

2006 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 homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population. 1, homelessness has reached such proportions that local governments can't possibly 2. To help homeless people 3 independence, the federal government must support job training programs, 4 the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing. 5 everyone agrees on the number of Americans who are homeless. Estimates 6 anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million. 7 the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is 8. One of the federal government's studies 9 that the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade.

Finding ways to 10 this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult. 11 when homeless individuals manage to find a 12 that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each day 13 the street. Part of the problem is that many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs. And a significant number of the homeless have serious mental disorders. Many others, 14 not addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday 15 skills needed to turn their lives 16. *Boston Globe* reporter Chris Reidy notes that the situation will improve only when there are 17 programs that address the many needs of the homeless. 18 Edward Zlotkowski, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, 19 it, "There has to be 20 of programs. What's needed is a package deal."

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|------------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1.[A] Indeed | [B] Likewise | [C] Therefore | [D] Furthermore |
| 2.[A] stand | [B] cope | [C] approve | [D] retain |
| 3.[A] in | [B] for | [C] with | [D] toward |
| 4.[A] raise | [B] add | [C] take | [D] keep |
| 5.[A] Generally | [B] Almost | [C] Hardly | [D] Not |
| 6.[A] cover | [B] change | [C] range | [D] differ |
| 7.[A] Now that | [B] Although | [C] Provided | [D] Except that |
| 8.[A] inflating | [B] expanding | [C] increasing | [D] extending |
| 9.[A] predicts | [B] displays | [C] proves | [D] discovers |
| 10.[A] assist | [B] track | [C] sustain | [D] dismiss |
| 11.[A] Hence | [B] But | [C] Even | [D] Only |
| 12.[A] lodging | [B] shelter | [C] dwelling | [D] house |
| 13.[A] searching | [B] strolling | [C] crowding | [D] wandering |
| 14.[A] when | [B] once | [C] while | [D] whereas |
| 15.[A] life | [B] existence | [C] survival | [D] maintenance |
| 16.[A] around | [B] over | [C] on | [D] up |

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- 17.[A] complex [B] comprehensive [C]complementary [D] compensating
18.[A] So [B] Since [C] As [D] Thus
19.[A] puts [B] interprets [C] assumes [D] makes
20.[A] supervision [B] manipulation [C] regulation [D] coordination

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Text 1

In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference” characteristic of popular culture. People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite” these were stores “anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act.” The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization. Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today’s immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of the population; in 1900, 13.6 percent. In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation—language, home ownership and intermarriage.

The 1990 Census revealed that “a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ after ten years of residence.” The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. “By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families.” Hence the description of America as a “graveyard” for languages. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans.

Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics “have higher rates of intermarriage than do U.S.-born whites and blacks.” By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’s assimilative power.”

Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America's turbulent past, today's social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

21. The word “homogenizing” (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means _____.

- [A] identifying
- [B] associating
- [C] assimilating
- [D] monopolizing

22. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century _____.

- [A] played a role in the spread of popular culture
- [B] became intimate shops for common consumers
- [C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite
- [D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption

23. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U.S. _____.

- [A] are resistant to homogenization
- [B] exert a great influence on American culture
- [C] are hardly a threat to the common culture
- [D] constitute the majority of the population

24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?

- [A] To prove their popularity around the world.
- [B] To reveal the public's fear of immigrants.
- [C] To give examples of successful immigrants.
- [D] To show the powerful influence of American culture.

25. In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is _____.

- [A] rewarding
- [B] successful
- [C] fruitless
- [D] harmful

Text 2

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry—William Shakespeare—but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.

The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It's all deliciously ironic when you

consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

The tourist streams are not entirely separate. The sightseers who come by bus—and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side—don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

The townsfolk don't see it this way and the local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 per cent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over)—lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

26. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that _____.

- [A] the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue
- [B] the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage
- [C] the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms
- [D] the townsfolk earn little from tourism

27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that _____.

- [A] the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately
- [B] the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers
- [C] the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers
- [D] the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater

28. By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally" (Line 2, Paragraph 4), the author implies that _____.

- [A] Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects
- [B] Stratford has long been in financial difficulties
- [C] the town is not really short of money
- [D] the townsfolk used to be poorly paid

29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because _____.

-
- [A] ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending
[B] the company is financially ill-managed
[C] the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable
[D] the theatre attendance is on the rise

30. From the text we can conclude that the author _____.

- [A] is supportive of both sides
[B] favors the townsfolk's view
[C] takes a detached attitude
[D] is sympathetic to the RSC

Text 3

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals: they suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in *Nature*, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the "shifting baseline". The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that _____.

[A] large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment

[B] small species survived as large animals disappeared

[C] large sea animals may face the same threat today

[D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones

32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that _____.

[A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%

[B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago

[C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount

[D] the number of large predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old

33. By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that _____.

[A] fishing technology has improved rapidly

[B] then catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded

[C] the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss

[D] the data collected so far are out of date

34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that _____.

[A] people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time

[B] fisheries should keep their yields below 50% of the biomass

[C] the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level

[D] people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation

35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries' _____.

[A] management efficiency

[B] biomass level

[C] catch-size limits

[D] technological application

Text 4

Many things make people think artists are weird. But the weirdest may be this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

This wasn't always so. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil.

You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern times have seen so much misery. But it's not as if earlier times didn't know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today.

After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising. The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling. Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. And since these messages have an agenda—to lure us to open our wallets—they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. “Celebrate!” commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

But what we forget—what our economy depends on us forgetting—is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, *Memento mori*: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it. It’s a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.

36. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that _____.

- [A] poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music
- [B] art grows out of both positive and negative feelings
- [C] poets today are less skeptical of happiness
- [D] artists have changed their focus of interest

37. The word “bummer” (Line 5, paragraph 5) most probably means something _____.

- [A] religious
- [B] unpleasant
- [C] entertaining
- [D] commercial

38. In the author’s opinion, advertising _____.

- [A] emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art
- [B] is a cause of disappointment for the general public
- [C] replace the church as a major source of information
- [D] creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself

39. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes _____.

- [A] happiness more often than not ends in sadness
- [B] the anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing
- [C] misery should be enjoyed rather than denied
- [D] the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms

40. Which of the following is true of the text?

- [A] Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery.
- [B] Art provides a balance between expectation and reality.
- [C] People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society.

[D] Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths.

Part B

Directions:

In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of numbered gaps. There are two extra choices, which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points) On the north bank of the Ohio river sits Evansville, Ind., home of David Williams, 52, and of a riverboat casino (a place where gambling games are played). During several years of gambling in that casino, Williams, a state auditor earning \$35,000 a year, lost approximately \$175,000. He had never gambled before the casino sent him a coupon for \$20 worth of gambling.

He visited the casino, lost the \$20 and left. On his second visit he lost \$800. The casino issued to him, as a good customer, a "Fun Card", which when used in the casino earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user's gambling activities. For Williams, these activities become what he calls "electronic heroin".

(41) _____. In 1997 he lost \$21,000 to one slot machine in two days. In March 1997 he lost \$72,186. He sometimes played two slot machines at a time, all night, until the boat docked at 5 a.m., then went back aboard when the casino opened at 9 a.m. Now he is suing the casino, charging that it should have refused his patronage because it knew he was addicted. It did know he had a problem.

In March 1998 a friend of Williams's got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for addictions, and wrote to inform the casino of Williams's gambling problem. The casino included a photo of Williams among those of banned gamblers, and wrote to him a "cease admissions" letter. Noting the "medical/psychological" nature of problem gambling behavior, the letter said that before being readmitted to the casino he would have to present medical/psychological information demonstrating that patronizing the casino would pose no threat to his safety or well-being.

(42) _____.

The Wall Street Journal reports that the casino has 24 signs warning: "Enjoy the fun... and always bet with your head, not over it." Every entrance ticket lists a toll-free number for counseling from the Indiana Department of Mental Health. Nevertheless, Williams's suit charges that the casino, knowing he was "helplessly addicted to gambling," intentionally worked to "lure" him to "engage in conduct against his will." Well.

(43) _____.

The fourth edition of *the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* says "pathological gambling" involves persistent, recurring and uncontrollable pursuit less of money than of the thrill of taking risks in quest of a windfall.

(44) _____. Pushed by science, or what claims to be science, society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders akin to physical disabilities.

(45) _____.

Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on—you might say addicted to—revenues from wagering. And since the first Internet gambling site was created in 1995, competition for gamblers' dollars has become intense. The Oct. 28 issue of *Newsweek* reported that 2

million gamblers patronize 1,800 virtual casinos *every week*. With \$3.5 billion being lost on Internet wagers this year, gambling has passed pornography as the Web's most profitable business.

[A] Although no such evidence was presented, the casino's marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.

[B] It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative?

[C] By the time he had lost \$5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$5,500, but he did not quit.

[D] Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government.

[E] David Williams's suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don't bet on it.

[F] It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.

[G] The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points) Is it true that the American intellectual is rejected and considered of no account in his society? I am going to suggest that it is not true. Father Bruckberger told part of the story when he observed that it is the intellectuals who have rejected America. But they have done more than that. They have grown dissatisfied with the role of the intellectual. It is they, not America, who have become anti-intellectual.

First, the object of our study pleads for definition. What is an intellectual? (46) I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in a Socratic (苏格拉底) way about moral problems. He explores such problems consciously, articulately, and frankly, first by asking factual questions, then by asking moral questions, finally by suggesting action which seems appropriate in the light of the factual and moral information which he has obtained. (47) His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a matter as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.

This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectuals—the average scientist, for one. (48) I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems. Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in the everyday performance of his routine duties—he is not supposed to cook his experiments, manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports. (49) But his primary task is not to think about the moral code which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate

his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business. During most of his waking life he will take his code for granted, as the businessman takes his ethics.

