



1989 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

Section I Close Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Read the whole passage before making your choice. (10 points)

①One day drought may be a thing of the past at least in coastal cities. ②Vast areas of desert throughout the world may for the first time 1 and provide millions of hectares of land where now nothing grows.

③By the end of this century this may not be mere 2. ④Scientists are already looking into the possibility of using some of the available ice in the Arctic and Antarctic. ⑤In these regions there are vast ice-caps formed by snow that has fallen over the past 50,000 years. ⑥Layer 3 layer of deep snow means that, when melted, the snow water would be pure, not salty as sea-ice would be. ⑦There is so much 4 pure water here that it would need only a fraction of it to turn much of the desert or poorly irrigated parts of the world into rich farmland. ⑧And what useful packages it would come in! ⑨It should be possible to cut off a bit of ice and transport it! ⑩Alternatively perhaps a passing iceberg could be 5. ⑪They are always breaking away from the main caps and floating around, pushed by currents, until they eventually melt and are wasted.

⑫Many icebergs are, of course, far too small to be towed 6 distance, and would melt before they reached a country that needed them anywhere. ⑬It would be necessary to locate one that was 7 and that was big enough to provide a good supply of ice when it reached us. ⑭Engineers think that an iceberg up to seven miles long and one and a half miles wide could be transported if the tug pulling it was as big as a supertanker! ⑮Even then they would cover only twenty miles every day. ⑯However, 8 the iceberg was at its destination, more than 7,000 million cubic metres of water could be taken from it! ⑰That would probably be more than enough for any medium-sized city even in the hottest summer! ⑱But no doubt a use could be found for it. ⑲ 9, scientist say, there would not be too much wastage in such a journey. ⑳The larger the iceberg, the slower it melts, even if it is towed through the tropics. ㉑This is because when the sun has a bigger area to warm 10, less heat actually gets into the iceberg. ㉒The vast frozen centre would be unaffected. [394 words]

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|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] come to life | [B] come into existence | | |
| [C] come into activity | [D] come round | | |
| 2. [A] speculation | [B] imagination | [C] computation | [D] expectation |
| 3. [A] above | [B] of | [C] upon | [D] over |
| 4. [A] essential | [B] potential | [C] claimable | [D] obtainable |
| 5. [A] seized | [B] snatched | [C] grabbed | [D] captured |
| 6. [A] much | [B] any | [C] some | [D] certain |
| 7. [A] manageable | [B] manipulative | [C] operable | [D] controllable |
| 8. [A] after | [B] while | [C] since | [D] once |
| 9. [A] Apparently | [B] Noticeably | [C] Distinctly | [D] Notably |
| 10. [A] round | [B] over | [C] up | [D] through |

Section II Reading Comprehension



Each of the two passages below is followed by five questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the brackets on the left. (10 points)

Text 1

A scientist once said: "I have concluded that the earth is being visited by intelligently controlled vehicles from outer space."

If we take this as a reasonable explanation for UFOs (unidentified flying objects), questions immediately come up.

"Why don't they get in touch with us, then? Why don't they land right on the White House lawn and declare themselves?" people asked.

In reply, scientists say that, while this may be what we want, it may not necessarily be what they want.

"The most likely explanation, it seems to me," said Dr. Mead, "is that they are simply watching what we are up to -- that responsible society outside our solar system is keeping an eye on us to see that we don't set in motion a chain reaction that might have unexpected effects for outside our solar system."

Opinions from other scientists might go like this: "Why should they want to get in touch with us? We may feel we're more important than we really are! They may want to observe us only and not interfere with the development of our civilization. They may not care if we see them but they also may not care to say 'hello'."

①Some scientists have also suggested that Earth is a kind of zoo or wildlife reserve. ②Just as we set aside wilderness areas and wildlife reserves to allow animals and growing things to develop naturally while we observe them, so perhaps Earth was set aside ages ago for the same purpose.

①Are we being observed by intelligent beings from other civilizations in the universe? ②Are they watching our progress in space travel? ③Do we live in a gigantic "zoo" observed by our "keepers," but having no communication with them?

①Never before in our history have we had to confront ideas like these. ②The simple fact is that we, who have always regarded ourselves as supreme in the universe, may not be so. ③Now we have to recognize that, among the stars in the heavens, there may very well be worlds inhabited by beings who are to us as we are to ants.

11. People who ask the question "Why don't they get in touch with us... and declare themselves?" think that _____.	
[A] there are no such things as UFOs	
[B] UFOs are visitors from solar system	
[C] there's no reason for UFOs sooner or later	
[D] we are bound to see UFOs sooner or later	

12. According to Dr. Mead, the attitude of beings from outer space toward us is one of _____.	
[A] unfriendliness	
[B] suspicion	
[C] superiority	



[D] hostility	
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13. The tone of the writer is that of _____.	
[A] doubt	
[B] warning	
[C] indifference	
[D] criticism	

Text 2

①The use of the motor is becoming more and more widespread in the twentieth century; as an increasing number of countries develop both technically and economically, so a larger proportion of the world's population is able to buy and use a car. ②Possessing a car gives a much greater degree of mobility, enabling the driver to move around freely. ③The owner of a car is no longer forced to rely on public transport and is, therefore, not compelled to work locally. ④He can choose from different jobs and probably changes his work more frequently as he is not restricted to a choice within a small radius. ⑤Travelling to work by car is also more comfortable than having to use public transport; the driver can adjust the heating in winter and the air conditioning in the summer to suit his own needs and preference. ⑥There is no irritation caused by waiting for trains, buses or underground trains, standing in long patient queues, or sitting on windy platforms, for as long as half an hour sometimes. ⑦With the building of good, fast motorways long distances can be covered rapidly and pleasantly. ⑧For the first time in this century also, many people are now able to enjoy their leisure time to the full by making trips to the country or seaside at the weekends, instead of being confined to their immediate neighbourhood. ⑨This feeling of independence, and the freedom to go where you please, is perhaps the greatest advantage of the car.

①When considering the drawbacks, perhaps pollution is of prime importance. ②As more and more cars are produced and used, so the emission from their exhaust-pipes contains an ever larger volume of poisonous gas. ③Some of the contents of this gas, such as lead, not only pollute the atmosphere but cause actual harm to the health of people. ④Many of the minor illnesses of modern industrial society, headaches, tiredness, and stomach upsets are thought to arise from breathing polluted air; doctors' surgeries are full of people suffering from illnesses caused by pollution. ⑤It is also becoming increasingly difficult to deal with the problem of traffic in towns; most of the important cities of the world suffer from traffic congestion. ⑥In fact any advantage gained in comfort is often cancelled out in city driving by the frustration caused by traffic jams: endless queues of cars crawling one after another through all the main streets. ⑦As an increasing number of traffic regulation schemes are devised, the poor bewildered driver finds himself diverted and forced into one-way systems which cause even greater delays than the traffic jams they are supposed to prevent. ⑧The mounting cost of petrol and the increased license fees and road tax all add to the driver's worries. ⑨In fact, he must sometimes wonder if the motor car is such a blessing and not just a menace.

14. More and more people can afford to buy and use cars because _____.	
[A] an increasing number of cars are being produced	
[B] the cost of cars is getting cheaper with the development of technology	
[C] lots of countries have become more	



developed	
[D] the use of cars has proved to be more economical	

15. The advantages of having a car are best experienced in the driver's _____.	
[A] freedom in choosing his job	
[B] comfort during the travels	
[C] enjoyment of his leisure time	
[D] feeling of self-reliance	

16. What is considered by the writer as the greatest menace to the people caused by the widespread use of motor cars?	
[A] air pollution	
[B] traffic jams	
[C] fatal diseases	
[D] high cost	

Text 3

①Manners nowadays in metropolitan cities like London are practically non-existent. ②It is nothing for a big, strong schoolboy to elbow an elderly woman aside in the dash for the last remaining seat on the tube or bus, much less stand up and offer his seat to her, as he ought. ③In fact, it is saddening to note that if a man does offer his seat to an older woman, it is nearly always a Continental man or one from the older generation.

