

2011 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试(英语二) 试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cyber-crime that has 1 across the Web.

Can privacy be preserved 2 bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly 3?

Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyber-czar, offered the federal government a 4 to make the Web a safer place—a “voluntary trusted identity” system that would be the high-tech 5 of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled 6 one. The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential 7 to a specific computer and would authenticate users at a range of online services.

The idea is to 8 a federation of private online identity systems. User could 9 which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver's license 10 by the government.

Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these “single sign-on” systems that make it possible for users to 11 just once but use many different services.

12 the approach would create a “walled garden” n cyberspace, with safe “neighborhoods” and bright “streetlights” to establish a sense of a 13 community.

Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem” in which “individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with 14, trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure 15 which the transaction runs”.

Still, the administration's plan has 16 privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are concerned. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would 17 be a compulsory Internet “drive's license” mentality.

The plan has also been greeted with 18 by some computer security experts, who worry that the “voluntary ecosystem” envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet 19. They argue that all Internet users should be 20 to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. swept | B. skipped | C. walked | D. ridden |
| 2. A. for | B. within | C. while | D. though |
| 3. A. careless | B. lawless | C. pointless | D. helpless |
| 4. A. reason | B. reminder | C. compromise | D. proposal |
| 5. A. information | B. interference | C. entertainment | D. equivalent |
| 6. A. by | B. into | C. from | D. over |
| 7. A. linked | B. directed | C. chained | D. compared |
| 8. A. dismiss | B. discover | C. create | D. improve |
| 9. A. recall | B. suggest | C. select | D. realize |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 10. A. released | B. issued | C. distributed | D. delivered |
| 11. A. carry on | B. linger on | C. set in | D. log in |
| 12. A. In vain | B. In effect | C. In return | D. In contrast |
| 13. A. trusted | B. modernized | C. thriving | D. competing |
| 14. A. caution | B. delight | C. confidence | D. patience |
| 15. A. on | B. after | C. beyond | D. across |
| 16. A. divided | B. disappointed | C. protected | D. united |
| 17. A. frequently | B. incidentally | C. occasionally | D. eventually |
| 18. A. skepticism | B. relevance | C. indifference | D. enthusiasm |
| 19. A. manageable | B. defendable | C. vulnerable | D. invisible |
| 20. A. invited | B. appointed | C. allowed | D. forced |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's board as an outside director in January 2000: a year later she became president of Brown University. For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much eroticism. But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman's compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked? By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board. The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. If the sky, and the share price is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those "surprise" disappearances by directors under the age of 70. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increased by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship. Often they "trade up." Leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred. Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for _____.

[A]gaining excessive profits

[B]failing to fulfill her duty

[C]refusing to make compromises

[D]leaving the board in tough times

22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be _____.

[A]generous investors

[B]unbiased executives

[C]share price forecasters

[D]independent advisers

23. According to the researchers from Ohio University after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to _____.

[A]become more stable

[B]report increased earnings

[C]do less well in the stock market

[D]perform worse in lawsuits

24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors _____.

[A]may stay for the attractive offers from the firm

[B]have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm

[C]are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm

[D]will decline incentives from the firm

25. The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is _____.

[A]permissive

[B]positive

[C]scornful

[D]critical

Text 2

Whatever happened to the death of newspaper? A year ago the end seemed near. The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling their own doom. America's Federal Trade commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. Should they become charitable corporations? Should the state subsidize them? It will hold another meeting soon. But the discussions now seem out of date.

In much of the world there is the sign of crisis. German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession. Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled come of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit. Not the 20% profit margins that were routine a few years ago, but profit all the same.

It has not been much fun. Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard. The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13,500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007. Readers are paying more for slimmer products. Some papers even had the nerve to refuse delivery to distant suburbs. Yet these desperate measures have proved the right ones and, sadly for many journalists, they can be pushed further.

Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers. American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads. Fully 87% of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD). In Japan the proportion is 35%. Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspaper are least distinctive. Car and film reviewers have gone. So have science

and general business reporters. Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. Newspapers are less complete as a result. But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

26. By saying “Newspapers like ... their own doom” (Lines 3-4, Para. 1), the author indicates that newspaper_____.

- [A]neglected the sign of crisis
- [B]failed to get state subsidies
- [C]were not charitable corporations
- [D]were in a desperate situation

27. Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because_____.

- [A]readers threatened to pay less
- [B]newspapers wanted to reduce costs
- [C]journalists reported little about these areas
- [D]subscribers complained about slimmer products

28. Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they_____.

- [A]have more sources of revenue
- [B]have more balanced newsrooms
- [C]are less dependent on advertising
- [D]are less affected by readership

29. What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business?

- [A]Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers.
- [B]Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspaper.
- [C]Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business.
- [D]Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews.

30. The most appropriate title for this text would be _____.

- [A]American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival
- [B]American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind
- [C]American Newspapers: A Thriving Business
- [D]American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story

Text 3

We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the G. I. Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

But when it came to their houses, it was a time of common sense and a belief that less could truly be more. During the Depression and the war, Americans had learned to live with less, and that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future, made small, efficient housing positively stylish.

Economic condition was only a stimulus for the trend toward efficient living. The phrase “less is more” was actually first popularized by a German, the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, who like other people associated with the Bauhaus, a school of design, emigrated to the United States before World War II

and took up posts at American architecture schools. These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.

Mies’s signature phrase means that less decoration, properly organized, has more impact than a lot. Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance. Like other modern architects, he employed metal, glass and laminated wood-materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future. Mies’s sophisticated presentation masked the fact that the spaces he designed were small and efficient, rather than big and often empty.

The apartments in the elegant towers Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive, for example, were smaller-two-bedroom units under 1,000 square feet-than those in their older neighbors along the city's Gold Coast. But they were popular because of their airy glass walls, the views they afforded and the elegance of the buildings' details and proportions, the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time.

The trend toward "less" was not entirely foreign. In the 1930s Frank Lloyd Wright started building more modest and efficient houses-usually around 1,200 square feet-than the spreading two-story ones he had designed in the 1890s and the early 20th century.

The "Case Study Houses" commissioned from talented modern architects by California Arts & Architecture magazine between 1945 and 1962 were yet another homegrown influence on the "less is more" trend. Aesthetic effect came from the landscape, new materials and forthright detailing. In his Case Study House, Ralph everyday life - few American families acquired helicopters, though most eventually got clothes dryers - but his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

31. The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans'

- [A]prosperity and growth
- [B]efficiency and practicality
- [C]restraint and confidence
- [D]pride and faithfulness

32. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about Bauhaus?

- [A]It was founded by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.
- [B]Its designing concept was affected by World War II.
- [C]Most American architects used to be associated with it.
- [D]It had a great influence upon American architecture.

33. Mies held that elegance of architectural design

- [A]was related to large space
- [B]was identified with emptiness
- [C]was not reliant on abundant decoration
- [D]was not associated with efficiency

34. What is true about the apartments Mies building Chicago's Lake Shore Drive?

- [A]They ignored details and proportions.
- [B]They were built with materials popular at that time.
- [C]They were more spacious than neighboring buildings.
- [D]They shared some characteristics of abstract art.

35. What can we learn about the design of the "Case Study House"?

- [A]Mechanical devices were widely used.
- [B]Natural scenes were taken into consideration
- [C]Details were sacrificed for the overall effect.
- [D]Eco-friendly materials were employed.

Text 4

Will the European Union make it? The question would have sounded strange not long ago. Now even the project's greatest cheerleader's talk of a continent facing a "Bermuda triangle" of debt, population decline and lower growth.

As well as those chronic problems, the EU faces an acute crisis in its economic core, the 16 countries that use the single currency. Markets have lost faith that the euro zone's economies, weaker or stronger, will one day

converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency, which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

Yet the debate about how to save Europe's single currency from disintegration is stuck. It is stuck because the euro zone's dominant powers, France and Germany, agree on the need for greater harmonization within the euro zone, but disagree about what to harmonies.

Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrow spending and competitiveness, barked by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments that do not obey. These might include threats to freeze EU funds for poorer regions and EU mega-projects and even the suspension of a country's voting rights in EU ministerial councils. It insists that economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club, among whom there is a small majority for free-market liberalism and economic rigors; in the inner core alone, Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.

A "southern" camp headed by French wants something different:"European economic government" within an inner core of euro-zone members. Translated, that means politicians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers. Finally, figures close to the France government have murmured, euro-zone members should agree to some fiscal and social harmonization: e.g., curbing competition in corporate-tax rates or labour costs.

It is too soon to write off the EU. It remains the world's largest trading block. At its best, the European project is remarkably liberal: built around a single market of 27 rich and poor countries, its internal borders are far more open to goods, capital and labour than any comparable trading area. It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalization, and make capitalism benign.

36. The EU is faced with so many problems that _____.

- [A] it has more or less lost faith in markets
- [B] even its supporters begin to feel concerned
- [C] some of its member countries plan to abandon euro
- [D] it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation

37. The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck because the dominant powers _____.

- [A] are competing for the leading position
- [B] are busy handling their own crises
- [C] fail to reach an agreement on harmonization
- [D] disagree on the steps towards disintegration

38. To solve the euro problem, Germany proposed that _____.

- [A] EU funds for poor regions be increased
- [B] stricter regulations be imposed
- [C] only core members be involved in economic co-ordination
- [D] voting rights of the EU members be guaranteed

39. The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that _____.

- [A] poor countries are more likely to get funds
- [B] strict monetary policy will be applied to poor countries
- [C] loans will be readily available to rich countries
- [D] rich countries will basically control Eurobonds

40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel _____.

- [A] pessimistic
- [B] desperate

[C] conceited

[D] hopeful

Part B

Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text about what parents are supposed to do to guide their children into adulthood. Choose a heading from the list A-G that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text (41-45). There are two extra headings that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government's role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose "fat taxes" on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

The demands follow comments last week by the health secretary, Andrew Lansley, who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choices and promised to free businesses from public health regulations.

But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by fast-food producers such as McDonald's.

They argue that government action is necessary to curb Britain's addiction to unhealthy food and help halt spiraling rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. Professor Terence Stephenson, president of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, said that the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or binge drinking.

"Thirty years ago, it would have been inconceivable to have imagined a ban on smoking in the workplace or in pubs, and yet that is what we have now. Are we willing to be just as courageous in respect of obesity? I would suggest that we should be," said the leader of the UK's children's doctors.

Lansley has alarmed health campaigners by suggesting he wants industry rather than government to take the lead. He said that manufacturers of crisps and confectionery could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign, the centrepiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness. He has also criticised the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how "lecturing" people was not the best way to change their behaviour.

Stephenson suggested potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for foods high in fat, salt or sugar before the 9pm watershed and limiting them on billboards or in cinemas. "If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes – by setting stringent limits on advertising, product placement and sponsorship of sports events," he said.

Such a move could affect firms such as McDonald's, which sponsors the youth coaching scheme run by the Football Association. Fast-food chains should also stop offering "inducements" such as toys, cute animals and mobile phone credit to lure young customers, Stephenson said.

Professor Dinesh Bhugra, president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, said: "If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth, and that some things can harm, at least information is available up front."

He also urged councils to impose "fast-food-free zones" around schools and hospitals – areas within which takeaways cannot open.

A Department of Health spokesperson said: "We need to create a new vision for public health where all of society works together to get healthy and live longer. This includes creating a new 'responsibility deal' with business, built on social responsibility, not state regulation. Later this year, we will publish a white paper setting out exactly how we will achieve this."

