

## 南开大学2011年硕士研究生入学考试试题

### I. Vocabulary and Grammar (30 points, 1 for each.)

**Directions:** There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- Professor Wu traveled and lectured throughout the country to \_\_\_\_\_ education and professional skills so that women could enter the public world.  
A. prosecute      B. acquire      C. proclaim      D. advocate
- Even if they are on sale, the refrigerators are equal in price to, if not more expensive than \_\_\_\_\_ at the other store.  
A. anyone      B. the others      C. the ones      D. that
- Jean Wagner's most enduring contribution to the study of Afro American poetry is his insistence that it \_\_\_\_\_ in a religious, as well as worldly, frame of reference.  
A. is to be analyzed      B. has been analyzed  
C. be analyzed      D. should have been analyzed
- Because we had eaten turkey on Thanksgiving for so many years, we never wondered whether some other dish might be an equally tasty \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alternative      B. altercation      C. alteration      D. allusion
- The basic theory of government rests on the assumption that men have naturally \_\_\_\_\_ interests.  
A. competitive      B. conflicting      C. contentions      D. combative
- Most substances contract when they freeze so that the density of substance's solid is \_\_\_\_\_ of its liquid.  
A. than the higher density      B. higher than the density  
C. the density is higher than that      D. the higher the density
- The bank is reported in the local newspaper \_\_\_\_\_ in broad daylight yesterday.  
A. to be robbed      B. robbed  
C. to have been robbed      D. having been robbed
- The terrified hunter, \_\_\_\_\_ in the arms of a huge bear, fought desperately to loosen its grip.  
A. clutched      B. clasped      C. grasped      D. seized
- Too much \_\_\_\_\_ to X-rays can cause skin burns, cancer or other damage to the body.  
A. disclosure      B. exhibition      C. contact      D. exposure
- Share prices on the Stock Exchange plunged sharply in the morning but \_\_\_\_\_ slightly in the afternoon.  
A. recovered      B. restored      C. regained      D. retained
- Women's central role in managing natural resources and protecting the environment has been overlooked more often than it has been \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. acknowledged      B. emphasized      C. memorized      D. associated

12. The neighbors became suspicious when they noticed that his car was \_\_\_\_\_ for two weeks.  
A. stationary      B. stationery      C. immobile      D. unmoved
13. During World War II the Allies suffered a long \_\_\_\_\_ of defeats before they finally achieved victory.  
A. suppression      B. compulsion      C. succession      D. compression
14. The silk that spiders \_\_\_\_\_ for their webs has a stretching strength superior to most flexible products made by people.  
A. spin      B. split      C. spray      D. spoil
15. The English language contains a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ of words which are comparatively seldom used in ordinary conversation.  
A. altitude      B. latitude      C. magnitude      D. scope
16. Had Paul received six more votes in the last election, he \_\_\_\_\_ our chairman now.  
A. must have been      B. would have been  
C. were      D. would be
17. The project requires more labor than \_\_\_\_\_ because it is extremely difficult.  
A. has been put in      B. have been put in  
C. being put in      D. to be put in
18. Joseph was very lucky \_\_\_\_\_ with his life; he almost did not get out of the room.  
A. to escape      B. to have escaped  
C. to escaping      D. to be escaping
19. Henry forgot to bring his admission card with him. \_\_\_\_\_ he was allowed into the hall to take the examination.  
A. Moreover      B. Certainly      C. Consequently      D. Nevertheless
20. The number of the people who \_\_\_\_\_ cars \_\_\_\_\_ increasing.  
A. owns, are      B. owns, is      C. own, is      D. own, are
21. Workers in this country are getting higher wages while turning out poor products that do not \_\_\_\_\_ the test of international competition.  
A. put up with      B. stick with      C. stand up to      D. face away
22. Several unpopular decisions \_\_\_\_\_ the governor's popularity.  
A. decayed      B. diminished      C. distorted      D. dissolved
23. Skilled technicians and advanced technologies enable us to build uncompromised quality into all our cars, because our first \_\_\_\_\_ is bringing you pleasure for years to come.  
A. prestige      B. benefit      C. privilege      D. priority
24. A man's \_\_\_\_\_ is best when he can forget himself and any reputation he may have required and can concentrate wholly on making the right decisions.  
A. anticipation      B. acknowledgment      C. expectation      D. judgment
25. Before the mechanic started work, I asked him to give an \_\_\_\_\_ of the cost of repairing the roof of the car.  
A. assessment      B. estimate      C. announcement      D. evaluation