The definition also excludes the majority of teachers, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living. (50) They may teach very well, and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment. This description even fits the majority of eminent scholars. Being learned in some branch of human knowledge is one thing; living in “public and illustrious thoughts,” as Emerson would say, is something else.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions

You want to contribute to Project Hope by offering financial aid to a child in a remote area. Write a letter to the department concerned, asking them to help find a candidate. You should specify what kind of child you want to help and how you will carry out your plan.

Write your letter with no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your name at the end of the letter; use “Li Ming” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

Study the following photos carefully and write an essay in which you should

1. describe the photos briefly,
2. interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them, and
3. give your point of view.

You should write 160-200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



2006 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、文章结构分析

本文介绍了美国无家可归者日益增多这个社会问题。第一、二段分析问题的严重性，指出在美国无家可归者的数量不断增长，已经到了联邦政府必须采取措施给他们提供帮助的地步。第三段指出帮助无家可归者的任务相当艰巨，需要通过全面规划，协调运行来解决他们的各种需求。

二、试题具体解析

1.

[A] Indeed 实际上(表肯定和强调)

[B] Likewise 同样地(表类比)

[C] Therefore 因此(表因果)

[D] Furthermore 而且(表递进)

【答案】 A

【考点】 逻辑搭配

【难度系数】 0.365

【解析】空前后是两个独立的句子，显然填入空的词应该表示这两个句子之间逻辑关系的内容，空前谈到“无家可归者在美国人口中的比例越来越大”，空后“无家可归者达到如此高的比例，以至于到了当地政府无法……”。从两句的内容看，空前内容是两句中的论点，空后是对该论点的具体事实说明，能表征此类关系的只有选项 A。故答案为 A。

2.

[A] stand 容忍，经受

[B] cope 应付，处理

[C] approve 同意，赞成

[D] retain 保留，保持

【答案】 B

【考点】 词义辨析

【难度系数】 0.243

【解析】空所在的句意为：无家可归问题已经达到了如此的规模，以至于地方政府都不能。从句意可以看出这里应该表示问题的严重性，以至于政府都难以应对了，能表示“处理、应对”的只有 cope。故本题答案为 B。

3.

[A] in

[B] for

[C] with

[D] toward

【答案】 D

【考点】 词法搭配

【难度系数】 0.208

【解析】 从空所在的位置可以判断出本题考查的是 help 后面的介词搭配的用法。help sb. in doing sth., 表示“帮助某人做什么事”，in 后面接动名词（固定用法）。help sb. with sth.意为“通过做某件事帮助别人完成这件事”，两者代入文中，语意上讲不通。for 表示目的，帮助某人，前面不定式已经表示了目的，“为了帮助无家可归的人为了独立”语意也不通。toward 表示“趋向，接近”，后面常接抽象名词，符合文意。故正确答案为 D。

4.

[A] raise 提高

[B] add 增加，添加

[C] take 拿走

[D] keep 保持

【答案】 A

【考点】 词汇搭配

【难度系数】 0.573

【解析】 从句中内容可以看出空所在的句子表示为了帮助无家可归的人走向自立，联邦政府需要采取的措施，而这种措施必然是改进措施，对于工资来说，改善的条件自然是提高工资，表示涨工资只有 A 项。

5.

[A] generally 一般，通常

[B] almost 几乎，差不多

[C] hardly 刚刚，几乎不

[D] not 不

【答案】 D

【考点】 逻辑搭配

【难度系数】 0.448

【解析】 空所在的句子显然是表达人们对无家可归者的数量看法，后面谈到人们的看法从 600,000 到 3 million 不等，这说明人们在这一数量上没有达成一致，因此这个空只能填入一个否定词，C 和 D 比较，显然 D 代入句中句意更加通顺，故答案为 D。

6.

[A] cover 覆盖

[B] change 改变，交换

[C] range 范围

[D] differ 不同

【答案】 C

【考点】 词汇搭配

【难度系数】 0.582

【解析】 从该句中“from 600,000 to 3 million”判断出，这里应该表示对数字的估计范围。四个选项，可以表示范围的词只有 C，range 常与 from...to 搭配表示“从……到……范围”。故正确答案为 C。

7.

[A] Now that 既然，由于

[B] Although 虽然，尽管

[C] Provided 倘若

[D] Except that 除……外

【答案】 B

【考点】 逻辑搭配

【难度系数】 0.636

【解析】 空所在的整个句子前面谈到不一致，后面谈到人们在另外一件事情上保持一致，显然这是一种转折关系，能表示这一关系的词只有 B，故答案为 B。

8.

[A] inflating 膨胀，鼓气，涨价

[B] expanding 扩大，增加，增强

[C] increasing 增加

[D] extending 扩充，延伸

【答案】 C

【考点】 词义辨析

【难度系数】 0.802

【解析】 从文章前面的内容可以看出，虽然人们在无家可归者的具体数量上有分歧，但在增加的趋势方面是一致的，因此空填入的词应该是表示无家可归者数量的增加，而能表示数量的增加只有 increasing，故答案为 C。

9.

[A] predicts 预测

[B] displays 陈列，展示

[C] proves 证明

[D] discovers 发现

【答案】 A

【考点】 词义辨析

【难度系数】 0.718

【解析】 空后说无家可归的数字在这个 10 年的后半期会达到 10 million，显然这是表示将来的数据，对于将来的数据只能用预测，故答案为 A。

10.

[A] assist 帮助

-
- [B] track 跟踪
[C] sustain 维持
[D] dismiss 解散

【答案】A

【考点】词汇搭配

【难度系数】0.33

【解析】从本句后面的内容我们可以看出，这里应该指的是找到能帮助无家可归者的方法变得困难了，表示这一含义的词为A，故答案为A。

11.

- [A] Hence 因此
[B] But 但是
[C] Even 甚至，连
[D] Only 只有

【答案】C

【考点】逻辑搭配

【难度系数】0.524

【解析】空前谈到无家可归者最终能够找到一个可以给他们提供一日三餐和夜里睡觉的庇护所，空后说他们中的大部分人仍然在大街上流浪。这两句显然构成让步关系，C符合语境，故答案为C。

12.

- [A] lodging 寄宿处
[B] shelter 庇护处
[C] dwelling 住所，公寓
[D] house 房屋，住宅

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【难度系数】0.479

【解析】对于人数众多的无家可归者，其身份类似于难民，对于这种身份的人，显然庇护所对他们来说是最贴切的词，故答案为B。

13.

- [A] searching 搜索，探求
[B] strolling 闲逛
[C] crowding 拥挤，群集
[D] wandering 徘徊，乱逛

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【难度系数】0.46

【解析】四个选项中，B和D比较接近，但stroll指很闲适的散步，显然无家可归者不可能还能很闲

适地在大街上散步，而 *wandering* 表示一种漫无目的的游荡，很适合形容这些无家可归者，因此答案为 D。

14.

[A] when 当……的时候

[B] once 一旦

[C] while 然而，虽然

[D] whereas 然而

【答案】 C

【考点】 逻辑搭配

【难度系数】 0.473

【解析】从空所在句子的内容可以看出这句应该是对另外一种，由于无生活技能而无家可归的人，前面谈到无家可归者是由于精神方面的疾病，这里谈到精神正常的人也有无家可归者，两者形成对比，故本空选择 C 合适，表示对比关系。

15.

[A] life 生命，生活

[B] existence 存在，生活

[C] survival 幸存，生存

[D] maintenance 维持，保养

【答案】 C

【考点】 词汇搭配

【难度系数】 0.543

【解析】从该句的内容容易判断出这里填入的一个词应该是指谋生的技能，而对于这些无家可归的流浪者，他们生活在社会的最底层，所缺乏的当然是谋求生存的技能，C 符合这一状况，故答案为 C。

16.

[A] (turn) around 使转身，使好转

[B] (turn) over 使翻转，仔细考虑，移交

[C] (turn) on 打开开关

[D] (turn) up 调高，开大，出现

【答案】 A

【考点】 习惯搭配

【难度系数】 0.185

【解析】结合句意，这里表达的应该是使他们生活变好，四个词组中，只有 A 表达这个意思，故答案为 A。

17.

[A] complex 复杂的

[B] comprehensive 综合的

[C] complementary 补充的

[D] compensating 补偿的

【答案】 B

【考点】 词汇搭配

【难度系数】 0.342

【解析】从句子结构可以看出，填入的是修饰 program 的，这是怎么样的一个 program 呢？后面的定语从句有说明，这个 program 可以解决无家可归者许多需求，那么四个选项当中能满足这一要求的只有 B 项，故答案为 B。

18.

[A] So 因此

[B] Since 自从；因为，既然

[C] As 正如

[D] Thus 因而

【答案】 C

【考点】 逻辑搭配

【难度系数】 0.604

【解析】这个空要结合其后面的内容，上句谈到是 comprehensive program，后面一句谈到的是 a package deal，两者显然是指差不多的内容，两者相当的内容，只能是并列结构，只有 C 是表示这种关系的连词，故答案为 C。如果考生平时应注意积累一些常用的固定短语的话，本题可以与 19 题连起来考虑，as...put it 是一个固定表达，意为“正如……所说的那样”。同样可以得出答案为 C。

19.

[A] puts 提出；说，表达

[B] interprets 解释

[C] assumes 假定

[D] makes 做

【答案】 A

【考点】 习惯搭配

【难度系数】 0.131

【解析】 本题解析参见第 18 题。

20.