The food industry will be alarmed that such senior doctors back such radical moves, especially the call to use some of the tough tactics that have been deployed against smoking over the last decade.

	A “fat taxes” should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald’s
	B the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools
41. Andrew Lansley held that	C “lecturing” was an effective way to improve school lunches in England
42. Terence Stephenson agreed that	D cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet
43. Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that	E the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign
44. Dinesh Bhugra suggested that	F parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home
45. A Department of Health spokesperson proposed that	G the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses

Part C

Directions:

In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world’s airlines do—roughly 2 percent of all CO₂ emissions?

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment. A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO₂, depending on how many attempts are needed to get the “right” answer. To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres round the world, packed with powerful computers. While producing large quantities of CO₂, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements. Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much more to be done, and not just by big companies.

Section IV Writing

Part A

Direction: Suppose your cousin, Liming, has just been admitted to a university, write him/her a letter to

- 1) congratulate him/her, and
- 2) give him/her suggestions on how to get prepared for university life.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Zhang Wei" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

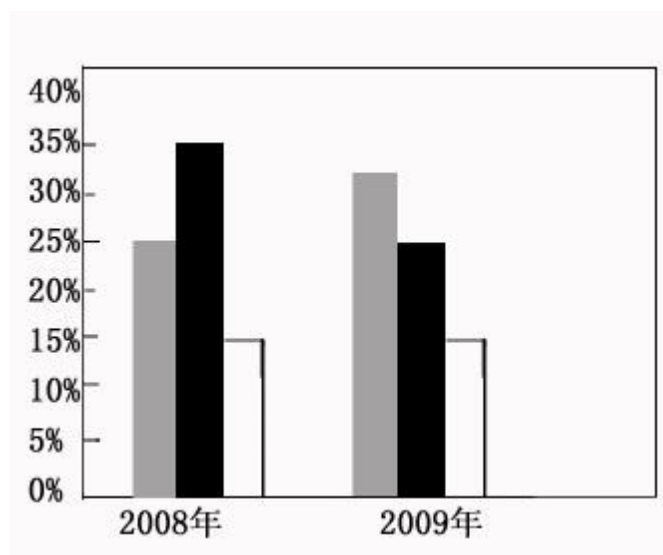
Directions:

Write a short essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2.(15 points)



2011 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(二)答案详解

Section I Use of English

文章分析

本篇文章是一篇说明文，阐述了现代网络安全问题以及对美国网络安全总管 Howard Schmidt 先生对网络安全问题提出的新的解决方案。文章对美国网络安全总管 Howard Schmidt 先生所提出的新的解决方案，即“自愿信任身份识别”系统，进行了详细的介绍，该系统有其新颖之处，现已有谷歌公司和微软公司运行类似的网络安全系统，但与此同时，仍有一些人对此持怀疑态度。

试题解析

The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cybercrime that has 1 across the Web.

Can privacy be preserved 2 bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly 3 ?

【译文】互联网可被匿名使用，这对于保护个人隐私和言论自由是一大幸事。但也正是这种匿名使用的方式，使得席卷整个互联网的网络犯罪数量急速增加。

在为这个似乎越来越没有法律控制的互联网世界提供一层安全保险外罩的同时，人们的隐私是否予以保护呢？

1.

- [A] swept 打扫，席卷
- [B] skipped 跳过，掠过
- [C] walked 行走
- [D] ridden 骑

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cybercrime that has 1 across the Web. 所需填入动词在 that 引导的定语从句作谓语，该定语从句修饰限定其先行词 the explosion of cybercrime，即网络犯罪的爆发，根据第一句信息，人们可匿名使用网络，这为网络使用者提供了隐私保障和言论自由的权利。但本句开头的 but，说明本句和前一句所强调内容不同，推断出本句表达含义为“尽管网络有匿名使用的优点，但隐藏在这优点背后的是席卷网络的网络犯罪爆发”。A 项有“席卷”的含义，swept 原型为 sweep，例：sweep across the globe 席卷全球。

【命题思路】考查动词和介词的搭配。

【干扰排除】B 项 skipped“跳过”，C 项 walked“走过”，D 项 ridden“骑或搭乘”与句子主语 the explosion of cybercrime 搭配不当，故排除。

2.

- [A] for 因为
- [B] within 在……之内
- [C] while 当……时候，和……同时
- [D] though 尽管，虽然

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Can privacy be preserved __2__ bringing safety and security to a world...。根据上文信息，网络匿名的优点为网络使用者提供隐私保障，但与此同时网络犯罪却也正席卷着互联网。所以可判断出，该问句在提问隐私是否真正能够得到保障呢？while 意为“与……同时”。

【命题思路】考查对句内逻辑的分析。

【干扰排除】该句表达一种对比，在有隐私保障的同时是否具备安全性？A 项 for “因为，为了”，B 项 within “在……之内”，D 项 though “尽管”，在此处与 doing 无逻辑联系，故为干扰项。

3.

[A] careless 粗心的，疏忽的

[B] lawless 非法的

[C] pointless 无意义的

[D] helpless 无助的，没有帮助的

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Can privacy be preserved __2__ bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly __3__? ...that seems increasingly __3__ 修饰限定前面的 world, 解答该题仍需要根据上文信息推断。网络犯罪席卷互联网，可推断出网络世界看起来越来越没有法律性可言。所以正确答案选 B 项 lawless。

【命题思路】该题考查词义辨析。

【干扰排除】A 项 careless “粗心大意的”，C 项 pointless “毫无意义的”，D 项 helpless “无助的”，不能与上文 safety and security 形成对立关系。都是干扰项。

Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyberczar, offered the federal government a 4 to make the Web a safer place—a “voluntary trusted identity” system that would be the hightech 5 of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled 6 one. The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential 7 to a specific computer, and would authenticate users at a range of online services. The idea is to 8 a federation of private online identity systems. User could 9 which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver's license 10 by the government.

【译文】上月，美国网络安全总管 Howard Schmidt 先生向联邦政府提出了一个使网络更为安全的建议——一个相当于集实物钥匙、指纹和照片身份证为一体的高科技“自愿信任身份识别”系统。该系统可以使用智能身份证，或者与特定电脑相连的数字证书，然后在一系列网络服务网站验证用户身份。这个想法是要建立一个私营网络身份识别系统的联盟。用户可以选择加入哪个网络系统，只有那些身份已经通过验证的注册用户才可以在这些系统中自由通行。这一方法与需要政府颁发互联网驾照的方法有所不同。

4.

- [A] reason 原因; 理由
- [B] reminder 提醒物, 暗示
- [C] compromise 妥协, 折中
- [D] proposal 建议, 求婚

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyberczar, offered the federal government a 4 to make the Web a safer place。本句关键信息是 to make the Web a safer place, 意为使互联网变得更安全, 作本句目的状语。再根据后面的信息, Howard Schmidt 提供的是一套“自愿身份识别系统”, 可推断出, 此人为联邦政府提出的是一个建议, 故选 D 项 proposal。

【命题思路】该题考查的是词义辨析, 需要结合句子来进行选择。

【干扰排除】根据动词 offer 可知, 不可能提供妥协或者提醒物, 先排除 B、C 项。根据下文, 并没有说明原因, 而是给予建议, 故也排除 A 项。

5.

- [A] information 信息
- [B] interference 冲突, 干涉
- [C] entertainment 娱乐
- [D] equivalent 等价物

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 a “voluntary trusted identity” system that would be the hightech 5 of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card。根据本句已给出信息, 可判断出这个“自愿身份识别系统”就相当于一把钥匙、一个指纹、一个身份证, 故本题答案为 D 项 equivalent “相等物”。

【命题思路】该题考查词义辨析和语义逻辑。

【干扰排除】该整句是上文 a safer place 的同位语。如果考生不理解该句表达的真正意思, 很容易会选择 A 项“高科技信息”。但是该句中 that 引导的是一个定语从句, 修饰 system, 所以应选 D 项“……的等价物”, 即“相当于……”。

6.

- [A] by (roll by 流逝)
- [B] into (roll into 使…合为一体)
- [C] from (roll from 从…翻滚而来)
- [D] over (roll over 翻滚)

【答案】B

【考点】固定搭配

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 the hightech equivalent of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled 6 one。解答该题, 上文中的 system 是关键词, 由 system 一词可判断出这是一个集实物钥匙、指纹、身份证为一体的完整的高科技系统。roll into 意为“使……合为一体”。故该题答案为 B 项。

【命题思路】该题考查的是固定搭配。需考生平日多加积累。并且提示对介词的学习掌握不能依靠死记硬背，应结合具体语境去掌握介词的用法。

【干扰排除】A项 roll by “匆匆过去”，C项 roll from “从……翻滚而来”，D项 roll over “翻滚”。均不符合题意。

7.

[A] linked 连接

[B] directed 指导

[C] chained 用链条拴住的

[D] compared 比较，相比

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential __7__ to a specific computer. 根据本题选项，可判断出空格所需填入词是一个动词过去分词作后置定语修饰限定其前面的 digital credential “数码证书”。再根据空格后信息 a special computer “一台特定电脑”，可推出本题答案为 A 项 linked, 意为“与特定电脑相连接”。

【命题思路】该题考查词义辨析。

【干扰排除】该题的强干扰项是 C 项。C 项 chained 也有“连接”的意思，但 C 项更加强调“束缚”的含义，指用“铁链”锁住、束缚，语义与逻辑关系都不符合。如：Tom was chained to a pile of papers.

8.

[A] dismiss 解散，开除

[B] discover 发现，揭示

[C] create 建立，创建

[D] improve 提高，改进

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 The idea is to __8__ a federation of private online identity systems. 首先所需填入词是在不定式 to 后面，意在表达一种目的，即这个想法的目的在于……；再根据所需填入词后面的信息 a federation of private online identity systems “个人网络身份系统联盟”，由此可推出答案应为 C 项 create, 意为“这个想法目的在于创建一个个人网络身份系统联盟”。

【命题思路】该题考查的是词义辨析。但需结合上下文来选择。

【干扰排除】该题的强干扰项是 B 项 discover “发现，揭示”，强调发现某个已经存在的事物。这个系统不是原本就存在的，而应该是创建一个这样的系统。

9.

[A] recall 回想，召回

[B] suggest 建议，暗示

[C] select 挑选，选拔

[D] realize 意识到，实现

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 User could __9__ which system to join. 根据上文信息, 这个想法目的在于创建一个个人网络身份系统联盟, 再联系空后信息 which system to join “加入哪一个系统”, 可判断出答案为 C 项 select, 意为“用户可选择加入哪一个系统”。

【命题思路】该题考查的是词义辨析, 应结合动词和宾语的搭配进行选择。

【干扰排除】本题干扰项的干扰力度都不大。可以从句意来进行排除。

10.

[A] released 释放, 发行, 发布

[B] issued 颁布, 发行, 发给

[C] distributed 分配, 分发, 分布

[D] delivered 递送, 交付, 发表

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver's license __10__ by the government. 所需填入词的句子含义为, “这一方式完全不同于要求网络用户具有政府颁发的许可证这一方式”。再分析答案给出的四个选项, 所需填入词是一个动词的过去分词作前面 Internet driver's license 的后置定语。再联系空格后的 by the government “由政府……”, 即可判断出本题答案为 B 项 issued “颁发法令, 发给许可证件等”。

【命题思路】该题考查的是近义词辨析。

【干扰排除】该题的干扰项是 A 项和 C 项。A 项一般用来表达公布信息、发行电影、发布新闻报道等, 而 C 项一般用来形容资金和物资等的分配。

Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these “single signon” systems that make it possible for users to 11 just once but use many different services.