26. \_\_\_\_\_ the English examination I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.  
A. In spite of      B. But for      C. Because of      D. As for
27. Gloves have been worn since prehistoric time for protection, for ornamentation, \_\_\_\_\_ social status.  
A. and as an indication of      B. for they indicate  
C. indicating      D. to indicate and
28. One study found that job applicants who make more eye contact are \_\_\_\_\_ as more alert, dependable, confident and responsible.  
A. referred      B. perceived      C. recommended      D. presumed
29. The physical shape and coloring of many animals are the result of gradual \_\_\_\_\_ to particular circumstances.  
A. modification      B. variation      C. application      D. adaptation
30. Over the centuries, various theories have been \_\_\_\_\_ to explain the origin of alphabetic writing.  
A. advanced      B. subjected      C. released      D. abandoned

**II. Reading Comprehension (40 points) Section One: Read and Make the Best Choice (20 points, 2 for each )**

**Directions:** There are two passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

**Passage One**

Bill Clinton wrestles with the complexities of his economic plan, a surprising trend that could ultimately make life a lot easier for the new president may be developing. A handful of analysts believe that technology is beginning to help improve productivity in the service sector. If they are right, middle-class living standards which have stagnated for the past 20 years could start to improve.

The service sector gets little attention in most popular discussions of America's economic problems. Manufacturing, where US workers go head-to-head with foreign competitors, is supposed to be the crucial area; services, which are mostly sheltered from international competition, are regarded as secondary at best. If anything, the growth of the service sector is seen as a symptom of our manufacturing decline, as steelworkers lose their high-paying jobs and become minimum-wage hamburger flippers. But serious analysts know that it is our performance in services not manufacturing that is the bigger economic problem.

In fact, US manufacturing performed reasonably well during the 1980s, with productivity growing at 2.9% per year. That was almost as fast as manufacturing productivity grew during the "good years" in 1950s and 1960s, and it was faster than productivity growth in most other advanced countries. So why didn't we feel better? Because near stagnation in service productivity-growth at only about 1.0% annually-held our living standard down.

Dominant service sector. The truth is that modern America is primarily a service economy. Currently, 70% of US workers are in the service sector, versus only 20% in manufacturing. If we



could eliminate our persistent trade deficits in manufacturing, the prosperity would shift, but only slightly: A rough estimate is that completely eliminating our current trade deficit would raise the share of manufacturing in employment by only about 0.5%. In other word, like it or not, most Americans will work in the service sector for the foreseeable future. That means, in turn, that the productivity of the US work force as a whole depends mostly on the productivity of service workers.

But it is really possible to raise service productivity? Some service jobs, like housecleaning and hair cutting, seem resistant to technological change at least until we learn to build robot maids and barbers. In the past, however, we have seen major improvements in service productivity. During the 1950s and 1960s, for example, a linked set of technological and social changes-widespread availability of private cars and home refrigerators, the growth of supermarkets and an improved road system-led to huge increases in retail productivity. An earlier era saw a surge in office productivity because of such revolutionary innovations as typewriters, carbon paper and vertical file cabinets. Indeed the most significant American business success story of the late 20th century may well be Wal-Mart, which has applied extensive computerization and home-grown version of Japan's "just-in-time" inventory methods to revolutionize retailing.

Analysts like Stephen Roach of Morgan Stanley now believe that additional productivity gains in the office are possible. Computers, it seems, are finally being used to eliminate paperwork: back offices are shrinking, and corporate hierarchies are getting flatter. If you squint, you can see these micro changes starting to show up in the macro numbers. We are now officially a year and a half into an economic recovery, yet unemployment remains stubbornly high. One of the reasons for this lingering joblessness is that productivity is rising faster than expected, primarily in the service sector. If America eventually returns to full employment, the total economy could be bigger and more productive.

Technology investment is helping to fuel these changes. Preliminary data show that while overall investment in this recovery is weak by historical standards, computer-related investment is soaring. It looks as if the service sector has decided that it now really knows how to make information technology work.

