

2011 年考研英语（一）真题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

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

Ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle viewed laughter as “a bodily exercise precious to health.” But 1 some claims to the contrary, laughing probably has little influence on physical fitness. Laughter does 2 short-term changes in the function of the heart and its blood vessels, 3 heart rate and oxygen consumption. But because hard laughter is difficult to 4, a good laugh is unlikely to have 5 benefits the way, say, walking or jogging does.

6, instead of straining muscles to build them, as exercise does, laughter apparently accomplishes the 7. Studies dating back to the 1930s indicate that laughter 8 muscles, decreasing muscle tone for up to 45 minutes after the laugh dies down.

Such bodily reaction might conceivably help 9 the effects of psychological stress. Anyway, the act of laughing probably does produce other types of 10 feedback that improve an individual’s emotional state. 11 one classical theory of emotion, our feelings are partially rooted 12 physical reactions. It was argued at the end of the 19th century that humans do not cry 13 they are sad but they become sad when the tears begin to flow.

Although sadness also 14 tears, evidence suggests that emotions can flow 15 muscular responses. In an experiment published in 1988, social psychologist Fritz Strack of the University of Würzburg in Germany asked volunteers to 16 a pen either with their teeth—thereby creating an artificial smile—or with their lips, which would produce a(n) 17 expression. Those forced to exercise their smiling muscles 18 more enthusiastically to funny cartoons than did those whose mouths were contracted in a frown, 19 that expressions may influence emotions rather than just the other way around. 20, the physical act of laughter could improve mood.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] among | [B] except | [C] despite | [D] like |
| 2. [A] reflect | [B] demand | [C] indicate | [D] produce |
| 3. [A] stabilizing | [B] boosting | [C] impairing | [D] determining |
| 4. [A] transmit | [B] sustain | [C] evaluate | [D] observe |
| 5. [A] measurable | [B] manageable | [C] affordable | [D] renewable |

6. [A] In turn [B] In fact [C] In addition [D] In brief
7. [A] opposite [B] impossible [C] average [D] expected
8. [A] hardens [B] weakens [C] tightens [D] relaxes
9. [A] aggravate [B] generate [C] moderate [D] enhance
10. [A] physical [B] mental [C] subconscious [D] internal
11. [A] Except for [B] According to [C] Due to [D] As for
12. [A] with [B] on [C] in [D] at
13. [A] unless [B] until [C] if [D] because
14. [A] exhausts [B] follows [C] precedes [D] suppresses
15. [A] into [B] from [C] towards [D] beyond
16. [A] fetch [B] bite [C] pick [D] hold
17. [A] disappointed [B] excited [C] joyful [D] indifferent
18. [A] adapted [B] catered [C] turned [D] reacted
19. [A] suggesting [B] requiring [C] mentioning [D] supposing
20. [A] Eventually [B] Consequently [C] Similarly [D] Conversely

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. (40 points)

Text 1

The decision of the New York Philharmonic to hire Alan Gilbert as its next music director has been the talk of the classical-music world ever since the sudden announcement of his appointment in 2009. For the most part, the response has been favorable, to say the least. “Hooray! At last!” wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic.

One of the reasons why the appointment came as such a surprise, however, is that Gilbert is comparatively little known. Even Tommasini, who had advocated Gilbert’s appointment in the

Times, calls him “an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him.”

As a description of the next music director of an orchestra that has hitherto been led by musicians like Gustav Mahler and Pierre Boulez, that seems likely to have struck at least some *Times* readers as faint praise.

For my part, I have no idea whether Gilbert is a great conductor or even a good one. To be sure, he performs an impressive variety of interesting compositions, but it is not necessary for me to visit Avery Fisher Hall, or anywhere else, to hear interesting orchestral music. All I have to do is to go to my CD shelf, or boot up my computer and download still more recorded music from iTunes.

Devoted concertgoers who reply that recordings are no substitute for live performance are missing the point. For the time, attention, and money of the art-loving public, classical instrumentalists must compete not only with opera houses, dance troupes, theater companies, and museums, but also with the recorded performances of the great classical musicians of the 20th century. These recordings are cheap, available everywhere, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today’s live performances; moreover, they can be “consumed” at a time and place of the listener’s choosing. The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert.

One possible response is for classical performers to program attractive new music that is not yet available on record. Gilbert’s own interest in new music has been widely noted: Alex Ross, a classical-music critic, has described him as a man who is capable of turning the Philharmonic into “a markedly different, more vibrant organization.” But what will be the nature of that difference? Merely expanding the orchestra’s repertoire will not be enough. If Gilbert and the Philharmonic are to succeed, they must first change the relationship between America’s oldest orchestra and the new audience it hopes to attract.

21. We learn from Paragraph 1 that Gilbert’s appointment has

- [A] incurred criticism. [B] raised suspicion.
[C] received acclaim. [D] aroused curiosity.

22. Tommasini regards Gilbert as an artist who is

- [A] influential. [B] modest.
[C] respectable. [D] talented.

23. The author believes that the devoted concertgoers

- [A] ignore the expenses of live performances.
[B] reject most kinds of recorded performances.
[C] exaggerate the variety of live performances.

[D] overestimate the value of live performances.

24. According to the text, which of the following is true of recordings?

[A] They are often inferior to live concerts in quality.

[B] They are easily accessible to the general public.

[C] They help improve the quality of music.

[D] They have only covered masterpieces.

25. Regarding Gilbert's role in revitalizing the Philharmonic, the author feels

[A] doubtful. [B] enthusiastic.

[C] confident. [D] puzzled.

Text 2

When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving “to pursue my goal of running a company.” Broadcasting his ambition was “very much my decision,” McGee says. Within two weeks, he was talking for the first time with the board of Hartford Financial Services Group, which named him CEO and chairman on September 29.