[A] supervision 监督

[B] manipulation 操纵

[C] regulation 调节

[D] coordination 协调

【答案】 D

【考点】 词汇搭配

【难度系数】 0.32

【解析】前面谈到是一个综合的方案，后面又说到是一个一揽子计划，对于这种计划，最重要的当然是要能调和各方利益，故答案为 D。

三、全文翻译

无家可归者占美国人口的比例越来越大。实际上，无家可归者的问题已经达到如此规模，连地方政府都无法应对了。为了帮助无家可归者走向独立，联邦政府必须支持就业培训项目、提高最低工资并资助建设更多低价住房。

大家对于美国到底有多少无家可归者的意见并不一致，估计数量在 60 万到 300 万之间。尽管人们估计的数字可能各不相同，但是分析家们在一件事上的确达成了共识，即无家可归者的数量正在增长。联邦政府的一项研究预测，在这个十年结束之前，无家可归者的数量将接近 1900 万。

设法帮助日益增多的无家可归者变得越来越艰巨。即使无家可归者找到了庇护所，白天有三餐，晚上能安眠，仍然还有很多人每天大部分时间流落街头。部分问题是，许多无家可归的成年人都是酒鬼或者瘾君子；并且相当多的无家可归者患有严重的精神疾病；还有许多人虽然不喝酒吸毒，精神也正常，但就是没有改善生活现状的基本生存技能。《波士顿环球日报》记者克里斯·雷迪认为只有通过全面规划解决无家可归者的各种需求，这种局面才有可能得到改善。用马萨诸塞州本特里学院社区服务部主任爱德华·兹罗特科瓦斯克的话来说就是：“各种规划必须协调运行，我们需要的是一揽子计划。”

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

一、文章结构与内容分析

本文是一篇议论文。文章中心讨论了美国的文化对移民的强大同化能力。第一段介绍了美国大众文化的特点、起源和背后的推动力；第二、三、四段采用事实论证了移民能快速融入美国社会，对大众文化构不成威胁；第五段则说明融合会有些不快的过程，但这种不快无需民众担忧，美国社会的发展依然是光明的。

二、试题具体分析

21. 第一段第二行的单词“homogenizing”最可能的含义是_____。

- [A] 识别，确定
- [B] 联系，联合
- [C] 吸收，同化
- [D] 独占，垄断

【答案】C

【考点】词义句意

【难度系数】0.713

【解析】词汇所在的语境是：不管我们如何喋喋不休地谈论了差别，美国社会实际上是一台

homogenizing 机器，前句和后句形成让步关系，前句谈到差别，作为让步结构，下句必然谈到相似或一致的内容，选项中只有 C 项 assimilating 符合题意，故答案为 C。

22. 根据作者的观点，19 世纪的百货商店_____。

- [A] 在传播大众文化方面发挥了作用
- [B] 成为接待普通消费者的人情味十足的小商店
- [C] 满足了知识精英阶层的需求
- [D] 出现的原因是消费文化

【答案】A

【考点】事实细节

【难度系数】0.436

【解析】文章首句就指出，虽然美国人喋喋不休的谈论社会差异，但美国社会是一个惊人的各民族融合的机器。显然民族的融合是指文化的融合，而由这句可以判断出文章的中心是关于美国文化融合方面的内容，而百货商店作为一个事例也是为了服务这一中心，故答案为 A。

23. 这篇文章暗示了现在美国的移民_____。

- [A] 排斥同化
- [B] 对美国文化施加着很大的影响
- [C] 对大众文化几乎不构成威胁
- [D] 构成人口的大多数

【答案】C

【考点】推理判断

【难度系数】0.48

【解析】文章从第二段开始正式开始讨论美国的移民文化问题，文章对移民的到来是这样描述的“may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous(可能没有起到提升美国的作用，但也并非有害社会)”，而且移民进入美国“is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation(速度并不是很快，同时他们也不排斥社会化的同化作用)”。由此我们可以推断出答案为 C。

【补充】第二段首句含有特殊结构 not...but...，作者常强调 but 之后的部分，且含有 hardly 这样的否定结构，转折处常考，否定结构常考。

24. 第五段为什么提到阿诺·施瓦辛格和葛斯·布鲁克斯？

- [A] 为了证明他们在全世界很受欢迎。
- [B] 为了表明公众对移民的恐惧。
- [C] 为了举出成功移民的范例。
- [D] 为了说明美国文化的强大影响力。

【答案】D

【考点】例证

【难度系数】0.522

【解析】第五段在给出这两个人的例子之后说，“然而，‘一些美国人担心，居住在美国的移民对美国民族的同化作用仍会置之不理’”。有这个转折关系我们应该可以判断出两者是用来例证美国文化的同化力量难以受到抵制，也展现了美国文化的强大影响力，因此选 D。

25. 按照作者的观点，美国社会对移民的吸收是_____。

- [A] 有价值的，有回报的
- [B] 成功的
- [C] 毫无成果的
- [D] 有害的

【答案】 B

【考点】 观点态度

【难度系数】 0.467

【解析】本文中心探讨的是国外移民融入美国社会的问题。从文章作者对这一事件评论的语句“may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous”可以看出作者对这一事件是持正面态度的，故排除 CD 两项。从文章讨论的中心分析，移民在进入美国后能很快的融入美国文化，说明融入是成功的，故答案为 B。

三、文章长难句分析

1. There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference” characteristic of popular culture.

【解析】本句是一个存在句，主干是 there is..., and...(存在……与……)，表示存在两种现象：一种是“衣着和话语民主统一”(the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse)，另一种是“人们随意而不拘礼节”(and the casualness and absence of deference)，它们都是大众文化的特征(characteristic of popular culture)。注意：引号中的内容是作者引用他人的话。

【译文】在美国，大众文化的特点就是“在服饰和谈吐方面大众化的一致性、漫不经心和不拘礼节”。

2. Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’s assimilative power.”

【解析】本句的主干是 Rodriguez notes that..., that 引导的宾语从句中又含有一个由 yet 连接的并列句，前面一句的主干是：children ...are fans of..., 后面一句的主干是：“some Americans fear that...”，that 引导宾语从句 immigrants... remain somehow immune to...作 fear 的宾语。

【译文】罗德里格兹指出，全世界偏远乡村的儿童是阿若·施瓦辛格和葛司·布鲁克这样超级明星的影迷或歌迷，然而“一些美国人害怕，居住在美国境内的移民在某种程度上对这个国家的同化作用免疫”。

四、核心词汇回顾

- 1. homogenize vt. 均质化，使均匀
- 2. assimilation n. 同化，同化作用，消化
- 3. democratize vt. 使民主化
- 4. launch n. 发起；使运动
- 5. intimate a. 亲密的，私人的

-
6. cater v. 备办食物或服务；迎合
 7. fit in/ into 可容纳，装进
 8. indices n. index 的复数形式，标志，指标
 9. census n. 人口调(普)查 v. 调查人口数字
 10. bilingual adj. (能说)两种语言的
 11. graveyard n. 墓地，坟场
 12. divisive adj. 区分的，不和的
 13. pocket n. 口袋；小组织
 14. seethe v. 非常气愤、激动；充满
 15. remote adj. 遥远的，偏僻的
 16. immune adj. 免疫的
 17. deteriorate v. (使)恶化

五、全文翻译

尽管人们喋喋不休地谈论美国社会的差异，美国社会仍然是一部惊人的民族融合的机器。在美国，大众文化的特点就是“在服饰和谈吐方面大众化的一致性、漫不经心和不拘礼节”。人们沉迷于一种由19世纪的百货商店掀起的“消费文化”中。这些商店“在幽雅的环境中供应琳琅满目的商品。与那些迎合知识精英人士的人情味十足的小商店不同”，这些商店是“任何阶段和背景的人都可以进入的”。这使得购物转变为一种公认和大众的行为。大众媒介、广告和体育赛事也促进了民族同化。

移民正在快速成为大众文化的一部分，这种情况也许不能从总体上提升美国，但也几乎没有什么害处。在为“美国移民论坛”撰稿时，格瑞·罗德里格兹报道说，如今的移民既未达到历史最高峰但也不排斥同化。1998年移民占人口总数的9.8%，1900年占13.6%。在1990年前的10年中，每1000个居民中就有3.1个移民；在1890年前的10年中，这一数字为9.2。现在，考虑一下三个同化的标志——语言、房产所有权和异族通婚。

1990年的人口普查结果显示，“来自十五个最主要移民国的移民大多数在居住十年后英语讲得‘不错’或‘非常好’。”移民的孩子往往能说两种语言并精通英语。“到了第三代，原来的语言在大部分移民家庭中丧失”。因此美国也被描述为语言的“墓地”。到了1996年，1970年之前到达的境外移民拥有房产的比例达到75.6%，高于本土美国人69.8%的比例。亚裔和西班牙裔居民的“异族通婚率比美国本土黑人和白人之间的比例要高”。到了第三代，三分之一的西班牙裔美国妇女嫁给了非西班牙裔美国人，41%的亚裔美国妇女嫁给了非亚裔美国人。

罗德里格兹指出，全世界偏远乡村的儿童是阿若·施瓦辛格和葛司·布鲁克这样超级明星的影迷或歌迷，然而“一些美国人害怕，居住在美国境内的移民在某种程度上对这个国家的同化作用免疫”。在美国存在分歧的问题和小范围激荡的怒火吗？确实如此。因为美国大到可以和任何事情都沾点边。但是如今几乎没有出现社会环境黑暗和恶化的迹象，尤其当与美国动荡的过去相比时更是如此。

Text 2

一、文章结构与内容分析

本文选自 *The Observer* 《观察家报》，原文标题是 *Inside Meaning*（内在意义）。

本文是一篇议论文。本文论述了发生在埃文河畔的斯特福特小镇的争论。剧院和居民之间相互敌视，都认为对方并没有为小镇的经济做出贡献。第一段指出争论的双方：斯特福特小镇的居民与小镇的剧场莎士比亚公司。第二段讲小镇居民认为剧院没有为小镇经济做贡献，而且不满演员奇怪的装束和吵闹。第三段讲剧院吸引游客，为小镇增加了经济收入。第四段到最后居民认为剧院不应享受补贴，因为剧场的上座率很高，而且在上升；但作者反驳了这一观点，因为票价提的太高容易吓跑最具吸引力的年轻人。

