

2010 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 passage. For each numbered blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global epidemic on June 11, 2009. It is the first worldwide epidemic 1 by the World Health Organization in 41 years.

The heightened alert 2 an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that convened after a sharp rise in cases in Australia, and rising 3 in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere.

But the epidemic is "4" in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general, 5 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the 6 of any medical treatment.

The outbreak came to global 7 in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noticed an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths 8 healthy adults. As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to 9 in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.

In the United States, new cases seemed to fade 10 warmer weather arrived. But in late September 2009, officials reported there was 11 flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the 12 tested are the new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. In the U.S., it has 13 more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6,000 hospitalizations.

Federal health officials 14 Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began 15 orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is 16 ahead of expectations. More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those 17 doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not 18 for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other 19. But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other high-risk group: health care workers, people 20 infants and healthy young people.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 [A] criticized | [B] appointed | [C] commented | [D] designated |
| 2 [A] proceeded | [B] activated | [C] followed | [D] prompted |
| 3 [A] digits | [B] numbers | [C] amounts | [D] sums |
| 4 [A] moderate | [B] normal | [C] unusual | [D] extreme |
| 5 [A] with | [B] in | [C] from | [D] by |
| 6 [A] progress | [B] absence | [C] presence | [D] favor |
| 7 [A] reality | [B] phenomenon | [C] concept | [D] notice |
| 8 [A] over | [B] for | [C] among | [D] to |
| 9 [A] stay up | [B] crop up | [C] fill up | [D] cover up |
| 10 [A] as | [B] if | [C] unless | [D] until |
| 11 [A] excessive | [B] enormous | [C] significant | [D] magnificent |

12 [A] categories	[B] examples	[C] patterns	[D] samples
13 [A] imparted	[B] immerse	[C] injected	[D] infected
14 [A] released	[B] relayed	[C] relieved	[D] remained
15 [A] placing	[B] delivering	[C] taking	[D] giving
16 [A] feasible	[B] available	[C] reliable	[D] applicable
17 [A] prevalent	[B] principal	[C] innovative	[D] initial
18 [A] presented	[B] restricted	[C] recommended	[D] introduced
19 [A] problems	[B] issues	[C] agonies	[D] sufferings
20 [A] involved in	[B] caring for	[C] concerned with	[D] warding off

Section II Reading comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text1

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, “*Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*”, at Sotheby’s in London on September 15th 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £ 70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion, reckons Clare Mc Andrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst’s sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable, especially in New York, where the bail-out of the banks coincided with the loss of thousands of jobs and the financial demise of many art-buying investors. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector—for Chinese contemporary art—they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world’s two biggest auction houses, Sotheby’s and Christie’s, had to pay out nearly \$200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989, a move that started the most serious contraction in the market since the Second World War. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie’s chief executive, says: “I’m pretty confident we’re at the bottom.”

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market, whereas in

the early 1990s, when interest rates were high, there was no demand even though many collectors wanted to sell. Christie's revenues in the first half of 2009 were still higher than in the first half of 2006. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as “a last victory” because ____.
- A. the art market had witnessed a succession of victories
 - B. the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids
 - C. *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever* won over all masterpieces
 - D. it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis
22. By saying “spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable”(Line 1-2, Para.3), the author suggests that ____.
- A. collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions
 - B. people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries
 - C. art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent
 - D. works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying
23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
- A. Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.
 - B. The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.
 - C. The market generally went downward in various ways.
 - D. Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.
24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are ____
- A. auction houses' favorites B. contemporary trends
 - C. factors promoting artwork circulation D. styles representing impressionists
25. The most appropriate title for this text could be ____
- A. Fluctuation of Art Prices
 - B. Up-to-date Art Auctions
 - C. Art Market in Decline
 - D. Shifted Interest in Arts

TEXT2

I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room—a women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly nodded in agreement. He gestured toward his wife and said, "She's the talker in our family." The room burst into laughter; the man looked puzzled and hurt. "It's true," he explained. "When I come home from work, I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence."

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *"Divorce Talk"* that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year—a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

In my own research complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking, social arrangements and errands. Instead they focused on communication: "He doesn't listen to me." "He doesn't talk to me." I found as Hacker observed years before that most wives want their husbands to be first and foremost conversational partners but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

In short the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

26. What is most wives' main expectation of their husbands?

- A. Talking to them. B. Trusting them. C. Supporting their careers. D. Sharing housework.

27. Judging from the context, the phrase "wreaking havoc"(Line 3,Para.2)most probably means ____ .

- A. generating motivation. B. exerting influence C. causing damage D. creating pressure

28. All of the following are true EXCEPT_____

- A. men tend to talk more in public than women
B. nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation
C. women attach much importance to communication between couples
D. a female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse

29. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?

- A. The moral decaying deserves more research by sociologists.
B. Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities.
C. Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage.
D. Conversational patterns between man and wife are different.

30. In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on _____

- A. a vivid account of the new book *Divorce Talk*
B. a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon
C. other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U.S.
D. a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

Text 3

Over the past decade, many companies had perfected the art of creating automatic behaviors — habits — among consumers. These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks, apply lotions and wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

“There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers

only because we can't figure out how to change people's habits," Dr. Curtis said. "We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically."

The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to — Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever — had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers' lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

If you look hard enough, you'll find that many of the products we use every day — chewing gums, skin moisturizers, disinfecting wipes, air fresheners, water purifiers, health snacks, antiperspirants, colognes, teeth whiteners, fabric softeners, vitamins— are results of manufactured habits. A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day. Today, because of canny advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.

A few decades ago, many people didn't drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup.

"Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns," said Carol Berning, a consumer psychologist who recently retired from Procter & Gamble, the company that sold \$76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year. "Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers' lives, and it's essential to making new products commercially viable."

Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through relentless advertising. As this new science of habit has emerged, controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods.

31. According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap_____.
- should be further cultivated
 - should be changed gradually
 - are deeply rooted in history
 - are basically private concerns
32. Bottled water, chewing gun and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to_____
- reveal their impact on people's habits
 - show the urgent need of daily necessities
 - indicate their effect on people's buying power
 - manifest the significant role of good habits
33. Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits?
- Tide
 - Crest
 - Colgate
 - Unilever

34. From the text we know that some of consumer's habits are developed due to _____
- A. perfected art of products
 - B. automatic behavior creation
 - C. commercial promotions
 - D. scientific experiments
35. The author's attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits is _____
- A. indifferent
 - B. negative
 - C. positive
 - D. biased

Text4

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

But as recently as in 1986, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. In the landmark 1975 decision *Taylor vs. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. The Taylor decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

36. From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that _____
- A. both liberate and illiterate people can serve on juries
 - B. defendants are immune from trial by their peers

- C. no age limit should be imposed for jury service
 D. judgment should consider the opinion of the public
37. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed _____
 A. the inadequacy of antidiscrimination laws
 B. the prevalent discrimination against certain races
 C. the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures
 D. the arrogance common among the Supreme Court justices
38. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because _____
 A. they were automatically banned by state laws
 B. they fell far short of the required qualifications
 C. they were supposed to perform domestic duties
 D. they tended to evade public engagement
39. After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed. _____
 A. sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and had to be abolished
 B. educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors
 C. jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community
 D. states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system
40. In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on _____
 A. its nature and problems
 B. its characteristics and tradition
 C. its problems and their solutions
 D. its tradition and development

Part B

Both Boeing and Airbus have trumpeted the efficiency of their newest aircraft, the 787 and A350 respectively. Their clever designs and lightweight composites certainly make a difference. But a group of researchers at Stanford University, led by Ilan Kroo, has suggested that airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jet-fuel use, and it would not require them to buy new aircraft.

The answer, says Dr Kroo, lies with birds. Since 1914, and a seminal paper by a German researcher called Carl Wiesel Berger, scientists have known that birds flying in formation — a V-shape, echelon or otherwise — expend less energy. The air flowing over a bird's wings curls upwards behind the wingtips, a phenomenon known as upwash. Other birds flying in the upwash experience reduced drag, and spend less energy propelling themselves. Peter Lissaman, an aeronautics expert who was formerly at Caltech and the University of Southern California, has suggested that a formation of 25 birds might enjoy a range increase of 71%.

When applied to aircraft, the principles are not substantially different. Dr Kroo and his team modeled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas were to rendezvous over Utah, assume an inverted V-formation, occasionally swap places so all could have a turn in the most favorable positions, and proceed to London. They found that the aircraft consumed as much as 15% less fuel (coupled with a

reduction in carbon-dioxide output). Nitrogen-oxide emissions during the cruising portions of the flight fell by around a quarter.

There are, of course, kinks to be worked out. One consideration is safety, or at least the perception of it. Would passengers feel comfortable traveling in convoy? Dr Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles, and would not be in the intimate groupings favored by display teams like the Red Arrows. A passenger peering out of the window might not even see the other planes. Whether the separation distances involved would satisfy air-traffic-control regulations is another matter, although a working group at the International Civil Aviation Organization has included the possibility of formation flying in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

It remains to be seen how weather conditions affect the air flows that make formation flight more efficient. In zones of increased turbulence, the planes' wakes will decay more quickly and the effect will diminish. Dr Kroo says this is one of the areas his team will investigate further. It might also be hard for airlines to co-ordinate the departure times and destinations of passenger aircraft in a way that would allow them to gain from formation flight. Cargo aircraft, in contrast, might be easier to reschedule, as might routine military flights.

As it happens, America's armed forces are on the case already. Earlier this year the country's Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency announced plans to pay Boeing to investigate formation flight, though the program has yet to begin. There are reports that some military aircraft flew in formation when they were low on fuel during the Second World War, but Dr Lissaman says they are apocryphal. "My father was an RAF pilot and my cousin the skipper of a Lancaster lost over Berlin," he adds. So he should know.

41. Findings of the Stanford University researchers will promote the sales of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft.
42. The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance.
43. Formation flight is more comfortable because passengers can not see the other planes.
44. The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined.
45. It has been documented that during World War II, America's armed forces once tried formation flight to save fuel.

Part C

Directions:

In this section there is a text in English .Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET2.(15points)

"Sustainability" has become a popular word these days, but to Ted Ning, the concept will always have personal meaning. Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

Ning recalls spending a confusing year in the late 1990s selling insurance. He'd been through the dot-com boom and burst and, desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency.

It didn't go well. "It was a really bad move because that's not my passion," says Ning, whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales. "I was miserable, I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling. I had no money and needed the job. Everyone said, 'Just wait, you'll turn the corner, give it some time.'"

Section IV Writing

Part A

Directions:

You have just come back from the U.S. as a member of a Sino-American cultural exchange program. Write a letter to your American colleague to

- 1) Express your thanks for his/her warm reception;
- 2) Welcome him/her to visit China in due course.

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 your address. (10 points)

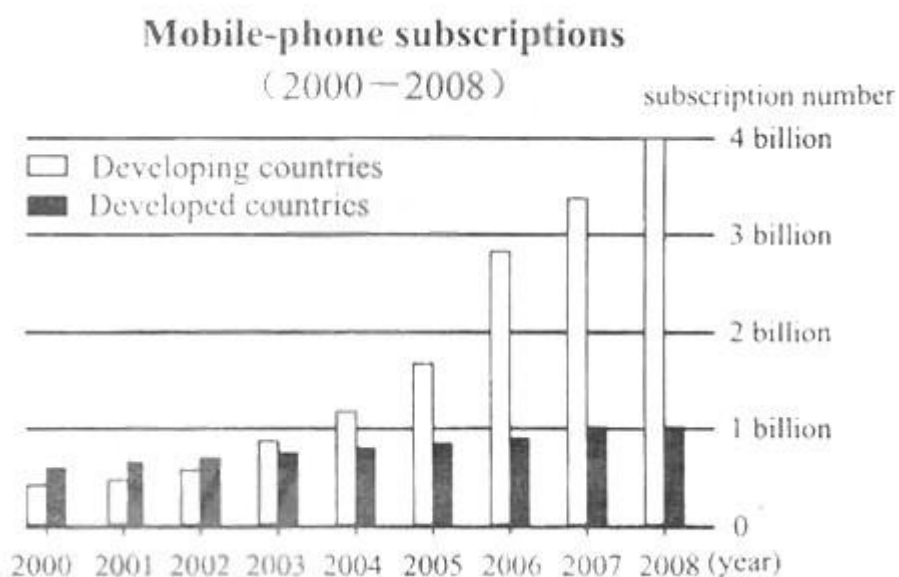
Part B

Directions:

In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) Interpret the chart and
- 2) Give your comments

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



2010 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

本文是一篇由六段文字构成的说明文，简要介绍了甲型 H1N1 流感在墨西哥地区的首次爆发和随后在全球蔓延传播的情况。世界卫生组织对这场疾病做出了客观的评价。在文章最后两个段落里重点讲述了美国在这场疾病中受感染及死亡病例的具体情况和美国联邦政府对此疾病采取的应对措施等。

试题解析

The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global epidemic on June 11, 2009. It is the first worldwide epidemic __1__ by the World Health Organization in 41 years.