__12__, the approach would create a “walled garden” in cyberspace, with safe “neighborhoods” and bright “streetlights” to establish a sense of a __13__ community.

Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem” in which “individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with __14__, trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure __15__ which the transaction runs”.

【译文】谷歌公司和微软公司就是已经设立了这种“单次登录”系统的公司, 这些公司的用户只需登录一次, 便能享用各种各样不同的服务。实际上, 这种方法意图在网络空间中创建一个“有围墙的花园”, 在这里安全可靠的虚拟社区及明亮的街灯营造出一个值得信赖的社区。

Schmidt 先生将该系统形容为一种“自愿型生态系统”, 在这个系统中, “个人和组织可以安心地完成网上交易, 他们信任彼此的身份, 也信任交易赖以进行的网络基础设施的身份。”

11.

[A] carry on 继续, 开展, 进行

[B] linger on 逗留, 徘徊

[C] set in 开始, 到来

[D] log in 登录, 注册

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these “single signon” systems that make it possible for users to __11__ just once but use many different services. 本句中 single signon systems 意为“单击登录系统”。所需填入词所在句中 that 引导的定语从句就是修饰限定 single signon systems。再联系定语从句的含义, 即可判断出本题答案为 D 项 log in “登录”。意为“这种单点登录系统使用户登录一次即可享受多种服务变为可能”。

【命题思路】该题考查的是固定搭配和上下文语义衔接。

【干扰排除】该题的干扰项是 C 项。C 项放入句中意为“开始一日即可使用多次”, 但从意思选择也是有局限的。set in 后面一般跟动名词, 开始做某事。

12.

[A] In vain 徒劳, 无效

[B] In effect 实际上, 事实上

[C] In return 作为回报

[D] In contrast 与此相反, 比较起来

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是_12, the approach would create a “walled garden” in cyberspace. 本句中的 the approach 指代上文中提到的单击登录系统。这种方法可以在网络空间内创建一个“有围墙的花园”, 可以推断出本句和上文之间是递进的逻辑关系, 补充说明这种方法的优点。给出的四个选项中, 只有 B 项 in effect, 意为“实际上, 事实上”, 可连接这种逻辑关系。

【命题思路】该题考查固定搭配和上下文连接词辨析。

【干扰排除】该题的强干扰项为 C 项。但根据上下文, 这里说的并不是创造了这个系统带来了什么, 而是解释实际上这个系统是什么样的。

13.

[A] trusted 可信任的

[B] modernized 现代化的

[C] thriving 兴旺的, 繁荣的

[D] competing 竞争, 比赛

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 with safe “neighborhoods” and bright “streetlights” to establish a sense of a __13__ community. 本题所需填入一个形容词, 用来修饰其后面的 community “社区”。根据空格前所给出的信息, safe “neighborhoods” and bright “streetlights”, 再联系上文信息 walled garden, 可判断出所创建的是一个安全的、可信任的环境, 故答案为 A 项 trusted “可信任的”。

【命题思路】该题考查的是词义辨析。

【干扰排除】该题的其他选项干扰不大，本文全篇都在讨论安全的网络环境，故选择 A 项。

14.

[A] caution 小心，谨慎

[B] delight 快乐，高兴

[C] confidence 信任，信心

[D] patience 耐心，耐性

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem” in which “individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with __14__.” 根据本句信息，Schmidt 先生将其描述为“自愿生态系统”，在这个系统中个人或组织都可在网上进行交易。再联系下文信息 trusting the identities of each other，意为“相信彼此的身份”，可推断出这个系统使值得信任的，个人或组织对其都是充满信心的。故本题答案为 C 项 confidence “信心”。

【命题思路】考查的是介词和名词搭配。

【干扰排除】with 与其他名词搭配的意思在此处不合适。with caution “小心谨慎地”，with delight “开心地”，with patience “耐心地”。

15.

[A] on (run on...运行于)

[B] after (run after...追赶……)

[C] beyond (run beyond...运行超出……)

[D] across (run across...偶然遇到)

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句 ... trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure __15__ which the transaction runs. 本结构是动词的现在分词形式作伴随状语；__15__ which the transaction runs 是空格前 infrastructure 的定语从句(介词前置)，意为“交易所赖以运行的网络基础设施”。所给四个选项中，只有 A 项 on 和 run 搭配，即 run on 有“运行于……”的含义。

【命题思路】该题考查介词的使用及固定搭配。

【干扰排除】该题要根据固定搭配的意思进行筛选，其余选项意思不符。

Still, the administration's plan has __16__ privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are concerned. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would __17__ be a compulsory Internet “driver’s license” mentality.

The plan has also been greeted with __18__ by some computer security experts, who worry that the “voluntary ecosystem” envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet __19__. They argue that all Internet users should be __20__ to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

【译文】尽管如此，隐私权力保护人士对美国政府的这项计划持不同意。一些人对此拍手叫好，而另外一些人则表示有所担忧。这似乎很清楚，即这样的计划是最终推向一种强制性互联网“驾照”思维模式的主动推动力。

该计划也遭到了一些计算机安全专家的质疑，他们担心 Schmidt 先生所设想的“自愿生态系统”仍然会使互联网的大部分受到攻击。他们主张，所有互联网用户都必须注册并提供身份识别，就像司机在公共道路上驾驶必须持有驾照一样。

16.

[A] divided 分开，使产生分歧

[B] disappointed 使……失望

[C] protected 保护

[D] united 联合

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Still, the administration's plan has __16__ privacy rights activists. 解答本题，本句后一句是关键：Some applaud the approach; others are concerned. 意为“一些人为这一方案拍手叫好，一些人为其感到担忧”。由此可判断出人们对待这一方案的态度有分歧，故本题答案为 A 项 divided“使产生分歧”。

【命题思路】该题考查的是词义辨析。

【干扰排除】把其他选项带入句中意思与上下文不符，故可排除。

17.

[A] frequently 频繁地

[B] incidentally 偶然地

[C] occasionally 偶尔地

[D] eventually 最终地

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would __17__ be a compulsory Internet “driver's license” mentality. 本句含义为：似乎很清楚，这样的一个计划有力推动了强制性网络“驾照”思维模式。解答本题 compulsory 一词是重点，意为“被强制的”，联系文章信息即可推断出，为了维护网络安全保障隐私，网络“驾照”最终会强制要求用户拥有。故本题答案为 D 项 eventually “最终地”。

【命题思路】该题考查副词的使用。

【干扰排除】根据解析可知，此处表达一种最终如何的结果，其他选项不具备此意，故排除。

18.

[A] skepticism 怀疑

[B] tolerance 忍耐，容忍

[C] indifference 漠不关心

[D] enthusiasm 热心，积极性

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 The plan has also been greeted with __18__ by some computer security experts. 解答本题, 定语从句中 worry 一词是关键“一些网络安全专家仍有所担忧”。故本题答案为 A 项 skepticism “怀疑”, 表达含义为“一些网络安全专家仍旧对这一计划持怀疑态度。”

【命题思路】该题考查的是词义辨析, 需要结合下文来确定答案。

【干扰排除】其他选项代入句中与上下文意思不符。with tolerance “忍耐地”, with indifference “漠不关心地”, with enthusiasm “热情地”。

19.

[A] manageable 易管理的

[B] defensible 可防御的, 可防守的

[C] vulnerable 易受攻击的

[D] invisible 无形的, 看不见的

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 who worry that the “voluntary ecosystem” envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet __19__. 解答本题 worry 一词仍是重点, 专家对 Schmidt 先生所设想的“自愿生态系统”仍有所担忧, 再联系本文主旨, 即互联网安全, 可推断出这些专家担忧这个系统仍然会使互联网受到攻击。故答案为 D 项 vulnerable “易受攻击的”。

【命题思路】该题考查的是词义辨析。leave sth. + adj. 使某物处于某种状态。

【干扰排除】根据上、下文语义应选否定意义的词, 所以排除 A、B 项。比较 C、D 项, C 项明显符合文意。

20.

[A] invited 邀请

[B] appointed 任命, 指定

[C] allowed 允许

[D] forced 强迫

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 They argue that all Internet users should be __20__ to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads. 本句含义为“他们认为所有的互联网用户都应注册并证明自己身份, 就像司机在公路上驾驶必须有驾照一样。”解答本题, 后一句中的 must 是重点, 司机必须有驾照, 同理, 网络用户也必须注册和证明自己身份。所以本题答案为 D 项 forced “强迫”。be forced to... 等同于 must。

【命题思路】该题考查的是词义辨析。

【干扰排除】从语法角度讲, 每个选项带进空格都正确, 但是语义上就讲不通了。首先根据意思排除 A、B 项。网络用户注册并确认身份本来就是文中赞成的观点, 进而排除 C 项。

核心词汇

compromise v. 妥协, 让步 n. 妥协, 和解
 dismiss v. 解散, 解雇
 equivalent a. 等价的, 相等的 n. 等价物
 entertainment n. 娱乐, 消遣, 款待
 proposal n. 提议, 建议, 求婚
 release vt./n. 释放, 发射, 让与, 允许发表
 thriving a. 繁荣的, 旺盛的 v. 兴旺
 incidentally ad. 顺便, 偶然地, 附带地
 interference n. 干扰, 冲突, 干涉
 infrastructure n. 基础设施, 公共建设

长难句解析

1. Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyberczar, offered the federal government a proposal to make the Web a safer place—a “voluntary trusted identity” system that would be the hightech equivalent of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled into one.

【分析】该句的主干为 Howard Schmidt offered the federal government a proposal. 后面不定式 to 后是目的状语。that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 system, that 在定语从句中作主语。

2. Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem” in which “individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with confidence, trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure on which the transaction runs”.

【分析】该句的主干为 Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem”。后面的 in which 引导地点状语从句 in which = where。Trusting the identities... 是现在分词, 其逻辑主语为 individuals and organizations。on which 引导定语从句, which 指代 infrastructure。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

文章分析

本文选自 The Economist(《经济学人》)2010年5月10日一篇题为 outside directors and children first 的文章。

本文是一篇说明文。以 Ruth Simmons 因未能履行其外部董事的职责被质疑而离开 Goldman 公司董事会为例, 讲述了外部董事的职责及人们对其的评价。第一段以 Goldman 公司外部董事 Ruth Simmons 辞职为例引出话题。第二段讲到外部董事在公司中的责任和作用。第三段列举俄亥俄大学研究者的研究来说明外部董事离职的原因及对公司带来的影响。第四段作者就一个公司如何留住外部董事提出了自己的建议。

试题解析

21. 根据第一段内容, Simmons 女士受到批评原因是_____。

[A] 获取了太多的利益

[B] 未能履行其职责

[C] 拒绝妥协

[D] 在艰难处境中离开董事会

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要对第一段进行锁定，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词 Paragraph 1 和 Ms. Simmons was criticized for 定位到首段第三句。文中短语“be under fire”是对题干中“criticized”一词的同义替换，答案在“for”后的部分。这句话用一个反问句说明她做的事情，作为薪酬委员会的成员让巨额款项流失，属失职行为，因此答案选 B 项。

【干扰排除】A 项的干扰来自“have let those enormous bonus payouts pass”，发放巨额奖金是对其他人而言，而获得太多利益是针对个人，主体不同，故 A 项不对。C 项“拒绝妥协”属于无中生有，原文首段并未提到。D 项属于因果颠倒，“the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board”，并不是受到批评的原因，而是结果。

