2011年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语 (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. (1Opoi~~n~~ts)

Ancie~~n~~t Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as "a bodily exerc1se precious to health." But 1 some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has

little influence on physical fitness. La~~u~~ghter does 2 short-term changes in

the function of the heart and its blood vessels, 3 heart rate and oxygen

consu~~mp~~tion. But bec~~a~~use hard laughter is difficult to 4 , a good laugh is

unlikely to have 5 benefits the way, s~~a~~y, walking or jogging does.

6 instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, la~~u~~ghter

apparently accomplishes the\_\_7\_\_. Studies dating back to the 1930s indicate that laughter \_\_8 muscles, decreasing muscle tone for ~~u~~p to 45 min~~u~~tes after the laugh dies down.

Such bodily reaction might conceivably help 9 the effects of psychological stress. Anyway, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of 10 feedback that improve an individual's emotional state. 11 one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted 12 physical reactions. It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry 13 they are sad but they become sad when the tears begin to flow.

Although sadness also 14 tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow 15 muscular responses. In an experiment published m 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Wilrzburg in Germany asked volunteers to \_\_lQ\_ a pen either with their teeth - thereby creating an artificial smile - or with their lips, which would produce a(n) 17 expression. Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles 18 more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, 19 that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around. 20 , the physical act of laughter could improve mood.

1. [A] among [B] except [C] de~~s~~pite [D] like

2. [A] reflect [B] dem~~an~~d [C] indic~~a~~te [D] produce

3. [A] stabilizing [B] boosting [C] impairing [D] determining

4. [A] t~~ran~~smit [B] sustain [C] evalu~~a~~te [D] ~~o~~bserve

5. [A] measu~~ra~~ble [B] manageable [C] affordable [D] renewable

6. [A] In turn [B] In fact [C] In addition [D] In brief

7. [A] opposite [B] i~~mp~~ossible [C] average [D] expected

8. [A] hardens [B] weakens [C] ti~~g~~htens [D] relaxes

9. [A] aggravate [B] generate [C] moderate [D] enhance

10. [A] physical [B] me~~n~~tal [C] subconscious [D] internal

11. [A] Except for [B] According to [C] Due to [D] As for

12. [A] with [B] on [C] in [D] at

13. [A] unless [B] u~~n~~til [C] if [D] because

14. [A] exh~~a~~usts [B] follows [C] precedes [D] suppresses

15. [A] into [B] from [C] towards [D] beyond

16. [A] fetch [B] bite [C] pick [D] hold

17. [A] disappointed [B] excited [C] joyful [D] indifferent

18. [A] adapted [B] catered [C] turned [D] reacted

19. [A] suggesting [B] re~~q~~uiring [C] mentioning [D] su~~p~~posing

20. [A] Eventually [B] Consequently [C] Similarly [D] Co~~n~~versely

**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 yo~~u~~r answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

**Text 1**

The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-m~~u~~sic world ever since the sudden announcement of his ~~ap~~pointment in 2009. For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. "Hoo~~ra~~y! At last!" wrote Anthony Tommasini, a s~~o~~ber- sided classical-music critic.

One of the reasons why the ~~ap~~pointment came as such a su~~rp~~rise, however, is

that Gilbert is comparatively little known. Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert's appointment in the Ti~~mes~~, calls him "an unpretentious ~~m~~usician with no air of the formidable conductor about him." As a description of the next music director of an orchestra that has hitherto been led by m~~u~~sicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez, that seems likely to ha~~v~~e struck at least some Times readers as faint praise.

For my part, I ha~~v~~e no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one. To be sure, he performs an impressive variety of interesting compositions, b~~u~~t it is not necessary for me to visit Avery Fisher Hall, or anywhere else, to hear interesting orchestral ~~m~~usic. All I have to do is to go to my CD shelf, or boot up my co~~mp~~uter ~~an~~d download still more recorded music from iTunes.

Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. For the time, attention, and money of the art- loving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, b~~u~~t also with the recorded performances of the great classical m~~u~~sicians of the 20th century. These recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live perform~~an~~ces; moreover, they can be "consumed" at a time and place of the listener's choosing. The wide~~s~~pread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert.

One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record. Gilbert's own i~~n~~terest in new music has been widely noted: Alex Ross, a classical-~~m~~usic critic, has described him as a man who is capable of turning the Philharmonic into "a markedly different, more vibrant organization." But what will be the nature of that difference? Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough. If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America's oldest orchestra and the new audience it hopes to attract.

