

2012 年硕士研究生考研英语(二)真题及答案

Section 1 Use of English

Directions :

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

His name is not much.GI. is just a military abbreviation 7) Government Issue ,and it was on all of the article 8) to soldiers .And Joe? A common name for a guy who never 9) it to the top .Joe Blow ,Joe Magrac ...a working class name.The United States has 10) had a president or vicepresident or secretary of state Joe。

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

- 1.[A] performed [B]served [C]rebelled [D]betrayed
- 2.[A] actual [B]common [C]special [D]normal
- 3.[A]bore [B]cased [C]removed [D]loaded
- 4.[A]necessities [B]facilitice [C]commodities [D]propertoes
- 5.[A]and [B]nor [C]but [D]hence
- 6.[A]for [B]into [C] form [D]against
- 7.[A]meaning [B]implying [C]symbolizing [D]claiming
- 8.[A]handed out [B]turn over [C]brought back [D]passed down
- 9.[A]pushed [B]got [C]made [D]managed
- 10.[A]ever [B]never [C]either [D]neither
- 11.[A]disguised [B]disturbed [C]disputed [D]distinguished
- 12.[A]company [B]collection [C]community [D]colony
- 13.[A]employed [B]appointed [C]interviewed [D]questioned
- 14.[A]ethical [B]military [C]political [D]human
- 15.[A]ruined [B]commuted [C]patrolled [D]gained
- 16.[A]paralleled [B]counteracted [C]duplicated [D]contradicted
- 17.[A]neglected [B]avoided [C]emphasized [D]admired
- 18.[A]stages [B]illusions [C]fragments [D]advancea
- 19.[A]With [B]To [C]Among [D]Beyond

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

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. answer the question after each text by choosing A,B,C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.(40 points)

Text 1

Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned. School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on this educational ritual.

Unfortunately, L.A. Unified has produced an inflexible policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses, homework may no longer count for more than 10% of a student's academic grade.

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

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

At the same time, the policy addresses none of the truly thorny questions about homework. If the district finds homework to be unimportant to its students' academic achievement, it should move to reduce or eliminate the assignments, not make them count for almost nothing. Conversely, if homework does nothing to ensure that the homework students are not assigning more than they are willing to review and correct.

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

21.It is implied in paragraph 1 that nowadays homework_____。

[A] is receiving more criticism

[B]is no longer an educational ritual

[C]is not required for advanced courses

[D]is gaining more preferences

22.L.A.Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students_____。

[A]tend to have moderate expectations for their education

[B]have asked for a different educational standard

[C]may have problems finishing their homework

[D]have voiced their complaints about homework

23. According to Paragraph 3, one problem with the policy is that it may_____。

[A]discourage students from doing homework

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

[C]undermine the authority of state tests

[D]restrict teachers' power in education

24. As mentioned in Paragraph 4, a key question unanswered about homework is whether_____.

[A] it should be eliminated

[B]it counts much in schooling

[C]it places extra burdens on teachers

[D]it is important for grades

25. A suitable title for this text could be_____。

[A]Wrong Interpretation of an Educational Policy

[B]A Welcomed Policy for Poor Students

[C]Thorny Questions about Homework

[D]A Faulty Approach to Homework

Text2

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

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

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

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

26. By saying “it is...the rainbow”(Line 3, Para.1), the author means pink_____。

- [A] should not be the sole representation of girlhood
- [B] should not be associated with girls' innocence
- [C] cannot explain girls' lack of imagination
- [D] cannot influence girls' lives and interests

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

- [A] Colours are encoded in girls' DNA。
- [B] Blue used to be regarded as the colour for girls。
- [C] Pink used to be a neutral colour in symbolising genders。
- [D] White is preferred by babies。

28. The author suggests that our perception of children's psychological development was much influenced by_____。

- [A] the marketing of products for children
- [B] the observation of children's nature
- [C] researches into children's behavior
- [D] studies of childhood consumption

29. We may learn from Paragraph 4 that department stores were advised to_____。

- [A] focus on infant wear and older kids' clothes
- [B] attach equal importance to different genders
- [C] classify consumers into smaller groups
- [D] create some common shoppers' terms

30. It can be concluded that girls' attraction to pink seems to be_____。

- [A] clearly explained by their inborn tendency
- [B] fully understood by clothing manufacturers
- [C] mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen
- [D] well interpreted by psychological experts

Text 3

In 2010, a federal judge shook America's biotech industry to its core. Companies had won patents for isolated DNA for decades-by 2005 some 20% of human genes were patented. But in March 2010 a judge ruled that genes were unpatentable. Executives were violently agitated. The Biotechnology Industry Organisation (BIO), a trade group, assured members that this was just a “preliminary step” in a longer battle. On July 29th they were relieved, at least temporarily. A federal appeals court overturned the prior decision, ruling that Myriad Genetics could indeed hold patents to two genes that help forecast a woman's risk of breast cancer. The chief executive of Myriad, a company in Utah, said the ruling was a blessing to firms and patients alike. But as companies continue their attempts at personalised medicine, the courts will remain rather busy. The Myriad case itself is probably not over. Critics make three main arguments against gene patents: a gene is a product

of nature, so it may not be patented; gene patents suppress innovation rather than reward it; and patents' monopolies restrict access to genetic tests such as Myriad's. A growing number seem to agree. Last year a federal task-force urged reform for patents related to genetic tests. In October the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case, arguing that an isolated DNA molecule "is no less a product of nature... than are cotton fibres that have been separated from cotton seeds." Despite the appeals court's decision, big questions remain unanswered. For example, it is unclear whether the sequencing of a whole genome violates the patents of individual genes within it. The case may yet reach the Supreme Court.

