



1991 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

Section I Use of English

Directions: For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labelled [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

When television first began to expand, very few of the people who had become famous as radio commentators were able to be equally effective on television. Some of the difficulties they experienced when they were trying to ___1___ themselves to the new medium were technical. When working ___2___ radio, for example, they had become ___3___ to seeing on behalf of the listener.

This ___4___ of seeing for others means that the commentator has to be very good at talking. ___5___ all, he has to be able to ___6___ a continuous sequence of visual images which ___7___ meaning to the sounds which the listener hears. In the ___8___ of television, however, the commentator sees everything with the viewer. His role, therefore, is ___9___ different. He is there to make ___10___ that the viewer does not miss some point of interest, to help him ___11___ on particular things, and to ___12___ the images on the television screen. ___13___ his radio colleague, he must know the ___14___ of silence and how to use it at those moments ___15___ the pictures speak for themselves.

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|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] turn | [B] adapt | [C] alter | [D] modify |
| 2. [A] on | [B] at | [C] with | [D] behind |
| 3. [A] experienced | [B] determined | [C] established | [D] accustomed |
| 4. [A] efficiency | [B] technology | [C] art | [D] performance |
| 5. [A] Of | [B] For | [C] Above | [D] In |
| 6. [A] inspire | [B] create | [C] cause | [D] perceive |
| 7. [A] add | [B] apply | [C] affect | [D] reflect |
| 8. [A] occasion | [B] event | [C] fact | [D] case |
| 9. [A] equally | [B] completely | [C] initially | [D] hardly |
| 10. [A] definite | [B] possible | [C] sure | [D] clear |
| 11. [A] focus | [B] attend | [C] follow | [D] insist |
| 12. [A] exhibit | [B] demonstrate | [C] expose | [D] interpret |
| 13. [A] Like | [B] Unlike | [C] As | [D] For |
| 14. [A] purpose | [B] goal | [C] value | [D] intention |
| 15. [A] if | [B] when | [C] which | [D] as |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (30 points)

Passage 1



A wise man once said that the only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing. So, as a police officer, I have some urgent things to say to good people.

Day after day my men and I struggle to hold back a tidal wave of crime. Something has gone terribly wrong with our once proud American way of life. It has happened in the area of values. A key ingredient is disappearing, and I think I know what it is: accountability.

Accountability isn't hard to define. It means that every person is responsible for his or her actions and liable for their consequences.

Of the many values that hold civilization together—honesty, kindness, and so on—accountability may be the most important of all. Without it, there can be no respect, no trust, no law—and, ultimately, no society.

My job as a police officer is to impose accountability on people who refuse, or have never learned, to impose it on themselves. But as every policeman knows, external controls on people's behavior are far less effective than internal restraints such as guilt, shame and embarrassment.

Fortunately there are still communities—smaller towns, usually—where schools maintain discipline and where parents hold up standards that proclaim: "In this family certain things are not tolerated—they simply are not done!"

Yet more and more, especially in our larger cities and suburbs, these inner restraints are loosening. Your typical robber has none. He considers your property his property; he takes what he wants, including your life if you enrage him.

The main cause of this break-down is a radical shift in attitudes. Thirty years ago, if a crime was committed, society was considered the victim. Now, in a shocking reversal, it's the criminal who is considered victimized: by his underprivileged upbringing, by the school that didn't teach him to read, by the church that failed to reach him with moral guidance, by the parents who didn't provide a stable home.

I don't believe it. Many others in equally disadvantaged circumstances choose not to engage in criminal activities. If we free the criminal, even partly, from accountability, we become a society of endless excuses where no one accepts responsibility for anything.

We in America desperately need more people who believe that the person who commits a crime is the one responsible for it.

16. What the wise man said suggests that_____.	
[A] it's unnecessary for good people to do anything in face of evil	
[B] it's certain that evil will prevail if good men do nothing about it	
[C] it's only natural for virtue to defeat evil	
[D] it's desirable for good men to keep away from evil	

17. According to the author, if a person is found guilty of a crime,_____.	
[A] society is to be held responsible	
[B] modern civilization is responsible for it	
[C] the criminal himself should bear the blame	
[D] the standards of living should be improved	



18. Compared with those in small towns, people in large cities have_____.	
[A] less self-discipline	
[B] better sense of discipline	
[C] more mutual respect	
[D] less effective government	

19. The writer is sorry to have noticed that_____.	
[A] people in large cities tend to excuse criminals	
[B] people in small towns still stick to old discipline and standards	
[C] today's society lacks sympathy for people in difficulty	
[D] people in disadvantaged circumstances are engaged in criminal activities	

20. The key point of the passage is that_____.	
[A] stricter discipline should be maintained in schools and families	
[B] more good examples should be set for people to follow	
[C] more restrictions should be imposed on people's behavior	
[D] more people should accept the value of accountability	

Passage 2

The period of adolescence, i. e., the period between childhood and adulthood, may be long or short, depending on social expectations and on society's definition as to what constitutes maturity and adulthood. In primitive societies adolescence is frequently a relatively short period of time, while in industrial societies with patterns of prolonged education coupled with laws against child labor, the period of adolescence is much longer and may include most of the second decade of one's life. Furthermore, the length of the adolescent period and the definition of adulthood status may change in a given society as social and economic conditions change. Examples of this type of change are the disappearance of the frontier in the latter part of the nineteenth century in the United States, and more universally, the industrialization of an agricultural society.

In modern society, ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance and there no longer is agreement as to what constitutes initiation ceremonies. Social ones have been replaced by a sequence of steps that lead to increased recognition and social status. For example, grade school graduation, high school graduation and college graduation constitute such a sequence, and while each step implies certain behavioral changes and social recognition, the significance of each depends on the socio-economic status and the educational



ambition of the individual. Ceremonies for adolescence have also been replaced by legal definitions of status roles, right, privileges and responsibilities. It is during the nine years from the twelfth birthday to the twenty-first that the protective and restrictive aspects of childhood and minor status are removed and adult privileges and responsibilities are granted. The twelve-year-old is no longer considered a child and has to pay full fare for train, airplane, theater and movie tickets. Basically, the individual at this age loses childhood privileges without gaining significant adult rights. At the age of sixteen the adolescent is granted certain adult rights which increase his social status by providing him with more freedom and choices. He now can obtain a driver's license; he can leave public schools; and he can work without the restrictions of child labor laws. At the age of eighteen the law provides adult responsibilities as well as rights; the young man can now be a soldier, but he also can marry without parental permission. At the age of twenty-one the individual obtains his full legal rights as an adult. He now can vote, he can buy liquor, he can enter into financial contracts, and he is entitled to run for public office. No additional basic rights are acquired as a function of age after majority status has been attained. None of these legal provisions determine at what point adulthood has been reached but they do point to the prolonged period of adolescence.

21. The period of adolescence is much longer in industrial societies because_____.	
[A] the definition of maturity has changed	
[B] the industrialized society is more developed	
[C] more education is provided and laws against child labor are made	
[D] ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance	

22. Former social ceremonies that used to mark adolescence have given place to_____.	
[A] graduations from schools and colleges	
[B] social recognition	
[C] socio-economic status	
[D] certain behavioral changes	

23. No one can expect to fully enjoy the adulthood privileges until he is_____.	
[A] eleven years old	
[B] sixteen years old	
[C] twenty-one years old	
[D] between twelve and twenty-one years old	

24. Starting from 22, _____.	
[A] one will obtain more basic rights	
[B] the older one becomes, the more basic rights he will have	
[C] one won't get more basic rights than when he is 21	



[D] one will enjoy more rights granted by society	
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25. According to the passage, it is true that____.	
[A] in the late 19th century in the United States the dividing line between adolescence and adulthood no longer existed	
[B] no one can marry without the permission of his parents until the age of twenty-one	
[C] one is considered to have reached adulthood when he has a driver's license	
[D] one is not free from the restrictions of child labor laws until he can join the army	

Passage 3

Most growing plants contain much more water than all other materials combined. C. R. Barnes has suggested that it is as proper to term the plant a water structure as to call a house composed mainly of brick a brick building. Certain it is that all essential processes of plant growth and development occur in water. The mineral elements from the soil that are usable by the plant must be dissolved in the soil solution before they can be taken into the root. They are carried to all parts of the growing plant and are built into essential plant materials while in a dissolved state. The carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the air may enter the leaf as a gas but is dissolved in water in the leaf before it is combined with a part of the water to form simple sugars—the base material from which the plant body is mainly built. Actively growing plant parts are generally 75 to 90 percent water. Structural parts of plants, such as woody stems no longer actively growing, may have much less water than growing tissues.