①This question of giving up seats in public transport is much argued about by young men, who say that, since women have claimed equality, they no longer deserve to be treated with courtesy and that those who go out to work should take their turn in the rat race like anyone else. ②Women have never claimed to be physically as strong as men. ③Even if it is not agreed, however, that young men should stand up for younger women, the fact remains that courtesy should be shown to the old, the sick and the burdened. ④Are we really so lost to all ideals of unselfishness that we can sit there indifferently reading the paper or a book, saying to ourselves "First come, first served," while a grey-haired woman, a mother with a young child or a cripple stands? ⑤Yet this is all too often seen.

①Conditions in travel are really very hard on everyone, we know, but hardship is surely no excuse. ②Sometimes one wonders what would have been the behaviour of these stout young men in a packed refugee train or a train on its way to a prison-camp during the War. ③Would they have considered it only right and their proper due to keep the best places for themselves then?

①Older people, tired and irritable from a day's work, are not angels, either — far from it. ②Many a brisk argument or an insulting quarrel breaks out as the weary queues push and shove each other to get on buses and tubes. ③One cannot commend this, of course, but one does feel there is just a little more excuse.

①If cities are to remain pleasant places to live in at all, however, it seems imperative, not only that



communications in transport should be improved, but also that communication between human beings should be kept smooth and polite. ②All over cities, it seems that people are too tired and too rushed to be polite. ③Shop assistants won't bother to assist, taxi drivers growl at each other as they dash dangerously round corners, bus conductor pull the bell before their desperate passengers have had time to get on or off the bus, and so on and so on. ④It seems to us that it is up to the young and strong to do their small part to stop such deterioration.

17. From what you have read, would you expect manners to improve among people _____?	
[A] who are physically weak or crippled	
[B] who once lived in a prison-camp during the War	
[C] who live in big modern cities	
[D] who live only in metropolitan cities	

18. What is the writer's opinion concerning courteous manners towards women?	
[A] Now that women have claimed equality, they no longer need to be treated differently from men.	
[B] It is generally considered old-fashioned for young men to give up their seats to young women.	
[C] "Lady First" should be universally practiced.	
[D] Special consideration ought to be shown them.	

19. According to the author communication between human beings would be smoother if _____.	
[A] people were more considerate towards each other	
[B] people were not so tired and irritable	
[C] women were treated with more courtesy	
[D] public transport could be improved	

20. What is the possible meaning of the word "deterioration" in the last paragraph?	
[A] worsening of general situation	
[B] lowering of moral standards	



[C] declining of physical constitution	
[D] spreading of evil conduct	

Section III English-Chinese Translation

Translate the following passage into Chinese. Only the underlined sentences are to be translated. (20 points)

When Jane Matheson started work at Advanced Electronics Inc. 12 years ago, (21) she laboured over a microscope, hand-welding tiny electronic computers and turned out 18 per hour. Now she tends the computerized machinery that turns out high capacity memory chips at the rate of 2,600 per hour. Production is up, profits are up, her income is up and Mrs. Matheson says the work is far less strain on her eyes.

But the most significant effect of the changes at AEI was felt by the workers who are no longer there. Before the new computerized equipment was introduced, there were 940 workers at the plant. Now there are 121. (22) A plant follow-up survey showed that one year after the layoffs only 38% of the released workers found new employment at the same or better wages. Nearly half finally settled for lower pay and more than 13% are still out of work. The AEI example is only one of hundreds around the country which forge intelligently ahead into the latest technology, but leave the majority of their workers behind.

(23) Its beginnings obscured by unemployment caused by the world economic slow-down, the new technological unemployment may emerge as the great socio-economic challenge of the end of the 20th century. One corporation economist says the growth of “machine job replacement” has been with us since the beginning of the industrial revolution, but never at the pace it is now. The human costs will be astonishing. (24) “It’s humiliating to be done out of your job by a machine and there is no way to fight back, but it is the effort to find a new job that really hurts.” Some workers, like Jane Matheson, are retrained to handle the new equipment, but often a whole new set of skills is required and that means a new, and invariably smaller set of workers. (25) The old workers, trapped by their limited skills, often never regain their old status and employment. Many drift into marginal areas. They feel no pride in their new work. They get badly paid for it and they feel miserable, but still they are luckier than those who never find it.

(26) The social costs go far beyond the welfare and unemployment payments made by the government. Unemployment increases the chances of divorce, child abuse, and alcoholism, a new federal survey shows. Some experts say the problem is only temporary... that new technology will eventually create as many jobs as it destroys. (27) But futurologist Hymen Seymour says the astonishing efficiency of the new technology means there will be a simple and direct net reduction in the amount of human labor that needs to be done. “We should treat this as an opportunity to give people more leisure. It may not be easy, but society will have to reach a new unanimity on the division and distribution of labor,” Seymour says. He predicts most people will work only six-hour days and four-day weeks by the end of the century. But the concern of the unemployed is for now. (28) Federally funded training and free back-to-school programs for laid-off workers are under way, but few experts believe they will be able to keep up with the pace of the new technology. For the next few years, for a substantial portion of the workforce, times are going to be very tough indeed.



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Section I Close Test

一、文章结构分析

本文介绍了如何利用南北极的冰山解决全球干旱问题。

第一段是文章的引子部分，提出干旱问题将得到解决，为下文介绍冰山的利用做铺垫。

第二段提出本文要介绍的主要内容：利用冰山解决干旱问题。③句是过渡句，从第一段的总体设想过渡到第二段对具体措施的介绍。

第三段承接第二段，指出了利用冰山的具体实施中遇到的问题及对策。

二、试题具体分析

1. [A] come to life 变得更有趣，焕发生机 [B] come into existence 开始存在，成立

[C] come into activity 变得活跃 [D] come round 恢复知觉；苏醒

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+动词短语辨析

[快速解题] 空格处填入的动词短语的主语是 areas of desert，沙漠不能“变得活跃”或“恢复知觉”，首先排除[C]和[D]。由①句中干旱将成为历史，可以推断出沙漠地区将拥有水资源，下文也说沙漠将提供数百万顷的土地种植作物，因此 come to life 符合文意，在文中意为“沙漠地区将焕发生机”。come into existence “沙漠开始存在”不符合上下文语义，应排除。

[篇章分析] ①②句是承接关系，介绍了与文章主题相关的背景，即干旱问题将得到解决。

②句的主干部分是 Vast areas of desert may come to life ... and provide...，其中还包含一个 where 引导的定语从句，修饰 land。

[空格设置] 本题考查了短语动词。例句：The match finally **come to life** in the second half. 比赛在下半场终于精彩起来。

[干扰项设置] 其他项利用 come 的常用搭配设置干扰。例句：Pakistan **came into existence** as an independent country after the war. 巴基斯坦在战后就以一个独立的国家存在了。Your mother hasn't yet **come round**. 你的母亲还没有苏醒过来。

2. [A] speculation 推测，推断

[B] imagination 想象力，想象

[C] computation 计算

[D] expectation 预料，期望

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+名词辨析

[快速解题] 空格所在部分 this may not be mere 2 中，this 指代第一段提出的“沙漠变良田”。文中没有涉及到计算，首先排除 computation。此外，由下文的分析可知，这一观点不是出于人们主观的想象 imagination 或是期望 expectation，而是建立在已知事物的基础之上，因此正确选项为[A]。speculation 代入文中意为“到本世纪末，这也许不仅仅是一种推测。”

[篇章分析] ③句是第二段的首句，由上文谈干旱问题过渡到对文章话题（利用冰川）的具体展开。this 指代上文②句的内容，实现语段的衔接。③句也是第二段的主题句，提出了该段要论述的内容：让干旱成为历史的可行性，该段围绕这句话展开叙述。④句给出了③句观点的原因，句中 already 与③句 not be mere speculation 呼应。

