

2008 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（一）试题

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)

The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. But Gregory Cochran is 1 to say it anyway. He is that 2 bird, a scientist who works independently 3 any institution. He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not 4 thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.

5 he, however, might tremble at the 6 of what he is about to do. Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only 7 that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this about. The group in 8 are a particular people originated from central Europe. The process is natural selection.

This group generally do well in IQ test, 9 12-15 points above the 10 value of 100, and have contributed 11 to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the 12 of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, 13. They also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer. These facts, 14, have previously been thought unrelated. The former has been 15 to social effects, such as a strong tradition of 16 education. The latter was seen as a (an) 17 of genetic isolation. Dr. Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately 18. His argument is that the unusual history of these people has 19 them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this 20 state of affairs.

- | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1.[A] selected | [B] prepared | [C] obliged | [D] pleased |
| 2.[A] unique | [B] particular | [C] special | [D] rare |
| 3.[A] of | [B] with | [C] in | [D] against |
| 4.[A] subsequently | [B] presently | [C] previously | [D] lately |
| 5.[A] Only | [B] So | [C] Even | [D] Hence |
| 6.[A] thought | [B] sight | [C] cost | [D] risk |
| 7.[A] advises | [B] suggests | [C] protests | [D] objects |
| 8.[A] progress | [B] fact | [C] need | [D] question |
| 9.[A] attaining | [B] scoring | [C] reaching | [D] calculating |
| 10.[A] normal | [B] common | [C] mean | [D] total |
| 11.[A] unconsciously[B] disproportionately[C] indefinitely[D] unaccountably | | | |
| 12.[A] missions | [B] fortunes | [C] interests | [D] careers |
| 13.[A] affirm | [B] witness | [C] observe | [D] approve |
| 14.[A] moreover | [B] therefore | [C] however | [D] meanwhile |
| 15.[A] given up | [B] got over | [C] carried on | [D] put down |

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- 16.[A] assessing [B] supervising [C] administering [D] valuing
17.[A] development [B] origin [C] consequence [D] instrument
18.[A] linked [B] integrated [C] woven [D] combined
19.[A] limited [B] subjected [C] converted [D] directed
20.[A] paradoxical [B] incompatible [C] inevitable [D] continuous

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

While still catching up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. "Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men," according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York's Veteran's Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman's increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased "opportunities" for stress. "It's not necessarily that women don't cope as well. It's just that they have so much more to cope with," says Dr. Yehuda. "Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men's," she observes, "it's just that they're dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner."

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. "I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating."

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. "I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better." Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. "It's the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck."

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez's experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?

-
- [A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.
[B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.
[C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.
[D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.

22. Dr. Yehuda's research suggests that women .

- [A] need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress
[B] have limited capacity for tolerating stress
[C] are more capable of avoiding stress
[D] are exposed to more stress

23. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be .

- [A] domestic and temporary
[B] irregular and violent
[C] durable and frequent
[D] trivial and random

24. The sentence "I lived from paycheck to paycheck." (Line 5, Para. 5) shows that .

- [A] Alvarez cared about nothing but making money
[B] Alvarez's salary barely covered her household expenses
[C] Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs
[D] Alvarez paid practically everything by check

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

- [A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?
[B] Response to Stress: Gender Difference
[C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say?
[D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

Text 2

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the author's names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

No longer. The Internet—and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it—is making access to scientific results a reality. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made

handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific, Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses .

- [A] the background information of journal editing
- [B] the publication routine of laboratory reports
- [C] the relations of authors with journal publishers
- [D] the traditional process of journal publication

27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?

- [A] It criticizes government-funded research.
- [B] It introduces an effective means of publication.
- [C] It upsets profit-making journal publishers.
- [D] It benefits scientific research considerably.

28. According to the text, online publication is significant in that .

- [A] it provides an easier access to scientific results
- [B] it brings huge profits to scientific researchers
- [C] it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge
- [D] it facilitates public investment in scientific research

29. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to .

- [A] cover the cost of its publication
- [B] subscribe to the journal publishing it
- [C] allow other online journals to use it freely
- [D] complete the peer-review before submission

30. Which of the following best summarizes the text?

- [A] The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.

-
- [B] A new mode of publication is emerging.
- [C] Authors welcome the new channel for publication.
- [D] Publication is rendered easily by online service.

Text 3

In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of the only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people—especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations—apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren't likely to get any taller. "In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go," says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world.

Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients—notably, protein—to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height. Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height—5'9" for men, 5'4" for women—hasn't really changed since 1960.

Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height. During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs. "There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism," says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, "you could use today's data and feel fairly confident."

31. Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to .

- [A] illustrate the change of height of NBA players
- [B] show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S.

-
- [C] compare different generations of NBA players
[D] assess the achievements of famous NBA players

32. Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text?

- [A] Genetic modification.
[B] Natural environment.
[C] Living standards.
[D] Daily exercise.

33. On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?

- [A] Non-Americans add to the average height of the nation.
[B] Human height is conditioned by the upright posture.
[C] Americans are the tallest on average in the world.
[D] Larger babies tend to become taller in adulthood.

34. We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future .

- [A] the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size
[B] the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged
[C] genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen
[D] the existing data of human height will still be applicable

35. The text intends to tell us that .

- [A] the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern
[B] human height is becoming even more predictable
[C] Americans have reached their genetic growth limit
[D] the genetic pattern of Americans has altered

Text 4

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw—having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the role slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significant, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong—and yet most did little to fight it.

More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create. For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning slaves was “like having a large bank account,” says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the “peculiar institution,” including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

And the statesmen’s political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

Still, Jefferson freed Hemings’s children—though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that *all* men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

36. George Washington’s dental surgery is mentioned to .

- [A] show the primitive medical practice in the past.
- [B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days.
- [C] stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history.
- [D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life.

37. We may infer from the second paragraph that .

- [A] DNA technology has been widely applied to history research.
- [B] in its early days the U.S. was confronted with delicate situations.
- [C] historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson’s life.
- [D] political compromises are easily found throughout the U.S. history.

38. What do we learn about Thomas Jefferson?

- [A] His political view changed his attitude towards slavery.
- [B] His status as a father made him free the child slaves.
- [C] His attitude towards slavery was complex.
- [D] His affair with a slave stained his prestige.

39. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- [A] Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.
- [B] Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.
- [C] Slave owners usually had large savings accounts.
- [D] Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.

40. Washington’s decision to free slaves originated from his .

[A] moral considerations.

[B] military experience.

[C] financial conditions.

[D] political stand.

Part B

Directions:

In the following text, some segments have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The time for sharpening pencils, arranging your desk, and doing almost anything else instead of writing has ended. The first draft will appear on the page only if you stop avoiding the inevitable and sit, stand up, or lie down to write. (41) _____.

Be flexible. Your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point to the next, but do not permit it to railroad you. If a relevant and important idea occurs to you now, work it into the draft. (42) _____. Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise. Concentrate on what you are saying. Good writing most often occurs when you are in hot pursuit of an idea rather than in a nervous search for errors.

(43) _____. Your pages will be easier to keep track of that way, and, if you have to clip a paragraph to place it elsewhere, you will not lose any writing on either side.

If you are working on a word processor, you can take advantage of its capacity to make additions and deletions as well as move entire paragraphs by making just a few simple keyboard commands. Some software programs can also check spelling and certain grammatical elements in your writing. (44) _____. These printouts are also easier to read than the screen when you work on revisions.

Once you have a first draft on paper, you can delete material that is unrelated to your thesis and add material necessary to illustrate your points and make your paper convincing. The student who wrote "The A&P as a State of Mind" wisely dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes toward women. (45) _____.

Remember that your initial draft is only that. You should go through the paper many times— and then again—working to substantiate and clarify your ideas. You may even end up with several entire versions of the paper. Rewrite. The sentences within each paragraph should be related to a single topic. Transitions should connect one paragraph to the next so that there are no abrupt or confusing shifts. Awkward or wordy phrasing or unclear sentences and paragraphs should be mercilessly poked and prodded into shape.

[A] To make revising easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that you can easily add words, sentences and

corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.

[B] After you have already and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs. It's probably best to write the introduction last, after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.

[C] It's worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrible, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. Many writers prudently store their data on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems.

[D] It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.

[E] Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis, which explains how the setting influences Sammy's decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Lengel's crabbed response to the girls so that she could lead up to the A & P "policy" he enforces.

[F] In the final paragraph about the significance of the setting in "A&P" the student brings together the reasons Sammy quit his job by referring to his refusal to accept Lengel's store policies.

[G] By using the first draft as a means of thinking about what you want to say, you will very likely discover more than your notes originally suggested. Plenty of good writers don't use outlines at all but discover ordering principles as they write. Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around.

Part C

Directions:

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

In his autobiography, Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty. He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but (46) he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. He disclaimed the possession of any great quickness of apprehension or wit, such as distinguished Huxley. (47) He asserted, also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics. His memory, too, he described as extensive, but hazy. So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry. (48) On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning. This, he thought, could not be true, because the "Origin of Species" is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men. No one, he submits, could have

written it without possessing some power of reasoning. He was willing to assert that “I have a fair share of invention, and of common sense or judgment, such as every fairly successful lawyer or doctor must have, but not, I believe, in any higher degree.” (49) He adds humbly that perhaps he was “superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully.”

