# 2013年全国硕士研究生招生考试

**英语一试题**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| on the whole | 总的来说, 大体上 |
| grant | v.赋予,允许,承诺; n.津贴 |
| submit | v.主张;呈递;屈服 |
| transmit | v.发射,广播; 传染 |
| deliver | v.发表,递送;接生 |
| biased | adj.片面的,偏见的 |
| unbiased | adj.无偏见的,公正的 |
| external | adj.外部的 |
| speculate | v.推测,思索 |
| picture | n.情况,事态,局面 |
| above all | 首要的是,尤其 |
| on average | 平均 |
| in principle | 大体上,原则上 |
| fond | adj.喜欢的,温柔的 |
| fearful | adj.可怕的,严重的,担心的 |
| capable[/ˈkeɪpəbl/](cmd://Speak/_us_/capable) | adj.能干的,能胜任的;有才华的 |
| thoughtless | adj.不假思索的,粗心的 |
| sentence | v.宣判,判决; n.句子 |
| defendant | n.被告 |

①People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. ②At first glance this might seem like a strength that grants the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by external factors. ③But Dr Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big picture was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with. For example , he theorised that a judge fearful of appearing too soft on crime might be more likely to send someone to prison if he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

1. [A] grants ~~[B] submits~~ [C] transmits [D] delivers

2. [A] minor [B] external [C] crucial [D] objective

3. [A] issue ~~[B] vision~~ [C] picture [D] moment

4. ~~[A] Above all~~  [B] On average [C] In principle [D] For example

5. [A] fond [B] fearful [C] capable [D] thoughtless

6. [A] in [B] for ~~[C] to~~ **[D] on**

7. [A] if [B] until [C] though ~~[D] unless~~

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| turn to | 转向 |
| admission | n.入场券; 承认 |
| university-admission | 大学招生 |
| applicant | n.申请人,求职人 |

①To test this idea, he turned to the university-admissions process. ②In theory, the success of an applicant should not depend on the few others chosen randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr Simonsohn suspected the truth was otherwise .

8. [A] test [B] emphasize [C] share [D] promote

9. ~~[A] decision~~ [B] quality ~~[C] status~~  [D] success

10. [A] found [B] studied [C] chosen [D] identified

11. [A] otherwise [B] defensible [C] replaceable [D] exceptional

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| conduct | v.组织,实施 |
| secure | v.扣紧,关严 adj.安全的;可靠的 |
| rate | v.估价;定级 n.比率 |
| arrange | v.排列;安排 |
| scale | n.等级 |
| on a scale of | 在…范围 |
| numerous [/ˈnuːmərəs/](cmd://Speak/_us_/numerous) | adj.很多的 |
| conjunction | n.结合,联合; 连词 |
| mark out of … | 从…中得分多少 |

①He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews conducted by 31 admissions officers. ②The interviewers had rated applicants on a scale of one to five. ③This scale took numerous factors into consideration. ④The scores were then used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, a standardised exam which is marked out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

12. [A] inspired [B] expressed [C] conducted [D] secured

13. [A] assigned [B] rated ~~[C] matched~~ [D] arranged

14. ~~[A] put~~ [B] got [C] took [D] gave

15. [A] instead [B] then [C] ever [D] rather

16. [A] selected [B] passed [C] marked ~~[D] introduced~~

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| fluctuate | v.波动,涨落,起伏 |
| interviewer [/ˈɪntərvjuːər/](cmd://Speak/_us_/interviewer) | n.采访者,面试官 |
| interviewee [/ˌɪntərvjuːˈiː/](cmd://Speak/_us_/interviewee) | n.受访者,面试者 |
| undo | v.撤销,取消;解开 |
| promising | adj.有希望的 |

①Dr Simonsohn found if the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one before that, then the score for the next applicant would drop by an average of 0.075 points. ②This might sound small, but to undo the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been necessary .

