



1996 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题

Part I Cloze Test

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

Vitamins are organic compounds necessary in small amounts in the diet for the normal growth and maintenance of life of animals, including man.

They do not provide energy, 1 do they construct or build any part of the body. They are needed for 2 foods into energy and body maintenance. There are thirteen or more of them, and if 3 is missing a deficiency disease becomes 4.

Vitamins are similar because they are made of the same elements—usually carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and 5 nitrogen. They are different 6 their elements are arranged differently, and each vitamin 7 one or more specific functions in the body.

8 enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for 9 vitamins. Many people, 10, believe in being on the “safe side” and thus take extra vitamins. However, a well balanced diet will usually meet all the body’s vitamin needs.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] either | [B] so | [C] nor | [D] never |
| 2. [A] shifting | [B] transferring | [C] altering | [D] transforming |
| 3. [A] any | [B] some | [C] anything | [D] something |
| 4. [A] serious | [B] apparent | [C] severe | [D] fatal |
| 5. [A] mostly | [B] partially | [C] sometimes | [D] rarely |
| 6. [A] in that | [B] so that | [C] such that | [D] except that |
| 7. [A] undertakes | [B] holds | [C] plays | [D] performs |
| 8. [A] Supplying | [B] Getting | [C] Providing | [D] Furnishing |
| 9. [A] exceptional | [B] exceeding | [C] excess | [D] external |
| 10. [A] nevertheless | [B] therefore | [C] moreover | [D] meanwhile |

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each questions there are four answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Passage 1

Tight-lipped elders used to say, “It’s not what you want in this world, but what you get.”



Psychology teaches that you do get what you want if you know what you want and want the right things.

You can make a mental blueprint of a desire as you would make a blueprint of a house, and each of us is continually making these blueprints in the general routine of everyday living. If we intend to have friends to dinner, we plan the menu, make a shopping list, decide which food to cook first, and such planning is an essential for any type of meal to be served.

Likewise, if you want to find a job, take a sheet of paper, and write a brief account of yourself. In making a blueprint for a job, begin with yourself, for when you know exactly what you have to offer, you can intelligently plan where to sell your services.

This account of yourself is actually a sketch of your working life and should include education, experience and references. Such an account is valuable. It can be referred to in filling out standard application blanks and is extremely helpful in personal interviews. While talking to you, your could be employer is deciding whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you and your “wares” and abilities must be displayed in an orderly and reasonably connected manner.

When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something tangible to sell. Then you are ready to hunt for a job. Get all the possible information about your could be job. Make inquiries as to the details regarding the job and the firm. Keep your eyes and ears open, and use your own judgment. Spend a certain amount of time each day seeking the employment you wish for, and keep in mind: Securing a job is your job now.

11. What do the elders mean when they say, “It’s not what you want in this world, but what you get.”?

- [A] You’ll certainly get what you want.
- [B] It’s no use dreaming.
- [C] You should be dissatisfied with what you have.
- [D] It’s essential to set a goal for yourself.

12. A blueprint made before inviting a friend to dinner is used in this passage as ____.

- [A] an illustration of how to write an application for a job
- [B] an indication of how to secure a good job
- [C] a guideline for job description
- [D] a principle for job evaluation

13. According to the passage, one must write an account of himself before starting to find a job because ____ .

- [A] that is the first step to please the employer
- [B] that is the requirement of the employer
- [C] it enables him to know when to sell his services
- [D] it forces him to become clearly aware of himself

14. When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something ____.

- [A] definite to offer [B] imaginary to provide
- [C] practical to supply [D] desirable to present

Passage 2

With the start of BBC World Service Television, millions of viewers in Asia and America can now watch the Corporation’s news coverage, as well as listen to it.

And of course in Britain listeners and viewers can tune in to two BBC television channels, five BBC national radio services and dozens of local radio stations. They are brought sport, comedy, drama, music, news and current affairs, education, religion, parliamentary coverage, children’ s programmes and films for an annual licence fee of



£ 83 per household.

It is a remarkable record, stretching back over 70 years — yet the BBC's future is now in doubt. The Corporation will survive as a publicly funded broadcasting organization, at least for the time being, but its role, its size and its programmes are now the subject of a nation-wide debate in Britain.

The debate was launched by the Government, which invited anyone with an opinion of the BBC — including ordinary listeners and viewers — to say what was good or bad about the Corporation, and even whether they thought it was worth keeping. The reason for its inquiry is that the BBC's royal charter runs out in 1996 and it must decide whether to keep the organization as it is, or to make changes.

Defenders of the Corporation — of whom there are many — are fond of quoting the American slogan “If it ain't broke, don't fix it.” The BBC “ain't broke”, they say, by which they mean it is not broken (as distinct from the word ‘broke’, meaning having no money), so why bother to change it?

Yet the BBC will have to change, because the broadcasting world around it is changing. The commercial TV channels — ITV and Channel 4 — were required by the Thatcher Government's Broadcasting Act to become more commercial, competing with each other for advertisers, and cutting costs and jobs. But it is the arrival of new satellite channels — funded partly by advertising and partly by viewers' subscriptions — which will bring about the biggest changes in the long term.

15. The world famous BBC now faces ____ .
[A] the problem of news coverage [B] an uncertain prospect
[C] inquiries by the general public [D] shrinkage of audience
16. In the passage, which of the following about the BBC is not mentioned as the key issue?
[A] Extension of its TV service to Far East.
[B] Programmes as the subject of a nation-wide debate.
[C] Potentials for further international co-operations.
[D] Its existence as a broadcasting organization.
17. The BBC's “royal charter” (Line 4, Paragraph 4) stands for ____ .
[A] the financial support from the royal family.
[B] the privileges granted by the Queen.
[C] a contract with the Queen.
[D] a unique relationship with the royal family.
18. The foremost reason why the BBC has to readjust itself is no other than ____ .
[A] the emergence of commercial TV channels.
[B] the enforcement of Broadcasting Act by the government.
[C] the urgent necessity to reduce costs and jobs.
[D] the challenge of new satellite channels.

Passage 3

In the last half of the nineteenth century “capital” and “labour” were enlarging and perfecting their rival organizations on modern lines. Many an old firm was replaced by a limited liability company with a bureaucracy of salaried managers. The change met the technical requirements of the new age by engaging a large professional element and prevented the decline in efficiency that so commonly spoiled the fortunes of family firms in the second and third generation after the energetic founders. It was moreover a step away from individual initiative, towards collectivism and municipal and state-owned business. The railway companies, though still private business



managed for the benefit of shareholders, were very unlike old family business. At the same time the great municipalities went into business to supply lighting, trams and other services to the taxpayers.

The growth of the limited liability company and municipal business had important consequences. Such large, impersonal manipulation of capital and industry greatly increased the numbers and importance of shareholders as a class, an element in national life representing irresponsible wealth detached from the land and the duties of the landowners; and almost equally detached from the responsible management of business. All through the nineteenth century, America, Africa, India, Australia and parts of Europe were being developed by British capital, and British shareholders were thus enriched by the world's movement towards industrialization. Towns like Bournemouth and Eastbourne sprang up to house large "comfortable" classes who had retired on their incomes, and who had no relation to the rest of the community except that of drawing dividends and occasionally attending a shareholders' meeting to dictate their orders to the management. On the other hand "shareholding" meant leisure and freedom which was used by many of the later Victorians for the highest purpose of a great civilization.

The "shareholders" as such had no knowledge of the lives, thoughts or needs of the workmen employed by the company in which he held shares, and his influence on the relations of capital and labor was not good. The paid manager acting for the company was in more direct relation with the men and their demands, but even he had seldom that familiar personal knowledge of the workmen which the employer had often had under the more patriarchal system of the old family business now passing away. Indeed the mere size of operations and the numbers of workmen involved rendered such personal relations impossible. Fortunately, however, the increasing power and organization of the trade unions, at least in all skilled trades, enabled the workmen to meet on equal terms the managers of the companies who employed them. The cruel discipline of the strike and lockout taught the two parties to respect each other's strength and understand the value of fair negotiation.

19. It's true of the old family firms that ____ .
- [A] they were spoiled by the younger generations
 - [B] they failed for lack of individual initiative
 - [C] they lacked efficiency compared with modern companies
 - [D] they could supply adequate services to the taxpayers
20. The growth of limited liability companies resulted in ____.
- [A] the separation of capital from management
 - [B] the ownership of capital by managers
 - [C] the emergence of capital and labour as two classes
 - [D] the participation of shareholders in municipal business
21. According to the passage, all of the following are true except that ____.
- [A] the shareholders were unaware of the needs of the workers
 - [B] the old firm owners had a better understanding of their workers
 - [C] the limited liability companies were too large to run smoothly
 - [D] the trade unions seemed to play a positive role
22. The author is most critical of ____.
- [A] family firm owners
 - [B] landowners
 - [C] managers
 - [D] shareholders

Passage 4

What accounts for the great outburst of major inventions in early America— breakthroughs such as the



telegraph, the steamboat and the weaving machine?

Among the many shaping factors, I would single out the country's excellent elementary schools; a labor force that welcomed the new technology; the practice of giving premiums to inventors; and above all the American genius for nonverbal, "spatial" thinking about things technological.

Why mention the elementary schools? Because thanks to these schools our early mechanics, especially in the New England and Middle Atlantic states, were generally literate and at home in arithmetic and in some aspects of geometry and trigonometry.

Acute foreign observers related American adaptiveness and inventiveness to this educational advantage. As a member of a British commission visiting here in 1853 reported, "With a mind prepared by thorough school discipline, the American boy develops rapidly into the skilled workman."

A further stimulus to invention came from the "premium" system, which preceded our patent system and for years ran parallel with it. This approach, originated abroad, offered inventors medals, cash prizes and other incentives.

In the United States, multitudes of premiums for new devices were awarded at country fairs and at the industrial fairs in major cities. Americans flocked to these fairs to admire the new machines and thus to renew their faith in the beneficence of technological advance.

Given this optimistic approach to technological innovation, the American worker took readily to that special kind of nonverbal thinking required in mechanical technology. As Eugene Ferguson has pointed out, "A technologist thinks about objects that cannot be reduced to unambiguous verbal descriptions; they are dealt with in his mind by a visual, nonverbal process ... The designer and the inventor ... are able to assemble and manipulate in their minds devices that as yet do not exist."

This nonverbal "spatial" thinking can be just as creative as painting and writing. Robert Fulton once wrote, "The mechanic should sit down among levers, screws, wedges, wheels, etc, like a poet among the letters of the alphabet, considering them as an exhibition of his thoughts, in which a new arrangement transmits a new idea."

When all these shaping forces—schools, open attitudes, the premium system, a genius for spatial thinking—interacted with one another on the rich U.S. mainland, they produced that American characteristic emulation. Today that word implies mere imitation. But in earlier times it meant a friendly but competitive striving for fame and excellence.

23. According to the author, the great outburst of major inventions in early America was in a large part due to ____ .

- [A] elementary schools [B] enthusiastic workers
[C] the attractive premium system [D] a special way of thinking

24. It is implied that adaptiveness and inventiveness of the early American mechanics ____.

- [A] benefited a lot from their mathematical knowledge.
[B] shed light on disciplined school management.
[C] was brought about by privileged home training.
[D] owed a lot to the technological development.

25. A technologist can be compared to an artist because ____.

- [A] they are both winners of awards.
[B] they are both experts in spatial thinking.
[C] they both abandon verbal description
[D] they both use various instruments

26. The best title for this passage might be ____ .



- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| [A] Inventive Mind | [B] Effective Schooling |
| [C] Ways of Thinking | [D] Outpouring of Inventions |

Passage 5

Rumor has it that more than 20 books on creationism/evolution are in the publisher's pipelines. A few have already appeared. The goal of all will be to try to explain to a confused and often unenlightened citizenry that there are not two equally valid scientific theories for the origin and evolution of universe and life. Cosmology, geology, and biology have provided a consistent, unified, and constantly improving account of what happened. "Scientific" creationism, which is being pushed by some for "equal time" in the classrooms whenever the scientific accounts of evolution are given, is based on religion, not science. Virtually all scientists and the majority of nonfundamentalist religious leaders have come to regard "scientific" creationism as bad science and bad religion.