Writing in the last year of his life, he expressed the opinion that in two or three respects his mind had changed during the preceding twenty or thirty years. Up to the age of thirty or beyond it poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure. Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight. In 1881, however, he said: “Now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music.” (50) Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You have just come back from Canada and found a music CD in your luggage that you forgot to return to Bob, your landlord there. Write him a letter to

- 1) make an apology, and
- 2) suggest a solution.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own 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 then
- 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



2008 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（一）答案详解

Section I Use of English

一、文章总体分析

这是一篇议论文。文章主要介绍了个别民族群体智商高于人类平均水平。文章首段第一句话点明了中心论点。第二段则分析了产生这一现象的原因——进化的结果。第三段通过“进化”的纽带把高智商与遗传疾病联系起来，说明高智商的人更容易患上一些遗传疾病。

二、试题具体解析

1.

[A] selected 挑选，选拔

[B] prepared 准备，打算，愿意(做某事)

[C] obliged 迫使，责成

[D] pleased 高兴

【答案】 B

【考点】 词义辨析

【难度系数】 0.236

【解析】 该空的前后语境为“有些群体的人可能比其他群体更加聪明，这是人们一直不敢明说的假说之一。但是，不管怎么样，Gregory Cochran 说出来”。显然，从语义上应该可以看出 Gregory Cochran 表述这一观点是一种主动行为，从而排除 A 和 C；而从第一句可以看出他所研究的这一课题也不应该是一个让人高兴的主题，故排除 D。因此答案只有 B。

2.

[A] unique 独一无二的

[B] particular 特殊的，独特的

[C] special 特殊的，特别的

[D] rare 罕见的，珍贵的

【答案】 D

【考点】 固定搭配

【难度系数】 0.160

【解析】 从文章内容看，显然该空填入的词应该是用来形容 Cochran 是一个什么样的人的。从上文我们可以看到，他总是做一些常人不敢做的事情，显然这个词既要表现他这类人很少，同时要表达出作者对 Cochran 正面评价，突出其优秀性，四个词中只有 D 能表达这种语义，故答案为 D。

本题从另一个角度来说，a rare bird 是一固定搭配，指一类人。其他三个词与 bird 搭配都不能指人，同样得出答案为 D。

3.

[A] of

[B] with

[C] in

[D] against

【答案】 A

【考点】 介词搭配

【难度系数】 0.106

【解析】 independently 只能与选项 A 介词 of 搭配，意思是“不依赖于，独立于”。原文句子意思是（他）工作独立于任何机构，故本题选 A 项。

4.

[A] subsequently 后来，随后

[B] presently 目前，不久

[C] previously 先前，以前

[D] lately 最近

【答案】 C

【考点】 逻辑搭配

【难度系数】 0.513

【解析】 空所在的语境为“他曾经帮助推动了这样一种观点：一些 被认为不是由细菌引起的疾病实际上也是传染病，这个观点首次被提出的时候，引起了很大的争议”。由语境可以判断，在得到这一结论之前人们认为不是细菌引起的疾病就不会传染，因此答案应该为 C。

5.

[A] Only 只，仅仅，表示强调

[B] So 表因果

[C] Even 甚至，连，强调出乎意料

[D] Hence 表因果

【答案】 C

【考点】 逻辑搭配

【难度系数】 0.437

【解析】 上文提到 Cochran 使一种观点广为人知，本句 however 表明这是对上文的转折，句意为：但是，他可能对他要做的事情感到震惊。从句意我们可以明显地得出，在这里填入的连词应该表示含义的递进，四个选项中，C 能表达这一含义，故答案为 C。

6.

[A] (at the) thought (of) 一想到

[B] (at the) sight (of) 一看到

[C] (at the) cost (of) 以……的代价

[D] (at the) risk (of) 冒……的风险

【答案】 A

【考点】 词汇搭配

【难度系数】 0.326

【解析】 空所在的句意为：但是， 将要做的事情，甚至他自己都感到震惊。C 和 D 显然不合语境，排除。而将要做的事情是发生在将来，也不可能看见，只能放在想象中，故答案为 A。

7.

[A] advises 建议

[B] suggests 建议，提出，表明

[C] protests 对……提出异议

[D] objects 反对

【答案】 B

【考点】 词义辨析

【难度系数】 0.563

【解析】 空所在的句意为：他发表了一篇文章，文章不仅 一群人比另一群人智商高，还解释了导致这种现象的过程。结合前文作者对这一观点的认可，可以排除 C 和 D；A 项的主语一般是人，而不是物，因此也不合适；因此答案为 B。

8.

[A] (in) progress 在进行中

[B] (in) fact 事实上

[C] (in) need 在危难(急)中

[D] (in) question 正被讨论的，谈论中的

【答案】 D

【考点】 固定搭配

【难度系数】 0.128

【解析】 从该空所在句子结构看，in 与所填入的词是用来修饰“the group”的，句子大意是，这个群体，是一个发源于中欧的特殊民族。从含义上看，A 和 C 明显不合文意。而 in fact 是副词性的词组，放在 be 动词之后，排除掉 B 项。D 代入文中，“正在讨论的这个群”，与前面提到这个观点还在争议中刚好吻合。故答案为 D。

9.

[A] attaining 获得，达到

[B] scoring 得分

[C] reaching 达到，实现

[D] calculating 计算，核算

【答案】 B

【考点】 词义辨析

【难度系数】 0.444

【解析】 空前谈到的是文章前文提到的那个群体，空后显然是分数，而表示获得分数的动词只有 B，故正确答案为 B。

10.

- [A] normal 正常的
- [B] common 共同的
- [C] mean 平均的
- [D] total 总的

【答案】 C

【考点】 词义辨析

【难度系数】 0.142

【解析】 由 9 空的内容我们可以得出，这里应该是说明这个群体的得分应该高出普通人 12-15 分，能够表达普通人的得分当然只能用平均值，C 符合此意，故为正确答案。

11.

- [A] unconsciously 无意识地，不知不觉地
- [B] disproportionately 不成比例地
- [C] indefinitely 不确定地，无期限地
- [D] unaccountably 无法解释地，不能说明地

【答案】 B

【考点】 词义辨析

【难度系数】 0.176

【解析】 该空所在句子大意是：这个群体对于西方的知识文化生活做出了 贡献。前文以及后面提到的知名科学家我们可以判定出，这里应该强调的是这个群体对西方知识文化生活的重大贡献。四个选项中，只有 B 项的意思能突出这群人做贡献非常大。故答案为 B。

12.

- [A] missions 使命，任务
- [B] fortunes 财富，运气
- [C] interests 兴趣
- [D] careers 事业，职业

【答案】 D

【考点】 词义辨析

【难度系数】 0.362

【解析】 空所在的整个从句大意是：这个群体对于西方的知识文化生活做出了重大的贡献，正如他们精英的 的那样，包括几名闻名世界的科学家……。从后面的分词短语可以明显看出，后面列举的科学家应该和空填的内容是同类的，而且科学家是空的内容具体说明，显然，科学家是一种职业，故答案为 D。

13.

- [A] affirm 证实，确定
- [B] witness 目击，证明
- [C] observe 观察；遵守
- [D] approve 赞成；批准

【答案】 A

【考点】 词义辨析

【难度系数】 0.174

【解析】 空前面总体谈到他们给西方文化做出了重大贡献，后面又有具体事实的列举（他们中出现了很多闻名世界的科学家），显然，事实是为了论证中心的，由此，只有 A 能表达语义，故正确答案为 A。

14.

[A] moreover 表递进

[B] therefore 表因果

[C] however 表转折

[D] meanwhile 表时间

【答案】 C

【考点】 逻辑搭配

【难度系数】 0.710

【解析】 空的前句指出，他们（那些具有比常人高智商的人群）经常比大多数人更多遭受一些基因疾病的痛苦。接着空所在的句子指出，这些事实（疾病和高智商）以前被认为是没有联系的。前面事实说明有联系，后句谈到没联系，这是一种转折关系，故答案为 C。

15.

[A] given up (to) 把……让给

[B] got over (to) 把……说清楚，使明白

[C] carried on 继续开展，坚持

[D] put down (to) 归因于

【答案】 D

【考点】 词汇搭配

【难度系数】 0.269

【解析】 空所在的语境是：前者（高智商）被 为社会影响。从句后的 effect 我们可以判断这是对前者产生原因的说明，四个选项，只有 D 项表达这种含义，故答案为 D。

16.

[A] assessing 评定，评价

[B] supervising 监督，管理

[C] administering 管理，执行

[D] valuing 尊重，重视

【答案】 D

【考点】 词义辨析

【难度系数】 0.344

【解析】 空所在句子的内容显然是对前面谈到的社会效果的具体举例，由常识可以判断高智商应该归功于对教育的重视，四个选项中，只有 D 能表达这一含义，故正确答案为 D。

17.

[A] development 发展

[B] origin 起源，起因

[C] consequence 结果

[D] instrument 工具，手段

【答案】 C

【考点】 词义辨析

【难度系数】 0.493

【解析】从前文的 the former 可以判断出，这里的 the latter 显然与其是并列关系，前面谈到 the former 的是产生的原因，那么这里自然也是谈到 the latter 的原因，四个选项中能表达这一含义的只有 C。

18.

[A] linked 联系，连接，有关联

[B] integrated 使合并，使结合

[C] woven 编，织

[D] combined 结合，组合，综合

【答案】 A

【考点】 词义辨析

【难度系数】 0.491

【解析】空所在的句子内容把文章中前面谈到的智商和疾病结合在一起了，从上文我们应该可以判断出两者是有联系的，而空所在的内容显然也是需要表达两者之间的关系，A 能更精确的表达这一含义，故答案为 A。

19.