17. [A] below [B] after [C] above [D] before

18. [A] jump [B] float [C] fluctuate [D] drop

19. [A] achieve [B] undo [C] maintain [D] disregard

20. [A] necessary [B] possible ~~[C] promising~~  [D] helpful

**Text 1**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| scold for [/skoʊld/](cmd://Speak/_us_/scold) | v.责骂,骂 |
| sweater [/'swetə/](cmd://Speak/_uk_/sweater) | n.毛衣 |
| department store | 百货公司 |
| bargain | n.特价商品,便宜货 v.讨价还价 |
| bin | n.大型仓库 |
| doubtless [/'daʊtləs/](cmd://Speak/_us_/doubtless) | adj.无疑的 |
| garment | n.衣服 |

① In the 2006 film version of *The Devil Wears Prada*, Miranda Priestly, played by Meryl Streep, scolds her unattractive assistant for imagining that high fashion doesn’t affect her. ② Priestly explains how the deep blue color of the assistant’s sweater descended over the years from fashion shows to department stores and to the bargain bin in which the poor girl doubtless found her garment.

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| --- | --- |
| feverish [/ˈfiːvərɪʃ/](cmd://Speak/_us_/feverish) | adj.发热的,极度兴奋的 |
| at odds with | 与…相矛盾 |
| indictment | n.控诉,起诉 |
| mass-market | 大众市场 |
| anticipate | v.预期,期望 |
| turnaround | n.转变,改向,周转时间 |
| inventory [/ˈɪnvəntɔːri/](cmd://Speak/_us_/inventory) | n.存货,存货清单 |
| release | v. n. 释放,发售 |
| profit | n.利润 v.有利于 |
| conscious | adj.有意识的 |
| style-conscious | 有时尚意识的 |
| disposable [/dɪˈspoʊzəbl/](cmd://Speak/_us_/disposable) | adj.一次性的 |
| wardrobe [/ˈwɔːrdroʊb/](cmd://Speak/_us_/wardrobe) | n.衣柜,全部戏装 |
| on-trend | 正值流行 |
| on-trend items | 正值流行的物品 |
| dirt-cheap | adj. adv. 非常便宜的 |
| hijack | v.绑架,劫持 |
| accustom | v.使习惯于 |
| seasonal [/'sizənl/](cmd://Speak/_us_/seasonal) | adj.季节的 |
| pace | n.步 |

① This top-down conception of the fashion business couldn’t be more out of date or at odds with the feverish world described in *Overdressed*, Elizabeth Cline’s three-year indictment of “fast fashion”. ② In the last decade or so, advances in technology have allowed mass-market labels such as Zara, H&M, and Uniqlo to react to trends more quickly and anticipate demand more precisely. ③ Quicker turnarounds mean less wasted inventory, more frequent releases, and more profit. ④ These labels encourage style-conscious consumers to see clothes as disposable—meant to last only a wash or two, although they don’t advertise that—and to renew their wardrobe every few weeks. ⑤ By offering on-trend items at dirt-cheap prices, Cline argues, these brands have hijacked fashion cycles, shaking an industry long accustomed to a seasonal pace.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| victim | n.牺牲者,受害者 |
| knit [/nɪt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/knit) | v.编织 n.编织衣物 |
| overseas | adj. adv. 海外,国外 |
| order in volumes | 大量下订单 |
| strain | v.滥用 |

① The victims of this revolution, of course, are not limited to designers. ② For H&M to offer a $5.95 knit miniskirt in all its 2,300-plus stores around the world, it must rely on low-wage overseas labor, order in volumes that strain natural resources, and use massive amounts of harmful chemicals.

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| --- | --- |
| durable | adj.耐用的,持久的 n.耐用品 |
| non-durable | adj.不耐用的 |
| give away | 赠送,捐赠 |

① *Overdressed* is the fashion world’s answer to consumer-activist bestsellers like Michael Pollan’s *The Omnivore’s Dilemma*. ② “Mass-produced clothing, like fast food, fills a hunger and need, yet is non-durable and wasteful,” Cline argues. ③ Americans, she finds, buy roughly 20 billion garments a year—about 64 items per person—and no matter how much they give away, this excess leads to waste.

