



高教版考试用书  
www.eduexam.com.cn

2013年

# 全国硕士研究生 入学统一考试 英语(二)考试大纲 (非英语专业) 教育部考试中心

高等教育出版社  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

## 高等教育出版社精品推荐

2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试思想政治理论考试大纲  
2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一)考试大纲(非英语专业)  
2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)考试大纲(非英语专业)  
2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试数学考试大纲  
2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试西医综合考试大纲  
2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试中医综合考试大纲  
2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试法律硕士(非法学)专业学位联考考试大纲  
2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试法律硕士(法学)专业学位联考考试大纲  
2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试管理类专业学位联考综合能力考试大纲  
2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试教育学专业基础综合考试大纲  
2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试心理学专业基础综合考试大纲  
2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试历史学基础考试大纲  
2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试日语考试大纲(非日语专业)  
2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试俄语考试大纲(非俄语专业)  
2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试农学门类联考考试大纲  
2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试计算机科学与技术学科联考计算机学科专业基础综合考试大纲  
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试思想政治理论考试分析(2013年版)  
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(一)、英语(二)考试分析(非英语专业)(2013年版)  
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试数学考试分析(2013年版)  
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试法律硕士(非法学)专业学位联考考试分析(2013年版)  
2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试思想政治理论考试大纲解析



中国教育考试在线  
www.eduexam.com.cn

卡号: 102800001774171

增值服务卡

高等教育出版社  
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS

ISBN 978-7-04-035956-5



9 787040 359565 >

定价 18.00 元



# 全国硕士研究生 入学统一考试

## 英语(二)考试大纲

(非英语专业)

教育部考试中心

2013年

2013 NIAN QUANGUO SHUOSHI YANJUSHENG  
RUXUE TONGYI KAOSHI YINGYU (ER) KAOSHI DAGANG  
(FEI YINGYU ZHUANYE)

全国硕士研究生入学  
统一考试  
英语(二)考试大纲

(非英语专业)

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

2013年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(二)考试  
大纲 / 教育部考试中心编. --北京:高等教育出版社,  
2012.8

非英语专业

ISBN 978-7-04-035956-5

I. ①2… II. ①教… III. ①英语-研究生-入学考  
试-考试大纲 IV. ①H31-41

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 185329 号

策划编辑 刘 佳 责任编辑 杨挺扬 封面设计 王 洋  
版式设计 范晓红 责任印制 韩 刚

出版发行	高等教育出版社	购书热线	010-58581118
社 址	北京市西城区德外大街 4 号	咨询电话	400-810-0598
邮政编码	100120	网 址	<a href="http://www.hep.edu.cn">http://www.hep.edu.cn</a>
印 刷	高教社(天津)印务有限公司		<a href="http://www.hep.com.cn">http://www.hep.com.cn</a>
开 本	880mm × 1230mm 1/32	版 次	2012 年 8 月第 1 版
印 张	5.75	印 次	2012 年 8 月第 1 次印刷
字 数	150 千字	定 价	18.00 元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换  
版权所有 侵权必究  
物 料 号 35956-00

目 录

I. 考试性质 .....	1
II. 考查目标 .....	2
III. 考试形式、考试内容与试卷结构 .....	4
IV. 题型示例、参考答案及评分参考 .....	7
附录 1 词汇表 .....	30
附录 2 常用的前缀和后缀,部分国家(或地区)、语言、国民及 国籍表,洲名及常见缩写词 .....	120
附录 3 2011—2012 年英语(二)试题及参考答案 .....	142



## I 考试性质

## II 考查目标

考生应掌握下列语言知识和技能：

### (一) 语言知识

#### 1. 语法知识

考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识,其中包括:

- (1) 名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法;
- (2) 动词时态、语态的构成及其用法;
- (3) 形容词与副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法;
- (4) 常用连接词的词义及其用法;
- (5) 非谓语动词(不定式、动名词、分词)的构成及其用法;
- (6) 虚拟语气的构成及其用法;
- (7) 各类从句(定语从句、主语从句、表语从句等)及强调句型  
的结构及其用法;
- (8) 倒装句、插入语的结构及其用法。

#### 2. 词汇

考生应能较熟练地掌握 5 500 个左右常用英语词汇以及相关常用词组(详见附录相关部分)。考生应能根据具体语境、句子结构或上下文理解一些非常用词的词义。

### (二) 语言技能

#### 1. 阅读

考生应能读懂不同题材和体裁的文字材料。题材包括经济、管理、社会、文化、科普等,体裁包括说明文、议论文和记叙文等。

根据阅读材料,考生应能:

- (1) 理解主旨要义;

- (2) 理解文中的具体信息;

- (3) 理解语篇的结构和上下文的逻辑关系;

- (4) 根据上下文推断重要生词或词组的含义;