The heightened alert __2__ an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp rise in cases in Australia, and rising __3__ in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere.

【译文】猪流感疾病的爆发起初是在墨西哥发现的，在 2009 年 6 月 11 日，世界卫生组织宣称此次爆发的疾病是 41 年以来首次的全球性流行病。

随着澳大利亚的感染病例急剧增加，与此同时，英国、日本智利以及其他地区的感染数量也在增加，日内瓦的流感专家召开了紧急会议，会后，人民对此疾病提高了警惕。

1.

[A] criticized 批评，指责

[B] appointed 任命，指定

[C] commented 评论

[D] designated 指出，指明

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 It is the first worldwide epidemic __1__ by the World Health Organization in 41 years. 根据四个所给选项，可判断出所需填入词是动词的过去分词作前面 the first worldwide epidemic 的后置定语。再联系空格后的信息 the World Health Organization“世界卫生组织”，本句表达含义为“世界卫生组织表明，这是 41 年里首个全球性流行病”。故答案为 D 项 designated“指出，指明”。

【命题思路】本题主要考查考生的词汇量掌握和近义词辨析。

【干扰排除】A 项 criticized“批评”具有强干扰，但是与空格所在句子的句意不符合。

2.

[A] proceeded 开始，继续进行

[B] activated 刺激，使活动

[C] followed 跟随，因...而起

[D] prompted 提示，促进

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 The heightened alert __2__ an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp rise in cases in Australia. 解答本题，空格后面的信息是关键，“澳大利亚的病例急剧增多后，日内瓦的流感专家召开了紧急会议”，再联系空格前面 the heightened alert“各地警戒级别进一步提高”，根据前后逻辑可判断出，由于紧急会议的召开，人们对这一流行病提高了警惕。在给出的四个选项中，只有 C 项 followed 用来衔接上下文可表达该逻辑关系。故答案为 C 项。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文逻辑的理解，同时也考查词汇辨析能力。

【干扰排除】A 项 proceed “继续进行，开始着手”具有强干扰，如不明晰上下文逻辑关系，很容易误选 A 项。

3.

[A] digits 数位

[B] numbers 数量，数，数字

[C] amounts 总数，总额

[D] sums 金额，总数

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 and rising __3__ in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere. 根据上文信息，此空格所在句表达含义为：英国、日本、智利及其他国家和地区被感染人数也在增加。本题此处是指上文提到的 case“病例”这一可数名词，并强调“数”，故 B 项 number 符合所需填入词要求。

【命题思路】本题考查近义词的辨析，尤其是词义相同但用于不同情况的近义词辨析。

【干扰排除】四个选项都有“数”的意义，C 项干扰最强。B 项和 C 项都有“数量，数”的含义，但是 amount 和 number 的区别在于，amount 用来修饰不可数名词，并更注重“量”的概念。本题此处是指上文提到的 case“病例”这一可数名词，并强调“数”，故 amount 不符合。

But the epidemic is “__4__” in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general, __5__ the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the __6__ of any medical treatment.

The outbreak came to global __7__ in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noticed an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths __8__ healthy adults. As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to __9__ in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.

【译文】但是世界卫生组织的理事长 Margaret Chan 认为，这次流行疾病并不严重，很多患者只有轻微症状，他们通常在没有经过任何治疗的情况下就痊愈了。

2009 年 4 月末，墨西哥当局注意到在健康的成年人中因此疾病住院和死亡的人数异常之多，该流行病的爆发便引起了全球性关注，当疾病引起的恐慌到达顶峰的时候，大部分墨西哥城处于关闭状态，而与此同时，纽约、美国西南部和其他世界各地又出现了病例。

4.

[A] moderate 缓和的，中等的

[B] normal 正常的，正规的

[C] unusual 不平常的，不寻常的

[D] extreme 极端的，极度的

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 But the epidemic is “_4_” in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general. 句首 but 一词是重点，说明此段落含义和上文含义具有转折关系，再联系本句后一句信息 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms “很多患者只有轻微症状”可推断出 Margaret Chan, the organization's director general(世界卫生组织的理事长 Margaret Chan)认为该流行病并不严重，故选 A 项 moderate “缓和的”。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文逻辑的理解，同时考查形容词辨析能力。

【干扰排除】D 项 extreme “极端的，极度的”有一定的干扰性，因为上文中一直在强调猪流感病毒蔓延的严重程度，但这里一个 but 起到了转折的作用，故可排除 D 项。

5.

[A] with 伴随着……

[B] in 在……里面

[C] from 从，来自……

[D] by 通过……

【答案】A

【考点】独立主格结构

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 But the epidemic is “moderate” in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general, 5 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery. 本题需填入一个介词，介词结构用来补充说明前文信息。四个选项中，只有 A 项 with 可用来表示伴随含义，空格所在句是由 with 引导的独立主格结构。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对介词使用的掌握，同时考查考生对句型结构的理解，即对 with 引导的伴随状语的使用。

【干扰排除】in 一般表示在某一方面，from 一般表示来源、时间等，by 一般用来表示方式、手段，三个介词都不符合句义。

6.

[A] progress 前进，进步，发展

[B] absence 不在场，缺乏

[C] presence 存在，出席，到场

[D] favor 赞成，支持

【答案】B

【考点】固定搭配

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 often in the _6_ of any medical treatment. 根据上文信息“很多患者症状轻微并可痊愈”，故本题选 B 项 absence “缺乏”。in the absence of...意为“缺乏，不存在，没有……的时候”。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文逻辑的理解，同时考查名词短语辨析。

【干扰排除】D项 favor “赞成”有一定干扰度，in favor of “赞同”是常见搭配(注意没有定冠词 the)。A项 in progress 意思是“在进行中”，C项 in the presence of 意思是“在场，存在”与文意不符。

7.

[A] reality 现实，事实

[B] phenomenon 现象

[C] concept 概念，观念

[D] notice 注意，通知

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 The outbreak came to global __7__ in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noticed an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths _____ healthy adults.根据空格所在句后一句信息“墨西哥当局注意到因该流行病住院、死亡的人异常多”，可推断出此流行病的爆发已引起了全球关注，所以本题答案为 D 项 notice“注意”。

【命题思路】本题考查名词的辨析，同时也考查对上下文的理解。

【干扰排除】A项 reality “现实，事实”具有一定干扰性。但是此段中讲到墨西哥当局注意到大批健康人住院就医甚至死亡的情况是在 2009 年 4 月底，当时甲流还未形成全球蔓延的状况。

8.[A] over 超过……，在……之上

[B] for 为了……(一般表目的)

[C] among 在……之中

[D] to 到，向，朝着……

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Mexican authorities noticed an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths __8__ healthy adults.本句含义为“墨西哥当局注意到因该流行病住院，死亡的健康成年人异常之多”。故本题答案为 C 项 among。among healthy adults“在健康的成年人中(住院和死亡的人数异常多)”。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对介词使用的掌握。

【干扰排除】A项 over 作介词时，含义是“在……上面，超过……的，跨过(覆盖过)……”。B项 for 的含义是“为了，代表，以……为交换”。D项 to 的含义是“向，到，趋向，变成”。都不符合上下文语义。

9.

[A] stay up 熬夜

[B] crop up 突然出现

[C] fill up 填满，填补

[D] cover up 掩饰，掩盖

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to __9__ in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.纽约，美国西南部和世界其他地区也出现了该疾病，故本题选 B 项 crop up“突然出现”。

【命题思路】 本题考查动词和介词构成的短语的词义辨析。

【干扰排除】 本题所给四个选项都是动词和同一介词 up 构成的短语，有一定干扰性。

In the United States, new cases seemed to fade __10__ warmer weather arrived. But in late September 2009, officials reported there was __11__ flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the __12__ tested are the new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. In the U. S., it has __13__ more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6, 000 hospitalizations.

【译文】 随着天气变暖，美国新增病例似乎开始减少。但是据官方报道，在 2009 年 9 月末，几乎在每个州，该流感病毒都异常活跃，实际上，所有送去检验的样本经检验得出都是新型猪流感病毒，也被称为 H1N1，而不是季节性流感。美国有一百多万人感染了这种病毒，六百多人因此而死亡还有超过六千多人入院治疗。

10.

[A] as 当……的时候，随着

[B] if 如果

[C] unless 除非

[D] until 到……为止

【答案】 A

【考点】 词义辨析

【直击答案】 本空格所在句是 In the United States, new cases seemed to fade __10__ warmer weather arrived. 此题所需填入词是一个连词，连接其前后的句子，可判断，本题答案为 A 项 as“随着”。随着天气变暖，新病例似乎逐渐减少。

【命题思路】 本题考查考生对介词引导不同状语从句的使用。

【干扰排除】 B 项 if 和 C 项 unless 多用于引导条件状语从句。D 项 until 和 A 项 as 都可引导时间状语从句，但 D 项放在此处，与句意不符，故排除。

11.

[A] excessive 过多的，过分的

[B] enormous 巨大的，庞大的

[C] significant 显著的，重要的

[D] magnificent 宏伟的，壮丽的

【答案】 C

【考点】 词义辨析

【直击答案】 本空格所在句是 But in late September 2009, officials reported there was __11__ flu activity in almost every state. 本句开头的 but 是关键词起转折作用，说明本句与前一句意思有转折，前一句含义为“在美国随着天气变暖，新病例似乎逐渐减少”，此句含义与其相反，联系本句信息可推断出本题选 C 项 significant“相当的……”。意为“但据官方报道，在 2009 年 9 月末，几乎每个州该流感发作都很显著”。

【命题思路】 本题考查相近含义的形容词的辨析。

【干扰排除】 A 项 excessive “过多的，过分的”具有强干扰性，但是与所在句子的句意搭配不合理。

12.

- [A] categories 种类, 类别
 [B] examples 例子, 榜样
 [C] patterns 模式, 图案
 [D] samples 样本, 样品

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是...and that virtually all the __12__ tested are the new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu.本句是上文 officials reported...另一宾语从句, 空格后面的 tested“经检测的”是所需填入词的后置定语, 再联系本句信息“所检测出的都是新型猪流感, 名为 H1N1, 并非季节性流感”可判断出本题答案为 D 项 samples“样本”。

【命题思路】本题考查相近含义名词的辨析, 同时也要求考生对文章上下文逻辑正确理解。

【干扰排除】A 项 examples “例子, 榜样”具有强干扰性, 其拼写和含义都和 D 项 samples “样本, 样品”有相似之处, 但是不符合与所在句子的句意搭配。

13.

- [A] imparted 传授, 告知
 [B] immersed 沉浸, 浸入
 [C] injected 注射, 注入
 [D] infected 传染, 感染

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句 In the U. S., it has __13__ more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6, 000 hospitalizations.本句主语 It 代替上文提到的 new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, 再联系空格后的句子信息, 该流感已导致多于 600 人死亡, 超过 6000 人住院, 可推断出空格处填入词应为 D 项 infected“传染, 感染”。

【命题思路】本题考查动词的辨析。

【干扰排除】C 项 injected “注射, 注入”具有强干扰性, 因其拼写与 D 项 infected“传染, 感染”相似, 但是只要理解两个词的具体含义, 便可轻松排除 C 项。

Federal health officials __14__ Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began __15__ orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is __16__ ahead of expectations. More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those __17__ doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not __18__ for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other __19__. But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other highrisk groups: health care workers, people __20__ infants and healthy young people.

【译文】联邦卫生官员为儿童发放国家贮备的特敏福(预防及治疗流行性感冒药物), 并开始接受来自于各州的新型猪流感疫苗的订单。与年度流感疫苗不同, 这种新疫苗很快就可以投入使用。到 2009 年 10 月初, 三百多万剂新疫苗有望投入使用。虽然这种初始产品大多是鼻喷雾流感疫苗, 但不建议孕妇、

50 岁以上的人、有呼吸困难的人、有心脏病的人或其他问题的人使用。但是仍然有可能为在其他高危人群中工作的人注射疫苗，比如，医护人员、照顾婴儿的人以及健康的年轻人。

14.

