

# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语全真考场秘笈一

## 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 the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

The Economist has created a “glass-ceiling index”, to show where women have the best chances of equal treatment at work. It 1 data on higher education, labour-force participation, pay, child-care costs, maternity rights, business-school applications and representation in 2 jobs. Each country’s score is a weighted average of its 3 on nine indicators.

To no one’s 4, Nordic countries 5 out well on educational attainment and labour-force participation. Women are also relatively well 6 in their parliaments; Finland and Sweden were among the first countries to 7 women to vote and stand 8 election. 9 even there women are paid less than men for 10 work. In Finland and Sweden the gap is 11 to the OECD average of 15%, though in Norway it has fallen to 8%.

In Finland women 12 almost half of those who took the GMAT, an 13 exam for business schools, in 2012-2013. Worldwide, the share was 43%, an increase of five points in a decade. In Norway 14 two-fifths of board members for the largest listed companies are women, 15 largely to the introduction of mandatory quotas in 2008. That is twice the share in the European Union, which is considering 16 in quotas if the current voluntary approach 17.

At the 18 of our index are Japan and South Korea. Too few women there have jobs, few senior managers or board members are women and pay gaps are large — in South Korea, at 37%, the largest in the OECD. 19, in the UN’s words, “20 for women is progress for all”, both countries have a long way to go.

- |                   |                 |              |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. joins       | B. combines     | C. connects  | D. relates      |
| 2. A. minor       | B. senior       | C. better    | D. inferior     |
| 3. A. performance | B. behavior     | C. action    | D. measure      |
| 4. A. expectation | B. judgement    | C. surprise  | D. anticipation |
| 5. A. go          | B. turn         | C. work      | D. come         |
| 6. A. represented | B. demonstrated | C. presented | D. embodied     |

- |                     |               |                 |                |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 7. A. forbid        | B. allow      | C. encourage    | D. require     |
| 8. A. in            | B. by         | C. out          | D. for         |
| 9. A. Yet           | B. So         | C. Unless       | D. Although    |
| 10. A. different    | B. major      | C. similar      | D. senior      |
| 11. A. due          | B. familiar   | C. close        | D. basic       |
| 12. A. join in      | B. take up    | C. enter for    | D. account for |
| 13. A. achievement  | B. entrance   | C. intelligence | D. enrolment   |
| 14. A. nearly       | B. rarely     | C. exactly      | D. hardly      |
| 15. A. appreciation | B. obligation | C. gratitude    | D. thanks      |
| 16. A. filling      | B. taking     | C. bringing     | D. holding     |
| 17. A. prevails     | B. excels     | C. vanishes     | D. fails       |
| 18. A. edge         | B. bottom     | C. centre       | D. middle      |
| 19. A. Once         | B. Since      | C. If           | D. But         |
| 20. A. equality     | B. fraternity | C. liberty      | D. superiority |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

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

#### Text I

The blunt fact is that high school grades, as long as they are adjusted to account for the curriculums and academic programs in the high school from which a student graduates, are a much better predictor of academic achievement in college than the SAT. The essential mechanism of the SAT — the multiple-choice test question — is a bizarre relic of long-outdated 20th century social-scientific assumptions and strategies. As every adult recognizes, knowing something, or knowing how to do something in real life is never defined by being able to choose a “right” answer from a set of possible options (some of them are intentionally misleading). No scientist, engineer, writer, psychologist, artist or physician pursues his or her vocation by getting right answers from a set of prescribed alternatives that trivialize complexity and ambiguity.

These tests actually violate the basic justification for any test. First, despite the changes, the SAT remains divorced from what is taught in high school and what ought to be taught in high school. Second, the test taker never really finds out whether he or she got any answer right or wrong — nor

does he or she ever find out why. No baseball coach would train a team by accumulating an aggregate comparative numerical score of errors and well-executed plays by each player, rating the players and then sending them the results weeks later. What purpose is served by putting young people through an ordeal from which they learn nothing?

The new changes to the SAT are harmless. But these modest reforms will do little to stem the rising tide against such testing. There is more and more resistance to pressuring students and parents into paying money to take a senseless exam that claims to be objective when, in fact, the most striking persistent statistical result from the SAT is the correlation between high income and high test scores. The richer one is, the better one does on the SAT. Nothing that is now proposed by the College Board breaks the fundamental role the SAT plays in perpetuating economic and therefore educational inequality.

So why do we remain addicted to the College Board's near monopoly on tests? Why do they have an undue influence on college placement? We pretend that the SAT is an objective instrument that measures one's ability to succeed in college. But the truth is less principled. The SAT is used by selective institutions for a much more practical and cynical reason — to help them sort applicants and justify dismissing many from consideration. Of course, SAT scores also have become an integral part of another moneymaking racket: college rankings. Institutions can boost their scores by admitting more higher-scoring students. The victims in this unholy alliance between the College Board and our elite institutions of higher education are the students — and our nation's educational standards.

21. The testing mechanism of the SAT might be \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. effective in prediction of students' possible academic ability in college
  - B. useful for assumptions and strategies in social sciences last century
  - C. practical for the right choice among possible options in real life
  - D. helpful for professionals to get proper answers from prescribed alternatives
22. The example of baseball coach in the second paragraph is given to show that the SAT is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. practical
  - B. ridiculous
  - C. outdated
  - D. ordinary
23. The correlation between high income and high scores in SAT indicates that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. it has proved to be an objective test
  - B. it has made some harmless changes
  - C. it gives students and parents pressure
  - D. it maintains inequality in education
24. According to the last paragraph, which of the following is NOT true?
  - A. The College Board almost have the complete manipulation of the SAT.
  - B. Universities take advantage of the SAT scores for their own sake.
  - C. SAT helps students make objective judgments of their own abilities.
  - D. Many applications are turned down by universities due to low SAT scores.
25. The author's attitude toward SAT is that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. SAT needs to be abandoned and replaced
  - B. harmless new changes should be made to SAT

- C. SAT should relieve students and parents of pressure
- D. SAT should not be used by selective institutions

## Text 2

Although criticism is as old as language, if not older, feedback is a newer phenomenon. In the late 1800s it was used in engineering to describe the process by which the output from a system looped back into the system: Positive feedback fed the process; negative feedback damped it.

Systematic evaluations are even older, according to Peter Capelli, a professor at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School. In the early 19th century, the social reformer and utopian socialist Robert Owen instituted them in his cotton mills. Each worker had a four-sided wooden block hung by him called a "silent monitor". The color that was turned outward indicated how hard he had worked the previous day: black was the worst, blue was indifferent, yellow was good, and white was best. Owen hated punishing his employees, and he relied on this form of public reward and shaming in his factories. The evaluations, in other words, were their own consequences. Whether the silent monitor had anything to do with it, Owen's mill, New Lanark, had a happy and productive workforce, and the owner's methods made it a tourist attraction. Of course, most factory owners were not as humane: Near the end of the century, the "drive" system took hold. "Basically... supervisors yelling at you and hitting you," Capelli says. "That may have been a low point."

In the years after World War I, fast-growing companies started hiring social scientists to evaluate and get the most efficient worker performance. Later, around World War II, forced ranking — using yearly evaluations to rate employees from best to worst — was introduced, along with the 360-degree review. That's when the term "feedback" began to refer to behavior rather than machines. Yet for most of the 1900s, the term remained white-collar jargon. Despite its origins, the idea of comparing midcentury factory hands to each other was an affront to the solidarity-based worldview of organized labor; when unions ruled the American manufacturing sector, they were able to keep evaluations off the floor.

There was a good reason for workers to be cynical. Most management experts agree that, when poorly executed, the feedback process can be worse than useless. Stone and Heen cite statistics suggesting a performance review culture at many places is at once ineffective and unpleasant. Sixty-three percent of executives see their biggest challenge as the fact that "their managers lack the courage and ability to have difficult feedback discussions". In many companies the point is less to help employees improve than to insulate against lawsuits.

26. Silent monitor used in Robert Owen's cotton mill is intended to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. punish the workers
- B. make the mill a tourist attraction
- C. evaluate the workers
- D. obtain a cheerful workforce

27. Around World War II, feedback started to be used to \_\_\_\_\_.
- put employees in ranks from best to worst
  - describe a process of machines in engineering
  - compare the factory hands to each other in America
  - evaluate social scientists' performance
28. The word "indifferent" (Line 5, Paragraph 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- not at all interested in someone or something
  - greatly different from other workers
  - not particularly good
  - the same as other workers
29. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- Poorly executed feedback has useless effects.
  - Factory owners were not humane in evaluations.
  - Feedback is a term used only for white-collars.
  - Feedback is supposed to help employees to improve.
30. The following statements are the reasons why "feedback discussions are difficult" except that \_\_\_\_\_.
- they need to be handled with skills
  - they originate from the term for machines
  - workers hold a cynical attitude toward it
  - they might bring unpleasant effects

### Text 3

Between 1998 and 2013, the Earth's surface temperature rose at a rate of 0.04°C a decade, far slower than the 0.18°C increase in the 1990s. Meanwhile, emissions of carbon dioxide (which would be expected to push temperatures up) rose uninterruptedly. This pause in warming has raised doubts in the public mind about climate change. A few sceptics say flatly that global warming has stopped. Others argue that scientists' understanding of the climate is so flawed that their judgments about it cannot be accepted with any confidence. A convincing explanation of the pause therefore matters both to a proper understanding of the climate and to the credibility of climate science — and papers published over the past few weeks do their best to provide one. Indeed, they do almost too good a job. If all were correct, the pause would now be explained twice over.

This is the opposite of what happened at first. As evidence piled up that temperatures were not rising much, some scientists dismissed it as a blip. The temperature, they pointed out, had fallen for much longer periods twice in the past century or so, in 1880-1910 and again in 1945-1975, even though the general trend was up. Variability is part of the climate system and a 15-year hiatus, they suggested, was not worth getting excited about.

An alternative way of looking at the pause's significance was to say that there had been a slowdown but not a big one. Most records, including one of the best known (kept by Britain's Meteorological Office), do not include measurements from the Arctic, which has been warming faster than anywhere else in the world. Using satellite data to fill in the missing Arctic numbers, Kevin Cowtan of the University of York, in Britain, and Robert Waly of the University of Ottawa, in Canada, put the overall rate of global warming at  $0.12^{\circ}\text{C}$  a decade between 1998 and 2012 — not far from the 1990s rate. A study by NASA puts the “Arctic effect” over the same period somewhat lower, at  $0.07^{\circ}\text{C}$  a decade, but that is still not negligible.

It is also worth remembering that average warming is not the only measure of climate change. According to a study just published by Sonia Seneviratne of the Institute for Atmospheric and Climate Science, in Zurich, the number of hot days, the number of extremely hot days and the length of warm periods all increased during the pause (1998-2012). A more stable average temperature hides wider extremes.

Still, attempts to explain away that stable average have not been convincing, partly because of the conflict between flat temperatures and rising  $\text{CO}_2$  emissions, and partly because observed temperatures are now falling outside the range climate models predict. The models embody the state of climate knowledge. If they are wrong, the knowledge is probably faulty, too. Hence attempts to explain the pause.

31. According to the scientists, which of the following can not explain the slower rate of temperature increase during 1998-2013?
- Variability is one part of the climate system.
  - The emissions of  $\text{CO}_2$  rose continuously.
  - Temperature records from Arctic are not included.
  - A stable average temperature may hide extremes.
32. The papers published over the past few weeks have \_\_\_\_\_.
- explained convincingly the pause in warming twice over
  - proved the credible and trustworthy qualities of climate science
  - proposed the climate models to predict the temperature change
  - provided the not-so-convincing explanations for the pause
33. The temperature measurements in Arctic would \_\_\_\_\_.
- not be neglected since Arctic region gets warm fastest in the world
  - make no big difference if considered from the global perspective
  - demonstrate the general decreasing trend of temperature in the region
  - not be considered since it is low, only  $0.07^{\circ}\text{C}$  for a decade
34. The stable average temperature of the Earth may reveal \_\_\_\_\_.
- the longer duration of warm periods
  - a minor slowdown of global warming

- C. the increased number of hot days  
D. the termination of global warming
35. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sceptics claim that scientists' understanding of the climate is flawed  
B. the rising CO<sub>2</sub> emissions would surely result in rising temperature  
C. the period between 1998-2013 is the third pause of global warming in history  
D. the faulty climate knowledge would produce the corresponding wrong models

## Text 4

Few things leaders can do are more important than encouraging helping behavior within their organizations. In the top-performing companies it is a norm that colleagues support one another's efforts to do the best work possible. That has always been true for pragmatic reasons: If companies were to operate at peak efficiency without what organizational scholars call "citizenship behavior", tasks would have to be optimally assigned 100% of the time, projects could not take any unexpected turns, and no part of any project could go faster or slower than anticipated. But mutual helping is even more vital in an era of knowledge work, when positive business outcomes depend on creativity in often very complex projects. Beyond simple workload sharing, collaborative help comes to the fore — lending perspective, experience, and expertise that improve the quality and execution of ideas.

Helpfulness must be actively nurtured in organizations, however, because it does not arise automatically among colleagues. Individuals in social groups experience conflicting impulses: As potential helpers, they may also be inclined to compete. As potential help seekers, they may also take pride in doing it alone, or be distrustful of those whose assistance they could use. On both sides, help requires a commitment of time for uncertain returns and can seem like more trouble than it's worth. Through their structures and incentives, organizations may, however unwittingly, compound the reluctance to provide or seek help.

The trickiness of this management challenge — to increase a discretionary behavior that must be inspired, not forced — makes what the design firm IDEO has achieved all the more impressive. Ask people there about the organizational culture, and invariably they mention collaborative help. Observe how things get done, and you see it at every turn. Actually map the networks of help, as we did, and it becomes obvious how broad and dense they are. Clearly the firm is high performing; it is lauded all over the world for innovations in business, government, and health care, and regularly called upon to advise other firms that want to increase their innovation capabilities. All this help seeking and help giving apparently pays off.