[A] limited (to) 局限于

[B] subjected (to) 使遭受(经受)

[C] converted (to) 转变为

[D] directed (to) 指向，导向

【答案】 B

【考点】 词义辨析

【难度系数】 0.362

【解析】空前的内容已经说明了高智商与疾病有紧密联系，从这句可得到的内容我们可以判断出空所在的句子是产生这种联系的具体机能。句子的内容是：他的观点是这些人不同寻常的经历使他们于特别的进化压力。四个选项，显然只有 B 填入空中能够使句意通顺，故答案为 B。

20.

[A] paradoxical 矛盾的，似是而非的

[B] incompatible 不相容的，不能并存的，矛盾的

[C] inevitable 不可避免的

[D] continuous 连续的，持续的

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【难度系数】0.271

【解析】空所在的句子是显然是修饰这种进化压力的定语从句，而所填入的词应该是修饰文章谈到高智商和疾病这种状况的。从文章可以看出，这些人一方面拥有高的智商，对社会做出巨大贡献，另一方面又饱受疾病的困扰，显然这是一个看似矛盾的结论，A 正能表达这种状况，故答案为 A。

三、全文翻译

人类某些族群的智商可能高于其他族群，这种观点是一种不敢冠之以名的假设理论。但是格雷戈里·柯克伦却准备说出这一观点。他是这么一种特立独行的人：不隶属于任何机构的科学家。他曾推动普及这样一种观点：一些以前被认为不是由细菌引起的疾病竟然是传染病。当这个观点首次被提出时，曾引起极大的争议。

然而甚至是他这样一个人，一想到自己将要做的事，心里也会发怵。他与另外两名科学家一起发表了一篇文章，其中不仅表明一个人类族群比其他族群更聪明，还解释了导致这一结果的过程。论文中谈到的族群是起源于中欧的某个特定民族，而这个过程是自然选择。

这一人群在智商测试中普遍得分较高，得分比平均值 100 分高 12-15 分；而且他们对西方的学术和文化生活做出了同他们人口数量极不成比例的巨大贡献，他们中的精英人物，包括几位世界知名的科学家的事业充分证明了这一点。与此同时，他们也比大多数人更容易患多种严重的遗传疾病，比如乳癌。可是，以前人们认为这些事实之间没有什么内在联系。前者(智商高)被归因于传统上高度重视教育等社会影响，而后者(遗传疾病)被看作是遗传隔离造成的结果。科克伦博士却认为高智商和疾病有密切联系。他的论点是：这些人不同寻常的历史致使他们承受了独特的进化压力，进而导致了这种矛盾的状态。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

一、文章结构与内容分析

本文介绍了压力对女性健康造成的负面影响，并剖析其原因。

第一段和第二段主要说明男女由于生理上的差异，在相同的情况下面对压力时，女性可能更容易产生焦虑和沮丧；第三段利用叶胡达医生的研究成果说明女性容易在压力面前表现出焦虑的原因：因为她们面对的压力比男性要多得多；第四段指出男女面对的压力种类不同：女性面临的压力大多来自家庭内部且时常发生，而男性所面临的压力则大多是战争和具有偶然性的动态情况；第五段是对第四段的一个举例说明；最后一段指出在压力危及健康之前将其予以缓解的重要性。

二、试题具体分析

21. 根据前两段可知下面哪项正确？

- [A] 女性生理结构决定其在压力面前更为脆弱。
- [B] 女性仍然忍受着男性施加的压力。
- [C] 在应对压力方面女性比男性更有经验。
- [D] 面对压力时女性和男性表现出不同的倾向。

【答案】 A

【考点】 推理判断

【难度系数】 0.449

【解析】 文章第一段提到，在一个不太好的方面 (undesirable category)，女性似乎遥遥领先，接着通过引用医师耶胡达的话指出，这种领先是指“女性面临压力更容易患病”。在第二段指出，性激素影响压力的反应，使得雌性在承受压力时分泌更多触发不良反应的化学物质。两段结合，说明“女性在面临压力时容易患病的原因”。more vulnerable to stress 和 biologically 分别与文中的 susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress 和 sex hormones 对应。因此 A 项为正确选项，同时可以排除 C 项。B 项是正确的表述，但男性施加压力是无中生有，文中未提及，故排除；D 项不能概况前两段的中心内容，故排除。

【补充】 英文议论文的开始部分很关键，它往往要引入文章的主旨。为了能吸引读者，该部分常常采用一个引子。引子的写作方法很多，如引用名人名言(2003 年 text2)，类比(2005 年 text1, text2 和 2006 年 text3)，举几个典型事例(2004 年 text1, 2007 年 text2)，比较(2004 年 text2)等等。本文采取比较法，即男性和女性在承受压力方面的比较。

22. 耶胡达医生的研究表明女性。

- [A] 需要额外剂量的化学物质来处理压力
- [B] 在忍受压力方面能力有限
- [C] 更能避免压力
- [D] 遭受更多的压力

【答案】 D

【考点】 事实细节

【难度系数】 0.510

【解析】 首先根据题干内容找到文章中对应的内容，文章第三段第二句在提到关于 Dr. Ychuda 的研究中指出“这未必是因为女性不能调节压力，而只是因为她们承受的压力太多”。耶胡达医生还说，“女性忍受压力的能力甚至可能比男性更强，但只是由于她们应对的事情太多以至于疲劳得更快更明显。”从这写内容我们容易判断出答案为 D。

A 项表意错误，第二段指出女性面对压力时产生的化学物质比男性多，这种化学物质使女性更易焦虑，而不是说女性需要更多的化学物质来缓解焦虑，故排除 A 项；第三段第三句提到女性容忍压力的能力或许比男性更好，排除 B 项；原文提到女性需要容忍更多压力，而不是逃避，C 选项属于偷换概念，显然错误。

【补充】 此类型考题并没有像上一题那样定位在文中的考点位置，题干给出的是贯穿全文的关键人物 Dr. Yehuda，定位较难，这种情况下通常根据题的顺序以及概括选项的共性返回到文章中，例如上题的定位是一、二段，此题定位于第三段。

23. 根据第四段，女性面临的压力往往是。

- [A] 家庭内部的、临时的
- [B] 无规律的、暴力的
- [C] 长期的、频繁的
- [D] 琐碎的、偶然的

【答案】 C

【考点】 事实细节

【难度系数】 0.524

【解析】文章在第四段中指出，妇女所遇到的压力趋于慢性的和有反复的本性，并非如男性所面临的压力大多是战争和具有偶然性的动态情况中。慢性的另一种理解为持久的，反复则对应于频繁，C 项正与此对应。A 项和 D 项都与该段不一致。B 选项与第三句对应，是男性压力的性质，也不符合题意。

24. 第五段第五行的句子 “I lived from paycheck to paycheck” 表明。

- [A] 阿尔瓦雷兹只关心赚钱
- [B] 阿尔瓦雷兹的收入几乎不能满足家庭开支
- [C] 阿尔瓦雷兹通过不同的工作挣薪水
- [D] 阿尔瓦雷兹几乎都使用支票付款

【答案】 B

【考点】 推理判断

【难度系数】 0.638

【解析】第五段是一个具体实例，从语境来看，该段通过描述阿尔瓦雷兹承受各种家庭责任来说明女性承受着长期而严重的压力。从文中可以看出，作为一个单身母亲，阿尔瓦雷兹面临很大的生存压力，要付房租等日常开支，这与 B 项中所指的她的薪水几乎不能满足日常生活开销相吻合，故正确选项为 B。

A 项侧重人物主观倾向，和文中承受生活压力这种客观无奈脱离，故排除。C 项只是文章事实内容的介绍，并没有与主题联系，故排除；D 项完全曲解了 “paycheck” 的意义，望文生义将 paycheck 拆成 pay 和 check 而编造的选项，所以排除。

25. 下面那一项是本文最好的标题？

- [A] 压力的束缚：无路可逃？
- [B] 对压力的反应：性别差异
- [C] 压力分析：化学物质起作用
- [D] 性别不平等：压力下的女性

【答案】 D

【考点】 主旨大意

【难度系数】 0.635

【解析】从整个文章结构来看，文章主要围绕女性面临的压力问题，其中间或提到男性的压力也只是为了反衬女性压力，故 D 为正确答案。A 选项概括范围过大，脱离了文章以女性为中心的讨论。B 选项和 C 选项都只涉及到文章的一个方面，并非文章全貌。

三、文章难句分析

1. Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions.

【解析】 这是一个复合句。句子主干的宾语由从句构成，现在分词结构 causing ...conditions 为伴随动作，表示宾语从句的结果。这个分词结构含有一个比较结构，比较的逻辑主体是女性和男性，比较的方面是触发化学物质。

【译文】 对动物和人类的研究表明：性激素以某种方式影响压力反应，使雌性在承受压力时比处于同等条件下的雄性分泌更多触发不良反应的化学物质。

2. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals.

