

2011 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)

Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as “a bodily exercise precious to health.” But 1 some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness. Laughter does 2 short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, 3 heart rate and oxygen consumption. But because hard laughter is difficult to 4, a good laugh is unlikely to have 5 benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does.

6, instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the 7. Studies dating back to the 1930s indicate that laughter 8 muscles, decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes 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 that 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 in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers to 16 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] despite | [D] like |
| 2.[A] reflect | [B] demand | [C] indicate | [D] produce |
| 3.[A] stabilizing | [B] boosting | [C] impairing | [D] determining |
| 4.[A] transmit | [B] sustain | [C] evaluate | [D] observe |
| 5.[A] measurable | [B] manageable | [C] affordable | [D] renewable |
| 6.[A] In turn | [B] In fact | [C] In addition | [D] In brief |
| 7.[A] opposite | [B] impossible | [C] average | [D] expected |
| 8.[A] hardens | [B] weakens | [C] tightens | [D] relaxes |
| 9.[A] aggravate | [B] generate | [C] moderate | [D] enhance |
| 10.[A] physical | [B] mental | [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] until | [C] if | [D] because |
| 14.[A] exhausts | [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] requiring [C] mentioning [D] supposing
20.[A] Eventually [B] Consequently [C] Similarly [D] Conversely

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

The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. “Hooray! At last!” wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic.

One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known. Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert’s appointment in the *Times*, calls him “an unpretentious musician 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 musicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez, that seems likely to have struck at least some *Times* readers as faint praise.

For my part, I have no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one. To be sure, he performs an impressive variety of interesting compositions, but it is not necessary for me to visit Avery Fisher Hall, or anywhere else, to hear interesting orchestral music. All I have to do is to go to my CD shelf, or boot up my computer and 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, but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century. These recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today’s live performances; moreover, they can be “consumed” at a time and place of the listener’s choosing. The widespread 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 interest in new music has been widely noted: Alex Ross, a classical-music 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 appointment has

- [A] incurred criticism. [B] raised suspicion. [C] received acclaim. [D] aroused curiosity.

22. Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is

- [A] influential. [B] modest. [C] respectable. [D] talented.

23. The author believes that the devoted concertgoers

- [A] ignore the expenses of live performances. [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 of recordings?

[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 Philharmonic, the author feels

[A] doubtful. [B] enthusiastic. [C] confident. [D] puzzled.

Text 2

When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, 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 running a company.” Broadcasting his ambition was “very much my decision,” McGee says. Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

McGee says leaving without 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 scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. As the economy picks up, opportunities 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 partner 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 stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted,” says one headhunter. “The people who've been hurt the worst are those who've stayed too long.”

26. When McGee announced his departure, his manner can best be described as being

[A] arrogant. [B] frank. [C] self-centered. [D] impulsive.

27. According to Paragraph 2, senior executives' quitting may be spurred by

[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, Paragraph 4) most probably means

[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 Way Up?
[C] Top Managers Jump without a Net [D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers

Text 3

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 alternative forms of media. Consumers passionate about a product may create “earned” 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 way 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 owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. For earned media, such marketers act as the initiator for users’ responses. But in some cases, one marketer’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 content 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 doubt go further. Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and 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 concerned.

The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media: an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers, other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product. Members of social networks, for instance, are learning 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 learning curve has been steep. Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year 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 experience is cited as an example of

- [A] responding effectively to hijacked media. [B] persuading customers into boycotting products.
[C] cooperating with supportive 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.

Text 4

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-day 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-and-child image on newsstands this week. There are also stories about newly adoptive – and newly single – mom Sandra Bullock, as well as the usual "Jennifer Aniston is pregnant" news. Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom-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 course, 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 dumb 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 parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, 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 reward.

37.聽 We learn from Paragraph 2 that

- [A] celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip. [B] single mothers with babies deserve greater attention.
[C] news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining. [D] having children is highly valued by the public.

38. It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that 聽 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 celebrity 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 rearing.
[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 enthusiasm as the humanities. You can, Mr Menand points out, become a lawyer in three years 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, up to half of all doctoral students in English drop out before getting their degrees.

[B] His concern is mainly with the humanities: literature, languages, philosophy and so on. These are disciplines that are going out of style: 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.

[C] Equally unsurprisingly, only about half end up with professorships for which they entered graduate school. There are simply too few posts. This is partly because 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 students leave 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 American 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.

[E] Besides professionalising the professions by this separation, top American universities have professionalised the professor. The growth in public money for academic research has speeded the process: federal research grants 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 Menand, 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, but also over the production of the producers of knowledge.

[F] The key to reforming higher education, concludes Mr Menand, is to alter the way in which “the producers of knowledge are produced.” Otherwise, academics will continue 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 say.

[G] 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 Menand, a professor of English at Harvard University, captured it skillfully.

41. → 42. → E → 43. → 44. → 45.

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)

With its theme that “Mind is the master weaver,” 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 – and 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 unconscious mind generates as much action as the conscious mind, and (47) while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: “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 need, and a rationalization of exploitation, 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 argument. 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 limitations, 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”

2011 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

文章出自 2009 年 4 月的《科学美国人》(Scientific American), 作者 Steve Ayan, 原文题目为 How Humor Makes You Friendlier, Sexier: 幽默如何使你更加有人缘且性感。

文章主要探讨了笑的作用以及情感和肌肉反应之间的相互关系。第一段由古希腊哲学家亚里士多德的观点引出“笑是有益于健康的身体运动”。第二、三段承接上文, 阐述了笑能放松肌肉, 从而帮助减轻心理紧张的程度。第四段以在 1988 年公布的一项实验为例论证了情绪是肌肉反应的结果, 笑这一行为可以使心情好转。

二、试题解析

1.

[A] among 在……之中

[B] except 除了

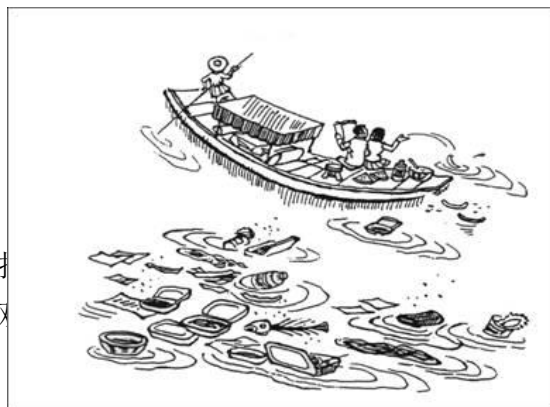
[C] despite 尽管

[D] like 像, 如同

【答案】[C]

【考点】上下文逻辑关系+介词辨析

【解析】第一段第一句意思是: 古希腊哲学家亚里士多德认为, 笑是有益于健康的身体运动。第二句与第一句形成语义转折, 即一些人提出相反的观点。



词 but 可
又提出:

笑可能对身体健康几乎没有影响,这是对前两种观点的否定,由此判断第二句的句内逻辑是转折关系,[A]、[B]、[C]、[D]四个选项中只有[C]despite“尽管”表示转折,所以是正确答案。

2.

[A] reflect 反映

[B] demand 要求

[C] indicate 表明, 预示

[D] produce 产生, 引起

【答案】 [D]

【考点】 上下文语义衔接+动词辨析

【解析】上下文语境是“笑确实能对心血管功能 短期的改变”,具体说明笑对身体产生的影响。所选动词要与后面的changes 构成动宾关系,并且带有“发生……作用,产生……效果”的含义。四个选项中[A] reflect“反映”,[B] demand“要求”,[C] indicate“表明,暗示”,[D] produce“产生”,只有[D]选项“产生、引起”符合本句语境,所以是正确答案。

3.

[A] stabilizing 使稳定

[B] boosting 推进

[C] impairing 削弱, 减少

[D] determining 决定

【答案】 [B]

【考点】 上下文语义衔接+动词辨析

【解析】文中提到“笑能够 心律速率和氧气摄取量。”[A] stabilizing 意思是“安定,稳定”,[B] boosting“促进,推进”,[C] impairing“损害,削弱”,[D] determining“决定”,根据具体语境判断应该是“笑能够促进心律呼吸速率”,所以[B]为正确答案。

4.

[A] transmit 传播, 发射

[B] sustain 维持, 承担

[C] despite 尽管

[D] like 像, 如同

【答案】 [C]

【考点】 上下文逻辑关系+介词辨析

【解析】第一段第一句意思是:古希腊哲学家亚里士多德把笑看作是“有益于健康的身体运动”,由连词but可知,第二句与第一句形成语义转折,即一些人提出相反的观点:笑不利于身体健康。第二句逗号之后又提出:笑可能对身体健康几乎没有影响,这是对前两种观点的否定,由此判断第二句的句内逻辑是转折关系,[A]、[B]、[C]、[D]四个选项中只有[C]despite“尽管”表示转折,所以是正确答案。

5.

[A] measurable 可测量的, 重大的

[B] manageable 易管理的

[C] affordable 负担得起的

[D] renewable 可再生的

【答案】 [A]

【考点】 上下文语义衔接+形容词辨析

【解析】本句话意思是“一次大笑不可能像走路或者慢跑那样对心血管功能产生益处。”[A] measurable“可测量的，重大的，重要的”，[B] manageable“易控制的”，[C] affordable“负担得起的”，[D] renewable“可再生的”，四个选项中能和“益处”形成搭配关系的只有[A] measurable，用于说明 benefits 的程度，故是正确答案。

6.

