

# 2014 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 十万人大联考英语模拟卷

## Section I Use of English

### Directions:

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

Two decades ago only spies and systems administrators had to worry about passwords. But today you have to enter one even to do 1 things like turning on your computer, downloading a(n) 2 or buying a book online. No wonder many people use a single, simple password for everything.

Analysis of password databases, often stolen from websites (something that happens with 3 frequency), shows that the most 4 choices include “password”, “123456” and “abc 123”. But using these, or any word that appears in a dictionary, is 5. Even changing some letters to numbers (“e” to “3”, “i” to “1” and so forth) does little to reduce the 6 of such passwords to an automated “dictionary attack”, because these substitutions are so common. The 7 problem is that secure passwords tend to be hard to remember, and 8 passwords tend to be insecure.

Weak passwords open the door to fraud, identity theft and 9 of privacy. An analysis by Verizon, an American telecoms firm, found that the biggest reason for 10 security breaches was easily 11 passwords. Some 12 spread by trying common passwords. Attacks need only work enough of the time — say, 13 1% of cases — to be worthwhile. And it turns out that a relatively short list of passwords provides access 14 1% of accounts on many sites and systems.

The solution, say security researchers, is to 15 the software in people’s heads, by teaching them to choose more secure passwords. One approach is to use passphrases containing 16 words, such as “correct horse battery staple”, linked by a mental 17. Passphrases are, on average, harder to 18 than passwords. An alternative approach, 19 by Bruce Schneier, is to turn a sentence into a password, taking the first letter of each word and substituting numbers and punctuation marks where possible. “Too much food and wine will make you sick” 20 becomes “2mf&-wwmUs”.

- |                      |                |                    |                 |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] complex       | [B] dull       | [C] daily          | [D] instructive |
| 2. [A] album         | [B] music      | [C] hardware       | [D] disc        |
| 3. [A] disruptive    | [B] disturbing | [C] interruptive   | [D] interfering |
| 4. [A] usual         | [B] common     | [C] ordinary       | [D] mediocre    |
| 5. [A] meaningless   | [B] popular    | [C] unsatisfactory | [D] insecure    |
| 6. [A] vulnerability | [B] weight     | [C] degree         | [D] importance  |
| 7. [A] conspicuous   | [B] difficult  | [C] unexpected     | [D] imaginary   |
| 8. [A] simple        | [B] tangible   | [C] memorable      | [D] regular     |

- |                      |                    |                  |                |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 9. [A] breaches      | [B] infringement   | [C] encroachment | [D] intrusion  |
| 10. [A] careful      | [B] assaultive     | [C] destructive  | [D] successful |
| 11. [A] guessable    | [B] understandable | [C] readable     | [D] noticeable |
| 12. [A] bacteria     | [B] worms          | [C] viruses      | [D] pests      |
| 13. [A] in           | [B] by             | [C] at           | [D] below      |
| 14. [A] for          | [B] with           | [C] in           | [D] to         |
| 15. [A] install      | [B] set            | [C] upgrade      | [D] change     |
| 16. [A] certain      | [B] fixed          | [C] unrelated    | [D] meaningful |
| 17. [A] imagination  | [B] image          | [C] imagery      | [D] imaging    |
| 18. [A] memorize     | [B] understand     | [C] guess        | [D] crack      |
| 19. [A] woven        | [B] substituted    | [C] championed   | [D] replaced   |
| 20. [A] nevertheless | [B] however        | [C] thereafter   | [D] thus       |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

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

#### Text 1

In the debate over how to get the sluggish economy moving, we have forgotten the wisdom of Henry Ford. In 1914, not long after the Ford Motor Company came out with the Model Ts, Ford made the startling announcement that he would pay his workers the unheard-of wage of \$5 a day.

Not only was it a matter of social justice, Ford wrote, but paying high wages was also smart business. When wages are low, uncertainty dogs the marketplace and growth is weak. But when pay is high and steady, Ford asserted, business is more secure because workers earn enough to become good customers. They can afford to buy Model Ts.

This is not to suggest that Ford single-handedly created the American middle class. But he was one of the first business leaders to articulate what economists call “the virtuous circle of growth”: well-paid workers generating consumer demand that in turn promotes business expansion and hiring. Other executives bought his logic, and just as important, strong unions fought for rising pay and good benefits.

Frank W. Abrams, chairman of Standard Oil of New Jersey, voiced the corporate mantra of “stakeholder capitalism”: the need to balance the interests of all the stakeholders in the corporate family, which he defined as “stockholders, employees, customers and the public at large”.