[空格设置] 此题难度较大，既需要考生理解 speculation 的词义，还要根据上下文作出判断。例句：His private life is the subject of much **speculation**. 他的私生活引起诸多猜测。

[干扰项设置] 其他项与 speculation 一样，都是由动词加词缀-tion 构成的名词。其中还利用 imagination 与 expectation 这两个同样表示思维活动的名词设置干扰。例句：He's got no **imagination**. 他缺乏想象力。She did a rough **calculation**. 她做了一个粗略的计算。I applied for the post more in hope than **expectation**. 我申请这个职位是希望多于期待。



3. [A] above [B] of [C] upon [D] over

本题考核的知识点是：介词用法

[快速解题]空格所在部分为 Layer 3 layer of deep snow, 空格处填入的介词应该体现出积雪一层又一层堆积, of 没有这个用法, 首先排除。其他三项都有表示“在...上面”的意思。但是 over 表示“悬在...上”, above 只是泛指位置的上下关系, 只有 upon 强调“在上面并且相互接触”, 符合文中积雪的特点, 所以正确答案为[C]upon。

[篇章分析]⑤⑥句为该段的第一个层次, 通过介绍冰帽成因证实了措施的可行性。⑥句的结构较为复杂, 主语部分是 Layer upon layer of deep snow, 谓语动词 means 表示“意味着.....”, 宾语是 that 引导的从句。在这个宾语从句中又嵌套有一个 when 引导的条件状语从句。

[空格设置]本题考查常用介词 upon 的含义和用法。upon 在含义和用法上等于 on, 对这一类常用介词考生要在理解上下文的基础上作出正确判断。

[干扰项设置]其他项都是常用介词, 特别利用 above 与 over 两个同样表示方位关系的介词设置干扰。above 与 over 表示“在...上面”时有所区别, above 泛指“在(或向)...上面”, 如: We were flying **above** the clouds.我们在云层上面飞行。over 强调“悬在...上面”, 如: There was a lamp hanging **over** the table.桌子上方吊着一盏灯。

4. [A] essential 极其重要的; 本质的 [B] potential 潜在的, 可能的
[C] claimable (法律)可要求的 [D] obtainable 可得到的

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+形容词辨析

[快速解题]空格处填入的形容词作定语, 修饰 pure water, 意为“...的纯净水”。claimable 显然不能修饰 water, 首先排除。空格所在⑦句的含义是“这将产生大量...纯净水, 只需要一小部分就能把世界上大量的沙漠和灌溉不足的地区变成肥沃的耕地”, 由此可知此句强调的是水的数量多而未涉及到其重要性, 因此排除 essential。obtainable 通常不用在名词前作定语, 而且根据上下文语义, 这里谈论的是“积雪融化时将产生的水”, 强调的是一种潜在可能性, 因此 potential 符合文意。

[篇章结构]⑦句至⑧句是该段的第二个层次, 介绍了这一措施带来的效益。⑦句的结构比较复杂, 主干是 there be 句型, 含有一个由 so...that 引导的结果状语从句。从句的主干为 it would need only a fraction of it, 其中第一个 it 为形式主语, 真正主语是后面的 to turn...不定式短语, 第二个 it 指代 pure water。

[空格设置]本题在考查形容词辨析的同时, 也考查了考生对上下文的理解。例句: First we need to identify actual and **potential** problems.首先, 我们需要弄清实际的问题和**潜在的**问题。

[干扰项设置]其他项都是常用形容词, 其中 obtainable 干扰性较强, 需要考生在理解词义的基础上掌握词的具体用法, 才能排除。例句如: Experience is **essential** for this job.对于这份工作, 经验是非常重要的。The **essential** difference between Sara and me is our attitude to money.我与萨拉的**根本**区别在于我们对金钱的态度。acquisition of **claimable** assets arising from loans 债权资产的取得; Full details are **obtainable** from any post office.详情可至任何邮局索取。

5. [A] seized 捉住, 占领 [B] snatched 一把抓起, 夺取
[C] grabbed 抓住, 攫取 [D] captured 俘获, 捕获

本题考核的知识点是：动词辨析

[快速解题]四个选项均有“抓住”的含义, 但是用法各不相同。seize 与 snatch 强调“抢夺”, grab 强调“突然紧紧地抓住”, capture 侧重指“捕获移动中的物体”。空格处填入的动词的宾语是 a passing iceberg, 意为“...移动的冰山”, 只有 capture 符合本题的用法, 代入文中意为: 移动的冰山将有可能被“捕获”。

[篇章分析]⑨至⑩句是该段的第三个层次, 具体介绍了获得冰川的途径。⑨⑩句是选择关系, 介绍了获取南北极冰川的两种形式, alternatively 表现了这种选择关系。⑩⑪句解说关系, ⑩句解释了⑩句提出的冰山可以被“捕获”的原因。

[空格设置]动词用法辨析是知识运用的常考点, capture 的含义比较简单, 本题主要考查其与近义词在用法上的辨析。



[干扰项设置]其他项利用表示“抓住”的动词对 capture 构成近义干扰。例句：She tried to **seize** the gun from him. 她试图夺他的枪。The raiders **snatched** \$100 from the cash register. 劫匪从现金出纳机里抢走了 100 元。She **grabbed** the child's hand and ran. 她抓住孩子的手就跑。

6. [A] much [B] any [C] some [D] certain

本题考核的知识点是：形容词用法辨析

[快速解题]在不同情况下，四个选项都可与 distance 搭配。空格所在句子的含义是“许多冰山体积太小而不能被拖运...距离”，显然，some 和 certain 与 distance 搭配后表达的“一段距离”和“特定距离”不符合文意，首先排除。much 修饰 distance 表示距离远时常与 how 连用或用于否定句，在文中不合适。只有 any 表示的“任何距离”符合句子语法和前后语义关系的搭配，为正确选项。

[篇章分析]②句是过渡句，将文章转入到第三段对利用冰川时存在问题的介绍。②句先提出在运输冰山的过程中会遇到问题：许多冰山由于体积小在运抵目的地前就融化了。下文围绕如何解决这一问题展开介绍。

[空格设置]本题考查了一类特殊的形容词——限定词的用法。any 的用法很丰富，考生要在具体语境中加以理解。

[干扰项设置]其他项利用其他常用限定词 much 和 some 以及一个近义形容词 certain 对 any 形成干扰。限定词虽然不是知识运用考核的重点，但是许多限定词对正确理解上下文非常重要，考生应熟练掌握。

7. [A] manageable 可操纵的，易于处理的
[B] manipulative (人) 善于操纵的，会控制的
[C] operable 运作的，可使用的
[D] controllable 可控制的

本题考核的知识点是：形容词辨析

[快速解题]空格所在部分为 one that was 7，空格处填入的形容词修饰 one，即上文提到的 iceberg，manipulative 只能指人，首先排除。operable 与 iceberg 搭配意为“可使用的冰山”不符合文意。而根据常识，iceberg 目前还不能被人类“控制”，因此排除 controllable。只有 manageable 符合文意，代入文中意为“易于处理的冰山”。

[篇章分析]②与③—⑤句是承接关系，②句指出存在的问题，③—⑤句提出解决方法：选择易于处理且体积足够大的冰山运输。③句句首的 It 是形式主语，真实主语是 to locate...，句中包含两个 that 引导的定语从句，在第二个 that 定于从句中又嵌套了 when 引导的时间状语从句。

[空格设置]manageable 是核心词 manage+-able 形容词后缀构成的形容词。例句：Using conditioner regularly to make your hair soft and **manageable**. 经常使用护发素来使你的头发柔软而且易于梳理。

[干扰项设置]其他项都是核心动词+形容词后缀构成的复杂形容词。例句：He is extremely **manipulative**. 他这个人很会摆布人。When will the single currency be **operable**? 什么时候单一货币制可以实行？Cooking with gas is fast, **controllable** and clean. 用燃气做饭速度快、调节方便，而且干净。