- (5) 进行一定的判断和推理;

- (6) 理解作者的意图、观点或态度。

#### 2. 写作

考生应根据所给的提纲、情景或要求完成相应的短文写作。短文应中心思想明确、切中题意、结构清晰、条理清楚、用词恰当、无明显语言错误。



### III 考试形式、考试内容与试卷结构

#### (一) 考试形式

考试形式为笔试。考试时间为180分钟。满分为100分。

试卷包括试题册和答题卡。答题卡分为答题卡1和答题卡2。考生应将英语知识运用和阅读理解部分的答案按要求填涂在答题卡1上,将英译汉和写作部分的答案按要求写在答题卡2上。

#### (二) 考试内容

试题分四部分,共48题,包括英语知识运用、阅读理解、英译汉和写作。

##### 第一部分 英语知识运用

主要考查考生对英语知识的综合运用能力。共20小题,每小题0.5分,共10分。

在一篇约350词的文章中留出20个空白,要求考生从每题所给的4个选项中选出最佳答案,使补全后的文章意思通顺、前后连贯、结构完整。考生在答题卡1上作答。

##### 第二部分 阅读理解

主要考查考生获取信息、理解文章、猜测重要生词词义并进行推断等方面的能力。该部分由A、B两节组成,共25小题,每小题2分,共50分。

##### A节(20小题)

本部分为多项选择题。共四篇文章,总长度为1500词左右。要求考生阅读文章并回答每篇文章后面的问题。考生需在每小题所提供的选项(A、B、C、D)中选出唯一正确或是最合适的答案。

每篇文章设5题,共20题。每小题2分,共40分。考生在答题卡

##### 1上作答。

##### B节(5小题)

本部分有两种备选题型。每次考试从这两种题型中选择其中的一种形式,或者两种形式的组合进行考查。本节文章设5小题,每小题2分,共10分。

考生在答题卡1上作答。

备选题型包括:

##### 1) 多项对应

本部分为一篇长度为450~550词的文章,试题内容分为左右两栏,左侧一栏为5道题目,右侧一栏为7个选项。要求考生在阅读后根据文章内容和左侧一栏中提供的信息从右侧一栏中的7个选项中选出对应的5项相关信息。

##### 2) 小标题对应

在一篇长度为450~550词的文章前有7个概括句或小标题。这些文字或标题分别是对文章中某一部分的概括或阐述。要求考生根据文章内容和篇章结构从这7个选项中选出最恰当的5个概括句或小标题填入文章空白处。

##### 第三部分 英译汉

考查考生理解所给英语语言材料并将其译成汉语的能力。要求译文准确、完整、通顺。

要求考生阅读、理解长度为150词左右的一个或几个英语段落,并将其全部译成汉语。考生在答题卡2上作答。共15分。

##### 第四部分 写作

该部分由A、B两节组成,主要考查考生的书面表达能力。共2题,25分。

##### A节

考生根据所给情景写出约100词(标点符号不计算在内)的应用性短文,包括私人和公务信函、备忘录、报告等。

考生在答题卡2上作答。共10分。

##### B节



要求考生根据所规定的情景或给出的提纲,写出一篇 150 词左右的英语说明文或议论文。提供情景的形式为图画、图表或文字。考生在答题卡 2 上作答。共 15 分。

### (三) 试卷结构

部分	节	为考生提供的信息	指导语语言	测试要点	题型	题目数量	计分	答题卡种类
I 英语知识运用 (10 分)		1 篇文章 (约 350 词)	英语	英语知识综合运用能力	完形填空 多项选择 (四选一)	20	10	答题卡 1 (机器阅卷)
II 阅读理解 (50 分)	A	4 篇文章 (共约 1 500 词)	英语	理解重要信息,掌握文章大意,猜测生词词义并进行推断等	多项选择 (四选一)	20	40	
	B	1 篇文章 (450 ~ 550 词)	英语	推理、判断、概括能力	选择搭配	5	10	
III 英译汉 (15 分)		一个或几个段落 (150 词)	英语	理解和表达的准确、完整、通顺	英译汉	1	15	答题卡 2 (人工阅卷、机器登分)
IV 写作 (25 分)	A	规定情景	英语	书面表达、归纳、概括、表述	应用文(约 100 词)	1	10	
	B	规定情景或提纲	英语	书面表达	短文写作(150 词左右)	1	15	
总计						45+3	100	

## IV

### 题型示例、参考答案及评分参考

#### Section I Use of English

##### Directions:

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

Olympic Games are held every four years at a different site, in which athletes 1 different nations compete against each other in a 2 of sports. There are two types of Olympics, the Summer Olympics and the Winter Olympics.