【解析】 这是一个复杂复合句，由两个并列句构成。第一个分句是一个复合句，主语部分 violence 由 that 引导的定语从句修饰，句子主干位 The kinds...tend to be in domestic situations...。介词短语 by...parents...表示动作（即人际暴力）的发出者。第二个分句是一个简单句，在这里，one-shot 意思是“一次性的”。deals 不能理解为“交易”，而是“事情”。

【译文】 女性遭受的人际间的暴力却多发生在家庭内部，不幸的是这种暴力来自于父母或其他家庭成员，且通常都不是一次性的。

四、核心词汇回顾

1. catch up 追上，赶上，补上

2. chronic a. 长期的，慢性的

3. diffuse v. 散布，传播；扩散

4. dose n. 一次服的药量；一份

5. expose v. 使暴露；揭示；使遭受

6. function n. 功能；效力

7. observe v. 遵守，奉行；观察

8. one-shot a. 只发生一次的

-
9. sphere n. 球形；天体；范围，领域
10. stressed-out a. 极度焦虑的，非常紧张的
11. susceptible a. 敏感的，易受感动的
12. wear-and-tear n. 损耗，磨损
13. wear out 磨损，用坏；精疲力竭

五、全文翻译

尽管在现代生活的某些方面女性仍在努力追赶男性，但至少在一个不太好的方面，女性显得遥遥领先。据纽约退伍军人管理医院的首席精神病医师耶胡达说，“在面对压力时，女性比男性更易患抑郁和焦虑症”。

对动物和人类的研究表明：性激素以某种方式影响压力反应，使雌性在承受压力时比处于同等条件下的雄性分泌更多触发不良反应的化学物质。一些研究显示，如果将承受压力达到极限的雌鼠的卵巢(雌性生殖器官)切除，那么其体内的化学反应会和雄鼠相同。

使女性因压力产生的化学物质增多的问题更加严重的是，她们承受压力的“机会”越来越多。耶胡达医生说，“这未必是因为女性不能调节压力，而只是因为她们承受的压力太多”。耶胡达医生还说，“女性忍受压力的能力甚至可能比男性更强，但只是由于她们应对的事情太多以至于疲劳得更快更明显。”

耶胡达医生还注意到了两性间的另一种差别。“我认为女性应对的事情通常具有长期性、反复性特点。男性参加战争，承受战斗压力，那更多的是偶然的身体上的暴力。而女性遭受的人际间的暴力却多发生在家庭内部，不幸的是这种暴力来自于父母或其他家庭成员，且通常都不是一次性的。这些长期的人际关系产生的摩擦具有很大破坏力。”

阿德琳·阿尔瓦雷兹 18 岁结婚并育有一子，但她却决定要完成大学学业。“为了获得大学学位我拼命努力。我的生活极其不如意，上学、取得进步、做得更好成为我摆脱现实困境的途径。”后来，她离了婚，成了单身母亲。“照顾一个十来岁的孩子、找工作、交房租、养车、还债款。为了生存，我必须不停地赚钱。”

并不是每一个人都像阿德琳·阿尔瓦雷兹一样承受这种长期严重的压力。但是现在大多数的女性都承担着许多责任，很少有放松的时候，感到身心俱疲。阿尔瓦雷兹的经历说明，在压力影响到你的健康和能力之前寻找途径予以缓解是相当重要的。

Text 2

一、文章结构与内容分析

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了学术期刊出版发生的变化，一种新型出版业——网络出版的出现及其对传统出版业的影响。第一段介绍了传统学术期刊出版的流程和特点。第二段说明网络对出版的重要影响，出现了免费使用科研成果的趋势。这不仅影响传统出版业的利润，而且标志着科学方面的重大变化。第三段用数据表明学术出版业是一个利润巨大的行业。第四段说明网络改变了刊物出版的传统形式，介绍了出版业现今一些全新的出版形式。末句总结全文，呼应文首，指出学术期刊出版已经发生改变。

二、试题具体分析

26. 作者在第一段论述的是。

- [A] 期刊编辑的背景知识
- [B] 实验报告的出版流程
- [C] 作者与期刊出版商的关系
- [D] 传统的期刊出版过程

【答案】D

【考点】事实细节

【难度系数】0.671

【解析】文章第一段主要介绍了一个具体的传统论文出版的流程，通常作为第一段的案例是作为铺垫以引出文章的主题，也是为了说明文章的中心，从后文我们可以看出文章谈到的是一个现代的出版模式，那么相对应，这里应该是谈到的传统的出版模式。由此可知 D 项为正确答案。

A 项错在 editing 一词上，第一段中并未涉及编辑期刊这一概念，而是在介绍传统的期刊出版，属于偷换概念故排除；B 选项的“publication routine”，论述范围太窄，不能完全表达全文意思；同时，此段确实出现作者 author 与出版商 publisher 的关键词，但并未涉及二者的直接关系，故 C 项排除。

27. 下面那一项是有关经合组织报告的正确说法？

- [A] 它批评了政府资助的研究项目。
- [B] 它标志着一种有效的出版方式的开始。
- [C] 它让获利的期刊出版商悻然不快。
- [D] 它使科研受益匪浅。

【答案】C

【考点】事实细节

【难度系数】0.368

【解析】文章第二段首先谈到互联网使得获得科学成果变成现实，接着谈到了最近 OECD 发布的一个报告，该报告描写了互联网对出版行业的影响，使得盈利不菲的出版商们很头痛（make heavy reading for 的意思是让某人读起来很费力）。文章在提到这些出版商时给其加了一个盈利不菲的定语，这说明使其头疼的事情正是与该定语对应，在这里就是会对他们盈利产生不利，故答案为 C。

28. 根据文章，网络出版的重要意义在于。

- [A] 它提供了使用科研资源的便捷方式
- [B] 它给科研人员带来了巨大的利润

[C] 它强调了科学知识的关键作用

[D] 它促进了科研的公共投资

【答案】 A

【考点】 事实细节

【难度系数】 0.419

【解析】 文章第二段第一句就谈到互联网使得获得科学成果变成现实，而接下来论述的出版的三种模式也是以读者能接触到科学期刊的便利方式进行划分，由此可以判断出文章论述的中心也就是第二段的第二句的内容，而互联网出版的意义也正是如此，故答案为 A。

29. 在开放存取出版模式中，论文作者被要求。

[A] 承担出版成本

[B] 订阅发表论文的期刊

[C] 允许其它在线期刊免费使用他的论文

[D] 在递交论文之前完成同行专家评议

【答案】 A

【考点】 事实细节

【难度系数】 0.554

【解析】 根据题干中的关键词 “the open-access publishing model” 可以定位于最后一段的 “there is open-access publishing, ...asking the author to pay for the paper to be published”，即主要依靠作者或其雇主支付论文出版费用，A 项是该句的同义转述，为正确答案。该题只涉及原文这一句话，只要准确定位，就不会受其他选项干扰。

30. 下面哪一项最恰当地概括了本文的主旨大意？

[A] 网络对出版商正在构成威胁。

[B] 新的出版模式正在出现。

[C] 论文作者乐意接受出版新渠道。

[D] 在线服务使出版更容易。

【答案】 B

【考点】 主旨大意

【难度系数】 0.569

【解析】 文章首先通过一个传统出版方式的案例作为引子，然后谈到互联网出版的新模式，并对新模式的影响及现实意义——可以让人更容易获得科学成果，做了论述，因此文章的中心是关于一种新的出版模式，故答案为 B。

威胁出版商，A 项断章取义，偷换概念故排除；C 项中 “出版新渠道” 在本文中指的是网络，但它是否受到论文作者们的欢迎不得而知，故排除；D 项中的在线服务 online service 在文中并未出现，属于概念扩大，亦排除。

三、文章难句精析

1. The Internet—and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it—is making access to scientific results a reality.

【解析】这是一个复合句。主干为：the Internet...is making access to scientific results a reality。破折号后面 and pressure...为状语，逻辑上为并列主语，介词短语 from funding agencies 为后置定语修饰 pressure，而 funding agencies 则由 who 引导的定语从句修饰，这个定语从句的宾语为 why 引导的宾语从句。介词短语 by restricting access to it 表示方式，修饰 making money，在这里，代词 it 指代的是 government-funded research。

【译文】许多基金会质问为何商业刊物可以通过限制科研成果的使用从政府资助的研究项目中获利，这种压力和网络的发展使免费使用科研成果变成现实。

2. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it.

【解析】这是一个复合句。主干为：other models exist...。that 引导的定语从句修饰 models，where 引导的定语从句修饰举例的 delayed open-access，而 before making it...为介词短语表示时间，其中包含一个 who 引导的定语从句修饰 everyone。

【译文】其他的模式是这三种的混合体，即，一些刊物前六个月只允许付费订阅者阅读论文，然后才以免费模式提供给所有想阅读的人。

四、核心词汇回顾

1. straightforward a. 直截了当的；坦率的；简单的
2. submit v. 服从；提出
3. affiliation n. 隶属关系，隶属机构
4. rest with sb. 是……的责任或份内的事
5. subscribe v. 签名；捐款；订购
6. handsome a. 漂亮的，英俊的；美观的；数量大的
7. heavy/ light reading 读起来费力/ 轻松的阅读材料
8. hybrid n. 杂种；混血儿
9. archive n. 档案文件

五、全文翻译

这曾经是简单、直接的一件事。一个实验室中的研究组将他们的研究成果呈递给一份专业刊物。此刊物的编辑隐去论文作者的名字和所属机构，然后送交同行专家评议，并根据得到的评价决定是否刊登这篇论文。论文的版权归刊物出版商，其他寻找相关知识的研究者只有通过订阅此刊物才能获取该研究结果。