8. [A] after 在...以后 [B] while 在...期间
[C] since 从...以后 [D] once 一...就；一旦

本题考核的知识点是：句内逻辑关系

[快速解题]解答此题的关键是判断空格处填入的连词所连接的两部分之间是什么关系。the iceberg was at its destination 与 more than 7,000 million cubic metres of water could be taken from it 显然不是单纯的时间关系，从句应该是实现的条件。四个选项中只有 once 引导条件状语从句，意为“一旦”，代入文中意为“一旦这座冰山到达了目的地，它将提供超过 70 亿立方米的水”，符合文意。

[篇章分析]⑥至⑧句以 however 表明与上文的转折，指出利用冰川的必要性：（尽管运输困难，但）一旦成功则会带来巨大效益。

[空格设置]逻辑关系在知识运用中占据着越来越重要的位置，一些表示逻辑关系的连词需要考生着重掌握。



[干扰项设置]其他项利用其他表示逻辑关系的连词设置干扰，考生要正确理解上下文和句子内部逻辑关系排除干扰。

9. [A] Apparently 据...所知，显然 [B] Noticeably 显著地，显而易见地
[C] Distinctly 清晰地，明显地 [D] Notably 尤其，非常

本题考核的知识点是：上下文逻辑关系+副词辨析

[快速解题]空格在句首，填入的副词做整个句子的状语，该句表示“9，在这样的运输途中损耗不是很大”。句中 scientist say 是插入部分，表明这是科学家的观点，而科学家正是根据下文⑩⑪句的科学原理得出得出了这样的观点。apparently 表示 according to what you have heard or read; according to the way sth appears “根据已经存在的情况可知”，它恰当地说明了得出观点有依据，符合文意。句中没有涉及“强调”的意思，排除 notably。noticeable 和 distinctly 也含有“明显”的意思，但是强调“清晰明显地看到或听到”，文中得出的结论显然不是“看到”或“听到”的，因此排除。

[篇章分析]⑩句至⑪句分析了上文（③—⑤句）提出的选择体积足够大的冰山来运输的原因：在运输途中不会产生大量损失。段末两句进一步解释不会有大量损失的原因。

⑩句包含一个 even if 引导的让步状语从句，句中 the larger 与 the slower 形成对照。

[空格设置]本题考查了副词 apparently 的用法，需要考生理解上下文语义作出判断。例句：Apparently they are getting divorced soon.看样子，他们很快就要离婚。

[干扰项设置]其他项利用近义词副词设置干扰。例句：It was noticeably that none of the family were present.很明显这一家没有人在场。I distinctly heard someone calling me.我清楚地听到有人叫我。The house had many drawbacks, most notably its location and price.这房子有很多缺陷，尤其是它的地点和价格。

10. [A] round [B] over [C] up [D] through

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+副词搭配

[快速解题]空格处填入的介词与动词 warm 搭配，在 has a bigger area to warm 10 结构中构成不定式短语后置修饰 area，与 area 存在逻辑上的动宾关系。因此解答此题的关键是判断那个介词能与 warm 搭配，并且可接 area 作宾语符合文中语义。不存在 warm round 与 warm through 的搭配，首先排除[A 和 D]。warm over 意为“重新加温，热（已经烧熟的食物）”，显然不能接 area 作宾语，排除。warm up 意为“（使）温暖，变暖”，代入文中意为“使一个更大的区域升温”，文意通顺，因此正确答案为[C]up。

[篇章分析]⑩句主语 this 指代⑩句整句内容，because 引导的原因状语从句即解释了⑩句中的现象。这个原因状语从句中又嵌套一个 when 引导的时间状语从句。bigger 与 less 的反义对照和⑩句中的 larger 与 slower 形成呼应。

[空格设置]动词与副词的搭配也是知识运用的常规考点。up 的含义和用法很丰富，需要考生在理解上下文的基础上作出判断。

[干扰项设置]其他项也都是常与动词搭配的副词，其含义根据所搭配动词的不同而不同，需要在具体语境中加以辨析。

三、全文翻译

有一天，干旱有可能成为历史，特别是在沿海城市。遍及全世界的广大沙漠地区有可能首次焕发生机，把数百万公顷的当前寸草不生的土地变成田地。

到本世纪末，这也许不仅仅是一种推测。科学家们已经在对利用南北极一些可用冰川的可能性进行研究。这些地区存在着大量冰帽，这些冰帽是由过去 5 万年来的降雪形成的。一层又一层的厚厚积雪意味着当其融化时，雪水将是纯净的，而不像海水结成的冰那样咸。这将产生大量潜在纯净水，只需要一小部分就能把世界上大量的沙漠和灌溉不足的地区变成肥沃的耕地。这将提供多么有益的一揽子计划啊！切割并运输冰块将成为可能，或者一座移动的冰山将有可能被“捕获”。它们（移动冰山）常常从主体冰山中分离出来，并在水流的推动下到处漂浮，直到它们最终融化并浪费掉。

当然，许多冰山体积太小而不能被拖运到任何距离，而且在到达需要它们的国家之前就可能融化掉了。



选择易于处理并且体积足够大的冰山，以便使其到达我们身边时仍能提供充足的供应，这是很有必要的。工程师们认为一座 7 英里长 1.5 英里宽的冰山需要一艘超大型油轮那么大的拖船才能拖动它。尽管那样它们一天才能行驶 20 英里。然而，一旦这座冰山到达了目的地，它将提供超过 70 亿立方米的水。那对任何一座中等城市来说大概都绰绰有余，即使是在最为炎热的夏天。但是毫无疑问，人们会为这些水找到利用方法。科学家表明，在这样的运输途中，损耗显然不是很大。冰山越大融化的越慢，即使它被拖运穿过热带地区。这是因为当太阳需要给一个更大的区域升温时，冰山吸收的热量就会减少。巨大的结冰中心将不会受到影响。

Section II Reading Comprehension

一、词汇

- 1.conclude v. 作结论，推断
- 2.vehicle n. 交通工具
- 3.be up to sth= be doing sth 正在做
- 4.keep an eye on sb 监视某人
- 5.set in motion 使某物运转
- 6.reserve n. 贮存，预备舍
- 7.set aside 保留
- 8.supreme a. 最高的
- 9.inhabit v. 居住于，占据

二、长难句

1. The most likely explanation, it seems to me,” said Dr. Mead, “is that they are simply watching what we are up to -- that responsible society outside our solar system is keeping an eye on us to see that we don’t set in motion a chain reaction that might have unexpected effects for outside our solar system.

该句的宾语由直接引语构成。该直接引语的主干为 The most likely explanation is that ...，破折号的部分对 that 引导的表语从句进行解释说明。该部分的主干为 responsible society ... is keeping an eye on us，不定式结构 to see that ...做目的状语。其中第一个 that 引导的从句做 see 的宾语，第二个 that 引导的从句做后置定语，修饰先行词 chain reaction。

翻译：米德博士称“在我看来，最可能的解释是他们只不过是看看我们在做什么——我们太阳系之外有责任心的社会正留意着我们，以确保我们不会触发某种连锁反应，从而给太阳系之外的星系造成意想不到的影响。”

2. Just as we set aside wilderness areas and wildlife reserves to allow animals and growing things to develop naturally while we observe them, so perhaps Earth was set aside ages ago for the same purpose.

该句为主从复合句，just as 引导方式状语从句，其中还嵌套了 while 引导的时间状语从句。主句部分的主干为 perhaps Earth was set aside。

翻译：就像我们划出野生动物活动区和保护区以便我们可以在自然状态观察动植物的生长情况一样，或许地球就是很早以前为达到相同的目的而被划出的保护区。

3. Now we have to recognize that, among the stars in the heavens, there may very well be worlds inhabited by beings who are to us as we are to ants.