Not every large company's leader would, if asked about organizational priorities, bring up the topic of encouraging collaborative help in the ranks. But IDEO's leadership is explicitly focused on it. For Tim Brown, the CEO, that's not only because the problems IDEO is asked to solve require extreme creativity; it's also because they have become more complicated. Brown says, "I believe that the more

complex the problem, the more help you need. And that's the kind of stuff we're getting asked to tackle, so we need to figure out how to have a culture where help is much, much more embedded." Essentially, this is a conviction that many minds make bright work.

36. Organizational leaders should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. encourage helping behavior among colleagues
  - B. do a few things which are important
  - C. set up a rule that colleagues should support one another
  - D. have colleagues share workload simply
37. People are reluctant to seek or give help because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. potential helpers may also be competitors with each other
  - B. potential helpers may distrust help seekers
  - C. potential help seekers may be proud of doing it alone
  - D. the worth of seeking or giving help is bigger than the trouble
38. Tim Brown lists collaborative help as one of the organizational priorities because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the network of help within the organization is widespread
  - B. IDEO is short of extremely creative employees
  - C. the problems IDEO is going to solve are complicated
  - D. many people working together can finish it quickly
39. What does the author mean by "pays off" (Last Line, Paragraph 3)?
- A. The firm gains benefits from help seeking and help giving.
  - B. The firm can pay back all the money it has owed.
  - C. The firm pays the colleagues wages and let them help each other.
  - D. The firm has colleagues pay for help seeking.
40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?
- A. Ways of Collaborative Help
  - B. IDEO's Culture of Helping
  - C. IDEO's Network of Help
  - D. Organizational Priorities

## Part B

**Directions:** *The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent text by choosing from the list A-G and filling them into the numbered boxes. Paragraphs A and E have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)*

A. The effects of the environment, in other words, are profound. An impoverished upbringing can dent a child's cognitive ability by as much as nine IQ points. By contrast, a privileged background can boost IQ. Adopted children born into poverty but brought up in well-off households have shown big



gains in IQ compared with their non-adopted siblings.

**B.** These findings have clear implications. To help all children reach their potential, it's not enough to wait until they start school — by then it may already be too late. What's needed, says Melhuish, are high-quality “early education centres” that combine child care, parenting support, healthcare and learning in one place, an intervention that has already proved beneficial to children from all backgrounds, and to disadvantaged children most of all.

**C.** While intelligence clearly matters, then, by itself it is no guarantee of success. There is also overwhelming evidence of the importance of environmental factors, particularly those related to socio-economic status. Children who grow up in poor areas with limited access to computers and books, and who may also have little routine and little parental attention, not only have worse health, but are also more likely to do badly at school. This makes it far harder for them to flourish in adulthood. By contrast, many successful entrepreneurs, leaders and artistic high achievers grow up in stimulating homes surrounded by a diversity of books and are party to inspiring meal-time conversations.

**D.** The importance of early intervention is now widely recognised, and has led to child development initiatives such as Sure Start in the U.K. and Head Start in the U.S. President Obama is now seeking cross-party support for his plans to expand access to pre-kindergarten education. “Research shows that one of the best investments we can make in a child's life is high-quality early education,” Obama said in January. In the U.K., however, funding for the Sure Start initiative has been cut by a third in the past two years.

**E.** Why do some people practise more than others? Early on, perhaps because of pushy parents. But certain factors appear essential for anyone plotting a path to the top. For instance, you won't get far without the ability to persevere and stay committed to far-off goals, or “grit”. “Grittier individuals are more successful than others, particularly in very challenging situations,” says Angela Duckworth at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.

**F.** There is more to success, though, than innate potential and growing up in an environment that helps you realise that potential. “Cognitive ability and intelligence do not seem to predict individual differences in performance among skilled expert performers,” says psychologist K. Anders Ericsson at Florida State University in Tallahassee. He and others argue that the accomplishments of elite performers in many fields, including music and sports but also chess and others involving memory, owe far more to focused practice than to innate talent.

**G.** Children whose parents split up or who grow up in emotionally unstable homes also start out at a disadvantage, regardless of their social background. They tend to be more badly behaved and underperform at school. Edward Melhuish of Birkbeck, University of London, who studies child development, warns that children under five who don't receive consistent affection and responsive communication from their parents or caregivers have impaired social and emotional development. Crucially, this affects their language skills, which Melhuish says is a major reason why children from disadvantaged families generally do poorly at school. “Improved language development helps boost cognitive development, literacy and educational attainment as well as social skills,” he says.

41. → 42. → A → 43. → 44. → 45. → E

## Part C

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

Scientists are used to facing the music. Failure stares them down every time their grant is denied, their paper is rejected, their fellowship is declined or their experiment flops.

But many deal with the anguish of figuratively facing the music by literally making it. (46) Although no formal statistics document the number of researchers who are professional or amateur musicians, anecdotal evidence suggests that they are numerous. Those who cultivate a second life as musicians say that the misery of failed experiments, vetoed grant applications and refused manuscripts falls away whenever they pick up their guitar, trumpet or drumsticks.

(47) One might wonder why early-career researchers — who typically work 70-80-hour-plus weeks — spend what little spare time they have rehearsing, performing and recording music when they could be, say, sleeping, or spending that time with their family. In part, say scientist-musicians, it is because performing live onstage or setting down tracks in the studio is akin to a powerfully addictive drug: it gives them such a rush that they must keep coming back for more. Indeed, research has confirmed that creating, performing and listening to music produces dopamine, the same neurochemical released during sex and other such pleasurable experiences.

It has another advantage, too. For many who pursue music, it feeds and helps their science. (48) Freeing their mind from the tightly structured rigours of an experiment and the tedium of data collection to wander through fields of melodies and measures nurtures their scientific creativity. Days, even hours, after a particularly satisfying performance, writing period or rehearsal session, a researcher often finds that she or he can suddenly devise a better way to approach a study, develop a stronger hypothesis for a manuscript or come up with a different rationale for a grant.

(49) There is, of course, another, more fundamental reason for the time sacrifice: performing music onstage, writing and even rehearsing it is great fun.

The music–science interplay can have real benefits. (50) One study, for instance, has found that people who form companies and file patents are much more likely to be involved in the arts than are those who have never done these things. Long-term participation may enhance creative potential in science and technology, and scientists who are musicians are likely to be highly successful, publishing provocative papers or producing many patentable inventions, says psychologist Robert Root-Bernstein from Michigan State University in East Lansing, and an author of the study. “They are more successful by any set of criteria, including publishing and grants,” he says. “They are more innovative. A lifelong exposure to music helps to foster a more creative approach to work.”

## Section III Writing

### Part A

#### 51. Directions:

You were absent from Professor Wang's class last week. Write him a letter to

- 1) make an apology,
- 2) explain the reasons, and
- 3) inquire for the handout and the homework.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)

### Part B

#### 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and
- 3) give your comments.

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



# 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 英语全真考场秘笈一答案与解析

## Section I Use of English

### 文章大意

本文选自 2014 年 3 月 8 日的 *The Economist* (《经济学人》)。原文标题为 “The Glass-ceiling Index” (《玻璃天花板指数》), 节选字数 267 词。这是一篇说明文, 以社会问题为题材。文章从《经济学人》做的一项调查来看各国女性在工作中是否得到与男性同等的待遇。

第一段说明调查数据来自于九个方面。

第二段指出北欧国家女性在受教育程度和劳动力参与度方面表现最好, 但男女薪酬差距依然存在。

第三段指出芬兰、挪威女性从商比例较大。

第四段指出日本、韩国女性在待遇各方面与男性差距都很大。

### 试题解析

1. [A] joins 连接; 接合

[B] combines 使结合

[C] connects 连接; 联结

[D] relates 把……与……联系起来

【考点说明】语意关系 + 动词辨析

【解题思路】此处需填入动词, 说明这项调查是将 higher education, labour-force participation, pay 等方面的 data 结合起来进行考查所得出的结果。B 项表示 “使结合”, 符合语意要求。

【干扰排除】A 项指将木板等较具体的东西接合起来, 成为一体; C 项意为通过……把两种事物连接起来, 两事物可远可近; D 项指把两种事物联系起来。

2. [A] minor 不重要的

[B] senior 高级的

[C] better 较好的

[D] inferior (身份) 低下的

【考点说明】语意关系 + 形容词辨析

【解题思路】此处需填入形容词与 job 搭配, 从上文中可以看出这项调查旨在发现女性是否有 best chances of equal treatment at work, B 项与 job 搭配表示 “高级职位”, 符合语意要求。

【干扰排除】A 项和 C 项与 job 搭配, 在一定语境下表示 “某项工作不重要” 或是 “较好”, 均不能表示职位的高低, 与原文语意要求不符; D 项不符合语意要求。

3. [A] performance 表现

[B] behavior 行为

[C] action 行动

[D] measure 措施

【考点说明】语意关系 + 名词辨析

【解题思路】此处需填入名词，前面被 its（这里指 each country's）修饰，后面被 on nine indicators 修饰，意为“（某个国家）在九个指标方面的表现”，A 项能够表达概括、抽象意义的“行为，表现”，符合语意要求。

【干扰排除】B 项指某人具体的行为，与前面的修饰词 its 不搭配；C 项指做某件事的具体行为或行动，不具有概括性；D 项语意与文中要求不符。

4. [A] expectation 期望 [B] judgement 判断  
[C] surprise 吃惊 [D] anticipation 预料

【考点说明】语意关系 + 名词辨析

【解题思路】此处需填入名词，C 项能够与前文构成固定搭配 to no one's surprise，空格后半句表达的意思是北欧国家的指数表现非常高，这与人们日常所了解的关于北欧国家的情况相符。因此，从结构和语意上 C 项均符合要求。

【干扰排除】A 项与 D 项作为临时搭配可以填入空格中，但是所表达的语意与文中语意要求相反；B 项指人们对某件事作出的判断，语意不符合文中要求。

5. [A] go (out) 出去 [B] turn (out) 结果（是）；证明（是）  
[C] work (out) 产生结果；发展；成功 [D] come (out) 结果是；显现

【考点说明】语意关系 + 短语动词

【解题思路】此处需填入与 out 搭配的动词，充当句子的谓语。come out 是固定搭配，意为“结果是……”，come out 常与 well 连用，指某件事的结果很好，故选 D 项。

【干扰排除】A 项 go 与 out 搭配指离开家的具体动作，C 项 work 与 out 搭配指问题得到解决或复杂的局势变得好起来，A、C 项均与文中语意要求不符；B 项 turn 与 out 搭配时，通常与形式主语 it 构成 It turns out that... 或 It turns out (to be)... 结构，与文中结构不符。

6. [A] represented 代表 [B] demonstrated 展示  
[C] presented 介绍 [D] embodied 体现

【考点说明】语意关系 + 动词辨析

【解题思路】此处需填入动词，与前面 be 构成 be done 结构，从该句中的 well 及 in their parliaments 可以判断空格填入后该句的语意应为“女性在这些国家的议会中占有较多议席”，A 项 (be) represented 意为某个团体或组织有代表出席，符合语意要求。

【干扰排除】B 项通常不用于 be done 结构，语意也不符合要求；C、D 项均可用于 be done 结构，但 C 项指把某人正式地介绍给另一个职位高的人，D 项指某人 / 物是某种品质的典型代表。因此 C、D 项不符合语意要求。

7. [A] forbid 禁止 [B] allow 允许  
[C] encourage 鼓励 [D] require 要求

【考点说明】语意关系 + 动词辨析

【解题思路】此处需填入动词，根据文中 the first countries 和 vote 可以推测句意应为“芬兰和瑞典是首批给予女性选举和被选举权利的国家之一”，所填入动词构成“动词 + sb.+to do sth.”结构，B 项从语意和结构上均符合要求。

【干扰排除】A 项语意与文中要求相反；C 项意为给某人勇气和信心去做某事，而文中要表达的意思是法律赋予女性权利做某事，C 项语意表达不准确；D 项意为法律要求人们必须做某事，

从上下文中可以看出空格所在句子要表达的意思是女性有“权利”去选举，而 require 带有“义务”的成分，而且 require 通常用于 be required to do sth. 或 require that... 结构。

8. [A] (stand) in 作替身 [B] (stand) by 帮助；援助  
[C] (stand) out 突出；显著 [D] (stand) for 做候选人

【考点说明】语意关系 + 短语动词辨析

【解题思路】此处需填入小品词，与文中动词 stand 搭配构成短语动词，表示妇女被允许“参加选举”的意思，D 项 (stand) for 符合语意要求。

【干扰排除】A、B、C 三项与空格后 election 搭配，均不符合上下文的语意。

9. [A] Yet 然而 [B] So 因此  
[C] Unless 除非 [D] Although 尽管

【考点说明】逻辑关系 + 连接词

【解题思路】此处需填入引导状语的连词，表明该状语与句子主干之间的逻辑关系。空格后的语意是“甚至是在那里（指北欧国家）”，主句表达的意思是“做相似工作的女性薪酬低于男性”，由上文表达的意思（即女性在北欧国家地位较高）和该句中的 even 可以推测出两个分句之间的逻辑关系是转折关系，故 A 项符合上下文逻辑要求。

【干扰排除】B 项表达因果关系；C 项表达条件关系；D 项既可表达让步又可表达转折关系，但 although 表转折关系时后面需要跟完整从句。

10. [A] different 不同的 [B] major 主要的  
[C] similar 相似的 [D] senior 高级的

【考点说明】语意关系 + 形容词辨析

【解题思路】此处需填入形容词修饰 work，上文表达的意思是“即使在那些国家，女性的薪酬也低于做\_\_\_\_\_工作的男性”，C 项与 work 搭配表达“做相似工作的情况下”，符合语意要求。