但这种行为将成为历史了。许多基金会质问为何商业刊物可以通过限制科研成果的使用从政府资助的研究项目中获利，这种压力和网络的发展使免费使用科研成果变成现实。经济合作与发展组织最近发表报告评论了此举的深远影响。这篇由澳大利亚维多利亚大学的约翰·豪斯和经合组织的格莱汉姆·维克利共同撰写的报告让那些获取了巨大利润的出版商读起来心情沉重。但它的意义并不仅至于此，它还表明目前科学研究中一个关键要素发生了改变。

知识的价值和公共科研投资的回报在某种程度上取决于广泛的传播和方便的获取。这是一个大产业。据估算，美国科研核心刊物的市场价值大约在 70 亿到 110 亿美元之间。国际科技与医学出版商协会称，目前全球有超过 2000 家的出版公司从事此领域的出版，他们每年在近 16,000 种刊物中刊登超过 120 万篇文章。

这一切正在改变，根据经合组织的报告，目前已有 75% 的学术刊物可以在线阅读。全新的出版模式正在形成。报告的作者提到了三种主要的模式。第一种是所谓的“一揽子捆绑销售”，机构订户通过许可协议付费阅读一系列电子期刊。第二种是开放存取式出版，主要依靠作者或其雇主支付论文出版费用。第三种是开放式归档，要求诸如大学或者国际实验室支持的机构知识库。其他的模式是这三种的混合体，即，一些刊物前六个月只允许付费订阅者阅读论文，然后才以免费模式提供给所有想阅读的人。这一切都将改变传统的同行评议程序，至少对于论文出版是如此。

Text 3

一、文章结构与内容分析

这是一篇议论文。文章探讨了美国人的身高极限问题。文章首段以 NBA 队员的身高变化作为引子来引出身高变化话题。文章第二段提出了论述的中心。第三段、第四段论述了原因。第五段则谈到了这一结论对将来的一些影响。

二、试题具体分析

31. 以威尔特·张伯伦为例是为了。

- [A] 说明 NBA 球员身高的变化
- [B] 表明美国 NBA 球员很受欢迎
- [C] 对几代 NBA 球员进行对比
- [D] 评估注明 NBA 球员的成就

【答案】 A

【考点】 主旨大意

【难度系数】 0.774

【解析】 由题干中的关键词“Wilt Chamberlain”以及出题顺序显然定位在第一段。该段以著名球员张伯伦事例为切入点，通过高个子 NBA 球员数量的增加说明职业运动员的身高呈现出快速增长的趋势。所以 A 项正确。

B、D 项很容易排除，因为“受欢迎”和“成就”在文中并没有信息对应，属于无中生有，脱离文章

题意对文章中关键词的任意发挥项，虽然其选项符合一定的逻辑，如 NBA 球员确实受欢迎，然而符合逻辑的不一定是文章涉及的。此外，这两项都带有褒义色彩，而第一段论述明显是客观性很强的事实陈述，因此排除 B、D 项；C 项具有迷惑性，因为作者确实对几代球员进行了对比，选项本身正确，但并不符合要求，对比只是说明主题的一种手段和方法，真正的目的是要说明一个事实或现象，这一现象是关于美国人身高的事实。选项中并未涉及身高因素，故排除。

32. 根据文章，下面哪一项在身高增长方面发挥关键作用？

[A] 基因改造。

[B] 自然环境。

[C] 生活水平。

[D] 日常健身锻炼。

【答案】 C

【考点】 事实细节

【难度系数】 0.336

【解析】 根据关键词 growth 及出题顺序可将其定位于第三段，第三段主要说明身高的增长有赖于大量的热量和营养物质，尤其是蛋白质。从该段中的 “but as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have increased in height by...” ，可以看出生活水平对于身体成长所起的重要作用，C 项是原文中 “as diet and health improved” 的同义表述，故为正确答案。

作者在第二段提到了 “at this genetic, environmental level” ，以及在第四段从遗传因素角度论证 “遗传因素” 是限制身高的原因，这个表达给考生造成极大的迷惑性，使得误选 A 项，而 A 项中的 modification 不够确切，遗传因素和基因改造是两个概念，加之在第五段作者提到遗传身高的最大值不可能会很快改变，因此我们可以说基因遗传是重要因素，但基因改造与身高并无直接关系，故排除 A 项；B 项是根据第二段提到的一词 environmental 设置的干扰项，全文只有这一处提到环境一词，并未进一步展开讨论环境对身高的影响，与主题没有建立联系，况且环境有很多种，而 B 项将环境的概念缩小到自然环境，在文中找不到任何信息支持，因此排除 B 项；D 项虽然对身高有一定的影响，但文中并未提及，故排除。

33. 作者很可能同意下面哪种论述？

[A] 非美国人增加了美国的平均身高。

[B] 人类身高受直立姿势的制约。

[C] 美国人是世界上平均身高最高的人。

[D] 较大的婴儿往往在成年后身材较高。

【答案】 B

【考点】 推理判断

【难度系数】 0.687

【解析】 有关作者可能同意的论述会涉及到整个篇章，因此无法定位到具体一段，则需要通过排除法依次对每项进行分析来解答。A 项张冠李戴，文中第二段末句提到 NBA 球员身高的增长可能是从世界各国吸收球员的结果，由此我们只能推知非美国人对 NBA 球队的平均身高有影响，而选项中的美国替代了 NBA 球队，扩大概念。而且此项表述过于绝对，文中并没有定论，故排除；B 项所在的段落应为第四段，第三句提到人类的两足和背部仍在同直立行走的姿势相抗衡，难以承受因肢体过长造成的压

力，末句引用专家的话作总结指出，对身高的限制是由遗传结构决定的，因此 B 项是这两句的概括，conditioned by 和 upright posture 分别对应原文中的 constraints 和 bipedal posture，故 B 项为正确选项；C 项是一种最高级形式，文中并没有将美国人的身高与其他国家人的身高作对比，非作者的观点，故排除；D 项在原文也没有此推论。

34. 从最后一段我们可以知道在不久的将来。

[A] 服装业将重新考虑制服尺码

[B] 军服的设计将保持不变

[C] 基因检测将被应用到选择运动员上

[D] 现在的人类身高数据将来仍然适用

【答案】D

【考点】推理判断

【难度系数】0.674

【解析】最后一段主要说明基因的最大限度可以改变，但不会很快改变，暗示美国人的平均身高不会很快改变。而且文章最后一段中的“...90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration.”和“you could use today’s data and feel fairly confident”两句都暗示了 D 项所提到的内容，D 项是文中 predict human height in the near future...use today’s data 的改写，故为正确选项。A 选项与第二句和最后一句意思相悖；B 选项在原文中没有提及，原文只讨论了尺寸问题；C 选项在本段并没有涉及此项内容。

35. 本文旨在告诉我们。

[A] 人类身高的变化遵循循环模式

[B] 人类身高变得更加可以预测了

[C] 美国人已经达到他们身高的遗传极限

[D] 美国人的遗传模式已经改变

【答案】C

【考点】主旨大意

【难度系数】0.360

【解析】综观全文，总结各段大意(详见文章结构分析)可知，文章在第二段的冒号处点明了主题：Americans have generally stopped growing，即美国人的身高不会再有所增加，所以只有 C 项充分表达了该内容。此项是主题句的改写，故为正确选项。

整个文章说明的主体都是美国人，将概念扩展到人类显然是阅读理解中经常设置的错误选项，本文论述的主题是美国人身高不再变化，显然 change 及 cyclic 等动态的词来描述不符合文意，故排除 A 项；B 项陈述正确，但与主旨无关；D 项中的 genetic pattern 在文中并没有信息支持。

三、文章难句精析

1. Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients—notably, protein—to feed expanding tissues.

【解析】这是一个复合句。句子主干是 growth...demands calorie...to feed expanding tissues。主语由 which 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰。在阅读和翻译中都要注意这种将主谓分割的结构，可以将主语和谓语下划线，便于快速抓住主要意思。

【译文】在 20 岁后人很少继续长高，长高需要热量和营养，特别是蛋白质，以满足组织增长的需求。

2. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs.

【解析】本句是一个复合句，前一分句是由 even though 引导的让步状语从句。后一分句为主句，由一个主语 our feet and back 和两个谓语动词，由 and 连接。过去分词短语 imposed by...作后置定语，修饰名词 strain。

【译文】此外，尽管我们人类已经直立行走了几百万年，但两足和背部仍继续同两足行走的姿势相抗衡，难以承受因肢体过长不断造成的压力。

四、核心词汇回顾

1. by and large 大体上，基本上
2. canal n. 运河
3. frame n. 架子；体格 v. 给……装框子；陷害，诬告
4. get in the way (of) 妨碍
5. notably ad. 引人注目地；尤其
6. obscure v. 使暗；a. 模(含)糊的；晦涩的
7. recruit n. 新兵，新分子；v. 征募
8. anthropologist n. 人类学家
9. bipedal a. 两足动物的
10. secular a. 现世的，世俗的

五、全文翻译

20 世纪 60 年代初，威尔特·张伯伦是仅有的三名身高超过 7 英尺的 NBA 球员之一，但是如果上个赛季他还在打球的话，他就成了 42 名这样的球员中的一员了。过去几年，参加主要职业运动的运动员的身体发生了重大变化，俱乐部的经理们很乐意更改队服以适应身材高大的运动员数量不断增加的需求。然而，体育运动的这种趋势可能隐盖了这样一个未被认识的事实：美国人的身高总体上已经停止了增长。尽管一般来说，现在美国的身高比 140 年前高了 2 英寸，但他们，尤其是那些几代生长在美国家庭中出生的人，其身高在 20 世纪 60 年代初期明显已达到了极限。他们不会再长得更高了。莱特州立大学的人类学家威廉·卡麦隆·查姆利说：“当今，就总人口来说，在现有环境和基因水平下，我们已经达到了身高的极限。”至于 NBA 球员，他们身高的增长似乎是从世界各国吸收球员这种日益普遍的做法的结果。

