**2012年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）**

**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**. (10 points)

①Millions of Americans and foreigners see G.I. Joe as a mindless war toy, the symbol of American military adventurism, but that’s not how it used to be. ②To the men and women who 1 in World War II and the people they liberated, the G.I. was the 2 man grown into hero, the poor farm kid torn away from his home, the guy who 3 all the burdens of battle, who slept in cold foxholes, who went without the 4 of food and shelter, who stuck it out and drove back the Nazi reign of murder. ③This was not a volunteer soldier, not someone well paid, 5 an average guy, up 6 the best trained, best equipped, fiercest, most brutal enemies seen in centuries.

①His name is not much. ②*G.I.* is just a military abbreviation 7 Government Issue, and it was on all of the articles 8 to soldiers. ③And Joe? ④A common name for a guy who never 9 it to the top. ⑤Joe Blow, Joe Palooka, Joe Magrac … a working class name. ⑥The United States has 10 had a president or vice-president or secretary of state Joe.

①G.I. Joe had a 11 career fighting German, Japanese, and Korean troops. ②He appears as a character, or a 12 of American personalities, in the 1945 movie *The Story of G.I. Joe*, based on the last days of war correspondent Ernie Pyle. ③Some of the soldiers Pyle 13 portrayed themselves in the film. ④Pyle was famous for covering the 14 side of the war, writing about the dirt-snow-and-mud soldiers, not how many miles were 15 or what towns were captured or liberated. ⑤His reports 16 the “Willie” cartoons of famed *Stars and Stripes* artist Bill Maulden. ⑥Both men 17 the dirt and exhaustion of war, the 18 of civilization that the soldiers shared with each other and the civilians: coffee, tobacco, whiskey, shelter, sleep. ⑦ 19 Egypt, France, and a dozen more countries, G.I. Joe was an American soldier, 20 the most important person in their lives.

1. [A]performed   [B]served    [C]rebelled    [D]betrayed

2. [A]actual   [B]common    [C]special    [D]normal

3. [A]bore    [B]eased    [C]removed    [D]loaded

4. [A]necessities    [B]facilities    [C]commodities  [D]properties

5. [A]and    [B]nor   [C]but    [D]hence

6. [A]for    [B]into   [C]form  [D]against

7. [A]meaning    [B]implying    [C]symbolizing   [D]claiming

8. [A]handed out    [B]turned over    [C]brought back  [D]passed down

9. [A]pushed    [B]got   [C]made  [D]managed

10.[A]ever    [B]never    [C]either   [D]neither

11.[A]disguised    [B]disturbed    [C]disputed    [D]distinguished

12.[A]company    [B]collection    [C]community    [D]colony

13.[A]employed    [B]appointed    [C]interviewed    [D]questioned

14.[A]ethical    [B]military    [C]political    [D]human

15.[A]ruined    [B]commuted    [C]patrolled    [D]gained

16.[A]paralleled    [B]counteracted  [C]duplicated   [D]contradicted

17.[A]neglected    [B]avoided    [C]emphasized   [D]admired

18.[A]stages    [B]illusions    [C]fragments    [D]advances

19.[A]With    ` [B]To   [C]Among   [D]Beyond

20.[A]on the contrary [B] by this means  [C]from the outset  [D]at that point

**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.(40 points)

**Text 1**

①Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned. ②School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on this educational ritual. ③Unfortunately, L.A. Unified has produced an inflexible policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses, homework may no longer count for more than 10% of a student’s academic grade.

①This rule is meant to address the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework. ②But the policy is unclear and contradictory. ③Certainly, no homework should be assigned that students cannot complete on their own or that they cannot do without expensive equipment. ④But if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives, it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children.

①District administrators say that homework will still be a part of schooling；teachers are allowed to assign as much of it as they want. ②But with homework counting for no more than 10% of their grades, students can easily skip half their homework and see very little difference on their report cards. ③Some students might do well on state tests without completing their homework, but what about the students who performed well on the tests and did their homework? ④It is quite possible that the homework helped. ⑤Yet rather than empowering teachers to find what works best for their students, the policy imposes a flat, across-the-board rule.