[A] released 发放，释放，发行

[B] relayed 转播，转达，中继

[C] relieved 缓解，减轻

[D] remained 保持，剩余

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Federal health officials __14__ Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile. Tamiflu 意为“特敏福(预防及治疗流行性感冒药物)”，空格所在句意为“联邦卫生官员为儿童发放国家贮备的特敏福”。四个选项中，只有选项 A 项 released“发放”，符合句意要求。

【命题思路】本题考查考生相近含义的动词的辨析。

【干扰排除】所给四个选项都是以 re 开头的动词，有一定干扰性，B 项 relayed“转播，转达，接力”有一定干扰性，但放在此处逻辑不通。

15.

[A] placing 放置，任命

[B] delivering 递送，陈述

[C] taking 采取，接受，拿

[D] giving 给予

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 and began __15__ orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. 本句的主语仍然是上文中的 Federal health officials。再联系空格后面信息，“并开始接受来自于各州的有关新猪流感疫苗的订单”，可选出答案为 C 项 taking，搭配后面的 orders。take orders from“接受来自……的订单”。

【命题思路】本题考查考生相近含义的动词的辨析，同时也考查动词短语固定搭配。

【干扰排除】A 项 placing 意为“下订单”，B 项 delivering 意为“发送所订购的货物”，D 项 giving 意为“下订单”。这三个选项均违背上下文逻辑，不符合题意。

16.

[A] feasible 切实可行的，合理的

[B] available 可得到的，可用的

[C] reliable 可靠的，可信赖的

[D] applicable 可实施的，可应用的

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is __16__ ahead of expectations. 句中的 which is different from the annual flu vaccine 是主语 the new vaccine 的定语从

句，意为“不同于年度流感疫苗的新疫苗”，再联系空格后信息，可推断出本题答案为 B 项 available“可得到的，可使用的”。

【命题思路】本题考查对相同后缀构成的形容词的辨析，同时也考查考生对上下文信息的理解。

【干扰排除】四个选项都为加 able 后缀构成的形容词，有干扰性。D 项 applicable “可实施的，可应用的”干扰性强，因为考生会误理解为该疫苗是可适用的，但联系下文信息，可排除此项。

17.

[A] prevalent 盛行的，流行的

[B] principal 重要的，首要的

[C] innovative 创新的，革新的

[D] initial 最初的，开始的

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those __17__ doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type。句意为，2009 年 10 月初，300 多万新型疫苗被予以使用，虽然这种____药剂大多数是喷鼻剂特敏福。本题答案为 D 项 initial“最初的”，意为“这种疫苗初期产品的类型是喷鼻剂”。

【命题思路】本题主要考查形容词辨析和对上下文信息的把握。

【干扰排除】C 项 innovative “创新的，革新的”有一定干扰强度，D 项 initial 的含义是“开始的，最初的”，与上文前一句的 new 构成语义连接，为近义词复现。

18.

[A] presented 赠送，呈现

[B] restricted 受限制

[C] recommended 推荐，介绍

[D] introduced 介绍

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 which is not __18__ for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease...。解答本题时空后的句子信息是重点，空后列举了一系列特殊人群：孕妇、50 岁以上人群、有呼吸困难人群、患心脏病人群。由此可判断此题选 C 项 recommended“推荐”。意为“不推荐以下列举的特殊人群使用该药剂”。

【命题思路】本题主要考查动词的辨析能力，同时考查考生对上下文的理解。

【干扰排除】D 项 introduced “介绍”有一定干扰性，但 introduce 后面搭配介词 to，故排除。

19.

[A] problems 问题

[B] issues 问题

[C] agonies 极大的痛苦

[D] sufferings 痛苦，苦难

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other __19__. 解答本题时要联系上文信息，上文说该药剂不推荐给一些特殊人群使用，本题空格处前面的 or 表明所需填入词仍是指特殊人群。所以可推断出答案为 A 项 problems，即还有其他健康问题的人群。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对相近含义的名词的辨析能力。

【干扰排除】B 项 issues 的含义也是“问题”，但多指有争议的问题；A 项 problems 的含义是“问题”，泛指其他的一些疾病。

20.

[A] involved 涉及，包含

[B] caring for 照顾，关心

[C] concerned with 关心，与……有关，关注

[D] warding off 避开，挡住

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other highrisk groups: health care workers, people __20__ infants and healthy young people. 句子主干意为，但是对其他高危人群接种该疫苗仍是可行的，后面具体列举了这些人群的身份。由给出的四个选项可推出，所需填入词是动词的分词形式作后置定语。B 项 caring for“照顾，关心”与此处前面的 care 构成同义复现，故为正确选项，即照顾婴儿的人们。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对动词和动词短语的辨析，同时也考查考生对上下文信息的理解。

【干扰排除】C 项 concerned with“关心，关注”是强干扰项，其含义和 B 项有一定相似之处，但没有照顾之意，故排除。

核心词汇

absence n. 没有，不在场，缺席

in the absence of... 缺少……时

activate vt. 刺激，使活动，使活泼

available a. 可得到的，可利用的，有效的

criticize vt. 批评，指责，评论

appoint vt. 任命，指定，约定

designate vt. 指出，指明，指派，标出

prevalent a. 盛行的，流行的，普遍的

significant a. 意义深远的，有效的，重大的

feasible a. 切实可行的，可能的

moderate a. 缓和的，中等的，适度的

immerse vt. 沉浸，浸入

immerse in 全神贯注于……，专心于……

长难句分析

1. But the epidemic is “moderate” in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general, with the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, with often in the absence of any medical treatment.

【分析】该句的主干为 the epidemic is moderate in severity, 后面的部分全部是补充说明部分。值得分析的是 with 引导的伴随状语结构。其中, experiencing 及其后面成分是现代分词作后置定语, 修饰 patients, 这里是主动关系, mild symptom 和 a full recovery 是宾语。

2. More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those initial doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not recommended for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other problems.

【分析】该句的主干是 more than three million doses were..., though most of those initial doses were...。主句是 more than three million doses were..., 后面是 though 引导的让步状语从句, 再后面是 which 引导的定语从句, 定语从句中, which 指代 most of those initial doses, which 在从句中作主语, 但在逻辑上作 recommend 的宾语。后面的 with 加动词的动名词结构充当其前面的伴随状语, 补充说明 those, 补充说明这一类人的特殊之处。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

文章分析

本文选自 The Economist(《经济学人》)2009年11月26日题目为 Suspended Animation 的文章, 属于文化范畴, 探讨了达明·赫斯特的作品大卖后, 艺术品市场出现的持续衰退现象。

文章第一段介绍了持续一个世纪的艺术品市场牛市结束了, 其标志是赫斯特的 56 部作品的大卖。第二段回顾了自 2003 年以来艺术品市场的走势情况, 即经历了持续的上升期后, 艺术品市场的势头大减。第三段对低迷的艺术品市场进行了详细的例示。第四段指出尽管当前的艺术品市场状况糟糕, 但人们对市场的复苏仍然充满信心。第五段指出这次衰退与以往的情况不同, 许多买家都在等待合适的时机再次进军艺术品市场。

试题解析

21. 在文章第一段, 达明·赫斯特的作品大卖被称为“最后的胜利”是因为_____。

- [A] 艺术品市场经历了一系列的成功交易
- [B] 拍卖师最终以最高价格拍卖出了两件艺术品
- [C] “我内心的美丽永存”胜过了其他任何作品
- [D] 这次拍卖是在金融危机来临之前完成的

【答案】D

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道因果推理题。考生需要找出原因和结果。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“first paragraph”和“last victory”定位到第一段的倒数第二句“it was a last victory”。it 指代文章前面所叙述的赫斯特作品大卖, 创造了极佳的销售业绩。由第一句话可知, 这个持续时间最长的艺术品市场牛市以赫斯特的作品成功拍卖而终止。而出现这一现象的原因在首段尾句

进行了总结：“as the auctioneer called out bids, ..., Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy”, D 项中的 world financial crisis 是原文中 filed for bankruptcy 的同义替换。因此，D 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】A 项是原文现象的表面信息，是对 victory 进行的望文生义。B 项与原文事实不相符，原文提到“all but pieces sold”，but 意思是“除了，除……之外”，B 项是对这句话的曲解。C 项与原文事实不符，Beautiful Inside My Head Forever 指的是这场拍卖会的名字，而并非某件艺术作品的名字，属于偷换概念，故不选。

22. 作者在第三段中提到“任何花销都变得不再时尚”，暗示着_____。

[A] 收藏者们不再积极参与到艺术品市场的拍卖会中

[B] 人们停止了各种花销并远离了画廊

[C] 艺术品收集的时尚在很大程度上失去了吸引力

[D] 总体来说，艺术品已经过时，因此不值得购买

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道句意推理题，属于封闭式推理题。句意推理题和词义推理题一样，需要借助上下文的信息进行推理解答。首先将短语定位到原文中后再根据所在文本进行推理。本题考查的是代词指代。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到文章第三段第一句话“in the weeks and months that ...deeply unfashionable”。紧接着第二句话“in the art world that meant...”中 that 充当代词，指代第一句话的内容，因此 meant 后面的内容是对第一句话的解释，其意思是：在艺术收藏界里这就意味着收藏者们会远离画廊和拍卖会。这一信息与 A 项“收藏者们不再积极参与到艺术市场的拍卖会中”一致，因此为正确选项。

【干扰排除】B 项中的“停止各种花销”是对题干的过度推理。文章第三段第三句话中提到“sales of contemporary art fell by twothirds”，其含义是说当代艺术品的销售量下降了三分之二，这与选项中提到的“停止各种花销”不相符，其表述过于绝对。C 项在文中并未提及，题干并未提及有关吸引力的方面。D 项是对题干字面意思的理解，而没有结合句子所在的文本语境，属于望文生义。

23. 下面哪项陈述是错误的？

[A] 从 2007 年到 2008 年当代艺术品的销售明显下降。

[B] 在市场推动力方面，艺术品市场超过了其他很多产业。

[C] 总体上艺术品市场在不同的方面都有所下滑。

[D] 一些艺术品经营者在等待好机会的到来。

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道反向提问的开放性细节题。第一需要选错误的，第二需要全文寻找答案。比较快捷的办法是，在阅读文章时做关键词的记号，以便解题时定位。

【直击答案】根据 B 项的内容定位到第二段第一句话“The world art market had ...since 2003.”意为：世界艺术品市场自 2003 年经历了急速攀升后的一段时间以来逐步失去了发展动力，即作者表明，艺术品市场越来越不景气。显然，B 项与原文表达意思相反，因此为正确答案。

【干扰排除】根据 A 项提供的具体年代定位到第三段第三句话“Sales of contemporary art fell ... November 2008.”意为：当代艺术品的销售量下降了三分之二，最热门的艺术品销售在 2008 年 11 月份降幅高达近百分之九十，与 A 项相一致。C 项与第三段表述的内容相一致。该段先提及收藏者们远离了画廊和销售店，其次描述了销售数据的下降，最后又提及两大拍卖行的举措，与 C 项中的“in various ways”相符，此内容表明“the current downturn”，同义替换选项中的“the art market generally went down”。D 项与文章最后一句话“But anyone who ... confidence to return.”所表述的内容相一致，some art dealer 等同于“anyone who does not have to sell”，“waiting for confidence to return”等同于“were awaiting better chances to come”，这都属于同义替换。

24. 文章在最后一段提到“3Ds”是_____。

- [A] 拍卖行的最爱
- [B] 当代的趋势
- [C] 促进艺术作品流通的因素
- [D] 印象派画家的风格

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式细节题。从全篇文章的结构来看，段落之间没有出现明显的转折关系，即文章的主题没有发生改变。通常在这种模式下，文章最后一段是主旨的重申。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“Three Ds”和“last paragraph”定位到最后一段第三句话“the three Ds—death, ...to the market”，破折号中间的内容是对 three Ds 的解释说明，意为：3Ds 依然为市场输送艺术品。而前一句话又提到，在当前的市场中缺少的不是对艺术品的需求，而是好卖的艺术品。因此 C 项为正确答案，“promoting art work circulation”等同于原文中的“deliver work of art to the market”。此外，只有 C 项提到了文章的主题“艺术品”。

【干扰排除】文章第三段最后一句通过描述两家拍卖行的销售额表明目前艺术品市场的衰退现象，但并未提及拍卖行最爱的艺术品，故排除 A 项。文中的 contemporary 指 contemporary arts(当代艺术品)，而非 contemporary trend，B 项属于张冠李戴，故排除。D 项中的 Impressionist 出自第四段的首句，但与本题无关。

25. 这篇文章最恰当的标题是_____。

- [A] 艺术品价格的波动
- [B] 现代艺术品拍卖
- [C] 艺术品市场的衰退
- [D] 对艺术品兴趣的转移

【答案】C

【考点】主旨题

【命题思路】给文章加标题是常见的文章主旨题考查的方式之一。从这篇文章的整体结构来看，段落与段落之间并没有出现明显的转折，因此主旨贯穿全篇文章。考生可以总结每一段的段落大意，然后进行概括总结。

【直击答案】本文第一段以赫斯特作品的大卖引出文章的讨论话题，即艺术品市场的低迷与衰退；第二段介绍了艺术品市场在经历了牛市后的衰落；第三、四段分别讨论了当前的艺术品市场形势，并在最后一段对未来趋势做出了预测。因此最合适的标题为 C 项“艺术品市场的衰退”。

【干扰排除】虽然第二段第二、三句提到“价格波动”，但属于细节内容，以偏概全，因此排除 A 项。B 项中的 *uptodate* 和文中的 *contemporary* 是近义词，文章第一段提及拍卖会是为了引出讨论话题，B 项不具有概括性。文章提到艺术品收藏者远离了画廊和拍卖会现场是因为艺术品市场的不景气。D 项与原文内容不符，故排除。

长难句解析

1. The longest bull run in a century of artmarket history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, Beautiful Inside My Head Forever, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th, 2008.