21. We learn from Paragraph 1 that Gilbert's ~~ap~~pointment has

[A] incurred criticism.

[B] raised suspicion.

[C] received acclaim.

[D] aroused c~~u~~riosity.

22. Tommasini regards Gilbert as ~~an a~~rtist who is

[A] influential.

[B] modest.

[C] respectable.

[D] talented.

23. The ~~a~~uthor believes that the devoted concertgoers

[A] ignore the expenses of live perform~~an~~ces.

[B] reject most kinds of recorded performances.

[C] exaggerate the variety of live performances.

[D] overestimate the value of live performances.

24. According to the text, which of the following is true ofrecordings?

[A] They are often inferior to live concerts in quality.

[B] They are easily accessible to the general public.

[C] They help improve the quality of music.

[D] They have only covered masterpieces.

25. Regarding Gilbert's role in revitalizing the Philh~~arm~~onic, the author feels

[A] doubtful.

[B] enth~~u~~siastic.

[C] confident.

[D] puzzled.

**Text2**

When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in A~~u~~gust, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving "to pursue my goal of

~~r~~unning a co~~mpany~~." Broadcasting his ambition was "very ~~m~~uch ~~m~~y decision,"

McGee says. Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of

Hartford Fin~~an~~cial Services Grou~~p~~, which named him CEO ~~an~~d chairman on September 29.

McGee says leaving witho~~u~~t a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. And McGee isn't alone. In recent weeks the No.2 executives at

Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a

CEO post. As boards sc~~r~~utinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressu~~r~~e, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. A turbulent business

e~~n~~vironment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronou~~n~~cements

cloud their reputations.

As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, dep~~u~~ty chiefs ma~~y~~ be more

willing to make the jump without a net. In the third q~~u~~arter, CEO turnover was do~~w~~n 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. As the econo~~m~~y picks u~~p~~, opportu~~n~~ities will abound for aspiring leaders.

The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional.

For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. Says Korn/Ferry senior p~~a~~rtner Dennis Carey: "I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first."

Those who jumped without a job haven't always landed in top positions quickly.

Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO. It was a year before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. "The traditional rule was it's safer to sta~~y~~ where you are, b~~u~~t that's been fundamentally inverted," says one headh~~u~~nter. "The people who've been h~~u~~rt the worst are those who've stayed too long."

26. When McGee announced his departur~~e~~, his manner can best be des~~c~~ribed as bei~~n~~g

[A] arrogant.

[B] frank.

[C] self-centered.

[D] impulsive.

27. According to Paragraph 2, senior executives' quitting ma~~y~~ be spurredby

[A] their expectation of better financial status.

[B] their need to reflect on their private life.

[C] their strained relations with the boards.

[D] their pursuit of new career goals.

28. The word "poached" (Line 3, Paragr~~ap~~h 4) most probably me~~an~~s

[A] approved of.

[B] attended to.

[C] hunted for.

[D] guarded against.

29. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that

[A] top performers used to cling to their posts.

[B] loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated.

[C] top performers care more about reputations.

[D] it's safer to stick to the traditional rules.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

[A] CEOs: Where to Go?

[B] CEOs: All the WayUp?

[C] Top Managers Jump without a Net

[D] The Only W~~a~~y Out for Top Performers

**Text3**

The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. No longer. While traditional "paid" media - such as television commercials and print

advertisements - still play a major role, companies today can exploit many altemative forms of media. Consumers passionate about a product may create "eamed" media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage "owned" media by

sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web

site. The wa~~y~~ consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions

means that marketing's impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond

conventional paid media.

Paid and o~~w~~ned media are controlled by marketers promoting their o~~w~~n prod~~u~~cts. For eamed media, such marketers act as the initiator for users' responses. But in some

cases, one m~~ark~~eter's owned media become another marketer's paid media - for

instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site. We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place

their co~~n~~tent or e-commerce engines within that environment. This trend, which we

believe is still in its infancy, effectively began with retailers and travel providers such

as airlines and hotels and will no do~~u~~bt go further. Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary

~~an~~d even competitive products. Besides generating income, the presence of other

marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn

valuable information about the appeal of other companies' marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concemed.