二、试题具体分析

26. 从前两段我们可以得知。

- [A] 当地居民否认皇家莎士比亚公司对镇上收入做出贡献
- [B] 皇家莎士比亚公司的演员在台上台下都模仿莎士比亚
- [C] 皇家莎士比亚公司的两个分公司的关系不好
- [D] 当地居民从旅游业中获利甚微

【答案】A

【考点】推理判断

【难度系数】0.40

【解析】问题针对第一段和第二段。第一段和第二段指出：莎士比亚的故乡 Stratford-on-Avon 以莎士比亚为谋生手段，一方是演艺公司 RSC，另一方是当地居民，戏剧公司 RSC 表演莎士比亚的戏剧，对此当地居民不以为然，认为它并未给当地人带来收入，第二段首句 *The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue* 就表达了这个意思。A 项对应第二段首句，为正确答案。且 A 选项中的 *deny* 替换了第二段首句中的 *doubt*，同义替换的是解。第二段第二、三句提到，皇家莎士比亚公司的演员们蓄长发和胡须，穿凉鞋，很吵闹。而莎士比亚自己也是个留着胡须的演员，也爱吵吵嚷嚷。由此只能说明戏剧演员们具有共同的特点，而不能推出 B 选项；C 项的 *two branches* 在文中指的是“皇家莎士比亚公司”和“当地的城镇居民”，而不是“RSC 的两个分公司”；第一段第三句可知，城镇居民在很大程度上依赖旅游者而生活 (*largely live off the tourists*)，D 项与事实相反。

27. 从第三段可推出。

- [A] 观光者不能分别参观城堡或宫殿
- [B] 看戏的人比观光者要花费更多的钱
- [C] 观光者比看戏的人购物更多
- [D] 看戏的人在镇上除了去剧院，哪儿也不光顾

【答案】B

【考点】推理判断

【难度系数】0.68

【解析】从文章前几段的内容可以看出，剧院和当地居民的敌视来自于双方对各自为小镇做出的贡献持有不同的看法。第三段中，作者比较了带有不同目的来小镇的游客所进行的不同活动。以旅游观光

为目的的乘客乘坐汽车而来，当天晚上就返回，他们通常不会看演出；而前来欣赏莎士比亚剧目的人则会顺便进行观光，而且至少要在小镇上住一个晚上。因此剧院认为他们实际上为小镇带来了大部分的收入。由此可以推断出 B 项正确。

第三段第二句提到“观光者会顺道(on the side)去参观沃维城堡和布伦亨宫”，由此无法推断出 A 项。且该项只是具体细节，无法反映文章主题，容易排除。第三段只谈到消费，并没有具体谈到购物，也无从比较购物的多少了，排除 C 项。从该段第三句和第四句可知，看戏的人会观光，还会在酒店和餐馆消费。由此排除 D 项。

28. 作者在第四段第二行提到“Stratford cries poor traditionally”的含义是。

[A] 斯坦福特镇不能支付扩张项目的费用

[B] 斯特福特镇长期处于财政困境中

[C] 镇上并不真地缺钱

[D] 当地居民过去收入较低

【答案】 C

【考点】 词义句意

【难度系数】 0.44

【解析】本句的字面意思是“Stratford 小镇有哭穷的传统”，下文作者用“nevertheless”笔锋一转指出，小镇上的每一家宾馆都在扩建和修缮，希尔顿饭店也在此大兴土木，意借莎士比亚的名声来赚钱。由此看出当地居民并非真正贫穷，“哭穷”只不过是一种传统罢了。这样就能确定 C 项为正确答案。

29. 在当地居民看来，皇家莎士比亚公司不应该得到补贴的原因是。

[A] 可以提高票价来支付开销

[B] 公司的财务管理不善

[C] 演员的行为不被社会接受

[D] 剧院上座率在上升

【答案】 D

【考点】 事实细节

【难度系数】 0.51

【解析】第五段首句指出：小镇居民无论如何都不理解为何 RSC 需要补贴，接着作者在括号中给出了小镇居民认为 RSC 不应享受补贴的理由：剧场的上座率连续三年破纪录，去年的上座率达 94%，今年会更好。D 项正是小镇居民给出的理由，符合题意，为正确答案。

B 和 C 两个选项在原文都找不到依据；第五段末句提到了票价问题，但这是作者认为有必要补贴公司的理由，即剧院成本在逐年增加而剧院票价一直没有多大的提高，而居民根本就没有意识到这个问题，所以 A 项不能选。

30. 从文章我们可以得出的结论是作者。

[A] 支持双方

[B] 赞同当地居民的观点

[C] 采取超然中立的态度

[D] 同情支持皇家莎士比亚公司

【答案】 D

【考点】语气态度

【难度系数】0.43

【解析】对于这类考题，主要的方法就是从文章中找到对各人物评价的内容。作者在第一段讲到 RSC 演出的时候使用了“superb production of the plays”字样；第二段谈到当地居民对演员做法的厌恶时说“极具讽刺的是，他们赖以生存的莎士比亚当年做演员的时候（留着胡须）也是终日吵闹不堪的”，显然言外之意是对当地居民态度的讽刺。第四段中有讽刺当地居民哭穷的传统。最后一段作者集中描述了那些莎士比亚戏迷们对戏剧的钟爱到节衣缩食的地步，借此支持剧院不提高票价的举措。从以上不难看出作者对 RSC 剧院的同情之意，故答案为 D。

三、文章难句分析

They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over)—lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

【解析】句中的 wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down...作伴随状语，描述这些看戏者的穿着和行为。to buy...是目的状语，其中 held for the sleepers and sold to them 是过去分词短语，作 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets 的定语，when 引导时间状语从句。

【译文】他们来这里就是为了欣赏戏剧，而不是观光。他们虽然来自世界各地，看起来却都很相像——身材削瘦，言语直率，神情执着，穿着牛仔裤和凉鞋，啃着圆面包，躺在剧院外的石板上过夜，等着买 20 张座位票和 80 张站票。这些票是为露宿者准备的，在上午 10 点半售票处开门时他们就可以买到。

四、核心词汇回顾

1. townsfolk n. 市民，市镇居民
2. live off sth./ sb. 靠(依赖)……生活
3. ironic adj. 说反话的，讽刺的
4. revenue n. 收入，税收
5. share n. 一份
6. playgoer n. 戏迷
7. take in 去看，观看(电影等)
8. on the side 在正事之外；秘密地
9. subsidy n. 补助金，津贴
10. lounge n. 休闲室，长沙发 v. 闲混
11. in a row 成一排，连续几次地
12. clientele n. 顾客，主顾
13. lean n. 瘦肉，倾斜 a. 瘦的，贫乏的

14. bed down 铺床睡，换个地方睡觉

15. flagstone n. 石板(方形，用于铺地面、小径等)；铺路石

五、全文翻译

众所周知，埃文河畔的斯特福特镇只有一个产业——威廉·莎士比亚产业，但是却有两个泾渭分明且敌意日渐升温的派别。一方是皇家莎士比亚公司，它在埃文河畔的莎士比亚纪念剧院上演经典剧目。另一方则是很大程度上依赖游客而谋生的当地居民，这些游客来到镇上，不是为了看戏，而是来参观安哈瑟薇小屋、莎士比亚出生地及其他景点。

斯特福特镇令人景仰的居民们不相信剧院给他们增添了哪怕是一丁点的收入。他们毫不掩饰地讨厌皇家莎士比亚公司的演员，讨厌他们的长头发、胡须、凉鞋以及吵闹声。当你想到为他们提供生计的莎士比亚本人就是个留着胡须、吵吵嚷嚷的演员时，这真是一个极好的讽刺。

旅游的人流并不是完全分离的。乘车来的观光者经常会顺道去参观沃维堡和布伦亨宫，而通常不去看戏，有些人甚至很惊讶地发现在斯特福特镇居然有剧院。然而，看戏的人则设法在看戏的间隙出来观光。皇家莎士比亚公司认为，正是看戏的人给镇上带来丰厚的收入，因为他们在此过夜(有些人会住四到五个晚上)，自然也就将大量的钱花费在酒店和餐馆中。而观光者到了黄昏时会参观完所有地方并离开镇子。当地居民并不这么认为，当地政府也不直接补贴皇家莎士比亚公司。哭穷是斯特福特镇的传统。然而镇上的每一家旅馆似乎都在努力增加一个侧厅或一间餐厅酒吧。希尔顿饭店正在这里构建自己的旅馆，你几乎可以肯定它会配有哈姆雷特汉堡店、李尔休息室、班柯宴会包间等等，而且价格昂贵。

不论如何，当地居民不明白为什么皇家莎士比亚公司需要补贴。(剧院的上座率已经连续三年破纪录，在过去的整整一年中，它 1431 个坐席的上座率达到 94%，而且今年会更好。)当然，理由是因为其他费用都在迅速上升，而票价却一直较低。

把价格提高太多将是一件令人遗憾的事，因为这样做将会赶走斯特福特镇最有吸引力的客户群——年轻人。他们来这里就是为了欣赏戏剧，而不是观光。他们虽然来自世界各地，看起来却都很相像——身材削瘦，言语直率，神情执着，穿着牛仔裤和凉鞋，啃着圆面包，躺在剧院外的石板上过夜，等着买 20 张座位票和 80 张站票。这些票是为露宿者准备的，在上午 10 点半售票处开门时他们就可以买到。

Text 3

一、文章结构与内容分析

本文选自 2003 年 5 月 15 日 *The Economist*《经济学家》，原文标题是 *Overfishing: Ocean's eleventh hour?* (过度捕捞：大海的危机之时?)。