①At the same time, the policy addresses none of the truly thorny questions about homework. ②If the district finds homework to be unimportant to its students’ academic achievement, it should move to reduce or eliminate the assignments, not make them count for almost nothing. ③Conversely, if homework matters，it should account for a significant portion of the grade. ④Meanwhile, this policy does nothing to ensure that the homework students receive is meaningful or appropriate to their age and the subject，or that teachers are not assigning more than they are willing to review and correct.

①The homework rules should be put on hold while the school board, which is responsible for setting educational policy, looks into the matter and conducts public hearings. ②It is not too late for L.A. Unified to do homework right.

21. It is implied in paragraph 1 that nowadays homework\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] is receiving more criticism

[B] is gaining more preferences

[C] is no longer an educational ritual

[D] is not required for advanced courses

22. L.A. Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] tend to have moderate expectations for their education

[B] have asked for a different educational standard

[C] may have problems finishing their homework

[D] have voiced their complaints about homework

23. According to Paragraph 3, one problem with the policy is that it may\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] result in students' indifference to their report cards

[B] undermine the authority of state tests

[C] restrict teachers' power in education

[D] discourage students from doing homework

24. As mentioned in Paragraph 4, a key question unanswered about homework is whether\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] it should be eliminated

[B] it counts much in schooling

[C] it places extra burdens on teachers

[D] it is important for grades

25. A suitable title for this text could be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] A Faulty Approach to Homework

[B] A Welcomed Policy for Poor Students

[C] Thorny Questions about Homework

[D] Wrong Interpretation of an Educational Policy

**Text 2**

①Pretty in pink: adult women do not remember being so obsessed with the colour, yet it is pervasive in our young girls’ lives. ②It is not that pink is intrinsically bad, but it is such a tiny slice of the rainbow and, though it may celebrate girlhood in one way, it also repeatedly and firmly fuses girls’ identity to appearance. ③Then it presents that connection, even among two-year-olds, between girls as not only innocent but as evidence of innocence. ④Looking around, I despaired at the singular lack of imagination about girls’ lives and interests.

①Girls’ attraction to pink may seem unavoidable, somehow encoded in their DNA, but according to Jo Paoletti, an associate professor of American Studies, it is not. ②Children were not colour-coded at all until the early 20th century: in the era before domestic washing machines all babies wore white as a practical matter, since the only way of getting clothes clean was to boil them. ③What’s more, both boys and girls wore what were thought of as gender-neutral dresses. ④When nursery colours were introduced, pink was actually considered the more masculine colour, a pastel version of red, which was associated with strength. ⑤Blue, with its intimations of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness, symbolised femininity. ⑥It was not until the mid-1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children’s marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

①I had not realised how profoundly marketing trends dictated our perception of what is natural to kids, including our core beliefs about their psychological development. ②Take the toddler. ③I assumed that phase was something experts developed after years of research into children’s behaviour: wrong. ④Turns out, according to Daniel Cook, a historian of childhood consumerism, it was popularised as a marketing trick by clothing manufacturers in the 1930s.

①Trade publications counseled department stores that, in order to increase sales, they should create a “third stepping stone” between infant wear and older kids’ clothes. ②It was only after “toddler” became a common shoppers’ term that it evolved into a broadly accepted developmental stage. ③Splitting kids, or adults, into ever-tinier categories has proved a sure-fire way to boost profits. ④And one of the easiest ways to segment a market is to magnify gender differences – or invent them where they did not previously exist.

26. By saying "it is...the rainbow" (Para. 1), the author means pink\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] cannot explain girls' lack of imagination

[B] should not be associated with girls' innocence

[C] should not be the sole representation of girlhood

[D] cannot influence girls' lives and interests

27. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following is true of colours？

[A] Colours are encoded in girls' DNA.

[B] Blue used to be regarded as the colour for girls.

[C] White is preferred by babies.

[D] Pink used to be a neutral colour in symbolising genders.