McGee says leaving without a position lined up gave him time to reflect on what kind of company he wanted to run. It also sent a clear message to the outside world about his aspirations. And McGee isn't alone. In recent weeks the No. 2 executives at Avon and American Express quit with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. As boards scrutinize succession plans in response to shareholder pressure, executives who don't get the nod also may wish to move on. A turbulent business environment also has senior managers cautious of letting vague pronouncements cloud their reputations.

As the first signs of recovery begin to take hold, deputy chiefs may be more willing to make the jump without a net. In the third quarter, CEO turnover was down 23% from a year ago as nervous boards stuck with the leaders they had, according to Liberum Research. As the economy picks up, opportunities will abound for aspiring leaders.

The decision to quit a senior position to look for a better one is unconventional. For years executives and headhunters have adhered to the rule that the most attractive CEO candidates are the ones who must be poached. Says Korn/Ferry senior partner Dennis Carey: “I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first.”

Those who jumped without a job haven't always landed in top positions quickly. Ellen Marram quit as chief of Tropicana a decade ago, saying she wanted to be a CEO. It was a year

before she became head of a tiny Internet-based commodities exchange. Robert Willumstad left Citigroup in 2005 with ambitions to be a CEO. He finally took that post at a major financial institution three years later.

Many recruiters say the old disgrace is fading for top performers. The financial crisis has made it more acceptable to be between jobs or to leave a bad one. “The traditional rule was it’s safer to stay where you are, but that’s been fundamentally inverted,” says one headhunter. “The people who’ve been hurt the worst are those who’ve stayed too long.”

26. When McGee announced his departure, his manner can best be described as being

- [A] arrogant. [B] frank.
[C] self-centered. [D] impulsive.

27. According to Paragraph 2, senior executives’ quitting may be spurred by

- [A] their expectation of better financial status.
[B] their need to reflect on their private life.
[C] their strained relations with the boards.
[D] their pursuit of new career goals.

28. The word “poached” (Paragraph 4) most probably means

- [A] approved of. [B] attended to.
[C] hunted for. [D] guarded against.

29. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that

- [A] top performers used to cling to their posts.
[B] loyalty of top performers is getting out-dated.
[C] top performers care more about reputations.
[D] it’s safer to stick to the traditional rules.

30. Which of the following is the best title for the text?

- [A] CEOs: Where to Go? [B] CEOs: All the Way Up?
[C] Top Managers Jump Without a Net [D] The Only Way Out for Top Performers

Text 3

The rough guide to marketing success used to be that you got what you paid for. No longer. While traditional “paid” media—such as television commercials and print advertisements—still play a major role, companies today can exploit many alternative forms of media. Consumers passionate about a product may create “earned” media by willingly promoting it to friends, and a company may leverage “owned” media by sending e-mail alerts about products and sales to customers registered with its Web site. The way consumers now approach the process of making

purchase decisions means that marketing's impact stems from a broad range of factors beyond conventional paid media.

Paid and owned media are controlled by marketers promoting their own products. For earned media, such marketers act as the initiator for users' responses. But in some cases, one marketer's owned media become another marketer's paid media—for instance, when an e-commerce retailer sells ad space on its Web site. We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment. This trend, which we believe is still in its infancy, effectively began with retailers and travel providers such as airlines and hotels and will no doubt go further. Johnson & Johnson, for example, has created BabyCenter, a stand-alone media property that promotes complementary and even competitive products. Besides generating income, the presence of other marketers makes the site seem objective, gives companies opportunities to learn valuable information about the appeal of other companies' marketing, and may help expand user traffic for all companies concerned.

The same dramatic technological changes that have provided marketers with more (and more diverse) communications choices have also increased the risk that passionate consumers will voice their opinions in quicker, more visible, and much more damaging ways. Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media: an asset or campaign becomes hostage to consumers, other stakeholders, or activists who make negative allegations about a brand or product. Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.

If that happens, passionate consumers would try to persuade others to boycott products, putting the reputation of the target company at risk. In such a case, the company's response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. Toyota Motor, for example, alleviated some of the damage from its recall crisis earlier this year with a relatively quick and well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, which included efforts to engage with consumers directly on sites such as Twitter and the social-news site Digg.

31. Consumers may create “earned” media when they are

- [A] obsessed with online shopping at certain Web sites.
- [B] inspired by product-promoting e-mails sent to them.
- [C] eager to help their friends promote quality products.
- [D] enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products.

32. According to Paragraph 2, sold media feature

- [A] a safe business environment. [B] random competition.
- [C] strong user traffic. [D] flexibility in organization.

33. The author indicates in Paragraph 3 that earned media
- [A] invite constant conflicts with passionate consumers.
 - [B] can be used to produce negative effects in marketing.
 - [C] may be responsible for fiercer competition.
 - [D] deserve all the negative comments about them.
34. Toyota Motor's experience is cited as an example of
- [A] responding effectively to hijacked media.
 - [B] persuading customers into boycotting products.
 - [C] cooperating with supportive consumers.
 - [D] taking advantage of hijacked media.
35. Which of the following is the text mainly about?
- [A] Alternatives to conventional paid media.
 - [B] Conflict between hijacked and earned media.
 - [C] Dominance of hijacked media.
 - [D] Popularity of owned media.

Text 4

It's no surprise that Jennifer Senior's insightful, provocative magazine cover story, "I Love My Children, I Hate My Life," is arousing much chatter—nothing gets people talking like the suggestion that child rearing is anything less than a completely fulfilling, life-enriching experience. Rather than concluding that children make parents either happy or miserable, Senior suggests we need to redefine happiness: instead of thinking of it as something that can be measured by moment-to-moment joy, we should consider being happy as a past-tense condition. Even though the day-to-day experience of raising kids can be soul-crushingly hard, Senior writes that "the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight."