The actual amount of water in the plant at any one time, however, is only a very small part of what passes through it during its development. The processes of photosynthesis, by which carbon dioxide and water are combined—in the presence of chlorophyll (叶绿素) and with energy derived from light—to form sugars, require that carbon dioxide from the air enter the plant. This occurs mainly in the leaves. The leaf surface is not solid but contains great numbers of minute openings, through which the carbon dioxide enters. The same structure that permits the one gas to enter the leaf, however, permits another gas—water vapor—to be lost from it. Since carbon dioxide is present in the air only in trace quantities (3 to 4 parts in 10,000 parts of air) and water vapor is near saturation in the air spaces within the leaf (at 80°F, saturated air would contain about 186 parts of water vapor in 10,000 parts of air), the total amount of water vapor lost is many times the carbon dioxide intake. Actually, because of wind and other factors, the loss of water in proportion to carbon dioxide intake may be even greater than the relative concentrations of the two gases. Also, not all of the carbon dioxide that enters the leaf is synthesized into carbohydrates (碳水化合物).

26. A growing plant needs water for all of the following except_____.	
[A] forming sugars	
[B] sustaining woody stems	
[C] keeping green	



[D] producing carbon dioxide	
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27. The essential function of photosynthesis in terms of plant needs is_____.	
[A] to form sugars	
[B] to derive energy from light	
[C] to preserve water	
[D] to combine carbon dioxide with water	

28. The second paragraph uses facts to develop the essential idea that_____.	
[A] a plant efficiently utilizes most of the water it absorbs	
[B] carbon dioxide is the essential substance needed for plant development	
[C] a plant needs more water than is found in its composition	
[D] the stronger the wind, the more the water vapor loss	

29. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?	
[A]The mineral elements will not be absorbed by the plant unless they are dissolved in its root.	
[B] The woody stems contain more water than the leaves.	
[C] Air existing around the leaf is found to be saturated.	
[D] Only part of the carbon dioxide in the plant is synthesized.	

30. This passage is mainly about_____.	
[A] the functions of carbon dioxide and water	
[B] the role of water in a growing plant	
[C] the process of simple sugar formation	
[D] the synthesis of water with carbon dioxide	

Part B

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. (15 points)

The fact is that the energy crisis, which has suddenly been officially announced, has been with us for a long



time now, and will be with us for an even longer time. Whether Arab oil flows freely or not, it is clear to everyone that world industry cannot be allowed to depend on so fragile a base. (31) The supply of oil can be shut off unexpectedly at any time, and in any case, the oil wells will all run dry in thirty years or so at the present rate of use.

(32) New sources of energy must be found, and this will take time, but it is not likely to result in any situation that will ever restore that sense of cheap and plentiful energy we have had in the times past. For an indefinite period from here on, mankind is going to advance cautiously, and consider itself lucky that it can advance at all.

To make the situation worse, there is as yet no sign that any slowing of the world's population is in sight. Although the birth-rate has dropped in some nations, including the United States, the population of the world seems sure to pass six billion and perhaps even seven billion as the twenty-first century opens.

(33) The food supply will not increase nearly enough to match this, which means that we are heading into a crisis in the matter of producing and marketing food.

Taking all this into account, what might we reasonably estimate supermarkets to be like in the year 2001?

To begin with, the world food supply is going to become steadily tighter over the next thirty years—even here in the United States. By 2001, the population of the United States will be at least two hundred fifty million and possibly two hundred seventy million, and the nation will find it difficult to expand food production to fill the additional mouths. (34) This will be particularly true since energy pinch will make it difficult to continue agriculture in the high-energy American fashion that makes it possible to combine few farmers with high yields.

It seems almost certain that by 2001 the United States will no longer be a great food-exporting nation and that, if necessity forces exports, it will be at the price of belt-tightening at home.

In fact, as food items will tend to decline in quality and decrease in variety, there is very likely to be increasing use of flavouring additives. (35) Until such time as mankind has the sense to lower its population to the point where the planet can provide a comfortable support for all, people will have to accept more “unnatural food”.

Section III Writing(15points)

Directions:

A) Title: WHERE TO LIVE—IN THE CITY OR THE COUNTRY?

B) Time limit: 40 minutes

C) Word limit: 120 -150 words (not including the given opening sentence)

D) Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence.

E) Your composition must be written clearly in the ANSWER SHEET.

OUTLINE:

1. Conveniences of the city
2. Attractions of the country
3. Disadvantages of both
4. My preference



1. [A] turn [B] adapt [C] alter [D] modify

[解析]本题考核知识点：动词的搭配

本题空格处的动词须能够搭配成“...oneself to + 名词”的形式，选项中只有[B]可以。Adapt oneself to 意为 to gradually change one's behavior and attitudes so that one get used to a new situation and can deal with it successfully “(使)适应，(使)适合(新情况)”。代入 adapt 之后，空格所在句大意为：他们(收音机评论员)努力去适应(电视机)这种新媒体的时候，遇到了一些技术方面的困难。[B]符合文义。

[A] turn to sb/sth 意为 ask help from “求助于”，如：I tried to stand on my own rather than turned to my parents. 我设法自立而不求助于我的父母。[C] Alter 意为 cause to change; make different; cause a transformation 改变，如：He altered one of the rooms into a bedroom. 他把一间屋子改建成了卧室。[D] Modify 意为 to make small changes to sth in order to improve it and make it more suitable or effective “(略微地)修改，更改，改进”，如：Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies. 而且，人类还有能力改变自己的生存环境，从而让所有其它形态的生命服从于人类自己独特的观念和想象。

2. [A] on [B] at [C] with [D] behind

[解析]本题考核知识点：介词辨析

[A]On 可意为 by means of sth, using sth 通过，使用，借助于，如：on TV/the internet 在电视/互联网上。代入文中，on radio 指收音机评论员通过收音机工作，作状语修饰 work.，既符合文义，又能构成搭配。[B]at、[C] with、[D] behind 构不成搭配。

3. [A] experienced 有经验的 [B] determined 有决心的
[C] established 已经确立的，获确认的 [D] accustomed 习惯于

[解析]本题考核知识点：固定搭配

四个选项中，只有 accustomed 可以形成 be /become accustomed to doing sth 的形式。如，My eyes slowly grew accustomed to the dark. 我的眼睛慢慢适应了黑暗。而且，空格所在句大意为“在广播电台工作时，评论员已经习惯了代表公众看实况”，[D]accustomed 既符合内容要求又符合语法结构的要求。

Experienced 后面介词一般用 in. 如，He is very experienced in looking after animals. 他对于照看动物很有经验。Determined 后面跟动词不定式。如，I am determined to succeed. 我决心要获得成功。Established “已确立的，已获确认的”，一般放在名词前做定语，如 they are an established company with good reputation. 他们是一家地位稳固，信誉良好的公司。