本文是一篇关于海洋生物变化趋势的文章。文章第一段用地球上大型动物灭绝来类比海洋生物也面临着同样的现状。第二、三段则通过学者的研究数据来具体说明了这一现状。第四段在总结前面论述的基础上，为海洋渔业管理给出了一些自己的建议。

二、试题具体分析

31. 文中提到大型史前动物的灭绝是为了说明_____。

- [A] 大型动物容易受到环境变化的影响
- [B] 当大型动物消失时,小物种幸存下来了
- [C] 如今大型海洋动物可能面临同样的威胁
- [D] 生长缓慢的鱼类比生长快的鱼类寿命长

【答案】 C

【考点】 主旨大意

【难度系数】 0.79

【解析】 文章开头使用类比的手法引入话题。文章开始的几句话指出大型史前动物的灭绝及其原因。作者在第一段末给出文章的主题,也就是类比的暗示:现在海洋中可能出现类似情况(now something similar could be happening in the oceans),就是说海洋中的大型动物也有可能灭绝。C项正确。A项和B项都是讲引入主题前的内容,就事论事;D项推理过度,也是干扰选项。

【补充】 类比是考研阅读中的常见语言现象,如果在文章开始,其目的常是为了引出文章主题。

32. 从迈尔斯博士和沃尔姆博士的论文我们可以推知。

- [A] 一些老渔场中大型捕食动物的物种资源已经减少了 90%
- [B] 现在渔场的数量只有 15 年前的一半
- [C] 新渔场的捕捉量只占原来的 20%
- [D] 新渔场中大型捕食动物的数量比老渔场减少的更快

【答案】 A

【考点】 推理判断

【难度系数】 0.11

【解析】 文章在第二段末句引用《自然》杂志上的数据谈到“在一个新的渔场,某些大型食肉生物在渔场开发后的十五年之内平均下降了 80%,而在一些开发很久的地区,从那以后数量又下降了一半”。在一个新渔场的大型食肉动物的数量平均减少 80%,那么就只剩下 20%;而在老捕捞区,这一数量又减半了,即再减少 10%,总计也就减少了 90%,故 A 为答案。如果考生对数字模糊不清,可通过文章的内容做出推断,文中提到减少的平均数是 80%,平均数是一个模糊数据,自然不可能得到 B 和 C 这么绝对的数据。文章也没有谈到 D 项两者之间的比较,排除法可得到答案为 A。

33. 沃尔姆博士说“这些数据是保守的”(第三段第一行),他的意思是_____。

- [A] 捕鱼技术已经得到快速发展
- [B] 实际捕捞规模比记录的要小
- [C] 海洋生物量已遭受了更大的损失
- [D] 目前收集的数据过时了

【答案】 C

【考点】 推理判断

【难度系数】 0.46

【解析】 第二段指出渔场里大型掠食性动物的数量锐减,而第三段首句,也就是问题中所针对的那一句指

出上述数字是保守数据，说明实际情况更加严重。C 项符合题意，为正确答案。A 和 D 两个选项与问题要求的答案无直接关系，A 项是下文解释“数据保守”的原因，D 项文中未提及；B 项与原文意思正好相反。

34. 迈尔斯博士与其他研究者们认为。

[A] 人们应该寻找一个能够在更长时间内起作用的数量基线

[B] 渔场应该将产量保持在生物量的 50% 以下

[C] 海洋生物量应该恢复到原来的水平

[D] 人们应该根据变化的形势调整捕捞数量的基线

【答案】 D

【考点】 观点态度

【难度系数】 0.63

【解析】 末段首句说：Dr. Myers 和 Dr. Worm 争论说他们的研究给出了一个正确的基线。文章接着指出：他们认为他们的研究数据支持海洋生物学家中流行的一个想法，就是“变化的基线”，这等于说捕获量的基线不是一成不变的。下文指出人们之所以没有觉察到鱼类数量的巨大变化，原因是人们只注意到近年海洋鱼类数量的变化而未与海洋原始鱼类数量作对比，只有当鱼类数量恢复到原始鱼类数量 50% 的时候才能保证最大化的可持续产量。即正确的基线应该是根据时间的推移而调整的。D 项符合此意，为正确答案。

A 项与上述分析正好相反，因为正确的基线应该是变化的，而不是很长时间内不变的；B 项与原文不符，因为末段倒数第二句指出：当一个目标鱼类的数量为原来数量约 50% 时，渔场才能收获最大的可持续产量；C 项不是 Dr. Myers 和其他研究人员看法，因为他们只主张确定正确的基线，是否让海洋生物数量恢复原有水平不是他们研究的内容。因此 A、B 和 C 三个选项都是干扰选项。

35. 作者似乎主要关心大部分渔场的_____。

[A] 管理效率

[B] 生物量水平

[C] 捕捞规模限制

[D] 技术应用

【答案】 B

【考点】 主旨大意

【难度系数】 0.44

【解析】 第一段用大型动物的灭绝来类比海洋生物数量的减少；第二三段通过学者的数据具体的说明并分析了海洋生物数量的减少及原因；第四段提出捕捞的基线应随着海洋生物数量的变化而变化的建议。从四段的内容看，每段都离不开海洋生物数量，故只有 B 项正确。A 项在原文未提过，C 项选项牵强，文中提到捕获量的基线并未具体到限制量，D 项是细枝末节，所以他们都是干扰选项。

三、文章难句分析

1. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past.

【解析】这里共有两个句子，都使用了虚拟语气。其中第二个句子是一个复合句，主句在前，从句在后，由 since 引导，表示原因，而句末的现在分词结构 leading to an underestimate...作结果状语，表示“导致了”。

【译文】早些时候，采用多钩长线法本应该捕到更多的鱼。个别的鱼可能会捕捉不到，是因为没有足够挂饵的钩子来捕捉它们，这导致了过去对鱼类资源量的低估。

2. The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past.

【解析】本句的主干是：the notion is that...。that 引导一个表语从句，此从句具有主从复合结构，主句是 people have failed to detect the massive changes..., because 引导原因状语从句修饰主句，which 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 changes。

【译文】这种观点认为人们还没发觉海洋中的巨大变化，因为他们只回顾了过去相当短的一段时期的情况。

四、核心词汇回顾

1. game n. 猎物，野禽，野味
2. fishery n. 渔业，水产业；渔场
3. biomass n. (单位面积或体积内)生物的数量
4. halve v. 平分，减少到一半
5. vessel n. 船；容器；脉管；导管
6. predator n. 食肉动物；剥削者
7. prey n. 被掠食者，牺牲者
8. sonar n. 声纳，声波定位仪
9. longline n. 多钩长线
10. saturate v. 使饱和，浸透，使充满
11. trap n. 圈套，陷阱 v. 设圈套，设陷阱
12. stock n. 贮备物，备用物，供应物
13. baseline n. 基础，起点；基线，垒线
14. yield n. 产量，收益
15. crop v. 收获；修剪；种植

五、全文翻译

当史前人类到达世界的新区时，奇怪的事情发生在大型动物身上：它们突然灭绝了。较小的物种幸存下来。大型的、生长缓慢的动物很容易成为猎物，并被迅速猎杀直至灭绝。现在类似的情况可能正在海洋中发生。

人们很多年前就已经知晓海洋被过度捕捞这个事实。而诸如兰森姆·迈尔斯和鲍里斯·沃尔姆这样的研究者所说明的也仅仅是情形变化有多快。他们研究了全世界半个世纪里渔场的数据。他们的方法不是试图确切估计在特定海域中鱼类的生物量(活生物物种的数量)，而是随着时间推移这些生物量的变

化。根据他们在《自然》杂志上发表的最新论文，一个新的渔场在被开发后的 15 年中大型捕食动物的生物量平均减少了 80%。在一些长期捕鱼地区，在那基数之上又减少了一半。

沃尔姆博士承认这些数据是保守的。原因之一是捕鱼技术已经有所突破。今天的船只可以使用 50 年前还没有的卫星和声波定位仪来寻找猎物。这就意味着更高比例的海洋物种正在被捕捞，因此现在和过去之间的真正差异可能比用捕捞规模变化所记录的要更糟糕。早些时候，采用多钩长线法本应该捕到更多的鱼。个别的鱼可能会捕捉不到，是因为没有足够挂饵的钩子来捕捉它们，这导致了过去对鱼类资源量的低估。而且，在使用多钩长线捕鱼的初期，许多鱼被钩住后又又被鲨鱼夺走。而现在这不再是一个问题，因为附近的鲨鱼更少了。迈尔斯博士和沃尔姆博士认为他们的工作将提供一个准确的捕捞数量基线，它是未来渔业管理层必须要考虑的事情。他们认为这些数据支持了现在海洋生物学家的一种观点，即“变化中的基线”。这种观点认为人们还没发觉海洋中的巨大变化，因为他们只回顾了过去相当短的一段时期的情况。而这很重要，因为理论认为当目标物种的生物量达到原始基数的 50% 左右时，从渔场中能够获得最大的可持续产量。大部分渔场都远没达到这个水平，这对于渔业而言是很不利的。

Text 4

一、文章结构与内容分析

本文选自 2005 年 1 月 17 日 *Times*《时代周刊》，原文标题是 *The Art of Unhappiness*（忧愁的艺术）。本文是一篇关于艺术作用的文章。前三段回顾了艺术在每个阶段上承担的作用并分析了原因。第四、五、六段集中探讨早期快乐和现代快乐的不同艺术表现形式以及早期艺术家更多地关注快乐和现代艺术家更多地关注悲哀的原因；最后一段作者给出了自己对现代艺术的观点，他认为现代人被过多表现快乐的艺术所包围，需要被痛苦和悲哀加以警戒。

二、试题具体分析

36. 作者引用诗人华兹华斯和波德莱尔的例子是想说明。

- [A] 诗歌不像绘画和音乐一样表达欢乐
- [B] 艺术既产生于正面情感也产生于负面情感中
- [C] 如今的诗人对欢乐很少产生怀疑
- [D] 艺术家们已经改变了他们的兴趣焦点