【干扰排除】A 项 different 与 work 搭配表达的语意不符合逻辑；B 项 major 与 work 搭配意为“主要的工作”，从该语意无法判定女性与男性应该同酬还是不同酬，无法满足空格处语意要求；D 项 senior 指职位高，与 work 无法搭配。

11. [A] due 由于 [B] familiar 熟悉的  
[C] close 接近的 [D] basic 基本的

【考点说明】语意关系 + 形容词辨析

【解题思路】此处需填入形容词，上文语意为即使北欧国家也不能做到男女同工同酬，空格所在句子顺承前一句，将芬兰和瑞典的薪酬差距与 OECD 的平均值比较，从前文 Nordic countries come out well 可以判断，薪酬差距不会太大，因此 C 项 close 与 to 搭配意为“接近的”，符合语意要求。

【干扰排除】A、B、D 三项均可与 to 搭配，但语意不符合要求。

12. [A] join in 加入；参加 [B] take up 占据（空间、时间）  
[C] enter for 报名参加 [D] account for 占……比例

【考点说明】语意关系 + 短语动词

【解题思路】此处需填入短语动词，空格后面的句意应为参加 GMAT 考试的人中有一半……，联系空格前面的词 women 可以推断出此处要表达的意思为女性占人数的一半，D 项符合语意要求。



【干扰排除】A项指加入到某项活动中；B项指做某件事占据了某人的时间或是某物占据一定的空间；C项意为报名参加比赛、竞赛或考试等，三项均不能后接指人的词。

13. [A] achievement 成绩；成就 [B] entrance 进入；入学  
[C] intelligence 智力 [D] enrolment 登记；注册

【考点说明】语意关系 + 名词辨析

【解题思路】此处需填入名词，与 exam 搭配，从上文语意中可以推测此处应该是一种考试的类型，另外也可根据常识判断 GMAT 是商学院的入学考试，B项 entrance 与 exam 构成一个相对固定的搭配，指“入学考试”。

【干扰排除】A项 achievement 通常与 test 搭配，意为“学业考试，成就测验”；C项 intelligence 与 test 搭配，意为“智力测验”，A、C两项不符合语意要求；D项 enrolment 指入学登记注册的过程，不与 exam 搭配。

14. [A] nearly 将近；几乎 [B] rarely 很少  
[C] exactly 精确地 [D] hardly 几乎不

【考点说明】语意关系 + 副词辨析

【解题思路】此处需填入副词，修饰 two-fifths of board members。上文提到芬兰参加 GMAT 考试的女性人数高于世界范围的平均值，由此可以推测出空格所在句意为挪威大公司董事会成员女性的占有比例也较高。A项填入后表示“将近 2/5 的董事会成员为女性”，符合语意要求。

【干扰排除】B项、D项与所需语意相反；C项表示数值精确，不符合逻辑。

15. [A] appreciation 感激 [B] obligation 恩惠  
[C] gratitude 感谢 [D] thanks 谢意

【考点说明】语意关系 + 名词辨析

【解题思路】此处需填入名词，与 to 搭配表原因。D项 thanks 与 to 构成固定搭配，意为“幸亏，由于”，符合语意要求。

【干扰排除】A、B、C三项虽然在单独使用时与 D项 thanks 词义相近，但是无法与空格后面的 to 搭配表示原因。

16. [A] filling (in) 填充；装满 [B] taking (in) 接纳；吸收  
[C] bringing (in) 提出；引入 [D] holding (in) 克制

【考点说明】语意关系 + 短语动词辨析

【解题思路】此处需填入动名词形式与空格后的 in 搭配，上文句意为挪威大公司董事会成员中女性所占比例是欧盟的两倍，可以推测出空格所在句意为欧盟正在考虑改变这种女性比例低的状态，C项 bringing (in) 与 quotas 搭配，意思是“采用名额规定”。

【干扰排除】A项后搭配与空间相关的词表示将某处填满，fill in 还可用于 fill in for sb. 结构表示“暂时替代某人”，但两种用法都不能与 quota 搭配；B项用于 take sth. in 结构中，意为“理解并记住新事实或信息”；D项后一般搭配表情感的词；B、D两项与空格后 quota 搭配不符合逻辑关系。

17. [A] prevails 盛行；流行 [B] excels 优于；超过  
[C] vanishes 消失 [D] fails 失败

【考点说明】语意关系 + 动词辨析

【**解题思路**】此处需填入动词作 if 从句的谓语，该句的主语为 the current voluntary approach, if 从句所在的定语从句 which is considering... if... 意为在某种条件下欧盟考虑采用强制规定（女性）名额的方法，由此可以推测只有在 voluntary approach 无效的情况下才能采用 mandatory approach, D 项意为“未能成功做成某事”，符合句意要求。

【**干扰排除**】A 项意为观念、习俗等在一段时间内盛行；B 项指某件事完成得很好；A、B 两项均与空格处所需语意相反；C 项意为“突然消失”，填入空格后不能作为 considering bringing in quotas 的条件。

18. [A] edge 边缘 [B] bottom 底部  
[C] centre 中心 [D] middle 中部

【**考点说明**】语意关系 + 名词辨析

【**解题思路**】此处需填入名词，被 of 短语修饰。前文提到在调查中北欧国家女性地位的加权平均值最高，空格所在段落大意是日韩两国女性地位最低，韩国薪酬差距尤大。因此，可以推测出这两国的加权平均值最低。B 项 bottom 与 of index 搭配，意为“指数列表的最底部”，符合句意要求。

【**干扰排除**】A 项 edge 和 C 项 centre 被 of index 修饰无合理的语意解释；D 项 middle 可以与 index 搭配，但是从上下文推测日韩两国应处于列表最底部而不是中部，不符合语意要求。

19. [A] Once 一旦 [B] Since 因为；自从  
[C] If 如果 [D] But 但是

【**考点说明**】逻辑关系 + 连词辨析

【**解题思路**】此处需填入引导状语从句的连词，表明该状语从句与句子主干之间的逻辑关系。主句的句意为日韩两国还有很长的路要走，从前文及主句的大意可以推测出从句的句意应为“如果女性的平等是全球的进步……”。因此，两个分句之间应为条件关系，C 项 If 符合语意要求。

【**干扰排除**】A 项引导条件状语从句；B 项引导原因或时间状语从句；D 项表转折关系，A、B、D 三项不符合句子逻辑要求。

20. [A] equality 平等 [B] fraternity 友爱  
[C] liberty 自由 [D] superiority 优越性

【**考点说明**】语意关系 + 名词辨析

【**解题思路**】此处需填入名词，空格所在分句为条件状语从句，从文章第一自然段首句中 ... to show where women have the best chances of equal treatment 可以推测出空格处的语意应为“平等”，A 项符合语意要求。

【**干扰排除**】B 项与 D 项在文章中没有体现；C 项从某种程度上可以体现在文中提到的女性外出工作、参加选举等，但文章的主旨是要表达女性获得与男性平等的各项权利，并非女性是否具有人身自由。

### 【**难句分析**】

1. In Norway nearly two-fifths of board members for the largest listed companies are women, thanks largely to the introduction of mandatory quotas in 2008. (Para. 3)

该句为简单句。句子主干为 two fifths of board members... are women; thanks to+n. 结构作句子



的状语，表原因；for the... companies 为介词短语作 board members 的后置定语。

2. **That is twice the share in the European Union, which is considering bringing in quotas if the current voluntary approach fails. (Para. 3)**

该句为主从复合句。主句为 That is twice the share; which is considering... fails 为非限制性定语从句，先行词为 European Union，在该非限制性定语从句中 if the current voluntary approach fails 为条件状语从句。

### 【参考译文】

为了显示出哪里的女性能够在工作中具有获得平等待遇的最佳机会，《经济学人》提出了一个“玻璃天花板指数”。这个指数综合了多方面的数据：高等教育、就业比例、薪酬、孩子抚养费用、孕期权利、商学院申请情况及高级职位占有率。每个国家在九项指标中表现的加权平均值即为最后得分。

不出大家所料，北欧国家在受教育机会和就业比例方面表现很好，参政议政女性的比例也相对较高。芬兰和瑞典是首批给予女性选举和被选举权利的国家。但是，即使在这些国家，女性的薪酬也低于做相似工作的男性。在芬兰和瑞典，男女薪酬差距接近 OECD（经济合作与发展组织）的平均值 15%，而挪威已降至 8%。

2012-2013 年，芬兰参加 GMAT 考试（商学院的入学考试）的人中女性几乎占据了一半。在世界范围内，女性参加 GMAT 考试的比例为 43%，10 年间增加了五个百分点。在挪威大型上市公司中，大约 2/5 的董事会成员为女性，这主要归因于 2008 年开始实施的名额限制规定。2/5 这个比例是欧盟中女性所占比例的两倍。如果现行的自愿方法没有效果，欧盟会考虑采用强制名额规定的方法。

位于统计指数列表最底部的是日本和韩国。这两个国家几乎没有女性出去工作，没有女性是高级经理或女性董事会成员，而且男女薪酬差距很大——在韩国差距高达 37%，是 OECD 数据中差距最大的国家。引用一句联合国的话，“如果女性平等是全球的进步”，那么日韩两国还有很长的路要走。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text I

#### 文章大意

本文选自 2014 年 3 月 24 日的 *Time*（《时代周刊》）。原文标题为“The SAT Is Part Hoax, Part Fraud”（《SAT 既是哄骗又是欺骗》），节选字数 468 词。这是一篇议论文，以教育及测试为题材。文章列举了 SAT 考试的种种弊端。

第一段指出 SAT 这种以单项选择题为考试形式的测试在实际生活和工作中毫无帮助。

第二段分析 SAT 违反了考试的基本原则，所学与所考差别太大。

第三段指出多年数据表明，SAT 实际上在维护教育不平等的状态。

第四段进一步指出 SAT 已经成为大学维护自身排名的一种工具。

### 试题解析

<p>21. The testing mechanism of the SAT might be _____.</p> <p>[A] effective in prediction of students' possible academic ability in college</p> <p>[B] useful for assumptions and strategies in social sciences last century</p> <p>[C] practical for the right choice among possible options in real life</p> <p>[D] helpful for professionals to get proper answers from prescribed alternatives</p>	<p>21. SAT 的测试原理可能_____。</p> <p>[A] 有效地预测学生在大学的潜在学习能力</p> <p>[B] 在上个世纪社会科学假说与策略中有所应用</p> <p>[C] 在实际生活中有助于在众多选择中作出正确的抉择</p> <p>[D] 有助于专业人员从规定的选项中选出适当的答案</p>
---	---

【试题类型】句意理解题

【解题思路】第一段第二句 The essential mechanism of the SAT... is a bizarre relic of long-outdated 20th century social-scientific assumptions and strategies. 说明这种单项选择题的形式在上个世纪应用于社会科学中，现在已经不适用了，故选择 B 项。

【干扰排除】第一段首句 ... high school grades... are a much better predictor... than the SAT. 说明 SAT 不具备 A 项中提到的 effective 的特征；C 项中的 practical 和 D 项中的 helpful 分别与第一段第三句 ... knowing something... in life is never defined by... choose a "right" answer from a set of options 及第四句 No scientist... pursues... vocation by getting right answers from a set of prescribe alternatives... 表达的意思相反。

<p>22. The example of baseball coach in the second paragraph is given to show that the SAT is _____.</p> <p>[A] practical</p> <p>[B] ridiculous</p> <p>[C] outdated</p> <p>[D] ordinary</p>	<p>22. 第二段中棒球教练的例子表明 SAT 是_____。</p> <p>[A] 有实用性的</p> <p>[B] 滑稽的</p> <p>[C] 过时的</p> <p>[D] 普通的</p>
---	--

【试题类型】推理引申题

【解题思路】第二段先罗列 SAT 违反了两项考试的基本宗旨，然后以棒球教练训练队员为例，说明如果教练以 SAT 考试的方式来训练球队的荒唐性，故选 B 项。

【干扰排除】A 项与文中表达的意思相反；C 项 outdated 是对 SAT 考试的描述，并不是作者举例的目的；D 项 ordinary 也与文中表达的意思不符。

<p>23. The correlation between high income and high scores in SAT indicates that _____.</p> <p>[A] it has proved to be an objective test</p> <p>[B] it has made some harmless changes</p> <p>[C] it gives students and parents pressure</p> <p>[D] it maintains inequality in education</p>	<p>23. 高收入与 SAT 高分数的相关性表明_____。</p> <p>[A] SAT 被证明是客观的考试</p> <p>[B] SAT 作出了一些无害的改变</p> <p>[C] SAT 给学生和家长施加压力</p> <p>[D] SAT 维护着教育的不平等</p>
---	---

【试题类型】句意理解题

【解题思路】第三段最后一句 Nothing... breaks... role the SAT plays in perpetuating... educational inequality. 意为还没有什么能够打破 SAT 在维护教育不平等中所起的作用。因此，D 项符合文中表达的意思。

【干扰排除】第三段第三句 ... a senseless exam that claims to be objective... 表明，SAT 并不是 objective test，A 项与此相反；B、C 项是文中陈述的事实，但 harmless changes 或 pressure 与 SAT 为拥有 high income 的人服务并无关联。

<p>24. According to the last paragraph, which of the following is NOT true?</p> <p>[A] The College Board almost have the complete manipulation of the SAT.</p> <p>[B] Universities take advantage of the SAT scores for their own sake.</p> <p>[C] SAT helps students make objective judgments of their own abilities.</p> <p>[D] Many applications are turned down by universities due to low SAT scores.</p>	<p>24. 从最后一段可以判断下列哪一项是不正确的?</p> <p>[A] 大学入学考试委员会几乎对 SAT 有全部控制权。</p> <p>[B] 大学将 SAT 为自身利益所用。</p> <p>[C] SAT 帮助学生对自己的能力作出客观判断。</p> <p>[D] 许多申请由于 SAT 分数低而被大学拒绝。</p>
--	---