4. [A] efficiency [B] technology [C] art [D] performance

[解析] 本题考核知识点：上下文语义+ 名词意思辨析。

本句和下一句共同说明，评论员代替听众观看是一门技巧、本事。即，评论员必须擅长表达，同时还必须能够通过语言在观众脑海中生成一系列的图像。art 意为“技艺，技巧，本领”，符合文义。所以，[D]为正确选项。

Technology 多指工业技术。Efficiency 指“效率”。Performance “演出，表现”。这三个词都和原文的意思不符。

5. [A] Of [B] For [C] Above [D] In

[解析]本题考核知识点：固定用法。

四个选项中，[B]、[C]、[D]都可以和 all 搭配，但意义不同。above all 意为“above and beyond all other consideration 首先，尤其是”，如：What a child should do, above all, is to do well in his studies. 小孩子该做的



最重要的事是学好功课。for all 意为“尽管，虽然”，如：He never stopped trying for all his failures. 尽管失败，但他从没放弃努力。In all 意为“总共，总计”，如：He visited, in all, ten hospitals in China. 他在中国共参观了 10 家医院。

空格处填入的短语应体现空格所在句子与上文之间的逻辑关系。由于本句空格较多，可以先做完第 6 和 7 题，再回来做 5 题。上文提到，代替听众观看要求评论员必须擅长表达。本句指出，评论员必须能够通过语言在观众脑海中生成一系列的图像。根据含义选择[C]。从泛泛的“擅长表达”到具体的“通过语言在观众脑海里生成一系列图像”。

6. [A] inspire 激起，鼓舞，激励 [B] create 产生，生成
[C] cause 引起，导致 [D] perceive 注意到，领悟到

[解析] 本题考核知识点：动词词义辨析。

空格处填入动词，其主语是he (the commentator)，宾语是visual images，所在句子的大意为：评论员必须能够.....一系列连续的图片。

[A]inspire 意为 to make sb have a particular feeling or react in a particular way “使（某人）产生（某种感情或反应）；激起”，如：Gandhi's quiet dignity inspired respect even among his enemies.甘地沉静威严的气质使他的敌人都肃然起敬。[B]create 意为“bring into existence 造成，形成，生成”，如，This decision creates a dangerous precedent. 这个决定开创了一个危险的先例。[C]cause 意为“make sth happen 引起，导致”，如：deaths caused by dangerous driving 危险驾驶造成的死亡。[D]perceive 意为“to notice something that is difficult to notice 察觉，注意到，发觉”，如：I perceived a change in his behaviour. 我发觉他的行为有些变化。或“to understand or think of something in a particular way（以某种方式）理解，领悟”。如，People now perceive that green issues are important to our future.人们现在认识到环境问题对我们未来的重要性。

宾语“视觉图像”不是“感情或反应”，排除 inspire；主语和宾语之间不存在因果关系，排除 cause；评论员通过语言让听众产生图像，而不是自己发现，排除 perceive；只有[B]create 符合文义，表示“评论员在观众脑海中生成一系列的图像”。

7. [A] add 添加 [B] apply 应用 [C] affect 影响 [D]reflect 反映

[解析]本题考核知识点：动词和介词的搭配

Add...to... “给.....添加”是固定搭配。如，A new wing was added to the building. 这栋大楼新添了一座配楼。而且，空格所在句大意为：（评论员的描绘所生成的图像）为听众听到的声音增添了意思。[A]add 填入空格处既结构合理，又符合文义。

其他三项都不能接 sth to sth 的结构，[B]apply 直接加 to，意为“适用于”如，The questions on this part of the form only apply to married men.表格中这部分问题只适用于已婚男士。[C]affect 意为“影响”，直接加宾语，如：The climate affected his health 气候影响了他的健康。[D]reflect 意为“反射，反映”，直接加宾语，如：The low value of the dollar reflects growing concern about the US economy.美元币值低反映出人们对美国经济的忧虑日益增加。

8. [A] occasion [B] event [C] fact [D] case

[解析]本题考核知识点：固定结构

上文是关于收音机评论员的工作，从这句开始，话锋一转，提到电视评论员的工作方式。In the case of ... 意为“至于.....，就.....来说”，表示由一种情况或话题转入另一种情况或话题。符合文义。所以，[D]为正确选项。

[A]occasion 指“（发生特殊事情）的情况”，与 on 连用。如，on the occasion of her 50th birthday 在她 50 岁生日之际。[B]event 意为“事件”，常用搭配为 in the event of ..., 意为“假如发生...”。如，In the event



of rain, the party will be held indoors 加入下雨，晚会就在室内举行。[C]Fact 指“事实，已经发生的事”，词组 in fact 意为“实际上”，没有冠词，也不与 of 连用。

9. [A] equally 同样的 [B] completely 完全的
[C] initially 起始地 [D] hardly 几乎不

[解析]本题考核知识点：副词词义辨析。

本句是对电视节评论员和收音机评论员工作性质的对比。从上下文来看，特别是前句的 however 表明，这两种工作是完全不同的，因而 completely 为正确选项。

Equally 意为“同样的”，equally different 用于说明两个对比组之间的差异大小相同，Different species of trees thrive in equally different habitats. 不同种类的树在同样不同的栖息地很好地生长。而本文中只存在一组对比（电视节评论员和收音机评论员）。Initially different 意为“开始时不同”，暗含后来相同的可能。Hardly 意为“几乎不”，同文中意思相反。

10. [A] definite 确定的 [B] possible 可能的
[C] sure 确实的 [D] clear 清楚的，明白的

[解析] 本题考核知识点：形容词词义辨析及搭配。

空格所在句子提到，电视评论员的作用是：确保观众不错过某些有趣之处，make sure that 是习惯用法，意为“确保”如，Make sure that you put down every word she says. 确保记下她说的每一个字。所以，[C]为正确选项。

[A]definite 不用在 make definite that 结构中。[B]possible, [C] clear 和 make 只能形成 make it possible/clear that 的形式，如，His diligence made it possible that he could win the game. 他的勤奋使得他比赛获胜成为可能。She makes it clear to us that she wants to be master in her own house. 她使我们很清楚地了解到，她要自主处理自己的事情。

11. [A] focus 集中，聚集 [B] attend 参加，注意，照料
[C] follow 跟随，遵循 [D] insist 坚持

[解析]本题考核知识点：动词和介词的搭配。

空格处填入的动词应与 on 搭配。focus on... 意为“将注意力集中于”，如，I can't focus on my work when I'm tired. 我累了就无法集中精力工作。空格所在句大意为：电视评论员的作用是帮助观众将注意力集中在某些内容上。focus on 切合题意。[A]为正确选项。

[B]Attend 需要与 to 连用，意为“留意，专心于”。如，She didn't attend to what I was saying. 她没有注意我所说的话。[C] Follow on 意为“继续下去”，但后面不能接宾语，如：He followed on after. 他在后面跟着。[D]Insist on 意为“坚持”，如：I insist on your taking/insist that you take immediate action to put this right. 我坚决要求你立刻采取行动把事情处理好。该选项与文义不符。

12. [A] exhibit 展示，陈列 [B] demonstrate 演示，说明
[C] expose 暴露，揭示 [D] interpret 解释

[解析]本题考核知识点：动词词义辨析。

本题空格处填入动词，其宾语是 the images，主语是上文 he，因此该部分的含义是：电视评论员..... 电视屏幕上的图像，所以，[D] interpret 最符合文义，表示“解释电视屏幕上的图像”。

