

## 完型填空题

1(50 分).What is sex? What is gender? Sex is determined by genetic codes that program biological features.The words like “man”, “woman”, “male”and“female” indicate sexual identities.Gender is 1 complex than sex.For example, you might think of gender 2 the cultural meaning of sex.Since the first cry in this world, individuals are besieged with communications reflecting cultural prescriptions for gender.Gender 3 continues with interactions between parents, teachers, peers, and the media.Through our interactions with 4 , we receive constant messages that reinforce females' conformity to femininity and males' to masculinity.For instance, parents may say to their daughter 5 are jumping and laughing too boisterously, “Behave like a girl!”, while they may tell their 6 son, “Be a man.No tears!” This means that individuals are not born with a gender, but are gendered. 7 some people resist gender socialization, the intensity and pervasiveness of social prescriptions for gender ensure most females will become feminine and

most males will become masculine. So gender is a social 8 , not an individual characteristic.Everyone is consciously or unconsciously gendered the 9 he or she 10 .

1).A、 less

B、 more

C、 many

D、 much

2).A、 for

B、 in

C、 to

D、 as

3).A、 politicalization

B、 internationalization

C、 socialization

D、 Globalization

4).A、 all others

B、 the other

C、 any other

D、 others

5).A、 who

B、 whose

C、 whom

D、 when

6).A、 cry

B、 crying

C、 laugh

D、 laughing

7).A、 gender

B、 sex

C、 male

D、 female

8).A、 Since

B、 If

C、 Though

D、 Although

9).A、 innovation

B、 form

- C、creation
- D、reflection
- 10).A、 year
- B、 minute
- C、 hour
- D、 second

参考答案： 1) B; 2) D; 3) C; 4) D; 5) A; 6) B; 7) A; 8) D; 9) C; 10) B;

解析：1.B 根据下文，此处表示 gender 相对于 sex 具有更加复杂的含义，故选 more。

2.D think of ...as 是固定搭配，表示“把...看作”，故选 D。

3.C 根据语境，这里指性别的社会化，故选 C。

4.D Others 是泛指其他人，符合句意。

5.A 用 who 引导定语从句，代指前文所说的 daughter。

6.B 所有选项中只有 crying 符合句子意思，“正在哭泣的男孩”。

7.A 所有选项中只有 gender 和下文对应，符合语境，“不是每一个人生来就有社会化的性别”。

8.D Although 放在句首，引导让步状语从句，“虽然有些人反对性别的社会化”。

9.C 根据上文可知，此处表示 gender 是社会化的产物，所以选 creation。

10.B “the minute he or she comes into the world”是习惯搭配，意为“他或她来到世界的那一刻”。

2(50 分).Communication is central to our existence.It is through communication1 we learn who we are, and what the world around us is like.To a large extent, our identity as both individual and cultural being is shaped through 2 .Through this, we explore the world around us, and establish bonds, networks, and relationships with 3 people.Communication permits us 4 our thoughts and feelings to others, and to satisfy our emotional and material needs.As we learn to communicate better, we begin to achieve some measure of control over events 5 affect us and those around us.There are 6 basic aspects to communication: our individual personality, the culture we operate in, and the physical environment that surrounds us.Each of these aspects has influence 7 what and how we communicate.Communication is transactional.Each person encodes and sends messages and 8 receives and decodes messages.The coding and decoding process is primarily culture-based and involves a diverse set of elements, including words, gestures, symbols, etc. 9 a communication is successful or not depends greatly on the circumstances.The key is whether the participants have some similar cultural background, knowledge, and experiences.In cross-cultural situations this 10 area may be very small.