The magazine cover showing an attractive mother holding a cute baby is hardly the only Madonna-and-child image on newsstands this week. There are also stories about newly adoptive—and newly single-mom Sandra Bullock, as well as the usual "Jennifer Aniston is pregnant" news. Practically every week features at least one celebrity mom, or mom-to-be, smiling on the newsstands.

In a society that so persistently celebrates procreation, is it any wonder that admitting you regret having children is equivalent to admitting you support kitten-killing? It doesn't seem quite fair, then, to compare the regrets of parents to the regrets of the childless. Unhappy parents rarely

are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives.

Of course, the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like *Us Weekly* and *People* present is hugely unrealistic, especially when the parents are single mothers like Bullock. According to several studies concluding that parents are less happy than childless couples, single parents are the least happy of all. No shock there, considering how much work it is to raise a kid without a partner to lean on; yet to hear Sandra and Britney tell it, raising a kid on their "own" (read: with round-the-clock help) is a piece of cake.

It's hard to imagine that many people are dumb enough to want children just because Reese and Angelina make it look so glamorous: most adults understand that a baby is not a haircut. But it's interesting to wonder if the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, in the same way that a small part of us hoped getting "the Rachel" might make us look just a little bit like Jennifer Aniston.

36. Jennifer Senior suggests in her article that raising a child can bring

- [A] temporary delight. [B] enjoyment in progress.
- [C] happiness in retrospect. [D] lasting reward.

37. We learn from Paragraph 2 that

- [A] celebrity moms are a permanent source for gossip.
- [B] single mothers with babies deserve greater attention.
- [C] news about pregnant celebrities is entertaining.
- [D] having children is highly valued by the public.

38. It is suggested in Paragraph 3 that childless folks

- [A] are constantly exposed to criticism.
- [B] are largely ignored by the media.
- [C] fail to fulfill their social responsibilities.
- [D] are less likely to be satisfied with their life.

39. According to Paragraph 4, the message conveyed by celebrity magazines is

- [A] soothing. [B] ambiguous.
- [C] compensatory. [D] misleading.

40. Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- [A] Having children contributes little to the glamour of celebrity moms.
- [B] Celebrity moms have influenced our attitude towards child rearing.

[C] Having children intensifies our dissatisfaction with life.

[D] We sometimes neglect the happiness from child rearing.

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 to filling them into the numbered boxes. Paragraphs E and G have been correctly placed. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET . (10 points)

[A] No disciplines have seized on professionalism with as much enthusiasm as the humanities.

You can, Mr. Menand points out, became a lawyer in three years and a medical doctor in four. But the regular time it takes to get a doctoral degree in the humanities is nine years. Not surprisingly, up to half of all doctoral students in English drop out before getting their degrees.

[B] His concern is mainly with the humanities: literature, languages, philosophy and so on. These are disciplines that are going out of style: 22% of American college graduates now major in business compared with only 2% in history and 4% in English. However, many leading American universities want their undergraduates to have a grounding in the basic canon of ideas that every educated person should possess. But most find it difficult to agree on what a “general education” should look like. At Harvard, Mr. Menand notes, “the great books are read because they have been read”—they form a sort of social glue.

[C] Equally unsurprisingly, only about half end up with professorships for which they entered graduate school. There are simply too few posts. This is partly because universities continue to produce ever more PhDs. But fewer students want to study humanities subjects: English departments awarded more bachelor’s degrees in 1970-71 than they did 20 years later. Fewer students require fewer teachers. So, at the end of a decade of theses-writing, many humanities students leave the profession to do something for which they have not been trained.

[D] One reason why it is hard to design and teach such courses is that they can cut across the insistence by top American universities that liberal-arts education and professional education should be kept separate, taught in different schools. Many students experience both varieties. Although more than half of Harvard undergraduates end up in law, medicine or business, future doctors and lawyers must study a non-specialist liberal-arts degree before embarking on a professional qualification.

[E] Besides professionalising the professions by this separation, top American universities have professionalised the professor. The growth in public money for academic research has speeded the

process: federal research grants rose fourfold between 1960 and 1990, but faculty teaching hours fell by half as research took its toll. Professionalism has turned the acquisition of a doctoral degree into a prerequisite for a successful academic career: as late as 1969 a third of American professors did not possess one. But the key idea behind professionalisation, argues Mr. Menand, is that “the knowledge and skills needed for a particular specialisation are transmissible but not transferable.” So disciplines acquire a monopoly not just over the production of knowledge, but also over the production of the producers of knowledge.

[F] The key to reforming higher education, concludes Mr. Menand, is to alter the way in which “the producers of knowledge are produced.” Otherwise, academics will continue to think dangerously alike, increasingly detached from the societies which they study, investigate and criticise “Academic inquiry, at least in some fields, may need to become less exclusionary and more holistic.” Yet quite how that happens, Mr. Menand does not say.

[G] The subtle and intelligent little book *The Marketplace of Ideas: Reform and Resistance in the American University* should be read by every student thinking of applying to take a doctoral degree. They may then decide to go elsewhere. For something curious has been happening in American universities, and Louis Menand, a professor of English at Harvard University, captured it skillfully.

G → 41. _____ . → 42. _____ → E → 43. _____ → 44. _____ → 45. _____

Part C

Directions:

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

With its theme that “Mind is the master weaver,” creating our inner character and outer circumstances, the book *As a Man Thinketh* by James Allen is an in-depth exploration of the central idea of self-help writing.

(46) Allen’s contribution was to take an assumption we all share—that because we are not robots we therefore control our thoughts—and reveal its erroneous nature. Because most of us believe that mind is separate from matter, we think that thoughts can be hidden and made powerless; this allows us to think one way and act another. However, Allen believed that the unconscious mind generates as much action as the conscious mind, and (47) while we may be able to sustain the illusion of control through the conscious mind alone, in reality we are continually faced with a question: “Why cannot I make myself do this or achieve that?”