13. [A] Like 像 [B] Unlike 不像，和...不同 [C] As 作为 [D] For 为了

[解析]本题考核知识点：介词的用法+上下文的理解。

先做 14 题再来解答 13 题。空格所在句大意为，.....收音机评论员，电视评论员必须知道沉默的价值。



根据常识及上文可知，收音机评论员绝大部分时间都在说。因此二者截然不同，[B] unlike 为最合适选项。

14. [A] purpose 目的 [B] goal 目标 [C] value 价值 [D] intention 意图

[解析] 本题考核知识点：名词词义辨析。

空格所在部分指出，电视评论员他们必须知道沉默的.....；下文给出了线索：即在电视图像一目了然的时候如何利用沉默。所以，[C] value 最符合文义。

15. [A] if [B] when [C] which [D] as

[解析] 本题考核知识点：连词、关系代词、关系副词的运用。

从选项来看，空格处填入连词，和后面的部分构成状语从句。根据句意，这里应该是一个时间状语从句，即：电视评论员必须知道在电视图像一目了然的时候如何保持沉默。when 是引导时间状语从句的常用连词，符合上下文意。as 也可以引导时间状语从句，但它指 while sth else is happening，一般用于指一个动作伴随着另一个动作发生，如：He sat watching her as she got ready. 他一直坐着看她准备停当。因此本题最佳答案为 [B] when。

which 是关系代词，在从句中做主语或宾语，而此处的宾语从句不缺主语或宾语，所以显然不合适。if 引导条件状语从句。

全文翻译

电视刚刚普及时，那些已经成名的收音机评论员，鲜有能够在电视上同样出色的。当他们努力去适应这种新媒体的时候，他们遇到的一些困难是技术方面的。比如，通过收音机进行播音时，他们早已习惯于代表观众去看。

这种替别人看实况的技能意味着评论员必须擅长“说”。最重要的是，他必须能够通过语言在观众脑海里生成一系列图像。这些图像使听众听到的声音具有更多的意义。然而，电视评论员和观众一起观看（图像），因此，他的作用迥然不同。他要确保观众不错过有趣的地方，并帮助观众将注意力放在某些值得注意的地方，还要解释电视屏幕上的图像。和收音机评论员不同的是，他必须知道沉默的作用，知道在电视图像一目了然的时候如何保持沉默。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (30 points)

Passage 1

A wise man once said that the only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing. So, as a police officer, I have some urgent things to say to good people.

Day after day my men and I struggle to hold back a tidal wave of crime. Something has gone terribly wrong with our once proud American way of life. It has happened in the area of values. A key ingredient is disappearing, and I think I know what it is: accountability.

Accountability isn't hard to define. It means that every person is responsible for his or her actions and liable for their consequences.



Of the many values that hold civilization together—honesty, kindness, and so on—accountability may be the most important of all. Without it, there can be no respect, no trust, no law—and, ultimately, no society.

My job as a police officer is to impose accountability on people who refuse, or have never learned, to impose it on themselves. But as every policeman knows, external controls on people's behavior are far less effective than internal restraints such as guilt, shame and embarrassment.

Fortunately there are still communities—smaller towns, usually—where schools maintain discipline and where parents hold up standards that proclaim: “In this family certain things are not tolerated—they simply are not done!”

Yet more and more, especially in our larger cities and suburbs, these inner restraints are loosening. Your typical robber has none. He considers your property his property; he takes what he wants, including your life if you enrage him.

The main cause of this break-down is a radical shift in attitudes. Thirty years ago, if a crime was committed, society was considered the victim. Now, in a shocking reversal, it's the criminal who is considered victimized: by his underprivileged upbringing, by the school that didn't teach him to read, by the church that failed to reach him with moral guidance, by the parents who didn't provide a stable home.

I don't believe it. Many others in equally disadvantaged circumstances choose not to engage in criminal activities. If we free the criminal, even partly, from accountability, we become a society of endless excuses where no one accepts responsibility for anything.

We in America desperately need more people who believe that the person who commits a crime is the one responsible for it.

文章总体结构分析

本文从一名警察的角度分析了美国社会中犯罪活动猖獗的原因。指出：将犯罪行为归咎于外部环境因素是犯罪活动猖獗的主要原因，从而提出，更多的人应该认识到，真正该为犯罪行为负责的是罪犯自己。

第一到四段为第一部分：指出责任感对社会的重要性。

第五到九段为第二部分：指出现在大城市中正在忽略的自律恰恰是抑制犯罪的最有效方法。而人们为将犯罪行为归结于社会环境等外部因素恰恰是助长了罪犯拒绝承担责任的现象，从而导致了犯罪活动的猖獗。

第十段为第三部分：作者指出：更多的人应该认识到该为犯罪行为负责的是罪犯自己。

16. What the wise man said suggests that_____.	16. 智者的话表明_____。
[A] it's unnecessary for good people to do anything in face of evil	[A] 面对邪恶，好人什么都不必做
[B] it's certain that evil will prevail if good men do nothing about it	[B] 若好人无动于衷，邪恶就会猖獗
[C] it's only natural for virtue to defeat evil	[C] 善自然会战胜恶
[D] it's desirable for good men to keep away from evil	[D] 好人应该远离邪恶

[分析]本题考核知识点：根据文章内容理解句子。

本文以一句智者的话“邪恶的胜利就是善良之人无所作为”引入主题。从下文来看，作者主要论述的内容是：人们对罪犯不应该再采取纵容的态度，为他们的犯罪行为寻找借口，而应该认识到真正对犯罪行为负责的应该是罪犯本人。[B]和文中内容一致，为正确选项。

[A]、[D]与智者的话意思相反。[C]文中未提到。

17. According to the author, if a person is found guilty of a crime,_____.	17. 作者认为，若有人被发现犯罪，则_____。
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[A] society is to be held responsible	[A] 社会应该对此负责
[B] modern civilization is responsible for it	[B] 现代文明应该对此负责
[C] the criminal himself should bear the blame	[C] 罪犯本人应该为此负责
[D] the standards of living should be improved	[D] 生活水平应该提高

[分析] 本题考核知识点：因果细节题。

解本题的信息主要在本文最后三段（第八到十段）；第八段对过去和现在人们看待犯罪的态度进行了比较。第九段作者对现在将犯罪行为归结于外部因素的观点提出质疑；最后一段中作者指出，罪犯本人应该对自己的犯罪行为负责。所以[C]为正确选项。

[A]、[B]、[D]都是外部原因归结论，是作者所批判的观点。第八、九段指出，把犯罪行为归因于父母、社会、生活水平的态度恰恰导致了犯罪活动的猖獗。

18. Compared with those in small towns, people in large cities have_____.	18. 和小城镇相比，大城市的人_____。
[A] less self-discipline	[A] 缺少自我约束
[B] better sense of discipline	[B] 有更好的自律精神
[C] more mutual respect	[C] 更互相尊重
[D] less effective government	[D] 缺少一个有效的政府

[分析] 本题考核内容：事实细节题。

第六、七段对比了大城市和小城市人们的自我约束性，指出，生活在小城镇（smaller towns）还在强调纪律（schools maintain discipline, parents hold up standard），而大城市里自我约束力非常松散（inner restraints are loosening）。所以，[A]符合原文内容。

[B]和原文内容相反。[C]、[D]本文未提及。

19. The writer is sorry to have noticed that_____.	19.作者感到遗憾是因为看到_____。
[A] people in large cities tend to excuse criminals	[A]大城市的人常常为罪犯找借口
[B] people in small towns still stick to old discipline and standards	[B]小城镇的人坚守老的纪律和标准
[C] today's society lacks sympathy for people in difficulty	[C]现代社会缺少对于困境中的人的同情
[D] people in disadvantaged circumstances are engaged in criminal activities	[D]环境不好的人会进行犯罪活动

[分析]本题考核知识点：细节理解推理题。

第八段指出：导致犯罪活动猖獗的原因（The main cause of this break-down）是人们对罪犯态度的改变。三十年前，社会被认为是犯罪活动的受害者，而三十年后的今天，罪犯反倒被认为是受害者：教育环境不好，家庭环境不利于成长等。这说明，令作者感到遗憾的是人们为罪犯找借口的态度。[A]为正确选项。