Like any radical change, the coming revolution in service productivity will have its victims. Skilled weavers were impoverished by the power loom, and small food stores were savaged by the rise of the supermarket. This time, it's the middle managers who will lose. The past recession took an unprecedented toll of skilled, white-collar workers, and many of these jobs may never come back. But most of America could benefit from rising service productivity in the 1990s and that would be welcome news for Bill Clinton.

1. The passage suggests that the new trend of the rising service productivity may \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. turn out a great help to President Clinton with his policy making
  - B. turn out a serious trouble to President Clinton with his policy making
  - C. have nothing to do with Clinton's decision making
  - D. initiate Clinton to make some reform policies in economy
2. The development of technology in the service sector is largely beneficial to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. top wealthy people
  - B. average people

- ### Passage Two

The kind of intelligence favored by the interplay of increasingly smarter catchers and increasingly keener escapers is defined by attention—that aspect of mind carrying consciousness forward from one moment to the next. It ranges from a passive, free floating awareness to a highly focused, active fixation. The range through these states is mediated by the arousal system, a network of tracts converging from sensory systems to integrating centers in the brain stem. From the more relaxed to the more vigorous levels sensitivity to novelty is increased. The organism is more awake, more vigilant; this increased vigilance results in the apprehension of ever more subtle signals as the organism becomes more sensitive to its surroundings. The processes of arousal and concentration give attention to its direction. Arousal is at first general, with a flooding of impulses in the brain stem; then gradually the activation is channeled. Thus begins concentration, the holding of consistent images. One meaning of intelligence is the way in which these images and other alertly searched information are used in the context of previous experience. Consciousness links past attention to the present and permits the integration of details with perceived ends and purposes.

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Perhaps it does not experience forethought as we know it, but the animal does experience something like it.

The predator is searchingly aggressive, inner-directed, tuned by the nervous system and the adrenal hormones, but aware in a sense closer to human consciousness than, say, a hungry lizard's instinctive snap at a passing beetle. Using past events as a framework the large mammal predator is working out a relationship between movement and food, sensitive to possibilities in cold trails and distant sounds-and yesterday's unforgotten lessons. The herbivore prey is of a different mind. Its mood of wariness rather than searching and its attitude of general expectancy instead of anticipating are silk-thin veils of tranquility over an explosive endocrine system.

1. The author is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. disproving the view that herbivores are less intelligent than carnivores
  - B. establishing a direct link between early large mammals and their modern counterparts
  - C. describing a relationship between animals' intelligence and their ecological roles
  - D. analyzing the ecological basis for the dominance of some carnivores over other carnivores
2. The author refers to a hungry lizard (para 4) primarily in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. demonstrate the similarity between the hunting methods of mammals and those of non-mammals
  - B. broaden the application of his argument by including an insectivore as an example
  - C. make a distinction between higher and lower levels of consciousness
  - D. provide an additional illustration of the brutal characteristic of predators
3. The author's attitude toward the mammals discussed in the passage is best described as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. lighthearted and jocular
  - B. apologetic and jocular
  - C. wistful and tender
  - D. respectful and admiring
4. According to the passage, improvement in brain function among early large mammals resulted primarily from which of the following?
  - A. Interplay of predator and prey.
  - B. Persistence of free-floating awareness in animals of the grasslands.
  - C. Interaction of early large mammals with less intelligent species.
  - D. Improvement of the capacity for memory among herbivores and carnivores.
5. According to the passage, as the process of arousal in an organism continues, all of the following may occur EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. the production of adrenaline
  - B. the production of norepinephrine
  - C. a heightening of sensitivity to stimulate
  - D. an expansion of the range of states mediated by the brain stem

## Section Two: Read and Answer Questions (20 points, 4 for each)

**Direction:** There are two passages in this part. Each passage is followed by two or three questions. You should write your answer to the questions on the Answer Sheet.

### Passage One

From the time Beethoven settled permanently in Vienna, which he was soon induced to do by the kindness of his aristocratic friends, the only noteworthy external features of his career are the productions of his compositions. In spite of the usual hostile criticism for obscurity, exaggeration and unpopularity, his reputation became world-wide and by degrees actually popular. As his later works became notorious for their extravagance and unintelligibility his earlier works became better understood. He was no man of business, but, in a thoroughly unpractical way, he was suspicious and exacting in money matters, which in his later years frequently turned up in his conversation as a grievance, and at times, especially during the depreciation of the Austrian currency between 1808 and 1815, were a real anxiety to him. Nevertheless, with a little more skill his external prosperity would have been great. He was always a personage of importance, as is testified by more than one amusing anecdote, like those of his walks with Goethe and his half-ironical comments on the hats which flew off more for him than for Goethe; and in 1815 it seemed as if the summit of his fame was reached when his 7th symphony was performed.