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

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

31. It can be learned from paragraph 1 that the biotech companies would like-----
- A. their executives to be active
 - B. judges to rule out gene patenting
 - C. genes to be patentable
 - D. the BIO to issue a warning
32. Those who are against gene patents believe that-----
- A. genetic tests are not reliable
 - B. only man-made products are patentable
 - C. patents on genes depend much on innovation
 - D. courts should restrict access to genetic tests
33. According to Hans Sauer, companies are eager to win patents for-----
- A. establishing disease correlations
 - B. discovering gene interactions
 - C. drawing pictures of genes
 - D. identifying human DNA
34. By saying "each meeting was packed" (line 4, para 6) the author means that-----
- A. the Supreme Court was authoritative
 - B. the BIO was a powerful organization
 - C. gene patenting was a great concern
 - D. lawyers were keen to attend conventions
35. Generally speaking, the author's attitude toward gene patenting is-----
- A. critical
 - B. supportive
 - C. scornful
 - D. objective

Text 4

The great recession may be over, but this era of high joblessness is probably beginning. Before it ends,

it will likely change the life course and character of a generation of young adults. And ultimately, it is likely to reshape our politics, our culture, and the character of our society for years.

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

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

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

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

36. By saying "to find silver linings" (Line 1, Para. 2) the author suggests that the jobless try to ____.

- [A] seek subsidies from the government
- [B] explore reasons for the unemployment
- [C] make profits from the troubled economy
- [D] look on the bright side of the recession

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

- [A] realize the national dream
- [B] struggle against each other
- [C] challenge their lifestyle
- [D] reconsider their lifestyle

38. Benjamin Friedman believe that economic recessions may _____。

- [A] impose a heavier burden on immigrants
- [B] bring out more evils of human nature
- [C] Promote the advance of rights and freedoms
- [D] ease conflicts between races and classes

39. The research of Till Von Wachther suggests that in recession graduates from elite universities tend to _____。

- [A] lag behind the others due to decreased opportunities
- [B] catch up quickly with experienced employees
- [C] see their life chances as dimmed as the others'
- [D] recover more quickly than the others

40. The author thinks that the influence of hard times on society is _____。

- [A] certain
- [B] positive
- [C] trivial
- [D] destructive

Part B

Directions:

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

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

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

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

Over time, the attributes of greatness shifted. The Romantics commemorated the leading painters and authors of their day, stressing the uniqueness of the artist's personal experience rather than public glory. By contrast, the Victorian author Samuel Smiles wrote *Self-Help* as a catalogue of the worthy lives of engineers, industrialists and explorers. "The valuable examples which they furnish of the power of self-help, if patient purpose, resolute working and steadfast integrity, issuing in the formulation of truly noble and many character, exhibit," wrote Smiles. "what it is in the power of each to accomplish for

himself"His biographies of James Walt, Richard Arkwright and Josiah Wedgwood were held up as beacons to guide the working man through his difficult life。

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

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

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

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

Section III Translation

46.Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese.Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET2.(15 points)

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

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

Section IV Writing

Part A

47.Directions

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

- 1)make a complaint and
- 2)demand a prompt solution

You should write about 100words on ANSWER SHEET 2

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter ,Use "zhang wei "instead .

48、 write an essay based on the following table .In your writing you should

- 1)describe the table ,and
- 2)give your comments

You should write at least 150 words(15points)

某公司员工工作满意度调查

年龄 -----满意度	满意	不清楚	不满意
小于等于40岁	16.7%	50.0%	33.3%
41-50岁	0.0%	36.0%	64.0%
大于50岁	40.0	50.0%	

参考答案:

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

TEXT1: 21. A 22.C 23.A 24.B 25.D

TEXT2: 26.A 27.B 28.A 29.C 30.C

TEXT3: 31.C 32.B 33.A 34.D 35.D

TEXT4: 36.D 37.D 38.B 39.D 40.A

新题型: 41-45: AFGCE

小作文范文: Dear Sir or Madame, As one of the regular customers of your online store, I am writing this letter to express my complaint against the flaws in your product—an electronic dictionary I bought in your shop the other day. The dictionary is supposed to be a favorable tool for my study. Unfortunately, I found that there are several problems. To begin with, when I opened it, I detected that the appearance of it had been scratched. Secondly, I did not find the battery promised in the advertisement posted on the homepage of your shop, which makes me feel that you have not kept your promise. What is worse, some of the keys on the keyboard do not work. I strongly request that a satisfactory explanation be given and effective measures should be taken to improve your service and the quality of your products. You can either send a new one to me or refund me my money in full. I am looking forward to your reply at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,
Zhang Wei