【答案】D

【考点】主旨大意

【难度系数】0.69

【解析】根据问题中的人名 Wordsworth 和 Baudelaire 定位第二段末。原文第二段末指出：但到了 19 世纪的某个时候，随着我们从华兹华斯的《水仙花》走到了波德莱尔的《恶之花》，越来越多的艺术家开始把快乐看作是乏味的、虚假的，甚至是使人厌倦的 (But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil.)，这等于说，从 19 世纪开始，很多艺术家开始关注不幸，以华兹华斯和波德莱

尔为代表。而在二段开始，作者指出早期的艺术最适合表现欢乐。这样，作者以华兹华斯和波德莱尔两位诗人为例说明艺术家的关注点由早期的幸福变为后来的不幸。D 项符合此意，为正确答案。

文中并没有对诗歌、绘画和音乐这几者在表达欢乐方面进行比较，排除 A 项；原文并没提及华兹华斯和波德莱尔的诗歌来源积极和消极感觉，B 项与原文不符；C 项与原文相反，因为作者从第一段开始就指出当今的艺术家怀疑幸福的真实性，而且倾向于表现不幸。因此 A、B、C 项均为干扰项。

37. 第五段第五行的单词 “bummer” 最可能的含义是指 事物。

[A] 宗教的

[B] 不愉快的

[C] 娱乐的

[D] 商业的

【答案】 B

【考点】 词义句意

【难度系数】 0.37

【解析】 bummer 一词在第五段末：Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too. (有了这一切，他们无需艺术再来表现这种失落感。)本段前面的内容是：古代人的不幸生活提醒他们自己的悲苦处境，而在大众传播和读写普及之前，西方人有教堂提醒他们不幸的存在。简而言之，就是在过去，已经有东西提醒人们人生的不幸。既然如此，当时的艺术就不必再代劳了，也就是不必再提醒人们人生的不幸。由此推断，bummer 的意思应该是“不幸”的同义词，符合这一条件的只有 B 项，因此 B 项为正确答案。

【补充】 句中 given 充当介词，表示鉴于/考虑到……。

38. 按照作者的观点，广告 。

[A] 随着反快乐艺术而出现

[B] 是引起公众失望的原因

[C] 代替教堂成为主要的信息来源

[D] 创造快乐的假象而不是快乐本身

【答案】 D

【考点】 观点态度

【难度系数】 0.67

【解析】 按照顺序，优先定位倒数第二段。这一段从开始一直在说各类广告都在宣传一种幸福感，但实际上只是为了让消费者掏腰包，而不考虑这类广告对消费者是否真的有用。于是，让消费者感觉幸福的想法不可靠。由此可知，作者认为广告只是造成一种幸福的假象，而非真的幸福，D 选项说的正是此意，为正确答案。

A 项与原文第四段不符，因为原文说的是反快乐艺术出现于广告之后，正好相反；B 项在原文没有提到，因为原文并未突出公众的失望；C 项也与原文不符，因为教堂只是提醒人们苦难的存在，而并非主要信息来源。

39. 从最后一段中我们可以得知作者认为 。

[A] 快乐多数情况下以悲伤告终

[B] 反快乐艺术令人不悦但却使人头脑清醒

[C] 应该以苦难为乐，而不是否定它

[D] 经济繁荣时反快乐艺术也盛行

【答案】 B

【考点】 观点态度

【难度系数】 0.29

【解析】 解答该题可以将四个选项与末段内容进行比较，然后得出答案。A 项与末段意思不符。因为末段强调的是：幸福不等于没有痛苦，真正的幸福伴随着不幸。B 项与原文末句正好相符，因为原文末句说：这一启示甚至比叶子烟还要苦，但却不知何故带来了一缕清新的空气 (It's a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.)。句中的“这一启示”指本段第二句和第三句所说的“快乐之中有痛苦，要意识到不幸的存在”。这等于说“反快乐的艺术虽然令人感觉不快 (distasteful)——因为它让人意识到存在不幸，但令人有清新之感 (refreshing)——因为这是人必须接受的一个事实”，因此 B 项为正确答案。

C 项与原文意思有出入，因为末段倒数第二句指出：记得你终将死亡，一切都会结束，幸福的到来不是因为否认这一点，而是对其加以忍受 (happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it)，“这一点”指前面所说的“人生存在不幸”。这句话的准确意思是“真正的幸福在于承认快乐之中有不幸”，而 C 选项说的是“以苦难为乐”，“承认一个东西的存在”不等于“以之为乐”，因此 C 为干扰选项。D 项在末段并未提到，为干扰选项。

40. 根据文章内容，下面哪一个正确？

[A] 宗教过去的功能是提醒痛苦的存在。

[B] 艺术提供了期望与现实间的平衡。

[C] 人们对现代社会的现实感到失望。

[D] 大众传媒倾向于报道灾难和死亡。

【答案】 A

【考点】 事实细节

【难度系数】 0.38

【解析】 本题属于“三误一正”，可以将选项与原文一一进行比较，然后确定答案。A 项符合原文意思，从 37 题的分析，也就是根据第五段就能判断出这一点。B、C、D 项在原文都未提到，所以都是干扰选项。

三、文章难句分析

1. But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil.

【解析】 as... as we went from ... 是一个比较结构，意为和沃兹·沃斯的《水仙花》和波德莱尔的《恶之花》所展现的东西一样没有价值、虚伪、甚至是令人讨厌的。

【译文】但是从 19 世纪的某个时候开始，当我们从华兹华斯的《水仙花》转向波德莱尔的《恶之花》时，越来越多的艺术家开始把快乐看作是毫无意义的、虚伪的甚至是令人厌倦的东西。

2. Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us as religion once did, *Memento mori*: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it.

【解析】本句的主干是 we need art to tell us *Memento mori*, 其中 *Memento mori* 是直接宾语 (间接宾语是 us), 插入从句 as religion once did 作状语, 表示类比。冒号之后三个并列的动宾结构 remember that..., that... and that... 是对 *Memento mori* 的解释, 说明其具体内容。句首的过去分词结构 surrounded by promises of easy happiness 作状语, 而后面的注意 *Memento mori* (请记住) 的意思。

【译文】如今, 我们的周围充斥着唾手可得的幸福的承诺, 我们需要艺术来告诉我们, 正如宗教曾经告诉过我们的: 记得你终将死亡, 一切都会结束, 幸福的到来不是因为否认这一点, 而是对其加以忍受。

四、核心词汇翻译

1. weird a. 不自然的, 怪异的
2. phony a. 假装的, 伪造的 n. 冒充者, 赝品
3. skeptical adj. 怀疑性的, 好怀疑的
4. misery n. 痛苦, 悲惨, 穷困
5. perpetual adj. 永久的, 不断的; 一再重复的
6. massacre n./ v. 大屠杀, 残杀
7. innocent adj. 清白的, 天真的, 无知的
8. depict vt. 描绘, 描写
9. reminder n. 引起回忆的事物, 提醒人的事物
10. literacy n. 有文化, 有教养, 有读写能力
11. bummer n. 令人失望或不愉快的局面
12. feature v. 以……为特色, 是……的特征
13. beam n. 光线, 横梁 v. 笑容满面
14. agenda n. 议程
15. lure vt. 诱惑; 引诱 n. 诱惑力; 诱惑物

五、全文翻译

许多事情使人们认为艺术家是怪人。而最怪异的可能是: 艺术家唯一的工作就是探索情感, 但他们却将焦点投向负面的情感。

情况并不总是如此。最早的艺术形式, 如绘画和音乐, 是最适合表达欢乐的。但是从 19 世纪的某个时候开始, 当我们从华兹华斯的《水仙花》转向波德莱尔的《恶之花》时, 越来越多的艺术家开始把快乐看作是毫无意义的、虚伪的甚至是令人厌倦的东西。

你可能认为艺术对快乐产生越来越多的怀疑是因为现代社会经历了太多的痛苦。但是这并不是说以前的时代就没有经历过连年的战争、灾难和滥杀无辜。事实上, 原因可能正好相反: 如今的世界上有太多的快乐了。

归根结底，几乎完全致力于描绘快乐的那种现代表达方式究竟是什么？广告。反快乐艺术的兴起，几乎与大众传媒同时出现，并且，随着它的出现产生了一种商业文化，在这种文化氛围中，快乐不仅是一种理想，而且成为一种意识形态。

早些时代的人们处于令人处处想到悲苦的境地。他们工作到筋疲力尽，生活几乎没有保障，最后英年早逝。在西方，在大众传播和教育普及之前，最强大的大众传媒是教堂，教堂提醒信徒，他们的灵魂处于危险之中，他们有一天会成为蛆虫的食物。有了这一切，他们无需艺术再来表现这种失落感。

如今一个普通西方人面对的信息轰炸不是宗教的，而是商业的，而且是永远快乐的。快餐食客、新闻主播、收发短信者，都在微笑、微笑、微笑。我们的杂志刊登满面春风的名人和美满幸福的家庭。由于这样的信息都有一项任务——诱使我们打开钱包——从而使“快乐”的概念本身显得虚假。“欢庆吧！”宣传关节炎良药西乐葆的广告这样鼓动道，随后我们却发现它能增加心脏病的发病率。

但是我们所忘记的——我们的经济依赖我们忘却的——是：快乐绝不仅仅是没有痛苦的快乐。带来最大快乐的东西也最有可能带有损失和失望。如今，我们的周围充斥着唾手可得的幸福的承诺，我们需要艺术来告诉我们，正如宗教曾经告诉过我们的：记得你终将死亡，一切都会结束，幸福的到来不是因为否认这一点，而是对其加以忍受。这一启示甚至比叶子烟还要苦，但却不知何故带来了一缕清新的空气。

Part B

一、试题具体分析

41.