[A] In turn 轮流，依次

[B] In fact 事实上，实际上

[C] In addition 另外，此外

[D] In brief 简言之

【答案】 [B]

【考点】 上下文逻辑关系+固定结构辨析

【解析】第二段首句的意思是：不像其它的锻炼可以拉紧肌肉，笑很显然起到了____作用，从 instead of 和 apparently 可以判断本句与上文有承接和转折的关系，空格要求填入表示逻辑转折关系的词，四个选项中[A] In turn “轮流”，[C] In addition“另外”，[D] In brief “简而言之”，都不符合语境，只有[B] In fact“事实上”含有转折关系，符合上下文语境，是正确答案。

7.

[A] opposite 相反的，对立的

[B] impossible 不可能的，不真实的

[C] average 平均的，普通的

[D] expected 预期的，预料的

【答案】 [A]

【考点】 上下文逻辑语义+形容词辨析

【解析】第二段首句的意思是：事实上，不像其他的锻炼可以拉紧肌肉，笑很显然起到了____作用，从 instead of 和 apparently 可以判断笑的作用和其他锻炼的作用是相反的，四个选项中[B] impossible“不可能的”，[C] average“平均的”，[D] expected“预期的”，都不符合语境，所以[A] opposite“相反的”是正确答案。

8.

[A] hardens 使变硬，使坚强

[B] weakens 使变弱，减少

[C] tightens 使变紧

[D] relaxes 使松弛，放松

【答案】 [D]

【考点】 上下文语义衔接+动词辨析

【解析】空格所在句子是“笑 肌肉”，所选动词与 muscles 形成动宾关系，并且要与后半句话“decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the guffaw subsides”语义保持一致，四个选项中[A] hardens“使变硬”，[B] weakens“使变弱”，[C] tightens“使变紧”，[D] relaxes“使松弛”，把[D]代入空中，表示笑使肌肉放松，与前一句“不像其他的锻炼可以拉紧肌肉，笑很显然起到了相反的作用”语义一致，故[D]正确。

9.

[A] aggravate 加剧，恶化

[B] generate 使形成，发生

[C] moderate 减轻，缓和

[D] enhance 提高，加强

【答案】 [C]

【考点】 上下文语义衔接+动词辨析

【解析】本句话的意思是“这样的身体反应可能会有助于心理紧张状态的影响。”根据文意 such bodily reaction 是指上一段中“可以放松肌肉的大笑”，由此推断这里的意思是减轻心理压力。四个选项中[A] aggravate“加剧，恶化”，[B] generate“使形成，发生”，[D] enhance“增加”，不符合语境，只有[C] moderate“减轻，缓和”，符合语意，是正确答案。

10.

[A] physical 物理的，身体的

[B] mental 精神的，脑力的

[C] subconscious 潜意识的，下意识的

[D] internal 内部的

【答案】 [A]

【考点】 上下文逻辑语义+形容词辨析

【解析】本句话的意思是“笑的行为可能会产生其他形式的反馈来改善个人的情绪状态”。空格要求填入一个形容词，修饰紧跟其后的名词 feedback，这个名词性短语由主语 the act of laughing 发出，并受到后面 that 从句的修饰限制。主语“笑的行为”是一种身体上的行为，与后面 other types of feedback 相呼应，所以[A] physical“身体上的”是正确答案，其他选项[B] mental“精神上的”，[C] subconscious“潜意识的”，[D] internal“内在的”，不符合语境，故排除。

11.

[A] Except for 除了……

[B] According to 根据，按照

[C] Due to 由于，因为

[D] As for 至于，就……方面说

【答案】 [B]

【考点】 上下文语义衔接+短语辨析

【解析】本句话的意思是：一个经典的情绪理论，我们的感情一部分是起因于身体的反应。由前后句义判断这里应该是“根据一个经典的情绪理论，……”[A] Except for 表示“除了……”，它引出一个与前面的词相反的原因或者事例。[B] According to“根据，按照”，表示依据，后面常跟表示理论，思想之类的词，是正确答案。[C] Due to“由于，因为”后面跟一般原因，[D] As for“至于，就……方面说”用以转换话题和表现态度，故排除。

12.

[A] with

[B] on

[C] in

[D] at

【答案】 [C]

【考点】 上下文语义衔接+短语辨析

【解析】be rooted in 是固定词组，表示“根源在于……，来源于……”，代入空中表示“我们的感情一部分是起因于身体的反应”。其它选项不能跟 be rooted 搭配使用，故排除。

13.

[A] unless 除非，如果不

[B] until 到.....为止

[C] if 假如

[D] because 因为

【答案】 [D]

【考点】 句间逻辑关系+副词辨析

【解析】本句话的意思是“人们不是 伤心而流泪，而是当开始流泪时他们才变得伤心”，具体解释情绪与身体反应之间的逻辑关系。由转折连接词 but 可知前后两个分句表达的内容是相反的，第二个分句表示流泪引起伤心，由此推出，第一个分句应是伤心引起流泪，伤心和流泪之间是因果关系。四个选项中[A] unless“除非，如果不”，[B] until“到.....为止”，[C] if“假如”，不符合语境，[D] because 表示因果关系，故是正确答案。

14.

[A] exhausts 使筋疲力尽; 使疲惫不堪

[B] follows 跟随

[C] precedes 在之先

[D] suppresses 压制，阻止

【答案】 [C]

【考点】 上下文逻辑衔接+动词辨析

【解析】本句承接上一段，上文提到“当人们流泪时会伤心”，可知伤心在流泪之后。但本句出现表示转折关系的 although，由此判断这里要说另一种情况“伤心也会在流泪之前”，四个选项中[A] exhausts“使筋疲力尽，使疲惫不堪”，[B] follows“跟随”，[D] suppresses“压制，阻止，抑制”，均不符合语境，[C] precedes“先于，表示在.....之前发生（或出现）”是正确答案。

15.

[A] into 进入

[B] from 来自，从

[C] towards 朝向，对于

[D] beyond 超过

【答案】 [B]

【考点】 上下文逻辑衔接+短语辨析

【解析】由 although 可以判断本句前半部分和后半部分是转折让步的关系，前半句说“伤心在流泪之前”，那么后半句应该是“伤心在流泪之后”，也就是“情绪是肌肉反映的结果”[A] into“进入.....中，到.....里”，[C] towards 向，朝，[D] beyond“超出，超过”意思不符合，[B] from“来自”表原因，符合表达需要，故为正确答案。

16.

[A] fetch 取来

[B] bite 咬，叮

[C] pick 采，摘

[D] hold 拿，抱，握住

【答案】 [D]

【考点】 上下文语义衔接+动词辨析

【解析】空格要求填入动词，并且要与后面的 a pen 构成动宾搭配，同时这个动作的实现方式是 with their teeth or with their lips。四个选项中 [A] fetch“取来”，[B] bite“咬，叮”，[C] pick“采，摘”，[D] hold“拿，抱，握住”，根据具体语境可知该实验要求志愿者用牙咬住或者用嘴含住一支笔，hold 的意思最符合，故为正确答案。

17.

[A] disappointed 失望的

[B] excited 兴奋的

[C] joyful 快乐的

[D] indifferent 漠不关心的

【答案】 [A]

【考点】 上下文逻辑衔接+形容词辨析

【解析】 空格要求填入一个形容词，修饰后面的 expression，并且这种表情是“当用嘴唇含住一支笔时”产生的，根据上下文可知两组人的表情是相反的，并且“当用牙咬住一支笔时可以制造一种假笑”，由此可推断“当用嘴唇含住一支笔时会产生一种失望的表情”，这与后文中提到的“那些嘴唇皱着的人”相呼应，四个选项中 [B] excited “兴奋的”，[C] joyful “快乐的”，[D] indifferent “漠不关心的”都不符合语境，故排除。[A] disappointed “失望的”，符合句义，是正确答案。

18.

[A] adapted (to) 变得习惯于……

[B] catered (to) 迎合

[C] turned (to) 转向

[D] reacted (to) 对……做出反应

【答案】 [D]

【考点】 上下文语义衔接+动词搭配

【解析】 空格要求填入一个动词，并且与后面的 to 构成固定搭配。本句的意思是：那些被强制锻炼笑肌的人比那些嘴唇皱着表情失望的人在观看有趣的动画片时更加丰富。即用牙咬住一支笔的人对动画片的反应更丰富。四个选项中[A] adapted to “变得习惯于……，使适应于”，[B] catered to “迎合，满足某种需要或要求”，[C] turned...to “转向”，均不符合语境，[D] reacted to “对……做出反应”，是正确答案。

19.

[A] suggesting 表明

[B] requiring 需要，要求

[C] mentioning 提到

[D] supposing 假定，假设

【答案】 [A]

【考点】 上下文语义衔接+动词辨析

【解析】 根据句意可以判断空格前是实验的结果，即：那些被强制锻炼笑肌的人比那些嘴唇皱着表情失望的人在观看有趣的动画片时反应更加丰富。空格后是实验推出的结论“表情会影响情绪，而不是情绪影响表情”。所选动词要能体现二者的关系，四个选项中[B] requiring “需要，要求”，[C] mentioning “提到”，[D] supposing “假定，假设”都不符合上下文语境，故排除。[A] suggesting 表明，后接结论的句子，符合要求，故为正确答案。

20.