Signs of deafness had given him grave anxiety as early as 1798. For a long time he successfully concealed it from all but his most intimate friends, while he consulted physicians and quacks with eagerness; but neither quackery nor the best skill of his time availed him, and it has been pointed out that the root of the evil lay deeper than could have been supposed during his lifetime. Although his constitution was magnificently strong and his health was preserved by his passion for outdoor life, a post-mortem examination revealed a very complicated state of disorder, evidently dating almost from childhood (if not inherited) and aggravated by lack of care and good food. The touching document addressed to his brothers in 1802, and known as his "will", should be read in its entirety. No verbal quotation short of the whole will do justice to the overpowering outburst which runs almost in one long unpunctuated sentence through the whole tragedy of Beethoven's life, as he knew it then and foresaw it. He reproaches men for their injustice in thinking and calling him pugnacious, stubborn and misanthropic when they do not know that for six years he has suffered from an incurable condition, aggravated by incompetent doctors. He dwells upon his delight in human society, from which he has had so early to isolate himself, but the thought of which now fills him with dread as it makes him realize his loss, not only in music but in all finer interchange of ideas, and terrifies him lest the cause of his distress should appear. He declares that, when those near him had heard a flute or a singing shepherd while he heard nothing, he was only prevented from taking his life by the thought of his art, but it seemed impossible for him to leave the world until he had brought out all that he felt to be in his power. He requests that after his death his present doctor, if surviving, shall be asked to describe his illness and to append it to this document in order that at least then the world may be as far as possible reconciled with him. He leaves his brothers his property, such as it is, and in terms not less touching, if more conventional than the rest of the document, he declares that his experience shows that only virtue has preserved his life and his courage through all his misery.

During the last twelve years of his life, his nephew was the cause of most of his anxiety and distress. His brother, Kaspar Karl, had often given him trouble; for example, by obtaining and



publishing some of Beethoven's early indiscretions, such as the trio variations, op. 44, the sonatas, op. 49, and other trifles, of which the late opus number is thus explained. In 1815, after Beethoven had quarreled with his oldest friend, Stephan Breuning, for warning him against trusting his brother in money matters, Kaspar died, leaving a widow of whom Beethoven strongly disapproved, and a son, nine years old, for the guardianship of whom Beethoven fought the widow through all the law courts. The boy turned out utterly unworthy of his uncle's persistent devotion, and gave him every cause for anxiety. He failed in all his examinations, including an attempt to learn some trade in the polytechnic school, whereupon he fell into the hands of the police for attempting suicide, and, after being expelled from Vienna, joined the army. Beethoven's utterly simple nature could neither educate nor understand a human being who was not possessed by the wish to do his best. His nature was passionately affectionate, and he had suffered all his life from the want of a natural outlet for it. He had often been deeply in love and made no secret of it; but Robert Browning had not a more intense dislike of "the artistic temperament" in morals, and though Beethoven's attachments were almost all hopelessly above him in rank, there is not one that was not honorable and respected by society as showing the truthfulness and self-control of a great man. Beethoven's orthodoxy in such matters has provoked the smiles of Philistines, especially when it showed itself in his objections to Mozart's Don Giovanni, and his grounds for selecting the subject of Fidelio for his own opera. The last thing that Philistines will ever understand is that genius is far too independent of convention to abuse it; and Beethoven's life, with all its mistakes, its grotesqueness and its pathos, is as far beyond the shafts of Philistine wit as his art.

#### Questions:

1. What was Beethoven's response to the signs of deafness when they appeared?
2. What do you know from this passage, about the deeper root of Beethoven's health problem?
3. Why does the author say that Beethoven's nephew was the cause of his anxiety?

#### Passage Two

A few years ago, at the height of the dotcom boom, it was widely assumed that a publishing revolution, in which the printed word would be supplanted by the computer screen, was just around the corner. It wasn't; for many, there is still little to match the joy of cracking the spine of a good book and settling down for an hour or two of reading. But a recent flurry of activity by big technology companies—including Google, Amazon, Microsoft and Yahoo!—suggests that the dream of bringing books online is still very much alive.