Since desire and will are damaged by the presence of thoughts that do not accord with desire,

Allen concluded: “We do not attract what we want, but what we are.” Achievement happens because you as a person embody the external achievement; you don’t “get” success but become it. There is no gap between mind and matter.

Part of the fame of Allen’s book is its contention that “Circumstances do not make a person, they reveal him” (48) This seems a justification for neglect of those in need, and a rationalization of exploitation, of the superiority of those at the top and the inferiority of those at the bottom.

This, however, would be a knee-jerk reaction to a subtle argument. Each set of circumstances, however bad, offers a unique opportunity for growth. If circumstances always determined the life and prospects of people, then humanity would never have progressed. In fact, (49) circumstances seem to be designed to bring out the best in us and if we feel that we have been “wronged” then we are unlikely to begin a conscious effort to escape from our situation. Nevertheless, as any biographer knows, a person’s early life and its conditions are often the greatest gift to an individual.

The sobering aspect of Allen’s book is that we have no one else to blame for our present condition except ourselves. (50) The upside is the possibilities contained in knowing that everything is up to us; where before we were experts in the array of limitations, now we become authorities of what is possible.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

Write a letter to a friend of yours to

- 1) recommend one of your favorite movies and
- 2) give reasons for your recommendation.

You should write about 100 words on 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 ANSWER SHEET . (20 points)



旅程之“余”



2011 年考研英语（一）真题题答案解析

Section I Use of English

【答案解析】

1. C ____some claims to the contrary 的比较对象为主干句的观点，而且两部分之间为“让步或者转折”逻辑，所以正确答案为 C。
2. D 上句指出笑可能对身体健康影响甚微，下句再次表明影响有限，可推断空格处为让步句，逻辑为“先承认笑有一定的功用，但笑对身体的影响依旧有限”，所以空格处只能表示“笑能产生影响”。
3. B 空格短语做方式状语，说明笑是如何引起心脏和血管功能短期变化的；因此空格词既要表现“产生，变化”这一语义，又要体现“积极”这一方面，所以选择 B。
4. B 由空格所在的主句可推知，因为大笑不具备散步或者慢跑所拥有的某种属性，导致达不到散步或者慢跑产生的功效；而散步或慢跑很明显的特点就是可持续时间长，再联系上文“笑只能引起心脏和血管功能的短期变化”可知，笑不具备持续性，所以选择 B。
5. A 上文表明，笑很可能对身体健康影响甚微，只能引起身体机能短期变化；本句通过方式状语 *the way walking or jogging does* 将大笑和散步或慢跑作比较，以 *unlikely* 说明前者不如后者对身体的积极影响大，选项中和 *benefits* 连用表现成效大的只有 A。
6. B 上文把“笑”和“散步和慢跑”比较，说明前者不如后者对身体的影响显著，而空格句把“笑”和“运动”比较，具体说明“运动和笑分别是如何影响身体的”，因此可知该句是对上文的“具体化”说明，正确答案是 B。
7. A 句中取舍结构 *instead of...* 表明笑和运动对肌肉的作用方式是不同的。空格句为运动的影响：使肌肉紧张，下文指出笑的影响：降低肌肉紧张程度，由此可知两者的对身体作用相反。所以选择 A。
8. D 空格句指出：研究表明，笑_____肌肉，它能在笑声平息后降低肌肉紧张程度。后半句 *decreasing muscle tone...* 做状语修饰空格词，指降低肌肉紧张程度，也即放松肌肉，因此选择答案 D。
9. C *such bodily reaction* 指代上一句提到的“（笑引起的）肌肉放松、肌肉张力降低”，*conceivably* 表明本句为“根据常识得出的结论”，而根据常识，“肌肉放松”对“心理压力”应该是“有助于缓解，减轻”的逻辑，这也与下文“笑这一行为能够产生改善个人情绪状态的……”吻合，所以选择 C。
10. A 空格句中指出，笑的确能引起改善个人情绪状态的其他类型_____的反馈。助动词 *does* 用于 *produce* 前，表示强调，与具有正面导向的 *improve* 一起，对首句进行进一步说明，

因此 other types of _____ feedback 只能与上句的 such bodily reaction 对应，选项中与 bodily 相近的只有 physical，所以选择 A。

11. B 空格句说的是某理论，接下来逗号后说了情绪和身体反应之间的关系，并以 19 世纪的观点进一步说明，所以这应该是，引用、根据理论，所以选择 B。

12. C 空格句意为：我们的感受一定程度上源于身体反应。固定搭配，root in，意为“根源在于，由……产生”，所以选择 C。

13. D 空格句是对前一句的进一步说明，所以观点一致，都是说明感受源于身体反应，也就是说，先有身体反应后有感受，能表达这一逻辑关系的只有 because，所以选择 D。

14. C 句中 Although...also...暗示空格词应体现与上下文相反的关系，对上文结论进一步作出“让步——转折”式论证。已知上文末观点：悲伤发生在眼泪之后，因此空格处应表达悲伤发生在眼泪之前的逻辑，所以选择 C。

15. B 空格所在句前半句指出悲伤会先于眼泪产生，即情绪导致相应的身体反应；因而后半句的逻辑只能与之相反，并与上文末观点统一，即：情绪源于身体反应。文中 emotions 对应“情绪”，muscular responses 对应身体反应，空格词需要体现“源于”的语义逻辑，所以选择 B。

