From what has been argued above, we may reasonably arrive at the conclusion that...

Only in this way can we...