The first four chapters of Kitcher's book give a very brief introduction to evolution. At appropriate places, he introduces the criticisms of the creationists and provides answers. In the last three chapters, he takes off his gloves and gives the creationists a good beating. He describes their programmes and tactics, and, for those unfamiliar with the ways of creationists, the extent of their deception and distortion may come as an unpleasant surprise. When their basic motivation is religious, one might have expected more Christian behavior.

Kitcher is a philosopher, and this may account, in part, for the clarity and effectiveness of his arguments. The non-specialist will be able to obtain at least a notion of the sorts of data and argument that support evolutionary theory. The final chapters on the creationists will be extremely clear to all. On the dust jacket of this fine book, Stephen Jay Gould says: "This book stands for reason itself." And so it does – and all would be well were reason the only judge in the creationism/evolution debate.

27. "Creationism" in the passage refers to ____.
- [A] evolution in its true sense as to the origin of the universe
[B] a notion of the creation of religion
[C] the scientific explanation of the earth formation
[D] the deceptive theory about the origin of the universe
28. Kitcher's book is intended to ____.
- [A] recommend the views of the evolutionists
[B] expose the true features of creationists
[C] curse bitterly at his opponents
[D] launch a surprise attack on creationists
29. From the passage we can infer that ____.
- [A] reasoning has played a decisive role in the debate
[B] creationists do not base their argument on reasoning
[C] evolutionary theory is too difficult for non-specialists
[D] creationism is supported by scientific findings
30. This passage appears to be a digest of ____.
- [A] a book review [B] a scientific paper
[C] a magazine feature [D] a newspaper editorial

Part III English—Chinese Translation



Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

The differences in relative growth of various areas of scientific research have several causes. 31) Some of these causes are completely reasonable results of social needs. Others are reasonable consequences of particular advances in science being to some extent self-accelerating. Some, however, are less reasonable processes of different growth in which preconceptions of the form scientific theory ought to take, by persons in authority, act to alter the growth pattern of different areas. This is a new problem probably not yet unavoidable; but it is a frightening trend. 32) This trend began during the Second World War, when several governments came to the conclusion that the specific demands that a government wants to make of its scientific establishment cannot generally be foreseen in detail. It can be predicted, however, that from time to time questions will arise which will require specific scientific answers. It is therefore generally valuable to treat the scientific establishment as a resource or machine to be kept in functional order. 33) This seems mostly effectively done by supporting a certain amount of research not related to immediate goals but of possible consequence in the future.

This kind of support, like all government support, requires decisions about the appropriate recipients of funds. Decisions based on utility as opposed to lack of utility are straightforward. But a decision among projects none of which has immediate utility is more difficult. The goal of the supporting agencies is the praisable one of supporting “good” as opposed to “bad” science, but a valid determination is difficult to make. Generally, the idea of good science tends to become confused with the capacity of the field in question to generate an elegant theory. 34) However, the world is so made that elegant systems are in principle unable to deal with some of the world’s more fascinating and delightful aspects. 35) New forms of thought as well as new subjects for thought must arise in the future as they have in the past, giving rise to new standards of elegance.

Section IV Writing

36. Directions:

A. Title: GOOD HEALTH

B. Time limit: 40minutes

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: “The desire for good health is universal”.

E. Your composition must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET.

Outline:

1. Importance of good health.
2. Ways to keep fit.
3. My own practices.



1996 年答案及解析

Part I Cloze Test

1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. A

Part II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Passage 1

11. B 12. A 13. D 14. A

Passage 2

15. B 16. C 17. C 18. D

Passage 3

19. C 20. A 21. C 22. D

Passage 4

23. D 24. A 25. B 26. A

Passage 5

27. D 28. B 29. B 30. A

Part III English-Chinese Translation

31. 在这些原因中，有些纯属社会需求；另一些则是由于科学上某些特定发展在一定程度上自我加速而产生的必然结果。

32. 这种趋势始于第二次世界大战期间，当时一些国家的政府得出结论：政府要向其科研机构提出具体的要求通常是无法详尽预见的。

33. 给某些与当前目标无关而将来则可能产生影响的科研予以支持，看来能够有效地解决这个问题。

34. 然而，世界就是如此，完美的体系一般而言是无法解决世上某些更加引人入胜的课题的。

35. 同过去一样，将来必然出现新的思维方式和新的思维对象，给完美以新的标准。

Section IV Writing(15 points)

36. 见分析

试题精解

Part I Cloze Test

一、文章总体分析



本文是一篇介绍维生素的科普性小短文。文章首段对维生素下定义。第二段介绍了维生素的两大功能：将食物转化成能量和维持身体健康。第三段介绍了各种维生素的异同：基本组成元素相同，但排列方式不同，并且各自承担一到多种特殊功能。第四段指出：不需要获取过量的维生素，均衡的饮食通常就可以完全满足身体对它们的需求了。

二、试题具体解析

1. [A] either [B] so [C] nor [D] never

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：否定倒装句的连词。

空格前文讲到维生素不能提供能量，是一个否定句；后文讲到它们构建身体的任何部分，是倒装句，因此选项必须既能引导倒装句，又能与前面的否定相呼应。

四个选项中，either 表示“也”，可以用在否定句中，但一般放在句尾，例如：She didn't go there, either (她也不去)；so 可以引导倒装句，但它用在肯定句中，表示“也”，如：They can leave now, so can we. (他们现在可以离开了，我们也能)。nor 也可以引导倒装句，并可用在否定句中，构成 not...nor... (既不...也不...) 固定结构，如：You can't do it, nor can I. (你不能做这件事，我也不能)；never 也可以引导倒装句，表示否定，但它必须放在句首，如：Never in my life have I heard such nonsense. (我一辈子都没听说过这样的无稽之谈)。综合以上因素，C 为正确选项。

2. [A] shifting 替换，转移 [B] transferring 迁移，移动，传递
[C] altering 改变，变动 [D] transforming 转换，改变

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：习惯搭配 + 动词词义辨析。

空格所在句子的含义是“需要维生素将食物 2 为能量，以维持身体的健康”。空格填入的分词需和 into 搭配，并符合文意。transform 常与 into 搭配，强调的是“事物大的变革或质的改变”。在此从 food (食物) 到 energy (能量) 的转变是一种质的改变，因此，D 符合句意。

shift 不与 into 搭配，如：The wind shifted to the south (风转向南吹)；transfer 多用于位置的改变，也不与 into 搭配，如：His employer transferred him to another office. (老板把他调到了另一个办公室)；alter 强调部分或少量的变动，程度较轻，如：These clothes are too large; they must be altered. (这些衣服太大，得修改)。因此以上三个词都不能表示事物质的改变。

知识点补充：trans- 为前缀，与动词连用，表示“横过，越过”或“转变，转移”，例如：transact (办理，交易，谈判，处理)，transatlantic (横渡大西洋的)，trans-national (跨越国界的)，transplant (移植)，transport (运输)。

3. [A] any 任何一个 [B] some 一些
[C] anything 任何事物 [D] something 某事物

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：不定代词的用法。

空格所在句子是一个由 and 连接的并列句，前一个分句 There are thirteen or more of them 中的 them 指的是 vitamins，后一个分句是一个由 if 引导的条件状语从句，意为“如果...缺乏，(会出现)维生素缺乏症。”由于 if 引导的从句中谓语动词 is 是单数，因而，只能由一个表示单数意义的不定代词作为被选项。

首先排除 some，它一般用于肯定句，做主语时谓语动词用复数；其次 anything 与 something 泛指任何事或某些事，放入句中不符句意；any 放入后相当于 any of them，即“任何维生素”。注意 any 一般用于否定或疑问句中，做主语时，谓语动词常用单数，如：Any of the hunters is able to catch the tiger single-handed. (任何一个猎人都能单独抓住老虎)。因此答案只能选 A。

4. [A] serious 严重的，严肃的，认真的 [B] apparent 明显的
[C] severe 严厉的，剧烈的，严峻的 [D] fatal 致命的

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：形容词词义辨析。

本题要求考生判断，如果缺乏任何一种维生素，缺乏症就会变得怎样。四个备选项表示的程度不同，



从语意的角度来说都可以与 disease 相搭配。但是，根据上下文，这里需要填入一个准确描述疾病症状的词。serious、severe 和 fatal 这几个词都表示程度严重，甚至危及生命。但上下文没有暗示缺乏一种维生素会导致严重的后果，因此，这三个词都不可作为被选项。apparent 只是简单地描述了疾病的症状，为正确选项。

5. [A] mostly 大部分，主要地 [B] partially 部分地
[C] sometimes 有时候 [D] rarely 很少地，罕有地

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑语义搭配 + 副词词义辨析。

本句破折号后举例说明维生素的组成成分：碳、氢、氧和 5 氮，and 表明各成分之间为并列关系，那么，选项应与 usually 相呼应。usually 是频度副词，选项也应是频度副词。选项中，mostly 和 partially 不是频率副词，而是强调事物部分与整体的关系，如：The audience consisted mostly of women. (观众主要是妇女)；The driver is partially to blame for the accident. (司机对那次车祸应负部分责任)。rarely 是频率副词，但它含否定含义，若用于句中，之前的连词 and 应改为表示转折关系的 but。所以只有 sometimes 为正确选项。全句意为“通常是碳、氢、氧，有些时候还有氮”。

6. [A] in that 在…方面；因为
[B] so that 以致，以便，(引导结果或目的状语从句)
[C] such that 那样，以至，(不能连接两个完整的句子)
[D] except that 除了

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑关系。

上句提到维生素相似的原因，这句开始提到维生素也是有区别的，由于两个句子是平行的结构，我们可以预测，本句的后半句也会解释为什么不同。下文果然提到原因是“元素的排列方式不同，每种元素在人体内(有)一种或多种特殊功能”。因此空格处应填入表因果关系并连接原因状语从句的短语。选项中，except that 不表因果，so that 和 such that 后面接结果。只有 in that 后面接原因，并且空格前面的 different 与介词 in 连用，表示“在哪一方面不同”。

例句补充：Self-criticism is necessary in that it helps us to correct our mistakes. (自我批评是必要的，因为它能帮助我们改正错误)；Speak louder so that all the people in the hall can hear you. (大声点讲，以便大厅里的人都能听清)；The situation was such that political observers found it difficult to predict. (形势如此，连政治观察家们也觉难以预料)；His account is correct except that some details are omitted. (除了有些细节未提到之外，他的叙述是正确的)。

7. [A] undertakes 承担，采取 [B] holds 保存，把握，握有
[C] plays 担当，承担 [D] performs 表演，执行，履行

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：动宾搭配。

本题考查动词与 function 的搭配。四个选项中能与 function 搭配的只有 perform，即 perform a function (具有…的功能，发挥…的作用)，如：The brain performs a very important function: it controls the nervous system of the body. (大脑具有非常重要的功能，它控制着身体内的神经系统)。在文中，它意为“每种元素在人体内承担一种或多种特殊的功能”。其它能与 function 搭配的动词还有 fulfill、serve 等。其它选项的常用搭配有：undertake a mission/task/project 承担使命/任务/工程；hold a share 持有股份；play a role/part 扮演…角色。

8. [A] Supplying 补给，供给，提供，补充
[B] Getting 获得，变成，收获，使得
[C] Providing 供应，供给，准备，预防
[D] Furnishing 供应，提供，装备，布置

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：动名词的逻辑主语 + 动词词义辨析。

本题空格所在句子是一个含让步状语从句的复合句：Enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for vitamins, 其中空格部分和 enough vitamins 构成动名词的复合结构做主句的主语。考生关键要判断出，空格处填入的动名词的逻辑主语也就是后面 although 引导的让步状语从句中的主