第六段介绍小镇的人对纪律和标准的坚持是作者所赞赏的，排除[B]。[C]在本文中未提及。[D]和作者的观点相反：第八、九段的内容说明，作者不认为成长环境恶劣是走向犯罪的理由。

20. The key point of the passage is that_____.	20. 文章主要说明_____。
[A] stricter discipline should be maintained in schools and families	[A] 学校和家庭中应该保持更严格的纪律



[B] more good examples should be set for people to follow	[B] 应该为人们树立更多学习榜样
[C] more restrictions should be imposed on people's behavior	[C] 对人们的行为应该加以更多控制
[D] more people should accept the value of accountability	[D] 更多人应该接受“责任感”这一价值观

[分析]本题考核知识点：文章主旨题。

文章第二段指出，责任感在人们价值观念中的淡化是非常错误的（Something has gone terribly wrong）。第三、四段给出责任感的定义并指出，没有责任感也就没有社会的存在。第五段作者以警察的身份指出自我约束的重要行。第六、七段比较了人们对犯罪的态度的变化。第八段指出：人们将犯罪归咎于外部因素的态度导致人们责任感的降低，从而导致犯罪活动的猖獗。最后两段中指出，不让罪犯为自己的犯罪行为负责会导致所有的人都拒绝承担责任。更多的人应该相信：该为犯罪活动承担责任的是罪犯本人。综合作者观点，可以得出，本文旨在说明，更多的人应该接受责任感。因此[D]正确。

[A]虽然在第六段中提及，但不是文章的主要观点。[C]和原文内容不符：第五段指出，作者认为对控制人们行为真正有效的是内部约束力，而不是来自于外界的控制。[B]文中未提及。

全文翻译

一位智者曾说过，邪恶的胜利就是善良之人无所作为。所以，所作为一名警察，我有一些话急需告诉善良的人们。

日复一日，我和我的同事尽力控制犯罪的蔓延。我们曾经引以为荣的美国生活方式出现了可怕的问题。这个问题处在我们的价值观方面。一个关键的成分正在消失，我想，我知道它是什么——责任感。

责任感不难定义。它指的是人人要对其行为负责，并承担其行为造成的后果。

责任感可能是形成文明的众多观价值观（善良，仁慈等）中最重要的一个。没有它，就没有尊重、信任、法律——最终也就没有社会的存在。

作为一名警察，我的工作就是把责任感强行加到那些拒绝承担、或自己没有学会承担责任的人身上。但正如每一位警察都知道的，对人行行为的外部控制远不如自我约束（如罪恶感，羞耻心和难为情）有效。

幸运的是，在一些区域——通常是小城镇里，学校还维护纪律，父母还坚持原则，称“有些事情在我们家是是不能容忍的——你们绝不能去那样做！”

但在越来越多的地方，尤其是大城市和郊区，这些自我约束力日渐松懈。抢劫犯不再是你认为的抢劫犯。他认为你的财产就是他的财产；他拿走他想要的一切，当你触怒他时，他甚至会拿走你的生命。

人们态度的根本变化造成了局面的完全崩溃。30年前，若有罪行发生，人们认为受害者是社会。现在，人们的态度发生了惊人的变化：最犯被认为是受害者——童年饱受贫困折磨，学校没有教他读书，教堂没有给他以道德上的引导，父母没有给他提供一个安定的家。

我不相信这些。同样不利的环境中长大的另外一些人为什么没有选择去犯罪？不让罪犯承担责任，甚至降低他们应承的责任，都会让我们的社会变成一个满是借口的社会，没有人愿意为任何事情承担责任。

美国急待更多的人相信：应该为犯罪行为负责的人是罪犯自己。

Passage 2

The period of adolescence, i. e., the period between childhood and adulthood, may be long or short, depending on social expectations and on society's definition as to what constitutes maturity and adulthood. In primitive societies adolescence is frequently a relatively short period of time, while in industrial societies with patterns of prolonged education coupled with laws against child labor, the period of adolescence is much longer and may



include most of the second decade of one's life. Furthermore, the length of the adolescent period and the definition of adulthood status may change in a given society as social and economic conditions change. Examples of this type of change are the disappearance of the frontier in the latter part of the nineteenth century in the United States, and more universally, the industrialization of an agricultural society.

In modern society, ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance and there no longer is agreement as to what constitutes initiation ceremonies. Social ones have been replaced by a sequence of steps that lead to increased recognition and social status. For example, grade school graduation, high school graduation and college graduation constitute such a sequence, and while each step implies certain behavioral changes and social recognition, the significance of each depends on the socio-economic status and the educational ambition of the individual. Ceremonies for adolescence have also been replaced by legal definitions of status roles, right, privileges and responsibilities. It is during the nine years from the twelfth birthday to the twenty-first that the protective and restrictive aspects of childhood and minor status are removed and adult privileges and responsibilities are granted. The twelve-year-old is no longer considered a child and has to pay full fare for train, airplane, theater and movie tickets. Basically, the individual at this age loses childhood privileges without gaining significant adult rights. At the age of sixteen the adolescent is granted certain adult rights which increase his social status by providing him with more freedom and choices. He now can obtain a driver's license; he can leave public schools; and he can work without the restrictions of child labor laws. At the age of eighteen the law provides adult responsibilities as well as rights; the young man can now be a soldier, but he also can marry without parental permission. At the age of twenty-one the individual obtains his full legal rights as an adult. He now can vote, he can buy liquor, he can enter into financial contracts, and he is entitled to run for public office. No additional basic rights are acquired as a function of age after majority status has been attained. None of these legal provisions determine at what point adulthood has been reached but they do point to the prolonged period of adolescence.

文章总体结构分析

本文分析了工业社会青春期变长的现象及其原因

第一段：介绍青春期延长的现象。

第二段：详细介绍了青春期不同阶段带来的变化。

21. The period of adolescence is much longer in industrial societies because_____.	21. 工业社会中的青春期变长许多的原因是_____。
[A] the definition of maturity has changed	[A] 成熟的定义发生了改变
[B] the industrialized society is more developed	[B] 工业化社会更加发达。
[C] more education is provided and laws against child labor are made	[C] 人们所受的教育增多以及反童工法的制定
[D] ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance	[D] 青春期的各种仪式已不再得到正式承认，且失去了其象征意义。

[分析]本题考核知识点：因果细节题。

根据题干直接定位到第一段第二句 while...部分，它指出，（相对原始社会），工业社会中青春期变长有两方面的原因：教育期的延长和反童工法的制定。所以，正确选项为[C]。

[A]的干扰来自于第一段第一句。它提到，“青春期的长短取决于不同社会对成熟和成年的定义”。接着第二句就比较了原始社会和工业化社会。从这两句其实我们可以推出这两种社会对成熟的定义必定不同。但第二句已经明确指出了具体原因，因此[C]为最佳答案。[B]文中未提。[D]是工业社会中关于青春期变化的现象，而非青春期变长的原因。



22. Former social ceremonies that used to mark adolescence have given place to_____.	22. 先前用于标志青春期的社会仪式已经被_____所取代。
[A] graduations from schools and colleges	[A] 从各类学校毕业
[B] social recognition	[B] 社会认可
[C] socio-economic status	[C] 社会经济地位
[D] certain behavioral changes	[D] 某些行为变化

[分析]本题考核知识点：文中事实细节题。

第二段第二句指出：青春期的社会仪式（social ones）已经被一系列阶段（a sequence of steps）所取代。第三句说明了“一系列阶段”的具体所指——各阶段学习的毕业。所以，[A]为正确选项。

[B]、[C]、[D]的错误在于：social recognition、certain behavioral change 和 socio-economic status 本身都不是青春期仪式的替代品，而只是和其替代品紧密相连的因素。第三句提到，行为变化和社会认可度是伴随“阶段”而存在的，而一个人的社会经济地位会影响各阶段对他的重要性。