22. 我们从第二段得知，独立董事应该是_____。

[A] 慷慨的投资者

[B] 公正的主管

[C] 股价的预测者

[D] 独立的顾问

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要对第二段进行锁定，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干直接定位到第二段首句“Outside directors ...on a firm's board.”从这句话我们得知外部董事所扮演的角色是 advisers(顾问)，其特点是 helpful, less biased。接下来，第二句话“they ...the chief executive's proposals.”表明外部董事实际是具有独立性的顾问，因此，D 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项属于无中生有，“made their wealth...elsewhere”“在别处创造了财富”并不等于“慷慨的投资者”。B 项干扰来自 yet less biased，文章中确实提到了“less biased advisers”，但是选项中是 executive 并不是 advisers，另外 less biased 不等于选项中的 unbiased，偷换了概念，故不对。C 项的干扰来自文章第二段最后一句“If the sky, and the share price...having weathered their own crises”。这句话仍然说明 outside director 作用是 advisers，并不是股价预测者。

23. 根据俄亥俄大学研究者的观点，外部董事蹊跷离职后，公司可能会_____。

[A] 变得更加稳定

[B] 申报增加的收益

[C] 股市表现不佳

[D] 在诉讼案件中表现不佳

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

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

【直击答案】根据题干定位到第三段第四句和第五句，这两句列出了外部董事离开后可能出现的三种情况。其中“the stock is likely to perform worse”即为C项的意思，选项中的“do less well”等于原文中的“perform worse”，故C项正确。

【干扰排除】从文中可知外部董事突然离开公司后，公司需要重申盈利的可能性增加了近20%，说明外部董事的离开会让公司境况变得不好，A项与原文信息完全相反，应排除。B项干扰来自文中“the probability...earnings increases...”分析句子主干“the probability increases by nearly 20%”可知不是earnings增加20%。D项干扰来自文中“The likelihood...also increases”。表现不佳是在“stock”中(the stock is likely to perform worse)，选项把对“stock”的描述强加到“lawsuit”上，张冠李戴，故不选。

24. 从最后一段可以推断出外部董事_____。

- [A] 可能因为公司的诱人条件而留下
- [B] 在公司里往往留下劣迹
- [C] 习惯于公司里没有压力的工作
- [D] 会拒绝公司的激励

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要对最后一段进行锁定，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到最后一段第二句“Firms who...create incentives.”这句话的意思是“想要在困难时期留住外部董事的公司可能不得不采取一些激励政策。”由此可以推断出外部董事可能会因为公司采取的政策而留下。A项和原文意思吻合，故是正确答案。

【干扰排除】B项与原文意思不符。原文最后一段最后一句只是说外部董事在公司犯错时还在公司任职，但并未说外部董事自己居公司留下劣迹，故不选。最后一段并没有提到外部董事的工作压力，C项属于无中生有，故不选。文末两句“Firms who...the example of Ms. Simmons...”只谈到了公司不得不采取一些激励措施，至于外部董事接受还是拒绝，没有提及。D项属于过度推理，不选。

25. 作者对于外部董事角色的态度是_____。

- [A] 宽容放任的
- [B] 肯定的
- [C] 轻蔑鄙视的
- [D] 批判的

【答案】B

【考点】态度题

【命题思路】本题需要在理解文章主旨要义的前提下能够识别出作者对外部董事的态度。态度有正向答案，也有负向答案，此题首先考查考生锁定哪个方向的答案；其次考查考生在方向正确的基础上结合原文具体信息进行判断，从而得出作者对外部董事所持有的态度。

【直击答案】根据题干信息“The author's attitude”和“the role of outside directors”定位到第二段“Outside directors...on a firm's board.”。其中原文中的“be supposed to”等于题干中的“The author's attitude”，“serve as”等于题干中的“the role”。根据这句可知“外部董事在公司中应扮演有益而又相对公正的顾问角色。”由此可以判断出作者对外部董事这一角色持肯定态度。另外根据文章最后一段可知“想要在困难时期

留住外部董事的公司可能不得不采取一些激励政策。”这说明外部董事对公司还是有积极作用的，综合全文，B项正确。

【干扰排除】根据对文章第二段分析可知作者对外部董事的态度应是正向的，故C项和D项感情色彩错误，均不选。纵观整篇文章，作者只是对外部董事进行客观描述，并没有宽容放纵的态度，故A项错误。

长难句解析

1. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%.

【解析】这是一个复合句。句子的主干是 They found that ...，其中 that 引导的是宾语从句，宾语从句中 after a surprise departure 和 by nearly 20% 分别是介词短语作时间状语和程度状语，表示 increases 发生的时间和程度。主语是 the probability，谓语是 increases。宾语从句中又嵌套 that 引导的同位语从句，用来补充说明 the probability 的内容。同位语从句中的主语是 the company，谓语是 will have to restate，宾语是 earnings。

【译文】他们发现外部董事突然离开公司后，公司需要重申盈利的可能性增加了近 20%。

2. Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship.

【解析】这是一个复合句。句子的前半部分是由 Although 引导的让步状语从句，后半部分是句子的主干。在由 although 引导的让步状语从句中，主语是 a correlation，其中介词短语 between them leaving 以及形容词短语 subsequent bad performance 作后置定语修饰限定 correlation。谓语是 is，表语是 suggestive。主干中的主语是 it，谓语是 does not mean，宾语是由 that 引导的宾语从句。其中宾语从句中比较难理解的部分是 jumping off a sinking ship，其字面意思是跳出一艘即将沉没的船，其实这是一个比喻义，真正的含义是放弃危难之中的公司。

【译文】虽然外部董事的离职与随后公司的不佳表现之间的相互关系让人浮想联翩，但这并不意味着外部董事总在公司处于危难时弃之不顾。

核心词汇

compensation n. 补偿物，补偿金；报酬

enormous a. 极大的，巨大的，庞大的

biased a. 有偏见的

executive a. 执行的 n. 行政人员

concentrate v. 集中，聚集；浓缩 n. 浓缩物

correlation n. 相互关系

incentive n. 刺激，鼓励

全文翻译

Ruth Simmons 于 2000 年 1 月加入 Goldman Sachs 公司董事会，成为一名外部董事。一年后，她成为布朗大学的校长。在随后的几年，她很明显扮演两个角色，但并未受到多少批评。但是到了 2009 年底，Simmons 女士却由于担任 Goldman 公司薪酬委员会委员而受到人们强烈抨击；她怎能在无人注意的情况下轻易发放如此巨额的奖金呢？到了第二年 2 月，Simmons 女士便离开了 Goldman 公司董事会。她说，该职位占用了她自己太多的时间。

外部董事在公司董事会中应该扮演有益而又相对公正的顾问角色。由于他们在其他地方已经获得了财富，并且赢得了声誉，因此他们有足够的独立性来反对首席执行官的提议。如果公司经营不佳，股价下跌，外部董事还应根据自己克服危机的经验给出建议。

俄亥俄大学的研究人员建立了一个资料库，该资料库涵盖 1989 年至 2004 年超过 10000 多家企业和 64000 多位的外部董事。接着他们又核查那些连任的外部董事。研究人员发现离职最大的原因是年龄，因此他们集中研究了 70 岁以下突然离职的董事。并且发现外部董事意外离开公司后，公司需要重申盈利的可能性增加了近 20%。被牵扯到联邦法院所受理的集体诉讼案件中的可能性也随之增加，而且公司在股市的表现也会变得更糟。公司越大，这种影响也就越深。虽然外部董事的离职与随后公司的不佳表现之间的相互关系让人浮想联翩，但这并不意味着外部董事总在公司处于危难时弃之不顾。通常他们会“另谋高就”，离开风险高的小型公司，而选择较为更加稳定的大型公司。

但是研究人员相信，如果外部董事在坏消息传出前就离开公司，他们会更轻易地避免声誉受损。即使回顾历史，我们也能发现公司出现不规范行为时，外部董事都在其位。想要在困难时期留住外部董事的公司可能不得不采取一些激励政策。否则外部董事会效法 Simmons 女士，回到校园，又会成为受欢迎的人。

Text 2

文章分析

本文选自 The Economist(《经济学人》)2010 年 6 月 10 日一篇题为“Not Dead Yet”的文章。

本文是一篇说明文。主要讲述了美国报业危机的逝去。首段讲述了美国报业曾经的危机以及人们的担心。第二段讲述了报业的复苏。第三段重点讲述了报业采取种种措施以摆脱危机。第四段讲述了报业逐步开始收支趋于平衡。最后一段作者提出自己的观点，报业危机对报业的破坏虽让报纸失去其完整性，但却增强了其特色。

试题解析

26. 作者说“Newspapers like ... their own doom”是为了表明报纸_____。

- [A] 无视危机的信号
- [B] 没有得到政府救助
- [C] 不是慈善公司
- [D] 处于危急的境地

【答案】D

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要根据题干锁定文章的具体信息，从而推理出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到首段第四句：“Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle ...doom.”这句话用了比喻义，报业为自己的命运编年纪事也就说美国报业不景气，通过这句话，我们可知美国报业处于危急之中，因此 D 项正确。

【干扰排除】原文中并未提及报业忽视对危机的信号反应，故 A 项属于无中生有。B 项在首段倒数第三句提及，但只是讨论“国家要不要资助报业”而非“美国报业未能得到资助”，故不选。C 项“不是慈善公司”根据原文也无法直接得出，属于过度推理。

27. 一些报纸拒绝向远郊用户投递，很可能是因为_____。

- [A] 读者威胁少付钱
- [B] 报社想要降低成本
- [C] 记者关于这些地区的报道很少
- [D] 订阅者抱怨报纸变薄

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要根据题干的关键信息对文章的具体信息进行锁定，从而推理得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到第三段。根据该段第四句“Readers are paying more for slimmer products.”可知“读者要给内容缩水的报纸支付更多钱”，也就是说报业降低了成本。根据该段第五句“Some papers ...distant suburbs.”可知“一些报业甚至有勇气拒绝向远郊用户投递。”再由该段第六句“these desperate measures ...”，可知上文中的“报纸内容缩水”和“拒绝向远郊投递”都是报业采取的措施，而报业之所以这么做是为了降低成本，故B项正确。

【干扰排除】根据原文第三段第四句可知A项与原文信息相反，故错误。但是由这句话并不能得知读者是否会抱怨缩水的报纸，D项属于过度推理，故不选。原文并未提及记者报道的具体内容，只是对美国报业现状进行客观分析，C项属于无中生有，故不选。

28. 和美国同行相比，日本报业更为稳定，其原因是_____。

- [A] 有更多的收入来源
- [B] 更均衡的新闻编辑部
- [C] 不太依赖广告
- [D] 不太受读者的影响

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要根据题干的关键信息对文章的具体信息进行锁定，从而分析得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息美国和日本报业的对比定位到第四段。根据第四段第二、三句可知“美国报业长期依赖广告收入，这是不正常的。2008年，美国报业的广告收入占总收入的87%...”。再根据第四段最后两句可知“这个比例在日本是35%。因此日本报业更加稳定也就不足为奇了。”由此，考生可以判断出日本的报业稳定是因为广告收入占总收入的比例较小，即日本报业并不太依赖广告，因此C项正确。

【干扰排除】原文第四段只提及广告收入占总收入的比例，以及这个比例对整个报业稳定性的影响，但是并未提及A项收入来源，B项新闻编辑部以及D项对于读者的影响，故这三项属于无中生有，均不选。

29. 从最后一段可以推断出当前报业的情况是什么？

- [A] 特色性是报纸的一个本质特征。
- [B] 完整性是报纸失败的原因。
- [C] 驻外机构在报业中起到关键作用。
- [D] 读者对汽车和影评已经失去了兴趣。

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要锁定和理解文章末段的具体信息，从而推理得出答案。

【直击答案】根据最后一段首句 but 后内容可知“受创最严重的是报社中最不具特色的领域”，即特色性很重要，因此 A 项正确。

【干扰排除】由末段倒数第二句“Newspapers ...result.”可知完整性是报业的结果而不是报业失败的原因，B 项属于因果倒置，故错误。句子“Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off.”并未提及驻外机构在报业中起到什么作用，C 项属于无中生有，故不选。由句子“Car and film reviewers have gone”可知“汽车和电影的评论员已消失。”从中无法得知读者对其失去兴趣，D 项属于过度推理，不选。

30. 本文最恰当的标题是_____。

[A] 美国报业：努力求生存

[B] 美国报业：随风而逝

[C] 美国报业：繁荣产业

[D] 美国报业：绝望的故事

【答案】A

【考点】主旨题

【命题思路】这是一道主旨题，需要对全文进行锁定，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】由题干“The most appropriate title”可知这个题目考查考生对文章主旨的把握能力。这篇文章描述了美国报业面对危机时积极采取各种措施得以生存和发展。故 A 项与文章主旨相符，正确。

【干扰排除】由文章首段末句“But the discussions now seem out of date.”可知关于拯救报业的探讨都不合时宜了，这说明美国报业已经度过危机，开始复苏了，而 B 项“随风而逝”和 D 项“绝望的故事”均与此句意思相反，故不选。由文章第三段首句“It has not been much fun.”可知虽然美国报业复苏了，但是情况并不乐观，并没有复苏到繁荣的程度，C 项属于过度推理。

长难句解析

1. Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled come of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit.