详解

1. 【答案】B 从空后的句子“他们解放的人们”可以看出，空前的句子表示的应该是参加了第二次大战的男人和女人。只有 **serve** 有“服兵役”的意思，所以选 B。其他都不符合题意。
2. 【答案】B 空内信息应该是与 **hero**“英雄”意思相对，后面的分句说他背井离乡，经历了很多苦难，显然这里应该是说由普通人平凡人(**common man**)成长为英雄，所以选 B。
3. 【答案】A 本题考查的是词语的搭配关系，承担战争带来的负担，应该用动词 **bear** 或 **shoulder**，所以这里选 A, **bore**。
4. 【答案】A **necessities** 表示“生活必需品”，空外信息 **food** 和 **shelter**(食物和住宿)这些就是维持生存最起码的条件。**Facilities** 是设备设施，**commodities** 商品，**properties** 财产，均不符合题意。
5. 【答案】C **not...but**，“不是，而是”表转折，不是自愿兵，也没有高的报酬，而是一个普通人。所以选 C。
6. 【答案】D 这道题主要考查介词的搭配。根据 **up_____**(**the best trained, best equipped, fiercest, most brutal**).**enemies** 可以知道是起来反抗敌人，所以选 D 选项 **against**。
7. 【答案】C **GI**。在军事上是 **Government Issue** 的缩略语，所以，**GL**。这个符号就是象征着这个全称 **Government Issue**。选 C。
8. 【答案】A 该句意思为，**GI**。这个符号出现在给士兵分发的所有物品上，**hand out**“分发，发放”符合题意。**Turn over**“移交”，**bring back**“带回”，**pass down**“传承，一代一代传下来”在句意上都说不通。
9. 【答案】C 空所在句子的语境为：**Joe** 是个普通名词，一个从未爬到社会顶层的人的名字。**Manage** 表示再怎么经过努力，最终也未获得成功，所以选 C。
10. 【答案】B 结合第 9 题的分析可知，空所在句子实际上是进一步举例说明 **Joe** 没有取得大的成就：从来都不曾出现叫做 **Joe** 的总统、副总统、国务卿。根据句意只能选 **never**，B。
11. 【答案】D 本题考察词汇辨析。空所在的语境为：**GI**。**Joe** 有__ 的军旅生涯，曾和德国，美国以及韩国的军队作战。由此语境确定选 D，其他几项均不符合题意。
12. 【答案】B 本题考察词汇辨析。空所在语境为：他身上体现着美国人的某些特色，或身上结合了美国人的诸多特性。结合语境，可知作者想表达在他身上有很多美国人的典型特色，因而选 B。
13. 【答案】C 本题考察词汇辨析。空所在语境为：**Pyle** __ 的士兵也本色出演了该片。结合上句对 **Ernie Pyle** 的介绍，可知为一战地记者(**war correspondent**)，确定答案 C。
14. 【答案】D 本题考察词汇辨析。空所在语境为：**Pyle** 擅长报导战争的__面，报导这些浑身是尘土，积雪以及泥浆的士兵。**Pyle** 报导重在士兵而非战争上，因而可确定他关注的应更多的是人性。所以选 D。
15. 【答案】D 本题考察词汇辨析。本题承接上题，表达：**Pyle** 并不关注士兵行军多少里，或是占领或解放了多少地方。**Gain** 有推进(一段)距离的意思，故选 D。
16. 【答案】A 本题考察词汇辨析。空所在语境为：他的报导与 **Bill Maulden** 的是_____的。紧接的一句话揭示了本题的答案，两者都(**Both men**)。由此可确定两人的报导应是类似的。因而，选 A。“**counteracted**”表示“抵制，中和，对抗”，**duplicated** 表示“复制，重复”，“**contradicted**”表示“反驳，与 ... 矛盾”。
17. 【答案】C 本题考察逻辑搭配。空所在语境为：两者都_ 战争的丑恶，以及所带来的损耗。”由上题可知道，**Pyle** 更加注重战争中的士兵，因而他不可能是忽略(**neglected**)，避免(**avoided**)或是钦佩(**admired**)战争所带来的这一些负面的东西，因而本题选 C。
18. 【答案】B 本题由冒号后多表达的咖啡，香烟，威士忌，住的地方，还睡觉的地方，有好的觉可以睡与前面所说的前面 **dirt, exhaustion of war** 形成鲜明的对比。故选 B

19. 【答案】B 本题考察介词的用法。空所在语境为：__ 印度，法国，以及其他国家，G.I. Joe 可以是任何美国士兵。结合文章表达，应是对于这些人而言。因而，确定答案 B。

20. 【答案】D 本题考察逻辑搭配。空所在语境为：G.I. Joe 是他们生命中最重要的人。原题四个选项分别表示 on the contrary“正相反”；[B] by this means“用这种方式”；[C] from the outset“从一开始”；[D] at that point 表示“就那点(方面)来说”。D 为最佳答案。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