The digitizing of thousands of volumes of print is not without controversy. On Thursday, Google, the world's most popular search engine, posted a first installment of books on Google Print, an initiative first mooted a year ago. This collaborative effort between Google and several of the world's leading research libraries aims to make many thousands of books available to be searched and read online free of charge. Although the books included so far are not covered by copyright, the plan has attracted the ire of publishers.

Five large book firms are suing Google for violating copyright on material that it has scanned and, although out of print, is still protected by law. Google has said that it will only publish short extracts from material under copyright unless given express permission to publish more, but publish-



ers are unconvinced. Ironically, many publishers are collaborating with Google on a separate venture, Google Print. Publisher, which aims to give readers an online taste of books that are commercially available. The searchable collection of extracts and book information is intended to tempt readers to buy the complete books online or in print form.

Not to be outdone, Amazon, the world's largest online retailer, has unveiled plans for its own foray into the mass e-book market. The firm, which began ten years ago as an online book retailer, now sells a vast array of goods. No doubt piqued that Google, a relative newcomer, should impinge upon its central territory, Amazon revealed on Thursday that it would introduce two new services. Amazon Pages will allow customers to search for key terms in selected books and then buy and read online whatever part they wish, from individual pages to chapters or complete works. Amazon Upgrade will give customers online access to books they have already purchased as hard copies. Customers are likely to have to pay around five cents a page, with the bulk going to the publisher.

Microsoft, too, has joined the online-book bandwagon. At the end of October, the software giant said it would spend around \$200m to digitize texts, starting with 150,000 that are in the public domain, to avoid legal problems. It will do so in collaboration with the Open Content Alliance, a consortium of libraries and universities. (Yahoo! has pledged to make 18,000 books available online in conjunction with the same organization.) On Thursday, coincidentally the same day as Google and Amazon announced their initiatives, Microsoft released details of a deal with the British Library, the country's main reference library, to digitize some 25m pages; these will be made available through MSN Book Search, which will be launched next year.

These companies are hoping for a return to the levels of interest in e-books seen when Stephen King, a bestselling horror writer, published "Riding the Bullet" exclusively on the internet in 2000. Half a million copies were downloaded in the first 48 hours after publication. But this proved to be a high-water mark rather than a taste of things to come. While buyers were reluctant to sit in front of a computer screen to read the latest novels, dedicated e-book-reading gadgets failed to catch on.

The market for e-books is growing again, though from a tiny base. Both retailers and publishers reckon they will eventually be able to persuade consumers to do a lot more of their reading on the web. Some even hope they can become to online books what Apple's iTunes is to online music. But there are crucial differences between downloading fiction and downloading funk. Online music was driven from the bottom up: illegal file-sharing services became wildly popular, and legal firms later took over when the pirates were forced (by a wave of lawsuits) to retreat; the legal providers are confident that more and more consumers will pay small sums for music rather than remain beyond the law. And the iPod music player and its like have proved a fashionable and popular new way to listen to songs. The book world has no equivalent.

So the commercial prospects for sellers of online books do not yet look very bright. But they may get a lift from some novel innovations. The ability to download mere parts of books could help, for instance: sections of manuals, textbooks or cookery books may tempt some customers; students may wish to download the relevant sections of course books; or readers may want a taste of a book that they subsequently buy in hard copy.

And the ability to download reading matter onto increasingly ubiquitous hand-held electronic

devices and 3G phones may further encourage uptake. In Japan, the value of e-books (mainly manga comic books) delivered to mobile phones has jumped, though! It will be worth only around 6 billion yen (\$51m), according to estimates.

### Questions:

1. Why do many publishers seek collaboration with Google while others are suing it?
2. Will the prospect of online fiction equal that of online music?

### III. Writing (30 points)

Some people believe that advertising influences people's behavior in a negative way while others believe that the opposite is right. Which view do you agree with and why?

**Directions:** Write an essay of about 400 words, expressing your views. Marks will be awarded for organization as well as for syntactic variety and appropriate word choice.