【解析】句子的主干是 *The longest bull run ended on a dramatic note*。*Beautiful Inside My Head Forever* 属于插入语，解释说明拍卖会的名称。句子剩下的部分都由介词短语作状语构成的，其中 *on a dramatic note* 作方式状语，*with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst* 作伴随状语，*at Sotheby's in London* 作地点状语，*on September 15th, 2008* 作时间状语。

【译文】2008 年 9 月 15 日在伦敦苏富比拍卖行举行的“我内心的美丽永存”的拍卖会上，随着达明·赫斯特的 56 件作品成功出售，艺术品市场一个世纪以来最长的牛市戏剧性地落幕了。

2. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

【解析】句子的主干是 *the market generates interest*。*because* 引导原因状语从句，主干是 *it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy*；*it* 指代 *market*，*in a way* 作方式状语，过去分词短语 *matched...* 作后置定语修饰 *way*。

【译文】但是艺术品市场产生的利益远远超过它本身的规模，因为它汇集了巨大的财富、膨胀的自我、贪婪、激情和争议，其汇集方式几乎没有哪个产业能与之相提并论。

核心词汇

bull run (股市)活跃期，牛市

dramatic a. 戏剧性的；引人注目的

auction n. /vt. 拍卖；竞卖

file n. 文件夹，档案

bankruptcy n. 破产，倒闭

momentum n. 动力，势头

bewilderingly adv. 令人困惑地

reckon vt. 推断，估计；设想；认为

greedy a. 贪心的；渴望的

controversy n. 争论，争执

contemporary a. 属同一时期的；当代的

fluctuant a. 波动的，起伏的

全文翻译

2008年9月15日在伦敦苏富比拍卖行举行的“我内心的美丽永存”的拍卖会上，随着达明·赫斯特的56件作品成功出售，艺术品市场一个世纪以来最长的牛市戏剧性的落幕了。所有作品中只有两件没有售出，销售额超过7000万英镑，创造了单个艺术家的拍卖纪录。这是艺术品市场的最后胜利。因为，就在拍卖师大声喊出报价时，纽约华尔街上历史最悠久的银行之一雷曼兄弟宣布破产。世界艺术品市场自2003年经历了急速攀升后的一段时间以来逐步失去了发展动力。Clare McAndrew是一家名叫Arts Economists研究公司的创始人，他估计，在2007年的高峰期世界艺术品市场的价值约为650亿美元，是五年前的两倍。然而从那时起艺术品市场的价值可能已经下跌至500亿。但是艺术品市场产生的利益远远超过它本身的规模，因为它汇集了巨大的财富、膨胀的自我、贪婪、激情和争议，其汇集方式几乎没有哪个产业能与之相提并论。

在赫斯特作品大卖后的几个星期至几个月内，任何艺术品的花销都变得不合时宜。在艺术收藏界里，这意味着收藏者们会远离画廊和拍卖会。当代艺术品的销售额下降了三分之二，而在最畅销的热门领域，那一年的销售额截止到2008年11月份下跌了近90%。几周之内，世界上最大的两家拍卖行，苏富比和佳士得，不得不支付两亿美元的保证金给已经将作品交给他们出售的客户。

当前艺术品市场的衰退是1989年底日本停止购买印象派作品以来最糟糕的一次。针对这次衰退，专家估计平均价位相对峰值下降了40%，尽管有些价格波动的幅度更大。但是佳士得的首席执行官Edward Dolman说：“我们现在已经处于低谷，对此我十分确信”。他认为，这次艺术品价格的大幅度下降与上次不同之处在于，市场中依然存在买家。几乎每位接受这个特别报道采访的人都说，当前最大的问题不是缺乏需求，而是没有好的作品销售。三D因素——死亡、债务和离婚——依然会把艺术品推向市场。那些不急于出手的人依然远离市场，等待市场信心的回归。

Text 2

文章分析

本文选自The Washington Post(《华盛顿邮报》)1990年6月24日题目为Sex, Lies and Conversation; Why Is It So Hard for Men and Women to Talk to Each Other?的文章，属于社会话题类范畴，探讨了家庭中夫妻沟通的问题，并指出缺乏沟通会危害到婚姻。

第一段通过一个小型聚会中的谈话情况引出了文章要讨论的关于家庭沟通的话题。第二段明确指出男性在公共场合很健谈，但是在家里与妻子沟通较少，这种情况会给婚姻带来致命的危机。第三段具体通过社会学家凯瑟琳·科勒·里斯曼的采访证实了男性这一行为对婚姻的影响。在第四段中作者的研究表明大多数妻子都期望丈夫能够成为自己交流的伴侣，而很少有丈夫会有这样的期待。最后一段用一幅漫画的内容重申了本文的主题，即两性沟通上的危机。

试题解析

26. 大多数妻子对丈夫最大的期待是什么？

- [A] 和她们交流。
- [B] 信任她们。
- [C] 支持她们的事业。
- [D] 共同承担家务。

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式的细节题，考生可以直接根据题干中提取的信息回文定位到文章中的相关句子，得出答案，它考查的是同义替换。

【直击答案】第一段第三句话“women frequently ...don't talk to them”正话反说暗示妻子很期待丈夫和她们交流。此外，第四段的“want their husbands to be”对应题干中的“expectation of their husbands”；“first and foremost”对应题干中的“main”；“conversational partners”对应 A 项“talking to them”，因此 A 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】B 项在文中并未提及，属于无中生有。由第四段首句可知妻子对丈夫的抱怨不集中在一些明显不公平的事情上，而是丈夫不和她们交流。作者继而对这些明显不公平的事情(tangible inequities)进行了举例，即 such as 后面的内容，其中包括了 D 项“sharing housework”的内容，故 D 项不属于抱怨的内容，并不是妻子所期待的内容。C 项“supporting their careers”是指丈夫能够支持她们的事业，而原文信息是“having given up the chance for a career to company a husband”，是指妻子为了陪伴丈夫而放弃她们的事业，偷换了概念。

27. 根据文章判断，短语“wreaking havoc”(第二段)的含义可能是_____。

- [A] 产生动机
- [B] 施加影响
- [C] 造成危害
- [D] 形成压力

【答案】C

【考点】词义题

【命题思路】这是一道词义推理题，属于封闭式推理题。首先要定位短语所在的句子，然后根据其所在的文本进行逻辑推理。短语出现在第二段的最后一句话，这和第三段的第一句话构成顺接关系，因此对于考生来说，解题的关键在于第三段的内容。

【直击答案】该短语出现在第二段最后一句话“and this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.”短语是对 this pattern 的描述，根据代词代前不代后和就近指代的原则，可判断指的是上句话中的：although American men tend ...talk less at home。紧接着第三段首句提到“this pattern was observed ...”，两句话中都提到了 this pattern，属于指代复现，这表明两个段落之间是顺接的关系，即这两个段的观点是一致的，因此只要提炼出第三段的观点，那么题干中短语的意思就不言而喻了。第三段主要描述了社会学家凯瑟琳·科勒·里斯曼在她书中讲述了一个通过访谈方式进行的研究，该研究结果表明：most women she interviewed ... reason for their divorces，即大多数女性都将缺少交流归结为离婚的理由。由此可知这种模式危害婚姻，故 C 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项“产生动机”在文中并未体现，属于无中生有。这种男性在家不与妻子交流的模式确实对他们的婚姻产生了影响，但是文章表述得很清楚，这种影响是导致离婚，是负面影响，而 B 项“施加影响”并没有具体说明是正面还是负面影响，故排除。D 项“形成压力”干扰性比较大，但其表述不够明确。

28. 以下表述都是正确的，除了_____。

- [A] 在公共场合男性倾向于比女性更健谈
- [B] 最近几乎 50%的离婚率都是由于失败的交流造成的

[C] 女性更加注重夫妻之间的交流

[D] 女性在家比她的伴侣更健谈

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道反向提问的开放性细节题。第一需要选错误内容，第二需要全文寻找答案。比较快捷的办法是，在阅读文章时做关键词的记号，以便解题时定位。

【直击答案】第三段的最后一句话“given the current divorce rate ...a virtual epidemic of failed conversation”中由“given”可知这是比喻，并非事实。原文只是说如果美国的离婚率接近 50%，但并未说明 50%的离婚案件都是因为交流失败造成的，故选 B 项。

【干扰排除】第二段中提出 although American men tend to ...talk less at home。although 引导的从句部分是 A 项的同义复现，故排除。they often talk less at home 中对比的双方是 men 和 women，与 D 项的内容吻合，a female 对应 women，her spouse 对应 men，程度为 more，即 a female often talks more at home than her spouse，因此 D 项的内容表述符合原文，故排除。第四段第二句话：instead, they focused on communication 中的 they 指代上句提到的 women，而 focus on 对应 attach importance to，因此 C 项与原文表达一致，故排除。

29. 下面哪一项最能总结文章的观点？

[A] 道德的衰退值得社会学家更多的研究。

[B] 婚姻破裂根源于性别的不平等。

[C] 丈夫和妻子对婚姻有不同的期待。

[D] 丈夫和妻子之间的交流模式有所不同。

【答案】D

【考点】主旨题

【命题思路】这是一道主旨题。首先从整体上来看，这篇文章的段落与段落之间没有明显的转折，也就是说文章的主题从头到尾是一致的。通常情况下，这种文章结构的观点出现在第一段或者是第二段，考生可以通过概括第一段和第二段的内容提炼文章主旨。

【直击答案】第一段通过一个小故事引出了要讨论的话题：conversation；第二段的第一句话实则就是文章的主旨句；因为第三段和第四段都是通过具体的研究调查来证明文章的观点，属于论据，最后一段用一幅漫画重申了主题。所以文章的主题句是：although American men tend to ...talk less at home。D 项是对这句话的高度概括，符合主旨题的答案特点。

【干扰排除】文章的关键词是 conversation 或者是 communication，作者并未提升到 moral(道德)的层面来探讨这个话题，A 项属于过度推理。文章第三段提到 most women she interviewed ... as reason for their divorces，即大多数女性都将缺少交流归结为离婚的理由，与 B 项所表达的内容不相符。第四段的最后一句话：that most wives want ...share this expectation of their wives，虽体现了男性和女性有着不同的期待，但是这种期待主要还是体现在 conversation 方面。C 项并未体现文章的主题词，而是将原文主旨含义扩大化了。

30. 文章接下来的一段内容，作者很可能会关注_____。

[A] 对新书 Divorce Talk 的生动描述

[B] 对刻板印象性的卡通画的详细描述

[C] 美国高离婚率的其他可能的原因

[D] 对政治科学家安德鲁·海克的简单介绍

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道开放式的推理题，解题需要从篇章结构的角度出发。一般情况下，一个段落中的第一句和最后一句都起到承上启下的作用。题目要求猜测接下来一段的内容，这就需要对最后一句的最后一句进行分析并推理，它会给下一段的内容做出提示。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到最后一段：In short, the image that ..., wanting to talk. 该段具体描述了 the stereotypical cartoon scene, 接下来的内容最可能围绕这一点展开，所以 B 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项中的 Divorce Talk 出现在文章中的第三段，是作为一个论据来支持文章的观点，与最后一段的内容没有直接联系，故排除。C 项的干扰性很大，但是文章的主题并不是在讨论美国高离婚率的原因，它不符合文章主旨一致性原则，故排除。D 项中的安德鲁·海克在第三段和第四段中都出现过，其目的是为了进一步证实作者的观点，属于第四段的论据，是该段的一个细节，不能用于推理文章的主线路，故排除。

长难句解析

1. Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book Divorce Talk that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces.