21. 【答案】A 文章首段首句指出“家庭作业一直不受学生，还有许多家长的欢迎，特别是到了最近几年，家庭作业还遭到了人们的不屑。”后面的内容则是简单提出美国各学区对于家庭作业的作为，引出 L.A.Unified 针对家庭作业所指定的政策。该题题干问的是“根据文章首段，目前家庭作业...”，关键词是家庭作业，因此答案从首句就能判断出来，题干的 nowadays 对应原文中的 in recent years，所选答案则是对“it has been particularly scorned.”的同义改写，故答案选 A。

22. 【答案】C 文章第二段首句明确说到“这项政策的制定是为了解决贫困家庭的学生在完成家庭作业中可能遇到的困难。”这与题干所问“制定该政策的主要原因”以及“贫困学生”就对应起来了，故答案选 C。

23. 【答案】A 文章第三段第二句指出，“如果家庭作业仅占分值的 10%，学生很容易少做一半的家庭作业，在他们的成绩单上也不会有什么差别。”“家庭作业仅占分值 10%”这是 L.A.Unified 制定出的家庭作业政策的内容，因此，从这句话可以看出有了这项政策，既然成绩单上不会有区别，学生就会选择少做一半的家庭作业，这个意思对应选项为 A。

24, 25 解析暂无

Text 2

一。文章梗概：这篇文章是来自于英国《卫报》2011 年 6 月 19 日的一篇文章。作者以粉红色与女性的关系为切入，进而探讨了是什么在吸引我们对于颜色产生的喜好。在考研复习中这种文章是屡见不鲜的。所以，在经过我们相关的集训训练，或是相关强化训练的考生可以以非常愉悦的状态应对这篇文章。

二。解题分析：

第 26 题：

1. 题干分析：

By saying "it is ... The rainbow"(line 3, Para 1), the author means pink _____。

句意细节题。该题围绕一个句子展开。该句为“but it is a tiny slice of the rainbow”，需要结合文章体会上下文含义。

2. 研读解题：

结合文章研读选项

第 26 题定位点出现在第一段中间，因其前后句都与其有句意联系，故皆为解题区域。前句说：女人已经想不起来自己在少女时代对于粉色的痴迷。引入了出题句。该字面理解为这只是彩虹的一个小小端倪。结合前句、后句，可以知道粉红色没有什么问题，也不仅仅是混淆少女身份的东西。在后又提及了，它是一种连接。

[A] should not be the sole representation of girlhood

A 选项解读：不应该被当做是少女时代的单一代表。

[B] should not be associated with girls' innocence

B 选项解读：不应该与少女的无知相联系

[C] cannot explain girls' lack of imagination

C 选项解读：不能解释少女们对于想象力的缺失。

[D] cannot influence girls' lives and interests

D 选项解读：不能影响到少女们的生活和兴趣。

B、C 选项有歧视的倾向，不选、排除。D 选项不在解题区域之内。

故第 26 题结合文章，只能选择 A 选项。

第 27 题

1. 题干分析：

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

段落判断推理题。该题提问，根据第二段，下列有关于色彩的选项中哪一个是正确的。出题点也已经明确为第二段。

2. 研读解题：

结合文章研读选项

[A] Colors are encoded in girls' DNA

A 选项解读：色彩被编码进入少女们的基因之中。可理解为，少女天生喜爱颜色。

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

B 选项解读：蓝色过去常常被当做是代表少女们的颜色。

[C] Pink used to be a neutral color in symbolizing genders

C 选项解读：粉红色过去常常白当做是一种表示性别的颜色中的中性色彩。

[D] White is preferred by babies

D 选项解读：白色更被孩子所喜爱。

结合文章，A 选项为第二段的第一句中的“but”所排除。

B 选项在文中，有“Blue, with its intimations of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness, symbolised femininity。”呼应。故可选。

C 选项，与原文所提及代表力量不符，排除。

D 选项，与原文中所提及白色是由“boil”造成，不符，排除。

故第 27 题选择：B。

第 28 题

1. 题干分析：

The author suggests that our perception of children's psychological development was much influenced by _____。

事实细节题。作者对于我们对于孩子的心理发展的感知主要是受到_____的影响。

此题定位点较为模糊。有出题词汇“perception”和“psychological development”以及解题核心词汇“influenced”。

2. 研读解题：

由定位点“perception”和“psychological development”以及解题核心词汇“influenced”，定位于第三段第一句，“I had not realised how profoundly marketing trends dictated our perception of what is natural to kids, including our core beliefs about their psychological development.”故句后部分为该题解题重要区域。

结合文章研读选项

[A] the marketing of products for children

A 选项解读：儿童产品的购买。

[B] the observation of children's nature

B 选项解读：对于孩子本性的观察。

[C] researches into children's behavior

C 选项解读：对于孩子行为的研究。

[D] studies of childhood consumption

D 选项解读：对于孩子的消费的研究。

定位点于第一句话，但是要注意本句话中所用的是“marketing trends”(市场趋势)，故 A 选项中的所购买的儿童用品，形似但意不同，排除。

文章中虽然提及“nature”和“behavior”，但是都没有以上选项的完整意思，排除。

所以结合文章后面所提及的“a historian of childhood consumerism”以及“a marketing gimmick”等内容，第 28 题，选择 D 选项，对于孩童时代消费的研究，为正确选项。