[A] Eventually 最后，最终

[B] Consequently 最后，最终

[C] Similarly 同样地，相似地

[D] Conversely 相反

【答案】 [C]

【考点】 句间逻辑关系+副词辨析

【解析】上文提到了“表情会影响情绪，而不只是情绪影响表情”，后文又提到了“笑这一行为可以使心情好转”，前后句解释的是同一种情况，表示从一般到具体的逻辑关系。[A] Eventually 和[B] Consequently，都是作为“总结”的副词，[D] Conversely 表示“相反”，只有 [C] Similarly“同样地”，符合上下文逻辑，是正确选项。

三、全文翻译

古希腊哲学家亚里士多德把笑视作一项“有益于健康的身体运动”。然而，尽管有些人持相反的观点，但是笑可能对身体几乎没有影响。笑的确能使心脏和心血管功能得到短期的改善，加快心率和耗养率。但是由于大笑很难维持，因此一次酣畅淋漓的笑不大可能像散步或慢跑一样，给身体带来显著的益处。

事实上，与其它通过拉伸来强健肌肉的锻炼不同，笑显然取得了相反的效果。早在 20 世纪 30 年代，就有研究表明，笑能够放松肌肉，因为在笑平息之后肌肉张力可以持续降低长达 45 分钟。

这样的身体反应可能会有助于缓和心理紧张状态的影响。总之，笑这一行为的确很可能引发其他形式的身体反应，从而改善人的情绪状态。根据一个经典的情感理论，我们的情感部分源自于身体的行为。19 世纪末有观点指出，人不是因为悲伤而哭泣，而是因为哭泣才变得悲伤。

尽管悲伤也会在眼泪之前出现，但有证据表明情绪是肌肉反应的结果。在 1988 年公布的一项实验研究中，德国乌兹堡大学的社会心理学家弗里茨·施特拉克要求志愿者用牙咬住一支钢笔——这样可以制造假笑；或者用嘴唇夹住一支笔以产生一种沮丧的表情。那些被强迫锻炼笑肌的志愿者比那些抿着嘴、皱着眉的人对搞笑卡通的反应更为兴奋，这表明表情可能会影响情绪，而不只是情绪影响表情。与之相似，笑的这一行为可以使心情好转。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

一、文章题材结构分析

本文属于文化范畴，体裁是议论文。摘自 2007 年 9 月 Commentary 中的一篇文章 Selling Classical Music。

文章第一、二段，提出纽约交响乐段突然决定委任 Alan Gilbert 作为它的下一任音乐指挥所引起的反应。第三、四段，作者表明对 Gilbert 的看法，并反驳了音乐会不可取代这一观点、介绍了录音演奏的优势。最后一段，作者进一步表明自己的态度并提出建议。

二、试题解析

21.从文章第一段我们可以得知，吉尔伯特的任命_____。

[A]招致批评

[B]引起怀疑

[C]得到称赞

[D]引起好奇

【答案】 C

【考点】 推理判断

【解析】根据题干可以定位到文章第一段第二句“For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. “Hooray! At last!””，由此句中的 favorable 和 Hooray 可知，人们对这一任命的回应是积极的，因此选项 C 是正确答案。

选项 A、B、D 都不符合原文意思。

22.托马西尼认为吉尔伯特作为艺术家是_____。

- [A]有影响力的
- [B]谦虚的
- [C]值得尊敬的
- [D]有才华的

【答案】 B

【考点】 事实细节

【解析】根据题干，可以定位到文章第二段托马西尼 (Tommasini) 对吉尔伯特 (Gilbert) 的评论 “an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him”，可知托马西尼对吉尔伯特的评价是 unpretentious 和 with no air of the formidable conductor about him。其中 unpretentious 是“不做假的，不虚饰或矫揉造作的”，with no air of the formidable conductor about him，意思是“他没有指挥家那种强大的、令人敬畏的气势”，四个选项中，只有选项 B 最接近此意。

选项 A、C、D 在文中找不到依据，故排除。

【补充】unpretentious，由 un（否定前缀）和 pretentious 构成，考生看到 pretentious 可以想到 pretend（假装，作假）。

23. 作者认为现场音乐会的虔诚追随者_____。

- [A]忽视了现场表演的费用
- [B]拒绝大多数种类演唱会录音
- [C]夸大了现场表演的种类
- [D]高估了现场表演的价值

【答案】 D

【考点】 推理判断

【解析】本题考查作者对于现场音乐会虔诚的追随者的观点。第四段开头作者提到，devoted concertgoers 认为“录音不能代替现场表演”，但作者认为 devoted concertgoers are missing the point(现场音乐会虔诚的追随者没有切中要害)，之后是论据，用来支持作者的观点，作者认为 These recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances，即录音便宜、容易得到，且通常比今天的现场音乐会有更高的艺术水准。D 选项高度概括了作者对 devoted concertgoers 的看法，故为正确答案。

原文虽然提到 These recordings are cheap，但这是作者的看法，文章并未提到音乐会的虔诚追随者忽视了现场表演的费用，故排除 A。B 选项没有概括出作者对于 devoted concertgoers 的观点态度，太浅显，且与原文对 devoted concertgoers 的描述 Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance ...存在误差。选项 C 原文没有提到。

24. 根据文章，下面哪个关于唱片的论述是正确的？

- [A] 它们在质量方面经常是次于现场音乐会。
- [B] 大众很容易就能得到这些唱片。
- [C] 它们有助于提高音乐的品质。
- [D] 它们只包括大师作品。

【答案】 B

【考点】 推理判断

【解析】根据题干，可以定位到文章第四段。从第四段第三句“These recordings are cheap, available everywhere...”和第四段最后一句“the widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought”很容易推断出选项[B] They are easily accessible to the general public(大众很容易就能得到这些唱片)为正确答案。

由第四段第三句“*These recordings are cheap...very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances*”可知选项 A 是错误的。文中谈到“这些唱片价格低廉，随处可以买到，而且在艺术品质上往往高于现如今的现场表演”，并不是说“他们帮助提高了音乐的品质”，故不能选 C。选项 D 太过绝对，无法从文中推出。

25. 作者对于吉尔伯特在振兴交响乐团中的作用 _____。

- [A]怀疑的
- [B]充满热情的
- [C]有信心的
- [D]迷惑的

【答案】A

【考点】观点态度

【解析】根据题干，可以定位到文章最后一段，尤其是最后三句提到，“*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.*”很明显作者认为“Gilbert 与众不同的实质仅仅是增加了管弦乐队的节目，这是不够的”，“Gilbert 和 the Philharmonic 要想成功，还必须做一些事情”，由此可知作者不满意 Gilbert 在振兴交响乐团中的作用。故 A 为正确答案。选项 B 和 C 为反向干扰。D 不符合常识，作者不可能对其论述的内容迷惑不解，故排除。

三、长难句分析

1. Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert's appointment in the *Times*, calls him “an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him.”

【解析】句子主干：Tommasini calls him an unpretentious musician; who 引导的定语从句修饰主语 Tommasini; calls 是谓语动词，后接复合宾语 him (宾语) 和 an unpretentious musician (宾语补足语)；with 引导的介词短语修饰 musician。

【译文】甚至在《泰晤士报》上撰文支持吉尔伯特的托马西尼都称其是“一名毫无指挥家那样骇人气势的、谦逊的音乐家”。

2. As a description of the next music director of an orchestra that has hitherto been led by musicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez, that seems likely to have struck at least some *Times* readers as faint praise.

【解析】句子主干：that seems likely to...。句子主语 that 是指示代词，指代“Tommasini calls him an unpretentious musician”。As a description of the next music director of an orchestra that has hitherto been led by musicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez 是介词短语作句子的状语。句中的 that 引导定语从句，修饰先行词 an orchestra。

【译文】吉尔伯特继音乐家古斯塔夫·马勒和皮埃尔·布莱兹之后领导爱乐乐团。这样描绘其下一任指挥，至少在《泰晤士报》读者听来像是苍白无力的表扬。

3. 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, but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century.

【解析】句子主干：classical instrumentalists must compete; not only...but also...连接两个并列的 with 短语。For the time, attention, and money of the art-loving public 是句子的目的状语。

【译文】为了赢得艺术爱好者的时间、关注和金钱，古典音乐演奏家不仅要和歌剧院、舞蹈团、演出公司、博物馆竞争，而且还要和那些收录了 20 世纪伟大的古典音乐演奏者的唱片作品竞争。

四、核心词与超纲词

1. appointment n. 任命
2. favorable adj. 有利的, 赞许的, 良好的
3. advocate v. 支持 n. 拥护者; 辩护者
4. unpretentious adj. 不做作的
5. formidable adj. 令人敬畏的
6. hitherto adv. 到目前为止
7. conductor n. 指挥家
8. faint adj. 苍白的
9. impressive adj. 令人印象深刻的
10. composition n. 乐曲, 篇章
11. boot up 开启, 启动
12. devoted adj. 投入的, 深爱的, 全心全意的
13. concertgoer n. 音乐会追随者, 常去听音乐会的人
14. substitute n. 替代品; v. 代替, 替代 (for)
15. vibrant adj. 充满活力的

五、全文翻译

2009 年, 纽约爱乐乐团决定聘请艾伦·吉尔伯特作为下一任的音乐总监, 这一消息自宣布之日起就在古典音乐界引起了热议。至少可以说, 大多数的人还是支持的。以严谨著称的古典音乐评论家安东尼·托马西尼写道: “好啊! 终于尘埃落定了!”。

但是, 这一任命之所以让人如此吃惊, 其中的一个原因就是吉尔伯特此人不太知名。甚至在《泰晤士报》上撰文支持吉尔伯特的托马西尼都称其是“一名毫无指挥家那样骇人气势的、谦逊的音乐家”。吉尔伯特继音乐家古斯塔夫·马勒和皮埃尔·布列兹之后领导爱乐乐团。这样描绘下一任指挥, 至少在有些《泰晤士报》读者听来像是苍白无力的表扬。

就我而言, 我不知道吉尔伯特是否是一名伟大的指挥家, 抑或是一名优秀的指挥家。可以确定的是, 他指挥过许多有趣的音乐作品, 让人印象深刻。但对于我来说, 就没有必要非得前往艾维费雪音乐厅或其他音乐厅来欣赏交响乐。我要做的就是去我的 CD 架, 或者打开电脑从苹果乐园上下载更多的录制音乐。