Earl S. Willis, a manager of employee benefits at General Electric, declared that “the employee who can plan his economic future with reasonable certainty is an employer’s most productive asset.”

In Germany average hourly pay has risen five times faster since 1985 than in the United States. The secret of Germany’s success, says Klaus Kleinfeld, who ran the German electrical giant Siemens, is “the social contract: the willingness of business, labor and political leaders to put aside some of their differences and make agreements in the national interest.”

In short, German leaders have practiced stakeholder capitalism and followed the century-old wisdom of Henry Ford, while American business and political leaders have dismantled the dynamics of the “virtuous circle” in pursuit of downsizing, offshoring and short-term profit and big dividends for their investors.

Today, we are all paying the price for this shift. As Ford recognized, if average Americans do not have secure jobs with steady and rising pay, the economy will be sluggish. Since the early 1990s, we have been mired three times in “jobless recoveries”. It’s time for America’s business elites to step beyond political rhetoric about protecting wealthy “job creators” and grasp Ford’s insight: Give the middle class a better share of the nation’s economic gains, and the economy will grow faster. Our history shows that.

21. From the first two paragraphs, we presumptively know Ford wanted to  
[A] promote social justice to workers. [B] conduct smart business.  
[C] make business secure. [D] boost consumer demand.
22. In the second paragraph, the word “dogs” probably means  
[A] deviates from. [B] tails after. [C] dominates. [D] knocks out.
23. In Paragraphs 4-6, we know that some chief executives  
[A] showed some examples of protecting stockholders’ interest.  
[B] presented a few instances of “the virtuous circle of growth”.  
[C] created the corporate mantra of “stakeholder capitalism”.  
[D] changed the employees into productive asset.
24. According to Klaus Kleinfeld, social contract means  
[A] drawing a social agreement.  
[B] setting aside disputes for the national interest.  
[C] making a contract socially.  
[D] entering into a contract between labor and political leaders.
25. Which of the following may be the best title for this passage?  
[A] The Middle Class’s Benefits [B] The Job Creators’ Duty  
[C] Capitalists’ Care [D] The Factors of the Economic Growth

## Text 2

Hulu, an American video-streaming website, has apparently been approached by a buyer, rumored to be Yahoo! The prospect of a hot young video website being taken over by a grey-haired dotcom veteran brings reminders of YouTube’s purchase by Google in 2006. YouTube has been something of a money pit for Google: it has yet to announce it has turned a profit. Hulu isn’t a money pit at all. It’s a snake pit.

Whereas anybody with a video-camera can upload a video to YouTube, Hulu contains professional television shows. Three broadcast networks routinely feed it: ABC, Fox and NBC. Disney and News Corporation (representing ABC and Fox) are equity partners in Hulu, and sit on its board. NBC used to hold sway, too, but it was forced to step back when it was bought by Comcast, a large cable company.

Hulu’s website is terrific. Its shows are well-organized and start streaming instantly. There aren’t many advertisements, and the ones that run are costly: Hulu claims it costs more to reach a person on its website than on a broadcast television network. For \$7.99 a month, American viewers can upgrade to

Hulu Plus, which gets them a bigger archive, a handful of cable TV shows, and access on mobile devices.

Great stuff — unless you're a media company. Having launched Hulu as a rival to YouTube and pirate networks, media executives have gradually soured on it. Program-makers complain that putting shows on Hulu undermines DVD sales. Some fear that viewers are becoming accustomed to light advertising loads. Others worry that Hulu is making it harder to sell repeats to cable networks. Most of all, they are worried that the easy availability of shows online will encourage users to “cut the cord” and drop their cable TV subscriptions. Since Disney, News Corporation and Comcast all own extremely profitable cable channels, they aren't keen on that.

It is getting worse. Following a terrifying slump in TV advertising during the recession, the broadcast networks have become eager to extort more money from the cable and satellite companies in the form of “retransmission fees” for their channels. Fights over these fees have become vicious, with occasional blackouts of shows. And the presence of Hulu isn't helping at all. Faced with a demand for retransmission fees from ABC, Fox or NBC, a cable or satellite operator can point out that the broadcasters already give their shows away online. Why should they pay?

Tensions between Hulu and the media companies that feed it have become obvious in the past few months. They are unlikely to ease soon. If Yahoo! buys Hulu it will be plunged into a nasty, long-running fight between media companies and distributors — not the sort of thing a Silicon Valley firm is used to handling. Probably better to stay clear.