在 20 岁后人很少继续长高，长高需要热量和营养，特别是蛋白质，以满足组织增长的需求。20 世纪初期，营养不良和儿童传染病盛行，但随着饮食和健康的改善，儿童和青少年的身高平均每 20 年增加约

1.5 英寸，这就是被称之为身高增长长期趋势的模式。然而根据疾病控制与预防中心的数据(男性 5.9 英尺，女性 5.4 英尺)，从 1960 年以来并没有改变过。

从遗传学的角度看，避免身高过高是有好处的。分娩过程中，较大的婴儿更难通过产道。此外，尽管我们人类已经直立行走了几百万年，但两足和背部仍继续同两足行走的姿势相抗衡，难以承受因肢体过长不断造成的压力。西北大学人类学家威廉·伦纳德称，“对身高的一些真正的限制是由个体有机体的遗传结构所决定的”。

遗传身高最大值可能会改变，但不可能期望它很快就会出现。马萨诸塞州纳蒂克军队研究中心的资深人类学家克莱尔·戈登保证说：90%的制服和工作间适合新兵使用，不需要改动。她说，不像篮球运动员的队服，军服尺寸一段时间以来都没有变动。她还说，如果你需要预测不久的将来的人的身高以便设计一种装备，基本上“你就可以使用当前的数据，并感到相当自信。”

Text 4

一、文章结构与内容分析

本文是议论文。文章主要论述了美国一些开国元勋对待废奴问题的态度和做法，并分析了其原因。

第一段是关于华盛顿补牙的一个例子，通过总统的轶事引出本文的主要内容。

第二段指出一些开国元勋虽然憎恨奴隶制度，但很少为废奴而斗争。

随后的四个段落分析了这些开国元勋在他们任期内没有废除奴隶制的原因。

二、试题具体分析

36. 提到乔治·华盛顿的牙齿手术是为了。

[A] 说明过去原始的医疗行为

[B] 证明他那个时代奴隶制的残忍

[C] 强调奴隶制在美国历史上的作用

[D] 揭露他生活中不为人知的方面

【答案】D

【考点】主旨大意

【难度系数】0.180

【解析】文章第一段介绍了华盛顿这样一段鲜为人知的故事，第二段则说拔牙的故事和华盛顿砍樱桃树的形象相差甚远，接着说，“许多历史学家开始关注奴隶制对开国元老那一代生活的影响”。从该句所在的结构可以明显判断出该句应该是对上文内容的一个总结，那么拔牙则正是反映华盛顿生活当中一个不为人知的方面，由此正确答案为 D。C 选项虽然与主题有些联系，但首段只谈到奴隶对华盛顿个人的作用，C 项上升到整个美国历史，含义过于夸大；干扰项 A 和 B 都是就事论事，文章并未围绕医疗手段原始或奴隶制残忍性展开的。

37. 从第二段我们可以推知。

[A] DNA 技术已经被广泛应用到历史研究上

- [B] 早期的美国面临着微妙的处境
[C] 历史学家故意编造了杰斐逊的一些生活故事
[D] 在整个美国历史上政治妥协随处可见

【答案】 B

【考点】 推理判断

【难度系数】 0.418

【解析】 第二段内容开始部分提出文章的主题，即奴隶制在这些领导人的生活中扮演的角色，下文则围绕这一新的历史研究展开论述，最后两句总结研究发现，即早期领导人的道德妥协以及新生国家的脆弱性，开国元勋们明知奴隶制错误，却不尽力去推翻。B项中的 in its early days 和 delicate 与文中的 the country's infancy 和 fragile nature 对应，故为正确选项。

A项题意过宽，我们很难判断是否“widely applied”，在文中找不到信息支持，与文章主题无关；C项明显错误，历史学家的历史研究被曲解为故意编造；D项扩大了原文内容，该段倒数第二句明确指出是在“美国早期”，故排除D项。

38. 关于托马斯·杰斐逊我们知道什么？

- [A] 他的政治观点改变了他对奴隶制的态度
[B] 父亲的身份使他释放了儿童奴隶
[C] 他对奴隶制抱有复杂的态度
[D] 他与一名奴隶的暧昧关系玷污了其名声

【答案】 C

【考点】 推理判断

【难度系数】 0.548

【解析】 根据本文内容，杰斐逊虽然私下里反感奴隶制，但他更看重奴隶制在国家建设过程中的基石作用，并没有解放所有奴隶，只是释放了一个奴隶，这一点并不能说明他对奴隶制态度的改变，他仍然坚持奴隶制，如果说对奴隶制态度的改变是从“扩大奴隶制”到“释放奴隶”，那么这种改变也是由于他的私生活，而并不是他的政治观点导致的，因此A项排除；B项似是而非，child slaves泛指所有的儿童奴隶，而第六段首句提到，他只给了与他有私情女奴的孩子以自由，所以将原文的概念扩大而排除；D项中前部分表述为事实，他确实与一名女奴有暧昧关系，但这种暧昧关系是否玷污了他的名声，是否对他的名声有影响这一点文章并未涉及，故排除。

39. 根据文章，下面哪一项正确？

- [A] 一些开国元勋们在政治上得益于奴隶制。
[B] 过去的奴隶没有选举权。
[C] 奴隶主常常拥有大笔存款。
[D] 奴隶制被视为一种奇特的制度。

【答案】 A

【考点】 事实细节

【难度系数】 0.484

【解析】 本题属于无法根据题干定位的细节题，因此要从选项中提取信息再定位到文中，将选项与原文对照。本文第二段末句提到历史研究发现，许多开国元勋们明知奴隶制错误，却很少有人推翻它。

第三段表明，他们深知奴隶制的政治经济意义。从文章第五段首句 “the statesmen’s political lives depended on slavery” 可知 “政治家们的政治生命依赖于奴隶制”，换言之，他们从奴隶制中获得不少政治好处，故 A 项为正确选项。

B 项为反向干扰，第四段末句提到，宪法条款规定黑奴按 3/5 人口计算以保证国会代表权，第五段第二句提到，3/5 规定增加了南方州的选票数。由此可知，奴隶有选举权。故与文意相反而排除；C 项是对文章中的 “like having a large bank account” 的曲解，第四段中作家温瑟柯在形容奴隶具有经济价值时打了个比方，即拥有奴隶就如同拥有巨额存款，故排除；D 项貌似合理，事实上是对文中的 “peculiar institution” 的曲解，根据文中分析奇特的含义有二，一是这种制度仅限于南方拥有奴隶的各州，相对北方各州来讲是奇特的；二是对于宣称人生自由的美国开国元勋们而言，允许南方保留奴隶制，并在国会选举把奴隶视为五分之三个自由人的制度是奇特的，“奇特” 在这里暗含对美国开国元勋的嘲讽意义，D 项拘泥于字面意思的解释，没有体现出作者真正要表达意义，故排除。

40. 华盛顿释放奴隶的决定源于他的。

[A]道德考虑

[B]军事经历

[C]经济状况

[D]政治立场

【答案】B

【考点】事实细节

【难度系数】0.538

【解析】根据题干中的关键词定位到第六段的第二句，“Washington, ...observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, ... grant his slaves their freedom in his will” 明确指出华盛顿给奴隶自由的原因是他们在战争中的勇敢行为，所以正确选项为 B 项。其他三项均不符合原文内容，故排除。

三、文章难句精析

1. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation’s early leaders and the fragile nature of the country’s infancy.

【解析】该句的主干是 works reveal the moral compromises and the fragile nature。by 引导的介词短语表示作品的作者。其宾语由 and 连接的两个并列名词组成。过去分词短语 made by the nation’s early leaders 和介词短语 of the country’s infancy 都作后置定语来修饰两个名词词组。

【译文】几位历史学家的著作揭示了这些国家早期领导人的道德妥协以及新生国家的脆弱性。

四、核心词汇回顾

1. bedrock n. 基岩；底蕴；最小量
2. carve v. 切割；雕刻；造成
3. clause n. 分句；条款
4. extract v. 拔出，提炼出；推断出

5. from the bottom up 从头，完全彻底地
6. part with sth 放弃，交出
7. spur v. 用马刺刺马；激励，鞭策；促进，加速

五、全文翻译

1784 年，也就是乔治·华盛顿成为美国总统的前五年，52 岁的他牙齿几乎掉光了。于是他雇了一名牙医往自己口腔里植入了九颗牙，这些牙是从他的奴隶之口中拔出来的。

这与大多数人所记得的历史书中华盛顿砍倒樱桃树的形象截然不同。但是最近，很多历史学家开始关注奴隶制在开国元勋们的生活中所扮演的角色。他们的兴趣部分源自 1998 年的 DNA 证据，它几乎肯定地证明了托马斯·杰斐逊曾与其奴隶萨利·赫明斯育有至少一个孩子。然而学者只在过去三十年间才自下而上研究历史。几位历史学家的著作揭示了这些国家早期领导人的道德妥协以及新生国家的脆弱性。更意味深长的是，他们认为许多开国元勋明知奴隶制错误，却很少有人试图推翻它。

历史学家认为，最重要的原因是开国元勋们受到当时社会文化的局限。尽管华盛顿和杰斐逊私下里都表达了对奴隶制的反感，但是他们也知道奴隶制是他们努力创建的国家的政治与经济基石的一部分。

一方面，南方不能没有奴隶。《不完美的上帝：乔治·华盛顿，他的奴隶和他创造的美利坚》一书的作者温瑟柯称：拥有奴隶就如同“拥有一笔巨额存款”。如果没有对这种“奇特的制度”的保护性条款（其中一项规定黑奴按 3/5 人口计算以保证国会代表权），南方各州是不会签署宪法的。

这些政治家们的政治前途也取决于奴隶制。3/5 规定增加了选举人团制度中南方州的选票数，使杰弗逊在 1800 年大选以微弱的优势获胜。他在任总统期间通过 1803 年的“路易斯安那购地”扩大了奴隶制，这片新国土被划分成 13 个州，其中三个实行奴隶制。

但是，杰弗逊给了赫明斯的孩子自由——虽然没有给她本人和其他近 150 名奴隶自由。目睹了解放战争中黑人士兵的勇敢后，华盛顿开始相信人人生而平等，他不顾亲戚的强烈反对，在遗嘱中赋予他的奴隶自由。而仅仅在那之前十年的弗吉尼亚州，这种行为的实施还要得到立法机关的批准。

Part B

一、试题具体分析

41.