In order to 3 the Olympics, a city must submit a proposal to the International Olympic Committee (IOC). After all proposals have been 4, the IOC votes. If no city is successful in gaining a majority in the first vote, the city with the fewest votes is eliminated, and voting continues, with 5 rounds, until a majority winner is determined. Typically the Games are awarded several years in advance, 6 the winning city time to prepare for the Games. In selecting the 7 of the Olympic Games, the IOC considers a number of factors, chief among them which city has, or promises to build, the best facilities, and which organizing committee seems most likely to 8 the Games effectively.

The IOC also 9 which parts of the world have not yet hosted the Games. 10, Tokyo, Japan, the host of the 1964 Summer Games, and Mexico City, Mexico, the host of the 1968 Summer Games, were chosen 11 to popularize the Olympic movement in Asia and in Latin America.



12 the growing importance of television worldwide, the IOC in recent years has also taken into 13 the host city's time zone. 14 the Games take place in the United States or Canada, for example, American television networks are willing to pay 15 higher amounts for television rights because they can broadcast popular events 16, in prime viewing hours.

17 the Games have been awarded, it is the responsibility of the local organizing committee to finance them. This is often done with a portion of the Olympic television 18 and with corporate sponsorships, ticket sales, and other smaller revenue sources. In many 19 there is also direct government support.

Although many cities have achieved a financial profit by hosting the Games, the Olympics can be financially 20. When the revenues from the Games were less than expected, the city was left with large debts.

1. [A] in [B] for [C] of [D] from
2. [A] lot [B] number [C] variety [D] series
3. [A] host [B] take [C] run [D] organize
4. [A] supported [B] submitted [C] substituted [D] subordinated
5. [A] suggestive [B] successful [C] successive [D] succeeding
6. [A] letting [B] setting [C] permitting [D] allowing
7. [A] site [B] spot [C] location [D] place
8. [A] state [B] stage [C] start [D] sponsor

9. [A] thinks [B] reckons [C] considers [D] calculates
10. [A] For instance [B] As a result [C] In brief [D] On the whole
11. [A] in time [B] in part [C] in case [D] in common
12. [A] Since [B] Because [C] As for [D] Because of
13. [A] amount [B] account [C] accord [D] acclaim
14. [A] However [B] Whatever [C] Whenever [D] Wherever
15. [A] greatly [B] handsomely [C] meaningfully [D] significantly
16. [A] live [B] living [C] alive [D] lively
17. [A] Until [B] Unless [C] Whether [D] Once
18. [A] incomes [B] interests [C] revenues [D] returns
19. [A] cases [B] conditions [C] chances [D] circumstances
20. [A] safe [B] risky [C] tempting [D] feasible

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

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



points)

### Text 1

Last weekend Kyle MacDonald in Montreal threw a party to celebrate the fact that he got his new home in exchange for a red paper clip. Starting a year ago, MacDonald bartered the clip for increasingly valuable stuff, including a camp stove and free rent in a Phoenix flat. Having announced his aim (the house) in advance, MacDonald likely got a boost from techies eager to see the Internet pass this daring test of its networking power. "My whole motto was 'Start small, think big, and have fun'," says MacDonald, 26, "I really kept my effort on the creative side rather than the business side."

Yet as odd as the MacDonald exchange was, barter is now big business on the Net. This year more than 400,000 companies worldwide will exchange some \$10 billion worth of goods and services on a growing number of barter sites. These Web sites allow companies to trade products for a virtual currency, which they can use to buy goods from other members. In Iceland, garment-maker Kapusalan sells a third of its output on the booming Vidskiptanetid exchange, earning virtual money that it uses to buy machinery and pay part of employee salaries. The Troc-Services exchange in France offers more than 4,600 services, from math lessons to ironing.

This is not a primitive barter system. By creating currencies, the Internet removes a major barrier—what Bob Meyer, publisher of BarterNews, calls "the double coincidence of wants." That is, two parties once not only had to find each other, but also an exchange of goods that both desired. Now, they can price the deal in virtual currency.

Barter also helps firms make use of idle capacity. For example, advertising is "hugely bartered" because many media, particularly on the Web, can supply new ad space at little cost. Moreover, Internet ads don't register in industry-growth statistics, because many exchanges are arranged

outside the formal exchanges.

Like eBay, most barter sites allow members to "grade" trading partners for honesty, quality and so on. Barter exchanges can allow firms in countries with hyperinflation or nontradable currencies to enter global trades. Next year, a nonprofit exchange called Quick Lift Two (QL2) plans to open in Nairobi, offering barter deals to 38,000 Kenyan farmers in remote areas. Two small planes will deliver the goods. QL2 director Gacii Waciama says the farmers are excited to be "liberated from corrupt middlemen." For them, barter evokes a bright future, not a precapitalist past.