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| --- | --- |
| craft | n.手艺,工艺; v.精巧地制作 |
| ideal | n.理想, 典范 adj.理想的 |
| knock | v. n. 敲;打 |
| knock off | 迅速而轻松地完成 |

① Towards the end of *Overdressed*, Cline introduced her ideal, a Brooklyn woman named Sarah Kate Beaumont, who since 2008 has made all of her own clothes—and beautifully. ② But as Cline is the first to note, it took Beaumont decades to perfect her craft; her example can’t be knocked off.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| curb | v. n.限制, 克制 |
| impact | v.冲击 n.冲击力, 影响 |
| exhibit | v.表现出,展示 |
| idealism | adj.理想主义的 |
| advocate | v.提倡,主张 n.提倡者 |
| sustainability | n.持续性; 永续性 |
| vanity | n.虚荣心 |

① Though several fast-fashion companies have made efforts to curb their impact on labor and the environment—including H&M, with its green Conscious Collection line—Cline believes lasting change can only be effected by the customer. ② She exhibits the idealism common to many advocates of sustainability, be it in food or in energy. ③ Vanity is a constant; people will only start shopping more sustainably when they can’t afford not to.

|  |  |
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| obsession | n.困扰 |

21. Priestly criticizes her assistant for her

[A] lack of imagination.

[B] poor bargaining skill.

[C] obsession with high fashion.

[D] insensitivity to fashion.

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| --- | --- |
| combat | v.与…战斗; 反对 |

22. According to Cline, mass-market labels urge consumers to

[A] combat unnecessary waste.

[B] shop for their garments more frequently.

[C] resist the influence of advertisements.

[D] shut out the feverish fashion world.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| accusation [/ˌækjuˈzeɪʃn/](cmd://Speak/_us_/accusation) | n.指责,控告 |
| enthusiasm | n.热情,热心 |
| indifference | n.不关心 |

23. The word “indictment” (Para. 2) is closest in meaning to

[A] accusation.

[B] enthusiasm.

[C] indifference.

[D] tolerance.

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| vital | adj.极重要的;必不可少的 |

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

[A] Vanity has more often been found in idealists.

[B] The fast-fashion industry ignores sustainability.

[C] Pricing is vital to environment-friendly purchasing.

[D] People are more interested in unaffordable garments.

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| --- | --- |
| satire [/ˈsætaɪər/](cmd://Speak/_us_/satire) | n.讽刺 |
| extravagant [/ɪkˈstrævəɡənt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/extravagant) | adj.奢侈的;过度的 |
| myth [/mɪθ/](cmd://Speak/_us_/myth) | n.神话 |
| exposure | n.揭发;暴露 |

25. What is the subject of the text?

[A] Satire on an extravagant lifestyle.

[B] Challenge to a high-fashion myth.

[C] Criticism of the fast-fashion industry.

[D] Exposure of a mass-market secret.

**Text 2**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| fraction | n.小部分;[数学]分数 |

① An old saying has it that half of all advertising budgets are wasted—the trouble is, no one knows which half. ② In the internet age, at least in theory, this fraction can be much reduced. ③ By watching what people search for, click on and say online, companies can aim “behavioural” ads at those most likely to buy.

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| --- | --- |
| quarrel [/ˈkwɑːrəl/](cmd://Speak/_us_/quarrel) | n. v.争吵 |
| grain | n.谷粒; 颗粒 v.把…作成细粒 |
| fine-grained | adj.精准的 |
| explicit | adj.明确的;详述的 |

① In the past couple of weeks a quarrel has illustrated the value to advertisers of such fine-grained information: Should advertisers assume that people are happy to be tracked and sent behavioural ads? Or should they have explicit permission?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| propose | v.提议,建议 |
| due to do | 预定做… |
| alliance [/əˈlaɪəns/](cmd://Speak/_us_/alliance) | n.结盟,联盟 |
| get cracking on | 加快做…的速度 |

① In December 2010 America’s Federal Trade Commission (FTC) proposed adding a “do not track” (DNT) option to internet browsers, so that users could tell advertisers that they did not want to be followed. ② Microsoft’s Internet Explorer and Apple’s Safari both offer DNT; Google’s Chrome is due to do so this year. ③ In February the FTC and Digital Advertising Alliance (DAA) agreed that the industry would get cracking on responding to DNT requests.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| set off | 引起,挑起; 使爆炸 |
| row | n.争论,行 |
| set off the row | 挑起争端 |

① On May 31st Microsoft set off the row. ② It said that Internet Explorer 10, the version due to appear with Windows 8, would have DNT as a default.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| horrify [/'hɔrə'fai/](cmd://Speak/_us_/horrify) | v.使震惊,使恐惧 |
| horrified | adj.恐慌的 |
| executive | n.执行官;主管 adj.行政的 |
| chief executive officer | CEO |
| worse off / better off | 情况更坏/情况好转 |