【解析】本句话的主干是 American newspapers have not only survived but often returned to profit，其中主语是 American newspapers，谓语动词是由 not only...but...连接的并列动词 havenot only survived but returned。本句话的难点是 which 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰限定先行词 American newspapers，将整句话的主谓分隔开，导致很多考生分不清句子成分。

【译文】就连处于全球工业危机最严重的美国，不仅生存了下来，而且恢复了盈利。

2. The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive.

【解析】本句话是由 but 连接的并列句。前半句的主干是 The whirlwind harmed everybody，其中 that 引导的定语从句修饰限定先行词 The whirlwind。后半句的主干是 much of the damage has been concentrated in areas，其中 much 是主语，of the damage 是介词短语作后置定语修饰限定主语 much，谓语动词是 has been concentrated，介词短语 in areas 作状语。后面 where 引导的定语从句修饰限定先行词 areas。

【译文】这场席卷报业的旋风给每个人都带来了伤害，但是受创最严重的是报社中最不具有特色的领域。

核心词汇

chronicle v. 记录，记载 n. 编年史，记录

federal a. 联邦的

launch v. 使(新船)首次下水；发射；发起

margin n. 边缘；盈利空间

delivery n. 传送，递送；分娩

全文翻译

对于报业的衰亡究竟发生了什么？一年前，报业衰落似乎就在眼前。这场衰落危机到广告的生存，并预示着将失去那些还未将注意力转移到互联网的读者们。像《旧金山纪事》这样的报纸都在为自己的命运编年纪事。美国联邦贸易委员会针对如何拯救报业展开一系列的探讨。是否报业应该转变为慈善机构？是否政府应该资助他们？近期该委员会还将召开会议。但是现在关于拯救报业的探讨都已经不合时宜了。

放眼全球报业，危机的迹象并不明显。德国和巴西的报业已从衰退中走了出来。就连处于全球工业危机最严重的美国，报业不仅生存了下来，而且恢复了盈利。虽然利润还不到前几年日常盈利的 20%，尽管如此还是在盈利。

情况一直以来并非乐观。多家报社通过裁员渡过难关。据美国新闻编辑协会估计自 2007 年以来新闻编辑职位缩减了 13500 个。报纸内容缩水了，但读者却要付费更多。一些报纸甚至决定取消偏远地区的报纸配送业务。事实证明这些孤注一掷的措施是正确的，然而对于许多记者来说这并不是好消息，他们可能要面临进一步裁员。

随着来自读者和广告商的收入比日趋合理，报业正在成为更加稳定的行业。长期以来美国报业对广告过度依赖，这是不正常的。根据经济合作与发展组织的数据，在 2008 年，多达 87% 的收入来自于广告。而在日本，这个比例只有 35%，因此日本报业更加稳定也就不足为奇了。

这场席卷报业的旋风给每个人都带来了伤害，但是受创最严重的是报社中最不具有特色的领域。汽车和电影评论员黯然离去，科学和普通商业新闻记者也未能幸免，驻外机构也被无情地撤销。因此，报纸不再像以前那样完整。但是完整也不再是报业的优势了。

Text 3

文章分析

本文选自 The New York Times(《纽约时报》)2010 年 7 月 1 日一篇题为“*When Less Was More*”的文章。本文是一篇说明文，讲述了第二次世界大战之后美国人房屋设计理念的一些转变和趋势。首段介绍了二战后美国繁荣这一时代背景。第二段提出话题，二战后美国住房风格是小而实用。第三、四、五段重点讲解了德国建筑师 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe 对该住房风格的影响。第六段讲述了美国本土建筑师 Frank Lloyd Wright 对该住房风格的影响。最后一段作者提出“*Case Study Houses*”是影响战后美国建筑风格的另一因素。

试题解析

31. 战后美国的住房风格在很大程度上反映了美国人_____。

- [A] 繁荣和成长
- [B] 高效和实用
- [C] 克制但自信
- [D] 自豪与忠诚

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要根据题干关键词锁定文章的具体信息，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息“The postwar American housing style”定位到第二段最后一句“…Americans had learned to live with less, …positively stylish.”根据这句话可知，战后美国的住房风格反映了美国人的“restraint”和“confidence”，故C项正确。

【干扰排除】首段的“a time of prosperity and growth”指的是美国当时的时代背景，并不是指美国人的特征，A项属于偷换概念，故不选。第二段末句“…made small, efficient housing positively stylish.”中“efficient”指的是美国住房风格，故B项错误。文中并没有提及美国人的自豪及忠诚，故D项属于无中生有。

32. 根据第三段，关于 Bauhaus 可以推断出下列哪个选项是正确的？

- [A] 它由 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe 创建。
- [B] 它的设计理念受二战影响。
- [C] 大部分美国建筑师都曾与它有关联。
- [D] 它对美国的建筑有巨大的影响。

【答案】D

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要对文章第三段的信息进行锁定，从而推理判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息“Bauhaus”定位到第三段。该段最后一句“These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.”可知 These designers，即 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe 以及 other people associated with the Bauhaus，对美国建筑有很大影响，故D项正确。

【干扰排除】第三段第二句中 who 引导的定语从句只是说 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe 和 Bauhaus 有关联而非创建者，故排除A项。与 Bauhaus 有关联的 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe 是在二战前移民美国的，但文中并未提及它的设计理念受二战影响，故B项不选。原文中只提到 Bauhaus 与其他人有关联，但并未说明这些人大部分是美国人，因此C项属于过度推理。

33. Mies 认为建筑设计的优雅_____。

- [A] 与大面积的空间相关
- [B] 与空旷等同
- [C] 不依赖繁冗
- [D] 和高效无关

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题。需要对文章第四段的信息进行锁定，从而推理判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到第四段第二句“Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance.”这句话中“he believed”是题干中“Mies held”的同义置换。“derive from”为固定搭配，意为“源于”，C项中“reliant on”意为“依靠”，因此C项中的was not reliant on和原文中的did not derive from是同义置换。原文中的abundance就是指abundant decoration，故C项正确。

【干扰排除】原文第四段最后一句“Mies's sophisticated presentation...empty.”意为“Mies的精心布局掩盖了一个事实，她设计的房屋空间小而实用，并非大而空旷”。故A、B、D项内容均与原文信息相反，不选。

34. 关于 Mies 在芝加哥湖岸大道设计建造的公寓，下面哪个选项是正确的？

[A] 它们忽略了细节和比例。

[B] 它们采用了当时流行的建筑材料。

[C] 它们比周围的建筑空间更大。

[D] 它们和抽象艺术有相同的特征。

【答案】D

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要对文章第五段的信息进行锁定，从而推理判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到第五段第二句“But they...at the time.”。大意是“但它们非常流行，因为它们有轻薄的玻璃墙，美丽的景观以及高雅的建筑细节以及比例，而这些建筑特点等同于当时受欢迎的抽象艺术。”通过“这些建筑特点等同于当时受欢迎的抽象艺术”这句话可以判断出这些建筑和抽象艺术有相同的特征，D项正确。

【干扰排除】由第五段第二句“the elegance of the buildings' details and proportions”可知“建筑的细节和比例的高雅”，A项中“ignore”与原文信息相反，故错误。B项将第五段第二句“the architectural equivalent...at the time.”中的“the architectural”偷换成了“materials”，故错误。由文章第五段首句“...were smallertwobedroom units...than those in their older neighbors...”，可知C项中的“more spacious”与原文“smaller”相反，故C项不选。

35. 从“Case Study House”的设计中，我们可以了解到什么？

[A] 机械设施得以广泛应用。

[B] 自然景观得以考虑。

[C] 为整体效果而牺牲了细节。

[D] 环保材料得以使用。

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要对文章末段的信息进行锁定，从而推理判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息“the design of”和“Case Study House”定位到末段第二句“Aesthetic effect...detailing.”。意思是“美学效果来自自然景色、新材料的使用以及明了的细节设计”，由此可推断出设计“Case Study House”时考虑到了自然景观，故B项正确。

【干扰排除】第三句“In his...everyday life...”提到Ralph Rapson在当时错误预测了机械革命如何给人们日常生活带来影响，但无法得知是否大量应用机械设施，故A项错误。由末段第二句中的“forthright

detailing” (明了的细节设计)可知 C 项 “sacrificed(牺牲) for the overall effect” 与原文信息相反, 故不选。末段第二句中提到了 “materials”, 但是原文中是 “new materials” 而非 D 项中的 “Ecofriendly materials”, 故 D 项错误。

长难句解析

1. We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the G.I. Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

【解析】这句话的主干是前半句, 其中 we 是主语, tend 是谓语动词, 不定式 to think of ...as a time... 是宾语。这里需要考生注意的是 to think of...as... (将...视为...) 是常见的固定搭配。following World War II 和 of prosperity and growth 分别是现在分词和介词短语作后置定语修饰限定 decades 和 time。后半部分 with soldiers returning..., going off...and lining up... 为独立主格结构, 作伴随状语, 说明当时的情况。

【译文】我们总是将二战后的数十年视作繁荣和发展的时代, 数以百万计的士兵回到家乡, 靠政府给的助学金读大学, 并且在婚姻登记处办理结婚手续。

2. In his Case Study House, Ralph Rapson may have mispredicted just how mechanical revolution would impact everyday life—few American families acquired helicopters, though most eventually got clothes dryers—but his belief that selfsufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

【解析】这句话是由 but 连接的并列句。前半句中主语是 Ralph Rapson, 谓语动词是 may have mispredicted, 注意 may have done 表示对过去发生事情的委婉推测, 宾语是 how 引导的宾语从句, 句首介词短语 in his... 作范围状语。两个破折号之间的是插入语, 对前面的信息作解释说明。后半句中主语是 his belief, 谓语是 was shared, 主谓之间由 that 引导的是同位语从句, 对主语 belief 进行补充说明。