语，即：the body。这样，动名词所表示的动作必须是 the body 发出来的，又能接 enough vitamins 做宾语。选项中，Supplying, Providing 和 Furnishing 均表示“提供，供应”，动作的发出者不是“身体”。句子表达的含义是身体需要获取维生素的营养，而不是“提供”，因此只有 Getting（获取，获得）符合。

知识点补充：supply、provide、furnish 是一组近义词，都有“提供，供应”含义。furnish 主要指提供一些基本的必要物品，可译为“配备”，如：furnish the new apartment(为新房间配备家具)；supply 强调“提供物品以备需要的时候用”，可译为“供给，供应”，它常和 with 搭配，如：supply the market with new commodities（向市场供应新商品）；provide 也强调“提供物品，为…做准备”，它常和介词 for, with 和 against 搭配。provide...with...意为“给…提供”，provide for/against 都指“为可能的困难做准备，防备”，如：He worked hard to provide for his old age.(他努力赚钱以防老)。

9. [A] exceptional 例外的，异常的 [B] exceeding 非常的，极度的，过度的

[C] excess 额外的，多余的 [D] external 外部的，客观的，外用的

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义 + 形容词词义辨析。

本题空格所在部分是 although 引导的让步状语从句。前面主句提到，获取足够维生素是必要的，因此从句很可能要从相反的角度来说明获取维生素对人体的意义。have use for 是固定短语，意为“需要”，主要用于否定和疑问句中，如：I have no further use for it.（我不再需要它了）。因此，根据所在从句的含义，考生需判断人体对什么维生素没有营养上的需要。选项中，首先排除 external 和 exceptional，因为不存在“外部的维生素”或“例外的维生素”；剩下两个选项中，exceeding 用来指被修饰的成分超出了一般的限度，如：exceeding darkness（极度黑暗），exceeding beauty（美丽无比），显然，它不能直接修饰“维生素”；只有 excess 指“超过正常或所需数额的数量”，强调“摄入过多的维生素”符合逻辑。

10. [A] nevertheless 然而，不过，（表示转折关系）

[B] therefore 因此，所以，（表因果关系）

[C] moreover 而且，此外，（表示递进关系）

[D] meanwhile (=at the same time) 同时，（表示时间关系）

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑关系。

两个逗号之间的空格处应填入一个逻辑连接词，因此考生需判断空格所在句子和上文之间的逻辑关系。上文提到，过量维生素对身体没有营养价值，接着作者指出很多人的心态：为“安全”考虑，而服用额外的维生素。从语意上看，两句之间存在转折关系，选择项应该是一个表示转折关系的词，因此 nevertheless 为正确答案。整个句子意为“尽管获取过量的维生素对身体没有营养价值，但很多人出于安全考虑，还是摄取额外的维生素。”

三、全文翻译

饮食中含有的少量有机化合物—维生素是促进动物（包括人）正常发育和维系生命的必需成分。

维生素既不提供热量，也不能构建身体的某个部分。它们被用来将食物转化为能量并维持身体的健康。维生素至少有十三种，如果缺乏任何一种，缺乏症疾病就会表现出来。

各种维生素都比较相似，因为它们由同样的元素组成—通常是碳、氢、氧，有时还有氮。它们之间的不同之处在于每种维生素内部的元素排列方式不同，并且每种元素在人体内承担一种或多种具体功能。

尽管获取过量的维生素对身体没有营养价值，但获得足够的维生素对人的生命是至关重要的。然而，很多人出于安全考虑，还是摄取额外的维生素。不过，实际上均衡的饮食通常就可以完全满足身体对维生素的需求了。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Passage 1



一、文章结构总体分析

文章是一篇介绍求职前应进行准备工作的说明文。文章先指出“所想”与“所得”两个概念，并指出实现“所想”的关键是做事前要制定计划，进而具体到找工作前准备简历的重要性。

第一至二段：先通过谚语说明一种传统的观点：得到的才算数，接着提到现代心理学的观点：如果知道自己想要什么，并且要求合理，就能实现。两段都围绕“所想”和“所得”两个概念展开论述。

第三段：以请客吃饭为例说明在日常生活中，制定计划的普遍性。

第四至六段：先提出文章中心思想，即找工作前也需要制定计划。接着说明简历对于求职者的意义，即可作为填写正式申请表的参考，而且能帮助求职者将自己的能力有条理地展现出来。最后作者就找工作提出了具体的建议。

二、试题具体分析

11. What do the elders mean when they say, “It’s not what you want in this world, but what you get” ? 11. 年长者说：“It’s not what you want in this world, but what you get” 是什么意思？

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| [A] You’ll certainly get what you want. | [A] 你肯定能得到自己想要的东西 |
| [B] It’s no use dreaming. | [B] 梦想没有用 |
| [C] You should be dissatisfied with what you have. | [C] 你不应该满足于自己已有的东西（所得） |
| [D] It’s essential to set a goal for yourself. | [D] 为自己确立一个目标（所想）是非常重要的 |

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：句意题。

原句 it’s not...but...结构否定的是“你所想”，肯定的是“你所得”。即，得到什么比想要什么重要。B选项较好地概括了原文意思，为正确答案。A选项强调“所想就一定所得”，其中 certainly 一词过于绝对，而且第二段提到，得到“所想”的条件是：知道自己需要什么、并且要求合理。C选项“不满足”是文中没有的内容。D选项强调“所想”的重要性，与原句意思相反。

技巧：本题属于句子理解题，考生需反复琢磨句意，并注意选项中将 what you want 和 what you get 具体化后的含义。

12. A blueprint made before inviting a friend to dinner is used in this passage as _____. 12. 文中提到邀请朋友吃饭前制定的计划蓝图是用来作为_____。

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| [A] an illustration of how to write an application for a job | [A] 怎样写求职书的说明 |
| [B] an indication of how to secure a good job | [B] 获得一份好工作的暗示 |
| [C] a guideline for job description | [C] 职位描述上的指导 |
| [D] a principle for job evaluation | [D] 工作评估原则 |

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：作者意图题。

题干的内容是第三段中的举例，举例是为了说明论点，上文即该段第一句中作者表述的观点是：在日常生活中我们每个人都在不停地勾画这样的（愿望）蓝图。因此，“请人吃饭前制定计划”是说明人们勾画“愿望的蓝图”的一个例子。第四段首的逻辑词 likewise（同样地，照样地）表明，后面提到的内容和“请



朋友吃饭前制定计划”一样，也是在勾画“愿望的蓝图”。整个第四段主要介绍了找工作前应写简历，故 A 选项是举例所要说明的内容。

B、C 和 D 选项中分别出现 good job、job description、job evaluation 这些原文未有的内容。

技巧：对于涉及举例的题，上下文的阅读甚为重要。考生关键要通过句子间的逻辑关系准确把握作者的写作意图。此外，要熟悉段落关联词和短语的用法，如：likewise 表并列，暗示不同成分间的平等和相似。例句：This place is pretty beautiful, likewise the people here. 这地方美，人也美。

13. According to the passage, one must write an account of himself before starting to find a job because _____. 13. 根据文章内容，开始找工作之前必须写一个对自我的描述，原因是_____。

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| [A] that is the first step to please the employer | [A] 这是取悦雇主的第一步 |
| [B] that is the requirement of the employer | [B] 这是雇主的要求 |
| [C] it enables him to know when to sell his services | [C] 这使他明白何时去推销自己的服务 |
| [D] it forces him to become clearly aware of himself | [D] 这使他能够清楚地了解自己 |

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

根据题干关键词 before starting to find a job 定位到第四段第二句。该句中 for 引导的原因状语从句对该题作了回答：当确切知道你自己能够提供什么服务时，你才能明智地筹划到哪里去推销它们。D 选项是对此句的改写，其中 exactly 与 clearly 相对应，know what you have to offer 与 become aware of himself 一致。C 选项偷梁换柱，将该原因从句中的 where 换成了 when。

文章第五段第四句提到写明个人情况只是利于雇主做出选择，并非取悦，因此 A 选项不正确。B 选项属常识项，但文中未提及。

技巧：细节的因果关系处是常考点。本题的考点是第四段第二句。题干加正确选项就是它的改写。

14. When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something _____. 14. 当你就自己的能力和愿望精心准备了一个计划蓝图后，你就有的东西_____。

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| [A] definite to offer | [A] 明确可提供 |
| [B] imaginary to provide | [B] 想像可提供 |
| [C] practical to supply | [C] 实际可提供 |
| [D] desirable to present | [D] 可提供的令人满意 |

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

本题题干和文章最后一段第一句几乎一模一样，除了 sell 在四个选项中分别换成了同义词 offer、provide、supply 和 present。故本题考点是对文中 tangible 一词的理解。可联系上文第五段中提到的“简历中的教育背景、工作经历、证明材料”这些求职硬件，来推测 tangible 的含义。tangible 意为 clear and definite（明确的，确实的），因此 A 选项为正确答案。B 容易排除，Practical 意为 workable, useful（可行的，有用的），计划蓝图中的东西不一定就可行或令人满意，排除 C 和 D。

三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析



长难句分析

①It' s not what you want in this world, but what you get.

句中 it' s not...but...的结构表示“不是…而是…”否定前者，肯定后者。

知识点补充：but 作为介词还有其他用法，例如：nothing but “只有，仅仅”，如：Nothing but a miracle can save her now.(现在只有出现奇迹才能救活她)；anything but “根本不”，如：He is anything but mad.(他一点儿也不生气)。

②You can make a mental blueprint of a desire as you would make a blueprint of a house, and each of us is continually making these blueprints in the general routine of everyday living.

此句是用 and 连接的两个并列句。在前一个分句中，又用 as 引导了一个比较状语从句，将 make a blueprint of a desire 与 make a blueprint of a house 作比较。第二个分句的主干是：each of us... is making... blueprints...

③While talking to you, your could-be employer is deciding whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you and your wares and abilities must be displayed in an orderly and reasonably connected manner.

该句主干是 While ... , your could-be employer is deciding whether... and your wares and abilities must be displayed...。前一个分句中 while 引导伴随状语从句，whether 引导宾语从句，该从句中并列主语为 your education, your experience, and other qualifications，谓语部分为 pay him，后面是不定式做的状语。And 后面的并列句是被动语态，其中 in ... manner 为方式状语。

知识点补充：pay sb. to do sth.意思是“干某事对某人有利”。如：It will pay you to be careful.(小心谨慎对你有好处)；could-be 意思是“可能的，未来的”；wares 本义为“货物，商品”，在这里表示应聘者能够展示出来的资格和能力。

佳句赏析

①Likewise, if you want to find a job, take a sheet of paper, and write a brief account of yourself.

用 likewise 连接的这两个句子中，分别含有 if 引导的条件从句，并且都运用了动词短语连用的形式，前后结构对称，具有美感。

②Keep your eyes and ears open, and use your own judgement.