【解析】这是一个宾语从句，句子的主干是 Catherine Kohler Riessman reports that, that 从句作宾语，in her new book Divorce Talk 作状语指明 report 的出处。在 that 引导的从句中，主语是 most of the women, 谓动词结构是 gave sth.as sth.。she interviewed 是省略了关系代词的定语从句，解释说明 most of the women。两个破折号之间是插入语，起补充说明的作用。

【译文】凯瑟琳·科勒·里斯曼在她的新书《离婚对话》中讲述到，她采访的大多数女性都将缺少交流视为她们离婚的理由，而只有少数男性认同这一点。

2. In my own research, complains from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or doing far more than their share of daily lifesupport work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements.

【解析】这是一个并列复合句，句子的主干是 complains focused not on tangible inequities。From women about their husband 两个介词短语作后置定语补充说明 complains, such as 后面的内容是对 inequities 的具体举例。其中 or 并列连接两个现在分词短语 having..., or doing...。在第一个分词短语中，to accompany a husband 作目的状语。第二个分词短语采用了比较结构 more than, 介词短语 like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements 是对前面的 lifesupport work 的举例说明。

【译文】在我自己的研究中，女性对丈夫的抱怨通常都与切实的一些不公平无关，比如说，放弃她自己的事业而陪伴丈夫，或者做了许多额外的例如打扫卫生、做饭和社交安排之类的家务。

3. In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

【解析】这是一个主从复合句，主句的主干是 the image is the stereotypical cartoon scene。that 引导的定语从句解释说明 image。of 引导的介词短语作 scene 的后置定语，现在分词 sitting 作后置定语修饰 man,

介词短语 *at the breakfast table* 是地点状语, *with a newspaper* 是伴随状语。过去分词短语 *held up in front of his face* 作后置定语修饰 *newspaper*。而 *while* 引导让步状语从句, 表对比, *wanting to talk* 是现在分词短语作伴随状语。

【译文】简而言之, 最能描绘目前危机的是这样一幅典型的卡通画, 一个男人坐在早餐桌旁, 手捧报纸在读, 报纸遮住了自己的脸, 而妻子则生气地盯着报纸的背面, 很想和他说话。

核心词汇

address n. 演讲; 地址 vt. 向……演说/讲话

conversation n. 谈话, 会话

episode n. 插曲; 一集, 一节

crystallize vt. 使成形, 使具体化

wreak vt. 施行报复, 惩罚

virtual a. 实质上的, 事实上的

epidemic n. 流行病

tangible a. 真实的; 实际的 n. 有形资产

stereotypical a. 老一套的; 陈规的

全文翻译

在弗吉尼亚的一个会客厅里, 我对来这里参加小型聚会的人们发表了一篇演讲, 虽然这是一个女性组织的团体, 但也邀请了一些男性加入进来。整个晚上, 有一个男性表现得特别健谈, 他时不时地提供一些点子和奇闻轶事, 然而他的妻子却安静地坐在他旁边的沙发里。就在那晚的聚会快要结束的时候, 我评论到, 女性经常抱怨自己的丈夫不和她们交流。而这位男性很快点头表示同意我的观点。他向妻子做了个手势说: “在家里, 她就是个话匣子。”顿时, 房间里爆发出笑声, 而他却看起来很迷惑还有点受伤。他解释到: “这是真的, 当我下班回到家里, 我觉得没有什么话可说。如果不是她一直和我说话, 我们会在沉默中度过一个夜晚。”

这个小插曲形象地表现了这样一个讽刺的现象: 尽管美国男性在公共场合表现得比女性更健谈, 但在家里他们却很少交流。这一谈话模式给婚姻造成了很大的危害。

在二十世纪七十年代后期政治社会学家安德鲁·海克就观察到了这一模式。凯瑟琳·科勒·里斯曼在她的新书《离婚对话》中讲述到, 她采访的大多数女性都将缺少交流视为她们离婚的理由, 而只有少数男性认同这一点。考虑到目前近 50% 的离婚率, 这就意味着美国每年会有上百万的离婚案例——这实质上是交流失败而导致的流行病。

在我自己的研究中, 女性对丈夫的抱怨通常都与切实的一些不公平无关, 比如说, 放弃她自己的事业而陪伴丈夫, 或者做了许多额外的例如打扫卫生、做饭和社交安排之类的家务。相反, 这些抱怨都与交流有关: “他不愿意倾听”, “他不愿意和我交流”。正如海克在很多年前所观察到的一样, 我发现, 首先也是最重要的, 大多数妻子都希望丈夫成为她们交流的伴侣, 但是很少有丈夫对妻子寄予同样的期望。

简而言之, 最能描绘目前危机的是这样一幅刻板印象的卡通画, 一个男人坐在早餐桌旁, 手捧报纸在读, 报纸遮住了自己的脸, 而妻子则生气地盯着报纸的背面, 很想和他说话。

Text 3

文章分析

本文选自 New York Times(《纽约时报》)2008 年 7 月 14 日一篇名为“Warning: Habits May Be Good For You”的文章，属于社会生活类范畴的文章，探讨了商业宣传行为在推动人们培养一些良好的生活习惯方面的影响。

文章首段开门见山指出许多公司都完善了在消费者之间创造习惯这一行为艺术。第二段引用 Curtis 的一句话，指出我们应该向企业学习如何培养新的习惯。从第三段作者开始陈述企业是如何将人们生活中一些细微的线索转化成日常习惯的。第四段和第五段通过具体的事例阐述了商家的广告宣传有助于人们一些生活习惯的培养。第六段引用消费心理学家的话说明培养好的习惯可以促进产品的销售。最后一段指出，商家在使用这一策略的同时也带来了商品质量的隐患。

试题解析

31. 根据 Curtis 博士的观点，用肥皂洗手等这样的习惯_____。

- [A] 应该进一步培养
- [B] 应该逐渐的改变
- [C] 历史上根深蒂固
- [D] 基本上是个人的事情

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，考查考生对文章中某句话的深刻理解，考生可以通过同义替换锁定正确答案。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词 habits like hand washing with soap 定位到第二段。Dr.Curtis 提到“*There are fundamental public problems, ...we wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically.*”由此可推出，他认为解决公共卫生问题的主要方法是创造自发的新习惯，因而 A 项为正确答案。A 项中的 cultivate(培养，养成)与原文中的 create(创造，形成)属于同义替换。

【干扰排除】文中“*how to change people's habits*”中的 habits 指“*like dirty hands instead of a soap habit*”，因为句内未出现转折，所以同一句话中在不同地方指到的同一概念应该是一致的。即，原文中提到的是改变不洗手的习惯，但题干中指的是“*habits like hand washing with soap*”(用香皂洗手的习惯)，B 项概念混淆。C 项“历史上根深蒂固”，文章并没有从历史的角度阐释人们生活习惯的问题，属于无中生有。D 项中的“*private concerns*”(个人关注的问题)，与原文的“*public health problems*”，将 public 换成了 private，属于偷换概念。

32. 文章第五段中提到瓶装水，口香糖和润肤品是为了_____。

- [A] 揭示它们对人们习惯的影响
- [B] 显示人们对日常用品的急需
- [C] 表明它们对人们购买力的影响
- [D] 体现好习惯的重要角色

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道推理题。题干中提供的具体信息实则是文章中的例子，考生需要对上文和下文进行搜索在答题的时候首先需要找出论据所证明的观点。

【直击答案】本题是典型的例证题，根据题干定位到第五段。阅读第五段内容可知，该段说明 bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers 如何被人们广为应用。例子是用来说明观点的，因此可阅读上下段，即第四段和第六段，从中找到表达观点的句子，即可得出正确答案。第四段首句“...many of the products we use every day...are results of manufactured habits”及第六段首句“Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns”，都说明了产品对习惯的影响，即 A 项的内容。

【干扰排除】从第五段可知 bottled water, chewing gum and skin moisturizers 成为人们日常生活的必需品 (daily necessities)，但并未体现出 urgent need，因此排除 B 项。C 项也属于无中生有干扰项，作者并没有提能否买得起这样的问题，只是说过去没有这样的产品也就没有相关的生活习惯。D 项中的“good”是错误的标志，作者只是客观阐述了产品对人们生活习惯的影响，并没有评论这些习惯的好坏。

33. 下面哪一个不属于有助于人们形成习惯的产品？

- [A] 汰渍。
- [B] 佳洁士。
- [C] 高露洁。
- [D] 联合利华。

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题，考生可以通过观察选项，找到与其他选项不一样的选项即为正确答案。考生还在回文定位后，通过原词复现排除干扰项，从而选出正确答案。

【直击答案】从 A、B、C、D 四个选项的特征来看，只有 D 项中的“Unilever”是一个公司的名称而非产品的名称，因此正确答案为 D。从文章内容来看，虽然在文章的第三段指出 Curtis 博士建议向这三家公司学习，“The companies that Dr.Curtis turned to — Procter & Gamble, ColgatePalmolive and Unilever...”即宝洁公司，高露洁—棕榄公司和联合利华三家公司，但是在文章后面并未提到任何联合利华的产品。

【干扰排除】文章在第三段提到这三家公司之后，紧接着在第四段例证段落的末句中提到“Today, because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns, ...often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.”该句中提到了佳洁士和高露洁两种牙膏帮助人们培养了刷牙的习惯。因此 B 项和 C 项同时排除。第六段首句是该段中心句，指出“our products succeed when they become part ofdaily or weekly patterns”，紧接着指出宝洁公司“sold \$76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year”。由此可知 Tide 也可帮助人们培养习惯，因此排除 A 项。

34. 从文中我们可以得知，一些消费者生活习惯的培养归因于_____。

- [A] 产品的完美艺术
- [B] 自发性行为的形成
- [C] 商业促销
- [D] 科学实验

【答案】C

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道开放式推理题，需综合考虑整篇文章。考生在解题的时候应将本题与文章的主旨相关联，提炼出文章的中心就可以得到本题的正确答案。

【直击答案】文章第六段提到“Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers' lives, and it's essential to making new products commercially viable.”紧接着作者又提到“there is certain power in tying certain behaviors to habits cues through ruthless advertising.” trying certain behaviors to habits 对应题干的 some of consumers' habits are developed, commercially viable 及 ruthless advertising 对应 commercial promotions, 因此 C 项为正确答案。此外,考生也可以从第三段和第四段的具体事例中的得出同样的结论。

【干扰排除】首句中的“automatic behaviors”指“habits”, A 项中的 perfected art of products 将原文中的“automatic behaviors/habits”换成了 products, 故排除。B 项中的 automatic behavior creation 即 habits creation(习惯的形成)。而题干问的是习惯培养的原因是什么, B 项答非所问。末段首句提到了“experiments”, 通过实验观察, 社会科学家发现了广告可以使得特定的形成转化为习惯。实验并不是形成习惯的原因, 故排除 D 项。

35. 对于广告对人们习惯的影响, 作者的态度是_____。

- [A] 漠不关心的
- [B] 消极的
- [C] 积极的
- [D] 有偏见的

【答案】B

【考点】态度题

【命题思路】这是一道观点态度题, 可以通过判断作者最阐述这件事情的时候所用到的形容词的感情色彩进行判断。

【直击答案】文章最后一段第一句指出“there is power in trying certain behaviors to habitual cues through ruthless advertising”, 作者用含贬义色彩的“ruthless”(残酷无情的)修饰“advertising”, 表明广告对人们习惯的影响, 作者的态度是否定的。另外, 第二句中也出现具有贬义色彩的形容词“questionable”和“unhealthy”, 从中也可以看出作者对广告持否定态度, 因此正确选项为 B 项。

【干扰排除】根据态度题的做题原则中的责任原则: 不承担责任的词一般都是陪考词, 如 impassive, indifferent 等, 可以排除 A 项。根据肯定原则: 凡是自我否定的词一般都不入选, 如 biased, confused, puzzled 等, 可以排除 D 项。C 项“positive”出现在第六段“creating positive habits is...”, 用来修饰“habits”, 而并非题干中的 advertisement, 属于偷换概念。

长难句解析

1. There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can't figure out how to change people's habits.

【解析】主从复合句。句子的主干是 there are fundamental public health problems。双逗号中间的内容是插入语, 是对前面出现的 health problems 的举例说明。that 引导定语从句修饰 problems, because 引导的原因状语从句中 how to change people's habits, 采用了“特殊疑问词+to do 不定式”的结构作 figure out 的宾语。