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- ★ 资深考研顾问复习计划调整

02

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#### 正确复习方法

03

- ★ 考研复习方法
- ★ 科学记忆方法
- ★ 正确答题技巧

04

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- ★ 周考、月考、季考
- ★ 全程答疑解惑

04

### 名师辅导

- ★ 阅卷人一对一点评
- ★ 出题人精准押题
- ★ 公共课名师小班授课
- ★ 全程名师一对一答疑

### 58所院校关系资源

05

- ★ 9所分校，关系更到位
- ★ 考前定向私密押题模考
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06

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## 考研失败的4大因素



### 缺乏合理规划

一般来说，很多学生都不知道什么时候开始复习，每天的时间应该如何合理分配。



### 缺乏权威信息

现在，很多院校都不指定参考书，甚至连真题也不公布，但是如果连这些基本信息都弄不明白，如何取得成功呢。再者就是，考试的重点，尤其是专业课，如何把一本四五百页的参考书最终浓缩到30-40页的笔记呢。



### 缺乏合理方法

公共课如何提升，考研英语单词应该如何背诵，考研英语真题应该如何使用，专业课应该如何提取重点和背诵，如何答题才能让主观题拿高分。



### 缺乏模拟考试

绝大部分的考生在考前不会进行全真的模式考试，即使模拟了也没有比较权威的老师进行批阅。导致很多考生在考场上出现了答错地方、思路混乱、卷面不整洁、时间没有合理安排等问题。

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<input type="checkbox"/> G2 公共课 保____分	40 课时	√	√	√	√		√ (2 次)		√				16800 不过退 35%
<input type="checkbox"/> ZY1 专业课	36 课时	√	√	√	√	√ (1 次)							13800
<input type="checkbox"/> ZY2 专业课	52 课时	√	√	√	√	√ (2 次)				√			18800
<input type="checkbox"/> ZY3 专业课	68 课时	√	√	√	√	√ (2 次)	√ (2 次)			√			28800
<input type="checkbox"/> ZY4 专业课	72 课时	√	√	√	√	√ (4 次)	√ (4 次)	√		√			36800
<input type="checkbox"/> ZY5 专业课 保____分	80 课时	√	√	√	√	√ (6 次)	√ (6 次)	√	√	√			50000 不过退 35%
<input type="checkbox"/> BG1 全科保过	92 课时	√	√	√	√	√ (8 次)	√ (8 次)	√	√	√	√		100000 不过退 35%
<input type="checkbox"/> BG2 定向保录	100 课时	√	√	√	√	√ (8 次)	√ (8 次)	√	√	√	√	√	_____ 不过,重修一年

说明: (1) BG1 全科保过是指保学员进入复试则不退费。(2) 对于课时设置上限, 剩余课时不退课时费。(3) 费用不同, 辅导老师水平也不同。(4) 每课时是 45 分钟。(5) 以上课时不包括模拟考试时间  
(6) 5 万以上学员, 甲方高级咨询师(北大博士、7 年考研辅导经验、多年考研阅卷经历) 参与制定复习规划 (7) 一对一学员“多对一”(咨询师、辅导老师、班主任、阅卷人) 全程跟踪

### 状元集训营

课程类型	全程规划	公共课 小班	全科 一对一	出题人及 出题趋势分析	重难点 讲解	答题方法 讲解	专业课 模考评阅	公共课 阅卷人评阅	押 题	保 分	复 试	联系 导师	保 录	费用(元)
<input type="checkbox"/> A 高端辅导集训	√	300 课时	68 课时	√	√	√	√ (6 次)	√ (6 次)	√		√			50000
<input type="checkbox"/> B 高端保过集训	√	300 课时	88 课时	√	√	√	√ (8 次)	√ (8 次)	√	√	√	√		100000 不过退 35%
<input type="checkbox"/> C 定向保录集训	√	300 课时	88 课时	√	√	√	√ (8 次)	√ (8 次)	√	√	√	√	√	_____ 不过,重修一年

说明: (1) B 高端保过是指保学员进入复试则不退费。(2) 对于课时设置上限, 剩余课时不退课时费。(3) 每课时是 45 分钟。(4) 以上课时不包括模拟考试时间 (5) 甲方高级咨询师(北大博士、7 年考  
研辅导经验、多年考研阅卷经历) 参与制定复习规划 (6) 一对一学员“多对一”(咨询师、辅导老师、班主任、阅卷人) 全程跟踪