16. D 空格词所描述的动作必须能够表示“牙齿对笔的动作”，还要表示“嘴唇对笔的动作”，而且还要能产生不同的表情，hold 显然最为合适，所以选择 D。

17. A 根据实验的对照性来看，一种产生了微笑表情，另外一种应当是相反的表情，又根据下文“嘴型收缩形成皱眉表情”，可以推断，后一种人做的表情应该是不高兴的，所以选择 A。

18. D 空格句为实验结果，由下文所得的实验结论“表情可以影响情绪”以及“笑这一行为也能改善情绪”可知经过笑肌训练的人更能感知幽默，所以对滑稽画册的反应也更加强烈，所以选择 D。

19. A 空格前为此次实验的结果 a，空格后为通过实验得出的结论 b，所以空格应该表达 a 表明了 b，所以选择 A。

20. C 空格句指出，笑这一身体行为能改善情绪。上文提到，假笑者比皱眉者对幽默更有感觉，这说明表情也能影响情绪，而非只能是情绪影响表情。因此上文意在表明“笑这一身体动作，即便是刻意做出，同样能改善情绪”，这与空格处逻辑一致，所以选择 C。

【全文翻译】

古希腊哲学家亚里士多德将笑视为“对健康极有价值的身体运动”。但是尽管有些观点与之相反，笑可能对身体健康影响甚微。笑的确可以引起心脏和心血管功能的短期变化，提高心率和耗氧量，但因为大笑很难去维持，所以它不大可能像散步或慢跑那样产生显著成效。

确切的说，不像锻炼那样通过使肌肉紧张来塑造肌肉，笑明显起到了相反的作用。自 20 世纪 30 年代的种种研究表明，笑使肌肉放松在笑声平息后降低肌肉张力长达 45 分钟。

可以想像，这样的身体反应也许有助于缓和心理压力带来的影响，而且，笑的行为可能确实可以引起其他类型的能改善个人情绪状态的身体反馈。根据一种经典情绪理论的说法，我们的感受部分源于身体反应。19 世纪末有人认为，人们并不是因为悲伤而哭泣，而是当眼泪流下来的时候才感觉到悲伤。

尽管悲伤也会先于眼泪产生，但有证据表明，情绪可能是由肌肉反应引起的。在 1988 年发表的一项实验中，德国维尔茨堡大学的社会心理学家 Fritz Strack 要求志愿者要么用牙齿咬住钢笔，从而产生一个假笑；要么用嘴唇衔住钢笔，由此产生一个失望的表情。结果，那些被迫锻炼笑肌的人比那些愁眉苦脸的人对滑稽卡通的反应更加热烈，表明表情可以影响情绪表达而不只情绪能影响表情。同样，笑这一身体行为能改善情绪。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

【答案解析】

21.C 根据第一段，For the most part, the response has been favorable 那么大多数人都是赞同的，“Hooray! At last!” wrote Anthony Tommasini, a sober-sided classical-music critic. 甚至连持重的 Anthony Tommasini 都写文庆贺，所以选 C

22.B 这个题目关键在：“an unpretentious musician with no air of the formidable conductor about him.” 句子中的 unpretentious，意为含蓄的，谦虚的，同义替换，可以选择 B。

23.D 作者的观点：The author believes，这个是在关注定位词 devoted concertgoers 后的另外一个关键点；作者认为 concertgoers miss the point; 但具体是什么，需要看选项了。A. 忽略了现场演奏的费用，B. 拒绝大多数的唱片演奏。这两个是没有根据的属于未提及选项。C 有一定的干扰性：the variety of live performances，二段中是有 variety 这个单词的，并且在段落中出现了好多并列的成分，这样对于很多没有读懂原文的同学其实是会产生视觉干扰的。但是 exaggerate the value of live performances 的动词 exaggerate 是没有原文依据的。最后一个选项之所以正确是由于：作者在一直说唱片的好，而前面又说 concertgoers 认为现场演奏不会被唱片代替。这样就是论点上的正话反说了，通过排除法我们直接可以把答案定位到最后一个：高估了现场表演的价值。

24.B 这是一道典型的细节题，通过题干中的关键词：recordings 定位到倒数第二段：These recordings are cheap, **available everywhere**, and very often much higher in artistic quality than today's live performances; moreover, they can be “consumed” at a time and place of the listener's choosing. The widespread availability of such recordings has thus brought about a crisis in the institution of the traditional classical concert. 很容易得出正确选项 B。干扰项 C：They help

improve the quality of music.回文章中定位你会发现，文章中说的是唱片中的表演的质量要比现在的好，但是并没有说提高了**音乐质量**，表演的是相同的音乐。[A]They are often inferior to live concerts in quality.它们的品质通常次于现场音乐会，和原文表述相反，作者认为唱片的质量更好。[D]They have only covered masterpieces.原文没有提及.而且 only 的表意太绝对了.

25.A 问作者的态度，主体是作者，对象是 Gilbert's role in revitalizing the Philharmonic 从具体表述出发寻找相应的态度表达词：But what will be the nature of that difference? Merely expanding the orchestra's repertoire will not be enough.一个 but ，一个？，一个 not 就把这种不确定性给出来了。于是这就是选 A doubtful.

【全文翻译】

纽约爱乐乐团“将于 2009 年聘请 Alan Gilbert 作为下一任的音乐总监”的任命决定，自宣布之日起就在古典音乐界引起了热议。大部分人的反应至少说是赞同的。“好啊，终于这么做了！”持重的古典音乐评论家 Anthony Tommasini 写道。

但是，这个任命之所以让人们如此惊讶的原因之一却是 Gilbert 相对而言并不是很有名。甚至在时代杂志上发文支持 Gilbert 任命的 Tommasini 都只称其为：低调的音乐家，在他身上找不到那种飞扬跋扈的指挥家气质。纽约爱乐乐团迄今为止都是由像 Gustav Mahler 和 Pierre Boulez 那样的音乐家领导，这样去描述这个乐团的下一位指挥，至少对于时代的读者而言，这是一种苍白的赞美。

