

历年考研英语真题阅读出处

一、2013 年知识运用试题来源

这次知识运用试题选材来自考研英语必考杂志《经济学人》，原文标题是：**A Question of Judgment**；原文链接：<http://www.economist.com/node/21556895>；选项里的大多数单词都能认识，但不一定能选对，这属于考研英语出题的一大特色——熟词生义。文章难度适中，选项看似容易，但选择起来总感觉模糊不清，很难做判断。命题专家在出题的时候也进行了一定程度的改写和删除。

A NEVER-ENDING flow of information is the lot of most professionals. Whether it comes in the form of lawyers' cases, doctors' patients or even journalists' stories, this information naturally gets broken up into pieces that can be tackled one at a time during the course of a given day. In theory, a decision made when handling one of these pieces should not have much, if any, impact on similar but unrelated subsequent decisions. Yet Uri Simonsohn of the University of Pennsylvania and Francesca Gino at Harvard report in Psychological Science that

this is not how things work out in practice.

Dr Simonsohn and Dr Gino knew from studies done in other laboratories that people are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. At first glance this might seem like a strength that 1. grants the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by 2. external factors. (But in a world of quotas and limits—in other words, the world in which most professional people operate—the two researchers suspected that it was actually a weakness. 在考试中命题老师删掉了) They speculated that an inability to consider the big 3. picture was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with. 4. For example, they theorized that a judge 5. fearful of appearing too soft 7. on crime might be more likely to send someone to prison 8. if he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to probation on that day.

To 8. test this idea, they turned their attention

to the university-admissions process. (Admissions officers interview hundreds of applicants every year, at a rate of 4% a day, and can offer entry to about 40% of them 在试卷中删掉了). In theory, the 9. success of an applicant should not depend on the few others 10. chosen randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr Simonsohn and Dr Gino suspected the truth was 11. otherwise.

They studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews 12. conducted by 31 admissions officers. The interviewers had 13. rated applicants on a scale of one to five. This scale 14. took numerous factors into consideration, including communication skills, personal drive, team-working ability and personal accomplishments. The scores from this rating were 15 then used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, a standardized exam which is 16. marked out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

Dr Simonsohn and Dr Gino discovered that their hunch was right. If the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one 17. before that, then the score for the next applicant would 18. drop by an average of 0.075 points. This might sound small, but to 19. undo the effects of such a decrease a candidate would need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been 20. necessary.

(最后一段命题老师没有选用)As for why people behave this way, Dr Simonsohn proposes that after accepting a number of strong candidates, interviewers might form the illogical expectation that a weaker candidate “is due”. Alternatively, he suggests that interviewers may be engaging in mental accounting that simplifies the task of maintaining a given long-term acceptance rate, by trying to apply this rate to each daily group of candidates. Regardless of

the reason, if this sort of thinking proves to have a similar effect on the judgments of those in other fields, such as law and medicine, it could be responsible for far worse things than the rejection of qualified business-school candidates.

二、2013 年考研英语阅读理解 Part A 文章命题来源

Text 1

第一篇文章出自 2012 年 6 月 21 日 Business-week 上的一篇文章，文章有一定难度。从整个文章脉络来看，文章的第一段用事例引入，第二段讲到文章的主题“快时尚”，并指出它破坏了时尚周期，动摇了时尚产业。第三四段指出“快时尚”这种变革的弊端，比如：给自然资源造成压力、使用大量有害的化学物质、浪费现象。最后两段提到针对“快时尚”的不良影响，可以采取的解决办法。

Text 2

第二篇文章 2012 年 6 月 9 日 Economist 上的一篇文章，原文名《Microsoft and Privacy:

Change of track

》主要讲述了广告商如果获得了用户的在线行为数据，就能省下很大一部分广告费用，但跟踪用户行为是否合理是本文主要探讨的一个问题。美国的微软公司率先做出表率，称即将推出的 IE10 中，将“不允许跟踪”设置成默认。但这一举措令广告商们惶恐不已。因为，这意味着他们就不能收集到有关用户偏好的信息，那么，他们投放广告的费用无疑就会变大。并且，美国广告主协会会长 **Bob Liodice** 声称：“对于用户来说，他们看到的将是那些更没有意义、更没有针对性的广告”。虽然，微软在自己的博客中写道“我们认为用户应该有更大的话语权”。但很显然，作者对于微软单单采取这一措施的动机表示质疑，认为它们是在与谷歌做竞争。

Text 3

第三篇文章选自 **New Scientist**，是一篇科普类的阅读文章，论述的主题是人类越发光明的前景 **The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind**。

Text 4

第四篇文章出自 2012 年 6 月 25 日 **Wall Street**

Journal 上的一篇文章，论述的是有关联邦政府和州政府之间一些法律上的问题，由于需要一定的背景知识，因此理解起来有一定难度，对考生构成一定的阅读障碍。

三、阅读 Part C 翻译

文章选自一本小品文集：**Gardens: An Essay on the Human Condition**。不出意外，英语一的翻译文章，出题人特别喜欢从某一书中去改编。2013 年考研英语一翻译这段话，改编自这本书的 59 页到 61 页其中一篇文章，作者从一张照片说开去。。。

Section III Translation

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

It is speculated that gardens arise from a basic need in the individuals who made them: the need for creative expression. There is no doubt that gardens evidence an impossible urge to

create, express, fashion, and beautify and that self-expression is a basic human urge; (46) Yet when one looks at the photographs of the garden

created by the homeless, it strikes one that, for all their diversity of styles, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges, beyond that of decoration and creative expression.