【试题类型】句意理解题

【解题思路】最后一段第三、四句 We pretend that the SAT is an objective instrument... But the truth is less principled. 说明 SAT 不具有 objective 的特征，C 项语意正好与此相反，符合题目要求。

【干扰排除】最后一段首句 ... College Board's near monopoly on tests? 中的 monopoly 等同于 A 项中的 complete manipulation，故 A 项是正确的说法，不符合题目要求；第五句 The SAT is used... for a much more practical and cynical reason... 和第七句 ... boost their scores by admitting more higher-scoring students. 都是 B 项中 take advantage 的具体体现，B 项是正确的说法，不符合题目要求；第五句 ... dismissing many from consideration. 与 D 项中的 applications are turned down 同义，故 D 项是正确的说法，不符合题目要求。

<p>25. The author's attitude toward SAT is that _____.</p> <p>[A] SAT needs to be abandoned and replaced</p> <p>[B] harmless new changes should be made to SAT</p> <p>[C] SAT should relieve students and parents of pressure</p> <p>[D] SAT should not be used by selective institutions</p>	<p>25. 作者对于 SAT 的态度是_____。</p> <p>[A] SAT 应该被废弃，被取代</p> <p>[B] 应该对 SAT 作出一些无害的改变</p> <p>[C] SAT 应该缓解学生和家长面临的压力</p> <p>[D] SAT 不应该被精英大学所利用</p>
---	---

【试题类型】观点态度题

【解题思路】作者在文中分析 SAT 的种种弊端，如所考非所学、没有实际用途，SAT 本质上在维护

着教育不平等的局面，最后作者指出大学热衷于 SAT 分数背后的自私因素。综合全文来看，作者想要表达的是：SAT 没有存在的任何理由。由此可以看出作者的态度应该是 abandon 和 replace，故选择 A 项。

**【干扰排除】** 第三段第二、三句 ... modest reforms will do little to stem the rising tide against such testing. There is more and more resistance... 说明人们反对这种考试的呼声越来越高，改变也只能是 modest，不会有实质性的变化，因此 B 项可排除；第三段第三句 ... pressuring students and parents... to take a senseless exam 说明 SAT 给家长和学生施加了压力，只要有 SAT 的存在就有 pressure 的存在，作者也没有在文中建议 relieve of pressure，故排除 C 项；D 项为本题中的强干扰项，最后一段第五句指出，selective institutions 出于自身利益利用 SAT 成绩，作者抨击了这种行为，但这只是作者用于论证自己观点的一个论据，并不是作者对 SAT 的态度，故 D 项也排除。

### 【难句分析】

1. **The blunt fact is that high school grades, as long as they are adjusted to account for the curriculums and academic programs in the high school from which a student graduates, are a much better predictor of academic achievement in college than the SAT. (Para. 1)**

该句为主从复合句。主句为 The... fact is; that 引导的表语从句的主干为 high school grades... are a... predictor，在该表语从句中 as long as they are adjusted... graduates 为条件状语从句，其中 from which a student graduates 为“介词 + 关系代词”引导的定语从句，先行词为 high school。

2. **No baseball coach would train a team by accumulating an aggregate comparative numerical score of errors and well-executed plays by each player, rating the players and then sending them the results weeks later. (Para. 2)**

该句是简单句。句子主干为 No... coach would train a team，句中的 rating the players 和 sending them the results... 与 by accumulating... each player 并列，作方式状语。

3. **There is more and more resistance to pressuring students and parents into paying money to take a senseless exam that claims to be objective when, in fact, the most striking persistent statistical result from the SAT is the correlation between high income and high test scores. (Para. 3)**

该句为主从复合句。主句为 there be 句型，其结构为 There is... resistance，主句中 to pressuring students and parents into... exam 是介词短语作后置定语修饰 resistance；that claims to be objective 为定语从句，先行词为 exam；when 引导时间状语从句，该状语从句的主干为 the... result is the correlation，between high income and high test scores 为介词短语作后置定语修饰 correlation。

4. **Nothing that is now proposed by the College Board breaks the fundamental role the SAT plays in perpetuating economic and therefore educational inequality. (Para. 3)**

该句为主从复合句。主句为 Nothing... breaks the... role；that is now proposed... 为定语从句，先行词为 nothing；the SAT plays 为定语从句，先行词为 role，这里省略了关系代词 which/that；in perpetuating... inequality 为介词短语作状语。

## 【参考译文】

如果中学的考试成绩能够体现学生在校学习的课程和所修科目，那么这个成绩比 SAT 能更好地预测学生进入大学的学习成绩，这是不争的事实。SAT 的基本考查机制——单项选择试题——是 20 世纪社会科学假说与策略研究的古怪残留物，已经过时。每位成年人都知道，在真实的生活知道某件事情或者知道如何做某件事情从来不是指在一些选项中（有些选项是故意误导的）选择“正确的”答案。没有任何科学家、工程师、作家、心理学家、艺术家或者医生会通过这种方法，即在一系列预先规定好的选项中（选项弱化了复杂度和模糊性）选出正确的答案，来从事自己的事业。

这种考试实际上违背了考试的基本宗旨。首先，尽管 SAT 有所改变，它仍然与中学所教授的知识以及中学应该教授的知识脱节。其次，应试者从来不知道自己选择的答案是对还是错——他们也不知道对或错的原因是什么。棒球教练不会通过累计每个队员所犯错误与良好表现而将队员排名，然后数周后把结果寄给他们，以此来训练球队。让年轻人遭受这种考试的折磨却一无所获又是什么目的呢？

SAT 最近的改革没什么害处，但是这些温和的变革无法阻止不断高涨的反对这种考试的声音。越来越多的人反对给家长和学生施加金钱的压力去参加一场没有意义却自称客观的考试。实际上，有关 SAT 最令人震惊的、持久不变的数据显示了高收入与高分数的关联性。一个人越富有，他的 SAT 分数也越高。目前大学入学考试委员会还没有提出要削弱 SAT 在维护经济进而维护教育不平等方面所起到的重要作用的想法。

那么我们为什么依然痴迷于大学入学考试委员会对考试的垄断呢？他们为什么能一直对大学入学施加影响呢？因为我们自认为 SAT 是一种客观工具，能用来测试学生在大学学习中取得好成绩的能力。但实际情况却与设立 SAT 考试的原则不符。一些精英学校出于非常实际且自私的原因利用 SAT 成绩——帮助他们挑选申请者，并为拒绝许多人的申请寻找正当理由。当然，SAT 也成为另外一个赚钱行业的组成部分：大学排名。大学可以录取 SAT 分数高的学生来提高他们的排名。在大学入学考试委员会与我们的高等教育精英机构共同构成的糟糕联盟中，学生是牺牲品——同时牺牲的还有我们国家的教育水平。

## Text 2

### 文章大意

本文选自 2014 年 3 月 10 日的 *Bloomberg Businessweek*（《商业周刊》）。原文标题为“Don't Let Feedback Crush You”（《不要让反馈压垮你》），节选字数 416 词。这是一篇说明文，以企业管理为题材。文章描述了工作中反馈的发展历程。

第一段介绍反馈最初使用在工程技术中，引出话题。

第二段讲述反馈最早用在评价工人表现上的一个例子。

第三段描述在一战、二战期间公司开始利用反馈评价工人表现。

最后一段指出反馈如果运用不当的话会带来糟糕的结果。

### 试题解析

<p>26. Silent monitor used in Robert Owen's cotton mill is intended to _____.</p> <p>[A] punish the workers</p> <p>[B] make the mill a tourist attraction</p> <p>[C] evaluate the workers</p> <p>[D] obtain a cheerful workforce</p>	<p>26. 在罗伯特·欧文的棉纺厂运用无声监控方法的目的是_____。</p> <p>[A] 惩罚工人</p> <p>[B] 让工厂成为旅游景点</p> <p>[C] 评价工人</p> <p>[D] 使工人开心</p>
--	--

【试题类型】句意理解题

【解题思路】第二段首句 Systematic evaluations are... older... 指出系统评价比反馈出现得早,在第二句 ... Robert Owen instituted them in his cotton mills. 中 them 指代的就是前一句的 systematic evaluations, 因此 C 项符合题意。

【干扰排除】从第二段第五句 Owen hated punishing his employees... 可以判断 A 项错误; 第二段第七句 ... the owner's methods made it a tourist attraction. 说明工厂的这种方法吸引了游客前来参观, 但这是一个事实, 并不是实施这种方法的目的, 故排除 B 项; 第七句 Whether the silent monitor had anything to do with it... 明确表明不确定 silent monitor 与 happy and productive workforce 是否有关系, 故排除 D 项。

<p>27. Around World War II, feedback started to be used to _____.</p> <p>[A] put employees in ranks from best to worst</p> <p>[B] describe a process of machines in engineering</p> <p>[C] compare the factory hands to each other in America</p> <p>[D] evaluate social scientists' performance</p>	<p>27. 二战前后, 反馈开始应用于_____。</p> <p>[A] 把员工从好到坏排名</p> <p>[B] 描述工程学中一种机械过程</p> <p>[C] 比较美国工人的业绩</p> <p>[D] 评价社会科学家的表现</p>
--	--

【试题类型】句意理解题

【解题思路】第三段第二句 ... around World War II... to rate employees from best to worst... 中的 rate 与 A 项中的 put... in ranks 同义, 由此可以判断 A 项符合题意。

【干扰排除】第一段第二句 In the late 1800s it was used in engineering... 说明 feedback 从 19 世纪后期就开始使用了, 题目中要求的是 started to be used to, 因此 B 项不符合题意; 第三段最后一句 ... the idea of comparing midcentury factory hands to each other was an affront... able to keep evaluations off the floor. 说明 factory hands 认为 feedback 是一种侮辱, 工会拒绝使用这种方法评价工人, 因此可排除 C 项; 从第三段第一句 ... fast-growing companies started hiring social scientists to evaluate... 可以判断 social scientists 是 evaluate 的动作发出者而不是接受者, 可排除 D 项。

<p>28. The word "indifferent" (Line 5, Paragraph 2) most probably means _____.</p> <p>[A] not at all interested in someone or something</p> <p>[B] greatly different from other workers</p> <p>[C] not particularly good</p> <p>[D] the same as other workers</p>	<p>28. "indifferent" (第二段第五行) 一词最可能的意思是_____。</p> <p>[A] 对某人或某事根本不感兴趣</p> <p>[B] 与其他工人有很大差别</p> <p>[C] 表现一般</p> <p>[D] 与其他工人一样</p>
---	--



**【试题类型】** 词义理解题

**【解题思路】** 从 indifferent 出现的语境前后两个词 worst 和 good 可以推测, indifferent 应该是介于 worst 和 good 之间的一种工作表现, C 项符合推测出的语意。

**【干扰排除】** A 项为 indifferent 字典释义中的另一义项, 也是该词的常见含义, 但不符合本文出现的语境; B 项与 indifferent 的语意不相关; D 项为利用 indifferent 的拼写而设置的干扰项, 不是该词的语意。

<p>29. According to the passage, which of the following is true?</p> <p>[A] Poorly executed feedback has useless effects.</p> <p>[B] Factory owners were not humane in evaluations.</p> <p>[C] Feedback is a term used only for white-collar.</p> <p>[D] Feedback is supposed to help employees to improve.</p>	<p>29. 根据文章可知下列说法哪个是正确的?</p> <p>[A] 执行得糟糕的反馈没有效果。</p> <p>[B] 工厂主在评价中不人性化。</p> <p>[C] 反馈是白领的专用语。</p> <p>[D] 反馈应该帮助员工改进工作。</p>
---	--

**【试题类型】** 具体信息题

**【解题思路】** 末段最后一句 ... the point is less to help employees improve than... 说明反馈本应该是帮助员工改进工作的, D 项符合题意。

**【干扰排除】** 末段第二句 ... poorly executed, the feedback process can be worse than useless. 表明如果反馈执行得不好的话, 效果可能比 useless 更糟糕, 由此可见, A 项中的 useless 并不能准确描述反馈执行不好的后果; 第二段第八句 ... most factory owners were not as humane... 意为不是所有的工厂主都像发明 silent monitor 的 Robert Owen 那样具有人情味儿, 而 B 项是全部否定; C 项中 only 一词过于绝对。

<p>30. The following statements are the reasons why “feedback discussions are difficult” except that _____.</p> <p>[A] they need to be handled with skills</p> <p>[B] they originate from the term for machines</p> <p>[C] workers hold a cynical attitude toward it</p> <p>[D] they might bring unpleasant effects</p>	<p>30. 除了_____, 下列说法均是“反馈讨论很困难”的原因。</p> <p>[A] 它们需要有处理技巧</p> <p>[B] 它们来源于机械术语</p> <p>[C] 工人对此持怀疑态度</p> <p>[D] 它们可能带来不愉快的结果</p>
---	--

**【试题类型】** 推理引申题

**【解题思路】** B 项虽然是基于文章第三段第三句 That’s when the term “feedback” began to refer to behavior rather than machines 的事实, 但它与“反馈讨论很困难”没有因果关系, 因此 B 项符合题意。

**【干扰排除】** 最后一段第四句 ... their managers lack the courage and ability to... 表明处理反馈问题需要一定的技巧, 故 A 项为 feedback discussions are difficult 的原因之一; 由最后一段首句 There was a good reason for workers to be cynical. 可以判断 C 项也是原因之一; 从最后一段第二句 ... the feedback process can be worse than useless. 可以推测出 feedback 可能带来 unpleasant effects, 故 D 项也是原因之一。

**【难句分析】**

1. Whether the silent monitor had anything to do with it, Owen’s mill, New Lanark, had a happy and productive workforce, and the owner’s methods made it a tourist attraction. (Para. 2)