26. By “snake pit” at the end of the first paragraph, the author most probably means that
- [A] Hulu is a website dealing in snakes.      [B] Hulu will bring great trouble to the buyer.  
[C] Hulu will be a ready source of money.      [D] Hulu will enjoy a bright future.
27. We know from the passage that Hulu
- [A] is a video-sharing website like YouTube.  
[B] has been poorly managed and organized.  
[C] receives support from a number of big media organizations.  
[D] makes a lot of money through advertisements.
28. The biggest worry of media companies now is that
- [A] shows put on the website result in the decline of DVD sales.  
[B] they cannot put advertisements on the website.  
[C] there will be a sharp drop in cable TV subscriptions.  
[D] viewers show no interest in the shows on the Hulu.
29. What can we learn from the passage about the financial situation of the broadcast networks?
- [A] Their TV advertisement income has been increasing fast.  
[B] They have made a lot of money by charging retransmission fees.  
[C] They believe that Hulu will help increase their profits.  
[D] The cable and satellite companies are the most important sources of their income.
30. The last paragraph implies that the future cooperation between Hulu and its supporting companies is
- [A] encouraging.      [B] discouraging.      [C] optimistic.      [D] doomed.

### Text 3

In contrast to traditional analyses of minority business, the sociological analysis contends that minority business ownership is a group-level phenomenon, in that it is largely dependent upon social-group resources for its development. Specifically, this analysis indicates that support networks play a critical role in starting and maintaining minority business enterprises by providing owners with a range of assistance, from the informal encouragement of family members and friends to dependable sources of labor and clientele from the owner's ethnic group. Such self-help networks, which encourage and support ethnic minority entrepreneurs, consist of "primary" institutions, those closest to the individual in shaping his or her behavior and beliefs. They are characterized by the face-to-face association and cooperation of persons united by ties of mutual concern. They form an intermediate social level between the individual and larger "secondary" institutions based on impersonal relationships. Primary institutions comprising the support network include kinship, peer, and neighborhood or community subgroups.

A major function of self-help networks is financial support. Most scholars agree that minority business owners have depended primarily on family funds and ethnic community resources for investment capital. Personal savings have been accumulated, often through frugal living habits that require sacrifices by the entire family and are thus a product of long-term family financial behavior. Additional loans and gifts from relatives, forthcoming because of group obligation rather than narrow investment calculation, have supplemented personal savings. Individual entrepreneurs do not necessarily rely on their kin because they cannot obtain financial backing from commercial resources. They may actually avoid banks because they assume that commercial institutions either cannot comprehend the special needs of minority enterprise or charge unreasonably high interest rates.

Within the larger ethnic community, rotating credit associations have been used to raise capital. These associations are informal clubs of friends and other trusted members of the ethnic group who make regular contributions to a fund that is given to each contributor in rotation. One author estimates that 40 percent of New York Chinatown firms established during 1900-1950 utilized such associations as their initial source of capital. However, recent immigrants and third or fourth generations of older groups now employ rotating credit associations only occasionally to raise investment funds. Some groups, like Black Americans, found other means of financial support for their entrepreneurial efforts. The first Black-operated banks were created in the late nineteenth century as depositories for dues collected from fraternal or lodge groups, which themselves had sprung from Black churches. Black banks made limited investments in other Black enterprises. Irish immigrants in American cities organized many building and loan associations to provide capital for home construction and purchase. They in turn, provided work for many Irish home-building contractor firms. Other ethnic and minority groups followed similar practices in founding ethnic-directed financial institutions.

31. According to the passage, once a minority-owned business is established, which of the following do self-help networks contribute to that business?

- [A] Information regarding possible expansion of the business into nearby communities.
- [B] Encouragement of a business climate that is nearly free of direct competition.
- [C] Opportunities for the business owner to reinvest profits in other minority-owned businesses.