第 29 题

1. 题干分析：

We may learn from Paragraph 4 that department stores were advised _____。

段落推理题。题中提问，我们从第四段得出，百货商场被建议_____。直接可以定位于第四段落。同时，也可以使第 28 题的定位点清楚定位于第二段之后，以及第四段之前，即第三段。

2. 研读解题：

29 题定位于第四段落，有关键词“department stores”故 解题区域也大致确定。

结合文章研读选项

[A] focuses on infant wear and older kids' clothes

A 选项解读：关注与婴儿服饰以及更大一些的孩子服饰。

[B] attach equal importance to different genders

B 选项，对于不同的性别赋予同样的重视。

[C] classify consumers into smaller groups

C 选项，细分消费者进入更小的组别。

[D] create some common shoppers' terms

D 选项，创造更多的普通购物者的专有词汇。

A 选项 词句有原文支持“create a “third stepping stone” between infant wear and older kids' clothes”。但是，对于内容的理解不全面。是一个强干扰项。

原文在这一定位范围内没有提及性别问题，故排除 B 选项。

在后句有“Splitting kids, or adults, into ever-tinier categories has proved a sure-fire way to boost profits。”，第 29 题，故选择 C 选项，为正确答案。

第 30 题

1. 题干分析：

It can be concluded that girl's attraction to pink seems to be _____。

为概括题型。要求概括是什么原因使得女孩们为粉色所吸引_____。定位点为“girl's attraction”和“pink”。此种题型定位较难，因为该种题型多是有多个出题点，概括而成，所以可以在所有题结束后，运用原则进行解题。

2. 研读解题：

结合文章研读选项

[A] clearly explained by their inborn tendency

A 选项解读：很确定的被解释为由她们内在的趋向

[B] fully understood by clothing manufacturers

B 选项解读：被服装厂商全部理解(掌握)

[C] mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen

C 选项解读：主要是被受利益所驱使商人所强加的。

[D] well interpreted by psychological experts

D 选项解读：被心理学专家所很好地解释。

文中，少女对于粉色的喜好多次提及，分别为，第一段，“yet it is pervasive in our young girls' lives”；第二段，“Girls' attraction to pink may seem unavoidable, somehow encoded in their DNA, but according to Jo Paoletti, an associate professor of American Studies, it's not.”

结合原文，可以排除选项 A 与选项 D。

剩下的 B 与 C 选项是该题的难点，即到底是为服装商全部了解的结果，还是商人的导向。

其实，通读全文，服装商确实出现过，但是，却没有提及服装厂商对于顾客的理解，做一个最简单的推理：如果服装商真的能够完全理解顾客需求，那么就不会有服装的积压现象。故，该选项为绝对选项，不选。

所以，第 30 题答案为 C。

Text 3

文章分析

本文摘自 *The Economist* (《经济学家》) 2011 年 8 月四日刊出的题为 *Myriad's gene-patent battle Gene-uinely unclear* 的文章。文章围绕“基因专利的法律纠纷”这一话题展开论述。

故事背景：随着新品种开发减少，药品的研发资金缩减，药品研究正处于黑暗时期。但有一束光带来了一线希望。“个性化药品”承诺为个人定制药品。基因测试将识别出那些从特制药中获益的人。从而加强治疗效果；降低浪费水平。个性化药品让制药商、医生和病人均欣喜若狂。这也引发了法律纠纷。我们知道，美国与大多数英联邦国家都继承了英国法律的普通法传统。比如，美国法院承袭了“遵循先例”原则，一旦判决成立，案例会被沿袭，重要性由此可见。

第一段是文章的主旨段，简单扼要道出基因专利法律纠纷的由来。2010 年的由一位联邦法官颠覆过去“基因可以获得专利”案例，作出“基因不能获得专利”这一判决，激怒生物公司，引起轩然大波，一场基因专利战由此激发。生物科技产业组织(BIO)向其组织成员承诺，这仅仅只是这场专利战的开始，他们一定会力争到底。

第二段写事情有了转机，上诉法院推翻了之前的判决，宣判 *Myrid Genetics* 这家生物公司可以保留其识别妇女得数乳腺癌风险的两种基因专利权

第三段写基因专利纠纷的原因所在：生物公司致力于个性化药品的研究所带来的积极效应让法院对禁止基因专利犹豫不决。而反对基因专利的人们也有一大堆理由：基因是自然物，没有什么专利可言；基因专利的颁布会抑制创新，而非鼓励；像 *Myriad* 公司这样的基因垄断会限制基因实验...反对者众多。

第四段写这个案例忽略了一个非常重要的问题：如果某个基因被授予了专利，是否会影响它所在的基因组专利的授予？可能要等最高法院来决定了。

第五段写随着 BIO 组织的发展，其重心可能会转移，BIO 不打算大量申请人体 DNA 分子专利，在这一领域，他们已经申请了绝大部分专利。BIO 正在研究基因如何相互作用，这一研究或能用来确定疾病原因或预测药物疗效的相关性。BIO 的律师汉斯·萨奥尔解释，这样的专利才是他们真正渴望获得的。