该句的主干为 we have to recognize that ...，that 引导的从句做宾语。该从句的主干为 there may very well be worlds，过去分词短语 inhabited by beings ...做后置定语，修饰名词 worlds，who 引导的定语从句也做后置定语，修饰 beings。

翻译：现在我们必须认识到在茫茫星海中，也许就有这样的星体，那上面居住的生物看待我们就如同我们看待蚂蚁一样。



三、文章结构分析

本文是一篇探讨外星生物是否存活的时文。

第一至三段：通过一位科学家的话引出争论的焦点：外星生物是否存在？

第四至八段：罗列了科学家们对此问题而产生的四种猜测——不愿同人类接触、在暗中留意人类的行动、只出于观察目的而不想同人类接触、地球是外星人划立的“动物”保护区。

第九段：总结全文，肯定外星生物的存在，并提醒人们宇宙中存在着更强大生物的可能性。

四、试题具体分析

11. People who ask the question “Why don’t they get in touch with us... and declare themselves?” think that _____.	11. 提出“那么他们为什么不和我们联系呢？为什么他们不正好降落到白宫的草坪上然后自我介绍一下呢？”这些问题的人认为_____.
[A] there are no such things as UFOs	[A] 不明飞行物这种东西是不存在的
[B] UFOs are visitors from solar system	[B] 不明飞行物是来自太阳系的探访者
[C] there’s no reason for UFOs sooner or later	[C] 对于不明飞行物的说法迟早会理屈词穷的
[D] we are bound to see UFOs sooner or later	[D] 人类迟早会看见不明飞行物的

[分析] 本题考查的知识点是：推理引申。

根据第一、二段可知，题干中的问题是“如果将来自外太空的智能飞船正在造访地球作为对不明飞行物的合理解释”就会出现的问题。第四到七段引用科学家的话对这一问题给予了回复：对为什么人类同外星人之间没有联系进行了推测。可见，问这些问题的人并不相信外星生物或不明飞行物是存在的，而科学家的推测却在证明它们可能是存在的。故[A]选项正确。

[B]选项是根据 UFOs 和 solar system 编造的干扰项，且[B]选项本身表达亦不正确。文中指出如果外星人是存在的，那他们一定存在于太阳系之外的某个星系之中。[C]选项错在 no reasons。文章第四到七段给出针对这些问题的解答，所以并非是理屈词穷。[D]选项反向干扰，从上面的分析可知提出问题的人是不相信 UFOs 是存在的，所以他们也不会认为迟早会见到不明飞行物。

12. According to Dr. Mead, the attitude of beings from outer space toward us is one of _____.	12. 米德博士认为来自外太空的生物对人类的态度会是_____。
[A] unfriendliness	[A] 不友善的
[B] suspicion	[B] 猜疑的
[C] superiority	[C] 盛气凌人的
[D] hostility	[D] 敌意的

[分析] 本题考查的知识点是：推理引申。

根据题中人物关键词 Dr. Mead 定位到文章第五段。针对一些人提出的外星人为何不同人类接触的问题，米德博士认为最可能的解释就是他们只是负责留意我们，确保我们的行动不会触发能够危害到他们的连锁反应。由此可知，米德博士的观点是外星人对人类的态度应该是猜疑的，故[B]选项正确。

[A]、[C]选项都是其他猜测认为来外星生物会对人类所持的态度。[D]选项从文中无从推知。

13. The tone of the writer is that of _____.	13. 作者的语气是_____。
[A] doubt	[A] 怀疑的
[B] warning	[B] 警告的
[C] indifference	[C] 冷漠的



[D] criticism

[D] 批判的

[分析] 本题考查的知识点是：作者态度。

文章第八段是作者观点的阐述。第八段第二句指出人类从未有过外星生物是否存在想法正是人类自身的盲目优越感所致。作者认为也许正是这种盲目自大，使我们否定了外星生物的存在，但是外星生物一定是存在于茫茫宇宙的某个星体上，他们看待我们就如同我们看待蚂蚁一般。可见本文作者所持的是批判的态度，故[D]选项正确。

[A]选项反向干扰。第八段第三句话明确指出，我们必须认识到茫茫星海中也也许真的有外星生物的存在。从文中无法得出作者对否定外星人存在的人所给的警示之语，故排除[B]选项。第八段中 *always, supreme, have to, who are to us as we are to ants* 等表明了作者并不是漠然的，故[C]选项错误。

五、全文翻译

一位科学家曾说过“我断定来自外太空的智能飞船正在造访地球。”

如果我们将其作为对不明飞行物的合理解释，那么问题马上就来了。

人们会问：“那么他们为什么不和我们联系呢？为什么他们不正好降落到白宫的草坪上然后自我介绍一下呢？”

对于这些问题，科学家们的回答是：虽然这也许是我们想要的，但这也许并不是他们想要的啊。

米德博士称“在我看来，最可能的解释是他们只不过是看看我们在做什么——我们太阳系之外有责任心的社会正留意着我们，以确保我们不会触发某种连锁反应，从而给太阳系之外的星系造成意想不到的影响。”

其他科学家的观点是这样的：“他们为什么要联系我们？我们也许把自己想的过于重要了！他们也许就是想观察我们而不想介入人类文明的发展。他们也许并不关心我们是否看到了他们，也不关心是否打个招呼。”

还有一些科学家认为，地球就是一个动物园或是野生动物保护区。就像我们划出野生动物活动区和保护区以便我们可以在自然状态观察动植物的生长情况一样，或许地球就是很早以前为达到相同的目的而被划出的保护区。

宇宙中其他文明的智能生物正在观察我们么？他们正留意我们在太空航行上的进展么？我们是生活在一个只能被“饲养员”观察却无法与其沟通的巨型“动物园”里么？

在人类的历史上，我们从未遇到过类似的想法。真相很简单，那就是我们总认为在整个宇宙中我们是至高无上的，可事实也许并非如此。现在我们必须认识到在茫茫星海中，也许就有这样的星体，那上面居住的生物看待我们就如同我们看待蚂蚁一样。

Text 2

一、词汇

1. Mobility n. 可动性,变动性
2. Radius n. 半径
3. Preference n. 偏爱
4. irritation n. 烦恼
5. queue n. 长队
6. cover v. 行走(距离)
7. confine v. 限制
8. prime a. 首要的,最好的
9. bewildered a. 困惑的
10. divert v. 转移



11. blessing n. 祝福

12. menace n. 威胁

二、长难句

As an increasing number of traffic regulation schemes are devised, the poor bewildered driver finds himself diverted and forced into one-way systems which cause even greater delays than the traffic jams they are supposed to prevent.

该句为主从复合句。句首为 as 引导的时间状语从句，主干为 the poor bewildered driver finds himself diverted and forced ..., 其中包含“find oneself +过去分词”结构，意为“发现自己（处于某状态）”。Which 引导的定语从句做后置定语，修饰先行词 one-way systems。

翻译：当越来越多的交通管理方案出台时，晕头转向的司机发现可怜的自己被迫转进了一条单行道，这样耽误的时间超过了他们所避免的交通拥堵时间。

三、文章结构分析

文章主要探讨了汽车广泛使用的利弊问题。

第一段：指出了汽车广泛使用的原因并论述汽车给人类带来的好处：灵活、舒适、快捷、自主。

第二段：主要论述了由于汽车的广泛使用给人类带来的困扰：大气污染、健康威胁、交通堵塞、费用负担。

四、试题具体分析

14. More and more people can afford to buy and use cars because _____.	14. 越来越多的人能够购买并使用汽车是因为_____。
[A] an increasing number of cars are being produced	[A] 生产的汽车越来越多
[B] the cost of cars is getting cheaper with the development of technology	[B] 随着技术的进步，汽车的成本也越来越低了
[C] lots of countries have become more developed	[C] 许多国家都步入了发达国家之列
[D] the use of cars has proved to be more economical	[D] 已经证实使用汽车是较经济的

[分析] 本题考查的知识点是：因果细节。

文章第一段①句指出，因为越来越多的国家在技术和经济领域都取得了进步，所以世界上大部分人都能购买并使用汽车了。[C]选项正是对此句话的概括，故正确。

[A]选项张冠李戴。将“汽车的尾气管里排出了更多含有有毒物质的废气的原因，即人们生产的汽车越来越多了”，当成是“越来越来人购买并使用汽车的原因”。[B]选项无中生有，是利用原文词汇 develop technically 和 the cost 编造的干扰项。第二段⑧句指出，飙升的油价和日益上涨的驾驶执照费和养路费使驾车人变得更加忧心忡忡。可见，使用汽车并不会为其所有者节省钱，故排除[D]选项。