就我看来，我不知道 Gilbert 是否是一个伟大的指挥家或者是一个好的指挥。但确定的是，虽然他演绎了各种各样有趣的乐章，但我没有必要去 Avery Fisher Hall 或者其他地方去听一场有趣的交响乐演出。我要做的事情就是去我的 CD 架上，或者打开我的电脑从 ITUNES 上下载更多的唱片。

那些忠实的音乐会忠实听众会认为唱片并不能代替现场演出，但是他们忽略了一些事情。为了获得艺术爱好者的时间，关注和钱，古典音乐的演奏家们不仅要和剧院，舞蹈队，演出公司和博物馆竞争，而且还需要和那些记录了 20 世纪的伟大的古典音乐演奏者表演的唱片竞争。唱片很便宜，哪里都能买到，并且大多比现在很多现场音乐会的艺术质量要高。而且，听众能自主选择“消费”唱片的时间和地点。因此，这些随处可见的唱片给传统的古典音乐会演出机构带来了危机。

对于古典音乐演奏者而言，一种可能的应对措施就是排练出还没有被唱片记录的新的有新引力的曲目。Gilbert 对新音乐兴趣已经众所周知：Alex Ross，一名古典音乐批评家，认为 Gilbert 能够把爱乐乐团变成一个完全不同，更加有活力的组织。但是那种不同的本质将会是什么呢？仅仅扩充乐团演出的曲目是不够的。如果 Gilbert 和爱乐乐团想要成功，他们就必须首先改变美国最古老的乐团同他们想吸引的新观众间的关系。

Text 2

【答案解析】

26.B 根据题干中的 McGee announced his departure 定位到这两句: When Liam McGee departed as president of Bank of America in August, his explanation was surprisingly straight up. Rather than cloaking his exit in the usual vague excuses, he came right out and said he was leaving “to pursue my goal of running a company.” straight up 是第一个线索, Rather than vague excuses 答案直接可以锁定: B. frank.

27.D 根据题干中的关键词 senior executives' quitting, 寻找原因: 文章中很明确的 with the explanation that they were looking for a CEO post. 答案和原文使用了上下义词的替换; new career goals= CEO post; 也是上下义词的替换. 有干扰性最大的就是 C 了, 后文确实提到了和 board 之间的关系, 但是是讲在计划不被批准的时候, 并不是和董事会关系紧张. 并且董事会的审查是在股东的压力下才执行的。

28.C 理解这句话: I can't think of a single search I've done where a board has not instructed me to look at sitting CEOs first. 我所做的每一次的招聘中, 董事会都要求我从那些在任的 CEO 中寻找人选. 这说明那些人都是要去挖的, 那么对应的单词就是 hunt for 了。

29.A 段落推理题. 通过文章的这句话 The traditional rule was it's safer to stay where you are, but that's been fundamentally inverted. 我们可以直接得出答案 A.

30. C 强烈的干扰项是: [A]CEOs: Where to Go? [B]CEOs: All the Way Up? 原因在于 CEO 在文中出现了很多次, 同学们把 CEO 成了主题词. 文章的主题词其实是: top manager, CEO 只是他们想去成为, 而不是现在就是. 去掉 A 和 B 以后, C 和 D 相比答案就比较容易了. 只要理解 net 替换了 new job, 很容易就能选出正确答案 C。

【全文翻译】

当八月份, Liam McGee 以总裁的身份从美国银行离职的时候, 他的解释出人意料的直白. 他没有用常见的含糊其辞的借口来掩饰他的离开, 他很坦诚的讲他离开就是为了去追求经营一家公司的目标. McGee 说, 公布自己的目标完全是自己的决定. 两周后, 他和 Hartford Financial Services Group 的董事会进行第一次会谈, 并且这家公司在 9 月 29 日提名他为董事会主席和 CEO.

他说离职的时候没有找好下家, 使他有时间去反思他到底想去经营一家什么样的公司. 这也同时给外界明确传达了志向. 这样做的并不只是 McGee 一个人. 最近几周, Avon and American Express 的二把手以期望一个 CEO 职位为由辞职. 当董事会迫于股东的压力对继任计划进行审查的时候, 那些没有得到首肯的经理们也会想离开. 动荡的商业环境同样使得高级经理谨防模糊的表态可能会破坏他们的声誉.

当经济复苏初现企稳现象, 二把手们可能更愿意在没有新的工作情况下离职. 第三季度, 根据 Liberum 的调查, CEO 的人事变动相比一年前下降了 23%, 这是由于紧张的董事会抓住

他们的现任领导不放。随着经济的复苏和好转，对有理想的领导们，机会是很多的。

离开高管的职位去寻找一个更好的职位，并不是传统的做法。多年以来，经理们和猎头们都认同这样一个原则：最有吸引力的 CEO 的竞争是那些必须去挖来的人。Korn Ferry, senior partner Dennis Carey 说道：我所做的每一次的招聘中，董事会都要求我从那些在任的 CEO 中寻找人选。

那些没有找到工作就离开的人并不是总能很快就找到顶级的职位。10 年前，Ellen Marram 以 Tropicana 领导人的身份离职了，她说她想当 CEO。但是花了一年的时间她才成为一家小型互联网商品交易公司的头。2005 年 Robert Willumstad 带着想成为 CEO 的梦想离开了 Citigroup。可是三年后他才成为了一家大型金融机构的 CEO。

很多招聘的人都说对于高管而言，过去认为的丢脸的感觉(没有工作)已经慢慢消失了。金融危机已经使得跳槽，离开一个不好的工作变得更加可以接受了。一个猎头就说到：“传统的规则是待在你原来的地方会更加安全，但是现在已经彻底改变了。那些受伤最厉害的就是那些在一个地方待太久的人。”