【译文】在 Ralph Rapson 所设计的 Case Study House 里, 他可能错误得预计了机械革命给人们日常生活所带来的影响——尽管在美国拥有直升机的家庭屈指可数, 但是大多数家庭都用上了烘干机——但是他认为自给自足的理念既是人们想要的也是不可避免的, 这一观点得到了广泛的认同。

核心词汇

prosperity n. 昌盛, 繁荣

combination n. 结合(体), 联合(体); 团体, 联盟

stimulus n. 刺激物, 促进因素

trend n.& v. 倾向, 趋势

architect n. 建筑师; 设计者

decoration n. 装饰, 装修

sophisticated a. 复杂的, 世故的

全文翻译

我们往往认为二战后的几十年是繁荣和发展的时期, 当时数以百万计的士兵返回家乡, 靠政府助学金读大学, 或在婚姻登记处排队办理结婚手续。

但是当提到他们的房子时, 那个时代人们的共识和信仰就是: 少即是多。在大萧条和战争期间, 美国人学会了节衣缩食, 这种克制和战后对未来的信心, 使得小而实用的房子变得非常流行。经济状况只是推动实用居住趋势形成的一个诱因。“少即是多”这个短语实际是由德国建筑师 Ludwig Mies van der

Rohe 推广的，像与 Bauhaus 设计学派有关联的其他人一样，他于二战前移民美国，并曾在美国多个建筑学院任职。这些设计师们对美国的建筑风格产生了巨大的影响，但没有人能与 Mies 相提并论。

Mies 的理念是轻装修、重布局的效果比复杂装饰更好。他认为优雅未必来源于复杂装饰。和其他现代建筑师一样，他采用了金属、玻璃以及胶合板材料，这些材料在今日看来理所当然，但是在 20 世纪 40 年代象征着未来。Mies 的精致装饰掩盖了这样一个事实，即他设计的空间小而实用，而非大而空旷。例如，Mies 建在芝加哥湖岸大道上的那座高雅大楼，公寓的两个房间面积不到 1000 平方英尺，比附近那些位于该城市黄金海岸沿线的公寓小。但它们非常流行，因为它们有轻薄的玻璃墙，美丽的景观以及高雅的建筑细节以及比例，而这些建筑特点等同于当时受欢迎的抽象艺术。

这种“少”的趋势并非完全是外来的，20 世纪 30 年代，Frank Lloyd Wright 就开始建造更适中更高效房子，面积通常在 1200 平方英尺左右，而不再是那些他在 19 世纪 90 年代和 20 世纪初设计的那种广为流行的两层建筑。《加州艺术与建筑》杂志社在 1945 年间到 1962 年间委托一些才华横溢的现代建筑师们设计的“样板房”对“少即是多”的趋势再次产生了本土影响。美学效应源于自然景色、新材料以及明快的细节设计。在 Ralph Rapson 所设计的 Case Study House 里，他可能错误的预计了机械革命给人们日常生活所带来的影响——尽管在美国拥有直升机的家庭屈指可数，但是大多数家庭都用上了烘干机——但是他认为自给自足的理念既是人们想要的也是不可避免的，这一观点得到了广泛的认同。

Text 4

文章分析

本文选自 The Economist(《经济学人》)2010 年 7 月 8 日一篇题为“Staring into the abyss”的文章。

本文是一篇说明文。说明欧盟统一货币后的现状，各国对其看法以及评价。第一段讲解欧盟今非昔比，问题严重。第二段指出其面临的问题——货币统一。第三段指出问题解决停滞不前的原因。第四段和第五段说明德国和法国在欧洲货币统一方面的不同态度。最后一段作者表明自己态度：现在就欧盟下定论还为时过早。

试题解析

36. 欧盟面临太多问题，以至于_____。

- [A] 它多少已经失去了对市场的信心
- [B] 甚至它的支持者们也开始感到担忧
- [C] 它的一些成员国计划放弃欧元
- [D] 它意欲否决贬值的可能性

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要对文章首段的信息进行锁定，从而判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到首段第二句“Now even...growth”，这句话中“cheerleader”本意是“拉拉队队长”，在此引申为“支持者”。“a continent”在此句中指代“The EU”，题干的 problem 是原文 crisis 的近义替换，这句话说明欧盟的支持者都开始谈论整个欧盟面临的问题，这就说明其支持者也开始为欧盟担忧，由此可判断出 B 项正确。

【干扰排除】由第二段第二句“Markets have lost faith...”，可知市场对欧元区经济体失去信心，但并非 A 项中的欧盟对市场失去信心，故 A 项错误。文中并未提及成员国是否放弃使用欧元，C 项属于无

中生有，不选。由第二段末句“...which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.”可知原文讲的是成员国应对货币贬值的问题，而并非 D 项“欧盟打算否决贬值的可能性”，故错误。

37. 有关欧盟单一货币体制的讨论之所以陷入僵持，是因为主导国家_____。

- [A] 他们争夺领导地位
- [B] 忙于处理他们自己的危机
- [C] 未能就协调内容达成共识
- [D] 对于瓦解的步骤意见不一致

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要对文章第三段的信息进行锁定，从而判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到第三段第二句“It is stuck...what to harmonies.”根据这句话可知“the dominant powers”，即“德国和法国”虽然认为有必要在欧元区进行更多的协调，但就协调内容却无法达成共识。由此可判断主导国家未能就协调内容达成共识，C 项正确。

【干扰排除】原文并未提及德国和法国具体的国情及情况，只是说它们无法就协调内容达成共识，故 A 项和 B 项原文均未提及，属于无中生有，不选。第三段首句“Yet the debate...is stuck.”谈的是欧盟货币统一问题，并非 D 项的“瓦解步骤”，故 D 项是对原文的曲解，错误。

38. 为解决欧元问题，德国建议_____。

- [A] 欧盟增加给穷困地区的资金
- [B] 实行更严格的法规
- [C] 经济协调只牵涉核心成员国
- [D] 欧盟成员的选举权得到保障

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要对文章第四段的信息进行锁定，从而判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到文章第四段首句“Germany thinks ...and competitiveness...”，这句话的意思是“德国认为必须通过实施更加严格的借贷、支出和竞争条例来拯救欧元……”。由此可知 B 项中“stricter regulations”是对原文“stricter rules”的同义替换，故 B 项正确。

【干扰排除】由第四段第二句“These might ...poorer regions...”可知冻结欧盟给贫困地区的资金，A 项与原文信息相反，故不选。C 项中的“only core members”是对第四段第三句“It insists that... all 27 members...”中的“all 27 members”偷换了概念，故错误。第四段第三句“It insists that...all 27 members...”，D 项中的“be guaranteed”(得到保障)是对第四段第二句“...and even the suspension ...ministerial councils.”中“suspension”(停职)偷换了概念，故错误。

39. 法国对危机处理的提议表明_____。

- [A] 穷国更有可能得到资金
- [B] 严格的货币政策将被用于穷国
- [C] 贷款对于富国来说将可轻易获得
- [D] 富国将基本上控制欧元基金

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要锁定文章倒数第二段的信息，从而推理判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到文章倒数第二段首句“A ‘southern’ camp headed by French wants …”再根据“implies that”定位到倒数第二段“Translated, …poorer members…”句首的“Translated”是评注性状语，相当于“in other words”。介词短语“from richer to poorer members”作后置定语修饰限定“redistribution”。由此句可知从富国到穷国再分配，即穷国更易得到资金，故A项正确。同时可以判断C项与原文信息不符，故排除。

【干扰排除】由原文的分析可知对货币政策进行人为干预，以及对富国到穷国的再分配体制，这些政策都是对穷国有利的，而应该对富国更加严厉，故B项与原文信息相反，不选。第五段第二句“…redistribution …fiscal transfers.”显然对富国不利，

故D项错误。

40. 关于欧盟的未来，作者的感受似乎是_____。

- [A] 悲观的
- [B] 绝望的
- [C] 自负的
- [D] 有希望的

【答案】D

【考点】态度题

【命题思路】这是一道态度题。态度有正向答案，也有负向答案，需要对文章最后一段的信息进行锁定，从而推理判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到最后一段首句“It is too soon to write off the EU.”其中动词短语“write off”的意思是“取消；认定……失败”。因此这句话的意思是“认定欧盟失败还为时过早”。由此判断得出作者对欧盟的态度很乐观，根据答案给出的备选选项，只有D项“有希望的”与作者的态度一致，故D项正确。

【干扰排除】最后一段，作者通过许多主观评论词暗含了自己的态度，如：the world's largest; at its best; far more open等。根据这些主观评论词也可判断得出作者对于欧盟的未来还是很乐观的，由此可得出A、B、C项与作者的态度不符，故不选。

长难句解析

Markets have lost faith that the euro zone's economies, weaker or stronger, will one day converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency, which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

【解析】句子的主干是 Markets have lost faith, that the euro zone's…是同位语从句，对 faith 进行补充说明，其中主语是 the euro zone's economies，谓语是 will converge, weaker or stronger 位于两个逗号之间，是插入语，对 economies 补充说明。one day 和 thanks to 分别是时间状语和原因状语。介词短语 of sharing…作后置定语修饰限定 the discipline。后面 which 引导非限定性定语从句，修饰限定先行词 the discipline。在该从句中，主语是关系词 which，谓语是 denies。uncompetitive members 和 the quick fix 是 deny 的直接宾语和间接宾语，介词短语 of devaluation 作后置定语修饰限定 fix。

【译文】市场已经失去信心，因为无论强还是弱，欧元区的经济体总有一天会因为单一货币体制而走向统一，这使得缺乏竞争力的成员国无法迅速解决货币贬值的问题。

核心词汇

currency n. 通货，货币

dominant a. 最显著的，最重要的；支配的

sanction n. 批准；惩罚 vt. 批准；支持

freeze vt. 使结冰，使冻住

monetary a. 钱的，货币的，金融的

write off 注销，认定……失败

全文翻译

欧盟会成功吗？若在不久之前有人提出这样的问题，人们会感到奇怪。但是现在即使是欧盟最有力的支持者们也都在谈论欧洲大陆面临的“百慕大三角”——债务、人口下降以及低速增长。

除了那些长期性问题，欧盟还面临经济核心区 16 个成员国的严重危机，这些成员国使用统一的货币。市场已经失去信心，因为无论强还是弱，欧元区的经济体总有一天会因为单一货币体制而走向统一，这使得缺乏竞争力的成员国无法迅速解决货币贬值的问题。

然而，有关如何保护欧盟单一货币免遭崩溃的讨论陷入僵局。之所以陷入僵局，是因为作为欧元区的主导国，法国和德国，虽然都认为有必要在欧元区进行更多的协调，但是就协调的内容却存在分歧。德国认为必须通过对欧元实施更加严格的借贷、支出和竞争条例来拯救，并且要通过对那些不遵守条例的政府实施自动制裁来保障条例的实施。制裁措施包括冻结欧盟提供给贫困地区或欧盟大型项目资金，甚至暂停某个成员国在欧盟部长理事会的表决权。德国坚持认为欧盟 27 个成员国都应参与到经济合作中来，在这些成员国中只有一小部分赞成市场的经济自由主义和严厉经济政策；而就欧元内部核心区而言，德国担心大部分成员国会赞同法国的介入。

而以法国为首的“南方”阵营却有不同打算：建立欧元核心区成员国内部的“欧洲经济政府”，也就是说，这意味着政治家对货币政策及穷国到富国的再分配体制进行的干预，是通过共同的欧元债券或完全的财政转移的形式对成员国政府提供低息贷款来实现的。最终那些亲近法国政府的人认为，欧盟成员国应就财政和社会协调达成共识，比如，遏制公司税率或劳动力成本两方面的竞争。

