

2019 年全国硕士研究生招生考试

考研英语一试卷

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将姓名、班级等填写清楚，解题时要认真审题，规范作答。
2. 本试卷共 40 道试题，满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

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目录

2003 年全真试题	2
Text 1 Syies Like Us	2
Text 2 Animal Rights:Reaching the Public	3
Text 3 铁路公司合并可能造成垄断	5
Text 4 The Best Health Care Only So Far	7
2002 年全真试题	9
Text1 Use Humor Effectively	9
Text2 Hope:Reunification of Mankind	10
Text3 Oil Pleasant Surprise	12
Text4 医助自杀之争	13

2003 年全真试题

Text 1 Syies Like Us

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the “great game” of **espionage** – spying as a “profession.” These days **②the Net**, which has already re-made such everyday **pastimes** as buying books and sending mail, is **①reshaping Donovan**’ s vocation as well.

espionage: 间谍活动

pasttimes: 消遣活动

vocation: 职业

The latest revolution isn’ t simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen’ s e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it “open source intelligence,” and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open-Source Solutions, whose **③clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world**.

splash: 溅泼, 泼声, 溅湿.mak

a splash: 惹人注目, 引起轰动

intelligence-analysis firm: 情报分析公司

Among the firms **making the biggest splash** in the new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

mutually: 相互地, 双方地

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster’ s dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. “As soon as that report runs, we’ ll suddenly get 500 new internet sign-ups from Ukraine,” says Friedman, a former political science professor. “And we’ ll hear back from some of them.” Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That’ s where Straitford earns its keep.

lean: 节俭的, 精简的

Friedman relies on a lean staff in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm’ s outsider status as the key to its success. **⑤Straitford’ s briefs don’ t sound like the usual Washington** **〈美国政府〉** back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. **⑥Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice**.

back-and-forthing: 来回, 往返。文中喻指言辞闪烁

1. 41. **The emergence of the Net** has _ .

(A) received support from fans like Donovan

(B) **remolded the intelligence services** **〈remold 改变。句义: 改变了情报收集工作.remold=reshape.〉**

(C) restored many common pastimes **〈restore: 恢复〉**

(D) revived spying as a profession **〈revive: 复兴〉**

2. 42. Donovan’ s story is mentioned in the text to _ .

- (A) introduce the topic of online spying
- (B) show how he fought for the U.S.
- (C) give an episode of the information war
- (D) honor his unique services to the CIA
3. 43. The phrase “making the biggest splash” (line 1, paragraph 3) most probably means ____.
- (A) causing the biggest trouble
- (B) exerting the greatest effort
- (C) achieving the greatest success
- (D) enjoying the widest popularity
4. 44. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that ____.
- (A) Straitford’s prediction about Ukraine has proved true
- (B) Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information
- (C) Straitford’s business is characterized by unpredictability
- (D) is able to provide fairly reliable information

解：倾向选“具有弹性，留有余地”的选项：some, many, fairly (相当的), rather；慎选那些太绝对的选项：completely, absolutely, guarantee, certainly

5. 45. Straitford is most proud of its ____.
- (A) official status
- (B) nonconformist image (nonconformist image: 不随大流的形象)
- (C) efficient staff
- (D) military background

Text 2 Animal Rights: Reaching the Public

To **paraphrase** 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, “all that is needed for the **triumph** of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing.” ① **One such cause** now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights **ruling out** their use in research. ② **Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates**, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and ③ **few people understand the process of health care research**. Hearing **allegations** of ④ **cruelty to animals** in research settings, many are **perplexed** that anyone would ⑤ **deliberately harm an animal**.

For example, a grandmotherly woman **staffing** an animal rights **booth** at a recent street fair was

paraphrase: n.
意译，释译；v.
改述，解释 这
里指曾经说过

triumph: 胜利，
成功

rule out: 阻止

allegation: 说法
指控

perplexed: 不明
白

staff: 为配备职
员，在.. 工作

booth: 摊位；
(有特殊用途的)

distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines. Asked if she opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, “Then I would have to say yes.” Asked what will happen when **epidemics** return, she said, “Don’t worry, scientists will find some way of using computers.” ③Such well-meaning people just don’t understand.

④Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a **compassionate**, understandable way – in human terms, not in the language of **molecular** biology. We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother’s hip replacement, a father’s bypass operation, a baby’s vaccinations, and even a pet’s shots. To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems ②wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

④Much can be done. Scientists could “adopt” middle school classes and present their own research. They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a **deceptive** appearance of truth. Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. Finally, because the ultimate **stakeholders** are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only ⑤well-known personalities such as ⑤Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. ①If good people do nothing there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious **embers** of medical progress.

1. 46. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke’s words to _ .

- (A) call on scientists to take some actions
- (B) criticize the misguided cause of animal rights
- (C) warn of the doom of biomedical research
- (D) show the triumph of the animal rights movement

解：all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing. 被误导事业的得逞源自好人的不作为

2. 47. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is _ .

- (A) cruel but natural
- (B) inhuman and unacceptable
- (C) inevitable but vicious (inevitable: 不可避免; vicious: 不道德的)
- (D) pointless and wasteful

解：wasteful at best and cruel at worst: 说得好听点是浪费，说得不好听是残忍

epidemic: 传染病

compassionate: 表示怜悯的，有同情心的

molecular: 分子

bypass: 旁路，旁道；（给心脏搭旁通管的）分流术，搭桥术

vaccination: 接种疫苗

...at best...at worst: 说得好听点，说得难听点

deceptive: 骗人的

stakeholder: 有发言权的人

uninformed citizenry: 不明真相的民众

extinguish the precious ember of...: 熄灭...的宝贵火种

ember: 火种

3. 48. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public's _ .

- (A) discontent with animal research (discontent: 不满足, 不满意)
- (B) ignorance about medical science (ignorance => do not understand)
- (C) indifference to epidemics
- (D) anxiety about animal rights

解：干扰项往往“对应事例细节信息，却无法涵盖事例整体信息，且无法与上下句衔接，甚至偏离上下文论述对象”；正确选项需既能体现事例完整信息，又能和上下文顺滑衔接，成为一个整体

4. 49. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists should _ .

- (A) communicate more with the public
- (B) employ hi-tech means in research (“先进医疗手段与动物研究息息相关，(因此要捍卫动物研究)” 改为 “科学家应采取高科技手段 (以捍卫动物研究)”)
- (C) feel no shame for their cause
- (D) strive to develop new cures (strive to: 努力)

5. 50. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is _ .

- (A) a well-known humanist (personality: 【因常出现在报纸电视上而知名的】名人 “well-known personalities” 偷换成 “a well-known humanist”)
- (B) a medical practitioner
- (C) an enthusiast in animal rights
- (D) a supporter of animal research

Text 3 铁路公司合并可能造成垄断

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into super systems, causing **heightened** concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

① Supporters of the new super systems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. ① Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many ② shippers complain that for heavy **bulk** commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such “captive” shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do

heighten: 加强, 提高, 增加

freight: 货运

substantial: 大量的, 可观的

coordinate: (使) 协调

bulk: (货物购买运输等) 大批的, 大量的

have them by the throat: 扼住其咽喉, 牵制控制

consolidation:

when another railroad is competing for the business. ③ Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, ③ but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It's a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of ④ determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of ④ who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shipper.

Many ② captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, ⑤ despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the \$10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many ② captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

1. 52. According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because _ .

- (A) cost reduction is based on competition
- (B) services call for cross-trade coordination
- (C) outside competitors will continue to exist
- (D) shippers will have the railway by the throat

解：根据显性观点词确定大方向:argue,believe,hold,think,support

2. 52. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?

- (A) Indifferent.
- (B) Supportive.
- (C) Indignant. (indignant: 愤怒。大方向正确，但选项将内心不满、担忧夸大为公开的愤怒)
- (D) Apprehensive. (apprehensive: 忧虑)

3. 53. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that _ .

- (A) shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad
- (B) there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide
- (C) overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief
- (D) a government board ensures fair play in railway business

justify: 提供合理的理由，辩解
证明正当

subscribe to sth: 同意赞成

flourish: 繁荣

arbiter: 仲裁人
权威人士

surge: (需求价格利用等) 飞涨

4. 54. The word “**arbiters**” (line 7, paragraph 4) most probably refers to those ____.
- (A) who work as coordinators
- (B) **who function as judges**
- (C) who supervise transactions
- (D) who determine the price
5. 55. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by ____.
- (A) **the continuing acquisition(收购)**
- (B) the growing traffic
- (C) the cheering Wall Street
- (D) the shrinking market