此句采用并列祈使句的形式，使整个句子精炼。

例句补充：Keep your eyes and ears open, and use your own judgement. Then you can find something of real value. (保持耳目灵敏,并且运用自己的判断。这样你就会发现真正有价值的东西。)

四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

(1) tight-lipped (a.) 沉默寡言的，出言谨慎的

(2) psychology(n.)心理学

(3) blueprint(n.)蓝图，详细的计划，方案

(4) likewise (adv.) 同样地，照样地；-wise 后缀，表示“样子”，“位置”或“状态”，如：clockwise (顺时针方向地)，lengthwise (纵向地，竖着地)

(5) account (n.) 叙述，描述

(6) routine (n.) 固定而有规则的事，常规

(7) reference (n.) 证明文书，介绍信，推荐人

(8) sketch (n.) 概述，概要，梗概

(9) secure (vt.) ~sth. (for sb. /sth.) (尤指经过努力) 获得，取得，实现；如：He secured a place for himself at law school. (他在法学院取得了学籍)。~sth. (against/from sth.) 使某事物安全，保护；如：to secure a property against intruders (保护房产以免外人闯入)



五、全文翻译

出言谨慎的年长者过去总说：“重要的不是在这个世界上你想要什么，而是你得到了什么。”(长难句①)心理学教导人们，如果你知道自己需要什么、并且要求合理，你就能得到它。

你可以在头脑里勾画出愿望的蓝图，如同设计房屋的蓝图一样。(长难句②)而我们每个人在日常生活中都在不停地勾画着这样的愿望蓝图。比方说，想请朋友吃晚餐，我们就会筹划菜谱、列购物单、决定先煮什么菜等，这样的筹划对于举行任何形式的宴请都是必不可少的。

同样，如果你想找一份工作，那就拿一张纸，写一份对自我的简单描述吧。(佳句①)为找工作制订计划蓝图时，要从你自己开始，因为只有当确切知道你可以提供什么服务时，你才能明智地筹划到哪儿去推销它们。

对自我的描述实际上是对你的职业生涯的简介，它应包括教育背景、经验和证明材料。这样的描述是很有价值的，在填写标准的申请表格时可作为参照，在面试时更是尤为有用。在与你面谈时，你未来的雇主将根据你的教育背景、经验和其他的资历来确定雇用你是否值得，因此你必须把你“待售的物品”和能力以有序而合理连贯的方式呈现出来。(长难句③)

当你为自己的能力和愿望仔细地筹划了一幅蓝图后，你就有实在的东西可以推销了。那时你就准备去找工作，先搜集所有与你可能选择的工作相关的信息，对工作和公司的详情进行调查，留心看，留意听，使用你的判断力。(佳句②)每天花一定的时间寻找你想要的工作，请记住：找工作就是你现在的工作。

Passage 2

一、文章结构总体分析

本文报道了 BBC（英国广播公司）的现状及面临的问题。文章从现状入手，接着话锋一转进入主题，谈到目前在全国范围内一场针对 BBC 应该保持原样还是进行变革的争论，最后作者指出必须进行变革。本文是典型的夹叙夹议的文章，叙述和说理论证相结合。

第一至二段：为一个引子，描述 BBC 的接收范围和它的节目类型，总之，情况令人乐观。

第三段：承上启下，先总结前两段，yet 语气一转，点出文章的主题，即，BBC 前途未卜。

第四段：政府发起对 BBC 的这场争论的原因：皇家特许权 1996 年到期。

第五段：BBC 支持者的观点。

第六段：再次出现 yet 转折点出作者观点，即，BBC 必须改革，因为世界在发生变化。

二、试题具体分析

15. The world famous BBC now faces ____.

- [A] the problem of news coverage
- [B] an uncertain prospect
- [C] inquiries by the general public
- [D] shrinkage of audience

15. 世界著名的 BBC 现在面临 ____。

- [A] 新闻报道覆盖范围的问题
- [B] 不确定的前景
- [C] 公众提出的调查
- [D] 观（听）众的减少

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

文章第一、二段描述 BBC 自开播以来其接收范围和节目类型已经非常广泛，这两段间用 and 相连，表明一种顺承、并列关系，都介绍了 BBC 令人乐观的一面。接着第三段首句用 yet 表明与前两段有转折关系，yet the BBC's future is now in doubt (BBC 前景不明) 说明了它现在面临的情况。因此，B 选项为正确答案，其中原文的 future 和 in doubt 对应选项中的 prospect 和 uncertain。



新闻报道覆盖范围在第一段提到，是 BBC 值得骄傲的方面，而不是“问题”，故排除 A 选项。第四段提到，政府对公众进行调查，即邀请人们对 BBC 做出评价。而 C 选项则成了公众对 BBC 的调查。D 选项在原文中未出现。

技巧：议论文非常强调逻辑的严谨性，因此考生应特别注意表示逻辑关系的关联词或短语，如：although, though, but, yet, however 等，从而把握作者的思路。

16. In the passage, which of the following about the BBC is not mentioned as the key issue? 16. 下列选项中，哪个没有作为 BBC 的关键问题被提到？

- [A] Extension of its TV service to Far East. [A] 将电视广播扩展到远东地区。
[B] Programmes as the subject of a nation-wide debate. [B] 电视节目成为全国上下谈论的话题。
[C] Potentials for further international co-operations. [C] 进一步国际合作的潜力。
[D] Its existence as a broadcasting organization. [D] BBC 作为广播机构的存在。

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

解此题可采用排除法。A 选项在文章第一段提到，“成千上万的亚美观众现在都能观看和收听该公司的新闻报道”，选项中的 Far East 就是西方国家对亚洲最东部国家的称呼。B 选项和 D 选项都在文章第三段第二句提到，“BBC 公司将作为国家赞助的广播机构而存在，至少暂时会是这样，但其地位、规模和节目类型却已经成为全英国谈论的话题”。文章只提到 BBC 自身的变革，而未涉及国际合作问题。故 C 选项为答案。

技巧：原文中没有涉及的细节一般包括两种：一是文中根本没有提到；二是与文中其他内容相冲突。解此类题时常将选项和原文对号入座，将原文中提到的内容划线，表示是排除的内容；无法对号的即是答案。

17. The BBC's "royal charter" (line 4, paragraph 4) stands for _____. 17. BBC 的“royal charter”（第四段第四行）指的是_____。

- [A] the financial support from the royal family [A] 皇室家庭的资助
[B] the privileges granted by the Queen [B] 女王赋予的特权
[C] a contract with the Queen [C] 与女王签的合同
[D] a unique relationship with the royal family [D] 和皇室家庭的特别关系

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

第四段末句提到政府进行民意调查的原因是：the BBC's royal charter runs out in 1996 and it must decide whether to keep the organization as it is, or to make changes, 可见，royal charter 和 BBS 的存在大有关联。解此题的关键是了解 run out 的含义。run out 多表示“被用完，到期”之意，能和它构成主谓搭配的只有 C 选项。英国是君主立宪制国家，与女王签约表明 BBC 是国家办的广播公司，而非私营企业。

技巧：对句中词汇或短语的释义，要根据上下文所给的信息进行推理和判断。

18. The foremost reason why the BBC has to readjust itself is no other than _____. 18. BBC 不得不进行调整的最主要原因正是_____。

- [A] the emergence of commercial TV [A] 商业电视频道的出现



channels

[B] the enforcement of Broadcasting Act by [B] 政府广播法的实施

the government

[C] the urgent necessity to reduce costs and [C] 降低成本，减少员工的迫切需求

jobs

[D] the challenge of new satellite channels [D] 新卫星电视频道的挑战

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

文章第六段首先指出 BBC 不得不进行改革，接着陆续给出原因：它周边的广播业正在发生变化；政府广播法的实施迫使电视商业频道进一步商业化，进而使广告业相互竞争，降低成本，减少劳务；但是从长远看，带来最大变化的将是新的卫星频道。实际上，原因可归纳为两点：电视频道进一步商业化的趋势和卫星电视频道的出现。最后一句使用强调句型 It is the arrival...which will...the biggest changes...，强调后一原因更具重要性，其中 biggest 与选项中的 foremost 同义。因此 D 选项是正确答案。A、B 和 C 选项都是和前一原因相关的内容，但不是最主要原因。

技巧：因果关系中的主要原因也是常考点。考生需要在众多原因中辨别主次，注意词汇（如 mainy, chief）和句型结构（如强调句）的暗示。

补充：no other than 意为“就是，正是”。如：He is no other than my old friend Jones.他就是我的老友琼斯。

三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析

①They are brought sport, comedy, drama, music, news and current affairs, education, religion, parliamentary coverage, children's programmes and films for an annual licence fee of £ 83 per household.

该句的主干是 They are brought...，谓语是被动语态，由 bring 接双宾结构即 bring them sth 转化而来，直接宾语由 sport, comedy, drama 等一串并列名词构成，for an annual...作状语。

②The corporation will survive as a publicly-funded broadcasting organization, at least for the time being, but its role, its size and its programmes are now the subject of a nation-wide debate in Britain.

该句是由 but 连接的两个转折关系的分句。前半句为 The corporation will survive as ...，其中 at least for the time being 的意思是“眼下，暂时”，这里做时间状语。后半句的主干可以表达为 A are the subject of B (A 是 B 的对象)。

③The debate was launched by the Government, which invited anyone with an opinion of the BBC—including ordinary listeners and viewers—to say what was good or bad about the Corporation, and even whether they thought it was worth keeping.

该句的主干是：The debate was launched by the Government，后面是由 which 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰 government。这个从句的主干是：which invited anyone... to say...。在 anyone 后由 with 引导的介词短语对它修饰限制，可译为“对其有看法的人”。两个破折号间的插入语，同样是在对 anyone 进行补充说明。to say 后有两个宾语成分 what was good or bad about the Corporation 和 whether they thought it was worth keeping，副词 even 表进一步强调。

④The BBC “ain't broke”, they say, by which they mean it is not broken (as distinct from the word ‘broke’, meaning having no money), so why bother to change it?

该句调整句序后应为：They say, the BBC “ain't broke”，..., so why bother to change it?。主干部分是由 so 连接的两个因果关系的分句。前一分句中 which 引导定语从句，修饰 “ain't broke”，括号内的部分指出



broken (破损) 和 broke (破产) 有不同含义, 后一分句 why bother to do sth. 是反问句, 属非正式用法。

知识点补充: 注意作者改正了美国俚语中 broke 的错误用法, 认为应该是 broken (破损), 应该与 broke 加以区别, 因为作者认为 broke 的意思应该是“破产”。

⑤ But it is the arrival of new satellite channels — funded partly by advertising and partly by viewers' subscriptions — which will bring about the biggest changes in the long term.

此句的主干是 it is the arrival ... which..., 是一个强调句, 被强调的部分为主语 the arrival of new satellite channels. 破折号中间的内容是过去分词结构, 置于所修饰的名词之后, 做定语。

佳句赏析

① And of course in Britain listeners and viewers can tune in to two BBC television channels, five BBC national radio services and dozens of local radio stations.

此句中的介词宾语由三个名词短语组成, 其中数词的递增和中心名词的替换给人一种语言的动感美。

四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

(1) coverage (n.) 覆盖, 总括, 新闻报道

(2) tune (n.) 调子、和谐; (v.) 调音, 调整, ~in to 调谐, 收听

(3) annual (a.) 每年的, 年度的; (n.) 年刊, 年鉴

(4) licence (n.) 执照, 许可证, 准许, 许可

(5) stretch (v.) 拉长, 延伸, ~ing back... 回溯到...

(6) in doubt 拿不准, 不确定, 注意 doubt 与 suspect 的区别: doubt 是对于事物的真伪、将来的事和人的成功等的怀疑, 如: I doubt his honesty. 在动词 doubt 之后, 如用 but, 则 but 与 that 意义相同。如: I do not doubt but (that) he is ill. 我不怀疑他病了。Suspect 是猜疑, 设想某人有欺诈、私通或犯罪的嫌疑时, 通常用 suspect 表示。如: I suspect some falsehood in what he says. 我怀疑他的话中有些虚假。

(7) subject (n.) 主题, 科目, 主语; (v.) ~ (to) 使遭受, 使服从; (a.) 易遭...的, 受...支配的

(8) charter (n.) 契约, 特许证, 特许权; 它常常以合约或正式文书的形式授权成立某种机构经营某种业务, 并规定它的权限和目标。royal charter (皇家特许权) 常常指与国王或女王签订的契约, 取得经营某种业务的特许权

(9) subscriptions (n.) 订阅, 订购; subscribe (v.)