① Advertisers are horrified. ② Human nature being what it is, most people stick with default settings. ③ Few switch DNT on now, but if tracking is off it will stay off. ④ Bob Liodice, the chief executive of the Association of National Advertisers, says consumers will be worse off if the industry cannot collect information about their preferences. ⑤ People will not get fewer ads, he says. ⑥ “They’ll get less meaningful, less targeted ads.”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| oblige | v.强制,迫使 |
| tell | v.辨别; 说 |
| object | v.反对 n.物体,对象 |
| press on | 坚定的继续 |

① It is not yet clear how advertisers will respond. ② Getting a DNT signal does not oblige anyone to stop tracking, although some companies have promised to do so. ③ Unable to tell whether someone really objects to behavioural ads or whether they are sticking with Microsoft’s default, some may ignore a DNT signal and press on anyway.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| comply (with) [/kəmˈplaɪ/](cmd://Speak/_us_/comply) | v.遵守 |
| norm | n.规范 |
| favorable | adj.有利的;称赞的;合适的;讨人喜欢的 |
| work out | 研究,弄清楚; 解决 |

① Also unclear is why Microsoft has gone it alone. ② After all, it has an ad business too, which it says will comply with DNT requests, though it is still working out how. ③ If it is trying to upset Google, which relies almost wholly on advertising, it has chosen an indirect method: There is no guarantee that DNT by default will become the norm. ④ DNT does not seem an obviously huge selling point for Windows 8—though the firm has compared some of its other products favorably with Google’s on that count before. ⑤ Brendon Lynch, Microsoft’s chief privacy officer, blogged: “We believe consumers should have more control.” ⑥ Could it really be that simple?

26. It is suggested in Paragraph 1 that “behavioural” ads help advertisers to

[A] lower their operational costs.

[B] ease competition among themselves.

[C] avoid complaints from consumers.

[D] provide better online services.

27. “The industry” (Para.3) refers to

~~[A] online advertisers.~~

[B] e-commerce conductors.

[C] digital information analysts.

**[D] internet browser developers.**

28. Bob Liodice holds that setting DNT as a default

[A] goes against human nature.

[B] fails to affect the ad industry.

[C] will not benefit consumers.

[D] may cut the number of junk ads.

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| --- | --- |
| implement | v.使生效; 执行 |
| intend | v.打算 |
| popularity | n.受欢迎 |
| obliged | adj.有责任的 |

29. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 6?

[A] Advertisers are willing to implement DNT.

[B] DNT may not serve its intended purpose.

[C] DNT is losing its popularity among consumers.

~~[D] Advertisers are obliged to offer behavioural ads.~~

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| indulgence[/ɪn'dʌldʒəns/](cmd://Speak/_us_/indulgence) | n.纵容;沉溺 |
| skepticism [/'skɛptɪ,sɪzəm/](cmd://Speak/_us_/skepticism) | n.怀疑态度,怀疑论 |

30. The author’s attitude towards what Brendon Lynch said in his blog is one of

[A] appreciation.

[B] understanding.

[C] indulgence.

[D] skepticism.

**Text 3**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| vision | n.幻象;美景;视力 |
| by no meanings | 绝不 |
| glow | v.发炽热 |
| glowingly | adj.热情洋溢地 |
| uniformly | adv.一致地 |
| fulfillment | n.实现,完成 |

① Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely—though by no means uniformly—glowingly positive. ② Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfillment and opportunity for all.