23. No one can expect to fully enjoy the adulthood privileges until he is_____.	23. 若要享受完全的成年人特权，必须达到_____。
[A] eleven years old	[A] 11 岁
[B] sixteen years old	[B] 16 岁
[C] twenty-one years old	[C] 21 岁
[D] between twelve and twenty-one years old	[D] 12 到 21 岁之间。

[分析]本题考核知识点：事实细节题。

第二段后面部分从 It is during the nine years 到倒数第二句列举了青春期各阶段的权利。其中，第十句（at the age of twenty-one... public office）指出，21 岁是开始享有完全成人权利的年龄。所以[C]为正确选项。

11 岁不属于该部分介绍的范围；16 岁时只能享有部分成人权利；12 到 21 岁期间是一个从儿童向成人转变的过程，个人享有权利逐渐增加，但若享有完全成人权利，需要达到 21 岁。因此其他项排除。

24. Starting from 22, _____.	24. 从 22 岁开始，_____。
[A] one will obtain more basic rights	[A] 个人会得到更多的基本权利
[B] the older one becomes, the more basic rights he will have	[B] 一个人越老，拥有的基本权利越多
[C] one won't get more basic rights than when he is 21	[C] 个人的基本权利将不会比 21 岁时有所增加。
[D] one will enjoy more rights granted by society	[D] 人们将享有社会赋予的更多的权利

[分析]本题考核知识点：文中细节推理题。

文中倒数第二句说明，一旦达到成人阶段（21 岁），将不再继续获得其他额外的基本权利。所以，本题的正确选项应为[C]。其他项与原文内容相反。

25. According to the passage, it is true that_____.	25. 根据文章内容，_____。
[A] in the late 19th century in the United States the dividing line between adolescence and adulthood no longer existed	[A] 19 世纪晚期，美国已不再有青春期和成年期的划分
[B] no one can marry without the permission of	[B] 直到 21 岁，人们才可以在不得到父母的



his parents until the age of twenty-one	情况下结婚
[C] one is considered to have reached adulthood when he has a driver's license	[C] 获得驾照的人就可以算是成人了
[D] one is not free from the restrictions of child labor laws until he can join the army	[D] 直到参军后才可以不受反童工法的限制

[分析] 本题考核内容：文中细节理解题。

第一段末句指出，到了 19 世纪晚期，美国的青春期和成年期的分界线消失。Frontier 意为 dividing line。所以，[A] 为正确选项。

第二段倒数第五句指出，18 岁后，可以不经父母的同意结婚。所以[B]错在“21 岁”。第二段四、六、七句说明：16 岁青少年可以获得驾照，但只有到了 21 岁，他们才称为法律意义上的成年人。所以[C]错误。第二段倒数第六、七句说明：16 岁就可以不受童工法限制，而 18 岁后他们才可以参军。所以[D]错误。

全文翻译

青春期，也就是童年与成年之间的这段时期，可长可短。其长短取决于社会期望值和社会对成熟和成年的定义。原始社会中，青春期通常是相当短的一段时期。而在工业化社会里，由于人们接受教育时间的延长以及反童工法的制定，青春期要长很多，它包含了人生中第二个十年（十岁到二十岁）的大部分时间。另外，在某一社会中，青春期的长度和成年地位的定义可能会随社会经济条件的改变而改变。这种变化譬如：19 世纪后期，美国乃至所有由农业走向工业化的国家里不再存在青春期和成年期的界限。

现代社会中，青春期的各种仪式已不被正式认可，也不再具有象征意义，人们对其“开始仪式”也不再有着统一的认识。社会仪式已经被一系列的“阶段”所取代，这些“阶段”将使人得到更多的认可和更高的社会地位。例如，小学毕业，中学毕业，大学毕业就形成了这样一个系列。每一个“阶段”都意味着某些行为变化和一定的社会认可度，其意义大小则取决于个人的社会经济地位和受教育的目标。青春期的各种仪式也已经被法律意义上的地位、权利、特权、和责任所取代。从 12 岁生日起到 21 岁生日这九年之间，逐渐去除了儿童时代受到的保护和限制和较低的社会地位，同时又逐渐被赋予成年人的权利和责任。人到了 12 岁就不再被看作孩子，乘火车、飞机、或去剧院、电影院时必须买全票。基本上可以这样说，这一年龄的个人失去了儿童的特权，却没有得到明显的成年人权利。16 岁的青少年会得到某些成人的权利，通过得到更多的自由和选择而提高社会地位。他可以获得驾照；可以离开公立学校；可以不再受童工法的限制。18 岁时，他可以得到法律认可的成人权利和义务；可以参军，可以在不得到父母的允许的情况下结婚。21 岁时，他会得到成年人完全的法律权利。他可以投票，可以买酒，可以签署商业合同，可以有权竞选公职。进入成年状态后，就不再因为年龄的增长而享受到更多的权利。所有法律条款都没有决定到底什么年龄算是进入成年，但它们的确表明青春期延长了。

Passage 3

Most growing plants contain much more water than all other materials combined. C. R. Barnes has suggested that it is as proper to term the plant a water structure as to call a house composed mainly of brick a brick building. Certain it is that all essential processes of plant growth and development occur in water. The mineral elements from the soil that are usable by the plant must be dissolved in the soil solution before they can be taken into the root. They are carried to all parts of the growing plant and are built into essential plant materials while in a dissolved state. The carbon dioxide (CO₂) from the air may enter the leaf as a gas but is dissolved in water in the leaf before it is combined with a part of the water to form simple sugars—the base material from which the plant body is mainly built. Actively growing plant parts are generally 75 to 90 percent water. Structural parts of plants, such as woody stems no longer actively growing, may have much less water than growing tissues.



The actual amount of water in the plant at any one time, however, is only a very small part of what passes through it during its development. The processes of photosynthesis, by which carbon dioxide and water are combined—in the presence of chlorophyll (叶绿素) and with energy derived from light—to form sugars, require that carbon dioxide from the air enter the plant. This occurs mainly in the leaves. The leaf surface is not solid but contains great numbers of minute openings, through which the carbon dioxide enters. The same structure that permits the one gas to enter the leaf, however, permits another gas—water vapor—to be lost from it. Since carbon dioxide is present in the air only in trace quantities (3 to 4 parts in 10,000 parts of air) and water vapor is near saturation in the air spaces within the leaf (at 80°F, saturated air would contain about 186 parts of water vapor in 10,000 parts of air), the total amount of water vapor lost is many times the carbon dioxide intake. Actually, because of wind and other factors, the loss of water in proportion to carbon dioxide intake may be even greater than the relative concentrations of the two gases. Also, not all of the carbon dioxide that enters the leaf is synthesized into carbohydrates (碳水化合物).