One of these urges had to do with creating a state of peace in the midst of turbulence, a “still point of the turning world,” to borrow a phrase from T. S. Eliot. (47) A sacred place of peace, however crude it may be, is a distinctly human need, as opposed to shelter, which is a distinctly animal need. This distinction is so much so that where the latter is lacking, as it is for these unlikely gardens, the former becomes all the more urgent. Composure is a state of mind made possible by the structuring of one’s relation to one’s environment. (48) The gardens of the homeless which are in effect homeless gardens introduce form into an urban environment where it either didn’t exist or was not discernible as such. In so doing they give composure to a segment of the inarticulate environment in which they take their stand.

Another urge or need that these gardens appear to respond to, or to arise from is so intrinsic that we are barely ever conscious of its abiding claims on us. When we are deprived of green, of plants, of trees, (49)most of us give into a demoralization of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in garden and feel the expression vanish as if by magic. In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call arrangement of materials, an institution of colors, small pool of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals. On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world. (50)It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of word garden though in a “liberated” sense, to describe these synthetic constructions. In them we can see biophilia- a

yearning for contact with nonhuman life — assuming uncanny representational forms.

四、总体评价

2013 年考研英语文章的选材，依然保持了新颖、时效、广泛，专业性强、句子结构复杂等特点，对于备考 2014 年考研的同学来说具有很大的借鉴作用，所以建议广大 2013 年的考生从现在开始就要开始广泛阅读外文报刊杂志，读懂专业性很强的一些学术性的文章，同时关注赵过考研博客 <http://blog.sina.com.cn/u/1449695037> 和新浪微博：赵老师英语。

五、2014 备考建议

首先，要加强词汇记忆基本功，特别是专业性的词汇。从文章的改写情况和考试命题趋势来看，考研对于大纲词汇要求还是很严格的，所以在准备考试的初期阶段就要背好单词，突破单词关。

其次，注意阅读最新时效性强的外文报刊文章。选择较新的辅导材料和语言素材，尤其是 2011 年之后的外文报刊文章。

从今年的试题来源来看，大部分选自 2012 年上半年的报刊文章。考研英语阅读理解部分的文章和考题的风格紧扣时代的节奏，主题很鲜明突出。因此选择合适的考研英语阅读素材来加强阅读是成功的第一步，这一点对于 2014 考研的学子来说尤其重要。

考研英语近五年考研题源

2011 年 完形填空: **Laughing Matters**(笑的影响重大) 《科学美国人》2009 年 4-5 月刊
阅读: **Text 1: Selling Classical Music**(推销古典音乐) 《评论杂志》2007 年 9 月 **Text**
2: Top Managers Are Quitting, Without a New Job(顶级经理人正在纷纷裸职) 《商业周刊》2009 年 11 月 16 日

Text 3: Beyond Paid Media: Marketing's New Vocabulary(超越付费媒体: 市场营销新词汇)
《麦肯锡季刊》2010 年 9 月

Text 4: Not On Board With Baby(不与宝宝同行) 《新闻周刊》2010 年 7 月 9 日

新题型: **University Education in America: Professionalising Professor**(美国的大学教育: 教授的专业化) 《经济学人》2010 年 2 月 25 日

2010 年 完形填空: **Lightwork : Questioning the Hawthorne effect** (照明的作用: “质疑霍桑效应”) 《经济学人》2009 年 6 月 4 日

阅读: **Text 1: The Amateur as Critic**(业余评论家) 《评论杂志》2007 年 11 月 **Text**
2: A Pending Threat to Patents(专利保护面临的潜在威胁) 《商业周刊》2008 年 2 月 21 日

Text 3: The Accidental Influentials (偶然的有影响力人士) 《哈佛商业评论》2007 年 2 月

Text 4: Bank and Accounting Standards: Messenger, Shot(银行和会计准则: 报告财务状况的“信使“被迁怒了) 《经济学人》2009 年 4 月 8 日 新题型: **A wholesale shift in European groceries**(欧洲食品杂货批发转型) 《麦肯锡季刊》2003 年第一期

2009 年 完形填空: **The Cost of Smarts**(聪明的代价) 《纽约时报》2008 年 5 月 7 日

阅读: **Text 1: Can You Become a Creature of New Habits?(你能成为新习惯生物吗?)**

《纽约时报》 2008年5月4日

Text 2: Who's Your Daddy?The Answer May Be at the Drugstore(谁是你的父亲? 在药店有可能找到答案)

《科学美国人》2008年11月14日

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