The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with

more (and more diverse) co~~mm~~unications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging wa~~y~~s. Such hijacked media are the opposite of eamed media: an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers, other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a b~~ran~~d or product. Members of social netwo~~r~~ks, for instance, are leaming that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. In such a case, the company's response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the leaming curve has been steep. Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this ye~~ar~~ with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social- media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

31. Consumers may create "earned" media when they are

[A] obsessed with online shopping at certain Web sites.

[B] inspired by product-promoting e-mails sent to them.

[C] eager to help their friends promote quality products.

[D] enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products.

32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature

[A] a safe business environment.

[B] random competition.

[C] strong user traffic.

[D] flexibility in organization.

33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media

[A] invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers.

[B] can be used to produce negative effects in marketing.

[C] may be responsible for fiercer competition.

[D] deserve all the negative comments about them.

34. Toyota Motor's e~~x~~perience is cited as an example of

[A] responding effectively to hijacked media.

[B] persuading customers into boycotting prod~~u~~cts.

[C] cooperating with s~~u~~pportive consumers.

[D] taking advantage of hijacked media.

35. Which of the following is the text mainly about?

[A] Alternatives to conventional paid media.

[B] Conflict between hijacked and earned media.

[C] Dominance of hijacked media.

[D] Popularity of owned media.

**Text4**

It's no surprise that Jennifer Senior's insightful, provocative magazine cover story, "I love My Children, I Hate My Life, " is arousing much chatter - nothing gets people talking like the suggestion that child rearing is anything less than a completely fulfilling, life-enriching experience. Rather than concluding that children make parents either happy or miserable, Senior suggests we need to redefine happiness: instead of thinking of it as something that can be measured by moment-to-moment joy, we should consider being happy as a past-tense condition. Even though the day-to- d~~a~~y experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that "the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight."

The magazine cover showing an attractive mother holding a cute baby is hardly

the only Madonna-~~an~~d-child image on newsst~~an~~ds this week. There are also stories

abo~~u~~t newly adoptive - and newly single - morn Sandra Bullock, as well as the usual

"Jennifer Aniston is pregn~~an~~t" news. Practically every week features at least one celebrity morn, or morn-to-be, smiling on the newsstands.

In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-

killing? It doesn't seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets

of the childless. Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children

are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

Of co~~u~~rse, the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like Us Weekly and People present is hugely unrealistic, especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock. According to several studies concluding that parents are less happy than childless couples, single parents are the least happy of all. No shock there, considering how much work it is to raise a kid without a partner to lean on; yet to

hear Sandra and Britney tell it, raising a kid on their "own" (read: with round-the- clock help) is a piece of cake.

It's hard to imagine that many people are d~~u~~mb enough to want children just

because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous: most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut. But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week

of stress-free, happiness-enhancing p~~ar~~enthood ~~ar~~en't in some small, subconscious

way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual e~~x~~perience, in the same

way that a small part of us hoped getting "the Rachel" might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

36. Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring

[A] temporary delight.

[B] enjoyment in progress.

[C] happiness in retrospect.

[D] lasting rew~~ar~~d.

37. We leam from Paragraph 2 that

[A] celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip.

[B] single mothers with babies deserve greater atte~~n~~tion.

[C] news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining.

[D] having children is highly valued by the public.

38. It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks

[A] are constantly exposed to criticism.

[B] are largely ignored by the media.

[C] fail to fulfill their social responsibilities.

[D] are less likely to be satisfied with their life.

39. According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrit~~y~~ magazines is

[A] soothing.

[B] ambiguous.

[C] compensatory.

[D] misleading.

40. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

[A] Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms.

[B] Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child re~~ar~~ing.

[C] Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.

[D] We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing.

**Part B**

**Directions:**

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For questions 41-45, you are

required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list

A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. **Paragraphs E and G** have been

correctly placed. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

[A] No disciplines have seized on professionalism with as much enth~~u~~siasm as the

humanities. You can, M~~r~~. Menand points out, become a lawyer in three ye~~ar~~s and a medical doctor in four. But the regular time it takes to get a doctoral degree

in the humanities is nine years. Not surprisingly, u~~p~~ to half of all doctoral students in English drop out before getting their degrees.