21. The word "techies" (Para. 1) probably refers to those who are

[A] afraid of technology

[B] skilled in technology

[C] ignorant of technology

[D] incompetent in technology

22. Many people may have deliberately helped Kyle because they

[A] were impressed by his creativity

[B] were eager to identify with his motto

[C] liked his goal announced in advance

[D] hoped to prove the power of the Internet

23. The Internet barter system relies heavily on

[A] the size of barter sites

[B] the use of virtual currency

[C] the quality of goods or services

[D] the location of trading companies

24. It is implied that Internet advertisements can help

[A] companies make more profit

[B] companies do formal exchanges

[C] media register in statistics



[D] media grade barter sites

25. Which of the following is true of QL2 according to the author?

[A] It is criticized for doing business in a primitive way.

[B] It aims to deal with hyperinflation in some countries.

[C] It helps get rid of middlemen in trade and exchange.

[D] It is intended to evaluate the performance of trading partners.

### Text 2

Internet commerce did not exist at the beginning of this decade, but now it is a supercharged engine driving the world economy. Industries are redesigning themselves around new methods of doing things. Survivors will be those that successfully adapt their processes in the New Economy, according to Robert D. Atkinson and Randolph H. Court. "Three main foundations will underpin strong and widely shared economic growth in the New Economy: (1) development of a ubiquitous digital economy, (2) increased research and innovation, and (3) improved skills and knowledge of the work force," write Atkinson and Court.

The total U. S. Internet economy more than doubled in just one year, from \$15.5 billion in 1996 to nearly \$39 billion in 1997. By 2001, the Internet economy will soar to \$350 billion, with business-to-business activity leading the way. Another sign of the growth of the digital economy is the mushrooming of Internet hosts, which are nearly doubling in the United States every year. More households, businesses, and schools are on the Net, too. The only laggard in the digital revolution is government: Local, state, and federal governments combined spent 9.4% more each year on computers between 1986 and 1996, while business spent 22% more a year in the same period.

Venture capitalists are pouring money into the development of growing companies, often becoming involved as board members and advisers, and helping *startups* refine business plans.

"It's important to keep an eye on the straight dollar amount of venture capital in the economy, but it's just as important to remember the exponential ripple effect of the cash," note Atkinson and Court. "Many of the gazelles of the New Economy are venture-backed companies, and they are having a profound impact—employment in venture-backed companies increased 34% annually between 1991 and 1995 while employment in Fortune 500 companies declined 3.6%. Moreover, venture-capital-backed firms are more technologically innovative than other firms."

The numbers of engineers and scientists are growing; jobs requiring science and engineering expertise will grow three times faster than other occupations between 1994 and 2005. Without adequately prepared homegrown workers to fill these jobs, and with decreased corporate spending on training programs, the demand for engineers and scientists will increasingly be met by immigrants. Already, almost one-fourth of engineers in the U. S. who earned Ph. D. s in the last five years are foreign born.

Atkinson and Court conclude: "The New Economy puts a premium on what Nobel laureate economist Douglas North calls 'adaptive efficiency'—the ability of institutions to innovate, continuously learn, and productively change... If we are to ask workers to take the risks inherent in embracing the New Economy, we must equip them with the tools to allow them to prosper and cope with change and uncertainty. If we fail to invest in a knowledge infrastructure—world-class education, training, science, and technology—our enterprises will not have the skilled workers and cutting-edge tools they need to grow and create well-paying jobs."

26. We learn from the text that \_\_\_\_\_ seems to be more important for a person to survive the New Economy.

[A] adaptability

[B] diligence

[C] intelligence

[D] modesty



27. In the second paragraph, the author mainly concentrates on the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] tendency of American economy  
 [B] contribution American households have made to the economy  
 [C] low efficiency of the government  
 [D] progress toward digital transformation
28. The venture-capital-backed firms are more successful because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] have invested in innovation  
 [B] are good at stock exchanges  
 [C] have abundant funds  
 [D] have increased employment
29. The fact that "almost one-fourth of engineers in America who earned Ph. D. s are foreign born" implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] the majority of American people are not interested in getting Ph. D.  
 [B] foreign students are more eager to get Ph. D.  
 [C] the American education has lagged behind in the New Economy  
 [D] American students are not as clever as foreign students
30. A suitable title for this text might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
 [A] How to Develop US Economy  
 [B] The Relation between American Industry and New Economy  
 [C] Digital Engine Powers New Economy  
 [D] Our New Policy on Economy

### Text 3

When Thomas Keller, one of America's foremost chefs, announced that on Sept. 1 he would abolish the practice of tipping at *Per Se*, his luxury restaurant in New York City, and replace it with a European-style service charge, I knew three groups would be opposed: customers, servers

and restaurant owners. These three groups are all committed to tipping—as they quickly made clear on Web sites. To oppose tipping, it seems, is to be anticapitalist, and maybe even a little French.