【答案】C

【考点】特征词的呼应+上下文的衔接

【难度系数】0.587

【解析】空格的上段对赌场给威廉姆斯提供的服务给出的总结是“这些赌博活动变成了他称为的‘电子海洛因’”。空后则给出了一系列他赌博输钱的情况。既然是海洛因，那么自然是表示有上瘾的功能，说明他会继续赌博，显然空后的内容正是这一说法的实证描述，那么作为在这中间的空自然也是谈到赌博输钱的内容，查看选项，只有C满足题意。

42.

【答案】A

【考点】上下文的衔接

【难度系数】0.361

【解析】空格前一段谈到：William的一个朋友把他送去戒赌，并告知赌场威廉姆斯的问题。赌场把威廉姆斯列入禁止进入赌场的名单里，并告诉他如果他想进入赌场，必须出示医疗或心理证明，说明赌博对他的安全和健康不会带来威胁。从此处看来，赌场似乎尽到了它的义务，但空后段落指出，威廉姆斯依然要起诉赌场在明知他上瘾的情况下并未采取行动，因此此题应该是提供了证据证明，虽然赌场对威廉姆斯提出了忠告和要求，但赌场并未执行，选项中只有A满足条件，故答案为A。

43.

【答案】B

【考点】同义复现+上下文的衔接

【难度系数】0.413

【解析】空的上段指出：赌场中有 24 个警告标志，提醒人们要理智地赌博，同时赌场还提供免费的心理咨询。然而，威廉姆斯起诉赌场在明知他“无可救药地沉迷于赌博中”依然故意“引诱”他“违背自己意愿”行事。空的下段指出：根据一份医学杂志的消息，“病态赌博”的人这种持续、反复的，不可控制的行为最重要的不在于追求钱财，而在于追求获得横财过程的刺激。所以解答本题的关键词为“lure”，“will”，满足此条件的只有选项 B。

44.

【答案】F

【考点】同义复现+上下文的衔接

【难度系数】0.448

【解析】空前段落谈到对病态赌博的定义，空后谈到美国社会正把一度被称为性格有缺陷或者道德有缺失的人归类为与身体疾病相当的个性紊乱。从上下段内容可以看出，空前空后谈到的都是与疾病相关的内容，中间内容也应该与此相关，满足此条件的只有选项 F。

45.

【答案】D

【考点】同义复现+上下文的衔接

【难度系数】0.45

【解析】空前段谈到赌博与一些疾病的关系，空后段落谈到美国政府对赌博背后的推动，因此本空填入的内容应该是承上启下，既有与疾病相关，也有政府内容的出现，满足条件的只有 D。

二、全文翻译

在俄亥俄河的北岸坐落着印第安纳州的伊文斯维尔地区，它是 52 岁的大卫·威廉姆斯的家乡，也是一处河船赌场的所在地。威廉姆斯是年薪 35,000 美元的州审计员，但几年来在赌场的赌博中他输掉了近 175,000 美元。自从赌场给他一张 20 美元赌资的优惠券后，他沾上了赌。

他去了赌场，输掉了这 20 美元，然后离开了。他第二次去赌场输掉了 800 美元。赌场发给他这样的优秀顾客一张“娱乐卡”，在赌场使用时可以积分换食物和饮料，这使赌场可以跟踪记录持卡者的赌博活动。这些活动被威廉姆斯称为“电子吗啡”。

41) 当他输掉了 5,000 美元时，他对自己说如果能够赢回来，他就不赌了。然而，当他如愿以偿地在一夜间赢了 5,500 美元，却没有就此停手。1997 年两天之内他在一台老虎机上输掉了 21,000 美元。到了三月份，他输掉了 72,186 美元。有时候他同时玩两台老虎机，玩通宵，直到早上 5 点船被关闭为止，然后在赌场上午 9 点开放时又回来。现在他正在起诉该赌场，指责其既然知道他上瘾，就应拒绝他的光顾。赌场确实知道他的问题。

1998 年 3 月，一个朋友将不情愿的威廉姆斯送进了戒赌治疗中心接受治疗，并写信告知赌场有关威廉姆斯赌博出现的问题。赌场将威廉姆斯的照片列入被禁赌人员之中，并写了一封“禁止入内”的信给他。在说明不良赌博行为对人心理和生理的危害的同时，书信也提到在他获准在此光顾赌场之前，他必须出示生理和心理状况相关信息，以证明光顾赌场不会对他的安全和健康造成任何威胁。

42) 尽管没有出示此类证据, 赌场的市场部仍不断给他发邮件, 而且他进赌场使用游乐卡竟无人察觉。

据《华尔街》日报报道, 赌场有 24 个警示语: “享受乐趣……赌博时总要动脑子, 不能失控”。每张门票上都列有来自印第安纳州心理健康部门的免费咨询电话号码。然而威廉姆斯案件控诉: 赌场明明知道他“不可救药地迷上了赌博”, 仍然故意“诱使”他“违背自己的意愿行事”。

43) 不清楚到底是什么样的诱惑使他做出这种强迫性行为, 在何种意义上他的意愿才起作用?

《心理障碍诊断统计手册》第四版指出, “病态赌博”包括持续的、反复的而且无法自控的追求, 追求的不仅仅是金钱, 而是冒险以发横财的刺激。

44) 令人不安的是, 社会现在将越来越多的行为问题医学化, 过去更为严厉的几代前辈解释为意志力薄弱的行为现在常常被定义为“沉溺症”。

在科学或所谓“科学”的推动下, 社会将此前我们认为的性格缺陷、道德过失重新划分为类似于生理障碍的“人格疾病”。

45) 赌博一直是美国人生活的普遍特征, 但是长期以来, 它被普遍认为是一种罪过或者一种社会疾病。现在赌博却成为一种社会政策: 在美国, 对赌博最重要、最积极的推动者就是政府。

美国 14 个州发行彩票, 29 个州开设赌场, 而且这些州大多不同程度地依赖或者说“沉溺于”赌博收入。自 1995 年第一个在线赌博网站开创以来, 争夺赌徒们金钱的竞争愈演愈烈。据《新闻周刊》10 月 28 日刊报道, 每周有 200 万赌徒光顾 1800 个虚拟赌场。今年由于有 35 亿美元输在网络赌博中, 赌博超过色情成为网络上最有利可图的行业。

Part C

一、试题具体分析

46) I shall define him as an individual/ who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life/ the activity of thinking in a Socratic (苏格拉底的) way about moral problems.

【考点】代词指代, 定语从句, 动宾分隔

【解析】复合句。句子主干: I shall define him as an individual. him 需明确指代, 根据上文很容易看出 him 指代 an intellectual. individual 后面接有 who 引导的定语从句, 该从句翻译时既可直接处理为汉语中的前置定语, 也可重复指代先行词后, 单独成句。从句中 elect 的宾语是 the activity of thinking in a Socratic (苏格拉底的) way about moral problems, 因为较长, 为保持句子平衡, 放在句末, as his primary duty and pleasure in life 是介词短语作 elect 的宾语补足语。in a Socratic (苏格拉底) way 是 thinking about moral problems 的状语。句中的两个动宾结构 define... as 和 elect... as 要翻译成汉语中的把字句。

【词汇】define...as...意为“把……定义为”; elect...as“把……作为”, 不要把 elect 生硬地译为“选举, 选择”。

【译文】我将他(知识分子)定义为一个对道德问题进行苏格拉底式思考并将此作为自己人生首要责任和快乐的人。

47) His function is analogous to that of a judge,/ who must accept the obligation/ of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning/ which led him to his decision.

【考点】定语从句, of 结构同位语, 宾语后置

【解析】复合句。句子主干: his function is analogous to that of a judge. who 引导定语从句修饰 judge, 其中

of revealing...结构作 obligation 的同位语, in as obvious a matter as possible 是介词结构作 revealing 的状语, 将 revealing 和其宾语 the course of reasoning 分隔开来, 增加了结构辨析的难度, 该结构翻译时应放在 revealing 之前。which 引导定语从句修饰 the course of reasoning, 该定语从句较短, 翻译时直接放在先行词之前。

【词汇】is analogous to “与……相似的, 类似于”; reveal “揭示, 说明, 展示”; obligation “责任, 义务”; reason 在句中作为动词, 是“推论, 推理”的意思。

【译文】他的职责与法官相似, 必须承担这样的责任: 用尽可能明了的方式来展示自己做出决定的推理过程。

48) I have excluded him/ because,/ while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems,/ he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems.

【考点】指代, 状语从句, 否定结构, 动宾结构, of 结构

【解析】复合句。句子主干: I have excluded him。根据上文, him 指代 the average scientist; because 引导原因状语从句, 其中嵌套了 while 引导的让步状语从句。翻译重点: not... any but, 固定搭配, 相当于 only, 表示“仅仅”; of approaching...为 task 的同位语, 说明 task 的内容。

【词汇】exclude 意为“排除, 不包括, 没算在内”; accomplishment 意为“成就, 成果”; contribute to 含义很多, “捐助, 贡献; 添加; 促成; 有助于”等, 该处译为“有利于, 有助于”, 不能译为“贡献, 影响”; be charged with 有“指责, 谴责; 充满”等含义, 文中是“承担任务和责任”的意思; approach 含义较多, 有“接近; 处理”等含义, 文中它接宾语 factual aspects, 可译为“研究, 探讨, 强调”等。

【译文】我之所以将他(普通科学家)排除在外, 是因为尽管他的成果可能会有助于解决道德问题, 但他承担的任务只不过是研究这些问题的事实方面。

49) But his primary task is not to think about the moral code/ which governs his activity,/ any more than/ a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies/ to an exploration of rules of conduct in business.