- 1).A、 which
- B、 that
- C、 where
- D、 how
- 2).A、 communication
- B、 transaction
- C、 relationship
- D、 existence
- 3).A、 other
- B、 any other
- C、 all
- D、 every
- 4).A、 expressed
- B、 to express
- C、 expressing
- D、 express
- 5).A、 them
- B、 this

- C、that
- D、it
- 6).A、 will be
- B、 must be
- C、 is
- D、 are
- 7).A、 to
- B、 in
- C、 on
- D、 for

8).(单选题)8

- A、 According to
- B、 instead of
- C、 in turn
- D、 in place of

9).(单选题)9

- A、 Where
- B、 Whether
- C、 What
- D、 Why

10).(单选题)1A、 to share

- B、 be shared
- C、 sharing
- D、 shared

参考答案: 1) B; 2) A; 3) A; 4) B; 5) C; 6) D; 7) C; 8) C; 9) B; 10) D;

解析: 1.B 这里是“It is...that ”强调句式。

2.A 根据上下文语境语义判断, 选 communication。

3.A 此处选“other ”, 修饰 people, 泛指其他人, 不一定涉及每一个人或所有人。

4.B 动词不定式充当目的状语。意为“交际允许我们向他人表达思想和情感”。

5.C 这里是用 that 引导定语从句, 代指前面所说的 events。

6.D “There be ...”型, “be”单复数形式有后面的表语决定, 这里是一般现在时。

7.C 固定搭配短语, 意为“have influence on ...”意为“对……有影响”。

8.C “in turn”表示“继而, 反过来”。“每个人都编辑和发送信息, 反过来, 也接受和解码信息”。

9. B 此处是 whether ...or..., 固定短语。

10.D 过去分词做定语, 修饰 area, 故选 shared。

## 阅读理解题

1(50 分).The majority of successful senior managers do not closely follow the classical rational model of first clarifying goals, assessing the problem, formulating options, estimating likelihoods of success, making a decision, and only then taking action to implement the decision. Rather, in their day-by-day tactical maneuvers, these senior executives rely on what is vaguely termed “intuition” to manage a network of interrelated problems that require them to deal with ambiguity, inconsistency, novelty, and surprise; and to integrate action into the process of thinking.

Generations of writers on management have recognized that some practicing managers rely heavily on intuition. In general, however, such writers display a poor grasp of what intuition is. Some see it as the opposite of rationality; others view it as an excuse for capriciousness.

Isenberg's recent research on the cognitive processes of senior managers reveals that managers' intuition is neither of these. Rather, senior managers use intuition in at least five distinct ways. First, they intuitively sense when a problem exists.

Second, managers rely on intuition to perform well-learned behavior patterns rapidly. This intuition is not arbitrary or irrational, but is based on years of painstaking practice and hands-on experience that build skills. A third function of intuition is to synthesize isolated bits of data and practice into an integrated picture, often in an "Aha!" experience. Fourth, some managers use intuition as a check on the results of more rational analysis. Most senior executives are familiar with the formal decision analysis models and tools, and those who use such systematic methods for reaching decisions are occasionally leery of solutions suggested by these methods which run counter to their sense of the correct course of action. Finally, managers can use intuition to bypass in-depth analysis and move rapidly to engender a plausible solution. Used in this way, intuition is an almost instantaneous cognitive process in which a manager recognizes familiar patterns.

One of the implications of the intuitive style of executive management is that "thinking" is inseparable from acting. Since managers often "know" what is right before they can analyze and explain it, they frequently act first and explain later. Analysis is inextricably tied to action in thinking/acting cycles, in which managers develop thoughts about their companies and organizations not by analyzing a problematic situation and then acting, but by acting and analyzing in close concert.

Given the great uncertainty of many of the management issues that they face, senior managers often instigate a course of action simply to learn more about an issue. They then use the results of the action to develop a more complete understanding of the issue. One implication of thinking/acting cycles is that action is often part of defining the problem, not just of implementing the solution.

1).(单选题)According to the text, senior managers use intuition in all of the following ways EXCEPT to .

- A、 speed up of the creation of a solution to a problem
- B、 identify a problem
- C、 bring together disparate facts
- D、 stipulate clear goals

2).(单选题)The text suggests which of the following about the "writers on management" mentioned in line 1, paragraph 2?

- A、 They have criticized managers for not following the classical rational model of decision analysis.
- B、 They have not based their analyses on a sufficiently large sample of actual managers.
- C、 They have relied in drawing their conclusions on what managers say rather than on what managers do.
- D、 They have misunderstood how managers use intuition in making business decisions.