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| --- | --- |
| utopia | n.乌托邦 |
| appreciation | n.认识,理解;欣赏;感激 |
| threat [/θret/](cmd://Speak/_us_/threats) | n.威胁,风险 |
| threaten | v.威胁,恐吓 |
| asteroid [/ˈæstərɔɪd/](cmd://Speak/_us_/asteroid) | adj.小行星 |
| strike | v.敲;打 |
| strict | adj.严格的,严厉的 |
| epidemic [/ˌepɪˈdemɪk/](cmd://Speak/_us_/epidemic) | adj.流行的,传染的 n.传染病 |

① Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change. ② You might even be tempted to assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

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| --- | --- |
| gloomy [/ˈɡluːmi/](cmd://Speak/_us_/gloomy) | adj.黑暗的;沮丧的 |
| gloominess | n.黑暗,沮丧 |
| misplace | v.把…放错位置;把(感情等)寄托在不值得的对象 |
| fossil [/ˈfɑːsl/](cmd://Speak/_us_/fossil) | adj.顽固的; n.化石;顽固的人(物) |
| species | n.物种;种类 adj.[生物]物种上的 |
| endure | v.忍耐, 持续 |
| universe | n.宇宙 |

① But such gloominess is misplaced. ② The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years—so why shouldn’t we? ③ Take a broader look at our species’ place in the universe, and it becomes clear that we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands of years. ④ Look up *Homo sapiens* in the “Red List” of threatened species of the International Union for the Conversation of Nature (IUCN) and you will read: “Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline.”

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| --- | --- |
| foundation | n.建立;基础;基金(会) |
| flagship | n.旗舰 |
| mechanical [məˈkænɪkl/](cmd://Speak/_us_/mechanical) | adj.机械的 |
| hence | adv.今后;因此 |

① So what does our deep future hold? ② A growing number of researchers and organisations are now thinking seriously about that question. ③ For example, the Long Now Foundation has as its flagship project a mechanical clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence.

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| --- | --- |
| will | v.下决心;决心要 n.意志,意图 |
| willfully | adv.(主观)故意的;任性固执的;蓄意的 |
| scale | n.刻度, 比例, 规模 |
| timescale | 时间跨度 |
| evolution | n.演变,进化,发展 |
| revolution | n.革命;公转 |
| consequence | n.后果;重要(性) |
| dazzle [/ˈdæzl/](cmd://Speak/_us_/dazzle) | v.闪耀 n.耀眼的光 |
| dazzling [/'dæzliŋ/](cmd://Speak/_us_/dazzling) | adj.耀眼的,令人眼花缭乱的;(强调高复杂度) |
| fiction | n.小说,虚构的事 |
| futurologist [/ˌfjutʃə'rɑlədʒɪst/](cmd://Speak/_us_/futurologist) | n.未来学家 |
| envisage | v.想象 |
| launch [/lɔːntʃ/](cmd://Speak/_us_/launch) | v. n. 发行;发射;起飞;下水 |

① Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. ② The potential evolution of today’s technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it’s perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we can envisage. ③ That’s one reason why we have launched *Arc*, a new publication dedicated to the near future.

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| --- | --- |
| considerable | adj.相当大的 |
| assurance | n.保证 |
| as so… | 正如… |
| descendant /[dɪˈsendənt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/descendant) | n.后代,后裔 |

① But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance. ② As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves.

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| --- | --- |
| perspective | n.视角;观点;角度 |
| pessimistic [/ˌpesɪˈmɪstɪk/](cmd://Speak/_us_/pessimistic) | adj.悲观的; 悲观主义的 |
| prospect | n.景色,前景,前途 |
| passing | adj.短暂的;及格的 |
| fad | n.时尚; 一时流行的狂热 |
| rosy | adj.玫瑰色的; 乐观的; 愉快的 |
| knowledgeable | adj.博学的; 有见识的 |

① This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad. ② To be sure, the future is not all rosy. ③ But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.

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| --- | --- |
| faith | n.信心 |
| awareness | n.意识;觉悟 |

31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by

[A] our desire for lives of fulfillment.

[B] our faith in science and technology.

[C] our awareness of potential risks.

[D] our belief in equal opportunity.

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| --- | --- |
| race | n.种族 v.竞赛 |
| dominant | adj.支配的,统治的;显性的 n.显性 |

32. The IUCN’s “Red List” suggests that human beings are

[A] a misplaced race.

[B] a sustained species.

[C] the world’s dominant power.

[D] a threat to the environment.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| conceive | v.构思 |

33. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?

[A] The interest in science fiction is on the rise.

[B] *Arc* helps limit the scope of futurological studies.

[C] Technology offers solutions to social problems.

[D] Our immediate future is hard to conceive.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| mankind | n.人类;男性 |
| optimistic | adj.乐观的;乐观主义的 |
| abundant | adj.大量的,充足的 |
| ambition | n.野心 |

34. To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to

[A] draw on our experience from the past.