【译文】像弄脏了手而不用香皂洗手这样的习惯, 依然属于基本的公共卫生健康问题, 这些问题对人们有致命的危害, 仅仅是因为我们还没有弄明白怎样改变人们的习惯。

2. The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to — Procter & Gamble, ColgatePalmolive and Unilever — had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers' lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

【解析】主从复合句。句子的主干是 the companies had invested hundreds of millions of dollars。The companies 后的 that 引导定语从句，指代 companies，在从句中作 to 的宾语。两个破折号中间是插入语，解释说明 the companies。dollars 后的分词短语 finding the subtle cues 作 invested 的伴随状语。lives 后面的 that 引导定语从句修饰 cues，in consumers' lives 作地点状语。在定语从句中，that 指代 cues 作 use 的宾语，主语是 cooperations，谓动词是 could use，to do 不定式作目的状语。

【译文】Curtis 博士所引用的公司——宝洁公司，高露洁—棕榄公司和联合利华——都已经投入了数百万美元的资金用于寻找消费者生活中的一些微妙的线索，公司可以利用这些线索向消费者引进新的惯例或习惯。

核心词汇

fundamental a. 基本的 n. 基本原理

subtle a. 微妙的；精巧的

manufacture vt. (大量)制造，加工

multiple a. 多重的 n. 倍数

shrewd a. 精明的；机灵的

feature n. 特征，特色

commercial a. 商业的 n. 商业广告；宣传

controversy n. 争论；争议；[法律] 民事纠纷

emerge v. 出现；显露

erupt vi. (火山)爆发，突然发生

全文翻译

在过去十年，许多公司完善了在消费者群体中形成自发性行为(习惯)的艺术。通常，在一系列精心设计的日常生活线索的影响下，当消费者不假思索地吃快餐和消费的时候，这些习惯为许多公司都赢得了数亿美元的收益。

“像弄脏了手而不用香皂洗手这样的习惯，依然属于基本的公共卫生健康问题，这些问题依然对人们有致命的危害，仅仅是因为我们还没有弄明白怎样改变人们的习惯，”伦敦卫生与热带医学院卫生中心的 Curtis 博士指出，“我们想要从私人企业那里学习到怎样创造一些自发的新习惯。”

Curtis 博士所引用的公司——宝洁公司，高露洁—棕榄公司和联合利华——都已经投入了数百万美元的资金用于寻找消费者生活中的一些微妙的线索，公司可以利用这些线索向消费者引进新的惯例或习惯。如果你仔细观察，你将会发现我们每天使用的很多日用品——如口香糖、润肤品、消毒液、空气清新剂、净水器、健康快餐、止汗剂、古龙香水、牙齿洁白剂、纤维软化液、维生素等——都是生产商制造习惯的结果。一个世纪以前，几乎没有人会很有规律地每天刷好几次牙。而如今，因为精明的广告和公共卫生健康运动的提倡，很多美国人会习惯性的一天刷两次他们珍珠一样白的牙，以防龋齿，通常他们所使用的牙膏是高露洁、佳洁士或者其他品牌的产品。

几十年前，很多人不会在就餐之外再喝水。然而饮料公司开始生产取自山泉水的矿泉水，现在人们在办公室整天都会不假思索地饮用瓶装水。口香糖，最主要消费者曾经是年轻小伙子，现在在商业广告

中被认为是饭后用来清新口气和清洁牙齿的必备品。在广告中，润肤品被认为是每天早上化妆的必备品，成为梳头和上妆之间的一个日常环节。

“当我们的产品成为人们每天或者每周的生活模式时，这些产品就成功了，”最近刚刚从保洁公司退休的消费心理学家 Carol Berning 说道：“培养良好的生活习惯是改善消费者生活很重要的一部分，同样从商业的角度来讲，它对新产品在市场上的成功至关重要。”而去年宝洁公司的汰渍、佳洁士和其他产品的销售额高达 760 亿美元。

Berning 博士等社会科学家通过实验和观察发现：无情的广告的确可以将一些特定的行为转化为习惯。但随着这种新的习惯科学的兴起，这一商业策略被商家用来销售一些有问题的化妆品或者不健康的食品，争议也就之出现。

Text 4

文章分析

本文主要讲述了美国的陪审团制度以及它的发展和逐步完善的历程。第一段首先描述了美国陪审团制度的五大重要原则。第二段的主要指出了陪审团制度在履行过程中的一些漏洞。第三段指出陪审团制度在实际履行过程中的性别歧视。第四段指出 1968 年后，陪审团制度进一步完善，严格了各项原则的实施力度。

试题解析

36. 从美国陪审团制度的原则规定中，我们可以得出_____。

- [A] 有文化和无文化的人都可以在陪审团中服务
- [B] 被告不接受他们同龄人的审判
- [C] 陪审团服务不应该强加年龄限制
- [D] 判决应该考虑公共的意见

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题，考生需要将选项与文章第一段描述的陪审团制度的五大原则逐一对应，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】第一段首句直接提出了美国的陪审团制度中的原则，接着对五个原则进行了具体的阐释。其中第五个原则“that verdicts should ... letter of the law.”中的 verdicts 和 D 项中的 judgment 是同义词，represent“代表”和 consider“考虑”在文中属于同一个意群，opinion of the public 和原文中的 conscious of the community 属于同义替换，因此 D 项为正确答案，强调了法律的判决应该考虑公民自身的意见。

【干扰排除】原则一提到了“minimal qualifications of age and literacy”，而并非 A 项中提到的有无文化的人都可以为陪审团服务，故排除。同样，这一原则也表明对年龄有最低的限制，而 C 项将原文中“最低年龄要求”换成了“没有年龄限制”，属于偷换概念。第四个原则提到被告的同龄人有权利审判他们的同龄人，其中“are entitled to”意为“被赋予……的权利”，表达肯定含义。而 B 项中的“are immune from”意思是“对……免疫，不受……的影响”，表达否定含义，与原文信息相反。

37. 1968 年以前的选取所谓精英陪审员的行为表明了_____。

- [A] 反歧视法律的不足
- [B] 一些种族歧视行为的盛行

[C] 陪审团选举过程中相互冲突的理念

[D] 高级法院的陪审员表现出来的傲慢

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题。考生在回文定位后可以通过某个句子推理出正确答案，主要考查了正话反说。

【直击答案】根据题干提供的年代信息和“so-called elite jurors”定位在第二段的最后一句话，句子的重点信息在后半句话：选举所谓的精英或者一流的陪审员这一做法为绕开这种或者其他反歧视的法律提供了便捷的道路，从侧面反映出了反歧视法律的不全面，A项属于正话反说，为正确选项。

【干扰排除】B项属于过度推理，文章只是提到了在陪审团选举的过程中存在种族歧视现象，但不能从中推出种族歧视现象盛行。C项属于答案信息残缺和跨越范围型干扰项。文章第二段首句指出 jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals.而C项中 democratic 缺失，ideal 的范围被放大。此外，“选举过程中理念的冲突”在时间上属于“as recently as in 1968”管辖的范围。而题干中的时间是“prior to 1968”，两者时间不一致，属于“跨越范围”干扰。D项无中生有，文中并未提及最高法院任何陪审员的表现，故排除。

38. 甚至在二十世纪六十年代，在一些州女性很少出现在陪审团中，原因是_____。

[A] 她们受到了州法律的禁止

[B] 她们感觉达不到所要求的资历

[C] 她们被认为应该履行家庭责任

[D] 她们倾向于逃避公共活动

【答案】C

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道原因推理题，考生在回文定位之后可以通过同义词替换推理出正确答案。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到第三段末句。句中“this practice”指代陪审团中没有女性成员这一情况，即题干中的“women were seldom on the jury list”，而“was justified”即后面的 claim，表明理由。C项为正确答案，“perform domestic duties”和原文中的“needed at home”所表达的含义一致。

【干扰排除】第三段“it was not until... for jury duty.”中“made women eligible”(使女性具有资格)与A项中的“they were banned”(她们被禁止)含义完全相反。第一段在陈述陪审团制度原则的时候提到了对年龄和教育背景的限制，但并没有提及具体的限制内容，B项属于无中生有。第三段第三句体现出很多女性会积极的要求参加陪审团，而并非D项所说她们会逃避公共活动。

39. 在《陪审员遴选及服务条例》通过之后，_____。

[A] 在陪审员选择中的性别歧视被认为是不合法的，必须被废除

[B] 联邦政府在选举陪审员的时候对教育背景的要求有所放宽

[C] 州级别的陪审员应该能够代表整个社会团体

[D] 各州的陪审员制度改革应该符合联邦法律

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题，考生在回文定位后，通过同义替换可以锁定正确答案。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到最后一段，第二句提到这一法律废除了对联邦陪审员的特殊的教育背景要求。其中 this law 指代上句提到的“Jury Selection and Service Act”，B 项中的 less rigid(不那么严格)与原文中的“abolished special requirements”(废除特殊要求)构成同义替换，为正确答案。

【干扰排除】末段第三句提到 C 项的内容，但并不是题干中所说的《陪审员遴选及服务条例》带来的结果，而是 Taylor v. Louisiana 的裁决中最高法院做出的决定，属于张冠李戴。A 项的内容也是 Taylor v. Louisiana 的裁决结果，虽然内容正确但是不符合题干的要求。第三段首句提到在国会通过《陪审员遴选及服务条例》后，进入了陪审团制度民主改革的新时代。文章虽指出了陪审团制度的改革，但是并未提及改革是否要符合联邦法律，D 项属于无中生有。另外，排除 A、C、D 项还可运用“跨越范围是干扰项”的方法。A、C、D 项都是“1975 decision Taylor v. Louisiana”管理的范围，而题干的关键词“Jury Selection and Service Act”属于 in 1968 管理的范围。A、C、D 项跨越范围，错误。

40. 在讨论美国的陪审团制度时，文章把重点放在了_____。

- [A] 它的本质和问题
- [B] 它的特点和传统
- [C] 它存在的问题和相应的解决办法
- [D] 它的传统与发展

【答案】D

【考点】主旨题

【命题思路】这是一道主旨题，主要考查考生对文章主旨的归纳和概括能力。

【直击答案】文章第一段提出了陪审团制度的各项原则规定。第二段出现了转折，主要内容是：在 1968 年以前，很多州都没有严格的履行陪审团制度中规定的原则，出现了教育和阶级歧视。同样第三段指出陪审团制度在实际履行过程中的性别歧视。第四段指出 1968 年后，陪审团制度进一步完善，严格了各项原则的实施力度。因此不难看出，文章首段先总体介绍了陪审团制度，接下来则以时间为线索阐述了其发展的历程。因而 D 项为正确答案，它最具有概括性。

【干扰排除】A 项中陪审团制度的本质并没有在文章中提及，虽然第二和第三段确实叙述了其在实践过程中的一些问题，但该选项并没有将第四段的内容概括在其中，具有片面性，故排除。B 项只涉及了第一段的内容，不具有全文概括性，故排除。文章第二、三和四段的叙述以时间为顺序，强调了其发展历程。因而 C 项也不具有全局概括性，没有将第一段的内容包含在内。

长难句解析

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries.