五、全文翻译

随着 BBC (英国广播公司) 国际电视频道的开播, 现在亚洲和美洲数以百万计的人不仅可以听到广播, 也能看到它的电视新闻报道了。

当然, 英国听众和观众可以收到两个 BBC 电视频道, 五个 BBC 全国广播电台和几十个地方电台。(佳句) 每户每年交 83 英镑的收视费便可收看体育、喜剧、戏剧、音乐、新闻时事、教育、宗教、议会报道、儿童节目及电影。(长难句①)

延续七十多年, BBC 可谓历程辉煌, 然而现在, BBC 的未来却令人疑虑。虽然至少目前, 它仍可以以公办广播机构的身份生存下去, 但它的作用、规模和节目类型却成了全英国争论的话题。(长难句②)

英国政府发起了这场讨论, 它邀请每一位对 BBC 有看法的人——包括普通的听众和观众——对公司好坏进行评说, 甚至可以评说他们是否认为公司值得办下去。(长难句③) 这样做的原因是 BBC 所持的皇家特许证于 1996 年到期, 政府必须决定是让公司维持原状还是进行变革。

公司的捍卫者为数不少, 他们喜欢引用美国的广告口号: “如果没坏 (broke), 就不要修。” 这里说英国广播公司还没有 “broke”, 意思相当于既然没有 “broken” (跨掉) (它区别于 broke 的意思, broke 表示 “没有钱”), 那为什么还要自找麻烦去改变它呢? (长难句④)



然而 BBC 将不得不进行变革，因为周围的广播世界正发生变化。商业电视频道——ITV 和第四频道——应撒切尔政府广播法案的要求进一步商业化，彼此竞争广告业务，降低成本，裁减劳务。但从长远来看会引起最大变化的是新的卫星频道的出现，它们的部分资金来自广告收入，部分来自用户收视费。(长难句⑤)

Passage 3

一、文章结构分析

本文是一篇论述 19 世纪后半叶英国劳资关系变化及股东食利阶层出现的文章。

第一段：交待背景，即，旧式家庭企业被有限责任公司代替，从而提高了企业效率，并使之走向集体化和市营、国营化。

第二段：说明在第一段提到的变化下产生了股东阶层，进而对这个阶层的生活进行了描述并举例说明。

第三段：指出这些股东对劳资关系没有积极的影响，因为他们对工人的情况不甚了解。但工会的日益发展使情况有所好转。

二、试题具体分析

19. It's true of the old family firms that ____.

- [A] they were spoiled by the younger generations
- [B] they failed for lack of individual initiative
- [C] they lacked efficiency compared with modern companies
- [D] they could supply adequate services to the taxpayers

19. 关于旧式家族企业的正确说法是_____。

- [A] 它们被年轻一代毁了
- [B] 它们由于缺乏个人独创性而失败
- [C] 与现代公司相比，它们缺乏效率
- [D] 它们能够为纳税人提供足够的服务

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

第一段第二、三句介绍了旧式家族企业的情况。文中指出，许多旧式公司被有限责任公司代替。这一变化防止了效率的下降，而在过去这种低效率使得许多旧式家族企业在精力充沛的创业者之后的第二代和第三代手中破产倒闭。由此可以推知旧式家族企业缺乏效率。C 选项正确。

A 选项属于过度推理，文中提到的是 decline in efficiency commonly spoiled the fortunes of family firms，可见家族企业败坏在晚辈手中的根本原因还是效率低下。该段第四句表明，（由家族企业到有限责任公司）这一变化也是由个人独创到集体创业迈出的一步，由此推知家族企业并不缺乏个人独创精神，故 B 选项与原文不符。D 选项属于张冠李戴，该段最后一句只提到，市政当局也开始为纳税人提供各种服务，和旧式家族企业无关。

技巧：解此题重在对长难句的结构分析与理解。

20. The growth of limited liability companies resulted in ____.

- [A] the separation of capital from management
- [B] the ownership of capital by managers
- [C] the emergence of capital and labour as two

20. 有限公司的发展造成了_____。

- [A] 资本与管理的分离
- [B] 对资本的所有权由经理掌握
- [C] 劳资两个阶级的出现



classes

[D] the participation of shareholders in municipal business [D] 股东参与市政企业

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

第二段前两句指出，有限责任公司及市政企业的发展引起了重大变化。对资本与企业的如此大规模的非个人操纵大大地增加了作为一个阶级的持股人的数量及其地位的重要性。他们在国民生活中代表着非责任性的财富，与土地和土地所有者责任分离，几乎也同样与企业的责任经营分离。接着文章以英国持股人为例子进行说明。由此可推知，有限公司的发展引起了财富或资本与经营管理分离；投资者并不实际参加经营，而是坐吃红利（dividends）或有时参加些间接管理；真正的管理者未必再是公司的拥有者。因此 A 选项与原文内容相符，为正确答案。

文章第一段第二句指出有限责任公司中领取薪金的经理构成管理体系。因此，经理只是经营者，并不是公司的所有者。B 选项与此不符。文章首句表明劳资两个阶级早在有限责任公司出现之前就已经存在，由责任有限公司导致出现的是持股人这一新的阶层。因此，C 选项也不对。D 选项与原文不符。从第二段倒数第二句可知，股东们只是享受红利，偶尔开会给经营者发布指令。从文中无法知道他们参与市政企业。

技巧：根据题干关键词和先读各段首句迅速定位答案所在句（第二段首句）。此题考查对细节的综合概括能力。

21. According to the passage, all of the following are true except that _____. 21. 根据文章，下列选项除了都是正确的_____。

[A] the shareholders were unaware of the needs of the workers [A] 股东不了解工人的需要

[B] the old firm owners had a better understanding of their workers [B] 旧式家族企业的业主更了解他们的工人

[C] the limited liability companies were too large to run smoothly [C] 有限责任公司太大以至于运转艰难

[D] the trade unions seemed to play a positive role [D] 工会似乎起着积极的作用

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

对于正误判断题，可以采取排除法解题。A 选项在文章第三段首句中涉及：“这种股东不了解持股公司里工人们的生活、思想和需求”；B 选项在该段第二句涉及：“... 但是甚至他——经理也很少像现在正在消失的世袭的旧式家族企业中的雇主那样对工人有着亲近的、个人化的了解”；D 选项也可以从文章最后两句得出：值得庆幸的是，工会与日俱增的力量使工人与他们的雇主可以平起平坐。罢工和封厂的严酷惩罚使双方学会了互相尊重，明白了公平协商的价值。可见，在这方面，工会起到了保护工人的积极作用。而 C 选项在文章中未涉及。

技巧：Except 类型的题目可能涉及一段或数段，考点范围广泛，此题目就几乎涉及到第三段每句话。因此考生该尽量将每个选项都对照原文，找到相关内容，确认该选项正确与否。

22. The author is most critical of _____. 22. 作者对于谁最持有批评态度？

[A] family firm owners [A] 家族企业业主

[B] landowners [B] 土地所有者

[C] managers [C] 经理

[D] shareholders [D] 股东



[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：作者态度题。

通观全文，发现文章花了许多笔墨描述股东阶层。如第二段第四句中说他们是 comfortable class。他们与别人的关系仅仅限于抽取红利，偶尔参加股东会议对企业管理指手画脚，shareholding 意味着悠闲和自由；第三段首句也提到股东不了解工人们的生活、思想和需求。引号的多次使用表示作者对这个称号的否定。由此推知，作者对股东阶层持强烈的批评态度。因此，D 选项为正确答案。作者对其他选项中的人群则没有明显的批评。

技巧：纵览全篇，体会字里行间流露的语气和注意 most 关键词。此题实际上也考查了文章主旨。

三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

① The change met the technical requirements of the new age by engaging a large professional element and prevented the decline in efficiency that so commonly spoiled the fortunes of family firms in the second and third generation after the energetic founders.

该句子的主干是 The change met ...requirements...and prevented the decline...，其中 and 连接了 met 和 prevent 这两个并列动词。前一动词 met 后是 by 引导的介词词组做方式状语；the decline in efficiency 后是 that 引导的定语从句，注意 the second and third generation 在这个定语从句的时间状语中，并不是 spoiled 这一动作的实施者，真正的实施者是 the decline in efficiency。

② Such large, impersonal manipulation of capital and industry greatly increased the numbers and importance of shareholders as a class, an element in national life representing irresponsible wealth detached from the land and the duties of the landowners; and almost equally detached from the responsible management of business.

句子的主语是 Such large, impersonal manipulation of capital and industry，谓语是 increased，宾语是 the numbers and importance of shareholders as a class。而句中的 an element in national life 是一个同位语，指的就是持股人这一阶层，它是对 shareholders as a class 进行的进一步解释，其中 representing 是现在分词做后置定语；两个 detached 过去分词均修饰 irresponsible wealth。

③ Towns like Bournemouth and Eastbourne sprang up to house large “comfortable” classes who had retired on their incomes, and who had no relation to the rest of the community except that of drawing dividends and occasionally attending a shareholders’ meeting to dictate their orders to the management.

句中的主干是 Towns ... sprang up to ...。在主语后由 like 引导的介词短语对主语举例解释；to house large “comfortable” classes 表示目的；接着两个 who 引导的并列的定语从句修饰 classes。

知识点补充：句中 house 为动词，意思是“供...居住”。如：We house the immigrants.（我们给移民提供住房，或我们收留了移民。）

④ The paid manager acting for the company was in more direct relation with the men and their demands, but even he had seldom that familiar personal knowledge of the workmen which the employer had often had under the more patriarchal system of the old family business now passing away.

该句的主干是 The paid manager ...was in ... relation with ..., but ...he had ... knowledge ...，是 but 连接的转折关系的两个分句。前一分句的主语 The paid manager 后是现在分词结构对其进行解释。but 后的分句的主干是 he had knowledge, which 引导的定语从句对 knowledge 进行修饰；now passing away 则是对 the old family business 的修饰成分。

知识点补充：pass away 意思是“停止，消逝”。如：Lots of wise old men were killed and lots of wisdom pass away with them.（许多有才智的老人被杀害，大量的智慧财富亦随之一起消失。）

佳句赏析：

① The cruel discipline of the strike and lockout taught the two parties to respect each other’s strength and



understand the value of fair negotiation.

仿照这句话的表达方式可以表达“某些客观因素促使有分歧的两派人物坐下来协商和解”，如：The common enemy brought the two used to be rival countries to respect each other's strength and understand the value of fair negotiation.

四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

- (1) bureaucracy (n.) 行政系统, 官僚政治, 官僚体制
- (2) collectivism (n.) 集体主义 (制度), collective (n.) 集体, (a.) 集体的, 共同的, collect (n) 收集
- (3) discipline (n.) 训练, 磨炼, 纪律, 学科
- (4) engage (v.) (in) (使) 从事、忙着、订婚、雇佣
- (5) initiative (n.) 创始, 第一步, 主动精神, (a.) 创始的, 起始的; initiate (v.)
- (6) liability (n.) 责任, 义务; (pl.) 债务
- (7) on modern lines 根据现代的要求, 按现代方式; 注意与 line 有关的短语: 1) in line: 成一直线, 排成一行。如: The boys were standing in line. 2) in line with: 和...成直线; 与...一致; 按照。如: He is in line with our previous policy. 他同意我们先前的办法。3) do sth. along / on sound / correct lines = use good methods 用良好的或正确的方法去处理事务。如: He is studying the subject on sound lines.
- (8) patriarchal (a.) 家长的, 族长的, 父权制的, patriarch (n.)
- (9) rendered (v.) 使得, 致使; ~ sth. (a.) 如: ~ such personal relations impossible
- (10) term (n.) 学期, 期限, 期间; (pl.) on equal ~s 以平等的地位; in ~s of 依据, 按照, 用...措辞

五、全文翻译

19 世纪后半叶,“资方”和“劳方”按现代方式不断扩大并各自完善相互对立的组织。许多旧式企业被有限责任公司所取代,由领薪经理构成其管理机构。这种变革通过聘用大量专业人员来适应新时代的技术要求,并防止了效率的降低,而在过去这种低效率使得许多旧式家族企业在精力充沛的创业者之后的第二、三代手中破产倒闭。(长难句①)而且这也是公司摆脱个体创造力,向集体化和市营、国营迈出的一步。铁路公司,虽然仍是为股东谋利的私有企业,但还是与旧家族企业大不相同了。与此同时,大城市的市政府也开始涉足实业界,为纳税人提供照明、电车及其他服务。

