

## 2013 年西南大学 632 英语综合考试考研试题（回忆版）

本试题由 kaoyan.com 网友民以研为天 提供

第一题，不好意思，脑容量不够，只能回忆起 8 个来，后两个请热心人续上去

1. Big Ben 2. Sun Yat-sun 3. semantic triangle 4. co-text  
5. Google Chrome 6. Lord of Rings 7. Babel Tower 8. Gladys Yang

第二题，目前没找到出处，比专四完形简单，略过。

第三题，15 道改错 items，一个一分，目测比专八的改错简单多了，目前没找到出处。

第四题，阅读，现附上完整版 txt

见下

### Passage One

As a wise man once said, we are all ultimately alone. But an increasing number of Europeans are choosing to be so at an ever earlier age. This isn't the stuff of gloomy philosophical contemplations, hut a fact of Europe's new economic landscape, embraced by sociologists, real-

estate developers and ad executives alike. The shift away from family life to solo lifestyle, observes a French sociologist, is part of the "irresistible momentum of individualism" over the last century. The communications revolution, the shift from a business culture of stability to one of mobility and the mass entry of women into the workforce have greatly wreaked havoc on (扰乱) Europeans' private lives.

Europe's new economic climate has largely fostered the trend toward independence. The current generation of home-aloners came of age during Europe's shift from social democracy to the sharper, more individualistic climate of American-style capitalism. Raised in an era of privatization and increased consumer choice, today's tech-savvy (精通技术的) workers have embraced a free market in love as well as economics. Modern Europeans are rich enough to afford to live alone, and temperamentally independent enough to want to do so.

Once upon a time, people who lived alone tended to be those on either side of marriage— twenty something professionals or widowed senior citizens. While pensioners, particularly elderly women, make up a large proportion of those living alone, the newest crop of singles are high earners in their 30s and 40s who increasingly view living alone as a lifestyle choice. Living alone was conceived to be negative dark and cold,

while being together suggested warmth and light. But then came along the idea of singles. They were young, beautiful, strong! Now, young people want to live alone.

The booming economy means people are working harder than ever. And that doesn't leave much room for relationships. Pimpi Arroyo, a 35-year-old composer who lives alone in a house in Paris, says he hasn't got time to get lonely because he has too much work. "I have deadlines which would make life with someone else fairly difficult. "Only an ideal woman would make him change his lifestyle, he says. Kaufmann, author of a recent book called "The Single Woman and Prince Charming," thinks this fierce new individualism means that people expect more and more of mates, so relationships don't last long if they start at all. Eppendorf a blond Berliner with a deep tan, teaches grade school in the mornings. In the afternoon she sunbathes or sleeps, resting up for going dancing. Just shy of 50, she says she'd never have wanted to do what her mother did give up a career to raise a family. Instead, "I've always done what I wanted to do: live a self-determined life."

52. More and more young Europeans remain single because?

A) they are driven by an overwhelming sense of individualism

- B) they have entered the workforce at a much earlier age
- C) they have embraced a business culture of stability
- D) they are pessimistic about their economic future

53. What is said about European society in the passage?

- A) It has fostered the trend towards small families.
- B) It is getting closer to American style capitalism.
- C) It has limited consumer choice despite a free market.
- D) It is being threatened by irresistible privatization.

54. According to Paragraph 3, the newest group of singles are

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A) warm and light hearted B) on either side of marriage

C) negative and gloomy D) healthy and wealthy

55. The author quotes Eppendorf to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

A) some modern women prefer a life of individual freedom

B) the family is no longer the basic unit of society in present-day Europe

C) some professional people have too much work to do to feel lonely

D) most Europeans conceive living a single life as unacceptable

56. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

A) To review the impact of women becoming high earners.

B) To contemplate the philosophy underlying individualism.

C) To examine the trend of young people living alone.

D) To stress the rebuilding of personal relationships.

Section B

52--56 ABDAC

Section B

52. 因果推断题。由第一段前两句“Europeans are choosing to be so at an ever earlier age... The shift away from family life to solo lifestyle... is part of the ‘irresistible momentum of individualism’ ”可知欧洲年轻人选择单身是个人主义使然，他们向往自由、向往个性因而选择 single。

53. 根据文中第二段开头“Europe... trend toward independence... shift from social democracy to the sharper, more individualistic climate of American-style capitalism.” 可以判断应该选择 B 项。

54. 细节推断题。根据第三段中“the newest crop of singles are high earners in their 30s and 40s who increasingly view living alone as a lifestyle choice... They were young, beautiful, strong! Now, young people want to live alone.”，可以推断 the newest group of singles are high

earners and strong, 即 healthy and wealthy.

55. 例证题. 根据文章最后部分 “Eppendorf...teaches grade school in the mornings. In the afternoon she sunbathes or sleeps, resting up for going dancing...she says she’d never...-- give up a career to raise a family. Instead. ‘I’ve always done what I wanted to do: live a self-determined life.’ ”。可以推断现代的女性更喜欢个人的、独立的生活。

56. 写作目的题。认真阅读文章前两句, 就可以看出作者的 keynote: “...we are all ultimately a lone. But an increasing number... are choosing to be so at an ever earlier age”, 第三段再次提到 “the newest crop of singles are high earners in their 30s and 40s who increasingly view living alone as a lifestyle choice....came along the idea of singles. They were young, beautiful, strong! Now, young people want to live alone”。因此, 正确答案为 C 项。

第二篇 passage 目前还暂时没找到, 我再找找看

第五题, 英译汉, 现附上原版 txt 供参阅

Of Beauty

Virtue is like a rich stone, best plain set; and surely virtue is best

in a body that is comely, though not of delicate features; and that hath rather dignity of presence than beauty of aspect. Neither is it almost seen, that very beautiful persons are otherwise of great virtue; as if nature were rather busy not to err, than in labor to produce excellency. And therefore they prove accomplished, but not of great spirit; and study rather behavior than virtue.