Text 3

【答案解析】

31.D 定位到 Consumers passionate about a product may create "earned" media by willingly promoting it to friends, 然后将 by willingly promoting it to friends 同义改写为 when they are enthusiastic about recommending their favorite products., 所以答案就是 D。

32.C 根据题干关键词 sold media 回文定位: We define such sold media as owned media whose traffic is so strong that other organizations place their content or e-commerce engines within that environment.我们就将这种“售出”媒介定义为拥有巨大流量、以致其他机构纷纷前来投放内容或电子商务引擎的自有媒介。理解清楚即可得出答案为: C。traffic 除了有交通的意思外还有流量的意思。

33. B 回文章定位到 Such hijacked media are the opposite of earned media:Members of social networks, for instance, are learning that they can hijack media to apply pressure on the businesses that originally created them.可以得出 Members of social networks (they) can hijack media, 从 Consumers passionate about a product may create "earned" media by willingly promoting it to friends.我们可以得知"earned" media 指的就是 Members of social networks, 那就是 earned media can hijack media,也就是产生了负面影响, 所以答案是B。

34.A 文章先是说, In such a case, the company's response may not be sufficiently quick or thoughtful, and the learning curve has been steep. 当这种事情发生的时候(指社交网络用户通过“劫持”媒介来对最初创建该媒介的企业施加压力), 如果企业的回应不够快或不够好, 那么就可能造成不好的结果。然后举 Toyota Motor 的例子, 说它是 with a relatively quick and

well-orchestrated social-media response campaign, 这说明他们的措施是有效的, 这样就得出答案: A。

35. A 主旨题, 这篇文章是说明性质的议论文, 后面三个选项都只是涉及到文中说的一个细节, 只有 A 中的 Alternatives 包括了所有文章提到的几种传媒形式。

【全文翻译】

过去, 市场营销的成功诀窍是: 使你的花费物有所值。然而现在这种情形已不再。虽然传统的“付费”媒介, 比如电视和印刷广告, 仍然扮演着重要角色, 但企业如今还可以利用许多其他形式的媒介。比如, 热衷于某种产品的消费者, 可以通过自愿将之推荐给朋友的方式创造“无偿”媒介。企业还可以利用“自有”媒介, 通过邮件向其网站注册用户发送产品和促销提醒。如今消费者作出购买决定的方式, 意味着市场营销的影响力源于传统付费媒介之外的广泛因素。

营销人员通过付费和自有媒介推销其产品, 而对于“无偿”媒介, 营销人员扮演着触发用户反应的最初发起者。在某些情况下, 某营销人员的自有媒介会成为另一个营销人员的付费媒介, 比如, 当某电子商务零售商出售其网站的广告位时。我们就将这种“售出”媒介定义为“拥有巨大流量, 以致其他机构纷纷将内容或电子商务引擎投放在它的网络环境中”的自有媒介。我们认为, 这种趋势蓬勃发端于零售商和航空、酒店等旅游供应商, 虽然还处于萌芽状态, 但无疑可以走得更远。比如, 强生公司创建了宝宝中心, 一个独立的媒介资产, 借以推广互补性乃至竞争性产品, 除了带来收入之外, 其他营销人员的存在还令该网站看起来公正客观, 并且使企业有机会从其他公司的营销活动中获得可贵的信息, 最后还有助于扩大所有相关企业的用户流量。

同样是这些剧烈的技术变革, 使营销人员获得了数量更多、种类更广的沟通选择, 但也带来了更高的风险, 因为激动的消费者能够以更迅速、更明显、更有害的方式来表达他们的意见。这就是与“无偿”媒介相对的“劫持”媒介: 某项资产或活动被消费者、其他利益相关者或激进分子劫持为人质, 对某一品牌或产品发表负面评论。比如, 社交网络用户正领悟到他们可以通过“劫持”媒介来对最初创建该媒介的企业施加压力。

如果那种事情发生, 激动的消费者会试图劝服其他人共同抵制产品, 从而危及目标企业声誉。在这种情况下, 如果企业的回应不可能足够的快和周到, 那么就可能是一个急剧下降的学习曲线。比如, 在今年早些时候发生的召回危机中, 丰田汽车公司采取了相对迅速, 协调有序的社交媒体回应行动, 包括在 Twitter 和社会新闻网站 Digg 等网站上与客户进行直接交流, 从而缓解了部分损失。

Text 4

【答案解析】

36. 这个题在问 Jennifer Senior 的观点, 定位在第一段, Jennifer Senior 两处表明了观点:

suggests we need to redefine happiness: we should consider being happy as a past-tense condition 和 Senior writes that “the very things that in the moment dampen our moods can later be sources of intense gratification and delight.” the very things 指的就是题干中的 raising a child , 而 can later be sources of intense gratification and delight 与选项中的 happiness in retrospect 同义, 这样答案为 C。

37. A 将第二段所述事实“每周报刊上都会有对明星妈妈的特别报道”(news, features) 改写为与之存在含义偏差的“明星妈妈是永恒的八卦对象”(source for gossip)

38. D 根据题干中的 childless folks, 定位到第三段的 Unhappy parents rarely are provoked to wonder if they shouldn't have had kids, but unhappy childless folks are bothered with the message that children are the single most important thing in the world: obviously their misery must be a direct result of the gaping baby-size holes in their lives. 没有人会去让不幸的父母去思考他们是否本不该要孩子, 但是那不幸福的无子女者却为类似这样的信息所困扰: 孩子是世上唯一最重要的事情, 显然, 他们的不幸必定是他们生活中那些豁开的、孩子大小的窟窿所带来的直接后果。推出 D 选项为正确答案。

39. D 定位原文: Of course, the image of parenthood that celebrity magazines like Us Weekly and People present is hugely unrealistic, 根据这句话中的 unrealistic 选择 D