忠实的音乐会听众会认为录制音乐并不能替代现场演出, 可是他们并没有领会问题的本质。为了赢得艺术爱好者的时间、关注和金钱, 古典音乐演奏家不仅要和歌剧院、舞蹈团、演出公司、博物馆竞争, 而且还要和那些收录了 20 世纪伟大的古典音乐演奏者的唱片作品竞争。这些唱片价格低廉, 随处可以买到, 而且在艺术水准上往往高于如今的现场表演。此外, 听众还可以按照自己的意愿随时随地听这些唱片。因此, 这种录制音乐到处都能获得, 给传统古典音乐带来了危机。

古典音乐表演家们可以对录制音乐采取这样的回击: 演出那些尚未录制且优美动听的新曲目。吉尔伯特本人对新曲目的兴趣已经受到了广泛的关注。古典音乐评论家亚历克斯·罗斯称, 吉尔伯特有能力将爱乐乐团转型为一个“在市场上独具特色且更有活力的音乐团体”。但这有何本质不同? 仅仅增加乐团演奏的曲目是不够的。如果吉尔伯特和爱乐乐团想获得成功, 就必须首先改变美国这一最老的管弦乐团与其想争取的新观众之间的关系。

Text 2

一、文章题材结构分析

本文选自 *Business Week* (《商业周刊》) 2009 年 11 月 5 日一篇题为 *Top Managers Are Quitting, Without a New Job* 的文章。

这篇文章主要讲在西方经济逐渐摆脱金融危机影响后，工作机会也渐渐多起来，许多高级经理人不等和下家谈好，就先辞职的现象。作者分析了这种情况的原因及利弊。文章前三段采用层层递进的论述方式，先以 McGee 跳槽事件为引子，进而指出很多高级管理人员先跳槽，再去寻找更高的职业发展目标，在第三段首句总结道：经济复苏情况下，工作机会增多，公司副总们更愿意大胆去跳槽。四五两段对这种现象进行分析，先辞职再去找更好的工作这种做法并非常规，且有一定的弊端：并不是总能马上找到高职位。第六段进行总结，在新形势下，没有找到下家的情况下跳槽是可行的，不是在一个公司呆得越久就越安全。

二、试题解析

26. McGee 宣布离职时，他的态度最好被描述为。

- [A] 傲慢的，自大的
- [B] 坦率的，真诚的
- [C] 自我中心的，自私的
- [D] 冲动的，任性的

【答案】 B

【考点】 事实细节

【解析】文章首段首句提到，“When Liam McGee departed ..., his explanation was surprisingly straight up.”，即“当 Liam McGee 离开时，他给出的解释出乎意料地坦率”，后文具体描述时还提到，“Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said ...”，即“他不是借助一些惯用的闪烁其词来掩饰他的离职，而是直截了当地说……”，B 项 frank 是对文中“straight up”和“right out”的同义替换，所以为正确答案。

A 项是利用文中首段第二句的引言处设置的干扰；C 项是从“was very much my decision”主观臆断来的，不能选；D 项是近义干扰，但是与文意不符，文中明确谈到 he was leaving “to pursue my goal of running a company”，可见这个离职有明确目的，不是冲动的。

27. 根据第二段，高级管理人员辞职的原因也许是。

- [A] 他们期待更好的经济地位
- [B] 他们需要思考自己的私人生活
- [C] 他们与董事会关系紧张
- [D] 他们追求新的职业目标

【答案】 D

【考点】 事实细节

【解析】本题问高级管理人员离职的可能原因。文章第二段首先谈到，McGee 离职后思考他想要经营什么样的公司，他的离职给外界传递了他的抱负，即首段提到的“to pursue my goal of running a company”。第三句谈到 And McGee isn't alone(不光 McGee 是这种情况)，表明论述从 McGee 的具体案例转到高级管理人员的一般情况，下面举例谈到“... the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post”，即高管辞职是因为他们有新的抱负，追求新的职业目标。故 D 项为正确答案。

31

A 项中的 financial status 文中未提及；B 项中的 reflect on their private life 是对文中 reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run 的严重曲解；C 项是根据第二段倒数第二句过度推理而来的选项，根据该句可以推断出，没有继任更好职位的管理者可能会辞职，无法推断出“他们与董事会关系紧张”。

28. 第四段第三行的 “poached” 最有可能的含义是。

- [A] 被赞同
- [B] 被照顾

[C] 被猎取

[D] 被防范

【答案】 C

【考点】 词义句意

【解析】 第四段首句是该段中心句，该句指出，辞去高级职位后再寻找更好职位这个决定不是常规做法。后文围绕该中心句论述。要推断的词 *poached* 出现在该段第二句中：For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. 意思是“多年来高管和猎头们一直都奉行这一原则：最有魅力的 CEO 候选人必须被……”，下文的引言来证明这个观点：I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first, 意思是说董事会要求从那些在任的 CEO 中寻找人选。由此我们推断出 *be poached* 的含义为“被猎取”，有被挖墙脚的意思。故 C 项为正确答案。文中出现的 *headhunters* 和 *search, to look at sitting CEOs first* 提供了确凿证据。

A 项、B 项含义不符合语境。D 项与原文意思相反。

【补充】 猜词题一定要注意上下文之间的逻辑关系。本题中，引言是第二句的例证。

29. 从最后一段可以推断出。

[A] 高管过去常常坚持他们的岗位。

[B] 高管的忠诚度正在逐渐过时。

[C] 高管更在意荣誉声望。

[D] 坚持传统规则更安全。

【答案】 A

【考点】 推理判断

【解析】 该段第二句提到，The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one, 意思是金融危机让人们更容易接受失业或辞掉一份糟糕的工作。后面引用一个猎头的话进一步证明这一观点，猎头说：传统的原则认为呆在现在的位置更为安全，但是这一原则已经被彻底颠覆了。那些受到最大伤害人的往往是那些呆在一个位置上太久的人。选项 A 是对文中“The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted”的同义替换。

选项 B 中提到的 *loyalty* 一词是原文没有的概念，“不呆在原岗位”与“忠诚过时”不是同一个概念。选项 B 是根据该段首句改编的选项，但与首句含义相反。选项 D 与本段的核心信息相反。

30. 下列哪项最适合作为文章的标题？

[A] CEO 们：路在何方？

[B] CEO 们：一路向上？

[C] 高管们在没有新工作的情况下辞职

[D] 高管们的唯一出路

【答案】 C

【考点】 主旨大意

【解析】 本文以 Liam McGee 的故事开头，他宣布离职的方式非常坦率，两周后找到了新职位。第二段继续谈到，McGee 在没有找到新职位的情况下离开，这给了他思考未来的时间，同他一样，高管们离职的原因是要去追求新的职业目标。第三段中心是，高管们更愿意在没有新职位的情况下跳槽。第四段的大意是辞去高级职位然后去寻找更好的工作不是常规做法。第五段谈到没有工作就跳槽的高管们并不总是能很快找到高职位。第六段讲如今人们更容易接受失业或辞掉一份糟糕的工作。文章一直在重复一个主题“高管们辞职后再去找新工作”，

故 C 为正确答案。文中的“McGee leaving without a position lined up, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net, to quit a position to look for a better one, jump without a job”都在重复这个主题。

文中并没有谈及 CEO 们的出路问题，故 A 不能概括文章主旨；选项 B 很宽泛，不能准确反映中心；选项 D 太过绝对，不能成为文章主旨。

三、长难句分析

1. Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

【解析】句子主干：he was talking with the board。which 引导定语从句，先行词是 the board of Hartford Financial Services Group。

【译文】两周之内，他就与哈特福德金融服务公司的董事会进行了首次会谈，并于 9 月 29 日被任命为该公司的董事长兼 CEO。

2. As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on.

【解析】句子主干：executives may wish to move on。as 引导时间状语从句，who 引导定语从句。in response to 意为“做出回应，响应”。get the nod 意为“被选中，得到许可”。

【译文】当董事会迫于股东的压力仔细审查续任计划时，没有得到续任的执行官也可能会离开。

3. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached.

【解析】句子主干：executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule。that 引导同位语从句，who 引导定语从句。

【译文】多年来，高管和猎头们都认同这一原则：最有吸引力的 CEO 候选人是那些一定要偷偷挖的人。

4. I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first.

【解析】句子主干：I can't think of a single search。search 后面跟了两个定语从句，一个是省略了 which 或是 that 的定语从句 I've done，一个是 where 引导的定语从句，修饰 a single search。此外，该句中含有双重否定结构，可以译为肯定结构。

【译文】我所做的每一次招聘中，董事会都要求我首先从那些在任的 CEO 中寻找人选。

四、核心词与超纲词

1. cloak n. 披风，斗篷；掩饰 v. 掩盖，掩饰

2. vague adj. 含糊的，不明确的，模糊的

3. scrutinize vt. 仔细检查，详审

4. turbulent adj. 动荡的，混乱的；汹涌的，狂暴的

5. cloud n. 云，云状物；阴影 v. 覆盖，遮蔽；使阴暗，使模糊

6. deputy n. 副手，代理人

7. abound v. 大量存在，充满，富于

8. adhere v. 黏附，附着；坚持，支持

9. poach v. 水煮；(侵入他人地界)偷猎(或捕鱼)；侵占，挖走

五、全文翻译

当 Liam McGee 于八月份辞去了美国银行总裁一职时，他给出的解释出乎意料地坦率。他并没借助一些惯用的闪烁其词来掩饰他的离职，而是直接坦率地说他之所以离职是“为了追求自己的目标：经营一家公司”。

McGee 称,“公开宣布自己的抱负是他自己的决定”。两周之内,他就首次与哈特福德金融服务公司的董事会进行了会谈,并于 9 月 29 日被任命为该公司的董事长兼 CEO。