【考点】比较结构, 定语从句, of 结构, 被动结构, 动宾结构

【解析】复合句。句子主干: but his primary task is not... any more than...。该句翻译重点: A is not any more than B 结构, 相当于 A is no more than B 结构, 表示 A、B 都否定, 即 A、B 都不是。前半句是句子的主干部分, 其中谓语 is not 后接不定式结构 to think about the moral code 作表语, code 后又接 which 引导的定语从句作后置定语, 翻译时可处理为前置定语; 后半句话是用类比的方式对前半句话进行说明, any more than 后接的句子使用了被动语态, 应根据汉语习惯译为主动句, 并可增补泛指性的词语如“我们”作主语。of 结构翻译时可以从后往前翻译, 处理成名词短语, 但把名词 exploration 翻译成动词, 从而处理成动词短语, 更符合汉语习惯。

【词汇】code 含义有“代码, 密码, 编码; 道德准则, 行为规范”, 根据下文, 含义是“(约束其行为的)道德准则”; govern 含义有“统治, 支配, 管理; (法律、准则等)适用于, 指导”等, 在文中可取“支配, 控制, 约束”之意; dedicate sth. to sth.意为“把……奉献给; 专注于”; exploration 在文中是“探索, 探究”的意思。

【译文】但是, 他的首要任务并不是考虑支配自己行动的道德规范, 就如同不能指望商人专注于探索行业规范一样。

50) They may teach very well,/ and more than earn their salaries,/ but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems/ which involve moral judgment.

【考点】指代, 并列, 否定, 定语从句

【解析】复合句。该句是 but 连接的并列句，可采用顺译法，译为“虽然……但是……”结构。前一分句中主语 they 指代前句中提到的 intellectuals，翻译时需明确，may teach very well 和 more than earn their salaries 是 they 的并列谓语；后一分句中有 which 引导的定语从句修饰 human problems，由于较短，可放在先行词前翻译，否定结构 little or no 译为“很少或根本没有”，on human problems 介词结构翻译时要放在所修饰的 make little or no independent reflections 之前。

【词汇】more than 原意“多于，超过”，后面跟动词意为“不仅仅，岂止，十分”；make reflections on“对……进行思考”；reflection 含义有“映象；反射；反映；深思；（多为复数）思考，回忆”等，根据上下文取其“思考”的含义；involve 在文中是“牵涉，牵连，涉及”的意思；judgment “判断，判定”。

【译文】他们（知识分子）可以教得很好，而且不仅仅是为了挣薪水，但他们大多数人却很少或没有对需要进行道德判断的人类问题进行独立思考。

二、全文翻译

美国社会中知识分子被排斥且不被重视，这是真的吗？我将说明这不是真的。当 Bruckberger 神父指出，是知识分子排斥了美国时，他只说对了一部分。但是知识分子所做的远不止这些。他们对自己知识分子的角色愈来愈不满。因此，是知识分子，而非美国成为了反知识的人。

首先，我们研究的对象迫切需要被定义。什么是知识分子？46) 我将他（知识分子）定义为一个对道德问题进行苏格拉底式思考并将此作为自己人生首要责任和快乐的人。他自觉地、清晰地、坦率地探索这样的问题：首先问事实问题，然后问道德问题，最后根据他掌握的事实和道德方面的信息提出恰当的行为的建议。

47) 他的职责与法官相似，必须承担这样的责任：用尽可能明了的方式来展示自己做出决定的推理过程。

这个定义将许多经常被称作知识分子的个人排除在外，比如说普通的科学家。48) 我之所以将他（普通科学家）排除在外，是因为尽管他的成果可能会有助于解决道德问题，但他承担的任务只不过是研究这些问题的事实方面。像其他人类一样，科学家在行使日常职责时也会面临道德方面的问题——他不应该伪造试验结果，制造证据或修改报告。49) 但是，他的首要任务并不是考虑支配自己行动的道德规范，就如同不能指望商人专注于探索行业规范一样。如同商人看待自己的道德规范一样，科学家在生命中大部分时间里，也会将自己的道德规范视为理所当然的事。

这个定义也排除了大部分教师，尽管教学一直是许多知识分子的谋生手段。50) 他们（知识分子）可以教得很好，而且不仅仅是为了挣薪水，但他们大多数人却很少或没有对需要进行道德判断的人类问题进行独立思考。这种描述甚至适用于大多数出色的学者。正如爱默生所说的，精通某个人类学科是一回事，生活在“公共的、卓越的思想”中是另外一回事。

Section III Writing

Part A

一、审题谋篇

06 年应用文写作考查的是请求信。请求信是写信人对收信人提出请求，并希望对方满足该要求。写请求信的重点是要写清楚为什么要请求他人，做什么事。

本次的请求信是请求捐助贫困儿童。你打算资助边远地区的一个孩子，为希望工程做点贡献。给有关单位写一封信，请他们帮助寻找一个候选孩子。本题题目中给出的信息包括：写信的对象 (the department concerned)，写信的目的 (contribute to Project Hope by offering financial aid to a child in a remote area)，信的主体内容至少包括两个方面：一是描述要捐助的儿童的情况 (specify what kind of child you want to help)，二是介绍你的捐助计划 (how you will carry out your plan)。允许在作文中使用提示语中出现过的关键词，但使用提示语中出现过的词组或句子将被扣分。

文章布局上可以分三段。第一段，向有关部门提出请求或申请，明确写信目的或意图。第二段，具体描述希望捐助的儿童的特点，以及资助计划的具体内容。第三段，表达自己的谢意和期望。

从语域角度讲，这是一封请别人帮助的信函，因此语气要严肃、礼貌，不要因为自己准备慷慨解囊就一副盛气凌人的口气，应真诚地表达自己捐助的愿望，阐明资助的对象以及自己资助的计划等。

作文的评分要点包括：1)题目所给的信息点的全面性；2)内容组织的条理性和语言的准确性；3)根据交际对象采用的话语方式，如正式、一般、非正式的话语等。这封信是写给有关事业部门的，谈论的是社会性的事宜，因此语气要正式；4)标点、拼写和书写格式要正确，如果影响交际，产生歧义或令人费解，分数将降低一个档次。

二、参考范文

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to ask if you can recommend a child as the recipient of my financial assistance.

I would be much grateful if the child is a girl from a remote area in Southwest China who drops out of school because of poverty. My aid plan will be as follows. First, I will be in charge of her tuition fee until she finishes college. Besides, an extra one-hundred yuan will be given every month for her living expenses.

I believe you can realize my wish to contribute a little in helping more children back to school. If you find a proper candidate, please contact me in time. It will be better if you send me a photo and personal information about her.

Your early reply will be highly appreciated. Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

三、写作技巧

清晰的三段式层次，合情合理，语言要委婉，态度真诚，语气要礼貌、正式。

第一段，介绍自己，明确写作目的。

I am writing in the hope of your assistance to...

Could you please do me the favor of...

I am wondering if you could spare some time to...

I am writing to formally request to...

It would be grateful if you could...

第二段，交待事情缘由及解决办法。

The reason for... is that ...

I would like to pay for the relevant expense by cash or credit card.

第三段，表达自己的期盼和谢意。

Thank you for your attention to these requests.

Thank you for your time.

Looking forward to a prompt reply from you.

Your early reply will be greatly appreciated.

Part B

一、审题谋篇

06年的考研大作文沿袭了近十年的主要考试形式，以一张抽象而意味深长的图画为引子，要求考生从描述细节到阐述含义，最后对反映的社会现象发表评论。今年试题的特点是给出了两张照片，往年也出现过考两幅图画题目，如2003和2000年出现了两幅对比的图片，要求从它们的差异中引申出主题。此次命题与往年的不同在于，两图之间是互补关系，共同反映一个问题。两幅照片给出的信息是前两年风靡国内的“（英国足球明星）贝克汉姆热”的两种表现形式。照片的内容其实是青年崇拜偶像现象的个例，贝克汉姆是偶像的代表，而“写名字在脸上”和“理发”则是崇拜行为。图片虽然轻松诙谐，反映的话题却是严肃的，考生需要由小及大，由个人到群体，由个别到一般，联系到现今社会的偶像崇拜现象，并探究其根源及影响。

接下来考生应按照题目要求，规划文章的结构。文章包括的基本内容：1)描述照片内容；2)阐释照片反映的社会现象；3)提出自己的观点。可以把文章分为三个部分：第一部分简要地概括两幅照片中的社会现象，归纳出共同点；第二部分由图片到社会现象，点出主题，接着详细论述该现象的本质、根源，为下一段发表观点作铺垫；第三部分给出看待该现象的观点，并通过讲道理或摆论据予以论证。

作文的评分重点：内容的完整性，文章的连贯性，语法结构和用词的多样性和准确性。

二、参考范文

The two photos show that people are enthusiastic about football stars such as the English football player Beckham. Some, like the young man in the photo, express their enthusiasm by writing his name on their faces, while others, like the one in the hair studio, spend as much as 300 yuan for a hair style modeling on that of Beckham.

In fact, that kind of star-worshipping is not uncommon nowadays among the Chinese people. For example, the so-called “Super Girls” become fashionable almost overnight, with fans chasing after them in a kind of blind worship. It seems as if people are badly in need of someone to whom to pay their respect, and to realize their own aspirations of an immediate success or stardom.

Famous football players won our favor and earned our respect by their hard work and excellent performance on the football field. What, then, deserves to be worshipped, their diligence and perseverance, or their

hairstyle and ways of living? The answer seems self-evident: what we should learn is their spirit, not the superficial styles of living. Fashion is often short-lived, but the ever-lasting memory of a courageous, undaunted and skillful football player is what inspires us in our pursuit for better life and brighter future.

三、写作技巧

第一段，简要描述图片。

The two photos show that...

Some, like..., while others, like....

第二段，揭示其寓意并加以评论。

In fact, that kind of ... is not uncommon nowadays among the Chinese people. For example ...

第三段，提出自己的观点，以及相应的解决措施。

The answer seems self-evident: what we should learn ...