现在就欧盟下定论还为时过早，毕竟它仍然是世界上最大的贸易区。就好的方面来说，欧盟计划相当自由：因为欧盟市场是建立在贫富不等的 27 个国家组成的唯一市场上，因此它同其他贸易区相比，其内部区域对商品、资本以及劳动力都更加开放。这是勇敢的尝试，缓和了全球化带来的冲击，使资本主义更有利。

Part B

文章分析

文章选自 2010 年 7 月 10 日发表于《观察家报》(The Observer)题为《医学专家紧急呼吁取缔垃圾食品》(Leading Doctors Call for Urgent Crackdown on Junk Food)的文章。

本文围绕英国开展的健康饮食运动这一主题展开论述，多位著名医生和政府官员就政府在控制垃圾食品，推进公众健康中的职责和作用问题进行讨论。首段提出著名医生的观点，督促政府对垃圾食品收税并加大力度宣传其危害。第二段介绍医生们提出这一观点的背景。第三段至第十一段对政府官员和医生的观点详细阐明。最后一段表明了医生们的支持产生的影响。

词句分析

1. Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government's role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose “fat taxes” on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

【词汇】weigh in: 参加; promote: 促进, 推动; impose: 强加于

【分析】句子主干 Leading doctors weigh in on the debate. 介词短语 over the government's role 作后置定语修饰 debate, 介词短语 in promoting public health 作后置定语修饰 role, 介词短语 by demanding 作方式状语修饰 promoting, 后边 that 引导的宾语从句作 demand 的宾语。

【译文】现在一些著名医生也加入进关于政府在促进公众健康方面所起作用展开的争论。他们要求政府部长们对不健康食品征收“脂肪税”, 并借用类似警告烟草采取的那样来警告孩子们不良饮食的各种危险。

2. “Thirty years ago, it would have been inconceivable to have imagined a ban on smoking in the workplace or in pubs, and yet that is what we have now.”

【词汇】inconceivable: 难以置信的, 不可想象的

【分析】该句是由 and yet 连接的并列句: 句子主干 it would have been inconceivable to..., and yet that is what we have now. would have been 构成虚拟语气, 表示与过去事实相反。that is what we have now, have 后省略了宾语 ban。句子的时间状语 thirty years ago 和 now 构成对比, 表明过去和现在情况的变化。

【译文】三十年前, 人们很难想象会在工作场所和酒馆禁烟, 但现在这已是现实。

3. If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth, and that some things can harm, at least information is available up front.

【词汇】impact: 冲击, 影响; available: 可用的, 有效的; up front: 提前, 预先

【分析】句子主干 information is available up front. if 引导条件状语从句, 从句的主干是 children are taught about the impact..., and that...。impact 和 and 后的 that 从句并列作 taught 的宾语。其中 that 引导的定语从句修饰限定 impact。

【译文】如果人们告诉孩子们快餐食品对他们的成长发育的影响, 并告诉孩子们这样的食品是有害的, 孩子们至少可以预先获知这些信息。

解题策略

首先读左边方框的五个题干, 都是表示人名和组织的专有名词或表示人物观点和态度的动词, 因而可以判断出题目要求把右边方框的观点和左边方框的人物逐项对应。再详读右边方框内容可以发现几个频率很高的单词。A 项和 B 项都有 fast food; 此外 C 项中的 lunch, D 项中的 diet, E 项中的 crisps 和 candies, F 项中的 diet 都是关于食品的近义词; B 项有 school, C 项和 F 项有 children; B 项和 G 项中都有 government, 从以上信息可以判断出本文讲的是有关儿童饮食, 快餐和政府应采取何政策的内容。然后根据左边方框题干中的专有名词来通读原文, 本文中出题顺序和文章顺序是一致的, 因此可以按照顺序来配对, 根据正确选项和错误选项的特征最终确定答案, 并要进行再次验证。

题目分析

41.

【答案】E

【考点】特征词比对

【解析】由题干信号词“Andrew Lansley”，可推测答案依据在原文第二段和第六段。

第二段，定位至原文“Andrew Lansley, who insisted …”，与七个备选项比对后发现没有对应选项符合。第六段中再次提及了 Andrew Lansley 的观点“He said that manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Chang for Life campaign” (他说薯片和糖果生产商在“为生命而改变”运动中起到很重要的作用)。E 项的“crisps and candies”和原文是同词复现，“producer”和原文的“manufacturer”是同义替换，选项中的“contribute significantly to”与原文中的“play a central role”也是同义替换，从而可以判断 E 项为原文信息改写，是本题正确答案。在七个备选项中，C 项和 G 项的干扰性较大。经过比对可以判断 C 项是 Jamie Oliver 的观点，而 G 项则是可以定位到第十一段，是“a department of Health spokesman”的观点。

42.

【答案】D

【考点】特征词比对

【解析】由题干信号词“Terence Stephenson”定位至第四段和第七段。

第四段中提及 Terence Stephenson 的观点是: the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or excessive drinking(不健康食品的食用应该被视为与吸烟或者酗酒有同样的危害性)。第七段中他的观点是: potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for…“If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of highcalorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes——by setting strict limits on …”(如果我们真正勇敢无畏，我们甚至可以考虑用对待烟草的方式对待高热量快餐食品，即严格限制其广告宣传，产品摆放和对体育赛事的赞助)另外，通过对 Terence Stephenson 的身份介绍和上下文可以发现他是作为资深医务人员(“senior medical figures”第三段)和著名医生(“leading doctors”第一段)的代表，那么他也认同以下观点：第一段中“ministers impose ‘fat taxes’ on unhealthy food and introduce cigarettestyle warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet”和第三段中“stop fastfood outlets opening near schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by fastfood producers such as McDonald’s”这两处也间接表述了他的观点，是和上述的直接引述他的观点内容是一致的，核心就是要仿效在禁烟运动采取的种种手段来控制不健康食品。

而审读几个备选项后发现，D 项和 Terence Stephenson 观点一致。

43.

【答案】C

【考点】特征词比对

【解析】由题干信号词 Jamie Oliver 可以定位到第六段“He (Lansley) has also criticized the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver’s highprofile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how “lecturing” people was not the best way to change their behavior” (他还批评了名厨 Jamie Oliver 为改善英国学校午餐进行的备受关注的尝试，指责这样的尝试是“讲座”而非改变人们的行为的最好方式)，该处证明 Jamie Oliver 的观点是通过讲座是改变人们行为。

核对备选项后发现 C 项与原文意思是完全一致的。

44.

【答案】B

【考点】特征词比对

【解析】由题干关键词 Dinesh Bhugra 定位至第九段和第十段。第九段 “If children are taught about the impact…” (如果人们告诉孩子们快餐食品对他们的成长发育会产生何种影响，并告诉孩子们某些食品是有害的，孩子们至少可以预先获知这些信息) 第十段 “He also argues councils to …” (他还坚决建议市政府在学校和医院附近强制划出“无快餐区”，在这些区域中不能开设外卖餐馆)。可以总结出他的观点有两个：一是主观上告知孩子快餐有害健康；二是客观上限制快餐店的设置。核对几个备选项后发现 B 项和 Dinesh Bhugra 的第二个观点是一致的。

45.

【答案】G

【考点】特征词比对

【解析】由题干关键词 A Department of Health spokesperson 定位至倒数第二段。“We need to create a new vision for… This includes … Later this year, we will publish a white paper …” (我们需要营造一种新的公众健康观念，全社会齐心协力造就健康，延长寿命。这包括同商界达成新的“责任协议”，这个协议应该以社会责任为基础，而不是国家规定。今年晚些时候，我们将会发布一份白皮书，说明实现此目标的具体措施。)

核对备选项后发现 G 项 “the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among business” (政府应该加强企业的责任观念) 和文中信息处的 “responsibility deal” 的内容是一致的。

全文翻译

现在一些著名医生也加入进关于政府在促进公众健康方面所起作用展开的争论。他们要求政府部长们对不健康食品征收“脂肪税”，并借用类似警告烟草采取的那样来警告孩子们不良饮食的各种危险。

上周卫生部长 Andrew Lansley 发表评论后，人们提出了这些要求。Andrew Lansley 坚持认为政府不能强迫人们做出健康上的选择，并承诺不会让企业受到公共卫生规定的限制和约束。

然而，资深医务专家想阻止在学校附近开快餐店，限制广告宣传高脂肪、高盐分和含糖量高的产品，并且他们还想限制诸如麦当劳此类快餐食品生产商对体育赛事的赞助。

他们认为政府有必要采取行动来抑制英国人对不健康食品的嗜好，并帮助结束肥胖症、糖尿病和心脏病发病率剧增的情况。皇家儿科与儿童健康学院院长 Terence Stephenson 教授说：不健康食品的食用应该被视为与吸烟或者酗酒有同样的危害性。

英国儿科医生负责人说：“三十年前，人们很难想象会在工作场所和酒馆禁烟，但现在这已是现实。在对待肥胖问题上我们愿意如此果敢么？我认为我们应该是。”

Lansley 说他希望由企业而不是政府率先行动，这让健康运动参

加者甚为不安。他说薯片和糖果生产商在“为生命而改变”运动中发挥了核心作用，此运动是政府为推进健康饮食与健康所做出的努力的王牌。他还批评了名厨 Jamie Oliver 为改善英国学校午餐进行的备受关注的尝试，指责这样的尝试是“讲座”而非改变人们的行为的最好方式。

Stephenson 表示可能的限制包括：晚九点前禁止播放高脂肪、高盐分和高含糖量食品的电视广告并限制该类食品上广告牌或进电影院。他说：“如果我们真正勇敢无畏，我们甚至可以考虑用对待烟草的方式对待高热量快餐食品，即严格限制其广告宣传，产品摆放和对体育赛事的赞助。”

这样的行动可能会影响像麦当劳这样的公司，麦当劳赞助了足球协会所运作的年轻球员训练项目。

Stephenson 认为快餐连锁店也应停止向顾客提供玩具、可爱的小动物、手机话费等“诱饵”来吸引年轻顾客。

皇家精神病学院院长 Dinesh Bhugra 教授说：“如果告诉孩子们快餐食品对他们的成长发育会产生何种影响，并告诉孩子们某些食品是有害的，孩子们至少可以预先获知这些信息。”

他还坚决建议市政府在学校和医院附近强制划出“无快餐区”，在这些区域中不能开设外卖餐馆。卫生部一位发言人说：“我们需要营造一种新的公众健康观念，全社会齐心协力造就健康，延长寿命。这包括同商界达成新的‘责任协议’，这个协议应该以社会责任为基础，而不是国家规定。今年晚些时候，我们将会发布一份白皮书，说明实现此目标的具体措施。”资深医生支持这样的激进运动，这让食品行业甚为担忧，尤其是医生们号召使用一些过去十年禁烟时采取的强硬措施。

Section III Translation

重点详解

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do—roughly 2 percent of all CO₂ emissions?

【考点】宾语从句

【解析】① 该句画线部分为句子主干，who 为主语，would have thought 是谓语，that 引导的从句为宾语从句。

② IT industry 作宾语从句的主语，produces 是谓语，globally 是插入状语，从句中出现了 the same...as... 结构，意为“与...一样”，do 指代 produce。

③ 破折号后面的斜体部分为同位语，是对 volume 的解释说明。

【词汇】volume n. 音量；体积，容量；卷，册 airline n. 航空公司 rough a. 粗糙的；粗略的 emission n. (光、热等的)发射，散发

【译文】从全球范围来看，有谁能想到 IT 行业释放的温室气体与全球航空公司所产生的一样多呢？大概占到二氧化碳总排放量的 2%。

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment.