But Mr. Keller is right to move away from tipping—and it's worth exploring why just about everyone else in the restaurant world is wrong to stick with the practice.

Customers believe in tipping because they think it makes economic sense. "Waiters know that they won't get paid if they don't do a good job" is how most advocates of the system would put it. To be sure, this is a tempting, apparently rational statement about economic theory, but it appears to have little applicability to the real world of restaurants.

Michael Lynn, an associate professor of consumer behavior and marketing at Cornell's School of Hotel Administration, has conducted dozens of studies of tipping and has concluded that consumers' assessments of the quality of service correlate weakly to the amount they tip.

Rather, customers are likely to tip more in response to servers touching them lightly and leaning forward next to the table to make conversation than to how often their water glass is refilled—in other words, customers tip more when they like the server, not when the service is good. Mr. Lynn's studies also indicate that male customers increase their tips for female servers while female customers increase their tips for male servers.

What's more, consumers seem to forget that the tip increases as the bill increases. Thus, the tipping system is an open invitation to what restaurant professionals call "upselling": every bottle of imported water, every espresso and every cocktail is extra money in the server's pocket. Aggressive upselling for tips is often rewarded while low-key, quality service often goes unrecognized.

In addition, the practice of tip pooling, which is the norm in fine-dining restaurants and is becoming more common in every kind of restaurant above the level of a greasy spoon, has ruined whatever effect



voting with your tip might have had on an individual waiter. In an unreasonable outcome, you are punishing the good waiters in the restaurant by not tipping the bad one. Indeed, there appears to be little connection between tipping and good service.

31. It may be inferred that a European-style service \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] is tipping-free [B] charges little tip  
[C] is the author's initiative [D] is offered at *Per Se*
32. Which of the following is NOT true according to the author?
- [A] Tipping is a common practice in the restaurant world.  
[B] Waiters don't care about tipping.  
[C] Customers generally believe in tipping.  
[D] Tipping has little connection with the quality of service.
33. According to Michael Lynn's studies, waiters will likely get more tips if they \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] have performed good service  
[B] frequently refill customers' water glass  
[C] win customers' favor  
[D] serve customers of the same sex
34. We may infer from the context that "upselling" (Para. 6) probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] selling something up  
[B] selling something fancy  
[C] selling something unnecessary  
[D] selling something more expensive
35. This text mainly discusses \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] reasons to abolish the practice of tipping  
[B] economic sense of tipping  
[C] consumers' attitudes towards tipping  
[D] tipping for good service

### Text 4

Henric Ibsen, author of the play "A Doll's House", in which a pretty, helpless housewife abandons her husband and children to seek a more serious life, would surely have approved. From January 1st, 2008, all public companies in Norway are obliged to ensure that at least 40% of their board directors are women. Most firms have obeyed the law, which was passed in 2003. But about 75 out of the 480 or so companies it affects are still too male for the government's liking. They will shortly receive a letter informing them that they have until the end of February to act, or face the legal consequences—which could include being dissolved.

Before the law was proposed, about 7% of board members in Norway were female, according to the Centre for Corporate Diversity. The number has since jumped to 36%. That is far higher than the average of 9% for big companies across Europe or America's 15% for the Fortune 500. Norway's stock exchange and its main business lobby oppose the law, as do many businessmen. "I am against quotas for women or men as a matter of principle," says Sverre Munck, head of international operations at a media firm. "Board members of public companies should be chosen solely on the basis of merit and experience," he says. Several firms have even given up their public status in order to escape the new law.

Companies have had to recruit about 1,000 women in four years. Many complain that it has been difficult to find experienced candidates. Because of this, some of the best women have collected as many as 25-35 directorships each, and are known in Norwegian business circles as the "golden skirts". One reason for the scarcity is that there are fairly few women in management in Norwegian companies—they occupy around 15% of senior positions. It has been particularly hard for firms in the oil, technology and financial industries to find women with enough experience.

Some people worry that their relative lack of experience may keep



women quiet on boards, and that in turn could mean that boards might become less able to hold managers to account. Recent history in Norway, however, suggests that the right women can make strong directors. "Women feel more compelled than men to do their homework," says Ms Reksten Skaugen, who was voted Norway's chairman of the year for 2007, "and we can afford to ask the hard questions, because women are not always expected to know the answers."

36. The author mentions Ibsen's play in the first paragraph in order to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] depict women's dilemma at work
- [B] explain the newly passed law
- [C] support Norwegian government
- [D] introduce the topic under discussion

37. A public company that fails to obey the new law could be forced to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] pay a heavy fine
- [B] close down its business
- [C] change to a private business
- [D] sign a document promising to act

38. To which of the following is Sverre Munck most likely to agree?

- [A] A set ratio of women in a board is unreasonable.
- [B] A reasonable quota for women at work needs to be set.
- [C] A common principle should be followed by all companies.
- [D] An inexperienced businessman is not subject to the new law.