15. The advantages of having a car are best experienced in the driver's _____.	15. 拥有汽车最大的好处是驾车人能够体验_____。
[A] freedom in choosing his job	[A] 选择工作的自由
[B] comfort during the travels	[B] 旅行中舒适的感觉
[C] enjoyment of his leisure time	[C] 闲暇时光的享受



[D] feeling of self-reliance	[D] 自立的感觉
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[分析] 本题考查的知识点是：具体细节。

第一段末句明确指出，自主的感觉以及去任何想去的地方的那种自由或许是汽车最大的优点了，故[D]选项正确。

[A]、[B]、[C]选项都是文中谈到的拥有汽车的好处，但并非最大优点，故排除。

16. What is considered by the writer as the greatest menace to the people caused by the widespread use of motor cars?	16. 作者认为汽车的广泛使用对人们造成的最大威胁是什么？
[A] air pollution	[A] 空气污染
[B] traffic jams	[B] 交通堵塞
[C] fatal diseases	[C] 致命疾病
[D] high cost	[D] 高额成本

[分析] 本题考查的知识点是：具体细节。

文章第二段①句即明确指出，对于汽车使用的最大弊端可能就是汽车造成的污染问题。故[A]选项正确。

[B]、[D]选项虽然都是汽车使用对人们生活和健康的威胁，但并不是最大的威胁，故排除。[C]选项本身即错误。第二段第四句指出，现代工业社会中许多小病都是由于吸入被汽车尾气污染了的空气而引起的。可知，汽车的使用并不会引发致命的疾病。

五、全文翻译

二十世纪，汽车的用途变得越来越广泛了，因为越来越多的国家在技术和经济领域都取得了进步，所以世界上大部分人都能购买并使用汽车了。拥有一辆汽车就相当于具有更大的灵活性，开车的人可以自由活动。有汽车的人不必再依靠公共交通工具，因此也不必在工作所在地居住了。他可以选择不同的工作，也可能更频繁地跳槽，他不必在离家很近的范围内选择工作了。同乘坐公共汽车相比，开车上班也更加舒适些，人们可以按自己的需要和喜好随着季节来调节车内供暖和空调系统。有时人们要花半个小时站在长长的队伍里或坐在当风的站台内等火车、公交或地铁，由这种情况导致的恼怒也会随着汽车的使用而消失。随着宽敞快捷的高速公路的修建，长途旅行变得快捷且愉快了。许多人能够在周末的时候开车去乡村或海边，好好地享受他们的闲暇时光，而不用限制在住家附近的地方活动，这在本世纪也属首次了。自主的感觉以及去任何想去的地方的那种自由或许是汽车最大的优点了。

考虑到不好的方面，汽车造成的污染或许是其最大的缺点。因为人们生产和使用的汽车越来越多，所以汽车的尾气管里会排出更多含有有毒物质的废气。这种气体中一些成分的，例如铅，不仅污染了大气还对人们健康造成了实际伤害。人们认为现代工业社会中许多小病，例如，头痛、疲劳以及胃不适，都是由于吸入污浊的空气而引起的，医生的诊室里面充满了受其累的病人。处理城市里交通问题也变得越来越棘手了，世界上大多数重要城市都饱受交通堵塞之苦。事实上，在城市中驾车而行，从这种舒适中获取的任何好处都被由交通堵塞造成的沮丧感给抵消了：一眼望不到边际的汽车长龙，一辆跟着一辆慢慢爬过每一条主街道。当越来越多的交通管理方案出台时，晕头转向的司机发现可怜的自己被迫转进了一条单行道，这样耽误的时间超过了他们所避免的交通拥堵时间。飙升的油价和日益上涨的驾驶执照费和养路费使驾车人变得更忧心忡忡。事实上，他肯定有时候会想弄清楚汽车真的只会带来幸福而不会对我们造成威胁么。

Text 3

一、词汇

1. metropolitan a. 大都市的
2. practically ad. 几乎，简直，实际上
3. elbow v. 用手肘推开



4. dash n. 冲撞
5. tube n. 地铁
6. much less ad. 更不必说(何况)
7. note v. 注意
8. continental a. 大陆的
9. courtesy n. 礼貌
10. rat race 卑鄙的竞争, 你死我活的竞争
11. cripple n. 跛者, 残疾人
12. irritable a. 易怒的, 烦躁的
13. brisk a. 敏锐的, 凛冽的, 轻快的
14. weary a. 疲倦的, 厌烦的
15. shove v. 推挤
16. commend v. 委托, 推荐, 嘉奖
17. imperative a. 命令式的, 急需的
18. growl v. 怒吠, 咆哮

二、长难句

1. It is nothing for a big, strong schoolboy to elbow an elderly woman aside in the dash for the last remaining seat on the tube or bus, much less stand up and offer his seat to her, as he ought.

该句的主干为 It is nothing for sb (a big, strong schoolboy) to do sth (to elbow an elderly woman aside ...), 其中 it 为形式主语, 不定式结构 to do sth 为真正的主语。much less 用于否定句之后, 表示程度减少, 意为“更何况, 更不用说”。句末 as 引导了方式状语从句, 且为省略句, 其完整形式是 as he ought to (stand up and offer his seat to her)。

翻译: 个大个头, 身体强壮的男学生在冲向地铁或公共汽车的最后一个座位时, 用肘部把一个老太太推向一旁, 这已经不算什么了, 更别指望他站起来把座位让给老太太, 尽管他应该那样做。

2. In fact, it is saddening to note that if a man does offer his seat to an older woman, it is nearly always a Continental man or one from the older generation.

该句的主干为 it is saddening to note that ..., 其中 it 为形式主语, that 引导的从句为真正的主语。该从句为主从复合句, 包含了 if 引导的条件状语从句。

翻译: 实际上, 我们悲哀地发现如果真有一人把自己的座位让给老年妇女, 那么这个人几乎总是欧洲大陆人或是老一辈的人。

3. This question of giving up seats in public transport is much argued about by young men, who say that, since women have claimed equality, they no longer deserve to be treated with courtesy and that those who go out to work should take their turn in the rat race like anyone else.

该句的主干为 This question ... is much argued about, 主语名词 question 后接有介词短语 of giving up seats in public transport 做后置定语。Who 引导的定语从句, 也做后置定语, 修饰名词 young men。该定语从句的主干为 who (young men) say that ... and that ..., 两个 that 引导的从句做 say 的宾语。

翻译: 在公共交通工具上让座的问题常被青年人反驳, 他们说, 既然妇女要求平等, 那么她们将不应再被礼貌对待, 那些出去工作的人应该像其他任何人一样在你死我活的竞争中轮流等候。



4. Even if it is not agreed, however, that young men should stand up for younger women, the fact remains that courtesy should be shown to the old, the sick and the burdened.

该句为主从复合句。插入语 however 表明该句与上文之间的转折关系。句首为 even if 引导的让步状语从句，其主干为 it is not agreed that ...，it 为形式主语，that 引导的从句为真正的主语。主句为 the fact remains that ...，其中 that 引导的从句为 the fact 的同位语。

翻译：即使在年轻男子应该让位给年轻女子的做法上不能达成共识，但是对那些老人、病者和负重之人仍应给予礼貌。

5. Are we really so lost to all ideals of unselfishness that we can sit there indifferently reading the paper or a book, saying to ourselves “First come, first served,” while a grey-haired woman, a mother with a young child or a cripple stands?