3).(单选题) It can be inferred from the text that which of the following would most probably be one major difference in behavior between Manager X, who uses intuition to reach decisions, and Manager Y, who uses only formal decision analysis?

- A、 Manager X analyzes first and then acts; Manager Y does not.
- B、 Manager X checks possible solutions to a problem by systematic analysis; Manager Y does not.
- C、 Manager X takes action in order to arrive at the solution to a problem; Manager Y does not.
- D、 Manager Y draws on years of hands-on experience in creating a solution to a problem; Manager X does not.

4).(单选题)The text provides support for which of the following statements?

- A、 Managers who rely on intuition are more successful than those who rely on formal decision analysis.
- B、 Managers cannot justify their intuitive decisions.
- C、 Managers' intuition works contrary to their rational and analytical skills.
- D、 Intuition enables managers to employ their practical experience more efficiently.

5).(单选题)Which of the following best describes the organization of the first paragraph of the text?

- A、 An assertion is made and a specific supporting example is given.
- B、 A conventional model is dismissed and an alternative introduced.
- C、 The results of recent research are introduced and summarized.
- D、 Two opposing points of view are presented and evaluated.

参考答案: 1) D; 2) D; 3) C; 4) D; 5) B;

解析: 1.D 这是一道归纳推导题。本题题干中的“senior managers”暗示本题的答案信息在第三段, 因为第三段首句包含题干中的“senior managers”。通过仔细阅读和理解本段中所谈到的五点, 我们可推导出本题的正确选项是选项 D。本题选项 A、B、C 所涉及的内容分别在本段的第五点、第一点和第三点提到。考生在解题时一定要学会认真归纳和总结原文所表达的每一层含义。

2.D 这是一道句间关系题。题干已将本题的答案信息圈定在第二段。本段中的第二句是本题答案信息的最主要来源, 通过阅读和理解此句, 我们可推导出本题的正确选项是 D。考生在解题时一定要适当理解上下句之间的关系。

3.C

本题是一道审题定位题。题干中的“who uses intuition to reach decisions”暗示本题的答案信息在第四段, 因为第四段首句含有和题干中“who uses intuition to reach decisions”大致相同的“the intuitive style of executive management”。通过仔细阅读和理解第四段的每一句话, 我们可发现第四段的第一句话都在强调“act”(行动), 可见本题的正确选项应该是强调行动的选项 C。本题的答案信息来源是第四段的第二句话。考生在解题时一定要首先准确地审题定位, 然后要善于归纳和理解原文中的中心主旨信息。

4.D 本题是一道审题定位题。题干中并没有明确指出本题答案信息在原文的准确位置。在这种情况下, 考生往往迷失解题思路。在考生迷失解题思路时一定要牢记全文中心主旨, 并且抓住各段的核心句。本文的中心主旨句在第一段的尾句。如果考生能够抓住第一段的尾句, 并结合第三段的第四、五句, 就可以推导出本题的正确选项应该是 D。考生在解题时, 尤其是在迷失解题思路时, 一定要首先抓全文的中心主旨句, 同时还要抓一些明确表示启承转合关系的句子结构。

5.B 本题是一道段落结构题。第一句话中的“do not”和第二句句首的“rather”是破解本题的关键。抓住这两个关键就可以推导出本题的正确选项应该是 B。考生在解题时一定要注意表示否定的词语以及表示启承转合的词语, 更要注意句子之间的相互关系。

2(50 分).Napoleon, as a character in Tolstoy's War and Peace, is more than once described as having “fat little hands.” Nor does he “sit well or firmly on the horse.” He is said to be “undersized,” with “short legs” and a “round stomach”. The issue here is not the accuracy of Tolstoy's description—it seems not that far off from historical accounts—but his choice of facts: other things that could be said of the man are not said. We are meant to understand the difference of a warring commander in the body of a fat little Frenchman. Tolstoy's Napoleon could be any man wandering in the streets and putting a little of powdered tobacco up his nose—and that is the point.