39. The author attributes the phenomenon of "golden skirts" to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the small number of qualified females in management
- [B] the over-recruitment of female managers in public companies
- [C] the advantage women enjoy when competing for senior positions
- [D] the discrimination toward women in Norwegian business circles

40. The main idea of the text might be \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] female power and liberation in Norway
- [B] the significance of Henric Ibsen's play
- [C] women's status in Norwegian firms
- [D] the constitution of board members in Norway

## Part B

### Sample 1

#### Directions:

Read the following text and choose the best answer from the right column to complete each of the unfinished statements in the left column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The world economy has run into a brick wall. Despite countless warnings in recent years about the need to address a looming hunger crisis in poor countries and a looming energy crisis worldwide, world leaders failed to think ahead. The result is a global food crisis. Wheat, corn and rice prices have more than doubled in the past two years, and oil prices have more than tripled since the start of 2004. These food-price increases combined with soaring energy costs will slow if not stop economic growth in many parts of the world and will even undermine political stability, as evidenced by the protest riots that have erupted in places like Haiti, Bangladesh and Burkina Faso. Practical solutions to these growing woes do exist, but we'll have to start thinking ahead and acting globally.

The crisis has its roots in four interlinked trends. The first is the chronically low productivity of farmers in the poorest countries, caused by their inability to pay for seeds, fertilizers and irrigation. The second is the misguided policy in the U. S. and Europe of subsidizing the diversion of food crops to produce biofuels like corn-based ethanol. The third is climate change; take the recent droughts in Australia and Europe, which cut the global production of grain in 2005 and 2006. The fourth is the growing



global demand for food and feed grains brought on by swelling populations and incomes. In short, rising demand has hit a limited supply, with the poor taking the hardest blow.

So, what should be done? Here are three steps to ease the current crisis and avert the potential for a global disaster. The first is to scale-up the dramatic success of Malawi, a famine-prone country in southern Africa, which three years ago established a special fund to help its farmers get fertilizer and high-yield seeds. Malawi's harvest doubled after just one year. An international fund based on the Malawi model would cost a mere \$10 per person annually in the rich world, or \$10 billion in all. Such a fund could fight hunger as effectively as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria is controlling those diseases.

Second, the U. S. and Europe should abandon their policies of subsidizing the conversion of food into biofuels. The U. S. government gives farmers a taxpayer-financed subsidy of 51cents per gal of ethanol to divert corn from the food and feed-grain supply. There may be a case for biofuels produced on lands that do not produce foods—tree crops (like palm oil), grasses and wood products—but there's no case for doling out subsidies to put the world's dinner into the gas tank. Third, we urgently need to weatherproof the world's crops as soon and as effectively as possible. For a poor farmer, sometimes something as simple as a farm pond—which collects rainwater to be used for emergency irrigation in a dry spell—can make the difference between a bountiful crop and a famine. The world has already committed to establishing a Climate Adaptation Fund to help poor regions climate-proof vital economic activities such as food production and health care but has not yet acted upon the promise.

	[A] poor countries
41. Anti-hunger campaigns are successful in	[B] all the world

续表

42. Production of biofuels is subsidized in	[C] the Climate Adaptation Fund
43. Protest riots occurred in	[D] the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
44. The efforts were not so successful with	[E] Bangladesh
45. Food shortage becomes more serious in	[F] Malawi
	[G] the US and Europe

### Sample 2

#### Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subtitle from the list A-F for each numbered paragraph (41-45). There are two extra subtitles which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] Follow on Lines
- [B] Whisper; Keep It to Yourself
- [C] Word of Experience; Stick to It
- [D] Code of Success; Freed and Targeted
- [E] Efficient Work to Promote Efficient Workers
- [F] Recipe; Simplicity Means Everything
- [G] Efficiency Comes from Order

Every decade has its defining self-help business book. In the 1940s it was *How to Win Friends and Influence People*, in the 1990s *The Seven Habits of Highly Successful People*. These days we're worried about something much simpler; *Getting Things Done*.

41.

That's the title of productivity guru David Allen's pithy 2001 treatise on



working efficiently, which continues to resonate in this decade's overworked, overwhelmed, overteched workplace. Allen hasn't just sold 500,000 copies of his book. He has preached his message of focus, discipline and creativity everywhere from Sony and Novartis to the World Bank and the U. S. Air Force. He counsels swamped chief executives on coping with information overload. He ministers to some clients with an intensive, two-day, \$6,000 private session in which he and his team organize their lives from top to bottom. And he has won the devotion of acolytes who document on their blogs how his *Getting Things Done* (GTD) program has changed their lives.