McGee 称,没有找到下家就离职了让他有时间考虑自己到底想经营一家什么类型的公司。这也向外界清晰地传达了他的理想和抱负。这样做的不只 McGee 一个人。几个星期以来,雅芳和美国运通公司的二号高管们也宣布辞职,其理由是他们正在寻求 CEO 的职位。当董事会迫于股东的压力仔细审查续任计划时,没有得到续任的执行官也可能会离开。动荡的商业环境也让那些高级经理人谨言慎行,担心模棱两可的解聘声明损害自己的声誉。

当经济复苏的迹象初现并呈现抬头趋势时,副总裁们更愿意在没有后备工作的情况下跳槽。根据 Liberum 研究所的研究显示,在第三季度,由于不安的董事会紧盯着他们的领导者,CEO 变更与一年前相比下降了 23%。随着经济的回暖,那些有抱负的领导者将面临着更多的机会。

辞去高管职务转而去谋求更好的工作职位不是常规做法。多年以来,高管和猎头们一直都奉行这样一个原则:最有魅力的 CEO 候选人是那些一定要偷偷挖的人。Korn/Ferry 公司的资深合伙人 Dennis Carey 说:“我所做的每一次招聘中,董事会都要求我首先从那些在任的 CEO 中寻找人选。”

没有找到工作就辞职的那些高管并不是总能很快找到高职。十年前,Tropicana 的主管 Ellen Marram 宣布辞职,并表示自己想成为一名 CEO。直到一年后,他才成为一家小规模的网络商品交易公司的总裁。Robert Willumstad 怀着成为一名 CEO 的抱负于 2005 年离开了花旗集团。三年后,他才最终在一家大型的金融机构如愿以偿。

许多招聘人员称,对于高管而言,那种陈旧的荣辱观正在渐渐淡去。金融危机让人们更容易接受失业或辞掉一份糟糕的工作。一位猎头称:“传统的原则认为呆在现在的位置更为安全,但是这一原则已经被彻底颠覆了。那些受到最大伤害的人往往是那些呆在一个位置上太久的人。”

Text 3

一、文章题材结构分析

本文选自 2010 年 11 月 McKinsey Quarterly《麦肯锡季刊》,原文标题是 Beyond paid media: Marketing's new vocabulary (超越付费媒体:营销新词汇)。

这是一篇关于媒体最新变化的文章。文章第一段介绍了两种除传统“付费”媒体之外的新媒体,“免费”媒体和“自有”媒体。第二段,介绍了“自有”媒体的一种变体,“售出”媒体。第三、四段引出并介绍了“劫持”媒体,并讨论了对“劫持”媒体的回应。

二、试题解析

31. 当他们,消费者可能创建“免费”媒体。

- [A] 沉迷于在某些网站进行网上购物
- [B] 受到产品推销邮件的激励
- [C] 热心帮助朋友推销优良产品
- [D] 乐意向朋友推荐他们最喜欢的产品

【答案】D

【考点】事实细节

【解析】根据题干,定位到文章第一段第四句。该句指出,迷恋某种产品的消费者可能自愿将产品推荐给朋友,从而创建出“免费”媒体,而 D 选项恰是对这一点的正确表述,是对原文中 willingly promoting it to friends 的同义替换。

A 选项中 online shopping 属于无中生有的信息。B 选项,是与“自有”媒体相关的信息,另外,原文指出“一些公司通过邮件向其网站的注册用户发送产品和销售提示”,但并没有说明消费者受

到邮件的激励，B 选项与原文信息不符。C 选项“帮助朋友推销产品”与原文信息不符，属于无中生有。

32. 根据第二段，“售出”媒体的特点是其。

- [A] 安全的商业环境
- [B] 无规则的竞争
- [C] 强大的用户流量
- [D] 组织上的灵活性

【答案】 C

【考点】 事实细节

【解析】 根据题干中的“sold media”，定位到第二段第四句，该句指出，我们将这种“售出”媒体定义为流量很大而吸引其他机构纷纷前来投放他们的内容或电子商务引擎的“自有”媒体。C 选项正好对应文中信息“whose traffic is so strong”，属于同义替换。

A、B、D 三个选项内容，均属于无中生有。

33. 作者在第三段指出，“免费”媒体。

- [A] 引发痴迷消费者与之无休止的对抗
- [B] 可以被用来对营销产生负面作用
- [C] 可能会造成更加激烈的竞争
- [D] 应受到任何形式的谴责

【答案】 B

【考点】 推理引申

【解析】 本题考查 earned media 给商业带来的影响。由第三段第一句和第二句的逻辑关系来看，“免费”媒体可以变为与之对立的“劫持”媒体。该段第二句冒号之后具体解释了“劫持”媒体，即一种资产或活动被消费者、其他股东或者激进分子所劫持。第三句举例指出有些人就会认为自己可以要挟媒体对商业施加压力。由此可见，“免费”媒体可能对商业造成危害。B 选项正好是对这些内容的概括，故为正确答案。

A 选项，“constant conflicts”说法过于绝对。C 选项，“fiercer competition”属于无中生有的信息。D 选项，说法过于绝对。

34. 作者引用丰田汽车公司的经历做例子，用来说明。

- [A] 有效回应“劫持”媒体
- [B] 劝服消费者抵制产品
- [C] 与支持产品的消费者合作
- [D] 利用“劫持”媒体

【答案】 A

【考点】 事实细节

【解析】 此题考查引用例子的作用。文章第四段第三句提到了 Toyota Motor 的经历，指出，在今年早些时候发生的召回危机中，丰田汽车公司采取了较快且较有序的社交媒体回应行动，从而挽回了部分损失。而在其前一句，作者提到，激动的消费者试图劝服其他人共同抵制两家公司的产品，如果企业的回应不够快或不够好，那么就可能酿成悲剧。由此可见，作者引用 Toyota Motor 的例子，正是为了说明公司反映迅速，处理及时性的重要性，故 A 选项正确。

B、C 和 D 选项内容，均与文中例子不相关，属于无中生有的信息。

35. 下列哪项说明了文章的主要内容？

- [A] 传统“付费”媒体之外的新媒体形式
- [B] “劫持”媒体与“免费”媒体的对抗
- [C] “劫持”媒体的主流地位
- [D] “自有”媒体的盛行

【答案】 A

【考点】 主旨大意

【解析】 本文主要介绍了除传统“付费”媒体之外的四种新媒体形式：“免费”媒体，“自有”媒体，“售出”媒体以及“劫持”媒体。文章首段第三句指出，虽然传统的“付费”媒体，仍然起着重要作用，但如今企业还可利用许多其他形式的媒体。后文主要介绍了其他媒体形式。A 选项能够概括全文的主要内容，故为正确答案。

B、C、D 三个选项，均为文中的具体信息，以偏概全。

三、长难句分析

1. The way 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.

【解析】 句子主干：The way means that...; that 引导的是宾语从句，其主干是 marketing's impact stems from a broad range of factors; consumers now approach the process of making purchase decisions 是省略引导词 in which 的定语从句，修饰 the way。

【译文】 现在的消费者做出购买决定的方式，意味着市场营销的影响来自于传统付费媒体之外的众多因素。

2. The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways.

【解析】 句子主干：The same dramatic technological changes have also increased the risk; 第一个 that 引导定语从句，修饰 changes; 第二个 that 引导的同位语从句，修饰 the risk。in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways 为方式状语。

【译文】 巨大的技术变革为营销者提供了数量更多（或形式更广的）沟通方式，但同时也增加了风险：情绪激动的产品的消费者可以以更快速、更明显、更有害的方式表达他们的看法。

3. Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year 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.

【解析】 句子主干：Toyota Motor alleviated some of the damage; 介词短语 from...以及介词短语 with...均作状语，修饰动词 alleviated; which 引导定语从句，修饰 campaign; 不定式 to engage with...做后置定语，修饰 efforts。

【译文】 例如，今年早些时候，丰田汽车在召回危机中，就进行了相对及时、精心安排的社交媒体的回应活动，包括在 Twitter 和社会新闻网站 Digg 等网站上与客户进行直接交流，最终减少了危机造成的损失。

四、核心词汇与超纲词

1. leverage v. 利用，使用 n. 杠杆作用；手段，力量，影响力

2. stand-alone 独立的

3. allegation n. 断言；申述；辩解；主张

4. boycott v. 联合抵制

5. alleviate v. 减轻；缓和

6. well-orchestrated 精心选择的，精心安排的

五、全文翻译

过去，付出多少就收获多少是成功的市场营销的大致准则。然而时过境迁。尽管像电视广告和平面广告之类的传统“付费”媒体仍然扮演主要角色，今天的营销者却有了很多替代媒体可以利用。迷恋某种产品的消费者可能自愿将产品推荐给朋友，从而创建出“免费”媒体；营销者也可以利用“自有”媒体，通过电子邮件给网站注册用户发送产品和促销提示信息。现在的消费者做出购买决定的方式，意味着市场营销的影响来自于传统付费媒体之外的众多因素。

“付费”媒体和“自有”媒体是被商家控制用来推销商品的媒体，而对于自有媒体，营销商的作用则是用户响应的“发起人”。但在某些情况下，商家的自有媒体可能转化为另一个商家的付费媒体。例如，电子商务零售商出售自己网站广告空间。我们将这种“售出”媒体定义为流量很大而吸引其他机构纷纷前来投放他们的内容或电子商务引擎的自有媒体。我们相信这个潮流刚刚兴起，但其在零售商，航空公司以及酒店等旅游供应商等领域闪亮登场，毫无疑问，它还会走的更远。例如，强生公司就创建了网站 BabyCenter——一个独立于公司的媒体平台，在那上面可以投放互补性甚至竞争性产品信息。除了可以产生收入外，其他商家来投放广告还令网站的立场看起来更加公正和客观，让公司有机会从其他公司的营销活动中获取有价值的信息，并有助于扩大相关企业的用户流量。

巨大的技术变革为营销者提供了数量更多（或形式更广的）沟通方式，但同时也增加了风险：情绪激动的消费者可以以更快速、更明显、更有害的方式表达他们的看法。这种“劫持”媒体和“免费”媒体刚好相反：一种资产或活动被消费者、其他股东或者激进分子所劫持，而这些人就是对某一个品牌和产品有负面评价。例如，社交网络的用户正在慢慢明白这样的事实：他们可以通过“劫持”媒体而向创建这个媒体的企业施加压力。

如果是上述情形，这些情绪激动的消费者会极力劝说他人共同抵制某种产品，从而危及被攻击公司的声誉。在这种情况下，被攻击的公司也许回应地不及时或者不够好，学习曲线就变得陡峭了（教训是惨重的）。例如，今年早些时候，丰田汽车在召回危机中，就进行了相对及时、精心安排的社交媒体的回应活动，包括在 Twitter 和社会新闻网站 Digg 等网站上与客户进行直接交流，最终减少了危机造成的损失。

Text 4

一、文章体裁结构分析

本文是选自 2010 年 9 月 7 日的 *Newsweek* (美国杂志《新闻周刊》) 的一篇文章，其标题为 Not On Board With Baby: Parenthood——the condition, not the TV show——sucks. Or so everyone keeps saying.