It is a way the novelist uses to show the moral nature of a character. And it turns out that, as Tolstoy has it, Napoleon is a crazy man. In a scene in Book Three of War and Peace, the wars having reached the critical year of 1812, Napoleon receives a representative from the Tsar (沙皇), who has come with peace terms. Napoleon is very angry: doesn't he have more army? He, not the Tsar, is the one to make the terms. He will destroy all of Europe if his army is stopped, “That is what you will have gained by engaging me in the war!” he shouts. And then, Tolstoy writes, Napoleon “walked silently several times up and down the room, his fat shoulders moving quickly.”

Still later, after reviewing his army amid cheering crowds, Napoleon invites the shaken Russian to dinner. “He raised his hand to the Russian's...face,” Tolstoy writes, and “taking him by the ear pulled it gently...” To have one's ear pulled by the Emperor was considered the greatest honor and mark of favor at the French court. “Well, well, why don't you say anything?” said he, as if it was ridiculous in his presence to respect anyone but himself, Napoleon.

Tolstoy did his research, but the composition is his own.

1).(单选题)Tolstoy's description of Napoleon in War and Peace is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A、far from the historical facts
- B、based on the Russian history
- C、based on his selection of facts
- D、not related to historical details

2).(单选题)Napoleon was angry when receiving the Russian representative because .

- A、he thought he should be the one to make the peace terms
- B、the Tsar's peace terms were hard to accept
- C、the Russians stopped his military movement

D、 he didn't have any more army to fight with

3).(单选题)What did Napoleon expect the Russian representative to do?

A、 To walk out of the room in anger.

B、 To show agreement with him.

C、 To say something about the Tsar.

D、 To express his admiration.

4).(单选题)Tolstoy intended to present Napoleon as a man who is .

A、 ill-mannered in dealing with foreign guests

B、 fond of showing off his iron will

C、 determined in destroying all of Europe

D、 crazy for power and respect

5).(单选题)What does the last sentence of the passage imply?

A、 A writer doesn't have to be faithful to his findings.

B、 A writer may write about a hero in his own way.

C、 A writer may not be responsible for what he writes.

D、 A writer has hardly any freedom to show his feelings.

参考答案: 1) C; 2) A; 3) D; 4) D; 5) B;

解析: 1. C 细节题第一段第三句,《战争与和平》里的拿破仑的形象不完全与史实吻合,只是作者自己的对事实的选择的结果

2. A 细节题第二段第四、五句,拿破仑见到沙皇使节是很愤怒,因为觉得应该由他自己制定停战条件。

3. D 细节题倒数第二段最后一句,“好像当他的面尊重别人是很滑稽的事儿(即只能尊重他自己)”

4. D 推理题第二段第二句,托尔斯泰将拿破仑描写成一个疯狂的人,之后的文中具体描述其对权利和尊重的疯狂。

5. B 细节题最后一句话点题第一段里的主题,即作者根据自己的喜恶选择使用某些事实

## 翻译题

1、 In American high schools, some of the third grades have got into the evil habit of taking doses of uppers and downers

A、 在美国的中学生中,有些三年级学生就养成了吸毒的坏习惯

B、 在美国,有些中学三年级的学生就养成了服用兴奋剂和镇静剂的恶习

C、 在美国的中学里,三年级的一些学生已经习惯于为人不齿的行为:吸毒,以麻醉自己

参考答案: A: 70%; B: 100%; C: 30%;

解析: get into the habit of 意思是“养成…的习惯”。比较来看,选项 B 为首选。选项 A 没有把 uppers and downers 意思翻译到位;选项 C 译意与原句相差更远。综合考虑:答案从优到劣的排序为 B-A-C。

2、 High buildings and large mansions are springing up like mushrooms in Shanghai

A、 在上海,高楼大厦犹如雨后春笋般地涌现

B、 高楼大厦正在不断涌现,犹如上海的蘑菇般

C、 在上海,高楼大厦犹如蘑菇般涌现

参考答案: A: 100%; B: 30%; C: 70%;

解析: 文化传译的过程中,既要尽量传达原文的异国情调,又要确保译文为译入语读者所接受。如把“like mushroom”异化翻译为“犹如蘑菇般”,则不够地道;采用归化译法,译为“雨后春笋”,则能反映出中国的地貌风情,A 译文最为传神。C 译文采用异化法,不够地道。B 译文理解有误,将限定词“in Shanghai”修饰的对象“High buildings and large mansions”与“mushrooms”混淆。