28. The author suggests that our perception of children's psychological development was much influenced by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the observation of children's nature

[B] the marketing of products for children

[C] researches into children's behaviour

[D] studies of childhood consumption

29. We may learn from Paragraph 4 that department stores were advised to\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] classify consumers into smaller groups

[B] attach equal importance to different genders

[C] focus on infant wear and older kids' clothes

[D] create some common shoppers' terms

30. It can be concluded that girls' attraction to pink seems to be\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] fully understood by clothing manufacturers

[B] clearly explained by their inborn tendency

[C] mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen

[D] well interpreted by psychological experts

**Text 3**

①In 2010, a federal judge shook America's biotech industry to its core. ②Companies had won patents for isolated DNA for decades – by 2005 some 20% of human genes were patented. ③But in March 2010 a judge ruled that genes were unpatentable. ④Executives were violently agitated. ⑤The Biotechnology Industry Organisation (BIO)，a trade group，assured members that this was just a “preliminary step” in a longer battle.

①On July 29th they were relieved, at least temporarily. ②A federal appeals court overturned the prior decision, ruling that Myriad Genetics could indeed hold patents to two genes that help forecast a woman's risk of breast cancer. ③The chief executive of Myriad, a company in Utah，said the ruling was a blessing to firms and patients alike.

①But as companies continue their attempts at personalised medicine，the courts will remain rather busy. ②The Myriad case itself is probably not over. ③Critics make three main arguments against gene patents：a gene is a product of nature，so it may not be patented；gene patents suppress innovation rather than reward it; and patents’ monopolies restrict access to genetic tests such as Myriad’s. ④A growing number seem to agree. ⑤Last year a federal task-force urged reform for patents related to genetic tests. ⑥In October the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case, arguing that an isolated DNA molecule “is no less a product of nature... than are cotton fibres that have been separated from cotton seeds”.

①Despite the appeals court's decision，big questions remain unanswered. ②For example，it is unclear whether the sequencing of a whole genome violates the patents of individual genes within it. ③The case may yet reach the Supreme Court.

①As the industry advances, however, other suits may have an even greater impact. ②Companies are unlikely to file many more patents for human DNA molecules — most are already patented or in the public domain. ③Firms are now studying how genes interact, looking for correlations that might be used to determine the causes of disease or predict a drug’s efficacy. ④Companies are eager to win patents for “connecting the dots”, explains Hans Sauer, a lawyer for the BIO.

①Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue, brought by the Mayo Clinic, which the Supreme Court will hear in its next term. ②The BIO recently held a convention which included sessions to coach lawyers on the shifting landscape for patents. ③Each meeting was packed.

31. It can be learned from paragraph 1 that the biotech companies would like\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] genes to be patentable

[B] the BIO to issue a warning

[C] their executives to be active

[D] judges to rule out gene patenting

32. Those who are against gene patents believe that\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] genetic tests are not reliable

[B] only man-made products are patentable

[C] patents on genes depend much on innovations

[D] courts should restrict access to genetic tests

33. According to Hans Sauer, companies are eager to win patents for\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] discovering gene interactions

[B] establishing disease correlations

[C] drawing pictures of genes

[D] identifying human DNA

34．By saying “Each meeting was packed” (Para. 6), the author means that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the supreme court was authoritative

[B] the BIO was a powerful organization

[C] gene patenting was a great concern

[D] lawyers were keen to attend conventions

35. Generally speaking, the author’s attitude toward gene patenting is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] critical [B] supportive [C] scornful [D] objective

**Text 4**

①The great recession may be over, but this era of high joblessness is probably beginning. ②Before it ends, it will likely change the life course and character of a generation of young adults. ③And ultimately, it is likely to reshape our politics, our culture, and the character of our society for years.

①No one tries harder than the jobless to find silver linings in this national economic disaster. ②Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, had improved them in some ways: they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others. ③In limited respects, perhaps the recession will leave society better off. ④At the very least, it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses, and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending.

①But for the most part, these benefits seem thin, uncertain, and far off. ②In *The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth*, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U.S., lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms. ③Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases, as does conflict between races and classes.

①Income inequality usually falls during a recession, but it has not shrunk in this one. ②Indeed, this period of economic weakness may reinforce class divides, and decrease opportunities to cross them—especially for young people. ③The research of Till Von Wachter, the economist at Columbia University, suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed: those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times; it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

①In the Internet age, it is particularly easy to see the resentment that has always been hidden within American society. ②More difficult, in the moment , is discerning precisely how these lean times are affecting society’s character. ③In many respects, the U.S. was more socially tolerant entering this recession than at any time in its history, and a variety of national polls on social conflict since then have shown mixed results. ④We will have to wait and see exactly how these hard times will reshape our social fabric. ⑤But they certainly will reshape it, and all the more so the longer they extend.