不管怎样，这场专利战的结果可能会由与此相关的 *Mayo Clinic* 案例裁定，最高法院已经受理。BIO 日前召开一系列会议，其中包括招募这场专利案件的首席辩护律师的会议，场场座无虚席。

31. C, 答案显而易见

32. B, 答案在文章第三段第三句, 此句与选项 B 为同义句。考生需找准信息句并注意正确选项与原文句子的同义词, 同一句转换。

33. A, 答案在第五段第三、四句, 文中说的是大范围, 包括了选项 A, 大概念→小概念也是区别正确选项的重要方法之一。

34. D, 场场会议都座无虚席, 人满为患。这个题颇具难度, 选项 C 干扰性非常强, 答题的突破口在于看 meeting 指什么, 我们找到 meeting 的前一句, 说的是招募首席辩护律师的会议, 说明律师都渴望加入。为什么律师会有莫大的兴趣, 我们根据常识可以想到, 这是一场非常轰动的案件, 如果赢了, 名声躁动, 职业前景无限。

35. D, 这个题比较简单, 作者客观叙述, 没有个人观点。

Text 4

一。文章梗概:

2012 年的 text4 与这套试卷中的其他文章一样来自于国外的主流媒体。这篇文章是来自于美国《美国大西洋月刊》网站 <http://www.theatlantic.com> 的一篇文章, 发表时间是 2010 年的 3 月。当时的美国处于次贷危机所带来的衰退的尾声, 失业率居高不下。该文章作者 Don Peck 曾多次以衰退为题撰写文章, 以通过自己的文章对于公众有所帮助。所以通读这篇以《How a New Jobless Era Will Transform America?》为题目的文章, 我们并没有看到如普通美国民众的那种气馁和失望的情绪, 反而作者客观的在分析着失业对于美国人的潜移默化。但是, 我们也同样要注意的是, 作者不是盲目的乐观, 而是看到好的, 也看到坏的, 非常客观的分析着相关事实。

二。解题分析:

第 36 题:

1. 题干分析:

By saying "to find silver linings" (Line 1, Para.2) the author suggest that the jobless try to_____。

通过对于题干的分析, 这是一道词组或者说是词义的推理题目。要求考生, 通过划线的词组来推断作者的建议。

我们注意的是该题的出题位置, 是在第二段的第一行, 这使得很多同学心里上放松了对于第一段落的重视。如果真的如此, 则考生便陷入了出题人的陷阱。因为出题人之所以设计考点在此, 便是通过对于第二段首句的考察来进行大纲所要求的对于上下文内在结构的理解的考察。即, 第二段的内容是如何通过此句与文章的第一个段落联系在一起。

所以这道题的解题区域(相关解释详见同上)不仅包括该段落后续内容, 也包含了上一段落的最后几个部分。

在此, 有一些同学基础很好, 能够知道"to find silver linings"在英语中有着一个固定含义, 即"寻找一线生机"。于是便开始积极的且急急的去对应答案选项解答题目。

殊不知, 考研的出题人本就是不想让你知道这词或是词组的意思的, 这样你才能返回文章, 通过阅读得到含义, 实现考试的目的。于是, 哪些同学有"可能反被聪明误"而错选答案而失去分数。

故提醒各位考生们:

(1) 考研阅读的原文是衡量答案的唯一标准!

(2) 一切与原文形同而意义不同的选项都是纸老虎!

3. 研读解题:

结合文章研读选项:

[A] seek subsidies from the government

A 选项解读: 从政府寻求补助金。

该选项在文章中没有提及，直接排除。

[B]explore reasons for the unemployment

B 选项解读：探索失业的理由。该选项在文中有“Many said that unemployment”中有相同体现，但是与所谓原因没有关系，故排除。

[C]make profits from the troubled economy

C 选项解读：从困窘的经济中得利。

该选项看起来有原文呼应：“while extremely painful, had improved them in some ways; they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others。”但是，研读之下，发现，并没有选项中的“profit”“获利”一词，只是说人们有了一些积极的改变。所以不能选择，获利，盈利。

故，综合分析只有“[D] look on the bright side of the recession”，解读为：看到衰退中光明的一面。符合原文。选择为正确答案。

第 37 题：

1. 题干分析：

According to Paragraph 2,the recession has made people_____。

该题为：段落细节题。注意关键点“made people”。

此题与第一题出题区域结合较为紧密，故在解题时，应避免与第一题相同的答案。如果答案相同，则意味着出题重复。这不符合考试大纲对于出题人的基本要求。

2. 研读解题：

结合文章研读选项：

[A] realize the national dream

A 选项解读：实现了民族的梦想(美国梦)。在文中，有相关的体现在于：awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses，这与选项内容不符合，属于同形不同义，排除。

[B]struggle against each other

B 选项解读：彼此争斗。

这在原文中有：they were more aware of the struggles of others 体现，但是这只是说有了一种意识，而不是真的“each other”的与任何人都去“struggle against”，故属于同形不同义，排除。

[C]challenge their lifestyle

C 选项解读：挑战了他们的生活方式。

该选项符合文章中的相关内容，与题干结合有歧义，即人们自己挑战自己的生活方式。实际上，原文所提及的一些题改变是人们迫不得已的重新思考的结果，而不是人们自主的挑战。所以，排除此选项。