But this holds not always: for Augustus Caesar, Titus Vespasianus, Philip le Bel of France, Edward the Fourth of England, Alicibiades of Athens, Ismael the Sophy of Persia, were all high and great spirits; and yet the most beautiful men of their times. In beauty, that of favor is more than of color; and that of decent and gracious motion more than that of favor. That is the best part of beauty, which a picture cannot express; no nor the first sight of the life. There is no excellent beauty that hath not some strangeness in the proportion. A man cannot tell whether Apelles or Albert Durer were the more trifler; whereof the one would make a personage by geometrical proportions; the other, by taking the best parts out of divers faces, to make one excellent. Such personages, I think, would please nobody but the painter that made them. Not but I think a painter may make a better face than ever was; but he must do it by a kind of felicity (as a musician that maketh as excellent air in music), and not by rule. A man shall see faces, that if you examine them part by part, you shall



find never a good; and yet altogether do well. If it be true that the principal part of beauty is in decent motion, certainly it is no marvel though persons in years seem many times more amiable; pulchrorum autumnus pulcher [beautiful persons have a beautiful autumn]; for no youth can be comely but by pardon, and considering the youth as to make up the comeliness.

Beauty is as summer fruits, which are easy to corrupt, and cannot last; and for the most part it makes a dissolute youth, and an age a little out of countenance; but yet certainly again, if it light well, it make the virtue shine, and vices blush.

注释:

Apelles: Greek painter whose works, none of which survives, are described in ancient writings. 阿佩利斯古代文献里描写的一位古希腊画家, 其作品全部失传

divers: various; several; sundry.

Felicity: Great happiness; bliss.

Dissolute: Lacking moral restraint; indulging in sensual pleasures or vices. 放纵的, 生活放荡的缺少道德限制; 沉溺于性快乐或堕落中

译文:

《谈美》

德行犹如宝石，朴素最美；其于人也：则有德者但须形体悦目，不必面貌俊秀，与其貌美，不若气度恢宏。人不尽知：绝色无大德也；一如自然劳碌终日，但求无过，而无力制成上品。因此美男子有才而无壮志，重行而不重德。但亦不尽然。罗马大帝奥古斯提与泰特思，法王菲律浦，英王爱德华四世，古雅典之亚西拜提斯，波斯之伊斯迈帝，皆有宏图壮志而又为当时最美之人也。美不在颜色艳丽而在面目端正，又不尽在面目端正而在举止文雅合度。美之极致，非图画所能表，乍见所能识。举凡最美之人，其部位比例，必有异于常人之处。阿贝尔与杜勒皆画家也，其画人像也，一则按照几何学之比例，一则集众脸形之长于一身，二者谁更不智，实难断言，窃以为此等画像除画家本人外，恐无人喜爱也。余不否认画像之美可以超绝尘寰，但此美必为神笔，而非可依规矩得之者，乐师之谱成名曲亦莫不皆然。人面如逐部细察，往往一无是处，观其整体则光彩夺目。美之要素既在于举止，则年长美过年少亦无足怪。古人云：“美者秋日亦美。”年少而著美名，率由宽假，盖鉴其年事之少，而补其形体之不足也。美者犹如夏日蔬果，易腐难存；要之，年少而美者常无行，年长而美者不免面有惭色。虽然，但须托体得人，则德行因美而益彰，恶行见美而愈愧。

英译汉，现附上原版 txt

摘自《英语沙龙》2002 年第 2 期

细雨淅沥，秋风瑟瑟。公交车上，人好像从来没有这样少过，乘客可以挑选

座位。车靠站，上来一位中年妇女。直到登上脚踏板，她还没合上手里的伞，所以引起车里人的注目——她面貌姣好，穿着入时，手中的三折叠伞，也透着洋气。

她走近一个座位，打量了一番，皱起眉头，显现出满脸的不悦，嘴里似乎还在喃喃自语着什么。顺着她的目光一瞧，原来座位上不知哪位乘客不注意，掉了几滴水，弄湿了椅面。

她又选了一个空着的双座位。我注意到，当她安然入座时，不经意地，或者是下意识地，她把她那把不一般的、还带着水珠的雨伞放在了身旁的座位上……

车外的细雨淅沥地下着，车在雨中继续行驶。乘客们相安无事地坐在车里，我却想到那把伞，那个座椅。她怎么没有因为自己的行为而皱眉呢？

It was drizzling in a windy autumn day. The bus I took was sparsely occupied, offering chances to choose a seat. When it came to a stop, a middle-aged woman got on with an umbrella. She didn't close it as she stepped on the footboard, drawing attention of those inside the bus. It was a three-fold umbrella, as fashionable as its owner, a good-looking woman in neat dress.

She approached a seat and frowned after a glance, looking disgusted and murmuring a few words. I cast eyes in that direction and found the seat moistened by a previous occupant unawares.

She turned around, chose a double seat and sat down comfortably. When she did so, as I noticed, she casually or unwittingly put her wet umbrella on the seat beside hers.

It was still drizzling when the bus went along. The passengers sat nonchalantly, paying no attention to others. But I was restless, pestered by the thought of that wet umbrella and the seat it occupied. How naturally she did so! Why didn't she frown at her own deed as she had at somebody else's?

最后，作文，主观性最强的题目，大家确保自己读懂小材料，关键立意别有较大偏差，保佑……………

以上试题来自 kaoyan.com 网友的回忆，仅供参考，纠错请发邮件至 suggest@kaoyan.com。