Text 4 The Best Health Care Only So Far

It is said that in England death is **pressing**, in Canada **inevitable** and in California ①**optional**. Small wonder. Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, **cataracts** removed in a 30-minutes surgical procedure. ①**Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago.** ①⑤**But not even a great health-care system can cure death – and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.**

⑤**Death is normal**; we are genetically programmed to **disintegrate** and **perish**, even under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. **Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, ②even if it's useless.** The most obvious ②**example is late-stage cancer care.** Physicians – frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient – too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

In 1950, the U.S. spent \$12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be \$1,540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age – say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that **the old and infirm “have a duty to die and get out of the way,”** so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential. ③**I would not go that far.** Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain **dazzlingly** productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage ⑤**the health problems that come naturally with age.** As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

③**Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit.** Ask a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that people in ④**Japan and Sweden, countries** that **spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives** than we have. As a nation, we may be ④**overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research**

pressing: 难以遏制的, 不容忽视的

inevitable: 不可避免的

small wonder: 不足为奇

Failing hips: 髋骨出毛病

cataracts: 白内障

disintegrate: 瓦解

perish: 死亡

句意: 由于受第三方支付人的保护免交医疗护理费用

the old and infirm: 年老体弱者

dazzlingly: 惊人地, 眩目地

on **humbler** therapies that could improve people's lives.

overfunding: 投入过多.
quest: 寻求
humble: 简单而实用的, 平常的

1. 56. What is **implied** in **the first sentence**?
- (A) Americans are better prepared for death than other people.
 - (B) Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before. (错将 50 years ago 延伸为 than ever before)
 - (C) **Americans are over-confident of their medical technology.**
 - (D) Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy. (错将盲目骄傲的对象 "such advances(医疗技术)" 偷换成 "life expectancy".)
2. 57. The author uses the example of **cancer patients** to show that ____.
- (A) **medical resources are often wasted** (useless=wasted)
 - (B) doctors are helpless against fatal diseases
 - (C) some treatments are too aggressive (B 和 C 均犯了"将事实细节信息等同于写作目的的错误")
 - (D) medical costs are becoming unaffordable
3. 58. The author's attitude toward **Richard Lamm**'s remark is one of ____.
- (A) strong disapproval
 - (B) **reserved consent** (consent: 赞同, 同意准许)
 - (C) slight contempt (contempt 轻视, 轻蔑)
 - (D) enthusiastic support
4. 59. In contrast to **the U.S., Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care** ____.
- (A) more flexibly
 - (B) more extravagantly (extravagant: 奢侈)
 - (C) more cautiously (一叶障目, 只看到更少, 没看到其后的效果。不足以概况"投资少"但"成效显著"的特征)
 - (D) **more reasonably**
5. 60. The text intends to **express the idea** that ____.
- (A) medicine will further prolong people's lives
 - (B) life beyond a certain limit is not worth living
 - (C) **death should be accepted as a fact of life**
 - (D) excessive demands increase the cost of health care (excessive demands: 过分的要求)

2002 年全真试题

Text1 Use Humor Effectively

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. ① Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

赞同 (而非同情)

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. "Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "Oh, that's God," ② came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

营造紧张气氛,
乃笑话细节

stomp: 重踏移动, 行进; stomped over: 用力跺脚
怒气冲冲独自瞪
瞪走向餐桌

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats ③ like the Post Office or the telephone system. < // 选择恰当的幽默话题, 使幽默奏效 >

医生自视甚高,
自以为是

inedible: 不能食用的, 不能吃的

notorious: 声名狼藉

resent: 感到愤怒

disparaging: 蔑视的, 轻蔑的, 诽谤的

scapegoats: 替罪羊

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice ④ so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark. < // 讲述幽默的方式 >

off-the-cuff: 未经准备的, 当场的, 即席的

twist: 曲解

exaggeration and understatement: 夸大其词与轻描淡写

turn about: 转来转去, 玩转。这里指挑出你能拿来做文章几个词几个字, 注入幽默

inject with: 插入, 注入

Look for the humor. It often comes from the unexpected. A twist on a familiar quote "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation. Search for exaggeration and understatement. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor. < // 建议人们刻意寻找幽默, 随后提出生成幽默的方法 >

1. 41. To make your humor work, you should _ .

- (A) take advantage of different kinds of audience
- (B) make fun of the disorganized people
- (C) address different problems to different people
- (D) show sympathy for your listeners

解: show sympathy for 同情

2. 42. The **joke about doctors** implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are __ .