36. By saying “to find silver linings”（Para.2）the author suggests that the jobless try to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] seek subsidies from the government

[B] make profits from the troubled economy

[C] explore reasons for the unemployment

[D] look on the bright side of the recession

37. According to Paragraph 2, the recession has made people\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] struggle against each other

[B] realize the national dream

[C] challenge their prudence

[D] reconsider their lifestyle

38. Benjamin Friedman believes that economic recessions may\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] impose a heavier burden on immigrants

[B] bring out more evils of human nature

[C] promote the advance of rights and freedoms

[D] ease conflicts between races and classes

39. The research of Till Von Wachter suggests that in recession graduates from elite universities tend to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] lag behind the others due to decreased opportunities

[B] catch up quickly with experienced employees

[C] see their life chances as dimmed as the others’

[D] recover more quickly than the others

40. The author thinks that the influence of hard times on society is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] trivial

[B] positive

[C] certain

[D] destructive

**Part B**

**Directions:** Read the following text and answer the questions by finding information from the right column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the left column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

“Universal history, the history of what man has accomplished in this world, is at bottom the History of the Great Men who have worked here,” wrote the Victorian sage Thomas Carlyle. Well, not any more it is not.

Suddenly, Britain looks to have fallen out with its favourite historical form. This could be no more than a passing literary craze, but it also points to a broader truth about how we now approach the past: less concerned with learning from forefathers and more interested in feeling their pain. Today, we want empathy, not inspiration.

From the earliest days of the Renaissance, the writing of history meant recounting the exemplary lives of great men. In 1337, Petrarch began work on his rambling writing *De Viris Illustribus – On Famous Men*, highlighting the *virtus* (or virtue) of classical heroes. Petrarch celebrated their greatness in conquering fortune and rising to the top. This was the biographical tradition which Niccolo Machiavelli turned on its head. In *The Prince*, he championed cunning, ruthlessness, and boldness, rather than virtue, mercy and justice, as the skills of successful leaders.

Over time, the attributes of greatness shifted. The Romantics commemorated the leading painters and authors of their day, stressing the uniqueness of the artist’s personal experience rather than public glory. By contrast, the Victorian author Samuel Smiles wrote *Self-Help* as a catalogue of the worthy lives of engineers, industrialists and explorers. “The valuable examples which they furnish of the power of self-help, of patient purpose, resolute working，and steadfast integrity, issuing in the formation of truly noble and manly character, exhibit,” wrote Smiles, "what it is in the power of each to accomplish for himself.” His biographies of James Watt, Richard Arkwright and Josiah Wedgwood were held up as beacons to guide the working man through his difficult life.

This was all a bit bourgeois for Thomas Carlyle, who focused his biographies on the truly heroic lives of Martin Luther, Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte. These epochal figures represented lives hard to imitate, but to be acknowledged as possessing higher authority than mere mortals.

Not everyone was convinced by this bombast. “The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle,” wrote Marx and Engels in *The Communist Manifesto*. For them, history did nothing, it possessed no immense wealth nor waged battles: “It is man, real, living man who does all that.” And history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle. As such, it needed to appreciate the economic realities, the social contexts and power relations in which each epoch stood. For: “Men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please; they do not make it under circumstances chosen by themselves, but under circumstances directly found, given and transmitted from the past.”

This was the tradition which revolutionised our appreciation of the past. In place of Thomas Carlyle, Britain nurtured Christopher Hill, EP Thompson and Eric Hobsbawm. History from below stood alongside biographies of great men. Whole new realms of understanding — from gender to race to cultural studies — were opened up as scholars unpicked the multiplicity of lost societies. And it transformed public history too: downstairs became just as fascinating as upstairs.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | [A] emphasized the virtue of  classical heroes. |
| 41. Petrarch | [B] highlighted the public glory of  the leading artists. |
| 42. Niccolo Machiavelli | [C] focused on epochal figures whose  lives were hard to imitate. |
| 43. Samuel Smiles | [D] opened up new realms of understanding  the great men in history. |
| 44. Thomas Carlyle | [E] held that history should be the story  of the masses and their record of struggle. |
| 45. Marx and Engels | [F] dismissed virtue as unnecessary for  successful leaders. |
|  | [G] depicted the worthy lives of engineers,  industrialists and explorers. |

**Section Ⅲ Translation**

**46. Directions:** Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world. These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain, Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules that privilege college graduates.