- [D] Contact with people who are likely to be customers of the new business.
32. Which of the following best describes the organization of the second paragraph?
- [A] An argument is delineated, followed by a counterargument.  
[B] An assertion is made and several examples are provided to illustrate it.  
[C] A situation is described and its historical background is then outlined.  
[D] An example of a phenomenon is given and is then used as a basis for general conclusions.
33. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about rotating credit associations?
- [A] They were developed exclusively by Chinese immigrants.  
[B] They accounted for a significant portion of the investment capital used by Chinese immigrants in New York in the early twentieth century.  
[C] Third-generation members of an immigrant group who started businesses in the 1920's would have been unlikely to rely on them.  
[D] Recent immigrants still frequently turn to rotating credit associations instead of banks for investment capital.
34. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the Irish building and loan associations mentioned in the last paragraph?
- [A] They were started by third or fourth-generation immigrants.  
[B] They originated as offshoots of church-related groups.  
[C] They frequently helped Irish entrepreneurs to finance business not connected with construction.  
[D] They contributed to the employment of many Irish construction workers.
35. Which of the following statements does the passage support best?
- [A] A minority entrepreneur who had no assistance from family members would not be able to start a business.  
[B] Self-help networks have been effective in helping entrepreneurs primarily in the last 50 years.  
[C] Minority groups have developed a range of alternatives to standard financing of business ventures.  
[D] The financial institutions founded by various ethnic groups owe their success to their unique formal organization.

#### Text 4

When did it become acceptable, a colleague in the office asked recently, to call men “autistic” if they fail to display a high degree of emotional intelligence? It got me thinking about the way that the terminology of mental health has seeped into our everyday exchanges. As we understand more about how the brain works — or doesn't — so reference points have emerged which were not in common use ten or even five years ago.

As well as being called autistic, men perceived as unfeeling or regimented are liable to be told they are “on the spectrum” or “left-brained”. Likewise someone restlessly energetic might be called “a bit ADHD”. Busy people have for a while described themselves as “manic”. Thin women are “anorexic”, even if they were born to be beanpoles. Architects with neat desks and people who fold their socks or have to double-check they've locked the door have “got OCD” — and may even, laughingly, describe themselves that way. The word “schizophrenic” is now used to mean changeable or indecisive; a child in

tears at the school door is no longer “missing Mummy”, but has “separation anxiety”. And perhaps it is indeed nicer to say “he’s narcissistic” than “he’s a selfish bastard”.

Hyperbole, or exaggeration, has been employed since the days of ancient Greece — we say we’re “starving” when lunch is late, that we’re “dying” to hear a friend’s news. What changes are the words we are exaggerating with. A few decades ago “mental”, “psycho” or “loony” covered pretty much all forms of strange behaviour, but nowadays we use words which reflect how the science of mental illness has fragmented into various specialities. We are on speaking terms with a whole range of psychiatric disorders, and find them not so strange, but merely different.

In January, David Cameron had to apologize for describing the heckling in Parliament from the shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer, Ed Balls, as “like... someone with Tourette’s”. That he wasn’t apologizing to Balls but to people with the condition is a measure of how far we have come from the heartless days when people were often viewed as either “sane” or “insane” and mental hospitals were called “loony bins”. But this shift cuts both ways: having more terms allows us to be more compassionate as we can be specific when we talk about a mental illness or disorder. But it also allows us to be more specific when we are glib and careless. These days, it’s a very particular group of people — along with those who share their lives — who are going to feel mocked.

36. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by  
[A] proposing an assumption. [B] explaining a phenomenon.  
[C] making a comparison. [D] posing a question.
37. From the first two paragraphs, we know “autistic men” are characterized by  
[A] displaying high intelligence quotation. [B] being unsympathetic or disciplined.  
[C] being changeable or indecisive. [D] being overactive.
38. Hyperbole, which we have used from the very early days, is now  
[A] associated with multiple terms of mental illness to describe strange behaviors.  
[B] becoming so alien to us because it has changed with time.  
[C] covering every aspect in our everyday exchanges.  
[D] permeating various specialities of the science of mental illness.
39. David Cameron’s apology is cited as an example of  
[A] describing people with Tourette’s.  
[B] blaming politicians for exaggerating.  
[C] showing how far we are from heartless days.  
[D] implying the disadvantage of having more terms.
40. According to the author, the terminology of mental health  
[A] has seeped into our daily life.  
[B] makes people more compassionate.  
[C] makes people feel mocked.  
[D] is employed only by a particular group of people.