【答案】D

【考点】上下文的衔接

【难度系数】0.456

【解析】本段作为文章的首段，主要讲写作最重要的是要开始写，作者甚至夸张的说，站着、坐着，甚至躺着，都不重要，这就正好与选项 D 中的第一句 it makes no differences how you write 连接起来。因此答案是 D。

42.

【答案】G

【考点】词汇复现+上下文的衔接

【难度系数】0.369

【解析】该段空前的内容谈到，让提纲灵活些，不要让提纲限制你的思路，一旦有好的想法就应该马上把它写下来。空后谈到语法、拼写的修正可以先放在一边。空前谈到写作了，空后谈到修改，那么中间显然是初稿的完成，G 的内容刚好反映这一点，故答案为 G。

43.

【答案】A

【考点】词汇复现+上下文的衔接

【难度系数】0.529

【解析】该题缺失内容在段首，因此重点定位其后的信息。空格下文提到，这么做便于你整理每一页的内容，并且不损失写在背面的内容。该句中 that way 所指代的对象应在空格处填入的内容中寻找。A 项中“只在纸的一面写字”(Write on only one side of the paper)与下文“不会损失写在背面的内容”(not lose any writing on the other side)同义复现，含义紧密衔接。A 项的第一句“为了便于修改”也与第二段末“将语法等问题留待修改时考虑”相呼应，关键词 revise 复现。

44.

【答案】C

【考点】相关词同现+段落主题一致性

【难度系数】0.481

【解析】本题缺失内容在第四段中间，上文提到利用软件能够很方便地检查稿子的拼写和语法错误，下文提到在修改过程中，看打印的文稿比看屏幕上的内容更为容易，从这个话题看，空白处应该填入与打印有关的内容，则 C 选项更符合这一要求。

本题的另一考虑角度：第四段谈到是文字处理器给写作带来的便利，整段内容都与电脑有关，填空的内容必然也离不开与电脑相关的内容。看选项，只有选项 C 中出现了 disks，故答案为 C。

45.

【答案】E

【考点】相关词同现+段落主题一致性

【难度系数】0.616

【解析】该题缺失内容在段尾，上一句话提到一个学生写作的例子，删除了一段关于“怀疑 Sammy 有大男子主义倾向”的段落。并由此句确定包含专有名词的选项 E 和 F。本段的首句提到，在写作中要删去与主题无关的材料，因此 E 选项符合要求，而且，选项 F 只提到对一个段落的写作，相对来说离主旨较远。

本题的另一考虑角度：该段谈的是对文章的修改的一种态度，要无情的删除一些不相干的信息，接着后面的事例是对这一中心的说明。通过 A&P，我们可以确定本题答案在 E 和 F 间，而 E 中含有的关键词 this 是对上文的承接，故答案为 E。确定答案 E 后，我们马上可以排除 F。

二、全文翻译

不伏案写作，只忙着削铅笔、整理书桌等杂事的时代结束了。只有当你不再逃避，坐着、站着或者躺着来写作，论文第一稿才能出炉。41) 你选择什么方式进行写作都无所谓，只要写就可以。如果你的论文已经有了初步观点，那就可以着手收集笔记，让论文纲要血肉丰满起来。

要保持灵活。纲要应该引领你在观点之间顺利穿梭，但是不要让它牵着鼻子走。现在如果一个相关的重要观点出现在脑海中，你也要把它写进初稿。42) 将初稿视为一个思考自己意欲言何的媒介，你很可能会发现一些笔记中没有包含的东西。许多优秀的作者根本不用概要，而是在写作过程中发现“部署的原则”。不要妄想第一稿就可以完美无暇。语法，标点，和拼写都可以等到修改时再说。将精力集中在你要表达的观点上。优秀的论文经常是在你紧抓住一个观点不放时写出的，而不是在你紧张地寻找错误时。

43) 为了修改方便，页边的空白以及行距要留的大一些，这样你很容易增字添句及进行修改。在纸的一面上写。用这种方式更容易找到顺序，而且如果你要剪掉一段放在别处，也不会把反面的东西连带着剪下来。

如果你使用文字处理软件写作，可以利用它的功能，只需几个简单的键盘命令，就可以进行增删或移动一整段。有些软件程序还可以在写作过程中检查拼写和语法错误。44) 不过一定要记住，刚从打印机上拿下来的一页纸可能看起来很糟，但请将它视为你倾注进去思想的表达。许多作家很谨慎地把材料都堆在书桌上，每次写完一稿，都要用打印机打出来，以免因为停电或其他问题造成材料丢失。而且在修改时，看打印稿也要比看屏幕容易。

一旦完成初稿，你就可以删除那些与论文不相关的材料，同时增加必要的阐释论文观点的材料，使它更有说服力。一名写《A&P》（约翰·厄普代克的短篇小说，一译《大西洋和太平洋商场》）的学生明智地删掉了一段质疑萨米对女孩子表现出大男子主义的文字。45) 尽管这个观点很有趣，但跟论文无甚关联，因为论文旨在解释背景怎样影响萨米做出辞职的决定。作者没有把这段写进论文，而是增加了一段文字，描写伦格尔（Lengel）对女孩的乖戾反应，并由此得出他执行的 A&P “政策”。

切记，初稿就是如此而已。你的论文应该一遍遍修改，对所持观点进行证实和阐明。最后你甚至可能有若干个完整的论文版本。重写。每段中的句子都应该服务于一个观点。两个段落之间的连接应该有过渡，避免产生突兀或疑惑之感。拗口或多余的措辞，或表意不清的句段，都应该毫不手软地进行修改，做到简洁明了。

[B] 当你已经清晰地、充分地展开正文部分后，应特别注意开始和结尾段落。开始部分或许放到最后写会更好，因为你已经很清楚自己到底要介绍什么。结尾段落也同样需要注意，它将给读者留下最后的印象。

[F] 在最后一段关于讲述 A&P 环境的重要性时，这个学生提到萨米拒绝接受兰格尔的方针，引出了他辞职的原因。

Part C

一、试题具体解析

46) He believes/ that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage/ of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence,/ and thus enabling him to detect errors/ in reasoning and in his own observations.

【考点】宾语从句，of 结构，并列结构

【分析】复合句。句子主干是 He believes that...，其中 that 引导的宾语从句作宾语。该宾语从句的主干是 this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage，其中 this difficulty 指代前一句中的 much

difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, 翻译时要明确指代; compensating advantage 要结合上下文来理解, 上文提到“语言表达障碍”, 下文提到“促使他长时间专注地思考”, 可见, 一方面的不足却促成了另一方面的优势, 要翻译出这层含义; 其后很长的 of...短语作 compensating advantage 的后置定语, 其中含有两个并列的动名词结构 forcing...和 enabling...作介词宾语, 两个现在分词的主语都是 this very difficulty; 句末的介词短语 in reasoning and in his own observations 作 errors 的后置定语。

【词汇】compensating advantage 可译为“弥补性的优势; (这方面的困难)会在另一方面得到补偿”; force sb. to do sth.是指“强迫某人干某事”; think long and intently 可译为“深思熟虑; 更持久和专心地思考; 认真长久地思考”; reasoning 是现在分词, 其动词的意思是“推理”。

【译文】他认为或许正因为(语言表达上的)这种困难, 他不得不对自己要说的每句话都经过长时间的认真思考, 从而能发现自己在推理和观察中的错误, 结果这反而成为他的优点。

47) He asserted, also, that/ his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited,/ for which reason he felt certain/ that he never could have succeeded with mathematics.