3、 Much effort was made in determining the differences between the two schools of painting

A、 很多的努力被花在区别两个画派的不同上

B、 很多的心思被花在区别两家美术学校的差异上

C、 为了弄清两个画派的差别,他们费了不少功夫

参考答案： A: 70%; B: 30%; C: 100%;

解析：英语中被动语态用得较多，汉语中则用得较少。根据需要，有时被动语态可转换为主动语态。C 译文化被动为主动，更符合汉语语言表达习惯。A 译文过于死译，保留了原文的被动语态，表达欠通顺。B 译文误解了“two schools of painting”的意思。

4、Without the agreement of the two parties, neither party shall have the right to terminate the contract

A、在双方没有达成一致的情况下，任何一方都有权单方面终止合同

B、两次聚会未获得同意，因此任何一次聚会无权终止合同

C、在双方未达成一致时，不得单方面终止合同

参考答案： A: 70%; B: 30%; C: 100%;

解析：B 译文对“two parties”的理解错误，应指“双方”，而非“两次聚会”。A 译文后半句对否定的理解有误。C 译文风格更加正式、严谨、简洁。

5、As it is late, let us go to bed

A、还早呢，我们都去睡觉吧

B、时间太晚了，让我们休息吧

C、不早啦，睡吧

参考答案： A: 30%; B: 70%; C: 100%;

解析：英译汉时可在不损害原文内容的前提下根据具体情况将冠词、连词、介词、代词等略去，使译文练达晓畅。C 译文省略连词 as 和祈使结构 let us 的做法更加简练且符合汉语语言的日常表达习惯。B 译文忠实于原文，但稍显啰嗦。A 译文理解错误。

6、The problem is that what is classified and perceived as a mass noun in English often functions as a countable noun in another language

A、问题是，在英语中被划为和被理解为物质名词的，在另外一种语言中往往被用作可数名词

B、问题是，作为被划为和理解物质名词的英语名词，在另外一种语言里往往被用作可数名词

C、问题是，英语中被划分和接受使用的集体名词，在另外一种语言中起着可数名词的作用

参考答案： A: 100%; B: 70%; C: 30%;

7、The study had three windows, set with little, old-fashioned panes of glass, each with a crack across it.

A、书房的窗户有三扇，每扇嵌的都是老式的小块玻璃，每块玻璃上都有裂痕

B、书房有三个窗户，每个窗户上都嵌着带有裂痕的老式的小块玻璃

C、该课题涉及三扇窗户，每个窗户上都嵌着带有裂痕的老式的小块玻璃

参考答案： A: 100%; B: 70%; C: 30%;

解析：原文涉及三个层次的词汇：窗户，玻璃，裂痕。由大到小。A 译文突出强调了书房设计的层次性，“每扇”、“每块”用词准确。B 译文将后两小句进行合成，层次不够明显。C 译文理解有误。

8、But presently came the anti-climax. One in the back of the hall got up to ask a question

A、就在这时，忽然来了一个大煞风景。大厅后排一位听众站起来提了一个问题

B、就在这时，意想不到的结果来了。大厅后排一位听众站起来提了一个问题

C、就在这时，出现了戏剧性的高潮：大厅后排一位听众站起来提了一个问题

参考答案： A: 100%; B: 70%; C: 30%;

9、An occasional walk in one of the parks and a fortnight's visit to the sea every summer is all the country life they want

A、每年夏季在公园一次偶然的散步和两个星期去海边的游览是他们所需要的乡村的生活

B、偶然在公园中的一个散散步，每年夏天到海滨玩半个月，他们向往的乡村生活莫过于此了

C、偶尔到某个公园去散散步，每年夏天到海滨去玩两个星期，就是他们所需要的全部的乡村生活

参考答案: A: 70%; B: 30%; C: 100%;

解析: occasional 意思是“偶尔的, 不经常的; 特殊场合的; 临时的”; fortnight 意思是“两星期, 十四天”。这里的意思是“宽厚的”。比较来看, 选项 C 译意准确。选项 A 按照英文句子进行逐字逐句翻译, 表达不如 C 通顺达意。综合考虑: 答案从优到劣的排序为 C-A-B。

