

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 20 道试题，满分 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟.

2019 年全国硕士研究生招生考试
考研英语一试卷

目录

2002 年全真试题	2
Text1 Use Humor Effectively	2
Text2 Hope:Reunification of Mankind	3
Text3	5
Text4	6

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.

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."

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 >

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 >

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 understatements. 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

赞同 (而非同情)

营造紧张气氛,
乃笑话细节

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

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

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

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 devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, 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 whose presence we barely notice but whose 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.

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 tell a robot to handle a specific error,” says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, “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 robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. 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
 - (C) the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work
 - (D) the elite’s cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work
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 ____ .

- (A) fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery
- (B) interact with human beings verbally
- (C) have a little common sense
- (D) respond independently to a changing world

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
- (D) cultivate human creativity

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

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since 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. In 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

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

1. 51. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is ____ .
(A) global inflation (B) reduction in supply
(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

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

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect 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 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 undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of “ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying” as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

The profession is taking steps 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 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 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
 - (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.
 - (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 ____ .
 - (A) prolonged medical procedures
 - (B) inadequate treatment of pain
 - (C) systematic drug abuse
 - (D) insufficient hospital care
4. 59. Which of the following best defines the word “aggressive” (line 3, paragraph 7)?
 - (A) Bold
 - (B) Harmful
 - (C) Careless
 - (D) Desperate
5. 60. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they ____ .

- (A) manage their patients incompetently
- (B) give patients more medicine than needed
- (C) reduce drug dosages for their patients
- (D) prolong the needless suffering of the patients