42.

Allen admits that much of his basic recipe is common sense. Free your mind, and productivity will follow. Break down projects and goals into discrete, definable actions, and you won't be bothered by all those loose threads pulling at your attention. First make decisions about what needs to get done, and then fashion a plan for doing it. If you've cataloged everything you have to do and all your long-term goals, Allen says, you're less likely to wake up at 3 a. m. worrying about whether you've forgotten something: "Most people haven't realized how out of control their head is when they get 300 e-mails a day and each of them has potential meaning."

43.

When e-mails, phone calls and to-do lists are truly under control, Allen says, the real change begins. You will finally be able to use your mind to dream up great ideas and enjoy your life rather than just occupy it with all the things you've got to do. Allen himself, despite running a \$5.5 million consulting practice, traveling 200 days a year and juggling a business that's growing 40% every year, finds time to joyride in his Mini Cooper and sculpt bonsai plants. Oh, and he has earned his black belt in karate.

44.

Few companies have embraced Allen's philosophy as thoroughly as

General Mills, the Minnesota-based maker of Cheerios and Lucky Charms. Allen began at the company with a couple of private coaching sessions for top executives, who raved about his guidance. Allen and his staff now hold six to eight two-day training sessions a year. The company has already put more than 2,000 employees through GTD training and plans to expand it company-wide. "Fads come and go," says Kevin Wilde, General Mills' CEO, "but this continues to work."

45.

The most fevered followers of Allen's organizational methodology gather online. Websites like [gtdindex.marvelz.com](http://gtdindex.marvelz.com) parse Allen's every utterance. The 43Folders blog ran an eight-part pod-cast interview with him. GTD enthusiasts like Frank Meeuwsen, on [whatsthenextaction.com](http://whatsthenextaction.com) gather best practice techniques for implementing the book's ideas. More than 60 software tools have been built specifically to supplement Allen's system.

### Section III Translation

#### 46. Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

There are different types of Business-to-Business (B2B) e-commerce sites that work in various ways and are broken into two major groups: the verticals and horizontals. Verticals are Business-to-Business (B2B) sites designed specifically to meet the needs of a particular industry, such as retail. Vertical sites are the most likely to contain community features like industry news, articles, and discussion groups. Horizontals provide products, goods, materials, or services that are not specific to a particular industry or company. Horizontals that retailers could use might provide travel, transportation services, office equipment, or maintenance and operating supplies.



Horizontal and verticals can connect buyers and sellers together directly or act as intermediaries who facilitate transactions. There isn't one model that appears everywhere for Business-to-Business e-commerce. Business-to-Business (B2B) sites vary from those providing simple lead generation, to complex marketplaces serving a variety of buyers and sellers, to private extranets. Auctions allow multiple buyers to bid competitively for products from individual suppliers. Auctions can be used to get rid of surplus inventory by item or lot, or excess fixed assets like display fixtures.

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

#### 47. Directions:

You have just come back from Canada and found a music CD in your luggage that you forgot to return to Bob, your landlord there. Write him a letter to

- 1) make an apology, and
- 2) suggest a solution.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

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

Do not write the address. (10 points)

### Part B

#### 48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following table, in which you should

- 1) describe the table and
- 2) state your opinions drawn from it.

You should write about 150 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points).

Accidents in a Chinese City (2005)

Main accident causes	number of accidents in 2005	Percentage rise (+) or fall (-) over 2004
1. drivers turning left without due care	608	+ 10%
2. drivers traveling too close to other vehicles	411	+ 9%
3. pedestrians crossing roads carelessly	401	+ 12%
4. drivers driving under the influence of alcohol	281	+15%
5. drivers failing to give a signal	264	-5%



## 参考答案及评分参考

### 参考答案

#### Section I Use of English

1. D	2. C	3. A	4. B	5. C
6. D	7. A	8. B	9. C	10. A
11. B	12. D	13. B	14. C	15. D
16. A	17. D	18. C	19. A	20. B

#### Section II Reading Comprehension

##### Part A

21. B	22. D	23. B	24. A	25. C
26. A	27. D	28. A	29. C	30. C
31. A	32. B	33. C	34. D	35. A
36. D	37. B	38. A	39. A	40. C

##### Part B

Sample 1:	41. F	42. G	43. E	44. C	45. A
Sample 2:	41. E	42. D	43. G	44. C	45. A

#### Section III Translation

46. 以各种方式工作的“企业—企业”(B2B)电子商务网站包括不同的类别,主要分为两种:纵向网站和横向网站。纵向网站是指满足特殊行业(如零售)特定需要的 B2B 网站。纵向网站几乎都可能包含社区功能,如行业信息、文章和讨论小组等。横向网站提供的是并不针对特定行业或公司的产品、货物、原料或服务。零售商可以使用的横向网站则可能提供旅游、运输服务、办公设备或维护和耗材补给。