这篇文章是观点议论文，涉及美国社会文化。主要介绍了在崇尚生育的美国社会，媒体所宣传的父母形象，以及这样的宣传对人们关于生养子女态度的潜移默化的影响。第一段引出话题，即养育孩子与生活幸福之间的关系。第二、三段介绍美国社会崇尚生育。第四、五段评论了媒体所宣扬的名人父母形象并指出其可能给人们带来的影响。

二、试题解析

36. Jennifer Senior 在她的文章中认为养育孩子可以带来_____。

- [A] 暂时的快乐
- [B] 渐增的快乐
- [C] 回顾往事的幸福感
- [D] 持久的回报

【答案】C

【考点】事实细节

【解析】该题测试考生对第一段细节的理解。第一段第二句提到 Jennifer Sennior 的观点，即告诉我们应该把幸福看作是一种“过去时”的状态，而不应该把它看作是一种即时的快乐。最后一句补充道，那些一开始让我们情绪低落的事情，后来可能会是强烈的满足感和快乐感的来源。由此可知，选项 C 为正确答案。

A 为反向干扰。B 不符合原文现在（沮丧）与后来（幸福快乐）的对比。D 为无中生有。

37. 由第二段可知_____。

[A] 名人妈妈永远是八卦新闻的不竭来源

[B] 单身母亲应该得到更多的关注

[C] 名人怀孕的新闻很有娱乐性

[D] 人们认为生孩子很重要

【答案】 D

【考点】 推理判断

【解析】 该题测试考生推理能力。定位到第二段，但需要运用上下段之间的衔接。第一段告诉我们“养育孩子能成为后来幸福快乐的源泉”，认为生育孩子是好事。第二段承接这一看法，进一步用名人妈妈的形象举例说明。第三段首句承接了第二段，提到“in a society that so persistently celebrates procreation(在一个如此崇尚生育的社会中)”，这个承上启下的句子，包含对第二段的总结性信息，同时也符合第一段以及第二段对生育孩子这一问题的正面评价。可知 D 是对原文崇尚生育孩子的正确表述，为正确答案。

A、B、C 均偏离文章中心，故可以排除。

38. 由第三段可知，无儿女的夫妇会_____。

[A] 常常是指责的对象

[B] 在很大程度上为媒体所忽视

[C] 未能履行他们的社会责任

[D] 更有可能对自己的生活不满

【答案】 A

【考点】 推理判断

【解析】 该题测试考生对细节的推断能力。定位到第三段。第三段 but 转折句处提到，不幸福但育有儿女的父母很少会去思考他们当初是不是不应该要孩子，但是那些不幸福且无儿女的夫妇却经常受到这样信息的困扰，即孩子是世界上唯一最重要的东西。后面又补充道，很明显正是没有孩子这一人生空白直接导致了他们的痛苦。A 选项中的 constantly 与文中 rarely 形成对照，故选项 A 符合此意，为答案。

B“在很大程度上为媒体所忽视”，虽然媒体关注的对象的确是无儿女的夫妇，但这不是第三段讨论的主要内容，故排除。C“未能履行他们的社会责任”，文中未提到社会责任这一说，而且本文中心也非讨论无儿女夫妇的社会责任问题，故排除。D“更有可能对自己的生活不满”，文中对不幸福但有儿女的父母和不幸福但无儿女的夫妇进行了对比，但没有明确说哪类人更满意自己的生活，故排除。

39. 名人杂志传达的信息是_____。

[A] 抚慰的、令人宽心的

[B] 模糊的、含糊的

[C] 补偿性的

[D] 误导的

【答案】 D

【考点】 事实细节

【解析】 该题考查考生对文章第四段细节的理解。从第四段第一句可知，像《美国周刊》、《人物》这样的名人杂志所呈现的父母形象是非常不现实的、不切实际的。选项 D 是对原文 unrealistic 的同义替换，故为正确答案。

A、B、C 均为无中生有。

40. 从最后一段我们可以推断出如下哪个选项？

- [A] 生育孩子对名人妈妈的魅力影响不大
- [B] 名人妈妈形象影响了我们对抚养孩子的态度
- [C] 生育孩子加剧了我们对生活的不满
- [D] 我们有时会忽略养育孩子带来的幸福感

【答案】 B

【考点】 推理判断

【解析】 该题考查考生推理判断的能力。定位到末段末句。这句话传达的信息是，我们每周看到的那些没有压力、幸福感十足的名人父母形象会无形中导致我们对现实经历的不满。由此可知，选项 B 是对这一信息的正确转述，为正确答案。

由以上分析可知选项 A、C，不符合文章中心。D 属于无中生有，原文中没提到忽略这种幸福感。

三、长难句分析

1. 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.

【解析】 本句是 but 连接的并列复合句。第一个主句主干为 Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to ..., if 引导的是 wonder 的宾语从句；第二个主句的主干为 unhappy childless folks are bothered with..., that 引导的是 message 的同位语从句。冒号后为进一步解释说明。

【译文】 不幸福但育有儿女的父母很少会（被激发）去思考他们当初是不是不应该要孩子，但是那些不幸福且无儿女的夫妇却经常受到这样观点的困扰，即孩子是世界上唯一最重要的事物：显然，正是没有孩子这一人生空白直接导致了他们的痛苦。

2. But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, 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.

【解析】 本句主干为 it's interesting to wonder..., 其中 it 为形式主语，真正主语为不定式 to wonder...; if 引导的是 wonder 的宾语从句，其主干为 the images aren't contributing to our own dissatisfactions, 而(that) we see every week 为省略了 that 的定语从句，修饰 images。In the same way 后的 that 引导的是 way 的同位语从句，而(that) getting "the Rachel" might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston 为 hope 的宾语从句，省略了 that。

【译文】 但是有趣的是，我们也会疑惑：就像我们中很多人希望通过模仿“瑞秋”Rachel 而变得和现实中的詹妮弗·安妮斯顿相像一样，每周出现在杂志封面的那些没有压力、幸福感十足的名人父母形象，就真的没有无形中导致我们对自身现实生活的不满吗？（注：詹妮弗·安妮斯顿，美国著名女演员，热播情景喜剧《老友记》中“瑞秋”Rachel 的扮演者）。

四、核心词与超纲词

- 1. insightful a. 有深刻见解的，富有洞察力的
- 2. alleviate v. 减轻，缓和
- 3. provocative a. 刺激的，挑拨的，挑衅的
- 4. crushingly ad. 非常地，极其地，显然地
- 5. dampen v. 抑制，使沮丧，使潮湿
- 6. gratification n. 满意，喜悦

7. celebrity n. 名人, 名声

8. procreation n. 生育, 生产

9. glamorous a. 迷人的, 富有魅力的

五、全文翻译

詹妮弗·西尼尔见解独到、极具争议的封面故事《我爱我的孩子, 我讨厌我的生活》引发了人们的评论, 这不足为奇。文章认为抚养孩子绝不是一种富有成就感、使生活充实的经历, 没有什么比这个话题更能引起人们的谈兴了。詹妮弗·西尼尔并没有得出抚养孩子是让家长更幸福还是更痛苦之类的定论, 而是认为我们需要重新定义幸福: 我们不应该把幸福理解成可以用即时的快乐来衡量的东西, 而应该理解为一种过去式的状态。尽管抚养孩子的日子可能会非常艰难, 甚至令人崩溃, 但詹妮弗·西尼尔却写道, “正是眼前这些令人沮丧的事情成为了我们日后感到强烈的满足和快乐的源泉”。

该杂志的封面是一位漂亮妈妈抱着一个可爱的婴儿。本周报摊上这种圣母与圣子的照片可不止这一张。杂志上也有关于刚刚离异又收养孩子的单亲妈妈——桑德拉·布洛克的报道, 还有常见的“詹妮弗·安妮斯顿怀孕了”之类的八卦新闻。几乎每周至少有一本杂志上会有笑容可掬的名星妈妈或准妈妈的特写。

在一个如此崇尚生育的社会中, 把承认后悔生孩子和承认支持杀害猫等同起来, 这有什么奇怪的? 那么, 把为人父母的后悔和没有子女的不幸相提并论, 似乎很不公平。不幸福但育有儿女的父母很少会(被激发)去思考他们当初是不是不应该要孩子, 但是那些不幸福且无儿女的夫妇却经常受到这样观点的困扰, 即孩子是世界上唯一最重要的事物: 显然, 正是没有孩子这一人生空白直接导致了他们的痛苦。

当然, 《美国周刊》和《人物》之类的名人杂志中谈及的父母形象非常不切实际。尤其是报道像桑德拉·布洛克这样的单亲妈妈时更是如此。有研究表明, “丁克夫妻”的幸福指数要高于养孩子的夫妻。而单亲爸爸或妈妈幸福指数最低。这不足为奇, 想想看, 没有配偶的帮忙, 一个人要养大孩子是一项多么艰巨的任务。听听桑德拉·布洛克和小甜甜布兰妮的说法: 一个人养孩子不过是小菜一碟。其实, 她们所谓的“一个人养”是有“保姆全天候帮忙”的。

很难想象很多人会傻到因为看到瑞茜和安吉莉娜有孩子后光鲜的姿态而自己想要孩子: 多数成年人都明白, 养孩子可不是做发型, 没有那么简单! 但是有趣的是, 我们也会疑惑: 就像我们中很多人希望通过模仿“瑞秋”Rachel 而变得和现实中的詹妮弗·安妮斯顿相像一样, 每周出现在杂志封面的那些没有压力、幸福感十足的名人父母形象, 就真的没有无形中导致我们对自身现实经历的不满吗? (注: 詹妮弗·安妮斯顿, 美国著名女演员, 热播情景喜剧《老友记》中“瑞秋”Rachel 的扮演者)。

Part B

一、试题解析

41.