有限责任公司及市政企业的发展带来了重大变化。对资本与企业的如此大规模的非个人操纵大大地增加了持股人作为一个阶层的数量及其重要性。他们在国民生活中代表着不承担责任的财富,与土地及土地所有者责任相分离,几乎也同样与企业的经营责任相分离。(长难句②)整个 19 世纪,美洲、非洲、印度、澳洲及欧洲的部分地区都是靠英国的资本发展起来,而英国股东则因世界性的工业化而大发其财。像伯恩茅斯和伊斯特本这样的城市的兴起,原因在于给大批“享乐”阶层提供居住场所,这些人不工作却有丰厚的收入,除了领取红利,偶尔参加股东会议向管理人员发号施令外,他们与外界几乎没有任何联系。(长难句③)另一方面,“持股”就意味着悠闲和自由,维多利亚后期许多人视之为伟大文明的最高目标。

这种股东不了解他们所持股的公司里工人们的生活、思想和需求,他们对劳资关系也不会产生积极的影响。领取报酬后代表公司经营的经理与工人以及工人需求的关系更加直接,但甚至他也不像正在被淘汰的旧式家族企业的家长制中的雇主那样熟悉了解工人的情况。(长难句④)的确,单就公司的经营规模和雇佣的工人数量而言,就使得建立这种私人关系不再可能。然而,幸运的是,工会的势力和组织在日益壮大,至少在各个技术行业情况如此,这就使工人与雇用他们的公司经理们处于平等的地位。罢工和封厂的严酷惩罚使双方学会了互相尊重对方的力量,理解公正谈判的含义。(佳句)



Passage 4

一、文章结构总体分析

本文是一篇介绍美国早期发明创造热的文章。一开始用设问的形式给出全文主题，然后逐个分析发明热原因，最后进行总结。除了说理、引证之外，本文还使用了类比论证方法。

第一、二段：是一个引子，提出问题并给予回答，指出促成美国早期发明热的四个原因。

第三、四段：详细论证了初等教育的重要性。论证中主要使用了说理和引证。

第五、六段：指出并论证了奖励制度带来的鼓励作用。

第七段：探讨了早期美国人特有的空间思维方式所起的决定性作用。该部分使用了类比论证法。

第八段：总结全文。以上原因综合起来就是美国人的特点——为名誉和优秀而拼搏。

二、试题具体分析

23. According to the author, the great outburst of major inventions in early America was in a large part due to ____.

23. 根据作者的观点，促成美国早期发明创造热的主要原因是_____。

[A] elementary schools

[A] 初等教育

[B] enthusiastic workers

[B] 充满热情的工人

[C] the attractive premium system

[C] 吸引人的奖励制度

[D] a special way of thinking

[D] 特殊的思维方式

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

文章首句是个设问句，题干是对它的改写，其中 due to 和 account for 是同义短语。第二段对此设问予以回答，给出的原因有：优秀的初等教育；欢迎新技术的劳动力；给发明者以奖励的制度；而最重要的是美国人对技术性事物进行非语言的、“空间”思维的才能。前面三个原因之间的分号表明一种并列关系，说明分号前后是同等重要的原因，而最后一个分号后的 above all（最重要）一词，与题干中的 in a large part 同义，显示它后面的内容与前面所列原因相比，更具重要性。因此 D 选项为正确答案。其他选项都是次要原因。

技巧：文章首句出现问句一般是设问句，即有问必有答，而且它的回答往往是文章中心句或表明作者态度的句子。

24. It is implied that adaptiveness and inventiveness of the early American mechanics ____.

24. 文中暗示了美国早期技工的适应性和创造性_____。

[A] benefited a lot from their mathematical knowledge

[A] 很大程度上得益于数学知识

[B] shed light on disciplined school management

[B] 解释了严格的学校管理

[C] was brought about by privileged home training

[C] 产生于优越的家庭训练

[D] owed a lot to the technological development

[D] 在很大程度上归功于技术的发展

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

根据题干中关键词 adaptiveness and inventiveness 定位到文章第四段首句，该句指出：敏锐的外国观察家将美国人的适应能力和创新能力与这个教育优势（this educational advantage）联系在一起。解题的关键在



于找到“这个教育优势”指的是什么。This 作为代词，一般往回复指前述的最后内容，也就是第三段末句谈到的“早期技工们有文化并且熟知算术（arithmetic），还通晓一些几何学（geometry）和三角学（trigonometry）”，从而可知这种教育优势就是熟练掌握数学。因而 A 选项为正确答案。

B 选项的干扰来自第四段末句，该句提到彻底的学校训练（school discipline）让美国小伙子迅速成长为技术人员，这里的学校训练就是指上文中的“数学教育优势”，而非选项中的“学校管理”。C 选项中的 home training 是对第三段 at home in...（熟知）进行断章取义。D 选项在文中未提及。

技巧：指代关系是常考点。代词指代的位置原则是就近指代，即在上下文中，指代内容可以是一个词或句子。代词指代体现的是句子之间的关系，正确答案从意义(主要指语法搭配)上和逻辑(主要指思想内容)上而言都应该通顺。

25. A technologist can be compared to an artist 25. 把技术专家比做艺术家的原因是____。
because ____.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| [A] they are both winners of awards | [A] 他们都是获奖者 |
| [B] they are both experts in spatial thinking | [B] 他们都是空间思维的专家 |
| [C] they both abandon verbal description | [C] 他们都放弃了语言描述 |
| [D] they both use various instruments | [D] 他们都使用多种工具 |

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

第七段中引用 Eugene Ferguson 的话说明技术专家以非语言的方式进行思考。第八段首句指出：这种非语言的“空间”思维在创造力上可以与绘画和写作相比。接着文章又引用 Robert Fulton 的话说明 a mechanic 和 a poet 在使用“空间”思维方面的相通之处。因此，B 选项为正确答案。

此题还可以通过排除法求答。A 选项无中生有，难道所有的技术专家和艺术家都是获奖者吗？C 选项过度推断，显然不适用于艺术家。试问放弃语言描述的文字作品会是如何？况且进行非语言的空间思维不等于说放弃语言表达。D 选项缺乏比较力度。若以使用多种工具为比较基础，岂不是各行各业的人都可以认为相似？

技巧：类比可以看作是特殊的例证，但常使用比喻手法，用熟悉的、具体的、简单的事物来说明陌生的、抽象的、复杂的事物，目的不在比较，而在说明。考生关键要找出它所说明的论点或找出类比双方的相似性。

26. The best title for this passage might be ____ 26. 本文最恰当的标题是____。

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| [A] Inventive Mind | [A] 发明创造精神 |
| [B] Effective Schooling | [B] 有效的教育 |
| [C] Ways of Thinking | [C] 思维方式 |
| [D] Outpouring of Inventions | [D] 发明热 |

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨题。

总结主旨需要通观全文：文章一开始通过设问句点明主题，指出美国初期出现大量发明创造的众多原因。从第三段开始文章就各个原因分别论述。最后一段是全文的总结。可见，本文主要探讨早期美国人的发明创造热及其根源。因此 A 选项为最佳答案。

也可用排除法解题。B、C 选项都是部分原因，不能概括全文主旨；D 选项太泛，文章只探究了引起发明热的原因。

技巧：主旨题旨在考查考生对全篇文章信息综合归纳的能力。首先，文章开头部分对设问的回答往往是文章中心所在。其次，还应注意：(1)片面性、细节性的选项不能作题目。(2)可以假设某选项为题，然后试想在这样的题目下，应该写的内容。若与文章内容相悖，则不能作为题目。



三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析

①Because thanks to these schools our early mechanics, especially in the New England and Middle Atlantic states, were generally literate and at home in arithmetic and in some aspects of geometry and trigonometry.

句子主干是 ... our early mechanics ..., were generally literate and at home in ...。主语前是 because 引导的原因状语从句。句中两个逗号间的内容 especially in...是插入成分，对 our early mechanics 进行地点上的补充说明。表语后的 in 短语表示“在...方面”。

知识点补充：Thanks to 意为“幸亏，由于，因为”。如：Thanks to a good teacher, she passed the examination.

②A further stimulus to invention came from the “premium” system, which preceded our patent system and for years ran parallel with it.

句中的 which 引导的非限定定语从句，修饰 premium system；从句的主干是 which preceded... and ... ran parallel with...。

知识点补充：precede 为及物动词，意思是“在...之前”，例如：Thick black clouds always precede a heavy rain.（大雨之前总是乌云密布）；run parallel with 意为“与...并驾齐驱”。如：His words always run parallel with his action.（他说到做到）。

③Americans flocked to these fairs to admire the new machines and thus to renew their faith in the beneficence of technological advance.

该句主语是 Americans，谓语是 flocked to，后面接动词不定式 to admire...and thus to renew...做谓语的目的状语。

知识点补充：flock to 意为“涌向”。如：Students are flocking to such fields as genetics and molecular biology.（大学生正在大量从事诸如遗传学和分子生物等领域的研究）；fairs 指的是博览会。

④Given this optimistic approach to technological innovation, the American workers took readily to that special kind of nonverbal thinking required in mechanical technology.

句子的主干是..., the American workers took readily to that special kind of nonverbal thinking..., Given...是过去分词作条件状语的结构，required 为过去分词做后置定语修饰 that special kind of nonverbal thinking。

知识点补充：Given 为介词，意思是“考虑到...”；take to 意为“适应，对...做出反应”。如：He took to Latin as a duck takes to water.（他学拉丁文就像鸭子嬉水一样毫不费力）。

⑤As Eugene Ferguson has pointed out, “A technologist thinks about objects that cannot be reduced to unambiguous verbal descriptions; they are dealt with in his mind by a visual, nonverbal process...The designer and the inventor...are able to assemble and manipulate in their minds devices that as yet do not exist.”

该句的主体部分是直接引语部分，由两个句子组成。第一个句子是由分号连接两个并列句：a technologist thinks about objects that...; they are dealt with...by..., 前一分句中 that 引导定语从句修饰 objects，后一分句用被动语态，其中的 they 指代前面的 objects。第二个句子比较简单，主干为中 The designer and the inventor...are able to..., 其中也有 that 引导的定语从句修饰 devices。

佳句赏析

① Among..., I would single out...; a labor force that...; the practice of...; and above all the American genius for...

当要从众多的原因中罗列几个，并且着重点出一个时，可以仿照该句用分号表示并列，用短语突出其中之一。

② Robert Fulton once wrote, “The mechanic should sit down among levers, screws, wedges, wheels, etc, like a poet among the letters of the alphabet, considering them as an exhibition of his thoughts, in which a new arrangement transmits a new idea.”