纵向网站和横向网站都可以直接连接买、卖双方,或扮演促进交易的中间商的角色。B2B 电子商务没有“放之四海而皆准”的统一模式。B2B 网站提供的服务从简单的引导,到给各种各样的买卖双方提供复杂的市场服务,再到连接私人的外联网不等。拍卖让多个买主对个体供应商的产品竞价。拍卖可以单项或成宗地减少剩余库存,或减少(如样品等)多余的固定资产。

#### Section IV Writing

47. (略)

48. (略)

#### 评分参考

I. 英语知识运用:20 小题,每题 0.5 分,共 10 分。

II. 阅读理解:分 A、B 两节,共 50 分。

A 节:20 小题,每题 2 分,共 40 分。

B 节:5 小题,每题 2 分,共 10 分。

III. 英译汉:共 1 题,15 分。

第四档(13~15 分):很好地完成了试题规定的任务。理解准确无误;表达通顺清楚;没有错译、漏译。

第三档(9~12 分):基本完成了试题规定的任务。理解基本准确;表达比较通顺;没有重大错译、漏译。

第二档(5~8 分):未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。理解原文不够准确;表达欠通顺;有明显错译、漏译。

第一档(0~4 分):未完成试题规定的任务。不能理解原文;表达不通顺;文字支离破碎。

IV. 写作:分 A、B 两节,共 25 分。

(一) 评分原则和方法

1. 一般评分标准适用于 A、B 两节。但根据两节不同的考查要点,评分时应有不同的侧重点。



## A 节, 10 分。

A 节作文的评分重点在于信息点的覆盖、内容的组织、语言的准确性、格式及语域的恰当。对语法结构和词汇多样性的要求将根据具体试题作调整。允许在作文中使用提示语中出现过的个别关键词或词组,但使用提示语中出现过的句子将被扣分。

## B 节, 15 分。

B 节作文的评分重点在于内容的完整性、文章的组织连贯性、语法结构和词汇的多样性及语言的准确性。

- 评分时,先根据文章的内容和语言确定其所属档次,然后以该档次的要求来给分。
- A 节作文的字数要求是 100 词左右。B 节作文的字数要求是 150 词左右。文章长度不符合要求的,酌情扣分。
- 拼写与标点符号是反映语言准确性的一个方面。评分时,要视其对交际的影响程度予以考虑。英、美拼写及词汇用法均可接受。
- 如书写较差,以致影响读者理解,将分数降低一个档次。

## (二) 一般评分标准

第五档 A 节 (9~10 分) B 节 (13~15 分)	很好地完成了试题规定的任务。 • 包含所有内容要点; • 使用丰富的语法结构和词汇; • 语言自然流畅,基本上没有语法错误; • 有效地采用了多种衔接手法,文字连贯,层次清晰; • 格式与语域恰当贴切。 对目标读者完全产生了预期的效果。
第四档 A 节 (7~8 分) B 节 (10~12 分)	较好地完成了试题规定的任务。 • 包含所有内容要点,允许漏掉一、两个次重点; • 使用较丰富的语法结构和词汇; • 语言基本准确,只有在试图使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇时才有个别错误; • 采用了适当的衔接手法,层次基本清晰,组织较严密; • 格式与语域较恰当。 对目标读者产生了预期的效果。

续表

第三档 A 节 (5~6 分) B 节 (7~9 分)	基本完成了试题规定的任务。 • 虽漏掉一些内容,但包含多数内容要点; • 所使用的语法结构和词汇能满足任务的需求; • 存在一些语法及词汇错误,但不影响整体理解; • 采用了简单的衔接手法,内容较连贯,层次较清晰; • 格式和语域基本合理。 对目标读者基本产生了预期的效果。
第二档 A 节 (3~4 分) B 节 (4~6 分)	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务。 • 漏掉或未能有效阐述一些内容要点,写了一些无关内容; • 语法结构单调、词汇项目有限; • 有较多语法结构或词汇方面的错误,影响了对写作内容的理解; • 未采用恰当的衔接手法,内容缺乏连贯性; • 格式和语域不恰当。 未能清楚地把信息传达给读者。
第一档 A 节 (1~2 分) B 节 (1~3 分)	未完成试题规定的任务。 • 明显遗漏主要内容,且有许多不相关的内容; • 语法项目和词汇的使用单调、重复; • 语言错误多,有碍读者对内容的理解,语言运用能力差; • 未使用任何衔接手法,内容不连贯,缺少组织、分段; • 无格式与语域概念。 未能把信息传达给读者。
零档(0 分)	所传达的信息或所用语言太少,无法评价;内容与要求无关或无法辨认。