## 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 fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in boxes. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

- [A] McLain and his colleagues even speculated that evolutionary pressures may have actually reduced the amount of paternal resemblance in newborns, thus ensuring that a putative father will care for a child even if the father has been cuckolded. That both high and low degrees of paternal resemblance have ready explanations highlights one of the challenges in linking subtle human features to changes that played out over millions of years of evolution. “It’s kind of hard to distinguish ‘just-so’ stories from things that are really a product of evolution,” French says.
- [B] The paternal-resemblance hypothesis got some scientific backing in 1995, when a study in *Nature* by Nicholas Christenfeld and Emily Hill of the University of California, San Diego, showed that people were much better at matching photos of one-year-old children with pictures of their fathers than with photos of their mothers.
- [C] In a 1999 study published in the journal *Evolution & Human Behavior*, French and Serge Brédart of the University of Liège in Belgium set out to replicate the paternal-resemblance finding and were unable to do so. In a photo-matching trial with pictures of one-, three- and five-year-old children and their parents, subjects identified mothers and fathers equally well.
- [D] A common bit of parenting folklore holds that babies tend to look more like their fathers than their mothers, a claim with a reasonable evolutionary explanation. Fathers, after all, do not share a mother’s certainty that a baby is theirs, and are more likely to invest whatever resources they have in their own offspring. Human evolution, then, could have favored children that resemble their fathers, at least early on, as a way of confirming paternity.
- [E] Case closed? Hardly. “It’s a very seductive result, it’s what evolutionary psychology would predict — and I think it’s wrong,” says psychologist Robert French of the National Center for Scientific Research in France. A subsequent body of research has delivered results in conflict with the 1995 paper, indicating that young children resemble both parents equally. Some studies have even found that newborns tend to resemble their mothers more than their fathers.
- [F] A more recent study in the same journal employed a larger set of photos than were used by either Christenfeld and Hill or Brédart and French in their studies and still concluded that most infants resemble both parents equally. “Our research, on a much larger sample of babies than Christenfeld and Hill’s, shows that some babies resemble their father more, some babies resemble their mother more, and most babies resemble both parents to about the same extent,” says Paola Bressan, a psychologist at the University of Padova in Italy who co-authored the 2004 study. Bressan added that, to the best of her knowledge, “no study has either replicated or supported” the 1995 finding that babies preferentially resemble their fathers.
- [G] Two other studies in *Evolution & Human Behavior*, one in 2000 and one in 2007, found that newborns actually look more like their mothers than their fathers in the first three days of their lives. But the babies’ mothers tend to say just the opposite, emphasizing the child’s resemblance to the father. That, too, has a possible evolutionary explanation, according to D. Kelly McLain of Georgia Southern University and his co-authors of the 2000 study. “The bias in how mothers remark



resemblance does not reflect actual resemblance and may be a conditioned response to assure domestic fathers of their paternity,” the researchers wrote.

Order: 

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## Part C

### 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)

Anti-CO<sub>2</sub> activists may have to find something else to give their lives meaning. The AP reports that “the amount of carbon dioxide being released into the atmosphere in the U. S. has fallen dramatically to its lowest level in 20 years, and (46) government officials say the biggest reason is that cheap and plentiful natural gas has led many power plant operators to switch from dirtier-burning coal, a longtime and popular fuel.”

So if you’ve been championing government action as the last best hope to save humankind from the big broil, you too should find a hobby: (47) “Many of the world’s leading climate scientists didn’t see the drop coming, in large part because it happened as a result of market forces rather than direct government action against carbon dioxide.”

Finally, if you think the problem has been America’s uncooperative attitude regarding international treaties, you’re wrong: (48) “the shift from coal to gas has helped bring the U. S. closer to meeting some of the greenhouse gas targets in the 1997 Kyoto treaty on global warming, which the United States never ratified.”

It’s an amazing story, really. How did it happen? Shale gas and fracking: (49) “A frenzy of gas drilling has caused the wholesale price of natural gas to plummet sharply over the past four years, making it cheaper to burn than coal for a given amount of energy produced.”

Whether or not you think anthropogenic global warming is a real problem, it’s hard to overstate the significance of this. For years, the *Inconvenient Truthers* have been telling us the sky will fall unless Big Government comes in to regulate emissions on a global scale. Federally backed “green-energy” companies like Solyndra have gone bust on the taxpayer’s dime trying to combat CO<sub>2</sub>. The free market is now under perpetual attack. Hydraulic fracturing has come under fire from environmentalists as the energy-evil *du jour*. And, of course, (50) in the supposedly “post-American” world, we are told the United States can no longer afford to look down on international agreements that would hold the behavior of Americans to the standard of some mediating body.

## Section III Writing

### Part A

#### 51. Directions:

A training centre is looking for an assistant English teacher. You want to get the post. Write a letter of application to

- 1) give your personal information, and

2) tell your qualifications.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2. Do not sign your 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 2. (20 points)