- (A) impolite to new arrivals
- (B) **very conscious of their godlike role**
- (C) entitled to some privileges
- (D) very busy even during lunch hours

解: very conscious of 很在意, 医生自视甚高, 自以为是。讽刺意味主旨题

3. 43. It can be inferred from the text that **public services** __ .

- (A) have benefited many people
- (B) are the focus of public attention
- (C) are an inappropriate subject for humor
- (D) **have often been the laughing stock**

解: scapegoats 替罪羊; passing remark 顺带的评论; laughing stock 笑柄

4. 44. To achieve the desired result, **humorous stories** should be **delivered** __ .

- (A) in well-worded language
- (B) as awkwardly as possible
- (C) in exaggerated statements
- (D) **as casually as possible**

解: exaggerated: 夸张; well-worded: 措辞得当

5. 45. The best title for the text may be __ .

- (A) **Use Humor Effectively**
- (B) Various Kinds of Humor
- (C) Add Humor to Speech
- (D) Different Humor Strategies

解: 标题题原则: 概括性; 针对性; 醒目性。本文深入介绍如何使用幽默。D 只在末段提及些具体的幽默策略, 违背概括性原则

Text2 Hope: Reunification of Mankind

Since the **dawn** of human **ingenuity**, people have ① **devised** ever more **cunning** tools to cope with

work that is ④dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain **nasty**. That compulsion has resulted in robotics – the science of **conferring** various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent **gizmos** ② whose presence we barely notice but ②whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories **hum** to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-drivers. And thanks to the continual **miniaturization** of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with **submillimeter** accuracy – far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone. < // 论述机器人技术高度发展 >

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves – goals that pose a real challenge. “While we know how to ④ tell a robot to handle a specific error,” says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, ③ “we can’ t yet give a robot enough ‘common sense’ to reliably interact with a dynamic world.”

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain’s roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented – and human **perception** far more complicated – than previously imagined. They have built ⑤ robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a **fraction** of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. ⑤ But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can’ t approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don’ t know quite how we do it.

1. 46. **Human ingenuity** was **initially** demonstrated in __ .
 - (A) the use of machines to produce science fiction
 - (B) the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry < 第 2 段的张冠李戴 >
 - (C) **the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work** < 首句的句义改写 >
 - (D) the elite’ s cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work < 首句的句义杂糅 >

解：initial=dawn，本题是首句的同义改写。要最初原始社会，B 是现代社会。

2. 47. The word “**gizmos**” (line 1, paragraph 2) most probably means __ .
 - (A) programs
 - (B) experts
 - (C) **devices**
 - (D) creatures
3. 48. According to the text, what is **beyond man**’ s ability now is to **design a robot** that can __ .

cofer: 授予
gizmos: 小玩意
小装置
hum: 发嗡嗡声
句意: 轰鸣着
机器人组装臂的
节奏声
automated
teller terminals
自动柜员终端
miniaturization
小型化
submillimeter:
亚毫米
utility: 实用, 交
用, 有用性
supervision: 监
控
quest: 追求, 探
索
spell: 一段时间
transistor: 晶体
管
perception: 感
知能力
fraction: 少量,
一点儿

- (A) fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery
- (B) interact with human beings verbally
- (C) have a little common sense 〈 错在将 enough(common sense) 改为 a little.〉
- (D) respond independently to a changing world 〈changing=dynamic, 是原句同义改写〉

4. 49. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also _ .

- (A) make a few decisions for themselves
- (B) deal with some errors with human intervention
- (C) improve factory environments 〈 “恶劣环境” 偷换概念成 “改善工厂环境”。〉
- (D) cultivate human creativity 〈cultivate: 培养〉

5. 50. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are _ .

- (A) expected to copy human brain in internal structure
- (B) able to perceive abnormalities immediately
- (C) far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information
- (D) best used in a controlled environment

Text3 Oil Pleasant Surprise

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? ①Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$26 a barrel, up from less than \$10 last December. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-80, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time?