【答案】B

【考点】文章结构

【解析】由于首段 G 是确定的, 本段内容便可根据上文顺藤摸瓜。第一段末句提出美国大学正在发生着一个不寻常的现象, 这被路易斯·莫南德敏锐地捕捉到了, 句中 it 指代 something curious, 但该段并没有具体说明问题所在。根据结构法, 提出问题—分析问题—解决问题, 初步推断接下来一段会具体说明问题。浏览选项, 发现在 B 选项中, 首句出现了 his concern, concern 呼应 G 段中的代词 it, 这正是说明具体问题所在。B 选项中心句为第一、二句, 指出路易斯·莫南德教授担忧的主要是人文方面, 这些学科不再热门, 是对问题的具体说明, B 选项内容与前文构成合理的衔接。另外, his 与 G 段中 Louis Menand 构成代词指代关联。故 B 选项为正确答案。

42.

【答案】D

【考点】段落连贯性

【解析】可依据结构法、词义关联及逻辑关联确定本题的答案。从结构上来看，B 选项提出问题，指出人文学科，如文学、语言、哲学等学科，不再热门。D 选项首句中出现 one reason 一词，说明该段用来解释原因，这正好呼应了“提出问题---解释原因”的结构模式。同时，D 选项中 such courses 指代 B 选项中的 literature, languages, philosophy and so on，从而构成代词指代关联。这样来看，D 选项放在 B 选项之后是合理的。

此外，D 选项中首句出现了 separate 一词，与已给出的 E 选项中 this separation 正好构成代词指代关联以及原词复现关联。同时，E 选项中逻辑关联词 besides，承接前文，使上下文构成合理的逻辑关联。选项 D 应该排在已给选项 E 之前。故 42 题正确答案为 D 选项。

43.

【答案】A

【考点】段落一致性

【解析】43 题要在剩下的 A、C 和 F 三个选项中选择。在通读各选项的过程中，我们发现，A 选项末句出现 Not surprisingly, up to half of all doctoral degree，与 C 选项首句中的 Equally unsurprisingly, only about half 构成原词复现与句式结构关联。由此可见，A 和 C 选项内容相关且结构衔接，A 选项应放在 C 选项之前。而 F 选项显然是提出解决办法，应放在 A、C 选项之后。这样从 A、C、F 三个选项排序来看，43 题应填 A 选项。

从内容上来看，E 选项指出除了学科专业化外，美国顶尖大学对教授也实行了专业化，并且指出，专业化已经使获得博士学位成为了学术生涯成功的前提。A 选项具体到人文学科专业化，做进一步阐述，A 选项能够合理地承接上文。此外，A 选项中的 professionalism 与 E 选项中的 professionalising、professions 构成原词复现，同时，A 选项中的 get a doctoral degree 以及 before getting their degrees 与 E 选项中的 the acquisition of a doctoral degree 均构成同义复现关联。故 43 题的正确答案应该是 A 选项。

44.

【答案】C

【考点】段落一致性

【解析】A 选项末句中的 Not surprisingly 及 up to half of all doctoral degree，与 C 选项首句提到的 Equally unsurprisingly 以及 only about half 构成原词复现关联。从逻辑关联词 Equally 来看，C 选项应是进一步解释说明 A 选项末句引出的内容，前后构成合理的逻辑关联。此外，从内容上来看，A 选项末句指出高达一半的英语博士在获得学位之前辍学就毫不奇怪了，C 选项首句指出，同样不足为怪的是，他们进入研究生院，但只有约一半的人获得教授职位，两段内容上衔接自然。故 C 选项应跟在 A 选项之后，为 44 题的答案。

45.

【答案】F

【考点】文章结构

【解析】可依据篇章结构来确定本题的答案。通观全文，前几段提出问题和分析问题，而 F 选项首句指出改革

高等教育的关键在于改变过去培养知识分子的方式，属于问题解决段落，根据结构法，应该放在文章末尾。此外，该段首句 **conclude** 一词，进行总结说明，往往出现在文章末尾。故 F 选项放在文章末段，为 45 题的答案。

二、全文翻译

[G] 每一位想申请博士学位的学生都应该读一读这本构思巧妙、充满智慧的小册子《市场竞争理念：美国大学的改革与抵制》。读完之后，他们就有可能决定去其他国家攻读博士学位。因为美国大学正在发生着一个不寻常的现象，而在这本小册子中，哈佛大学英语教授路易斯·莫南德将其敏锐地捕捉到了。

[B] 他的担忧主要在于人文学科方面，如文学、语言、哲学等学科。这些学科不再热门：如今 22% 的美国大学毕业生主修商业，相比之下，只有 2% 的毕业生主修历史，4% 的毕业生主修英语。然而，许多美国一流大学希望他们的学生具备基本的观念准则，而这正是每个受过教育的人应该具备的。但多数人发现，对于如何定义“通识教育”，他们很难达成一致意见。莫南德教授指出，在哈佛，“伟大的著作之所以被学生广为阅读，是因为这些著作已经被阅读”——这些书传播了一种社会共识。

[D] 这些人文课程之所以难以设计和教授，原因之一是这些课程违背了美国顶尖大学一贯坚持的观点，即人文学科教育和专业教育应该彼此分离，由不同的学院授课。许多学生接受这两种教育。尽管有过半的哈佛大学学生最终选择法律、医学或者商业这些专业，然而他们要在日后成为医生和律师，必须在修专业资格课程之前先修一门非专业的文科学位课程。

[E] 除了学科专业化外，美国顶尖大学还对教授实行了专业化。学术研究公共资金投入的增长加快了这一进程：1960 至 1970 年间，联邦政府的研究拨款增长了 4 倍，但是，因花太多时间在研究上，教授的授课时间减少了一半。专业化已经使获得博士学位成为了成功学术生涯的先决条件——直到 1969 年，三分之一的美国教授尚未获得博士学位。但是，莫南德教授指出，专业化背后的关键理念，应是“特定的专业化所需的知识和技能可以传授，但不可转让”。因此，一门学科能够占有主宰地位，依靠的不仅仅是创造知识，而且是培养知识分子。

[A] 没有哪门学科在形成专业化上，像人文学科一样，需要让人付出如此多的热情。莫南德教授指出，三年的时间你可以成为一名律师，四年的时间你可以成为一名医生。但是，获得人文学科博士学位通常需要九年的时间。所有的英语博士生中有多达一半的人尚未获得学位就中途辍学，这一点儿都不稀奇。

[C] 同样不足为怪的是，他们进入研究生院，但只有约一半的人获得了教授职位。职位实在是太少了。部分原因是大学仍在培养更多的哲学博士。但是，学生越少，对老师的需求也就越少。因此，在结束了十年的论文写作之后，许多学文的学生放弃了他们的专业，去从事专业不对口的工作。

[F] 莫南德教授总结道，改革高等教育的关键在于改变“缔造知识缔造者”的方式。否则，学者们还会继续这样危险的思考下去，愈加脱离他们所研究、调查与评论的领域。“学术调查，至少在某些领域，可能需要少一些排斥性，多一些整体感。”然而，究竟如何实现这一点，莫南德教授没有说明。

Part C

一、试题解析

46) Allen's contribution was to take an assumption we all share - that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts - and reveal its erroneous nature.

[考点] 定语从句，同位语从句

[解析] 复合句，句子的主干为：contribution was to take an assumption and reveal its nature，句子中的 and 用来连接并列成分，根据并列成分的一致性原则可判断 reveal 和 take 是并列关系，可还原为 was to take and to reveal。定语从句(that) we all share 修饰 assumption，因从属连词 that 在从句中作宾语，故可省略。破折号之间是插入成分，that 引导同位语从句解释说明 assumption，其中嵌套 because 引导的原因状语从句。

[词汇] take 做，拿，执行，实行，这里可以引申为：研究；assumption 假定、设想

nature 本质、特征; contribution 贡献; erroneous 错误的, 不正确的; share 分担, 分享; share an idea 认同一个观点。

47) While we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: “Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?”