该句为主从复合句。主句由一个并列句构成，其主干为 Owen's mill had a... workforce, and the... methods made...; New Lanark 为 Owen's mill 的同位语; whether 引导让步状语从句，表示对某件事不确定。

2. **Stone and Heen cite statistics suggesting a performance review culture at many places that is at once ineffective and unpleasant. (Para. 4)**

该句为主从复合句。主句为 Stone and Heen cite statistics; suggesting... 为现在分词结构作定语修饰 statistics; that is at once ineffective and unpleasant 为定语从句，先行词为 a performance review culture。

### 【参考译文】

评论虽说没有语言那样悠久，但至少与语言的历史差不多，反馈则是一个比较新的现象。19 世纪后期，反馈用来描述工程技术中的系统输出回送过程：正反馈回馈系统，负反馈阻尼系统。

宾夕法尼亚大学沃顿学院的彼得·卡佩利认为，系统评价的历史更久远一些。19 世纪初期，社会改良家、空想社会主义者罗伯特·欧文在他的棉纺厂里实行了系统评价。每个工人旁边悬挂一个四方的木块，称作“无声监控器”。监控器朝外一面的颜色代表了他前一天工作的努力程度：黑色表示最糟，蓝色代表一般，黄色是表现好，白色代表最好。欧文不喜欢惩罚他的员工，因此他的工厂依靠这种公开的褒贬作为评价形式。换句话说，评价直接影响结果。欧文的工厂 New Lanark 拥有一群开心、能干的劳动者，不知道无声监控的评价方法与此有多大关系，这种方法也成为游客参观的一景。当然，大多数工厂厂主不会这么富有人情味：19 世纪末期，“驱使”机制占据了主导地位。“基本上……监管者对员工大喊大叫，甚至还打员工，”卡佩利说，“这个时期也许是最低点了。”

第一次世界大战后，迅猛发展的公司开始雇佣社会科学家来评价工人以使他们创造最佳业绩。后来，在二战前后，强制性排名——利用年度评估将员工按照好坏排序——随同全方位考核一起被引进。也就是从那个时候起，“反馈”不再指机器行为而开始指人的行为。然而，20 世纪大部分时间里这个词一直是白领用语。无论这个词的起源是什么，对于持有团结为本这种观点的工会会员来说，20 世纪中期将工人互相比较的做法是一种侮辱。在工会开始管理美国的制造业时，评价被束之高阁了。

工人们对于此种做法持怀疑态度也不无道理。很多管理专家认为，反馈执行得不好的话，结果比不进行反馈还要糟糕。斯通和希恩引用数据表明，在很多地方绩效考核文化一开始就没有效果而且令人反感。63% 的行政管理人员认为，他们最大的挑战来自于“主管缺乏勇气和能力开展艰难的反馈讨论”。在许多公司里，反馈的主要目的在于使公司免于官司而不是帮助员工提高工作能力。

## Text 3

### 文章大意

本文选自 2014 年 3 月 8 日的 *The Economist* (《经济学人》)。原文标题为“Who Pressed the Pause Button”(《谁按了暂停键》)，节选字数 475 词。这是一篇说明文，以环境保护为题材。文章阐释了科学家们对于近期气温上升减缓做出的种种解释。



第一段提出近 15 年气温上升减慢，人们对此争论颇多，并发表多篇论文解释此现象。

第二段指出在过去的 100 年里曾有过两次气温下降时期。

第三、四段分析指出目前的气温数据未考虑北极气温及极端天气。

第五段总结目前的多种解释都不能令人信服。

## 试题解析

<p>31. According to the scientists, which of the following can not explain the slower rate of temperature increase during 1998-2013?</p> <p>[A] Variability is one part of the climate system.</p> <p>[B] The emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> rose continuously.</p> <p>[C] Temperature records from Arctic are not included.</p> <p>[D] A stable average temperature may hide extremes.</p>	<p>31. 科学家认为，下列哪一项不能解释 1998-2013 年间气温升高减缓的现象？</p> <p>[A] 易变性是气候系统的一部分。</p> <p>[B] CO<sub>2</sub> 的排放量在不断增加。</p> <p>[C] 气温记录未包含北极气温。</p> <p>[D] 稳定的平均气温也许会隐藏出现的极端天气。</p>
--	---

【试题类型】具体信息题

【解题思路】B 项出现在第一段，作者在提及近年来气温上升缓慢时在第二段第二句说到，... emissions of carbon dioxide rose uninterrupted. 这是一个事实，而不是科学家对于气温上升缓慢的解释，故选择 B 项。

【干扰排除】A 项出现在第二段，科学家指出，过去也曾经有过两次气温下降时期，所以这次的情况只是气候系统多样性的一个表现，因此，A 项是科学家对于此次气温上升缓慢给出的一种解释；第三段提到，气温记录并未包括北极地区温度记录，而北极却是全球气温上升最快的地方，因此，C 项是科学家的另一种解释；D 项出现在第四段，科学家认为平均气温并不能体现出极端天气的长短，D 项也是科学家给出的一种解释。

<p>32. The papers published over the past few weeks have _____.</p> <p>[A] explained convincingly the pause in warming twice over</p> <p>[B] proved the credible and trustworthy qualities of climate science</p> <p>[C] proposed the climate models to predict the temperature change</p> <p>[D] provided the not-so-convincing explanations for the pause</p>	<p>32. 在过去几周里发表的论文已经 _____。</p> <p>[A] 把气候变暖暂停现象解释得很透彻、有说服力</p> <p>[B] 证明了大气科学的可信性</p> <p>[C] 为预测气温变化提出气候模型</p> <p>[D] 对气候变暖暂停现象解释得不太令人信服</p>
---	---

【试题类型】推理引申题

【解题思路】最后一段首句作者提到 ... attempts to explain away that stable average have not been convincing..., 在段尾又说，如果 climate model 是错误的，就意味着 climate knowledge 存在问题，那么这些 attempts 也是有问题的。因此可以推断 D 项符合题意。

【干扰排除】第一段最后一句 If all were correct, the pause would now be explained twice over. 是虚拟语气，表示 all were correct 是假想状态，A 项是对这句的误读；第一段第六句 A convincing explanation... matters... to the credibility of climate science... 意为提出令人信服的解释很重要，至于

是否能够提出 convincing explanation 还是未知, 故排除 B 项; C 项中的 proposed the climate models 在文中并未提及, 最后一段首句 ... observed temperatures... falling outside the range climate models predict. 说的是目前的气候模型无法解释目前的气温变化, 并不是刚刚发表的论文提出了新的气候模型。

<p>33. The temperature measurements in Arctic would _____.</p> <p>[A] not be neglected since Arctic region gets warm fastest in the world</p> <p>[B] make no big difference if considered from the global perspective</p> <p>[C] demonstrate the general decreasing trend of temperature in the region</p> <p>[D] not be considered since it is low, only 0.07 °C for a decade</p>	<p>33. 北极的气温记录_____。</p> <p>[A] 不会被忽略, 因为北极地区是世界上变暖最快的地方</p> <p>[B] 从全球范围来看, 不会有太大影响</p> <p>[C] 显示了该地区总体气温下降的趋势</p> <p>[D] 不会被考虑进去, 因为数值较低, 每 10 年仅 0.07 °C</p>
--	---

【试题类型】推理引申题

【解题思路】第三段第二句 ... warming faster than anywhere else in the world. 相当于 fast 的最高级表达用法, 另外, 第三段讲述科学家在综合考虑北极气温记录后发现, 1998-2013 年全球温度上升值与 20 世纪 90 年代的差别不大, 第三段最后一句中的 not negligible 也表明北极气温变化不容忽视, 故选择 A 项。

【干扰排除】从第三段可以看出, 两组不同的科学家计算后的 Arctic effect 分别为 0.12 °C 和 0.07 °C, 而且北极气候变暖速度全球最快, 因此 B 项中的 make no big difference 错误; 从第三段大意判断, 北极在变暖, 故排除 C 项; 从对 A、B 项的分析得知, 0.07 °C 绝对不是一个小数值, D 项也可排除。

<p>34. The stable average temperature of the Earth may reveal _____.</p> <p>[A] the longer duration of warm periods</p> <p>[B] a minor slowdown of global warming</p> <p>[C] the increased number of hot days</p> <p>[D] the termination of global warming</p>	<p>34. 地球平均气温稳定可能揭示出_____。</p> <p>[A] 温暖期变长</p> <p>[B] 全球变暖有轻微减缓</p> <p>[C] 炎热天气的数目增加</p> <p>[D] 全球变暖终止</p>
--	---

【试题类型】推理引申题

【解题思路】由第三段首句 An alternative way of looking at the pause's significance was to say that there had been a slowdown but not a big one. 可知气候变暖有所减缓, 但是幅度不大, B 项 a minor slowdown 符合题意。

【干扰排除】第四段最后一句 A more stable average temperature hides wider extremes. 和第二句 ... the number of extremely hot days... and the length of warm periods all increased... 说明稳定的平均气温无法显示极端天气, 炎热天气及温暖期都有所增加。因此可排除 A、C 两项; 第二段第三句科学家在解释前两次出现温度暂停上升期时提到 ... even though the general trend was up. 即地球气温呈总体上升趋势, 另外, 全篇都在讨论气候变暖话题, D 项 termination 过于绝对, 也不符合文中含义。

<p>35. We can infer from the passage that _____.</p> <p>[A] sceptics claim that scientists' understanding of the climate is flawed</p> <p>[B] the rising CO<sub>2</sub> emissions would surely result in rising temperature</p> <p>[C] the period between 1998-2013 is the third pause of global warming in history</p> <p>[D] the faulty climate knowledge would produce the corresponding wrong models</p>	<p>35. 我们可以从文中推测_____。</p> <p>[A] 怀疑论者称科学家关于气候的理解有错误的地方</p> <p>[B] CO<sub>2</sub> 排放量增加一定会导致气温上升</p> <p>[C] 1998-2013 年间是历史上第三次全球变暖暂停期</p> <p>[D] 错误的气候知识会产生错误的气候模型</p>
--	---

**【试题类型】**推理引申题

**【解题思路】**第二段第三句科学家指出 The temperature... had fallen... twice in the past century..., 由此可以推测, 1998-2013 年应该是地球第三次气温暂停上升期, 故选择 C 项。

**【干扰排除】**A、D 项分别出现在文中第一段和最后一段, 是对原文的简单复述, 而非推断出来的结论, 故均可排除; 文中第一段表达的意思是在 CO<sub>2</sub> 排放量依然持续增加的情况下, 气温上升减缓, B 项与文中语意相反。

**【难句分析】**

1. **The temperature, they pointed out, had fallen for much longer periods twice in the past century or so, in 1880-1910 and again in 1945-1975, even though the general trend was up. (Para. 2)**

该句为主从复合句。主句为 The temperature... had fallen; even though the general trend was up 为让步状语从句; they pointed out 为插入语。

2. **Most records, including one of the best known (kept by Britain's Meteorological Office), do not include measurements from the Arctic, which has been warming faster than anywhere else in the world. (Para. 3)**

该句为主从复合句。主句为 Most records... do not include measurements; which has been warming faster... in the world 为非限制性定语从句, 先行词为 the Arctic; including one of the best known 为介词短语作后置定语修饰 records。

3. **Still, attempts to explain away that stable average have not been convincing, partly because of the conflict between flat temperatures and rising CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and partly because observed temperatures are now falling outside the range climate models predict. (Para. 5)**

该句为主从复合句。主句为 attempts... have not been convincing, 其中 to explain away that stable average 为动词不定式短语作定语修饰 attempts; 句子有两个状语成分, 一个是 because of the conflict... CO<sub>2</sub> emissions 为介词短语 because of 引导的原因状语, 另一个是 because observed temperatures... predict 为连接词 because 引导的原因状语从句, 在该状语从句中 climate models predict 是省略了关系代词 that/which 的定语从句, 先行词为 range。

## 【参考译文】

1998-2013 年期间地球表面温度以每 10 年  $0.04^{\circ}\text{C}$  的速度上升, 远远低于 20 世纪 90 年代  $0.18^{\circ}\text{C}$  的速度。同时, 二氧化碳的释放(被认为会使气温上升)却在不断增加。气候变暖的短暂停止使公众对气候变化产生了疑问。一些怀疑论者直截了当地说全球变暖已经停止了。另外一些人则称, 科学家们对于气候的了解有很大缺陷, 他们对于气候的判断很难令人信服。因此, 给出温度暂停上升的有说服力的解释对于正确理解气候状况和大气科学的可信度都很重要——而且, 过去几周里发表的论文在尽力提供一种这样的解释。实际上, 它们已经做得很好了。如果所有的观点都是正确的, 温度暂停上升的现象已经解释得非常透彻了。

起初的情况与此正相反。随着气温不再升高的证据逐渐增加, 一些科学家认为这只是一种暂时现象, 未予认真考虑。他们指出, 在过去的一个世纪中, 尽管气温呈总体上升的趋势, 在 1880-1910 年和 1945-1975 年期间气温有两次下降, 持续的时间比这次更长一些。科学家们说, 易变性是大气系统的一部分, 15 年的暂停期没有什么值得兴奋的。

换一个角度来看气温暂停上升的意义, 可以说气温上升有所减缓, 但幅度不大。大部分气温记录, 包括最广为人知的气象资料(保存在英国国家气象局), 并不涵盖北极的气温记录, 而北极变暖的速度高于世界上其他任何地方。英国约克大学的凯文·考坦和加拿大渥太华大学的罗伯特·韦利用卫星数据补充北极的气温记录, 这样一来, 1998-2012 年期间全球温度的整体上升速度为每 10 年  $0.12^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 这与 90 年代的速度差不多。美国国家航空航天局的一项研究认为, 在同一时期“北极效应”的影响要小一些, 每 10 年  $0.07^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 但这也是不容忽视的。