【解析】句子主干是 many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of ...，后面是分词短语结构作伴随状语，在这个结构中嵌套了 that 引导的同位语从句解释说明 principles，在同位语从句中又嵌套了一个由 who 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 citizens。

【译文】许多美国人都认为陪审团制度是基本的民主价值观的具体体现，其包括这样的原则：所有达到最低年龄限制和文化程度要求的公民都有资格服务于陪审团。

核心词汇

jury n. 陪审团
 democracy n. 民主, 民主政治
 qualification n. 合格证明; 资历, 资格
 competent a. 能胜任的, 合格的
 defendant n. 被告人
 prohibit vt. 禁止; 阻止
 discrimination n. 歧视; 辨别, 区别
 eligible a. 有资格的; 适合的
 justify vt. 为……辩护; 是……的正当理由
 constitution n. 体制, 政体; 法规, 宪法

全文翻译

许多美国人都认为陪审团制度是基本的民主价值观的具体体现, 其包括以下这些原则: 所有达到最低年龄限制和文化程度要求的公民都有资格服务于陪审团; 陪审员应该从能够代表整个社会团体的人员中随机选出; 任何人都不能因为种族、民族、性别或民族血统等原因被剥夺在陪审团服务的权利; 被告有权接受他们同龄人的审判; 判决能够代表社会团体的良知, 而不仅仅只是法律条文。陪审团制度也被认为是最好的能够直接实现民主而不是代表民主的活生生的例子。在直接实现的民主中, 公民轮流管理自己, 而不是选取代表为他们执政。

但是直到 1968 年, 陪审团选举的程序与这些民主的理念出现了冲突。比如说, 在一些州, 只有被认为在智力、教育和道德品质优秀的人才能履行陪审团职责。尽管美国的高级法院早在 1880 年的 *Strauder v. West Virginia* 的案件中就已经禁止了在陪审团成员选举过程中存在的故意的种族歧视, 但是选举所谓的精英或者一流的陪审员这一做法为绕开这种或者其他反歧视的法律提供了便捷的道路。

直到二十世纪中期, 这一陪审团制度才将女性纳入到陪审团成员中。在 1989 年的犹他州, 尽管女性第一次出现在州陪审团成员中, 直到二十世纪四十年代大多数的女性才有资格当选陪审员。即使在那个时候, 除非女性个人要求将她们的名字列在陪审团成员的名单上面, 否则一些州会自动将女性排除在陪审团成员之外。这一做法的理由是女性需要待在家里, 这使得陪审团中没有女性代表这一状况一直持续到了二十世纪六十年代。

1968 年, 美国议会通过了《陪审员遴选及服务条例》, 这意味着陪审团制度进入了民主改革的新时代。这一法律废除了对联邦陪审员的特殊的教育背景要求, 规定陪审员必须从整个社会团体中随机挑选。

1975 年在具有里程碑意义的 *Taylor v. Louisiana* 的裁决中, 高级法院扩大了陪审团制度的要求, 认为州级别的陪审员构成的陪审团应该能够代表整个社会团体的各个部分。泰特决议还宣布在陪审员选举过程中的性别歧视属于不合法的行为, 并命令各州在选举男女陪审员是要使用同样的程序。

Part B

文章分析

文章选自发表于《经济学人》(印刷版)(*The Economist, the print edition*)2009 年 12 月第三期, 题为《高效航空—V 型胜利(效仿鸟类也许能节省燃油)》(*Efficient Aviation V for victory Copying birds may save aircraft fuel*)的文章。

全文共六段, 第一段提出本文主题, 第二段讲述鸟类的编队飞行原理, 第三段介绍了把该原理运用于飞机的可行性及相关实验, 而第四、五段分别指出该做法的两个问题: 安全问题和天气问题的影响,

第六段则说明了现在美军已经有打算进行此项研究，但是并未开始，并质疑美军已经进行过编队飞行的传言。

词句分析

1. Peter Lissaman, an aeronautics expert who was formerly at Caltech and the University of Southern California, has suggested that a formation of 25 birds might enjoy a range increase of 71%.

【词汇】aeronautics: 航空学; formerly: 原来, 原先; Caltech: (美国)加州理工学院; range: 范围, 射程

【分析】句子主干为 Peter Lissaman has suggested that...。that 引导的宾语从句作 suggest 的宾语, 表示 Peter 的观点。两个逗号之间为插入语作 Peter Lissaman 的同位语, 对其进行进一步的解释说明, 其中还包括了一个 who 引导的定语从句, 修饰 expert, 因为这个 expert 指的就是 Peter Lissaman, 因此该定语从句和 an aeronautics expert 都是来说明 Peter Lissaman 的。

【译文】皮特·李萨曼(Peter Lissaman)之前是加州理工学院和南加州大学的航空学专家, 他认为一个由 25 只鸟组成的队列, 其飞行距离或许可提升 71%。

2. Dr. Kroo and his team modeled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas were to assemble over Utah, assume an inverted V formation, occasionally change places so all could have a turn in the most favorable positions, and proceed to London.

【词汇】model: 模仿; passenger jets: 喷气式客机; assemble: 集合, 装配, 组合; assume: 假设, 认为, 呈现, 表现出; formation: 形成, 编队, 队形; invert: 反转, 颠倒; occasionally: 偶尔, 间或; favorable: 赞同的, 有利的, 适合的; proceed: 前进, 行进

【分析】句子主干为 Dr Kroo and his team modeled what would happen。从句 what would happen 作 model 的宾语。if 引导的条件状语从句较复杂, 其主干为 three passenger jets were to assemble..., assume... and proceed..., 现在分词短语 departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas 作后置定语修饰 jets, so 引导目的状语从句

【译文】克鲁博士(Dr.Kroo)及其团队做模拟实验, 让三架客机分别从洛杉矶、旧金山和拉斯维加斯起飞, 它们在犹他州上空集合, 采用倒 V 字形, 偶尔变换位置, 以便它们可以轮流利用最佳位置, 然后飞往伦敦。

3. Whether the separation distances involved would satisfy air traffic control regulations is another matter, although a working group at the International Civil Aviation Organization has included the possibility of formation flying in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

【词汇】involve: 包含, 涉及; blueprint: 蓝图; operational: 操作的, 经营的; guideline: 指导方针, 指导原则

【分析】句子主干为 whether...is another matter。whether 引导的主语从句做主语, 其中 involved 作后置定语修饰 distances。although 引导让步状语从句, 其主干为 a working group has included the possibility of...

【译文】有关飞机间距是否符合航空管制条例是另一个问题, 但国际民航组织的一个工作组已经考虑把编队飞行引入新的操作指导方针中的可能性。

解题策略

41 题中出现三个专有名词: Stanford University、Boeing 及 Airbus, 先勾画出这三个单词, 因为专有名词是可帮助回文定位的关键词之一。题目的 findings 是主语, 而且是表示结论和观点的词, 也可以勾画出来, promote sales 是句子谓语和宾语, 也可以勾画出来。

42 题中 upwash experience 是主语要勾画出来, 以便回文章中寻找谈论这个主题的地方即可定位本题。propelling energy 和 reducing resistance 是比较核心的词汇, 也可以勾画出来。

同理可以勾画出 43 题中的 formation flight, comfortable, because 和 44 题中的 weather, not yet, defined, 和 45 题中的 World War II 等。在勾画核心词的时候, 没有特定的标准, 可以根据考生自己的习惯, 主要目的是给自己提示, 便于回文定位。

勾画出核心词后, 通读文章, 并对核心词出现的地方做出标记。最后逐题回文定位并匹配, 从而得出答案。

题目分析

41. Findings of Stanford University researchers will promote the sales of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft.

42. 【题目翻译】斯坦福大学研究者的发现将会促进波音飞机公司和空中客车飞机公司新飞机的销售。

【答案】F

【考点】细节题

【解析】由题干关键词 Stanford University researchers 可推测答案依据在首段末句。But a group of researchers ..., has suggested that a..., and it would not... 题干中的 findings 指的就是“airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jetfuel use”, 而 and 后的内容指出该研究说明“it would not require them to buy new aircraft”, 意思为“这不需要购买新型号飞机”, 因而可以得知题干信息和原文信息是相反的。答案为 F。

42. The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance.

【题目翻译】在上升气流中飞行不仅可以节省驱动所消耗的能量, 还可以减少阻力。

【答案】T

【考点】细节题

【解析】由题干关键词 upwash experience 和 propelling 可推测答案依据在原文第二段第四句。Other birds ...experience reduced drag, and spend less energy propelling themselves. 句子中 reduced drag 和题干的 reducing resistance 是对应的, drag 和 resistance 是同义替换, reduced 和 reducing 是同一个单词变换形式而来。spend less energy propelling themselves 与 save propelling energy 对应, spend less 和 save 是同义替换, propelling energy 则是 energy propelling themselves 的另一种表达形式。因而可以判断出题干和原文表达的含义一致。答案为 T。

43. Formation flight is more comfortable because passengers cannot see the other planes.

【题目翻译】编队飞行更舒适, 因为乘客看不到其他的飞机。

【答案】F

【考点】细节题

【解析】由题干关键词 Formation flight is more comfortable 可推测答案依据在原文第四段第三句。通过关键词 passengers cannot see the other planes 则还可以回文定位其后本段第五句。第三句的 passengers feel comfortable 和本题的题干是同义替换, 但是原文句子是一个疑问句, 文中并未给出结论, 因此并不能据此判断题干后半部分的原因是否正确。第五句话中的“might not”表示的是可能性, 而题干的“cannot”

表示的是事实。更重要的是文章的第五句话是为了说明第四句话 Dr. Kroo points that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles, and would not be in the intimate groupings favored by display teams like the Red Arrows. 本句主要强调飞机间距会比较大, 第五句是来形象说明这个距离大到“乘客都看不到其他飞机”, 而这个与是否舒服并没有明确的直接关系。再看本段第一句和第二句话, 可知这里所谓的不舒服, 其实就是指的不安全感。因为编队飞行时客机距离会很远, 飞机乘客甚至看不到其他飞机的存在, 就会觉得不安全。从常识可以判断出不安全感和舒适感是相反的, 因此编队飞行更舒适这个命题是错误的。答案为 F。

44. The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined.

【题目翻译】天气在编队飞行中所起的作用尚未能被清楚认知。

【答案】T

【考点】细节题

【解析】由题干关键词 weather 可推测答案依据在原文第五段第一句。题干 the role the weather plays 是原文信息句 It remains to be seen how weather conditions affected the air flow 的简要表达, 而题干中的 has not yet been clearly defined 和原文的 it remains to be seen 意思是相同的。因而可以判断本句正确。答案为 T。

45. It has been documented that during World War II, America's armed forces once tried formation flight to save fuel.

【题目翻译】据记载, 在二战期间美国的军队曾经尝试编队飞行来节约燃料

【答案】F

【考点】细节题

【解析】通过题干关键词 World War II 和 armed forces 可推测答案依据在原文第六段第三句 There are reports that..., but Dr. Lissaman says they are unsubstantiated. “My father was..., ” he adds. 题干中的 it has documented that 与原文的 there are reports that 是同义替换, 题干的 World War II 与原文的 Second World War 是同义替换, 题干的 to save fuel 则是原文 when they were low on fuel 的另一个说法, 因此单独从前半句话而言好似题干是对的, 但是在看完之后有个转折 but Dr. Lissaman says they are unsubstantiated. 证明对这个说法是没有依据的, 因而本题与原文不符。答案为 F。

全文翻译

波音飞机公司(后简称“波音”)和空中客车公司(后简称“空客”)都在大肆吹嘘他们最新型飞机 787 和 A350 的卓越性能。巧妙的设计和轻质的复合材料当然使它们与众不同。然而在斯坦福大学, 由伊兰·克鲁率领的一组研究人员认为飞机应采取更具仿生效应的方式来消减燃油用量, 而且这不需要购买新型号飞机。

克鲁教授称答案就在鸟类身上。自 1914 年, 科学家们已知鸟儿们在飞行时会编队成 V 字形以节省体力。气流划过鸟类双翼会在其翼尖后旋绕而上, 这一现象被称作“上洗”。在上升气流中飞行的其他鸟会遇到较小的空气阻力, 因而在前进时耗费较少能量。彼得·李萨曼之前是加州理工学院和南加州大学的航空学专家, 他认为一个由 25 只鸟组成的队列, 其飞行距离或许可提升 71%。

鸟类的这一原理应用于飞机上时, 效果上也相差不大。克鲁博士及其团队做模拟实验, 让三架客机分别从洛杉矶、旧金山和拉斯维加斯起飞, 它们在犹他州上空集合, 采用倒 V 字形状, 偶尔变换位置, 以便它们可以轮流利用最佳位置, 然后飞往伦敦。他们发现飞机少消耗了多达 15% 的燃油(而且二氧化

碳的排放量也减少了)。在飞行的巡航阶段飞机的氮氧化物的排放量减少了大概四分之一。当然,有些难题亟待解决。需要考虑的一个问题是安全问题,或者至少是感觉到安全。乘客们对“结伴飞行”是否会感到安全?克鲁博士指出飞机之间会间隔好几海里,不会像红箭(英国皇家空军特技表演队)那样飞机间距很小。乘客往舷窗外望去甚至看不到其他飞机。有关飞机间距是否符合航空管制条例是另一个问题,但国际民航组织的一个工作组已经在考虑把编队飞行引入新的操作指导方针中的可能性。还需要考虑天气状况对气流的影响,因为这使编队飞行更加高效。在有大量乱流的区域,飞机尾部气流会很快消失,从而上洗效应就会消失。克鲁博士说,这是他们团队将进一步研究的领域之一。而且,协调每架客机的起飞时间和航行目的地,使它们可以编队飞行从而获益。这并非易事。相反,像日常空军飞行那样,货运飞机也许更容易这样安排。

实际上,美军已经着手这件事。今年早些时候,美国国防部高级研究计划局宣布会出资让波音公司研究编队飞行,尽管该计划尚未实施。有报告称二战期间一些军用飞机在燃料不足时候会编队飞行,但是李萨曼博士说这些报告是未经证实的。他补充说:“我父亲曾是皇家空军飞行员,我堂兄则是那架在柏林坠毁的兰喀斯特式飞机的机长。”因此他应该清楚此事。

Section III Translation

重点详解

Having endured a painful period (of unsustainability) in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

【考点】动词 ing 形式引导的短语作主语; it 形式宾语

【解析】① 画线部分为主句的主语。made 是谓语, it 是形式宾语。真正的宾语是 that 引导的斜体部分, clear 作宾语补足语。

② 画线部分中括号里的内容 of unsustainability 作 period 的后置定语。

③ 斜体部分 that 从句中主语是 values, 谓语是 must be expressed, through... 作方式状语。

【词汇】endure vt. (长时间地)忍受, 忍耐 unsustainable a. 不可持续的 orient vt. 使适应; 以...为目标/方向, 朝向

【译文】在忍受了一段痛苦的生活后, 他清楚得认识到, 以承受力为导向的价值观需要通过日常行动和抉择加以体现。

He'd been through the dotcom boom and bust and, desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency.