[B] adopt an optimistic view of the world.

[C] explore our planet’s abundant resources.

[D] curb our ambition to reshape history.

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

[A] Uncertainty about Our Future

[B] Evolution of the Human Species

[C] The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind

[D] Science, Technology and Humanity

**Text 4**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| knock out | 淘汰;击晕 |
| immigration | n.移民 |

①On a five to three vote, the Supreme Court knocked out much of Arizona’s immigration law Monday—a modest policy victory for the Obama Administration. ②But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the Administration’s effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| majority | n.多数 |
| overturn | v.推翻;倾覆 |
| contest | v.争辩,提出质疑; n.争辩 |
| provision | n. (法律文件的)规定，条款;供给,攻击品 |
| controversial | adj.有争议的,引起争议的 |
| enforce | v.实施,执行;强迫 |
| naturalization | n.同化,归化 |

①In *Arizona v. United States*, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona’s controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. ②The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to “establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization” and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial. ③ Arizona had attempted to fashion state policies that ran parallel to the existing federal ones.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| liberal | adj.慷慨的,自由主义的 n.自由主义者 |
| flew [/flu/](cmd://Speak/_us_/flew) | fly v.飞 |
| fly too close to the sun | 飞的太高反而掉下来了 |
| congress | n.国会;代表大会 |
| deliberate | adj.故意的;深思熟虑的 |
| occupy | v.占据,占领 |
| intrude (on) | v.侵入;侵扰 |
| privilege | n.特权 v.给予…特权 |

①Justice Anthony Kennedy, joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and the Court’s liberals, ruled that the state flew too close to the federal sun. ②On the overturned provisions the majority held that Congress had deliberately “occupied the field,” and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal’s privileged powers.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| contact | n. v.接触,联系 |
| come in contact with | 接触到 |
| enforcement | n.实施,执行 |
| law enforcement | 执法 |
| joint | adj.共同的;连接的 n.关节 |
| colleague[/ˈkɑːliːɡ/](cmd://Speak/_us_/colleague) | n.同事,同僚 |

①However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement. ②That’s because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| statute [/ˈstætʃuːt/](cmd://Speak/_us_/statute) | n.法令; 法规 |
| robust | adj.强健的;粗鲁的 |
| defense | n.防卫;防守 |
| go back to | 追溯到 |
| alien [/ˈeɪliən/](cmd://Speak/_us_/alien) | adj.外国的 n.外国人 |
| sedition /sɪ'dɪʃən/ | n.暴动 |

①Two of the three objecting Justices—Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas—agreed with this Constitutional logic but disagreed about which Arizona rules conflicted with the federal statute. ②The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even more robust defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| turn on | 以…为中心, 取决于 |
| shock | v. n.震动 |
| assertion | n.声明,主张,断言 |
| executive | adj.行政的;执行的 |
| comply (with) | 遵守 |
| in effect | 实际上,事实上 |
| invalidate | v.使无效;使作废 |
| legitimate | adj.合情合理的;合法的 |

①The 8-0 objection to President Obama turns on what Justice Samuel Alito describes in his objection as “a shocking assertion of federal executive power”. ②The White House argued that Arizona’s laws conflicted with its enforcement priorities, even if state laws complied with federal statutes to the letter. ③ In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| exclusive | adj.专有的,高级的 |
| citizenship | n.公民身份; 公民权利与义务 |
| essence | n.本质,实质 |
| carry out | 执行,贯彻,完成,实现 |
| rightly | adj.合适地,恰当地 |
| remarkable | adj.惊人的;值得注意的 |

①Some powers do belong exclusively to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them. ②But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could. ③ It never did so. ④ The Administration was in essence asserting that because it didn’t want to carry out Congress’s immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either. ⑤ Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.

36. Three provisions of Arizona’s plan were overturned because they

[A] overstepped the authority of federal immigration law.

[B] disturbed the power balance between different states.

[C] deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers.

[D] contradicted both the federal and state policies.

37. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?

[A] States’ independence from federal immigration law.

[B] Federal officers’ duty to withhold immigrants’ information.

[C] States’ legitimate role in immigration enforcement.