40. B A 将文中 “it's hard to image...many people...want children just because...glamorous” (明星妈妈的魅力形象不大可能会影响到许多人生孩子的决定) 曲解为“生孩子对明星妈妈的魅力没有太大影响”。第五段末 the images we see every week of stress-free, happiness-enhancing parenthood aren't in some small, subconscious way contributing to our own dissatisfactions with the actual experience, 把句子的主干理出来就是: the images are contributing to our own dissatisfaction with the actual experience 文章中说道了我们对生活的不满, 但是有没有讲有孩子加剧了我们对生活的不满, 而是明星父母塑造的形象加剧了不满, 所以 B 正确, C 错误。文中没有提到 neglect, 所以 D 错误。

【全文翻译】

毫无意外, Jennifer Senior 见解深刻, 颇具挑衅性的杂志封面故事“我爱我的孩子们, 我讨厌我的生活”引发了热议。——没有什么比“育儿绝非完全是成就自我, 丰富生活的体验”这一提议更能引发人们的讨论了。Jennifer Senior 没有指出养孩子到底是使得父母幸福还是痛苦, 而是建议我们重新定义幸福: 幸福不是能被即时即地的快乐来衡量的东西; 我们应该把幸福视为一种过去式的状态。尽管日复一日的育儿经历摧残灵魂地难熬, 但是 Jennifer Senior 认为, 正是那些打击我们情绪的时刻, 日后却成为我们极度满足和欢乐的源泉。

杂志封面上的“魅力妈妈怀抱可爱婴儿”绝不是这周杂志摊上唯一的圣母圣子形象。还有关于最近刚收养孩子的母亲——且是新近单身的——妈妈 Sandra Bullock, 以及那种很常见的“Jennifer Aniston 怀孕了”的新闻。实际上, 每周都有至少一位明星妈妈、或者准妈妈在各

报刊摊上笑迎读者。

在一个持续不断颂扬生育的社会中，承认自己后悔生育孩子就相当于承认自己支持杀小猫，又有什么可奇怪的呢？把父母的后悔与孩子的后悔相比较，这似乎并不公平。没有人会去让不幸的父母去思考他们是否本不该要孩子，但是那不幸的无子女者却为类似这样的信息所困扰：孩子是世上唯一最重要的事情，显然，他们的不幸必定是他们生活中那些豁开的、孩子大小的窟窿所带来的直接后果。

当然，像 *Us Weekly* 和 *People* 这样的杂志提供的名人父母形象是非常不切实际的。特别是像 *Bullock* 这样的单身母亲。多项研究表明，有孩子的父母很少比没有孩子的夫妇更幸福，而单亲父母是最不幸福的。这并不奇怪，想想没人依靠的情况下养育一个孩子需要付出多少。然而，你听听 *Sandra* 和 *Britney* 怎么说的：“独自”（解读：24 小时有人帮忙）抚养孩子其实非常简单。

很难想象有人愚钝到只是因为 *Reese* 和 *Angelina* 让养孩子这种事情看起来很幸福就决定要孩子，多数成年人其实理解：养孩子可不是剪头发那样简单。但思考一下这个问题也很有趣：我们每周看到的毫无压力，幸福感提升的为人父母的生活会不会从一种微小的，无意识的方式加剧我们对于现实生活的不满。就好像我们中的一小部分希望变成“*the Rachel*”的样子使得我们看上去有点像 *Jennifer Aniston*。

Part B

G → 41. B → 42. D → E → 43. A → 44. C → 45. F

【答案解析】

已确定 E 的位置，且 E 的开头提到了 *this separation*，并提到了 *professionalising the profession* 可以推断 E 前一段末有提到 *separation* 和 *professionalising the profession*，所以 E 的上文可能是 D。

而 D 的首句出现回指词“*such courses*”并说明了这种课程难设计的原因，所以可以推断 D 的上文提到了某课程并且这种课程难设计。所以提到了“将人文教育融入专业教育的课程”（通识教育）并且“在美国大学推行通识教育遇到困难”的 B 可能是 D 的上文。

另外，G 的位置已经确定，G 的末句提到了“大学正在发生奇怪的事”，因此下段应该解释“大学发生了何种奇怪的事”，而 B 中正巧说了一种奇怪现象“人文学科逐渐过时，不受学生欢迎；大学想要通过推行通识教育改善这一情况，却又对如何推行通识教育难以达到共识”，而且 B 的首句 *His* 恰好回指 G 中的 *Louis Menand*，所以 B 应该是 G 的下段。

E 分析了学科专业化的原因和弊端，而 A 指出人文学科是追逐学科专业化的典型，在逻辑上，与 E 实现了从总体到个体的过渡，故推断 A 为 E 的下段。

而 C 中的 *equally unsurprisingly* 和 A 中的 *not surprisingly* 显然为并列逻辑关系词，所以 C 应该为 A 的下段。

最后，末段应该是对全文的总结，F 中的 **concludes** 明显是总结，并且 F 还提到 **Menand** 未明确回答，还有待研究的问题，所以 F 为末段。

Part C

【答案解析】

46. 艾伦的贡献在于，他拿出“我们并非机器人，因此能掌控自己的思想”这一公认的假设，并揭示了它的错误本质。
47. 尽管我们或许可以仅凭意识来维系“控制”这种错觉，现实中我们还是不断要面对一个问题：“我为什么不能让自己做这个或实现那个？”
48. 这似乎是在为忽视贫困者的行为做辩护，为剥削、为社会上层人群的优越及社会底层人群的卑微找理由。
49. 环境仿佛就是为了激发我们的最大潜能而设计，如果我们觉得自己遭受了不公，就不太可能有意识地去努力摆脱自己的处境。
50. 其正面意义在于，了解了一切都取决于我们自己，即有了诸多可能性；此前我们深谙各种局限的专家，现在我们成了驾驭各种可能性的权威。

Section III Writing

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