【考点】并列结构; 形容词短语作原因状语

【解析】① 主句主语是 he, 谓语动词是 and 连接的 had been 和 signed on。

② 斜体部分形容词短语 desperate for a job, 以插入语形式作 signed on with... 的原因状语。

【词汇】boom vt. 发出隆隆声; 兴旺 bust n. 萧条 desperate a. 极需要的, 孤注一掷的 agency n. 代理, 经销处

【译文】在经历了网络的兴衰之后, 他非常渴望得到一份工作, 因此他与鲍尔德公司签约。

“It was a really bad move because that's not my passion,” says Ning, whose dilemma (about the job) translated, predictably, into a lack of sales.

【考点】定语从句

【解析】① 画线部分是句子主干。Ning 是主语, says 是谓语。引号内内容是宾语从句, 里面包含 because 引导的原因状语从句。

② 非限制性定语从句 whose...修饰 Ning。其中 whose dilemma 为主语，括号内作 dilemma 的后置定语，translated into 是谓语，副词 predictably 对它进行修饰，宾语是 a lack of sales。

【词汇】dilemma n. 困境；进退两难 translate vt. 翻译；使转变 predictable a. 可预言的，可预测的

【译文】宁说：“那的确是很糟糕的一步，我对那份工作没有热情。”不出所料，工作上的进退两难造成他销售业绩不佳。

全文翻译

当今，“承受力”已经成为一个流行的词汇，但对于泰德·宁来说，对于这个词他有自己切身的体会。在忍受了一段痛苦的生活之后，他清楚地认识到，以承受力为导向的价值观需要通过日常行动和选择加以体现。

宁回忆了他在 20 世纪 90 年代末的困惑的一年，那年他从事保险推销工作。在经历了网络的兴衰之后，他非常渴望得到一份工作，因此他与鲍尔德公司签约。

但事情进展并不顺利。宁说：“那的确是很糟糕的一步，我对那份工作没有热情。”不出所料，工作上的进退两难造成他销售业绩不佳。他说“很悲惨，我很焦虑，愁肠百结，经常半夜醒来，盯着天花板发呆。我身无分文，我需要这份工作。大家都说‘等等看，一定会有转机的，只是时间问题。’”

Section IV Writing

Part A

审题

本提纲的要求是写一封感谢信和邀请信的结合。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.写信人是从美国刚回来而并非其他国家，不要换掉信息；2.给美国的同事写信而不是其他人；3.表达对美国同事的感谢；4.向同事发出邀请，欢迎他或她到中国来。

行文

考生习作	修改润色
<p>【第一段】 Dear Joe, I want to express my thanks to you because when I was in USA, you gave me a great help. 作为正式文章显得过于口语化。</p>	<p>【第一段】 Dear Joe, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to you for your warm hospitality when I participated in an exchange program in USA.</p>
<p>【第二段】 I think I will never forget what you have done for me. Your help made my trip to USA a good memory and make it easy for me to know USA better. I hope one day you can come to China and I can take you to look around. I feel happy to make friends with you and I will remember you forever.</p>	<p>【第二段】 Your generosity helped to make my stay in USA a memorable memory and gave me a good chance to know American cultures better. Besides, I think it is really an honor for me to make friends with you and I will cherish the friendship forever. I do hope that you will come to China one day, so that I could have the opportunity to repay your kindness and refresh our friendship.</p>
<p>【第三段】 I want to express my thanks to you again. And wish you all the best. Sincerely yours, Zhang Wei 结尾虽然语义简洁没有语病,但是没有点题。应表达邀请友人前来中国做客的真挚之情。</p>	<p>【第三段】 Please allow me to give my sincere appreciations to you again. And wish to see you in China soon. Sincerely yours, Zhang Wei</p>

范文

Dear Joe,

I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to you for your warm hospitality when I participated in an exchange program in USA.

Your generosity helped to make my stay in USA a memorable memory and gave me a good chance to know American cultures better. Besides, I think it is really an honor for me to make friends with you and I will cherish the friendship forever. I do hope that you will come to China one day, so that I could have the opportunity to repay your kindness and refresh our friendship.

Please allow me to give my sincere appreciations to you again. And wish to see you in China soon.

Sincerely yours,
Zhang Wei

译文

亲爱的乔:

当我参加美国交换项目的时候,您热情的招待让我感动,对此,我想向您表达我诚挚的感谢。

您的慷慨使我的美国之行变得值得回忆,让我更好地了解美国。此外,和您成为朋友是我的荣幸,我将永远珍惜我们的友谊。我真心希望有一天您能到中国来,好让我也有机会回报您的友善,并且使我们的友谊历久弥新。

请允许我在此向您表达诚挚的谢意。

真诚的,
张伟

靓词

extend v. 伸展; 延长; 发出(邀请、欢迎等)

hospitality n. 殷勤; 款待

participate v. 参加

generosity n. 慷慨, 大方

memorable a. 值得纪念的

refresh v. 使振作; 使焕然一新

appreciation n. 欣赏, 鉴赏; 感谢

佳句

I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to you for your warm hospitality when I participated in an exchange program in USA.

【析】“extend”来表达情感显得真挚而正式,为表达一些情感常用的书面表达词汇。画线部分为表达谢意的固定句型,后面的 for 引出感谢的原因。

Please allow me to give my sincere appreciations to you again.

【析】致谢的常用句型。

Part B

审题

该柱状图反映了 2000 至 2008 年间发达国家和发展中国家手机订购量的情况。这个订购信量其实也就是指代了手机的使用用户量。从 2000 年开始发达国家的手机订购量增长缓慢,直至 2008 年,虽有上升趋势,但是增长缓慢;说明手机的用户量可能趋于饱和。形成鲜明对比的是发展中国家的手机订购

量即手机用户从 2000 年到 2008 年呈现出的急剧增长的态势，说明发展中国家在手机使用的潜力上仍然巨大。

行文

考生习作	修改润色
<p>【第一段】</p> <p>The chart shows us the situation of mobile phone order in developed countries and developing countries from the year 2000 to 2008.</p> <p>本段在一个完整的句子里表达清楚了图表的主旨，但缺少亮点。</p>	<p>【第一段】</p> <p>The chart shows us a sharp contrast of the situation of mobile phone order in developed countries and developing countries from the year 2000 to 2008.</p> <p>(1) 加入 sharp contrast 之后又使得本段的中心特点更加清晰明了，一语中的。</p> <p>(2) 多重并列定语 A of B of C 结构的使用也是一个加分亮点。</p>
<p>【第二段】</p> <p>(1) In the eight years, the orders in both two (2) kind of countries (3) climb up. However, the order in developing countries (4) increases by a big margin and the order in developed countries was in a smaller increase. There are two reasons leading to such (5) phenomenon. First, developing countries has much larger population (6) amount than that in developed countries. Thus more people (7) need mobile phones in developing countries. Second, in the year from 2000 to 2008, (8) developing countries have developed a lot. People in those countries (9) are richer than before, so more and more people who used to have no phones started to buy one.</p> <p>优点：句子连贯通顺，有条理； 问题：语法问题较多，时态不一致等。</p> <p>(1) 介词使用有误。 (2) 数的配合有误。 (3) 时态错误。 (4) 时态错误。 (5) such + (a.) 形容词 + (n.) 名词 固定搭配。 (6) 同义冗余。 (7) 时态错误。 (8) 定冠词表确指。 (9) 时态错误。</p>	<p>【第二段】</p> <p>During the <u>past</u> eight years, the orders in both two <u>kinds</u> of countries <u>climbed</u> up. However, the order in developing countries <u>increased</u> by a big margin and the order in developed countries was in a smaller increase. There are two reasons leading to such <u>a</u> phenomenon. First, developing countries has much larger population amount than that in developed countries. Thus more people <u>needed</u> mobile phones in developing countries. Second, in the year from 2000 to 2008, <u>the</u> developing countries have developed <u>greatly</u>. People in those countries <u>were</u> richer than before, so more and more people who used to have no phones started to buy one.</p> <p>例作中问题不大，主要是语法问题和成分冗余，经修改后，文章显得精炼。</p>
<p>【第三段】</p> <p>To conclude, I think this trend will still goes like this in the near future.</p> <p>结尾太短，有头重脚轻之嫌。I think... 的表达方式的使用显得过于主观。</p>	<p>【第三段】</p> <p>In my view, this trend that the number of mobile-phone subscription continues to grow in developing countries will be constant for a while in the future.</p> <p>适当重复主题，首尾呼应，也能增加句子长度，避免造成头重脚轻的问题。用 this trend 做主语比较客观。</p>

范文

This bar chart shows mobilephone subscriptions in developing countries and developed countries, measured in billions, for the years 2000 to 2008.

The mobilephone subscriptions in both developing countries and developed countries enjoyed increase in different speed over time. In this chart, the mobilephone subscription in developed countries maintained a continual and steady increase from 2000 to 2007 and remained constant in 2008. Meanwhile, the mobilephone subscription in developing countries have undergone a slow increase from 2000 to 2004 and then saw a great surge from 2005 to 2007. This trend increased to a peak about 4 billion in 2008.

Based on different national situations, the reasons leading to this trend can be summarized into two points.

First, the developed countries have a limited number of population, which decides that the demand for

mobilephone service is also limited and will soon be saturated. Second, as for the developing countries, it has a large population and also a large demand for mobilephone service. And as the mobilephone becomes more available and more affordable, there is an increasing number of people buying their mobilephones.

In my view, this trend that the number of mobilephone subscription continues to grow in developing countries will be constant for a while in the future. And this trend would also benefit most of the mobile users both in the developing countries and developed countries.

译文

该柱状图以十亿为单位反映了 2000 至 2008 年间发达国家和发展中国家手机订购量的情况。

手机订购量在过去年间不论是在发达国家还是在发展中国家都以不同的速度增加。该表中，发达国家的手机订购量在 2000 年至 2007 年间保持持续稳定增长，在 2008 年保持稳定。与此同时，发展中国家的手机订购量从 2000 年至 2004 年增加缓慢。在 2005 年至 2007 年间突然增加，直到 2008 年到达顶峰，数值达 40 亿。

基于不同国情，产生这一趋势的原因可分为两点。首先，发达国家人口有限，所以对手机的需求也很有限，且很快达到饱和状态。其次，对于发展中国家来说，人口基数大决定了对手机的需求量也很大。而且随着手机越来越便宜且容易购买，购买手机的人数越来越多。

以我之见，发展中国家手机订购量持续增加的趋势在未来还将会持续一段时间。并且这种趋势会使广大的发展中国家和发达国家的用户都受益良多。

靓词

measure v. 衡量；测量

maintain v. 保持；维持

continual a. 持续的

steady a. 稳定的 v. 保持；逗留

constant a. 不变的；恒定的

undergo v. 经历

surge v. & n. 激增

佳句

Based on different national situations, the reasons leading to this trend can be summarized into two points.

【析】过去分词短语 based on... 作原因状语放在前面，引出造成某种趋势的原因，非常新颖。

In this chart, the mobilephone subscription in developed countries maintained a continual and steady increase from 2000 to 2007 and remained constant in 2008.

【析】英语写作中切记重复，注意同义词或近义词替换的使用。

In my view, this trend that the number of mobilephone subscription continues to grow in developing countries will be constant for a while in the future.

【析】This trend that... 中 that 引导同位语从句对 trend 进行解释说明。