该句为主从复合句形式的疑问句。主句为 Are we really so lost to all ideals of unselfishness ...，其中 that 引导的从句 we can sit ...first served,” 做后置定语，修饰名词短语 ideals of unselfishness。句末为 while 引导的时间状语从句。

翻译：难道我们真的丧失了所有的无私思想，以至于当一位白发苍苍的老太太、一位抱着孩子的母亲或一位伤残者站在旁边时，我们仍然能够如此漫不经心地读着报纸或一本书，同时对自己说“先来，先享受”吗？

6. If cities are to remain pleasant places to live in at all, however, it seems imperative, not only that communications in transport should be improved, but also that communication between human beings should be kept smooth and polite.

该句为主从复合句，句首为 if 引导的条件状语从句，主句为 it seems imperative not only that ...but also that ...，其中 it 为形式主语，not only... but also ... 连接的两个 that 引导的并列从句为真正的主语。

翻译：然而，如果城市还打算保持其良好的居住环境，这一点十分必要，不仅运输工具要改进，人类之间的交流也更有必要保持畅通和有礼貌。

三、文章结构分析

这篇文章以交通工具上的让座问题为切入点，主要探讨城市中的礼貌缺失现象，论证方法为说理和例证。

第一段指出现象：礼貌在大城市中已经不复存在，并以如今年轻人不给老年人让座为例说明这一情况的恶劣性。

第二段提出年轻人对不让座这种行为的解释（女性要求平等对待），作者对此进行反驳，指出这一理由不能推而广之。

第三、四段分析交通工具上礼貌缺失的潜在原因，并对其进行驳斥：第三段指出原因之一——旅行条件的艰苦，随后以难民车和战时开往集中营的车为例反驳这一理由。第四段指出原因之二——人们因工作劳累而变得疲倦和易怒，随后指出这只是一种借口。

第五段提出警告与建议：列举城市中礼貌缺失的种种表现，指出礼貌对于城市的良好居住环境十分必要，并就此提出建议——改善交通工具和人际交流。

四、试题具体分析



17. From what you have read, would you expect manners to improve among people _____?	17. 从文中可以推知，你会期望哪一类人的礼貌会有所改善？
[A] who are physically weak or crippled	[A] 身体虚弱的人或残疾人
[B] who once lived in a prison-camp during the War	[B] 战争期间曾生活在集中营的人
[C] who live in big modern cities	[C] 生活于现代大城市中的人
[D] who live only in metropolitan cities	[D] 只生活于大都市的人

[分析]本题所考查的知识点是：文章主旨。

此题实际上考查文章中论述现象（礼貌缺失）的主体。第一段首句指出，礼貌在伦敦这样的大都市（metropolitan cities like London）已经不复存在。第一段②③句提出交通工具上的让座问题，指出当年轻人缺少应有礼貌。第二、三和四段对当年轻人这一行为的理由和交通工具上让座问题的潜在原因进行分析，作者随后对这些原因进行一一反驳。第五段将现象范围扩大（cities），指出礼貌对于良好居住环境的重要性，并对此提出建议。[C]选项概括文章中的论述现象的主体（schoolboys、young men、older people、shop assistants、taxi drivers、bus conductors），为正确项。

[A]和[B]选项张冠李戴，身体虚弱的人或残疾人是应该获得礼貌对待的对象，而非需要改善礼貌的主体；第三段以难民车和集中营的人来反驳造成让座问题的原因（旅行条件艰苦），而非期望他们改善礼貌。[D]选项以偏概全，第五段将范围扩大至整个城市，而非仅局限于大都市。

18. What is the writer's opinion concerning courteous manners towards women?	18. 作者对于给予女性礼貌对待的观点是什么？
[A] Now that women have claimed equality, they no longer need to be treated differently from men.	[A] 既然女性宣称平等，那么她们就应该得到与男性一样的对待。
[B] It is generally considered old-fashioned for young men to give up their seats to young women.	[B] 年轻男人让座给年轻女人被认为是老旧的做法。
[C] "Lady First" should be universally practiced.	[C] “女士优先”应当被广为推广。
[D] Special consideration ought to be shown them.	[D] 应该给予女性特别的关照。

[分析]本题所考查的知识点是：作者观点。

文章第二段首句指出年轻人不让座的原因：女性要求平等对待。但随后②句指出，女性从未声明像男性一样强壮（，因此她们还应获得些许特别关照）。[D]选项正确。

[A]选项反向干扰，这是年轻人的观点，也是作者所反驳的观点。[B]和[C]选项从文中无从推知。

19. According to the author communication between human beings would be smoother if _____.	19. 作者认为人与人之间的交流将会变得更加容易，如果_____。
[A] people were more considerate towards each other	[A] 人们对彼此多加关照。
[B] people were not so tired and irritable	[B] 人们不那么劳累和易怒。
[C] women were treated with more courtesy	[C] 女性得到更多礼貌对待。



[D] public transport could be improved

[D] 公共交通有所改善。

[分析] 本题所考查的知识点是：作者观点。

作者以交通工具上的让座问题为切入点来探讨城市中礼貌缺失的现象。文章第二段指出，人们对于那些身处弱势的人（如女性、老人、病人和残疾人等）应当怀有无私思想，应当给予礼貌对待。[A]选项正确。

文章第四段前两句指出人们因为工作劳累而变得疲倦易怒，以至于失去礼貌，但③句则指出这只是一种借口，排除[B]选项。[C]和[D]选项以偏概全，女性只是应当获得礼貌对待的对象之一，其他对象还包括老人、病人、残疾人等；交通工具上的让座问题仅是作者例举的礼貌缺失的一种典型现象，因此改善交通工具并不能解决礼貌缺失这一整体现象。

20. What is the possible meaning of the word “deterioration” in the last paragraph?	20. 最后一段的词语“deterioration”的意思可能是_____。
[A] worsening of general situation	[A] 总体情况的恶化
[B] lowering of moral standards	[B] 道德标准的下降
[C] declining of physical constitution	[C] 身体素质的下降
[D] spreading of evil conduct	[D] 恶劣行为的传播

[分析] 本题所考查的知识点是：根据上下文推测词义。

Deterioration 前有 such 修饰，联系上文，应当指作者前面列出的礼貌缺失的种种表现（商店售货员不愿助人，出租车司机彼此怒目而视，公共汽车售票员粗鲁举止，这种种行为体现了人们道德素质的下降，进而说明道德标准的降低，[B]选项正确。

[A]选项范围太过宽泛，而无法具体概括文章所指出的问题。[C]选项从文中无从推知。[D]选项局限于表面，而没有深刻领会现象背后的意义。

五、全文翻译

如今，礼貌在像伦敦这样的大都市里实际上已经不存在了。一个大个头，身体强壮的男学生在冲向地铁或公共汽车的最后一个座位时，用肘部把一个老太太推向一旁，这已经不算什么了，更别指望他站起来把座位让给老太太，尽管他应该那样做。实际上，我们悲哀地发现如果真有一个人的把自己的座位让给老年妇女，那么这个人几乎总是欧洲大陆人或是老一辈的人。

在公共交通工具上让座的问题常被青年人反驳，他们说，既然妇女要求平等，那么她们将不应再被礼貌对待，那些出去工作的人应该像其他任何人一样在你死我活的竞争中轮流等候。妇女从未声明像男子一样身强力壮。即使在年轻男子应该让位给年轻女子的做法上不能达成共识，但是对那些老人、病者和负重之人仍应给予礼貌。难道我们真的丧失了所有的无私思想，以至于当一位白发苍苍的老太太、一位抱着孩子的母亲或一位伤残者站在旁边时，我们仍然能够如此漫不经心地读着报纸或一本书，同时对自己说“先来，先享受”吗？然而这却是太常见的景象了。

我们知道，对每个人来讲，旅途中的条件都是很苦的，但是艰苦确实不是理由。有时人们想知道，在一列拥挤的难民车或在战期驶往监狱的火车上，那些强壮的年轻男子会怎样做。那时，他们会不会认为自己留下最好的位子是正确的并且是他们的应得的权益？