文章总体结构分析

本文说明了水对于生长的植物的重要作用。

第一段：通过水对于植物生长的各种重要作用。

第二段：用事实说明，尽管植物含水量很高，但其含水量只是其生长所需水的很小一部分，从而说明水对植物生长的重要性。

26. A growing plant needs water for all of the following except_____.	26. 生长中的植物在_____时不需要水。
[A] forming sugars	[A] 生成糖
[B] sustaining woody stems	[B] 维持木质茎
[C] keeping green	[C] 保持绿色
[D] producing carbon dioxide	[D] 生成二氧化碳

[分析] 本题考核知识点：事实细节题。

第一段第六句 (the carbon dioxide...mainly built) 和第二段第二句说明：二氧化碳可以直接从空气中进入植物的叶子里，所以不需要水。[D]选项正确。同时这两句还说明：生成糖的过程需要二氧化碳先溶于水，然后和水结合，所以[A]不是正确选项。

第一段最后一句说明：(尽管木质茎比活跃组织需要的水少得多)，但还是需要一定量的水。所以，[B]非正确选项。[C]文中未提及。

27. The essential function of photosynthesis in terms of plant needs is_____.	27. 光合作用对于满足植物需求的基本功能是_____。
[A] to form sugars	[A] 生成糖
[B] to derive energy from light	[B] 从光中取得能量
[C] to preserve water	[C] 保持水分
[D] to combine carbon dioxide with water	[D] 使水和二氧化碳结合

[分析] 本题考核知识点：文中细节推理题。

第一段第五句说明：二氧化碳的作用主要是生成植物体最需要的材料——单糖。第二段第二句说明：植物的光合作用 (二氧化碳和水结合) 形成单糖。所以，光合作用能够提供植物需要的 (单) 糖。[A]为正确选项。

[B]的干扰来自于第二段第二句，但该句提到的是从光中获取能量是光合作用的条件之一，而不是反过来通过光合作用去获取能量。[C]文中未提及。[D]是光合作用的过程，而不是作用。



28. The second paragraph uses facts to develop the essential idea that_____.	28. 第二段用事实说明的基本观点是_____。
[A] a plant efficiently utilizes most of the water it absorbs	[A] 植物能有效地利用其吸收的大部分水
[B] carbon dioxide is the essential substance needed for plant development	[B] 二氧化碳是植物生长需要的基本物质
[C] a plant needs more water than is found in its composition	[C] 植物含水量只是其所需水量的一小部分
[D] the stronger the wind, the more the water vapor loss	[D] 风越大，损失的水蒸汽越多

[分析] 本题考核知识点：段落主旨题。

解此题需要分析第二段的结构。本段第一句为段落主题句：植物的含水量只是其需水量很小的一部分。然后用事实说明为什么会出现这种情况（植物叶子允许二氧化碳进入，却让水蒸气散失。再加上风和其他因素的作用，大部分的水都损失掉了）。所以，[C]为正确选项。

[A] “有效利用水”不是本文涉及的内容；[B]只在第一段有所提及。第二段提到风等因素造成水的损失，但并未提到风的大小与损失的水蒸汽的量相关。所以，[D]排除。

29. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?	29. 下面哪个表达符合文中内容？
[A]The mineral elements will not be absorbed by the plant unless they are dissolved in its root.	[A] 矿物质只有溶解于植物的根部才能被植物吸收。
[B] The woody stems contain more water than the leaves.	[B] 木质茎含水量大于叶子。
[C] Air existing around the leaf is found to be saturated.	[C] 叶子周围空气处于饱和状态。
[D] Only part of the carbon dioxide in the plant is synthesized.	[D] 植物中只有部分二氧化碳被合成（碳水化合物）

[分析] 本题考核知识点：文中多处细节理解题。

文章第二段最后一句指出：并非所有进入叶子的二氧化碳都被合成了碳水化合物。这说明[D]选项正确。

[A]的干扰来自于第一段第四句。该句说明，来自于土壤中的矿物质元素只有先溶于“土壤溶液”才能被“根部”吸收，而非溶解于“根部”。[B]与原文内容相反：从第一段最后一句可知，生长不活跃的木质茎含水量可能远远小于生长活跃的叶子。[C]与文中内容不符：第二段第五句给出的信息是：“叶子内部”空气中的水蒸气含量“接近”饱和状态，而非“叶子周围”的空气“处于”饱和状态。

30. This passage is mainly about_____.	30. 本文主要关于_____。
[A] the functions of carbon dioxide and water	[A] 二氧化碳和水的功能
[B] the role of water in a growing plant	[B] 水对于生长中的植物的作用
[C] the process of simple sugar formation	[C] 单糖的形成过程
[D] the synthesis of water with carbon dioxide	[D] 水和二氧化碳的合成

[分析] 本题考核知识点：文章主旨题。

本文第一段首先通过类比开门见山地说明水对于生长中植物的重要作用。然后通过水对植物生长的各种功能（溶解矿物质元素、溶解二氧化碳并和二氧化碳结合生成单糖）说明植物生长中的一切重要过程都



离不开水。第二段用事实说明：（尽管植物含水量相当高），但植物生长所需要的水远远大于其本身所所含有的水。所以，整篇文章说围绕的中心是：水对于植物生长的重要作用。[B]为正确选项。

考生误选[A]、[C]、[D]都是因为对光合作用在全文中作用的理解错误：文中提到关于二氧化碳（光合作用）是为了用事实说明水对植物生长的重要作用，而并非为了说明二氧化碳本身或光合作用（生成单糖）的作用，所以[A]、[C]都不正确；同样也不是为了说明光合作用的过程，所以[D]错误。

全文翻译

大部分生长的植物，其水的含量超过其他所有物质的含量总和。C·R·巴恩斯认为，把植物叫做水结构就如同把主要用砖盖成的房子叫做砖建筑一样恰当。当然，植物生长的一切必要过程都发生于水中。来自于土壤的矿物质在被植物根茎吸收之前，必须先溶解于水。它们在溶解状态被输送到植物的全身并构成基本的植物材料。空气中的二氧化碳能以气体的形式进入叶子，但在和一部分水结合生成单糖（构成植物体最基本的材料）之前也必须先溶于水。植物生长活跃部分的含水量一般高达 75-90%。植物的结构部分（如生长不活跃的木质茎）的含水量可能大大少于生长活跃的组织。

但是，植物任何时候的实际含水量都只是其生长期间通过它全身水量的很小一部分。借助叶绿素和光能量发生光合作用（二氧化碳和水结合）以形成单糖的过程要求二氧化碳从空气中进入植物。这一过程主要发生在叶子上。叶子表面并非固体，而是有大量的小口。二氧化碳通过这些小口进入植物。这些允许二氧化碳进入叶子的小口却让另一种气体——水蒸气散失。由于二氧化碳在空气中的含量非常少（3-4%），且叶子内部空气空间的水蒸气含量接近饱和状态（80°F 时，饱和状态下的每 10000 份空气中含 186 份水汽），所以，植物失去的水蒸气的量是吸收的二氧化碳量的许多倍。实际上，因为风和其他因素的影响，损失掉的水和吸入二氧化碳的比甚至可能大于这两种气体的相对浓度。另外，并非所有进入叶子的二氧化碳都可以被合成碳水化合物。

Part B

Directions: Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. (15 points)

The fact is that the energy crisis, which has suddenly been officially announced, has been with us for a long time now, and will be with us for an even longer time. Whether Arab oil flows freely or not, it is clear to everyone that world industry cannot be allowed to depend on so fragile a base. (31) The supply of oil can be shut off unexpectedly at any time, and in any case, the oil wells will all run dry in thirty years or so at the present rate of use.

(32) New sources of energy must be found, and this will take time, but it is not likely to result in any situation that will ever restore that sense of cheap and plentiful energy we have had in the times past. For an indefinite period from here on, mankind is going to advance cautiously, and consider itself lucky that it can advance at all.

To make the situation worse, there is as yet no sign that any slowing of the world's population is in sight. Although the birth-rate has dropped in some nations, including the United States, the population of the world seems sure to pass six billion and perhaps even seven billion as the twenty-first century opens.

(33) The food supply will not increase nearly enough to match this, which means that we are heading into a crisis in the matter of producing and marketing food.

Taking all this into account, what might we reasonably estimate supermarkets to be like in the year 2001?

To begin with, the world food supply is going to become steadily tighter over the next thirty years—even here in the United States. By 2001, the population of the United States will be at least two hundred fifty million and



possibly two hundred seventy million, and the nation will find it difficult to expand food production to fill the additional mouths. (34) This will be particularly true since energy pinch will make it difficult to continue agriculture in the high-energy American fashion that makes it possible to combine few farmers with high yields.

It seems almost certain that by 2001 the United States will no longer be a great food exporting nation and that, if necessity forces exports, it will be at the price of belt-tightening at home.