【考点】让步状语从句, 介词短语作状语

【解析】本句是一个复杂的复合句。句子主干为: we are faced with a question. While we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone 是 while 引导的让步状语从句, 与主句构成对比关系, 根据汉语习惯将其放在主句前面翻译, 使译文更通顺。直接引语“Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?” 意义上相当于 question 的内容, 功能上相当于同位语从句, 翻译成独立的句子, 由冒号引出。

【词汇】conscious mind “显意识 (即有意识的思维)” ; be faced with 翻译时要按着汉语习惯翻译成主动“面临、面对”; achieve “完成, 实现”; sustain the illusion “维持幻觉, 维持错觉, 维系错觉”; make oneself do “让某人自己做某事”。

48) This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation, of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.

【考点】并列结构, 介词短语作后置定语, 代词指代

【解析】简单句。句子主干为主系表结构 This seems a justification and a rationalization, 句子中的 and 用来连接并列成分, 根据并列成分的一致性原则可判断 a justification 和 a rationalization 是并列关系, the superiority of those at the top 和 the inferiority of those at the bottom 是并列关系, 句子可还原成 This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and (this seems) a rationalization of exploitation, (a rationalization) of the superiority of those at the top and (a rationalization of) the inferiority of those at the bottom. 介词短语 for neglect of those in need 作后置定语修饰 justification; of exploitation、of the superiority 和 (of) the inferiority 分别作后置定语修饰 rationalization; of those in need 作后置定语修饰 neglect, of those at the top 和 of those at the bottom 分别修饰 the superiority 和 the inferiority. 介词短语 in need、at the top 和 at the bottom 分别修饰其前面的 those。This 为指示代词, 在此句中作主语, 为了使本句语义表述清晰, 可以把代词还原。回到原文不难发现, This 指代上一句的 contention, 所以可以把代词还原为“这种说法/观点/看法”。

【词汇】抽象名词 justification、neglect 和 rationalization 原义分别为“辩护”“忽视”和“合理化”, 翻译时可以将其转化成汉语的动词, 翻译成“为……作辩护”“忽视”和“为……找理由”; 代词短语 those in need、those at the top 和 those at the bottom 表示某一类人, 可翻译成“贫困者 (需要帮助的人)”“社会上层人群”和“社会底层人群”; exploitation 在文中意为“剥削”; superiority 和 inferiority 在文中可分别译为“优越”和“卑微”。

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.

【考点】并列结构, 被动结构, 条件状语从句, 宾语从句

【解析】复合句。句子主干为: circumstances seem to be designed to..., and we are unlikely to begin...。if 引导条件状语从句, 其中嵌套了 that 引导的宾语从句, 做 feel 的宾语。

【词汇】be designed to do (或 for something) “为 (某种) 目的而计划、设计”, “为了”; bring out “产生, 使……显示出来”, bring out the best in sb. 表示“发挥、展示某人最好的一面”, 引申为“激发最大的潜能”; (be) wronged “被无理地对待, 被冤枉, 遭受不公”。

50) The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible.

【考点】并列结构, 状语从句, 宾语从句, 过去分词短语

【解析】本句包含由分号连接的两个并列主句。主句1主干为 The upside is the possibilities; 主句2主干为 we become authorities。过去分词短语 contained in knowing that everything is up to us 做后置定语修饰 possibilities, 其中嵌套 that 从句做 knowing 的宾语。where 引导让步状语从句, 表示“虽然, 尽管”。what is possible 做介词 of 的宾语, 该介宾结构修饰 authorities。where 引导的让步状语从句在翻译成汉语时, 要体现出时间副词 before 和 now 的对比关系。

【词汇】upside“ (糟糕局面的) 好的一面, 正面”; be up to “由……决定; 取决于”; array of limitations“一系列的局限性, 各种局限性”; authorities“权威 (人士), 当局”

二、全文翻译

詹姆斯·艾伦撰写的《做你想做的人》一书的主题是: “意识是主导编织者”, 它创造了我们的内在性格和外部环境。这本书深度挖掘了自我救助的中心含义。

46) 艾伦的贡献在于, 他拿出“我们并非机器人, 因此能掌控自己的思想”这一公认的假设, 并揭示了其谬误所在。因为大多数人都认为, 意识和物质是分离的, 所以我们认为可以将思想隐藏或弱化。这样以来, 我们做的和想的可以完全不一样。然而, 艾伦认为, 潜意识和意识一样, 也能够影响行为。47) 尽管我们或许可以仅凭意识来维系“控制”这种错觉, 现实中我们还是不断要面对一个问题: “我为什么不能让自己做这个或实现那个?”

由于和欲望不一致的想法会摧毁欲望和意志, 艾伦总结说: “我们吸引的不是我们想要的, 而是我们的内在本质”。你取得成就是因为作为一个人本来就是外在成就的化身, 你不是获得成功, 而是成为了成功。意识和物质不是分离的。

艾伦的这一本书之所以出名, 部分原因在于书中提到了这样的观点: “环境不是塑造人而是揭示人”。48) 这似乎是在为忽视贫困者的行为作辩护, 为剥削、为社会上层人群的优越及社会底层人群的卑微找理由。

然而, 这似乎是对这个敏感话题的条件反射。每一种环境, 无论多么恶劣, 都为人的成长提供了一种独特的机会。如果人生以及前途总是由环境决定的, 那么人类就不可能取得进步。49) 环境仿佛就是为了激发我们的最大潜能而设, 如果我们觉得自己遭受了“不公”, 就不太可能有意识地去努力摆脱自己的处境。不过, 很多传记作者都明白, 早年的生活和环境往往是一个人最大的财富。

艾伦的书中提到, 对于我们的现状, 我们只能归咎于自己而不能归咎于其他人, 这一点是很严肃的。50) 其正面意义在于, 了解了一切都取决于我们自己, 即有了诸多可能; 此前我们是谙熟各种局限的专家, 现在我们成了驾驭各种可能性的权威。

Section III Writing

Part A

一、审题谋篇

此应用文题目要求考查的是推荐信。推荐信是向收信人推荐某人做某事的信件。

本题要求考生推荐给好友一部电影, 并说明喜欢这部电影的原因。题目中给出的信息包括: 写信对象 (a friend), 写信目的 (recommend one of your favorite movies), 信件主体内容 (reasons for your recommendation)。需要注意的是主体部分至少包括两方面的原因。

文章从布局上可以分为三段展开。第一段, 直接点明主题, 开门见山地说出写信目的, 可以笼统地向朋友推荐你喜欢的电影。第二段则要发挥想象力, 从 2~3 个方面点出你之所以推荐这部电影的原因。在写第二段时, 一定要打开思路, 可写的素材多种多样, 如笼统地说明该电影语言优美, 有助于英语学习; 同时电影中隐含的文化要素能够丰富我们的日常生活等等。第三段, 再次推荐, 并盼望回复, 希望与其讨论。

从语域角度讲, 这是一篇给亲密朋友的推荐信, 因此用词可较为随和, 但语气要真挚, 以达到和朋友沟通和交流的作用。

二、参考范文

Dear Tom,

I am writing, without hesitation, to share one of my favorite movies, *Forest Gump*, with you, which is not only conducive to your study, but also beneficial to your life.

For one thing, the beautiful language in this original English movie may contribute to your study of English in listening, speaking, reading and writing. For another thing, the profound cultural elements implicit in the scene will equip you with foreign cultural background and, above all, enrich your daily life.

Would you like to see this movie after my recommendation? Remember to tell me your opinion about the movie. I am looking forward to your early reply.

Yours,

Li Ming

三、写作技巧

清晰的三段式层次，合情合理，语言要直接，态度真诚，语气随和。

第一段，点明写信的目的是推荐电影。信函开头的可套用句型为：

I am writing to you to recommend ... for ...

I take great pleasure in recommending to you ... as ...

第二段，简要概括推荐该电影的原因。

On the one hand,...On the other hand,...从两个角度提出.....;

第三段，再次建议，并盼望回复。可套用句型：

I am convinced that you are willing to see this movie after my enthusiastic recommendation.

Part B

一、审题谋篇

本次大作文话题为大家一直计较关注的环保问题。环境话题在 1991 年、1999 年以及 2000 年都曾经考过，所以对各位考生来讲并不陌生。而且 2010 年考查的“文化”与 2002 年考查的话题一致，因此，话题复现是很自然的。这同时也告诉未来考生复习往年话题的重要性。

文章采取总分总结构。第一段描述图画，描述的内容一定要与主题相关。与主题没有关系的内容尽量不要写，一方面有凑数的嫌疑，另一方面，容易造成语法错误。第一句可以总体描述图画，也可以开门见山的点明文章观点，因为这篇文章主题很鲜明，一般不会出现跑题。接着，第二/三句具体描写图画内容，内容一定要围绕着第一句来进行，采取总分结构。最后一句再次点题，也可以对第一句进行词义替换，起承上启下的作用。第二段揭示产生问题的原因。可以列举 2-3 个理由。原因方面可以是直接原因，也可以是间接原因；或者写此问题可能导致的结果。最后一段提出解决问题的方案或者措施。

二、参考范文

The terrible scene depicted in the cartoon shows that some people in our life still lack the awareness of environmental protection. The picture illustrates that two tourists are chatting and eating happily on a boat and casually throwing their rubbish into the lake which is full of litter and waste. The drawing sets us thinking too much due to its far-reaching influence.

Nowadays, though the awareness of protecting environment is being accepted by more and more people, we can still see many unpleasant scenes especially in scenic spots. Why does this phenomenon arise? Many factors are accounting for it. First and foremost, to some people, the consciousness of protecting environment is still not so strong. They may not think it is a big deal to throw rubbish everywhere. In addition, the environmental management system

isn't so satisfying. For example, in some places there're few regulations or the implementation is seldom performed actually.

From what has been discussed above, it is urgent to take some effective and relative measures. In the first place, we should continue to conduct more propaganda in communities and schools so as to let people realize the importance of protecting environment. In the second, more rules should be made and carried out by the government to restrain the conduction of destroying environment. People should work together to create clean and beautiful surroundings.

三、万能句型

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