该句在描述技术专家和艺术家时，运用了形象的暗喻和类比手法，使抽象的概念变得生动形象。

四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

- (1) outburst (n.) (情感、力量等) 爆发、迸发，暴乱
- (2) shaping factors 成因；shaping (a.) 成型的，塑造的
- (3) single out 挑出；single (v.) 挑出，使突出
- (4) premium (n.) 酬金，额外费用，奖赏，保险费
- (5) nonverbal (a.) 非言辞、语言的；non-前缀表示“非，无，不”如：nonsense, nonfiction
- (6) discipline (n.) 训练，纪律，学科，惩戒；(v.) 训练，锻炼；惩罚；惩戒
- (7) incentive (n.) 鼓励、奖励；刺激，动机
- (8) flock (n.) 一群，(禽、畜的群)；大量，众多；(v.) 群集，成群
- (9) beneficence (n.) 行善、馈赠；beneficial (a.) ~ (to) 有利的，有益的
- (10) emulation (n.) 仿效，竞争，竞赛；emulate (v.) 仿效，努力赶上或超过

五、全文翻译

在早期美国，像电报、汽船和织布机这样重大的发明突破纷涌而出，其原因何在？

在诸多形成因素中，我想特别指出如下因素：这个国家优异的小学教育；欢迎新技术的劳动大军；对发明者进行奖励的做法；尤其是美国人在处理技术性事物时所具有的非语言的空间思维才能。(佳句②)

为什么要提小学教育？正是因为有了这些学校，我们的早期技工才普遍能读会写，并精通算术及部分几何和三角，(长难句①)这种情况在新英格兰和大西洋中部各州尤为可见。

目光敏锐的外国观察家把美国人的适应能力和创新能力与这种教育优势联系起来。正如 1853 年访美的一个英国访问团成员所报道的那样，“由于有了学校彻底训练过的头脑，美国小伙子迅速地成为技术熟练的工人。”

推动发明的另一刺激因素来自“奖赏”制度，它产生于我们的专利制度之前，且多年来与后者一同实施。(长难句②)这种做法起源于国外，做法是为发明者颁发奖章、奖金和其他奖励。

在美国，大量奖励新发明的奖品在乡村集市和大城市的工业博览会上颁发。美国人纷纷涌向这些集市和博览会去欣赏新机器，因而更加坚信技术进步会造福人类。(长难句③)

有了这种对技术革新的乐观态度，美国工人很快便习惯了机械技术需要的那种特别的非语言的思维方式。(长难句④)正如尤金·弗格森曾指出的：“技术人员思考那些不能被简化为用明确的语言进行描述的物体；这些物体在他的头脑中以视觉性的、非语言性的方式被处理加工…设计者和发明者…能把那些尚不存在的机械在头脑中组装和操作。”(长难句⑤)

这种非语言的空间思维方式与绘画和写作一样具有创意。罗伯特·法欧曾写道：“技术人员坐在杠杆、螺钉、楔子、轮子等中间，如同一位诗人处在词汇之中，应该把它们看做是自己思想的一种表达，每一个新的组合都能传达一个新的意念。”(佳句②)

当所有这些成因——学校、开放的态度、奖赏制度及空间思维天赋在富饶的美国大陆上相互作用时，便造就了美国人的特点——竞争。今天这个词仅表示“模仿”(取其仿效之意)，而在早期美国，它却意味着为名誉和优秀而进行友好、竞争的拼搏。

Passage 5

一、文章结构分析



本文是一篇书评，介绍了一本关于批评创世论的著作。

第一段：为一个引子，交待了创世论和进化论之争的背景。

第二段：对一本有关创世论和进化论之争的书的内容、章节进行了介绍，并指出此书的目的是揭露创世论者的真实面目。

第三段：对该书做出评价，包括作者自己和他人的评价。

二、试题具体分析

27. “Creationism” in the passage refers to _____. 27. “creationism” 在文中指的是_____。

- [A] evolution in its true sense as to the origin of the universe [A] 有关宇宙起源的真正意义上的进化论
- [B] a notion of the creation of religion [B] 关于宗教产生的一个理论
- [C] the scientific explanation of the earth formation [C] 地球形成的科学解释
- [D] the deceptive theory about the origin of the universe [D] 关于宇宙起源的虚假理论

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

第一段前三句提到，关于 creationism 和 evolution 之争的书都试图说明，就宇宙和生命的起源与发展问题而言，不可能存在两种同样成立的科学理论。由此推出，creationism 至少应该是这样的一种理论，虽然它可能不成立。接着该段末句将 creationism 描写为拙劣的科学、拙劣的宗教。到了第二段第四句更是指出“对那些不了解 creationists 惯用手法的人来说，其欺骗和歪曲事实的程度会让他们感到气愤和吃惊”。根据这些线索，可以判断出 creationism 是一种虚假理论，D 选项正确。

第一段中作者将 creationism 与 evolution 对立而论。而 A 选项将两者等同。既然 creationism 是拙劣的科学，又怎能够科学地解释地球的形成呢？由此排除 C 选项。第一段第五句只提到 creationism 基于宗教而产生，B 选项属无中生有。

技巧：不管所考的词语有多超纲，都能够通过上下文得出其意思。

补充：Creationism（创世论）是一种反对进化论的学说，认为万物皆由上帝创造，不能演化和发展。该学说是根据《圣经》“创世纪”篇的内容总结出来的关于宇宙起源的理论。

28. Kitcher's book is intended to _____. 28. 金切尔一书的目的是_____。

- [A] recommend the views of the evolutionists [A] 推崇进化论的观点
- [B] expose the true features of creationists [B] 揭示创世论者的真实面目
- [C] curse bitterly at his opponents [C] 狠狠地咒骂了他的对手
- [D] launch a surprise attack on creationists [D] 对创世论者进行突然袭击

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

文章第二段提到，该书的前四章简要地介绍了进化论，在适当的地方，作者引入了对创世论的非难并提供了回答。在此书的后三章，他毫不手软，对创世论者进行猛烈的抨击（a good beating）。他揭露了这些人的行动计划和骗人手段，使人们看到他们的欺骗和对事实的扭曲。以上都说明此书的目的并不是 A 选项，而是 B 选项。

作者对创世论进行批评，但同时也提供被批评者的回应。全书给人的印象是它是理智的代表，毫无漫骂之嫌，因此 C 选项错在 curse 一词。D 选项是将该段第四句中的 an unpleasant surprise 解释为 a surprise attack，所述对象发生了偏差。原文指不熟悉创世论的人对创世论者欺骗和歪曲事实的程度感到吃惊，而 D 选项中



得到 surprise 的是创世论者。

技巧：正确选项是对整个第二段内容的综合概括，干扰项要么只是部分信息，要么是对原文内容的曲解。

29.From the passage we can infer that ____.

[A] reasoning has played a decisive role in the debate

[B] creationists do not base their argument on reasoning

[C] evolutionary theory is too difficult for non-specialists

[D] creationism is supported by scientific findings

29.从文章中，可以推出_____。

[A] 在这场争论中，推理起了决定性作用

[B] 创世论者的论点不是建立在理性基础上的

[C] 对非专业人士而言，进化论太难

[D] 科学发现支持了创世论

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

文章最后一句是带有倒装结构表虚拟语气的句子，其正常的语序是 *all would be well if reason were the only judge in the creationism/evolution debate*。该句指出，如果理性是创世论和进化论之争的惟一裁判者，问题就容易解决。句子的虚拟语气则表明，creationism 并未讲理性，理性尚未在争论中起决定性作用。由此排除 A 选项，得出 B 选项正确。此外，从第二段可知金切尔是站在进化论一边，反对创世论的。而文章倒数第二句指出，他的这本书代表了理性本身。由此可推论，他批判的对象 creationists 不代表理性，也可得出 B 选项正确。

C 选项与最后一段第二句指出的“(通过此书)非专业的读者起码可以了解支持进化论的数据和观点”不符，应排除。D 选项与原文提到的“创世论是拙劣的科学”(第一段最后一句)相悖。此外，D 选项对 creationism 进行肯定，与全文基调相反。

30.This passage appears to be a digest of ____.

[A] a book review

[B] a scientific paper

[C] a magazine feature

[D] a newspaper editorial

30.这篇文章是属于哪种类型文章的摘要?

[A] 书评

[B] 科学论文

[C] 杂志特写

[D] 报纸社论

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：引申推理题(文章类型)。

文章首段提到 20 本关于创世论与进化论之争的书，然后在第二段和第三段专门介绍金切尔著作的结构内容和突出特点，最后引用斯蒂芬·杰·古尔德的话对此书做出高度评价，显然这是一篇典型的书评。

技巧：通过这篇文章，考生应该熟悉英语书评的写作特点：一般会先给出背景知识，接着介绍该书的主要内容，最后对所介绍的书籍做出一个总体评价。

三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

①The goal of all will be to try to explain to a confused and often unenlightened citizenry that there are not two equally valid scientific theories for the origin and evolution of universe and life.

该句的主干是 The goal will be to try to explain..., explain 后接的是双宾语，即 explain to sb. sth., 直接宾语是 that 引导的从句。该从句的主干是 there are not two theories for..., 其中 origin 和 evolution, universe 和



life 都是 and 连接的并列名词。

② “scientific” creationism, which is being pushed by some for “equal time” in the classrooms whenever the scientific accounts of evolution are given, is based on religion, not science.

该句的主干是：“scientific” creationism ... is based on religion, not science, 而主谓之间是 which 引导的非限定性定语从句对 creationism 进一步说明，该定语从句为被动语态，在这个从句中还有一个 whenever 引导的时间状语从句，该从句也为被动语态。

③ On the dust jacket of this fine book, Stephen Jay Gould says: “This book stands for reason itself.” And so it does—and all would be well were reason the only judge in the creationism / evolution debate.

第一句比较简单，是一个直接引语。第二句的前半句 And so it does, 表示对前面别人讲的情况表示有同感。如：“That’s Tom, look!” “So it is!” (“瞧，那不是汤姆吗？”“就是他！”) 后半句为虚拟语气，主句是 all would be well。由于从句省略了 if, 必须进行倒装。正常语序是 and all would be well if reason were the only judge in the creationism / evolution debate。

知识点补充：stand for 意为“代表，代替”，如：In many cultures, white stands for purity. (在很多文化中，白色代表了纯洁)。

佳句赏析：

① In the last three chapters, he takes off his gloves and gives the creationists a good beating.

take off one’s gloves and give sb. a good beating 的字面意思是“脱下手套，狠狠地揍某人一顿”，是从拳击运动发展过来的一个短语，用在这里生动地描述作者在抨击创造论者时毫不手软的态度。我们可以仿造类似的句子，如：At the beginning of the debate, he just expressed his ideas calmly. But later, he took off his gloves and criticized his opponents’ idea violently. (辩论开始时，他平静地表达自己的观点。但是后来，他话锋犀利起来，开始强烈地抨击对手的观点)。

四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

(1) account (n.) 报告，叙述，by/from all ~s 据说，根据报道；give a good/poor etc ~ of oneself 表现好/不好；账目，账单；账户，户头

(2) citizenry (n.) (总称) 老百姓，公民，市民

(3) cosmology (n.) 宇宙论，宇宙哲学；cosmic (a.) 宇宙的

(4) dust jacket (n.) (精装书的) 护封，包在书外起保护和装饰作用的纸封面；jacket (n.) 上衣，夹克；(锅炉、管等的) 保温套；(发动机的) 冷却套；(精装书的) 护封；(马铃薯的) 皮

(5) motivation (n.) 动力，诱因，刺激，提供动机；motive (n.) 动机，目的

(6) non-fundamentalist (n.) 非原教旨主义者；fundamentalist (n.) 原教旨主义者；fundamental (a.) 基础的，基本的；(n.) (多用 pl.) 基本原则，基本原理，基本部分

(7) non-specialist (n.) 非专家；specialist (n.) 专家；specialize (v.) 专攻，专门研究，专业化，~ in

(8) notion (n.) 概念，想法，意念，看法，观点

(9) pipeline (n.) 供应线，管道，管线

(10) unenlightened (a.) 未受启蒙的，愚昧无知的，落后的；enlightened (a.) 开明的，有知识的，文明的；enlightening (a.) 有启迪作用的；enlightenment (n.)