The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. ②In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. ③The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25-0.5% of GDP. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies – to which heavy industry has shifted – have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

crude: 天然的, 未提炼的

barrel: 桶

quadruple: 成为四倍

gloom: 忧郁, 愁闷, 无望

doom: 厄运, 死亡

grip: 紧握

hemisphere: 半球

retail price: 零售价

非公开或强烈表达的, 暗中的

pump: 泵 文中用加油的泵指代汽油

swing: 摆动, 摇摆 文中比喻油价波动

对比论证: 富裕国家今昔对比(纵向), 富裕国家与进口石油新兴国家对比(横向)

One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. The Economist's commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30

1. 51. The **main reason for the latest rise of oil price** is __ .
 - (A) global inflation
 - (B) **reduction in supply** 〈 发现原因，分清主次. “主要原因/直接原因” 多个成因时抓 **mainly,directly,primarily** 等选主要原因，次要原因是典型干扰项 〉
 - (C) fast growth in economy
 - (D) Iraq's suspension of exports
2. 52. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if __ .
 - (A) price of crude rises
 - (B) commodity prices rise
 - (C) consumption rises
 - (D) **oil taxes rise**
3. 53. The estimates in Economic Outlook show that in rich countries __ .
 - (A) heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive
 - (B) income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices
 - (C) manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed
 - (D) **oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP**
4. 54. We can draw a conclusion from the text that __ .
 - (A) **oil-price shocks are less shocking now**
 - (B) inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks
 - (C) energy conservation can keep down the oil prices
 - (D) the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry
5. 55. From the text we can see that the writer seems __ .
 - (A) **optimistic**
 - (B) sensitive
 - (C) gloomy
 - (D) scared

Text4 医助自杀之争

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important **implications** for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

① **Although it ruled that there is no **constitutional** right to physician-assisted suicide,** the Court in effect ② **supported the medical principle of “double effect,” a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects – a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen – is permissible** if the actor intends only the good effect.

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of **morphine to control**

implications:[常用复数] 可能的影响, 可能的后果

constitutional: 宪法的

morphine: 吗啡

terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, **contends** that the principle will **shield** doctors who "until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death."

George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a **legitimate** medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. "It's like surgery," he says. "We don't call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn't intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. If you're a physician, you can risk your patient's suicide as long as you don't intend their suicide."

On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical **agony** of dying.

Just three weeks before the Court's ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life. It identifies the ③ **undertreatment of pain** and the ④ **aggressive** use of "ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even ④ **dishonor the period of dying**" as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

The profession is taking steps ④ **to require young doctors to train in hospices**, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. "Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with ⑤ **the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering**," to the extent that it constitutes "systematic patient abuse." He says medical licensing boards "must make it clear...that ⑤ **painful deaths** are **presumptively** ones that are **incompetently managed** and should result in license suspension."

1. 56. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that __ .

- (A) doctors ~~used to~~ increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain (have used 而不是'过去的' (现在已停止) used to)
- (B) it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives
- (C) the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide
- (D) patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide

2. 57. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?

- (A) Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients' death.
- (B) Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.
- (C) The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed. ("double effect")
- (D) A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions.

3. 58. According to the NAS' s report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is __ .

terminally ill patients: 晚期病人

dosage: 剂量

contend: 主张, 争辩

shield: 保护, 防护

hasten death: 加速死亡

maintain: 断言 (sth) 属实, 坚持说

prescribe: 开 (处方)

legitimate: 合理的, 公正的

homicide: 杀人 (者). homicide-切

agony: 巨大痛苦

aggressive: [贬] 攻击性的, 大胆的, 不顾后果的, 冒失的; [褒] 强有力的, 坚持己见的

dishonor the period of dying: 死的无体面

hospices: (晚期病人) 护理所

code: 道德准则, 行为规范

presumptively: 据推测, 据断定

license suspension: 吊销执照

- (A) prolonged medical procedures
- (B) inadequate treatment of pain <=undertreatment of pain>
- (C) systematic drug abuse
- (D) insufficient hospital care

解：两大问题：一是病痛不及时处理；二是大胆使用无效而强制性的医疗过程以延长死亡期，死得没尊严

4. 59. Which of the following best defines the word “aggressive” (line 3, paragraph 7)?
- (A) Bold <bold: 大胆的；醒目的>
 - (B) Harmful
 - (C) Careless
 - (D) Desperate <不顾一切的>
5. 60. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they _ .
- (A) manage their patients incompetently <治疗病人不力。偷换概念：painful deaths 偷换成 patients>
 - (B) give patients more medicine than needed
 - (C) reduce drug dosages for their patients
 - (D) prolong the needless suffering of the patients <延长病人不必要的痛苦>