10、It is clear that the old man can hardly understand the instructions of the smart-phones he is reading

- A、那个老人显然看不懂他正在阅读的智能手机的说明书
- B、那个老人费了很大劲才看懂本来很清楚的手机指令
- C、显然, 那个老人再费劲也看不懂他正在阅读的智能手机说明书

参考答案: A: 100%; B: 30%; C: 70%;

解析: 原文中, C 译文将“hardly understand”译为“再费劲也看不懂”, 增加了“费劲”。“It is clear that”是“显然, 显而易见”之意, B 译文有误。因此, A 译文最佳。

## 词汇和语法

1、She dares to go alone, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A、does she
- B、dares she
- C、doesn't she
- D、daren't she

参考答案: C

2、Once our chickens started laying eggs, we had such a \_\_\_\_\_ of eggs that we were giving many away to our neighbors.

- A、output
- B、surplus
- C、production
- D、plenty

参考答案: B

3、Peter could hardly catch what I said, \_\_\_\_\_ he?

- A、could
- B、couldn't
- C、did
- D、didn't

参考答案: A

4、A (n) \_\_\_\_\_ person is one who has much knowledge and the ability to use it well.

- A、smart
- B、intelligent
- C、clever
- D、wise

参考答案: D

5、The millions of calculations involved, \_\_\_\_\_ by hand, would have lost all practical value by the time they were finished.

- A、had they been done
- B、they had been done
- C、having been done
- D、they were done

参考答案： A

6、— I heard they went skiing in the mountains last winter. —It \_\_\_\_\_ true because there was little snow there.

- A、may not be
- B、won' t be
- C、couldn' t be
- D、mustn' t be

参考答案： C

7、My pain \_\_\_\_\_ apparent the moment I walked into the room, for the first man I met asked sympathetically: "Are you feeling all right?"

- A、must be
- B、must have been
- C、had been
- D、had to be

参考答案： B

8、This organization brought Western artists together in the hope of making more of an impact on the art community \_\_\_\_\_ any of them could individually and to promote Western art by women.

- A、rather than
- B、rather
- C、than
- D、other than

参考答案： C

9、A \_\_\_\_\_ person is one who is easily hurt or offended by things that people do or say.

- A、sensitive
- B、sensible
- C、smar
- D、wise

参考答案： A

10、She has breakfast at seven everyday, \_\_\_\_\_?

- A、has she
- B、hasn' t she
- C、does she
- D、doesn' t she

参考答案： D

11、Jane tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the doorman with money, but she failed.

- A、bribe
- B、corrupt
- C、award
- D、endow

参考答案： A

12、By cutting down trees we \_\_\_\_\_ the natural home of birds and animals.

- A、harm
- B、hurt
- C、injure
- D、damage

参考答案： D

13、He doesn' t spend much time\_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

- A、in
- B、do
- C、on
- D、to do

参考答案： C

14、He did me a \_\_\_\_\_ turn by lending me ten pounds.

- A、good
- B、nice
- C、fine
- D、pretty

参考答案： A

15、Nowadays, many people suffer from \_\_\_\_\_ depression under the pressure of working.

- A、acute
- B、sharp
- C、quick
- D、cute

参考答案： A

16、The small mountain village was \_\_\_\_\_ by the snow for more than one month.

- A、cut back
- B、cut out
- C、cut off
- D、cut away

参考答案： C

17、He set up in business \_\_\_\_\_ his own and was very successful

- A、in
- B、of
- C、on
- D、by

参考答案： C

18、Dr. Park was accused \_\_\_\_\_ the patient with overdose of sleeping pills so that the patient's life was terminated before the expected time.

- A、of providing
- B、with providing
- C、to have provided
- D、to provide

参考答案： A

19、The eldest child is thoroughly \_\_\_\_\_ because they always give him whatever he wants.

A、wasted

B、spoiled

C、destroyed

D、uneducated

参考答案： B

20、He packed an \_\_\_\_\_ shirt in case he had to stay another day.

A、spare

B、unnecessary

C、excessive

D、extra

参考答案： D