【考点】简单句；短语

【解析】该句是简单句，主语 tasks，谓语 take a toll。

【词汇】toll n. 通行费，使用费 vt. 向……征收捐税；收取通行费 take a heavy~/take its~ 造成损失、毁坏等

【译文】许多日常工作对环境造成了意想不到的破坏。

While producing large quantities of CO₂, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centers need to be well airconditioned, (which uses even more energy.)

【考点】时间状语从句；结果状语从句；定语从句

【解析】① 该句主干是 these computers emit... heat。

② 画线部分是时间状语从句；斜体部分 so 引导结果状语从句。

③ 结果状语从句中又包含一个定语从句，即括号内 which 引导的部分，which 用来代指前面整个句子，即 the centers need to be well airconditioned。

【词汇】quantity n. 量，数量；emit vt. 发出，发射，散发；condition n. 状态，状况

【译文】这些计算机在排放大量二氧化碳的同时也产生大量的能量。因此，这些数据中心需要良好的空调降温，这同时又会消耗大量的能量。

全文译文

从全球范围来看,有谁能想到 IT 行业释放的温室气体与全球航空公司所产生的一样多呢?大概占到二氧化碳总排放量的 2%。

许多日常工作对环境造成了意想不到的破坏。根据用户每次搜索并得到正确答案的尝试次数不同,每一次在谷歌上的搜索都会产生 0.2 到 0.7 克的二氧化碳。为了快速将搜索结果提供给用户,谷歌在全球建立大型数据中心,这些数据中心配备了很多大功率计算机。这些计算机在排放大量二氧化碳的同时也产生大量的能量。因此,这些数据中心需要良好的空调降温,这同时又会消耗大量的能量。

然而,谷歌和其他规模较大的技术供货商严密地监控他们的效率并不断地进行改进。监控只是减排的第一步,并且任重而道远,仅靠大公司还是不够的。

Section IV Writing

Part A

审题

本提纲的要求是写一封祝贺信和建议信的结合。在一篇字数要求约 100 单词的文章里把这两者结合起来,就要做出重点取舍,灵活把握。题目指令中的重点信息有以下几点,请考生审题的时候重点把握:

1.李明是被大学顺利录取,不要在这里换掉其他的不正确入学信息,有些同学审题不认真时会表达成“高中”的入学信息;2.就此件事情表示祝贺;3.给出大学学习生活方面建议。

行文

考生习作	修改润色
<p>【第一段】 Dear Li Ming, I am writing to congratulate you for your entering a good university. 开头言简意赅,表明写信的目的。可以再增加些内容,使行文更饱满、充实。</p>	<p>【第一段】 Dear Li Ming, I heard that you had been admitted to a university. First, congratulations. I can well imagine how proud of your parents are now, since they have been anxiously hope to witness your success. And then, I would like to give you some suggestions about your preparations for university life.</p>

<p>【第二段】</p> <p>Your family and I are so proud of you for what you have got, and you deserve all of this because of your hard work. Furthermore, college is a new beginning and a chance to make further improvement. Hence, it is advisable to cherish the time to study and have a good time with your friends. Besides, try to take a part in some college and social activities to enhance your life experience.</p> <p>无语法错误,但建议显得单薄。</p>	<p>【第二段】</p> <p>To begin with, you should set up your own goals about what you want to learn at the university and what you want to be after four years of learning. Then, based on your goals, you'd better start reading some books about your major and be familiar with your major. It helps you enter into a better condition early. Last but not the least, you should get used to an independent living soon. You have to cultivate a habit of independent living style. The earlier you rely on yourself, the quicker you can get a self-motivated university life.</p>
<p>【第三段】</p> <p>Congratulations to you again. And I wish you good luck in the pursuit of a higher academic degree.</p> <p>Sincerely yours, Zhang Wei</p>	<p>【第三段】</p> <p>That's all my suggestions. Hope you have a worthy summer holiday and enjoy yourself.</p> <p>Sincerely yours, Zhang Wei</p>

范文

Dear Li Ming,

I heard that you had been admitted to a university. First, congratulations. I can well imagine how proud of your parents are now, since they have been anxiously hope to witness your success. And then, I would like to give you some suggestions about your preparations for university life.

To begin with, you should set up your own goals about what you want to learn at the university and what you want to be after four years of learning. Then, based on your goals, you'd better start reading some books about your major and be familiar with your major. It helps you enter into a better condition early. Last but not the least, you should get used to an independent living soon. You have to cultivate a habit of independent living style. The earlier you rely on yourself, the quicker you can get a selfmotivated university life.

That's all my suggestions. Hope you have a worthy summer holiday and enjoy yourself.

Sincerely yours,
Zhang Wei

译文

亲爱的李明:

我听说你考上大学了。首先,恭喜你。我可以想象得到你的父母有多么为你骄傲,因为他们一直都期待看到你成功。其次,我想给你一些建议,关于如何准备开始大学生活的建议。

首先,你应该定下目标,想想你计划在大学学到什么和四年内你想学到什么。其次,根据目标,你最好开始阅读一些关于你要攻读的相关专业方面的书籍,开始熟悉你的专业。这能帮助你更好地提早进入状态。最后,你应该尽快适应独立生活,培养独立的生活方式。越早独立就会越快进入自主的的大学生活。

以上是我所有的建议。希望你能过一个有价值的暑假，玩的愉快。

真挚的
张伟

靓词

anxiously ad.焦急地，担忧地

witness v. 见证

cultivate v. 教养，栽培

selfmotivated a. 有上进心的

佳句

I would like to give you some suggestions about your preparations for university life.

【析】提出建议的句型。

To begin with...; Then...; Last but not the least...

【析】可以用来替换单调的 firstly, secondly 和 thirdly。

Part B

审题

该表格反映国产、日系和美系品牌车在 2008 和 2009 两年国内轿车市场份额示意图。国产品牌汽车在 2008 和 2009 两年间有显著进步。

行文

考生习作	修改润色
<p>【第一段】</p> <p>The chart (1) show us China's car market share in both 2008 and 2009.</p> <p>第一段开门见山说明图表内容。清晰简洁。不过内容稍显单薄，应该再扩充一些。</p> <p>(1)语法错误：主谓不一致。</p>	<p>【第一段】</p> <p>This bar chart <u>shows</u> the market shares of three different types of brand cars in domestic automobile market between 2008 and 2009.</p> <p>修改后的段落里，充分地指出有三个品牌，使开头的信息量更加充实。</p>

<p>【第二段】</p> <p>In 2008, Japanese car (1) dominates the Chinese car market, and (2) take 35% share, our Chinese car followed the lead and take 25% share. US cars hold 12% market shares, being in the third place. In 2009, Chinese cars (3) climb to the top of the car market share and (4) take 33% share, (4) Japanese cars (5) fall behind Chinese cars and (5) take 25% of the market share, US cars still stayed in the third place, taking 13%.</p> <p>优点:条理清晰,用词恰当,且句型丰富。 建议:注意语法细节,如主谓一致和时态问题。</p> <p>(1)时态错误。 (2)搭配错误。 (3)时态错误。 (4)两个完整的句子不能用逗号连接。 (5)时态错误、搭配错误。</p>	<p>【第二段】</p> <p>In 2008, Japanese car <u>dominated</u> the Chinese car market, and <u>took up</u> 35% share; our Chinese car followed the lead and <u>took up</u> 25% share. US cars hold 12% market shares, being in the third place. In 2009, Chinese cars <u>climbed</u> to the top of the car market share and <u>took up</u> 33% share <u>while</u> Japanese cars <u>fell</u> behind Chinese cars and <u>took up</u> 25% of the market share. US cars still stayed in the third place, taking 13%.</p> <p>修改的段落里添加了 while 引导的比较状语从句,使句子更加有逻辑。修改了语法错误,也使句子时态上保持一致性。</p>
<p>【第三段】</p> <p>From this chart, a safe conclusion can be drawn that, in 2009, the Chinese brand automakers have been doing a great job in outcompeting their Japanese and American counterparts. However, it can not be neglected that the gap is not so obvious and if Chinese brand automakers want to make a big difference, they have to make more efforts.</p> <p>评价:言简意赅,条理清楚。 建议:应多补充点内容。</p>	<p>【第三段】</p> <p>It could be concluded that more and more people choose to buy Chinese cars instead of buying the foreign brands cars. In the past, Japanese cars dominated the Chinese car market because of the comparably low price and low oil consumption. While, as our Chinese car industry has grown to be maturer and maturer. We could also produce cars with high performance, low price, and beautiful look. However, it can not be neglected that the gap is not so obvious and if Chinese brand automakers want to make a big difference, they have to make more efforts.</p> <p>修改后的段落即说明了形成该趋势的原因又给出了建议,使文章比较完整。也达到了首尾呼应的效果。</p>

范文

This bar chart shows the market shares of three different types of brand cars in domestic automobile market between 2008 and 2009.

In 2008, Japanese brands cars took the lead in the automobile market, accounting for 35%, followed by Chinese brand cars, with 25% market shares. American brand cars fell behind, with mere 12% market shares. In 2009, Chinese brand cars saw a mild increase in their market shares, which came to 33%, while Japanese brand cars lost a lots of their market shares, taking up only 25%. American brand cars stayed almost the same position, occupying 13% market shares.

It could be concluded that more and more people choose to buy Chinese cars instead of buying the foreign brands cars. In the past, Japanese cars dominated the Chinese car market because of the comparably low price and low oil consumption. While, as our Chinese car industry has grown to be maturer and maturer. We could also produce cars with high performance, low price, and beautiful look. However, it cannot be neglected that the gap is not so obvious and if Chinese brand automakers want to make a big difference, they have to make more efforts.

译文

该柱状图反映的是 2008 和 2009 两年间三种不同车型在国内汽车市场所占市场份额情况。

2008 年，日系品牌独占鳌头，占据市场份额 35%。其次是国产品牌，占据市场份额 25%。美系品牌处于最低端，仅占据 12% 的市场份额。2009 年，国产品牌市场份额有所上升，达到 33%，而日系品牌所占市场份额有所回落，为 25%。美系品牌依旧排在最后，为 13%。

从该表格可得出总结，现在，越来越多的中国人选择购买国产车。过去，日本车因其相对较低的价格和低耗油量的优势在中国汽车市场处于主导地位。但是，随着中国汽车产业日益成熟，中国汽车品牌也能够制造出高性能、低价格、漂亮外观的车型。然而，不能忽视的是国产汽车所占市场份额并没有和其他日产、美产汽车拉开差距。如果国产品牌汽车制造商想更有所作为，他们必须投入更多的努力。

靓词

domestic a. 国内的；家庭的

take the lead 领先

account for 对……做出解释；说明……的原因

fall behind 落后

come to 共计

take up 占据

occupy vt. 占据，占领；居住

outcompete vt. 在竞争中胜出

counterpart n. 相对物；极相似的人或物

佳句

In 2008, Japanese brands cars took the lead in the automobile market, accounting for 35%, followed by Chinese brand cars, with 25% market shares.

【析】注意动名词 accounting 和过去分词 followed 的使用。

In 2009, Chinese brand cars saw a mild increase in their market shares, which came to 33%, while Japanese brand cars lost a lots of their market shares, taking up only 25%.

【析】动词 see 的使用使句子显得生动。while 在此引导比较状语从句。

From this chart, a safe conclusion can be drawn that ...

【析】被动句的使用，显得客观。

However, it cannot be neglected that ...

【析】主语从句，it 作形式主语，真正的主语是 that 后面的从句。