[D] Congress’s intervention in immigration enforcement.

38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts

[A] violated the Constitution.

[B] stood in favor of the states.

[C] supported the federal statute.

[D] undermined the states’ interests.

39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement

[A] outweighs that held by the states.

[B] is established by federal statutes.

[C] is dependent on the states’ support.

[D] rarely goes against state laws.

40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?

[A] Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress.

[B] The Administration is dominant over immigration issues.

[C] Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress.

[D] Justices intended to check the power of the Administration.

**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 the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The social sciences are flourishing. As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in the world, working both inside and outside academia. According to the *World Social Science Report 2010*, the number of social-science students worldwide has swollen by about 11% every year since 2000.

Yet this enormous resource is not contributing enough to today’s global challenges, including climate change, security, sustainable development and health. (41) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Humanity has the necessary agro-technological tools to eradicate hunger, from genetically engineered crops to artificial fertilizers. Here, too, the problems are social: the organization and distribution of food, wealth and prosperity.

(42) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_This is a shame—the community should be grasping the opportunity to raise its influence in the real world. To paraphrase the great social scientist Joseph Schumpeter: there is no radical innovation without creative destruction.

Today, the social sciences are largely focused on disciplinary problems and internal scholarly debates, rather than on topics with external impact. Analyses reveal that the number of papers including the keywords “environmental change” or “climate change” have increased rapidly since 2004. (43) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

When social scientists do tackle practical issues, their scope is often local: Belgium is interested mainly in the effects of poverty on Belgium, for example. And whether the community’s work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.

The problem is not necessarily the amount of available funding. (44) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_This is an adequate amount so long as it is aimed in the right direction. Social scientists who complain about a lack of funding should not expect more in today’s economic climate.

The trick is to direct these funds better. The European Union Framework funding programs have long had a category specifically targeted at social scientists. This year, it was proposed that the system be changed: Horizon 2020, a new program to be enacted in 2014, would not have such a category. This has resulted in protests from social scientists. But the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite. (45) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_That should create more collaborative endeavors and help to develop projects aimed directly at solving global problems.

[A] It could be that we are evolving two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented and publishing in highly specialized journals, and one that is problem-oriented and publishing elsewhere, such as policy briefs.

[B] However, the numbers are still small: in 2010, about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers published globally included one of these keywords.

[C] The idea is to force social scientists to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change; food security; marine research and the bio-economy; clean, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies.

[D] The solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones.

[E] These issues all have root causes in human behavior: all require behavioral change and social innovations, as well as technological development. Stemming climate change, for example, is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy.

[F] Despite these factors, many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems. And in Europe, some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development.

[G] During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds—including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate—varied from around 4% to 25%; in most European nations, it is about 15%.

**Part C**

**Directions:**

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

It is speculated that gardens arise from a basic human need in the individuals who made them: the need for creative expression. There is no doubt that gardens evidence an irrepressible urge to create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge; (46)yet when one looks at the photographs of the gardens created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

One of these urges has to do with creating a state of peace in the midst of turbulence, a “still point of the turning world,” to borrow a phrase from T. S. Eliot. (47) A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardeners, the former becomes all the more urgent. Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one’s relation to one’s environment. (48) The gardens of the homeless, which are in effect homeless gardens, introduce *form* into an urban environment where it either didn’t exist or was not discernible as such. In so doing they give composure to a segment of the inarticulate environment in which they take their stand.

Another urge or need that these gardens appear to respond to, or to arise from, is so intrinsic that we are barely ever conscious of its abiding claims on us. When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, (49) most of us give in to a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in a garden and feel the oppression vanish as if by magic. In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call forth the spirit of plant and animal life, if only symbolically, through a clumplike arrangement of materials, an introduction of colors, small pools of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals. On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world. (50) It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of word *garden,* though in a “liberated” sense, to describe these synthetic constructions. In them we can see biophilia—a yearning for contact with nonhuman life—assuming uncanny representational forms.

**Section III Writing**

**Part A**

**51. Directions:**

Write an e-mail of about 100 words to a foreign teacher in your college, inviting him/her to be a judge for the upcoming English speech contest.

You should include the details you think necessary.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the e-mail. 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) interpret its intended meaning, and

3) give your comments.

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