老人，常因一天的工作变得劳累且易怒，他们也不会表现得如天使一般——远远不会。上地铁或公共汽车时，疲倦的人们前挤后拥，彼此推搡，许多激烈的或侮辱性的争吵就会爆发。当然，我们无法说这种现象是错是对，只是能理解疲倦是其发生的原因之一。



然而，如果城市还打算保持其良好的居住环境，这一点十分必要，不仅运输工具要改进，人类之间的交流也更有必要保持畅通和有礼貌。整个城市里，似乎人们太疲倦，太匆忙以至于做不到讲礼貌。商店售货员嫌麻烦不愿过来帮忙；出租汽车司机们在拐角处危险地冲过去时，他们会彼此大吼大叫；公共汽车售票员在拼命的乘客们尚未来得及上下车之前，拉动车铃，等等，等等。在我们看来正是年轻人和强壮者出一点力以阻止这种状况恶化的时候了。

Section III English-Chinese Translation

一、试题结构分析

本文开始以一位在高级电子设备公司工作的员工为例说明技术的发展提高了工作效率和改善了工作条件，接着转折指出，但技术的发展却造成了失业率的提高，并分析失业率带来的不良影响。

二、试题具体解析

21. 本题考核的知识点是：并列结构

[句子结构] 该句的主语是 she，谓语是 and 连接的并列动词短语 laboured over 和 turned out 18 per hour。laboured over 后接有并列的名词 a microscope 和 hand-welding tiny electronic computers。

[词义确定] laboured over 意为“辛苦工作”，welding 意为“焊接”，turn out 意为“生产”。

[翻译] 她吃力地伏在显微镜上干活，手焊体积很小的电子计算机，每小时能焊好 18 个。

22. 本题考核的知识点是：宾语从句

[句子结构] 该句的主干为 A plant follow-up survey showed that...，that 引导的从句做宾语。

[词义确定] plant 意为“工厂”；follow-up 意为“跟进，跟踪”；layoff 意为“临时解雇”；released 意为“解雇的”。

[翻译] 一家工厂的跟踪调查表明，被解雇的工人中一年后只有 38% 的人找到了与原工资相等或优于原工资的新工作。

23. 本题考核的知识点是：独立主格结构

[句子结构] 该句句首为“逻辑主语+过去分词”构成的独立主格结构：Its beginnings obscured by ... slow-down，做让步状语。句子主干为 the new technological unemployment may emerge as ...。

[词义确定] obscure 意为“隐藏”；emerge as 意为“成为”。

[翻译] 虽然它（新技术的采用导致失业上升）一开始被全球性的经济衰退所引起的失业所掩盖，但到 20 世纪末，新技术所引起的失业问题可能会构成对社会经济的巨大挑战。

24. 本题考核的知识点是：并列句，强调句

[句子结构] 该句为 but 连接的并列句。but 前的分句的主干为 It's humiliating to be ... and there is no way to fight back，but 后的分句为强调句，即 it is the effort ... that really hurts。

[词义确定] humiliating 意为“丢脸的”；be done out of your job 意为“失业”。

[翻译] 被一台机器抢走你的工作是很伤自尊心的，可又没法还击，但真正伤我心的是要费很大的劲去寻找新的工作。

25. 本题考核的知识点是：后置定语

[句子结构] 该句是个简单句，主干为 The old workers ... often never regain their old status and employment，过去分词短语 trapped by their limited skills 做后置定语，修饰主语名词 The old workers。

[词义确定] trapped 意为“受限制”；regain 意为“恢复，复得”。

[翻译] 老工人由于处于技术掌握得很有限的困境，往往不能重新获得其原有的地位和就业机会。

26. 本题考核的知识点是：后置定语



[句子结构]该句是个简单句，主干为 The social costs go far beyond the welfare and unemployment payments, 过去分词短语 made by the government 做后置定语，修饰名词 the welfare and unemployment payments。

[词义确定]go beyond 意为“超过(胜过)”。

[翻译]要付出的社会代价远远超过政府在福利与失业救济方面的开支。

27. 本题考核的知识点是：宾语从句，定语从句

[句子结构]该句的主干为 But futurologist Hymen Seymour says, 后面部分为省略了关系代词的宾语从句。该从句的主干为 the astonishing efficiency of the new technology means, 后面部分也为省略了关系代词的宾语从句。该从句的主干为 there will be a simple and direct net reduction in the amount of human labor, 定语从句 that needs to be done 修饰名词 human labor。

[词义确定]futurologist 意为“未来学家”；astonishing 意为“可惊异的”；net 意为“净余的,纯粹的”。

[翻译]但是未来学家海曼·西摩说，新技术所具有的惊人效率意味着所需要的劳力将出现一个绝对的和直接的净减数。

28. 本题考核的知识点是：并列句，宾语从句

[句子结构]该句为 but 连接的并列句，but 后的分句的主干为 few experts believe, 后面为省略了关系代词的宾语从句(that) they will be able to keep up with the pace of the new technology.

[词义确定]fund 意为“资助”；under way 意为“在进行中”；keep up with 意为“跟上”；pace 意为“速度”。

[翻译]为失业工人提供的由联邦政府资助的培训计划和免费重返学校学习的计划目前都在实施中，但很少有专家认为这些计划能跟得上新技术的发展步伐。

三、全文翻译

当简·马西森十二年前在高级电子设备公司开始工作时，(21) 她吃力地伏在显微镜上干活，手焊体积很小的电子计算机，每小时能焊好 18 个。现在她照料每小时可生产 2600 个高容量存储芯片的电脑化机器。生产提高了，利润增加了，收入也增加了。马西森女士说现在的工作对她眼睛的损害减少了很多。

但是高级电子设备公司的变化所带来的最显著的影响却是那些不在该公司工作的工人感受到的。在引进新的电脑设备之前，工厂里有 940 名工人。现在有 121 个人。(22) 一家工厂的跟踪调查表明，被解雇的工人中一年后只有 38% 的人找到了与原工资相等或优于原工资的新工作。几乎一半的人最终接受了低收入的工作，超过 13% 的人仍然处于失业状态。在这个国家像高级电子设备公司这样的例子还有几百个，它们进入了最新智能技术阶段，但是将大多数工人都抛在了后面。

(23) 虽然它(新技术的采用导致失业上升)一开始被全球性的经济衰退所引起的失业所掩盖，但到 20 世纪末，新技术所引起的失业问题可能会构成对社会经济的巨大挑战。一位企业经济学家说，自工业革命开始“机器替代工作”就一直伴随着我们，但却从未达到现在的速度。人类付出的代价将是惊人的。(24) 被一台机器抢走你的工作是很伤自尊心的，可又没法还击，但真正伤我心的是要费很大的劲去寻找新的工作。像简·马西森这样的一些工人在操作这种新设备时有局限，但操作它往往需要一整套新技能，而这往往意味着需要更少的一批新工人。(25) 老工人由于处于技术掌握得很有限的困境，往往不能重新获得其原有的地位和就业机会。许多人转向边缘领域的工作。他们对自己的新工作没有自豪感。他们的待遇很差，因而感到很痛苦，但是相比那些从未找到工作的人而言，他们仍然是幸运的。

(26) 要付出的社会代价远远超过政府在福利与失业救济方面的开支。一项新的联邦调查显示，失业率增加导致离婚几率、虐待儿童、酗酒的增加。一些专家说这个问题只是暂时的...，新技术最终将创造与失去的同样多的就业机会。(27) 但是未来学家海曼·西摩说，新技术所具有的惊人效率意味着所需要的劳力将出现一个绝对的和直接的净减数。塞莫尔说：“我们应该将这视为一个给人们更多休闲的机会。这也许



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不容易，但社会在劳动分工和分配上必然将达到一种新的一致。”他预计到本世纪末大部分人将每日只工作六小时，每周工作四天。但是失业的担忧却是现在就存在的。(28) 为失业工人提供的由联邦政府资助的培训和免费重返学校学习的计划目前都在实施中，但很少有专家认为这些计划能跟得上新技术的发展步伐。未来的几年中对于很大比例的劳动力而言，将是一个非常艰难的时代。