[D]reconsider their lifestyle

D 选项解读：重新思考他们的时候方式。

文章中“had improved them in some ways”；“they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others。”；“At the very least, it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses, and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending”都是一种基于改变的思考，故选 D 选项。

第 38 题

1. 题干分析：Benjamin Friedman believed that economic recession may_____。

该题为：事实细节题，关键点在：BF。问的是他的相信。只要找到 BF 此人，研读其观点，便可解题。

2. 研读解题：

通读原文，BF 的主张出现在第三段第二句，一直到该段落内容结束都是其观点：Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U.S. , lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms. Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases, as does conflict between races and classes. 结合文章研读选项：

[A]impose a heavier burden on immigrants

A 选项解读：加重外来移民的负担。

原文中表述如下：Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases 即反移民的情绪增加，但是这并非移民的负担，所以与上题的多干扰项一样，属于同形不同义，排除。

[B]bring out more evils of human nature

B 选项解读：使显示出更多的人性的罪恶。

通过对“lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms. Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases, as does conflict between races and classes.”的综合，可以确定，此选项为正确选项。

“[C]Promote the advance of rights and freedoms, C 选项，推动权力和自由的进步”以及“[D]ease conflicts between races and classes, D 选项，缓和各个种族与各个阶级之间的冲突”明显与原文“stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms.”以及“does conflict between races and classes”不符合，所以排除。故，答案为 B 选项。第 39 题

1. 题干分析：

The research of Till Von Wachter suggests that in recession graduates from elite universities tend to _____。

可以翻译为：对于 TVW 的研究建议在衰退中的名牌大学的毕业生倾向于_____。

关键在于：“TVW”和“elite universities”。需要知道名牌大学生在衰退中的情况。

2. 研读解题：

第 39 题，“TVW”定位在第四段第二句，“elite universities”定位在同句，所以该句一直到最后都是解题区域：The research of Till Von Wachter, the economist in Columbia University, suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed: those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times; it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

第 39 题，结合文章研读选项：

[A]lag behind the others due to decreased opportunities

A 选项解读：由于缺少机会而落后于其他人。

文章中有“decrease opportunities to cross them”，但是此句，只是在讨论前面的核心点“class divides”，而不是有关于“elite universities”。

而“left behind”所在“it is the masses beneath them that are left behind。”这一句是一个明显的强调句型，还原为原句后是：the masses beneath them are left behind. 其中 them 指代前面的“those with degrees from elite universities”即题干中的名牌大学生。故该句翻译成：在名牌大学之后的大众们被抛在后面。

所以，名牌大学生没有因为机会少而落后，故属于同形不同义，排除。

[B]catch up quickly with experienced employees

B 选项解读：以很快赶上了经验丰富的员工。原文中有：those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times. 其“catch up quickly with”对象是“where they have been”，而非人，所以，排除不选。

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

C 选项解读：和其他人一样把他们的生活机会看的很暗淡。
根据原文，同样可以知道，他们不会如同其他人一样，所以排除。

[D]recover more quickly than the others

D 选项解读：比其他人回复的更快速。

在原文中的“those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times; it is the masses beneath them that are left behind。”说明，第一名牌大学生会去到在较好的时代不能去到的高度，其次他们可以超过其他人，所以，答案为，他们恢复的更快。

第 40 题，

1. 题干分析：

The author thinks that the influence of hard times on society is_____。

该题是作者观点题。该题可翻译为：作者认为艰难的时光对于社会的影响是_____。

作者观点态度题可以从全文来解决，也可以找到相关的定位点来解决，故不做过多分析。

2. 研读解题：

第 30 题，在文章中不好确定，但全文前四个段落都已出题，唯独最后一个段落没有出题，根据出题区域不重复的原则(相见同上)，所以研读选项后，将重点研读最后一个段落。

[A]certain A 选项解读：确定的。

[B]positive B 选项解读：积极地。

[C]trivial C 选项解读：琐碎的。

[D]destructive D 选项解读：毁灭的。

C 选项与 D 选项，属于负面选项，纵观全文，内容较为可观且积极，所以负面的选项，应该排除，其实这也好理解，就是如果真的是全负面的影响，美国人民可能就失去活下去的勇气了……而，很多同学会被 B 选项，积极地，所迷惑，原因是文中提及了很多好一点的内容，但是，在文章中的最后一段有原文：We will have to wait and see exactly how these hard times will reshape our social fabric. But they certainly will reshape it, and all the more so the longer they extend。

所以，答案为 A 选项，确定的。即作者认为是有影响的，但是影响的最终结果，仍需等待。

Part B

41. Petrarch 出现在文章第二段第二行“In 1337, Petrarch began work on his rambling writing De Viris Illustribus - On Famous Men, highlighting the virtus (or virtue) of classical heroes。”根据此句的提示，Petrarch 强调英雄美德。正确答案为 A。

42. 该题可定位于文章第二段五行“This was the biographical tradition which Niccolo Machiavelli turned on its head. In The Prince, the championed cunning, ruthlessness, and boldness, rather than virtue, mercy and justice, as the skills of successful leaders。”由此可知 Niccolo Machiavelli 的态度是反对美德作为成功人士的必要成分。根据此句的提示，正确答案为 F。