【考点】宾语从句, 非限定性定语从句, 从句嵌套, 不定式作后置定语, 否定结构

【分析】复合句。句子主干: He asserted that..., 其中 that 引导宾语从句作宾语。该宾语从句的主干是 his power was very limited, 其中主语 his power 后面的不定式结构作后置定语, 翻译时可置于所修饰的名词之前。for which reason 引导非限定性定语从句, for which reason 在这个从句中作状语, 可译为“由于这个原因, 因此, 所以”。定语从句中又嵌套了一个 that 引导的宾语从句作 felt 的宾语, certain 作宾语补足语, 因宾语较长放在宾语之前, 以保持句子平衡。该宾语从句的谓语是 could+完成式, 表示推测, 意为“可能”。

【词汇】follow a long and purely abstract train of thought 是指“进行长时间纯抽象思考; 进行连续的纯抽象的思维活动”, 其中的“a train of”意思是“一系列”; feel certain 意思是“确信”; never could have succeeded 可译为“不可能成功”。

【译文】他坚持认为自己进行长时间纯抽象思维的能力十分有限, 由此他也认定自己在数学方面根本不可能有大的作为。

48) On the other hand,/ he did not accept as well founded the charge/ made by some of his critics that,/ while he was a good observer,/ he had no power of reasoning.

【考点】同位语从句, 状语从句, 宾语后置

【分析】复合句。句子主干: he did not accept as well founded the charge, 其正常语序是: he did not accept the charge as well founded, 宾语 the charge 放在宾补 as well founded 后面是因为, the charge 后面有两个修饰成分, 一个是过去分词结构 made by sb., 一个是同位语从句 that..., 使得宾语较长, 为保持句子平衡而后置。同位语从句中嵌套了 while 引导的状语从句。

【词汇】on the other hand 意思是“另一方面”; accept sth. as sth.意为“相信、认为某事属实”; well founded 意为“有根据的, 言之有据的”, found 本意是“给……提供资金, 给……提供依据, 建立在……的依附上”, 常与 charge 连用, 比如: ill-founded or well-founded charge (无根据或有根据的指控); charge 意为“指责, 谴责”; had power of doing sth.意思是“有做某事的能力”。

【译文】另一方面, 某些人批评他虽然善于观察, 却不具备推理能力, 而他认为这种说法也是缺乏依据的。

49) He adds humbly/ that perhaps he was “superior to the common run of men/ in noticing things/ which easily escape attention,/ and in observing them carefully.”

【考点】宾语从句，定语从句，介词结构作状语

【分析】复合句。句子主干：He adds that...，其中 that 引导宾语从句作宾语。该宾语从句的主干是 he was superior to the common run of men，并列的介词短语 in noticing...和 in observing...在该宾语从句中作状语，根据汉语习惯把它提前到主干部分之前翻译；which 引导的定语从句修饰 things，翻译时置于所修饰名词之前。

【词汇】add 在文中意为“补充说，继续说”；the common run of 意思是“普通类型的”；superior to sb. 意思是“比……强/好/有优势；比……更善于/更擅长；优于/胜于/胜过”；escape attention 在文中意为“被忘掉，被忽视，未被注意”。

【译文】他又自谦地说，或许自己“在注意到容易被忽略的事物，并对其加以仔细观察方面优于常人”。

50) Darwin was convinced/ that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness,/ but might possibly be injurious to the intellect,/ and more probably to the moral character.

【考点】that 引导的宾语从句的翻译，并列连词 not only...but (also)...的翻译

【分析】复合句。句子主干：Darwin was convinced that...，其中 that 引导的宾语从句作宾语。该宾语从句的主干是 the loss... was not only a loss..., but might possibly be injurious to...。宾语从句中并列连词 not only...but (also)...连接两个并列的表语 a loss 和 injurious to，第二个表语由形容词短语 injurious to sth. and more probably to sth. 构成。

【词汇】1) convince 意思是“使确信，使信服”，be convinced that/ of 意思是“深信，确信，肯定地认为”；taste 这里是可数名词，意为“爱好，志趣”；injurious 是“有害的”，是 injury 的形容词形式，be injurious to 翻译成“对……有害，危及”；intellect 意为“(尤指高等的)智力，思维逻辑领悟力”；moral character 为“道德人格，道德个性”。

【译文】达尔文确信，没有了这些爱好不只是少了乐趣，而且可能会有损于一个人的思维能力，更有可能导致一个人道德品质的下降。

二、全文翻译

达尔文在自传中谈到自己的智力时显得出人意料般的谦虚。他指出自己总是不能够简洁清晰地表达自己的思想。但是 46) 他认为或许正因为(语言表达上的)这种困难，他不得不对自己要说的每句话都经过长时间的认真思考，从而能发现自己在推理和观察中的错误，结果这反而成为他的优点。他也不认为自己具有像著名的赫胥黎一样敏锐的理解力和智慧。47) 他坚持认为自己进行长时间纯抽象思维的能力十分有限，由此他也认定自己在数学方面根本不可能有大的作为。他也描述自己的记忆是博而不精。从某种意义上说他的记忆力如此之差以至于他对一个日期或一行诗句的记忆从不会超过几天。48) 另一方面，某些人批评他虽然善于观察，却不具备推理能力，而他认为这种说法也是缺乏依据的。他认为，这不可能是事实，因为《物种起源》从头至尾是一个很长篇幅的辩论，而他成功地说服了很多有能力的人。他认为能写出这样一本书的人必定具备某种推理能力。他很乐意地宣称：“如同成功的

律师或医生一样，我有自己应有的创造力、常识和判断力，但并不比他们更好。”49) 他又自谦地说，或许自己“在注意到容易被忽略的事物，并对其加以仔细观察方面优于常人”。

在生命的最后一年，达尔文在写作中表达了这样一些观点：在之前的二三十年里，他的思想已经在两至三个方面发生了变化。到他三十岁或更晚些时，各种诗歌带给他很大的享受。在那以前，音乐和绘画也曾给他带来巨大的愉悦。然而，他在1881年说道：“我已经很多年不能阅读一句诗歌了。我也失去了对绘画和音乐的爱好”。50) 达尔文确信，没有了这些爱好不只是少了乐趣，而且可能会有损于一个人的思维能力，更有可能导致一个人道德品质的下降。

Section III Writing

Part A

一、审题谋篇

此次应用文涉及道歉信，是对自己忘记还房东的CD的事情而写一篇致歉信。提纲不仅要求道歉，还需要给出相应的建议来解决问题。

第一段，简洁明了地交代写作目的。道歉，并且简要指出道歉内容。

第二段，说明事由和补救措施。事由是自己忘记归还CD，把它带回国。解决措施可以列出三个：快件寄回、赔偿费用或下次出国再归还。

第三段，再次道歉，并提出期望。

二、参考范文

Dear Bob,

I am now writing to you from the other side of the ocean. I think I owe you an apology.

Hardly had I unpacked my luggage when I realized I made a big mistake. I totally forgot to return your music CD which I borrowed from you the other day. A succession of things before departure drove me so crazy that the CD thing slipped my mind. I will mail it to you via air before it's too late. Or if you feel uncomfortable about the compensation, do feel free to let me know. I am so sorry for my negligence and the trouble I brought to you. I wish you could accept my apology.

Wish you great happiness. Best regards!

Yours respectfully,

Li Ming

三、写作技巧

第一段，点明写信目的。

I am writing to apologize/make an apology for...

Please accept my apology for...

I am writing the letter in purpose of apologizing for...

第二段，解释事由及补救措施。

Now something must be done to solve the problem.

I will try my best to...

To solve the problem, I would like to...

第三段，表达自己的歉意及期望。

Once again, I am sorry for any inconvenience caused.

Hope you can accept my apologies and send me a reply at your earliest convenience.

Part B

一、审题谋篇

08 年作文仍旧是图画作文，图中展示的是两个残疾人丢掉拐杖，一起搀扶，快速前进。显然，文章主题应定位在相互帮助与合作上。

第一段应该对图片作简要描述。handicapped(残疾的)、bind(绑在一起)、make their trip successfully(成功远足)。

第二段是对图片的解释。本文应该用理论或者事例阐述互相帮助的重要性，人生难免会遇到挫折，处在困境中的人如果能够相互帮助，他们就能成功，另外可以指出相互帮助有利于创建和谐社会。

第三段，首先点题指出互相帮助、合作的重要性。应该呼吁人与人之间互相帮助，提出具体措施：可以给政府提出建议，制定相关法律，鼓励人们相互帮助，并且制定出一些奖励办法，另外呼吁人们要提高相互帮助的意识。

二、参考范文

As is vividly depicted in the picture, two disabled men are running fast through teamwork although each of them has only one leg. Obviously, it is teamwork that makes it possible for them to go anywhere they want to. Simple as it is, what the picture conveys to us is thought-provoking. With the development of economy and society, competition is becoming increasingly fierce. It is impossible for anyone to finish a work all by himself or herself. Hence, people in mounting numbers put great emphasis on teamwork. In fact, it has been universally acknowledged that the ability of teamwork is the most essential qualification that anyone who wants to achieve success should possess.

Accordingly, it is imperative for us to take some measures to enhance the sense of teamwork in our society. We should bear in mind that teamwork is of great significance to both our society and ourselves. Everyone should have the ability of teamwork. Only in this way can we achieve success and only in this way can our society become more harmonious to live in.

三、写作技巧

第一段，描述图片。

As is vividly depicted in the picture, ...

As is illustrated in the picture that...

第二段，揭示寓意，加以说明。

Simple as it is, what the picture conveys to us is thought-provoking.

Undoubtedly, the purpose of the drawing is to illustrate that due attention has to be attracted to the fact that...

It goes without saying that this drawing aims at revealing a thought-provoking phenomenon around us.

It is apparent that the cartoonist aims at reminding us of...

第三段，提出解决办法。

Accordingly, it is imperative for us to take some measures to...

We can frequently use the drawings to enlighten people to...

It is, therefore, necessary that some effective steps be made to...