In fact, as food items will tend to decline in quality and decrease in variety, there is very likely to be increasing use of flavouring additives. (35) Until such time as mankind has the sense to lower its population to the point where the planet can provide a comfortable support for all, people will have to accept more “unnatural food”.

31. [解析] 本题考核知识点：并列句的处理，短语、被动句的译法。

本句由两个并列分句组成：The supply of oil can be shut off..., and ..., the oil wells will all run dry...。第一个分句中 unexpectedly 和 at any time 为 shut off 的状语；第二个分句中 in thirty years or so 和 at the present rate of use 为 run dry 的状语。Run dry 相当于 become dry。well 意为“井”。in any case “无论如何”是修饰整个第二个分句的状语。

译文：石油供应可能随时会被切断；不管怎样，以目前这种消费速度，只需 30 年左右，所有的油井都会枯竭。

32. [解析] 本题考核知识点：嵌套式定语从句、嵌套式并列结构的译法。

本句主干是 but 连接的并列分句。在第一个分句中嵌入一个 and 连接的并列句。That will ever restorepast 为定语从句，修饰名词 situation。此定语从句中又嵌套了一个定语从句 we have had in the times past，修饰先行词 sense。

对于此类“从句套从句”的复杂句，翻译时需根据语法分析理清句中各部分的关系，然后用地道的汉语表达进行翻译。切忌过分直译造成修饰成分的堆积，从而使得表达混乱。

译文：必须找到新的能源，这需要时间；而过去我们感觉到的那种能源价廉而充足的情况将不可能再出现了。

33. [解析] 本题考核知识点：非限制性定语从句的译法。

本句主干为 The food supply will not increase..., enough to... 结构做结果状语，意为“足以……”。which ...food 为非限制性定语从句，其中 which 指代整个主句的内容，因此可以用“这”来重复翻译前文的内容。

译文：食品供应的增加将赶不上人口的增长，这就意味着我们在粮食的生产和购销方面正陷入危机。

34. [解析] 本题考核知识点：状语从句中嵌套定语从句的翻译处理。

本句主干为：This will be particularly true...。since...为 原因状语从句。状语从句的主干是 since energy pinch will make it difficult to..., 其中不定是结构 to continue agriculture in the ... fashion 是动词 make 的真实宾语。定语从句 that makes ...high yields 修饰先行词 fashion。

译文：这种困境将是确定无疑的，因为能源的匮乏使农业无法以高能量消耗这种美国耕种方式继续下去了，而这种耕种方式使投入少数农民就可获得高产成为可能。

35. [解析] 本题考核知识点：时间状语从句、定语从句的译法。

此句的主干为：People will have to accept more “unnatural food”，句首 Until such time as ...for all 为时间状语从句，其中 where...for all 为定语从句，修饰先行词 the point，where 相当于 in which(the point)，译为“到这样的程度”。

译文：除非人类终于意识到要把人口减少到这样的程度：使地球能为所有人提供足够的饮食，否则人



们将不得不接受更多的“人造食品”。

参考译文

事实是，虽然官方突然宣布能源危机的存在，然而长期以来我们一直面临着能源危机，而且这种情况今后将会持续更长的时间。不管阿拉伯的石油能否源源不断地流出，人人都清楚，再也不能让世界工业依赖于如此脆弱的能源基础了。(31) 石油供应可能随时会被突然切断；不管怎样，以目前这种消费速度，只需 30 年左右，所有的油井都会枯竭。

(32) 必须找到新的能源，这需要时间；而过去我们感觉到的那种能源廉价而充足的情况将不大可能再出现了。在今后的漫长的时间内，人类将谨慎前进，而且应该对自己能够继续前进感到非常幸运。

使目前状况更糟的是，至今尚无迹象表明，世界人口的增长在近期内会减慢。虽然包括美国在内的一些国家的出生率已经下降，但是在 21 世纪初世界人口似乎肯定会超过 60 亿，或许甚至超过 70 亿。

(33) 食品供应的增加将远远赶不上人口的增长，这就意味着我们在粮食的生产和购销方面已陷入危机。

考虑到所有这些因素，我们可以适当地估计一下 2001 年的超级市场将会是什么样子呢？

首先，今后的 30 年内，世界的食品供应日益紧张，甚至美国这里也不例外。到 2001 年美国人口将至少达到 2 亿 5 千万，也可能是 2 亿 7 千万。那时，美国将很难扩大食品生产来满足人口增长的需要。(34) 这种困境将是确定无疑的，因为能源的匮乏使农业无法以高能消费这种美国耕作方式继续下去了，而按照这种耕作方式可以投入少数农民就获得高产。

几乎可以肯定，到 2001 年美国将不再是一个食品输出国；如果必须出口的话，那么其代价就是美国国内人民将勒紧裤带。

实际上，由于各种食品往往会质量下降、品种减少，这就非常有可能更多地使用调味添加物。(35) 除非人类终于意识到要把人口减少到这样的程度，使地球能为所有人提供足够的饮食，否则人们将不得不接受更多的“人造食品”。

Section III Writing(15points)

Directions:

A) Title: WHERE TO LIVE—IN THE CITY OR THE COUNTRY?

B) Time limit: 40 minutes

C) Word limit: 120 -150 words (not including the given opening sentence)

D) Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence.

E) Your composition must be written clearly in the ANSWER SHEET.

OUTLINE:

1. Conveniences of the city
2. Attractions of the country
3. Disadvantages of both
4. My preference

审题谋篇

提纲第一、二项分别要求讨论城市和乡村各自的优点，第三项要求讨论各自的缺点，显然，对照的写作方法最为合适。第四项要求做出自己的选择，这实际上是对前面讨论的一个总结。按照所给提纲，文章自然分成四段。



参考范文

Many people appreciate the conveniences of the city. With so many supermarkets, shopping malls and recreation facilities within easy reach, for example, city dwellers find it easy to enjoy themselves. Also, they are well-informed and have access to better education and better job opportunities. Besides, the city has better transportation service and health care. So, those who live in cities tend to have better sense of security.

But country life is also attractive. With the fresh air, the green trees and the singing birds, country people are close to nature and live a quiet life. They can enjoy the peace and calmness of the pastoral environment there. They can easily make friends with the warmhearted and honest people there.

Both the country and the city, however, have their own disadvantages. Cities are being tortured by many problems, such as heavy traffic and serious pollution. And urban citizens are often under pressure. As for rural inhabitants, they may find life far from being convenient, colorful or vigorous.

As far as I'm concerned, I hate the hustle and bustle of the city. I like the peace and beauty of the country. As to the inconveniences, countryside in China is undergoing great changes, leaving more and more disadvantages behind. So, given the chance, I would prefer to live in the country.

范文点评

总体分析：

由于从所给材料中较容易确定文章的层次和段落结构，所以，应该在表达上多下功夫。该文借助关联词、独立结构、现在分词作定语、多种句型的应用使得行文流畅。且通过拟人、押韵、渐进（第一段对城市生活优点的列举中，由娱乐，到工作学习机会，最后到与人的生命休戚相关的投医看病，逐渐形成高潮）的修辞手法使文章形象生动，给人印象深刻。

语言亮点：

1. within easy reach: “容易得到”。
2. have access to: “可以达到，可以使用”。
3. With the fresh air, the green trees and the singing birds 利用对乡村环境的具体描述使人对乡村生活的美如同身临其境。
4. the pastoral environment: “田园般的生活环境”。
5. being tortured by: “正在遭受...的折磨”。
6. far from: “远远达不到...”。
7. hustle and bustle: 用押韵的修辞手法使得读者从字里行间似乎就能感受到城市生活的忙碌
8. undergoing great changes: “经历着重重大变化”。
9. As far as I am concerned: “就我而言”，用于引出自己的观点。
10. prefer to: “（相比...，更）喜欢...”