43. 该题可定位于文章第三段第三行“By contrast, the Victorian author Samuel Smiles wrote *Self-Help* as a catalogue of the worthy lives of engineers, industrialists and explorers。”Samuel Smiles 描写了工程师们、企业家们和探险家们有价值的生活。根据此句的提示，正确答案为 G。

44. Thomas Carlyle 出现在文章第四段第二行“*These epochal figures represented lives hard to imitate, but to be acknowledged as possessing higher authority than mere morals.*”由此得知 Thomas Carlyle 的观点在于划时代的人物的生活很难模仿。因此，正确答案为 C。

45. Marx and Engels 主张 *Communist Manifesto* 共产党宣言，可定位于第五段第二行，“*And history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle.*”历史应该是人民大众的故事，他们斗争的记录。因此，正确答案为 E。

Part C

今年英语(二)的翻译部分与前两年一样，都是一篇小短文，由两段组成。从语法方面，较长的句式结构考到四个，并且难度角度讲，比前两年略微偏难一点，其中考到了三个定语从句，非谓语动词做定语和伴随状语，虚拟语气等。而词汇方面，考到了“硅谷”、“人才流失”等专有名词。

【参考译文】

当发展中国家的人们提起对移民的担忧，他们通常是在担心本国最优秀、最聪明的人前往发达国家的“硅谷”、医院和大学之后本国的前景。英国、加拿大和澳大利亚这样的国家给予了大学毕业生优先的移民政策，试图吸引的就是这些优秀的劳动者。

大量调查表明，发展中国家中受过良好教育的人们更倾向于移民。2004年，一项对印度家庭的大规模调查显示，接近40%的印度移民接受过高中以上的教育，而年龄在25岁以上的印度人当中受过高中以上教育的人只有3.3%。“人才流失”一直困扰着落后国家的政策制定者。他们担心这种状况会损害本国的经济发展，使其失去急需的技术人才，而这些原本应当留在国内教书、行医，并创造出新的先进产品让本国的工厂生产制造。

These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain, Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules that privilege college graduates.

【解析】本句主干为 *These are the kind of workers*，主语 *these* 指代的是第一句中前往发达国家的本国人才。后为 *that* 引导的定语从句，修饰 *workers*，从句的主语为 *countries*，其后 *like Britain, Canada and Australia*，为介词短语做后置定语，从句谓语部分为 *try to attract*，后跟介词短语做方式状语，其中又套 *that* 引导的定义从句，修饰 *immigration rules*。

They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

【解析】本句 *that* 引导的宾语从句当中，考查到了现在分词做伴随状语，其中又套了 *who* 引导的定语从句，定语从句中动词为虚拟语气。代词 *it* 指代上句中的 *brain drain*，意为“人才流失”。

Section III Writing

Part A

【详解】：自2010年开考以来，连续2年考察书信类别应用文(感谢信和祝贺信)之后，今年再一次考察书信应用文——产品投诉信，可见书信应用文也是英语二写作部分考察的重点。投诉产品电子词典，也符合大学生的知识范畴。关于解题思路，我们可以遵循如下原则：一：要明确表达自己目的是投诉某个产品，要提供相关购买信息。二：要介绍投诉依据，也就是产品瑕疵究竟是什么。四：要提出自己希望的解决方案，并期望尽快解决。

【范文】：

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to express my disappointment regarding the electronic dictionary that I bought from your on-line store last week, with the invoice number of ED53407.

I have to complain about the poor quality of the dictionary. For one thing, the dictionary often automatically turns off at the very moment I am eager to see the word explanations. For another, it seems loose in the conjunction part. The screen part can not be properly settled.

Since the problems are unacceptable to me, I would like to get a refund or a new one. Looking forward to your prompt reply.

Yours sincerely,

Zhang Wei

Part B

【详解】： 本次考察重点依然图表作文——表格。主要内容涉及某公司内部不同年龄段员工工作满意度的调查。解题思路还是对表格进行描述，找出背后所隐藏的现象，从而对原因进行分析，最后再得出自己的结论。表格内部数据传达给我们的信息，50岁以下员工对工作不满的比例较大，尤其是40-50岁段的员工，一个表示满意的都没有。而50岁以上的员工，表示不满的人却很少，只占十分之一。最后得出结论50岁以上的员工比50岁以下的人更容易对工作状态感到满意。

【范文】：

The table above revealed an overall picture of employment satisfaction. Based upon the data of the table, most people under 40 are unclear or dissatisfied with their job, and 64% of those between 40 to 50, are not satisfied and no one feel satisfied at all. For people over 50, the degree of satisfaction largely exceeds the other groups, amounting to 40%.

Such difference may be rooted in the following reasons. First, middle-aged people face more pressure to support the family, both the children and the senior, so that they neglect to enjoy in work. Second, the senior citizens has developed a lot in personality, so they are more prone to see the optimistic aspects of the work. Last, the conclusion that the current society patterns pose more challenges to the middle aged group under 50.

To sum up, the senior citizens enjoys more content than the young and middle-aged people under 50.

[结 束]