值得一提的是, 温度升高的平均值并不是衡量气候变化的唯一数据。苏黎世大气和气候科学研究所的索尼娅·塞尼维尔顿刚刚发表的一项研究表明, 在温度上升暂停期(1998-2012 年), 炎热天气、极端炎热天气的天数以及温暖期的长度都有所增加。稳定不变的平均温度数值无法显示出范围更广的极端天气。

对于稳定的平均气温的解释依然无法令人信服, 一部分原因是平稳温度与增加的二氧化碳排放量之间的矛盾, 还有一部分原因是观察到的温度数据在气候模型预测的范围之外。这些模型反映的是我们对于气候知识的了解。如果这些模型是错误的, 那么我们现有的知识可能也是错误的。因此, 对于温度暂停上升的解释也是错误的。

## Text 4

### 文章大意

本文选自 2014 年 1 月、2 月合刊的 *Harvard Business Review* (《哈佛商业周刊》)。原文标题为“IDEO's Culture of Helping”(《IDEO 的互助文化》), 节选字数 465 词。这是一篇议论文, 以企业文化为题材。文章以 IDEO 成功建立公司内部互助文化为例阐述这种做法的重要性。

第一段陈述公司员工互相帮助的重要性, 在需要知识的时代尤为重要。

第二段指出员工互助行为不会自动出现, 需要公司内部积极培养。

第三段具体说明 IDEO 成功建立公司内部无处不在的互助文化, 公司取得极好的业绩。

第四段从公司管理层分析建立互助文化的重要性。

## 试题解析

<p>36. Organizational leaders should _____.</p> <p>[A] encourage helping behavior among colleagues</p> <p>[B] do a few things which are important</p> <p>[C] set up a rule that colleagues should support one another</p> <p>[D] have colleagues share workload simply</p>	<p>36. 公司领导应该_____。</p> <p>[A] 鼓励同事间的互助行为</p> <p>[B] 做些重要的事情</p> <p>[C] 规定员工要互相帮助</p> <p>[D] 简单地给员工分工</p>
--	---

【试题类型】句意理解题

【解题思路】首段第一句 Few things leaders can do are more important than encouraging helping behavior within their organizations. 中 few things 表示很少，趋于否定，再加上后面的比较级 more important 相当于最高级，意为对于公司领导来说最重要的事情是 encourage helping behavior, A 项符合题意。

【干扰排除】B 项是对第一段第一句的误读，混淆了 few 与 a few 的用法；第一段第二句 ... it is a norm that colleagues support one another's efforts... 中 norm 的释义为 the usual way of doing something, 第三段首句在提到公司内部互助行为时作者提到 ... behavior that must be inspired, not forced..., 由此可见，C 项中的 rule 不符合文中表达的意思；第一段最后一句 Beyond simple workload sharing, collaborative help... lending perspective, experience, and expertise... 领导要做的是鼓励员工互相借鉴视角、经验和技能，仅简简单单地分配工作是无法满足知识时代工作需求的，故排除 D 项。

<p>37. People are reluctant to seek or give help because _____.</p> <p>[A] potential helpers may also be competitors with each other</p> <p>[B] potential helpers may distrust help seekers</p> <p>[C] potential help seekers may be proud of doing it alone</p> <p>[D] the worth of seeking or giving help is bigger than the trouble</p>	<p>37. 人们不情愿寻求或给予帮助因为_____。</p> <p>[A] 潜在的提供帮助者可能也是彼此的竞争对手</p> <p>[B] 潜在的提供帮助者也许不信任寻求帮助的人</p> <p>[C] 潜在的寻求帮助者也许为能够独自完成任务而自豪</p> <p>[D] 寻求或给予帮助的价值大于这么做带来的麻烦</p>
--	---

【试题类型】句意理解题

【解题思路】第二段第三句 As potential help seekers, they may also take pride in doing it alone... 表达的是潜在的寻求帮助者也可能为能够独自完成工作而感到自豪，take pride in 与 be proud of 同义，故选择 C 项。

【干扰排除】第二段第二句 ... As potential helpers, they may also be inclined to compete. 句中 they 指代的是 potential helpers, 根据上下文可以推测 compete 表示的是 helpers 与 help seekers 在工作中存在竞争关系。因此 helpers 才会产生不情愿给予帮助的想法，据此可排除 A 项；B 项是对第二段第三句 As potential help seekers, they may... be distrustful of those whose assistance they could use 的误读，be distrustful 的主语是 help seekers；D 项表达的意思与文中第二段第四句 ... help... can seem like more trouble than it's worth 相反。



<p>38. Tim Brown lists collaborative help as one of the organizational priorities because _____.</p> <p>[A] the network of help within the organization is widespread</p> <p>[B] IDEO is short of extremely creative employees</p> <p>[C] the problems IDEO is going to solve are complicated</p> <p>[D] many people working together can finish it quickly</p>	<p>38. 蒂姆·布朗将合作性互助列为公司优先处理的事情因为_____。</p> <p>[A] 公司内部形成了广泛的互助网络</p> <p>[B] IDEO 缺少极富创造力的员工</p> <p>[C] IDEO 要解决的问题很复杂</p> <p>[D] 许多人一起工作能够很快完成</p>
---	---

## 【试题类型】推理引申题

【解题思路】最后一段第二句 ... IDEO's leadership is explicitly focused on it. 中的 it 指代本段首句提到的 encouraging collaborative help, 意思是 IDEO 的领导层很重视员工间的互助行为, 本段第三句是公司的 CEO Tim Brown 在解释原因, ... it's also because they have become more complicated. 因此, C 项符合题意。

【干扰排除】A 项与第三段第四句 Actually map the networks of help... it becomes... broad and dense... 这句话同义, 但是 A 项为题干中 list collaborative help as priority 的结果, 不是原因; 最后一段第三句 ... the problems IDEO is asked to solve require extreme creativity... 意为公司面对的问题需要有创造性才能解决, 而非 B 项中的缺少创造性员工; D 项中的 quickly 与最后一段最后一句 ... many minds make bright work. 中的 bright 不符。

<p>39. What does the author mean by "pays off" (Last Line, Paragraph 3)?</p> <p>[A] The firm gains benefits from help seeking and help giving.</p> <p>[B] The firm can pay back all the money it has owed.</p> <p>[C] The firm pays the colleagues wages and let them help each other.</p> <p>[D] The firm has colleagues pay for help seeking.</p>	<p>39. "pays off" (第三段最后一行) 这一短语的意思是什么?</p> <p>[A] 公司从员工的互相帮助中获得利益。</p> <p>[B] 公司能够还清债款。</p> <p>[C] 公司付给员工薪水要求他们互相帮助。</p> <p>[D] 公司要求员工在寻求帮助时付钱。</p>
---	--

## 【试题类型】词义理解题

【解题思路】“pays off”的释义之一为 be successful or have a good result (使人得益, 使有报偿), 从全篇文章讨论的话题可以看出, 这里指的是 IDEO 公司重视鼓励员工间的互助行为而从中获益, 从而取得极佳的业绩。故 A 项为最佳答案。

【干扰排除】“pays off”的另一个释义为 to give someone all the money you owe them (还清债款), 但是不符合文章大意, 故排除 B 项; C、D 项不是 pays off 的正确释义, 文中也没有相关线索。

<p>40. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?</p> <p>[A] Ways of Collaborative Help</p> <p>[B] IDEO's Culture of Helping</p> <p>[C] IDEO's Network of Help</p> <p>[D] Organizational Priorities</p>	<p>40. 下列哪一项最适合做文章的标题?</p> <p>[A] 互相帮助的方法</p> <p>[B] IDEO 的互助文化</p> <p>[C] IDEO 的互助网络</p> <p>[D] 公司优先要做的诸多事情</p>
---	--

## 【试题类型】主旨要义题

【解题思路】文章前两段论述公司内部员工间互相帮助的重要性及公司应该积极培养这种行为，后两段则分析 IDEO 公司如何运用这一原则取得佳绩，B 项能够概括全文。

【干扰排除】A 项中的 ways 文中没有具体提及，只是说 collaborative help 很重要；C 项中的 network of help 是文中第三段提及的一个细节，不能概括全文；D 项概括范围过于宽泛，encouraging collaborative help 是公司的 priority 之一，而不是唯一。

## 【难句分析】

1. **The trickiness of this management challenge — to increase a discretionary behaviour that must be inspired, not forced — makes what the design firm IDEO has achieved all the more impressive. (Para. 3)**

该句为主从复合句。主句主干为 The trickiness... makes... impressive, what the design firm IDEO has achieved 为宾语从句作 makes 的宾语；在主句中 impressive 为宾语补足语；句中破折号引出同位语，进一步解释 management challenge，在同位语中 that must be inspired... 为定语从句，先行词为 behaviour。

2. **Not every large company's leader would, if asked about organizational priorities, bring up the topic of encouraging collaborative help in the ranks. (Para. 4)**

该句为主从复合句。主句主干为 Not every... leader would... bring up the topic; if asked about organizational priorities 为状语从句，从句中省略了主语 they 及 be 动词 are; not every large company's leader 为部分否定，意为“不是所有的大公司领导”。

3. **And that's the kind of stuff we're getting asked to tackle, so we need to figure out how to have a culture where help is much, much more embedded. (Para. 4)**

该句为主从复合句。主句为 that's the kind of stuff; 位于句首的 And 用于承上启下，so 引导结果状语从句，该从句的主干结构为 we need to figure out..., 从句中的宾语由 wh- 词 + to do 构成；主句和从句中各有一个定语从句，一个为 we're getting asked to tackle 修饰 stuff, 省略了关系代词 that/which, 另外一个由关系副词 where 引导，where help is... embedded 修饰 culture。

## 【参考译文】

公司领导所能做的最重要的事莫过于鼓励员工互助行为。在业绩极佳的公司中，成员之间互相帮助把工作做到最好已经成为一种规则。从实用性来看，这种做法始终是正确的：假设公司中没有企业专家称作的“公民行为”，却要以最高效率运行，那么任务将会完全按时间进行合理分配，项目也无法应对预料之外的变化，项目中的任何一部分也将不能比预期进行得快一些或慢一些。在知识工作的时代，在通常非常复杂的项目中取得积极成果要依赖于创造性，这时互相帮助更为重要。除了简单的工作分配之外，合作性互助行为显露出其重要性——与别人分享自己的视角、经验和技能来提高想法的质量并很好地实施这些想法。

然而，公司中的互助行为必须积极培养，因为这种行为不会自动出现在同事中间。处于社会团体中的个体会感受着相互冲突的感受：作为潜在的提供帮助者，他们也可能是竞争者。作为潜在的寻求帮助者，他们也可能为独自完成任务而骄傲，或对于可能得到的帮助持不信任态度。在任何一种情况下，提供帮助都需要为不确定的回报付出时间，这种行为似乎要为自己带来更多的麻烦而不

是回报。但是，公司也许能够在不知不觉中通过内部组织和激励机制解决不情愿提供或接受帮助的状况。

妥善处理这种管理难题——要让一种带有任意性的行为变得多起来必须要鼓励而不是强迫——使 IDEO 设计公司取得了令人瞩目的成绩。如果问到员工们企业文化，他们无一例外地提到合作性互助。如果观察一下人们的工作情况，你会发现这种行为无处不在。如果我们真要勾勒出一幅互相帮助的网络图（我们也真这么做了），其宽广度与密集度显而易见。毫无疑问公司取得了很大的成就，全世界范围内都在赞扬其在商业、政府、医疗方面的创新，同时也经常呼吁该公司对那些想要提高创新能力的公司给予建议。寻求帮助和给予帮助显然会有所收益。

如果被问及公司优先考虑的事情是什么，不是所有的大公司领导都会提到鼓励合作性互助这个话题，但是 IDEO 的领导层显然将其列为中心考虑的问题。对于公司的 CEO 蒂姆·布朗来说，公司的这种做法不仅是因为 IDEO 要解决的问题需要有极大的创造性，而且也因为这些问题比较复杂。布朗说：“我认为问题越复杂越需要帮助。我们要应对的情况正是如此。因此，我们需要明白如何将更多的互助行为根植于公司文化之中。”实质上，这也是基于人多力量大的信念。

## Part B

### 文章大意

本文选自 2014 年 3 月 8 日的 *New Scientist*（《新科学家》）。原文标题为“The Secret of Success”（《成功的秘密》），节选字数 586 词。这是一篇议论文，以儿童教育为题材。文章从诸多方面论述了影响成功的因素。

第一段指出了除了智力因素外，环境因素对于人的成长发展很重要。

第二、三段通过列举研究发现证明环境因素对于成功的重要作用。

第四、五段讲述各国开始发展早期教育，为儿童创造良好环境。

第六、七段进一步指出影响成功的因素还包括个人付出努力的程度。

### 试题解析

#### 【题型分析】

该题型为段落排序题。考试大纲规定：在一篇长度约 500-600 词的文章中，各段落的原有顺序被打乱。要求考生根据文章内容和结构将所列段落（7-8 个）重新排序，其中 2-3 个段落的位置已给出。这样的题型要求考生在阅读各个段落的同时一定要把握住各个段落的中心思想，并将各段大意进行整合，理清它们之间的逻辑关系。自 2005 年增加该阅读新题型以来，总共考了 3 次。

考生应系统总结行文的线索词，理清段与段的关系。常见的段落关系包括并列、因果、总分总、总分、分总、承上启下、转折等。考生还应熟悉并掌握各种确保语段连贯性与一致性的关联词，如表示时间、空间或重要程度的顺序等的过渡性词语。同时，英语行文也经常采用重复关键词的方法来连接文章的各个部分，同时也会使用平行结构来表达重要程度相似的信息。这些都是快速解题的关键。



具体解题思路:

- 1、从已知段落出发,提炼全文主线。不管给出的段落是文章中的第几自然段,都应认真研究,准确把握这些段落的意思。段落中一般都会有主题句,而这些主题句的位置又经常出现在段首或段尾,有时也出现在段中。即使没有明显的主题句,考生也应该自己概括。
- 2、坚持主题连贯性,把握段落之间的脉络。一篇文章中主题的阐述有一定的连贯性,因此考生应遵循“主题”这根线索。
- 3、尊重行文规范,把握不同文体。答题时一定要考虑不同文体的行文思路。记叙文、说明文、议论文等各有各的写作方法,那么,在重组段落时也应该将各种文体的行文特征考虑进去。

### 【选项分析】

先来分析给定的 A、E 两段。A 段的主题句为 The effects of the environment... are profound, 段落中分别提到 impoverished upbringing 和 privileged background, 而 A 段给定的位置为排序的第三段。根据 A 段内容和其给定位置可以判断 A 段的作用,有可能是承接上文,即前两段讲述的是 the effects of the environment, A 段起到总结的作用;也有可能是启示下文,即它的后两段是解释说明 the effects of the environment。

给定的另一个段落是 E 段,位于整篇文章的结尾处。E 段的主题句为 Why do some people practise more than others, 整段的关键词是 practise。

下面仔细阅读需要排序的其他五个段落。由 B 段的 early education centres 和 D 段的 early intervention 可以推测, B、D 两段具有相关性。C 段讲的是 importance of environmental factors, 并列举了有关环境因素的几种情况; G 段讲的是不利的成长环境可能给儿童造成的影响, 如 be more badly behaved and underperform 和 impaired social and emotional development。由此可见, C、G 两段具有相关性。F 段的关键词为 focused practice, 因此, F 段与 E 段具有相关性。

再来分析一下各段落可能的位置。如果说 F 段与 E 段具有相关性, 而 E 段为给定的最后一段, 那么 F 段可能的位置只能是倒数第二段, 即第 45 题的位置。那么, 接下来要推测的是 B、D 段与 C、G 段是位于给定的 A 段之前还是之后。D 段讲的是人们认识到 early intervention 的重要性, B 段讲的是为了孩子更好成长建立 early education centres, 如果将 B、D 段置于 A 段之前, 那么 A 段的主题句 the effects of the environment... are profound 不能够准确地总结前文, 因为 early education centres 仅是孩子成长环境中的一种情况, 因此, B、D 段应该位于 A 段之后, C、G 段则位于 A 段之前。

### 【答案详解】

41. C

C 段的前两句 While intelligence clearly matters, then, by itself it is no guarantee of success. There is also overwhelming evidence of the importance of environmental factors... 具有统领全文的作用。该段先指出环境因素在成功中起到重要作用, 随后讲述 poor areas 可能为儿童成长带来的一系列不良影响, 如 limited access to computers and books, little parental attention, worse health, harder... to flourish in adulthood。

42. G

G 段列举了影响儿童健康成长的另一个不利的环境因素, 即父母离婚或感情有问题的家庭, 由此可能带来儿童 be more badly behaved and underperform at school 的后果。G 段的位置位于 C 段之后可以由一个重要的线索判断, 即 G 段的主题句 Children whose parents split up... also start out at a disadvantage... 中的 also, also start out at a disadvantage 的含义为前面已经讨论了 start out at a disadvantage 的一种情况, 而这里即将再讨论另外一种情况。在 C 段的开头两句 While intelligence clearly matters, then, by itself it is no guarantee of success. There is also overwhelming evidence of the importance of environmental factors... 中也有一个 also, 但这句 also 的含义为除了 intelligence 之外, environmental factors 中也有证据证明其重要性。因此, G 段应该位于 C 段之后。

43. B

B 段首句 These findings have clear implications 中的 these findings 应该是承接上文, 那么前一段一定是提及了 findings。A 段中提到缺乏关爱会使儿童智商最多下降 9 分, 以及被富裕家庭收养的孩子的智商比仍生活在贫困家庭的兄妹有很大提高, 这决定了 B 段的位置是紧随 A 段之后。

44. D

D 段首句 The importance of early intervention is now widely recognised... 进一步说明前一段 early education centres 的重要性已经被大家所认同, 随后以英、美两国的早教机构和奥巴马总统的讲话为例来进一步论证。

45. F

F 段首句 There is more to success... than... growing up in an environment 是对前几段的概括总结, 随后即指出, 成功还有一个重要的因素, 即 focused practice, 为下一段继续分析有些人 practise more than others 的原因打下基础。

### 【难句分析】

1. **Adopted children born into poverty but brought up in well-off households have shown big gains in IQ compared with their non-adopted siblings. (Para. A)**

该句为简单句。句子主干为 Adopted children... have shown big gains, 该句主语 children 后面有两个过去分词短语作后置定语, 分别为 born into poverty 和 brought up in well-off households; compared with their non-adopted siblings 为过去分词短语作状语。

2. **What's needed, says Melhuish, are high-quality "early education centres" that combine child care, parenting support, healthcare and learning in one place, an intervention that has already proved beneficial to children from all backgrounds, and to disadvantaged children most of all. (Para. B)**

该句为主从复合句。主句主干为 What's needed... are... centres...; that combine child care, ... in one place 为定语从句, 先行词为 centres; an intervention... most of all 为名词短语作同位语, 解释说明 centres, 在该同位语中 that has already proved beneficial... 为定语从句, 先行词为 intervention, beneficial to 后面接两个并列的名词短语: children 和 disadvantaged children。

3. **Children who grow up in poor areas with limited access to computers and books, and who may also have little routine and little parental attention, not only have worse health, but are also more likely to do badly at school. (Para. C)**

该句为主从复合句。主句主干为 Children... not only have... but are also...; who grow up... 和 who may also have... 为定语从句, 先行词均为 children; with limited access... 为介词短语作后置定语修饰 areas。

4. **Edward Melhuish of Birkbeck, University of London, who studies child development, warns that children under five who don't receive consistent affection and responsive communication from their parents or caregivers have impaired social and emotional development. (Para. G)**

该句为主从复合句。主句主干为 Edward Melhuish... warns, 其中 University of London 为同位语, 解释说明 Birkbeck; who studies child development 为定语从句, 先行词为 Edward Melhuish, 定语从句与先行词之间被 University of London 这个同位语割裂; that 引导宾语从句, 该从句的主干结构为 children... have impaired... development, 句中 who don't receive consistent affection and responsive communication... 为定语从句, 先行词为 children。

### 【参考译文】

虽然智力因素在成功中起一定作用, 但它本身并不是成功的保证。还有大量证据表明环境因素的重要性, 尤其是有关社会经济地位的因素。在接触电脑、图书机会有限的贫困地区长大的孩子, 他们也可能没有什么日常事情可做, 缺少父母关爱, 这种环境下成长的孩子不但健康状况糟糕, 而且很可能在学校的成绩也不好。这种处境使他们到了成年也很难有成功的机会。与此形成对比的是, 许多成功的企业家、领导者及艺术上取得很高成就的人都成长于激励性的家庭, 被各种书籍包围着, 还有机会加入具有启发性的餐间谈话。

无论社会背景如何, 在父母离婚或感情不稳定的家庭里成长起来的孩子也处于劣势的起点。这样的孩子容易有顽劣行为, 学习成绩不好。致力于研究儿童成长的伦敦大学 Birkbeck 学院的爱德华·梅尔休斯警告说, 如果儿童在五岁以前不能得到父母或看管人的持续关爱和积极交流, 则会在社交和情感发育上受损。更为关键的是, 这种情况会影响儿童的语言技能, 梅尔休斯说, 问题家庭中的儿童一般在学校中表现不好主要也是出于这个原因。良好的语言发展除了能够增强社交技能之外, 也能够促进认知发展、识字及学业水平的提高。

也就是说, 环境的影响非常大。缺乏关爱会影响儿童的认知能力, 智商降低多达 9 分。与此相反, 优越的环境能够增加智商。出生在贫困家庭却被富裕家庭收养的孩子的智商比其未被收养的兄妹有很大提高。

这些研究发现明确的启示。要帮助所有的儿童发挥潜能, 等到他们开始上学是不行的——那时可能已经太迟了。梅尔休斯说, 孩子们所需要的是高质量的“早期教育中心”, 将照看孩子、养育帮助、健康保健以及学习知识融为一体, 这种干预已经被证实对于所有家庭背景的孩子都有益处, 尤其是对那些问题家庭的孩子帮助最大。

早期干预的重要性现在已经得到了广泛认同, 促进儿童发展的计划随之出现, 如英国的早期教育计划, 美国的启蒙教育计划。奥巴马总统计划发展幼儿园前教育, 他正在为此计划寻求跨党支持。“研究表明, 在孩子一生中, 我们能够做的最好的投资之一就是高质量的早期教育,” 1 月份时奥巴马这样说道。但是在英国, 过去的两年中早期教育计划的资金被削减了三分之一。

然而, 天生的潜能以及有助于发挥潜能的成长环境并不是成功的全部。塔拉哈西的佛罗里达州立大学心理学家 K. 安德斯·埃里克森说, “在专业人士中, 认知能力和智力水平似乎不能预测能力

发挥方面的个体差异。”埃里克森等人认为，在包括音乐、体育还有棋类等需要记忆力的领域内，精英者所取得的成就更多地要归因于专注练习而不是天分。

为什么一些人比另一些人付出得更多呢？最初可能是由于父母的督促。但是对于任何想要成功的人来说，某些因素是必备的。比如说，如果你不能坚持为长远目标而付出努力或“咬紧牙关”，你就不会取得太大的成就。费城宾夕法尼亚大学的安吉拉·达克沃斯说，“咬紧牙关的人比别人更成功一些，尤其是在极具挑战性的情况下。”

## Part C

### 文章大意

本文选自2014年6月5日的*Nature*（《自然》）。原文标题为“Rock and Research”（《摇滚音乐与科学研究》），节选字数432词。这是一篇说明文，以科学研究为题材。文章说明了搞科学研究的学者可以在摇滚音乐之中释放压力甚至获得灵感。

第一、二段描述一种现象：很多科研人员在业余时间玩儿起了音乐。

第三、四、五段指出音乐使人快乐，还有助于搞科学研究。

最后一段指出搞音乐的学者更有可能成功。

### 试题解析

46. Although no formal statistics document the number of researchers who are professional or amateur musicians, anecdotal evidence suggests that they are numerous.

【译句考点】让步状语从句，定语从句

【理解难点】该句为主从复合句。主句为 anecdotal evidence suggests that...，从句为让步状语从句，由 although 引导；主句中的 that they are numerous 为宾语从句，作 suggest 的宾语；让步状语从句中 who are... musicians 为定语从句，先行词为 researchers。该句中还有一个词比较难以理解，document 在此为动词，并非通常所见的名词用法。

【表达难点】who 引导的定语从句为限制性定语从句，本句可采用前置法，把从句译成“的”字结构，放在被修饰词之前。document 此处为动词，可译成“记录”，anecdotal 意为“轶事的”或“趣闻的”，含有非正式、非官方之意，故 anecdotal evidence 可译为“坊间证据”。

47. One might wonder why early-career researchers — who typically work 70-80-hour-plus weeks — spend what little spare time they have rehearsing, performing and recording music when they could be, say, sleeping, or spending that time with their family.

【译句考点】宾语从句，定语从句

【理解难点】该句为主从复合句。主句为 One might wonder；why 引导宾语从句，宾语从句的主干结构为 researchers... spend... time... rehearsing, performing and recording music，其中 who typically work... weeks 为定语从句，先行词为 researchers；what little spare time they have 是由 what 引导的名词性关系分句，作 spend 的宾语；when they could be... sleeping or spending... 为定语从句，先行词为 time。句中 typically 的释义应为 happening in the usual way。

【表达难点】定语从句 who typically work... weeks 将该句中的宾语从句分割，在翻译时可以按照原文方式处理，放在破折号里即可；typically 在本句中不是较为常见的“典型的”意思，应译为“通常”；work 70-80-hour-plus weeks 的意思是每周工作 70-80 多小时，连续数周都是如此。因此 weeks 虽然为名词，此处应采用分译法，将其译成汉语小句；say 是插入语，在句子中用来提建议或作出假设，when 引出的定语从句的译文（上下文语意）已含此意。因此可以采用省略法，不再译出。

48. **Freeing their mind from the tightly structured rigours of an experiment and the tedium of data collection to wander through fields of melodies and measures nurtures their scientific creativity.**

【译句考点】动名词短语作长主语

【理解难点】该句为简单句。句子主干结构为 Freeing their mind... nurtures... creativity。Freeing... from 结构中 rigours 和 tedium 为介词 from 的宾语；to wander through... and measures 为动词不定式短语作目的状语。

【表达难点】Freeing... from 结构中的 free 具有使役性，可以译成“把……从……中解放出来”；from 后跟随两个名词短语，这两个名词短语的中心词为 rigours 和 tedium，各自包含一个 of 短语作定语，of 短语可译成“的”字结构；动词不定式的状语结构可采用分译法，将其译成句子；该句中 tightly structured rigours 中的 tightly 与 rigours 在语意上有重复部分，可将两个词溶合为一个词。

49. **There is, of course, another, more fundamental reason for the time sacrifice: performing music onstage, writing and even rehearsing it is great fun.**

【译句考点】there be 句型，动名词短语作主语

【理解难点】该句的主干结构为 There is... reason；performing music... fun 为同位语，解释说明 reason，该同位语的结构为 performing... writing... rehearsing... is great fun。

【表达难点】该句中的 of course 作为插入语，前后用逗号隔开，位于句中，译成汉语时可以做前置处理；sacrifice 为含有动作意味的名词，在译文中可转译为动词，故原文中的名词短语 time sacrifice 可转译为动宾结构；另外，此处还应采用增词法，根据上下文增加反映背景情况的“音乐”一词。