Lots of studies have found that well-educated people from developing countries are particularly likely to emigrate. A big survey of Indian households in 2004 found that nearly 40% of emigrants had more than a high-school education, compared with around 3.3% of all Indians over the age of 25. This “brain drain” has long bothered policymakers in poor countries. They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

**Section IV   Writing**

**Part A**

1. **Directions**

Suppose you have found something wrong with the electronic dictionary that you bought from an online store the other day. Write an email to the customer service center to

1) make a complaint, and

2) demand a prompt solution.

You should write about 100 words on ANSERE 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**

**48.** Write an essay based on the following table. In your writing, you should

1) describe the table, and

2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

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

**某公司员工工作满意度调查**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 满意度  年龄组 | 满意 | 不清楚 | 不满意 |
| ≤40岁 | 16.7% | 50.0% | 33.3% |
| 41~50岁 | 0.0% | 36.0% | 64.0% |
| ＞50岁 | 40.0% | 50.0% | 10.0% |

**2012年参考答案**

**Section Ⅰ Use of English** (10 points)

1. B 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C 6. D 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. B

11. D 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. D 16. A 17. C 18. C 19. B 20. D

**Section II Reading Comprehension**(50 points)

Part A(40 points)

21. A 22. C 23. D 24. B 25. A 26. C 27. B 28. B 29. A 30. C

31. A 32. B 33. A 34. C 35.D 36.D 37. D 38. B 39. D 40. C

Part B(10 points)

41. A 42. F 43. G 44. C 45. E

Section Ⅲ Translation(15 points)

当发展中国家人们考虑移民时，他们通常关心的是到硅谷或发达国家的医院和大学里工作这样最美好最光明的前景。这些人正是英国、加拿大以及澳大利亚等国家试图通过对大学毕业生实施的优惠移民政策来吸引的人才。

诸多研究表明，发展中国家受过良好教育的人极有可能选择移居他国。2004年对印度家庭进行的一次广泛调查表明，移居国外的印度人中有约40％的人受过高中以上的教育，相比之下，在所有25岁以上的印度人中，这一比例仅为3.3%。这种“人才外流”现象长期困扰着贫穷国家的决策者。他们担心这会伤害本国经济的发展，使他们失去亟需的技术型人才，而这些人本应留在自己国家，在大学里任教，在医院里工作，以及研发新奇产品供工厂生产。

Section IV Writing(25 points)

Part A(10 points)

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to make a complaint about the flaws in the electronic dictionary I bought from your online store the other day.

I received the dictionary this morning. Unfortunately, there were several problems with it. Firstly, I noticed there were some scratches on its surface. In addition, what annoys me even more is that the pronunciation key on the keyboard does not work at all. I wondered if you had sent me a used one by mistake.

I strongly demand that you deal with my complaint seriously. Either a replacement or a refund will be acceptable to me. I am looking forward to your solution without delay.

Sincerely yours,

Zhang Wei

Part B(15 points)

This is a table showing the employee job satisfaction of three age groups in a company. **As can be seen from the table**, more than 33% of the staff aged 40 and under **are dissatisfied with** their jobs, and 16.7% of them feel satisfied. The staff **between the ages of 41 to 50** get the highest degree of **dissatisfaction** and none of them feel **contented**. **In comparison**, the staff **over 50 years old** share the highest degree of satisfaction, with the percentage reaching up to 40%.

**From my perspective**, **the following reasons may explain the difference.**Firstly, the people **aged from 41 to 50** are **under the greatest pressure from both work and family life, so they have higher expectations for the jobs, like more generous salaries and more opportunities for development.**Besides, the people over 50 years old have basically achieved their career goals, therefore they may feel much more relaxed about their jobs and life.

**In a word**, the people **who are the most discontent with the work situation** is the middle-age group, whose conditions deserve the attention from both the company and the whole society.