五、全文翻译

有传言说，有 20 多本关于创世论与进化论之争的书即将出版，其中有几本已经面世。出版所有这些书的目的是试图告诉那些迷惑不解且常常头脑不开化的普通百姓：就宇宙和生命的起源与发展问题而言，不



可能存在两种同样成立的科学理论。(长难句①)对于所发生的一切，宇宙学、地质学、生物学已经提供了一贯的、统一的并且是在不断完善的解释。而“科学”创世论——当课堂上讲授进化论时，有些人就想争抢“相同的课时”来解释它——是基于宗教，而非科学的。(长难句②)实际上，所有科学家和大多数非原教旨主义宗教领袖们都已将“科学”创世论看作是拙劣的科学和拙劣的宗教。

金切尔这本书的前四章简要地介绍了进化论。在适当的地方，作者引入了对创世论的非难并提供了回答。在书的后三章，他毫不客气地对创世论者进行了猛烈抨击。(佳句)他揭露了这些人的行动计划和骗人手段，对那些不了解创世论者惯用手法的人来说，其欺骗和歪曲事实的程度会令人感到气愤和震惊。由于他们的基本动机是宗教，人们原本还期待他们会做出更具基督精神的行为。

金切尔是位哲学家，这也许能部分说明他的立论为何明确而有说服力。非专业人士起码可以从中了解支持进化论的各种数据和观点。关于创世论者的最后一章对每个人来说都阐述得极为清楚。这部优秀作品的护封上，斯蒂芬·杰·古尔德这样写道：“本书代表了理性”。的确如此——如果理性是创世论和进化论之争的唯一评判标准，一切问题就已解决了。(长难句③)

Part III English—Chinese Translation

一、试题总体分析

本文从探究科研领域发展原因入手，指出存在一种令人担忧的趋势：权威机构（政府）对科研的投资流向改变了科学领域的发展模式，干涉了学科的发展。接着作者进一步指出，在多个没有直接效用的科研项目中决定投资给谁是很困难的，不能光看其科学体系是否完美，因为完美的标准是不断变化的。

1996 年的英译汉部分文章篇幅较短，试题难度适中，文章题材虽是关于科研领域的发展，但内容只停留在笼统的介绍上，不属特别具有专业性的话题。从能力上，它主要测试了考生理解书面材料的准确性和吸收信息后汉语的表述能力。从翻译技能上，考查的重点开始从词汇转向句子结构，考查了分词结构和并列结构的翻译、同位语从句的翻译、非限定性定语从句的翻译和被动句的译法、定语修饰成分和状语的位置及省略句的译法。考生在翻译时，注意不能只看划线部分，要特别注意上下文的衔接和指代关系。

二、试题具体解析

31. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：分词结构和并列结构的翻译。

该句由两个简单句组成，包含 *some...others* 这个并列结构。这些诸如 *not only...but also*, *either...or...* 等等的并列结构都有固定的译法，而且，由于并列句子的结构相似，经常可以互相参照理解，如本句中由 *some of these causes* 可知 *others* 指的是 *other causes*; *consequences* 的意思也和 *results* 基本相同。第二个简单句中，介宾短语 *in science being to some extent self-accelerating* 修饰 *advances*，其中分词结构 *being self-accelerating* 为现在分词做定语，修饰 *particular advances in science*，而不仅仅是 *science*，翻译时把原来的分词结构动词化处理，译成“科学上某些特定发展自我加速”。

词汇：*to some extent* 是固定词组，意为“在一定程度上”；*completely reasonable (results)* 可直译为“完全合理的”，亦可意译为“自然而然的”或“纯属”。

译文：在这些原因中，有些纯属社会需求；另一些则是由于科学上某些特定发展在一定程度上自我加速而产生的必然结果。

32. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：同位语从句的翻译、非限定性定语从句的翻译和被动句的译法。

该句的主干是 *This trend began during the Second World War, when...*，其中 *when* 引导的不是一个时间状语从句，而是先行词为 *the Second World War* 的非限定性定语从句。有考生误译成“当几个政府得出...结论时，这导致了二战的爆发”，是没有通读全文和分析句子结构的结果。由于非限定的定语从句与先行词联系不紧密，翻译时一般可以另外成句，译为“这时”或“当时”。*conclusion* 后接的是同位语从句，汉语中表



示同位的有“即”、“这个”、“这”这样的词，或冒号、破折号这样的标点。从句的主干为：the demands...cannot...be foreseen...，是一被动语态，但是注意不要译成被字句；demands 后跟 that 引导的定语从句 a government...establishment。

词汇：许多考生把 scientific establishment 译成“科学基地”，这是对 establishment 一词掌握不好的缘故，应该是“科研机构”。Make demands of 指“对...提出要求”，of 表示对象。

译文：这种趋势始于第二次世界大战期间，当时一些国家的政府得出结论：政府要向其科研机构提出具体的要求通常是无法详尽预见的。

33. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：this 代词指代、定语修饰成分和状语的位置。

这是一个简单句。句子的主干是 This seems...done by...。主语 this 实际上是指前文的 problem。根据汉语的搭配习惯，done 在句中应指问题的“解决”，mostly effectively 对它进行修饰；research 后接的 related to... 和 of possible...是两个由 but 连接的并列的修饰语，可以译成前置定语，但是在某些情况下（如定语太长）根据汉语习惯亦可用“这”或“这些科研”代替 research，而把定语单独成句。by +V-ing 结构在这里是表示方式：“通过...”，做状语，在中文翻译时一般前置。

词汇：“of+名词”表示事物的性质，of possible consequences 意为“可能有作用的”

译文：给某些与当前目标无关而将来则可能产生影响的科研予以支持，看来能够有效地解决这个问题。

34. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：词义的选择。

句子的主干是：the world is so made that...；that 引导结果状语从句，be made 意为“构成”，主干的意思是“世界就是这样创建的，以至...”。

词汇：elegant 和下面第 5 题中的 elegance 都与 systems, thought, subjects 有关，显然不能译成“优雅的”，这里 elegant systems 应该译为“完美的体系”。此外亦可从作者的口气推断，它是想说一种表面上看起来很好的理论实际上却无法解决世界上的某些问题；aspects 的意思是指“世界的各个方面，种种问题”；in principle 意为“原则上来说，一般而言”；deal with 意为“处理，解决”。

译文：然而，世界就是如此，完美的体系一般而言是无法解决世上某些更加引人入胜的课题的。

35. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：省略句的译法、as well as 和 must 的译法。

这个句子的主干是 New forms...as well as new subjects...must arise...，句中 as they have 不完整，是个省略句，可以依照前文相对应的主谓结构补全，此处可以补成 as they have arisen，它在句中做方式状语从句。they 指代复数名词，应该是指句子的主语 new forms of thought as well as new subjects for thought。giving rise to new standards of elegance 与主句分开，是现在分词做结果状语。

词汇：注意主句中的 must 不能译成“必须”，它表示推测；由于 as they have in the past 指“同过去一样出现”，must 在这里的意思是“必然，必定”。arise 指“出现，兴起”；give rise to 意为“引起，导致”。

译文：同过去一样，将来必然出现新的思维方式和新的思维对象，给完美以新的标准。

三、参考译文

科学研究的各个领域相对发展速度各不相同，其中有若干原因。(31) 在这些原因中，有些纯属社会需求；另一些则是由于科学上某些特定发展在一定程度上自我加速而产生的必然结果。然而，有些产生发展速度差异的原因就不尽合理，仅是因为某些权威人士对科学理论究竟应采取何种形式有先入为主的想法，这些想法改变了不同学科领域的发展模式。这是一个新问题，虽然可以避免，但其趋势却令人担忧。(32) 这种趋势始于第二次世界大战期间，当时一些国家的政府得出结论：政府要向其科研机构提出具体的要求通常是无法详尽预见的。然而，可以预见的是，往往会出现一些问题，要求有具体科学的解答。因此，把科研机构看作一种资源或一台机器，应维持其良好的运行状态，这种做法通常很有价值。(33) 给某些与当前目标无关而将来则可能产生影响的科研予以支持，看来能够有效地解决这个问题。

与所有资助项目一样，这种资助需要确定合适的资金接受对象。根据某一项目是否具有效用做出决策直接明了。但是在若干没有直接效用的项目中，要做出抉择就困难得多。资助机构的目标是支持“好”的



学科，而不资助“坏”的学科，这一点值得赞扬，然而要做出正确的抉择却很困难。人们往往将好学科与该学科是否能够提出一套完美的理论混淆起来。(34)然而，世界就是如此，完美的体系一般而言是无法解决世上某些更加引人入胜的课题的。(35)同过去一样，将来必然出现新的思维方式和新的思维对象，给完美以新的标准。

Section IV Writing

一、审题与谋篇

本文命题形式为提纲式控制性写作，提纲有三点要求：健康的重要性；保持健康身体的方法；我自己的实践。并给出了起始句 *The desire for good health is universal*。

文章内容以健康为中心，而且从提纲也可看出，本文首段重在议论，后两段重在说明，整体为议论和说明相结合。根据提纲所示，本文分三段展开。第一段，突出健康的重要性。第二段，说明保持身体健康的途径，可用列举的方法进行说明，必要时稍加展开。第三段，描述自己的切身经历。但应注意，第三段的自身做法应呼应第二段的举例，这样文章结构会比较严谨。

二、参考范文

GOOD HEALTH

The desire for good health is universal. Wherever you are and whatever you do, staying healthy precedes a successful career and a happy life. People with good health can do work with full energy and confidence and their progress in turn contributes to their health and happiness. On the contrary, a sick one usually lacks the vigor and interest to fulfill his or her role in life, which deprives him or her of many opportunities to become successful and happy.

Realizing the importance of good health is far from being enough. We must do something effective to keep fit. The best place to begin is at the dinner table. Eating less junk food and having a balanced diet is the first step for most people. The next step is to exercise regularly. Vigorous exercise can benefit not only the muscles but also the organs. Last but not the least, don't damage the body with drugs, including cigarettes and too much alcohol.

As far as I am concerned, I am neither indulged in food nor in such harmful substances as cigarettes or alcohol. Moreover, doing exercises is part of my routine life. Therefore, I am in good shape and always energetic.

三、范文点评

文章结构：

从结构上看，该范文按照提纲要求，分为三段论述。第一段采用了先总后分的写作方法，段首为题目中给出的主题句，接下来用正反对比的写法进行论证，使人印象深刻。第二段段首也是主题句，并用 *The best place to begin*、*The next step*、和 *Last but not the least* 分别引导对保持身体健康提出的三点建议，段落内部层次分明。第三段采用先分后总的写作方法，呼应上段的建议，谈了自己的实际情况，并在段尾进行了总结。

语言亮点：

1. **universal**: 普遍的。例如: *It is a universally accepted idea that ...* (...是一个普遍接受的观点)。
2. **precede**: 在...之前。可代替的表达有: *is the basis of* 或 *is the foundation of*。
3. **in turn**: 反过来。类似用法的词还有 *consequently* (因而)。
4. **On the contrary**: “与此相反”，类似表示对照的短语有: *unlike, in contrast, whereas, rather than, conversely, instead, by contrast* 等。



5. deprive sb. of sth.: 剥夺某人某物（或某种权利）。例如：Many children are deprived of their rights to receive education because of poverty.（很多孩子由于贫穷而被剥夺了受教育的权利）。

6. is far from: 原不…，远非…。例如：The present situation is far from being satisfying.（目前的情况远非令人满意）。

7. junk food: “垃圾食品”（指一些没有营养的食物）。考生注意收集有关食物的词汇，如：take out（外卖），fast food（快餐）

8. a balanced diet: 一个均衡的饮食。

9. Last but not the least: 最后一点，但并不是最不重要的一点。

10. As far as I am is concerned: “至于我自己”，as far as … be concerned 谈到…，至于…。用于提起话题。

11. indulge: be indulged in …沉湎于…。

12. routine life: 日常生活。routine 为 regular 的近义词。

四、写作误区

篇章结构误区：

考生需要避免的第一个写作误区是跑题。本题在第三段中，跑题现象较为明显，本段要求考生谈谈自己的做法，但有的考生对 practices 产生误解，把它当作“实践（与理论相对应）”，而写成“实践是很重要的”或“实践是检验真理的唯一标准”，结果跑题了。还有的考生在谋篇上不够周全，将第一段写得过于庞大，而末段又过于简短，造成文章整体比例失调，头重脚轻，因此丢分。也有的同学将第二段写得过于详尽，举例过细，重在描写刻画，而非说明，也是误解本题初衷的表现。

语言表达错误：

①词义冗余：

In my opinion, I think a good diet is the most important thing. (In my opinion / I think a good diet is the most important thing.)

②词义错误：

Practice is very important to health. (Exercise is very important to health.)

③句子结构混乱：

So careful the health, not just think medicine can care for all the illness. (So pay attention to your health, and do not just think medicine can cure all the illness.)

④累赘：

Eating no food shouldn't be considered as the only way to solve the problem of keeping health. (Eating little is not the only way to keep health.)

⑤句子结构不平行：

We should try our best to keep healthy by taking exercises and don't eat too much or too little. (We should try our best to keep healthy by taking exercises and having a balanced diet.)

⑥不间断句子：

People's living standard improved, more and more people began to worry about their health. (As people's living standard improved, more and more people began to care about their health.)

⑦残句：

I think, to have both physical and mental health to succeed in the competitive society. (Both physical and mental health are the key to success in the competitive society.)