[B] His concern is mainly with the h~~u~~manities: literature, languages, philosophy and

so on. These are disciplines that are going out of st~~y~~le: 22% of American

college graduates now major in business compared with only 2% in history and 4% in English. However, many leading American universities want their

undergraduates to have a grounding in the basic canon of ideas that every

educated person should possess. But most find it difficult to agree on what a "general education" should look like. At Harvard, Mr. Menand notes, "the

great books are read because they have been read" - they form a sort of social glue.

[q E~~q~~ually unsurprisingly, only about half end up with professorships for which they entered graduate school. There are simply too few posts. This is partly

bec~~a~~use universities continue to produce ever more PhDs. But fewer students

want to study humanities subjects: English departments awarded more bachelor's degrees in 1970-71 than they did 20 years later. Fewer students require fewer

teachers. So, at the end of a decade of thesis-writing, many humanities stude~~n~~ts

le~~a~~ve the profession to do something for which they have not been trained.

[D] One reason ~~why~~ it is hard to design and teach such courses is that they cut across

the insistence by top A~~m~~erican universities that liberal-arts education and professional education should be kept separate, taught in different schools.

Many students experience both varieties. Although more than half of Harvard undergraduates end up in law, medicine or business, future doctors and lawyers

must study a non-specialist liberal-arts degree before embarking on a professional qualification.

[EJ Besides professionalising the professions by this separation, top American u~~n~~iversities have professionalised the professor. The growth in public money for academic research has ~~s~~peeded the process: federal research gr~~an~~ts rose fourfold between 1960 and 1990, but faculty teaching hours fell by half as research took its toll. Professionalism has turned the acquisition of a doctoral degree into a prerequisite for a successful academic career: as late as 1969 a third of American professors did not possess one. But the key idea behind

professionalisation, argues Mr. Men~~an~~d, is that "the knowledge and skills needed for a particular specialisation are transmissible but not transferable." So disciplines acquire a monopoly not just over the production of knowledge, b~~u~~t also over the production of the producers ofknowledge.

[F] The key to reforming higher education, concludes Mr. Menand, is to alter the

w~~a~~y in which "the producers of knowledge are produced". Otherwise, academics will contin~~u~~e to think dangerously alike, increasingly detached from the societies which they study, investigate and criticise. "Academic inquiry, at least in some fields, may need to become less exclusionary and more

holistic." Yet quite how that happens, Mr. Menand does not sa~~y~~.

[GJ The subtle and intelligent little book The Marketplace of Ideas: Reform and

Resistance in the American University should be read by every student thinking

of applying to take a doctoral degree. They may then decide to go elsewhere. For something curious has been happening in American universities, and

Louis Men~~an~~d, a professor ofEnglish at Harvard University, captured it skillfully.

G |-|41. |-|42. |-| E |-|43. |-|44. |-|一45 .一

**Directions:**

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into

Chinese. Your t~~ran~~slation should be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

With its theme that "Mind is the master wea~~v~~er," creating our inner character and outer circumstances, the book As a Man Thinketh by James Allen is an in-depth exploration of the central idea of self-help writing.

(46) Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share - that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts - ~~an~~d reveal its erroneous nature. Because most of us believe that mind is separate from matter, we think that thoughts

can be hidden and made powerless; this allows us to think one way and act another.

However, Allen believed that the u~~n~~conscious mind gene~~ra~~tes as much action as the conscious mind, and (47) while we ma~~y~~ be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone2 in reality we are contin~~u~~ally faced with a q~~u~~estion: "Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?"

Since desire and will are damaged by the presence of thoughts that do not accord with desire, Allen concluded: "We do not attract what we want, but what we are." Achievement happens because you as a person embody the external achievement; you don't "get" success but become it. There is no gap between mind and matter.

Part of the fame of Allen's book is its contention that "Circumstances do not make a person, they reveal him." (48) This seems a justification for neglect of those in need2 and a rationalization of exploitation2 of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.

This, however, would be a knee-jerk reaction to a subtle argume~~n~~t. Each set of circumstances, however bad, offers a unique opportunity for growth. If circumstances always determined the life and prospects of people, then humanity would never have progressed. In fact, (49) circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us, and if we feel that we have been "wronged" then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation. Nevertheless, as any biographer knows, a person's early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

The sobering aspect of Allen's book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves. (50) The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations2 now we become authorities of what is possible.

**Section III Writing**

**Part A**

**51. Directions:**

Write a letter to a friend of yours to

1) recommend one of your favorite movies and

2) give reasons for your recommendation.

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)



旅程之"余"