50. **One study, for instance, has found that people who form companies and file patents are much more likely to be involved in the arts than are those who have never done these things.**

【译句考点】宾语从句，定语从句

【理解难点】该句为主从复合句。主句主干为 One study... has found that...；that people... these things 为 that 引导的宾语从句，作 found 的宾语，宾语从句的主干结构为 people... are more likely to；在宾语从句中，who form companies and file patents 与 who have never done these things 均为定语从句，先行词分别为 people 和 those；宾语从句中还有一个比较结构 more likely to be involved... than...；than are those 为倒装结构，原因是 those 后接定语从句。

【表达难点】该句中的 for instance 作为插入语，前后用逗号隔开，位于句中，译成汉语时可以做前置处理；who 引导的定语从句 who form companies and file patents 为限制性定语从句，译文可采用前置法，把从句译成“的”字结构，放在被修饰词 people 之前；同时需要前置的还有 more... than... 比较结构的后半部分，即 than are those who have never done these things。



## 【其他难句分析】

1. **Those who cultivate a second life as musicians say that the misery of failed experiments, vetoed grant applications and refused manuscripts falls away whenever they pick up their guitar, trumpet or drumsticks. (Para. 2)**

该句为主从复合句。主句主干为 Those... say, 其中 who cultivate a second life as musicians 为定语从句, 先行词为 those; that 引导宾语从句, 该宾语从句由一个复合句组成, 宾语从句的主干结构为 the misery... falls away; of failed experiments... and refused manuscripts 为介词短语作后置定语修饰 misery; whenever they pick up... 为宾语从句内的时间状语从句。

2. **Long-term participation may enhance creative potential in science and technology, and scientists who are musicians are likely to be highly successful, publishing provocative papers or producing many patentable inventions, says the psychologist Robert Root-Bernstein from Michigan State University in East Lansing, and an author of the study. (Para. 6)**

该句为主从复合句。主句采用了倒装结构, 正常的语序是 the psychologist Robert Root-Bernstein... says; 宾语从句由 and 连接的并列句构成, 主干结构为 ... participation... may enhance... potential..., and scientists... are likely to...; 在宾语从句中 who are musicians 为定语从句, 先行词为 scientists, 宾语从句中 publishing... papers or producing... inventions 为现在分词短语作第二个并列分句的伴随状语。

## 【参考译文】

科学家们已经习惯于面对困难。每次他们的经费申请被拒, 论文发表无望, 研究员职位无法得到或是实验失败时, 失败之神就高高在上地看着他们了。

但是许多人在比喻意义的“面对音乐”(即“面对现实”的意思)时真正地玩儿起了音乐。(46) 虽然没有正式的统计数据记录那些成为专业或业余音乐人的学者的数量, 坊间证据表明, 这个数目是庞大的。那些把音乐发展为第二种生活的学者说, 自己只要一拿起吉他、小号或是鼓槌, 那些实验失败、经费被拒、手稿被退的痛苦就都消失了。

(47) 大家也许感到奇怪, 为什么青年学者——通常要连续数周每周工作 70-80 多小时——会把本来就很少的业余时间用来排练、表演或录制音乐, 在这个时间里他们本可以睡觉或者和家人呆在一起。学者音乐人说, 他们这样做有一部分原因是舞台现场表演或是在录音室里录制歌曲与极易成瘾的毒品有相似的作用: 这些事情让他们有一种再次回来的冲动。实际上, 有研究证明, 创作、演奏、听音乐能够产生多巴胺, 这是一种在性爱或做其他令人感到愉快的事情时释放的神经化学物质。

这样做还有另外一个好处。对于以音乐为爱好的研究者来说, 音乐有助于他们的研究。(48) 把他们的头脑从实验的结构严密性以及数据收集的乏味中解放出来, 使之徜徉在韵律与节奏的世界里会帮助他们发挥科学创造性。一位研究人员经常发现, 在一次非常令人满意的表演几天甚至几个小时之后, 他们能够突然想出好的办法开展研究、为文稿提出有力的假设或者为申请经费想出不同的理由。

(49) 当然, 在音乐上消耗时间还有一个更为重要的原因: 在舞台上演奏、音乐创作甚至连排练都非常有趣。

音乐与科学之间的相互作用有许多益处。(50) 例如, 一项研究发现, 建立公司、申请专利的人

比那些从来没做过这些事情的人更有可能涉猎艺术。东兰辛市的密歇根州立大学心理学家罗伯特·鲁特-伯恩斯坦（这项研究的发起人）说道，长期参与可能增加科学技术方面的创造潜能。搞音乐的学者有可能非常成功，他们会不断发表引发讨论的论文或者做出许多专利发明。“无论依据哪种标准评判，包括出版或基金方面，他们都更加成功，”他说，“他们更具有创新性。不间断地接触音乐帮助他们形成创造性的工作方法。”

## Section III Writing

2005 年以来写作部分分为 A 节小作文和 B 节大作文。

### Part A

#### A 节小作文的规律与走势：

主要考查考生运用英语撰写不同类型应用文的能力。自 2011 年以来，小作文从类型上来看只考过书信和告示，其中书信考了 10 次，告示考了 1 次。考过的书信可分为建议信 (Letter of Suggestion)<sup>3</sup>、邀请信 (Letter of Invitation)<sup>1</sup>、道歉信 (Letter of Apology)<sup>1</sup>、申请信 (Letter of Application)<sup>1</sup>、推荐信 (Letter of Recommendation)<sup>2</sup>、辞职信 (Letter of Resignation)<sup>1</sup> 和欢迎信 (Welcome Letter)<sup>1</sup>。

#### 道歉信 + 询问信

##### 写作指南

道歉信通常用于向对方表达歉意和愧疚之情。道歉信的主要内容包括：1) 向对方道歉；2) 解释原因；3) 提出补救办法；4) 再次请求原谅。道歉信需要通过诚恳的语气和合理的理由，争取得到对方的谅解。

询问信是用于向对方咨询一些信息的信件。询问信的主要内容包括：1) 简要概述需要询问的信息；2) 解释需要以上信息的原因；3) 询问具体问题；4) 表示感谢。在询问信的结尾，也可留下回复方式，方便对方提供帮助。

本篇作文的写作目的—是道歉，二是询问。因此，结合道歉信和询问信的主要内容和特点，本文的结构设计如下：

第一段首先就旷课一事向老师道歉，并说明旷课原因。

第二段询问老师是否可以提供讲义和作业。

第三段向老师表达歉意和感谢，并期待得到回复。

#### 优秀范文 (122 words)

Dear Prof. Wang,

[1] I am writing this letter to apologize for being absent from your class last week. I caught a cold,

which unfortunately progressed and deteriorated into pneumonia. In this case, one of my classmates took an excuse note to you.

[2] Since it is approaching the end of the semester, I am worried about the final exam. [3] So I am wondering if you would be so kind to provide me with a copy of the handout and the homework for the class I missed. I promise to work on them as soon as I feel better to keep up with the class progress.

Please accept my apology and thank you for your attention. I'm looking forward to your reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

### 【范文解析】

[1] 开篇点明写信的目的之一，即就旷课一事向老师道歉。

[2] “since”表示原因，表明询问信息的重要性，为后文请求老师提供帮助做铺垫。

[3] “I am wondering if...”用以委婉礼貌地表达请求或询问。

### 【范文译文】

尊敬的王教授：

我写此信是为上周旷课一事向您表达歉意。我得了感冒，并且不幸恶化成了肺炎。在这种情况下，我只好请同学代我向您转交假条。

由于期末临近，我很担心期末考试。所以，请问您是否可以给我一份所缺课程的讲义和作业呢？我保证待病情稍有好转，就会努力钻研讲义、完成作业，赶上学习进度。

请接受我的道歉，并感谢您的关照。期待您早日回复。

您的学生

李明

### 通用模板

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

I am writing this letter to apologize to you for \_\_\_\_\_. The reason of my \_\_\_\_\_ is that \_\_\_\_\_.

I am awfully sorry about that. To make up for my \_\_\_\_\_, I would like to \_\_\_\_\_. I am wondering if you would be so kind to provide me with \_\_\_\_\_.

Please accept my apology. Your prompt attention to this letter will be highly appreciated. I am expecting your early reply.

Yours sincerely,

\_\_\_\_\_



## Part B

### B 节大作文的规律与走势:

2000 年以来, B 节大作文考查的均为给出提纲的图画写作。

文体基本上都是说明文或议论文。题材多取自社会热点话题, 体现一些社会现象和问题, 所有题材都贴近考生生活, 让考生有话可说。但需要注意的是, 考研作文不一定考查当年最热门的话题, 反而更有可能考查一些具有长期影响的话题。大作文写作题材很可能正在经历由时事向哲理过度的变革。题材通常涉及两代关系、爱心问题、文化交流、环境问题、人生态度等。尤其应注重大学生价值观与人生哲学等方面的议题。

2004 年以来, 规定的提纲都是三段的形式, 其趋势日益稳定。因此可以预测未来大作文提纲依然是三段式, 即: 描绘图画、说明图意、分析评论。

### 写作指南

图中观众们正在电视机前观看各种形式的养生讲座。讲座中, 有人自称祖传中医, 有人声称生吃长条茄子或泥鳅有益健康, 而画面左下方的文字“这些能信吗?” 则是观众们心中的潜台词, 体现出人们对当前名目繁多的养生信息所持的怀疑态度。这幅图画旨在提醒人们不可轻易相信所谓专家们介绍的养生信息, 科学养生方能强身健体。围绕这一主题, 根据题目的要求, 本文的结构设计如下:

第一段描述图画, 介绍各种养生讲座; 通过观众的反应, 点明图片寓意。

第二段剖析问题, 揭露所谓的养生专家如何欺骗人们。

第三段得出结论, 建议人们不要轻信养生秘方, 要采取科学的养生态度。

### 优秀范文 (226 words)

[1] Unfolded before us is a group of reluctant audiences wondering if the regimen program is authentic or not. Those so-called experts claim to be traditional Chinese doctors with secret recipes. For example, uncooked eggplants can work wonders for high blood fat and consumption of live mud fish can strengthen one's body. [2] However, in fact, a fond belief in regimen programs tends to expose audiences to risks.

[3] How do those “experts” convince so many individuals of their recipes' effects? [4] To begin with, the audiences are so ignorant of medical knowledge that their desire for good health is easily exploited by immoral doctors. In addition, by advertising their academic degrees and fictitious achievements, some crooks are good at disguising themselves as medical professionals. Lastly, the mass media can not shake off their responsibilities. [5] Were they able to uncover the truth or at least double check the proficiencies of the “experts”, there would be fewer victims.

[6] with the above discussion, I suggest that the audience should adopt a rational attitude towards so-called hereditary traditional Chinese recipes. Otherwise, they can pay high price for their credulity. [7] As advised, people should learn the essential medical and health knowledge, which can help to distinguish the good suggestions from the false ones. Finally, it is highly recommended that people should visit professional medical institutions to inquire about the appropriate methods to keep healthy.

### 【范文解析】

- [1] 以“Unfolded before us is...”开头，开篇描述图片关键信息。
- [2] 将话锋一转，转而揭示图片的寓意，即盲目相信养生秘方可能存在风险。
- [3] 第二段以设问句开头，既有助于引起读者兴趣，同时又能阐明段落大意，揭露所谓的养生专家如何欺骗人们。
- [4] 通过使用“To begin with,... In addition,... Lastly,...”列出三点原因，使段落层次更加清晰。
- [5] 此句为虚拟语气倒装句。由 if 引导的条件状语从句中如果含有 were, should 或 had，可将 if 省略，将 were, should 或 had 移到从句句首，变成倒装句型。此句原语序应为“If it were able to...”。
- [6] 第三段以“with the above discussion, ...”开头，得出结论，即人们应对一些所谓的祖传秘方采取理智的态度。
- [7] 通过“As advised, ...”和“it is highly recommended that...”句型提出两条建议，一是掌握医疗基础知识，二是到正规医院咨询保健方法。

### 【范文译文】

展现在我们眼前的是一群观众正在思考这些养生节目是否可信。这些所谓的专家自称是祖传中医，拥有祖传秘方。比如，吃生茄子对治疗高血脂有奇效，吃活泥鳅能强身健体。然而，事实上，盲目相信养生节目往往会对观众造成危害。

那些“专家”如何说服这么多人相信他们秘方的效用呢？首先，观众不了解医疗知识，他们对健康的向往很容易被一些不道德的医生利用。另外，通过宣传他们的学位和虚假的成就，一些骗子很擅长将自己伪装成专业医疗人员。最后，大众媒体也难辞其咎。如果媒体能够揭露真相，或者至少仔细确认这些“专家”是否业务精湛，就不会有这么多人受骗了。

根据以上讨论，建议观众们理性对待所谓的祖传中医秘方。否则，他们将因轻信养生秘方而付出高昂的代价。另外，人们应该掌握一些基本的医疗保健知识，以便于将良方和谬见区别开来。最后，强烈建议人们到专业医疗机构咨询适宜的保健方法和建议。

### 通用模板

As vividly described in the drawing above, \_\_\_\_\_ (描述图片的关键信息). The picture reveals a common and serious problem in our life: \_\_\_\_\_ (概括图片的寓意).

The phenomenon shown above can be attributed to \_\_\_\_\_ (概括原因). First and foremost, \_\_\_\_\_ (第一个原因). For example, \_\_\_\_\_ (第一个原因的例证). Secondly, \_\_\_\_\_ (第二个原因). Lastly, \_\_\_\_\_ (第三个原因).

with the above discussion, it is essential for us to take effective measures to \_\_\_\_\_ (解决图片反映的问题). It is highly recommended that \_\_\_\_\_ (第一个建议). Besides, \_\_\_\_\_ (第二个建议) is more important. Only in this way can \_\_\_\_\_ (解决问题或产生积极效果).