



2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET 1 (10 points)

The human nose is an underrated tool. Humans are often thought to be insensitive smellers compared with animals, 1 this is largely because, 2 animals, we stand upright. This means that our noses are 3 to perceiving those smells which float through the air, 4 the majority of smells which stick to surfaces. In fact, 5, we are extremely sensitive to smells, 6 we do not generally realize it. Our noses are capable of 7 human smells even when these are 8 to far below one part in one million.

Strangely, some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another, 9 others are sensitive to the smells of both flowers. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate 10 smell receptors in the nose. These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send 11 to the brain. However, it has been found that even people insensitive to a certain smell 12 can suddenly become sensitive to it when 13 to it often enough.

The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that the brain finds it 14 to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can 15 new receptors if necessary. This may 16 explain why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells—we simply do not need to be. We are not 17 of the usual smell of our own house, but we 18 new smells when we visit someone else's. The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors 19 for unfamiliar and emergency signals 20 the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.

1. [A] although [B] as [C] but [D] while



- 
- |                       |                 |                  |                  |
|-----------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 2. [A] above          | [B] unlike      | [C] excluding    | [D] besides      |
| 3. [A] limited        | [B] committed   | [C] dedicated    | [D] confined     |
| 4. [A] catching       | [B] ignoring    | [C] missing      | [D] tracking     |
| 5. [A] anyway         | [B] though      | [C] instead      | [D] therefore    |
| 6. [A] even if        | [B] if only     | [C] only if      | [D] as if        |
| 7. [A] distinguishing | [B] discovering | [C] determining  | [D] detecting    |
| 8. [A] diluted        | [B] dissolved   | [C] dispersed    | [D] diffused     |
| 9. [A] when           | [B] since       | [C] for          | [D] whereas      |
| 10. [A] unusual       | [B] particular  | [C] unique       | [D] typical      |
| 11. [A] signs         | [B] stimuli     | [C] messages     | [D] impulses     |
| 12. [A] at first      | [B] at all      | [C] at large     | [D] at times     |
| 13. [A] subjected     | [B] left        | [C] drawn        | [D] exposed      |
| 14. [A] ineffective   | [B] incompetent | [C] inefficient  | [D] insufficient |
| 15. [A] introduce     | [B] summon      | [C] trigger      | [D] create       |
| 16. [A] still         | [B] also        | [C] otherwise    | [D] nevertheless |
| 17. [A] sure          | [B] sick        | [C] aware        | [D] tired        |
| 18. [A] tolerate      | [B] repel       | [C] neglect      | [D] notice       |
| 19. [A] available     | [B] reliable    | [C] identifiable | [D] suitable     |
| 20. [A] similar to    | [B] such as     | [C] along with   | [D] aside from   |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A



**Directions:**

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or D. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1** (40 points)

**Text 1**

Everybody loves a fat pay rise. Yet pleasure at your own can vanish if you learn that a colleague has been given a bigger one. Indeed, if he has a reputation for slacking, you might even be outraged. Such behaviour is regarded as “all too human,” with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

The researchers studied the behaviour of female brown capuchin monkeys. They look cute. They are good-natured, co-operative creatures, and they share their food readily. Above all, like their female human counterparts, they tend to pay much closer attention to the value of “goods and services” than males.

Such characteristics make them perfect candidates for Dr. Brosnan’s and Dr. de Waal’s study. The researchers spent two years teaching their monkeys to exchange tokens for food. Normally, the monkeys were happy enough to exchange pieces of rock for slices of cucumber. However, when two monkeys were placed in separate but adjoining chambers, so that each could observe what the other was getting in return for its rock, their behaviour became markedly different.

In the world of capuchins, grapes are luxury goods (and much preferable to cucumbers). So when one monkey was handed a grape in exchange for her token, the second was reluctant to hand hers over for a mere piece of cucumber. And if one received a grape without having to provide her token in exchange at all, the other either tossed her own token at the researcher or out of the chamber, or refused to accept the slice of cucumber. Indeed, the mere presence of a grape in the other chamber (without an actual monkey to eat it) was enough to induce resentment in a female capuchin.

The researchers suggest that capuchin monkeys, like humans, are guided by social emotions. In the wild, they are a co-operative, group-living species. Such co-operation is likely to be stable only when each animal feels it is not being cheated. Feelings of righteous indignation, it seems, are not the preserve of people alone. Refusing a lesser reward completely makes these feelings abundantly clear to other members of the group. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

21. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] posing a contrast
- [B] justifying an assumption
- [C] making a comparison
- [D] explaining a phenomenon

22. The statement “it is all too monkey” (Last line, Paragraph 1) implies that \_\_\_\_\_.



- [A] monkeys are also outraged by slack rivals  
[B] resenting unfairness is also monkeys' nature  
[C] monkeys, like humans, tend to be jealous of each other  
[D] no animals other than monkeys can develop such emotions
23. Female capuchin monkeys were chosen for the research most probably because they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] more inclined to weigh what they get  
[B] attentive to researchers' instructions  
[C] nice in both appearance and temperament  
[D] more generous than their male companions
24. Dr. Brosnan and Dr. de Waal have eventually found in their study that the monkeys \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] prefer grapes to cucumbers  
[B] can be taught to exchange things  
[C] will not be co-operative if feeling cheated  
[D] are unhappy when separated from others
25. What can we infer from the last paragraph?  
[A] Monkeys can be trained to develop social emotions.  
[B] Human indignation evolved from an uncertain source.  
[C] Animals usually show their feelings openly as humans do.  
[D] Cooperation among monkeys remains stable only in the wild.

## Text 2

Do you remember all those years when scientists argued that smoking would kill us but the doubters insisted that we didn't know for sure? That the evidence was inconclusive, the science uncertain? That the antismoking lobby was out to destroy our way of life and the government should stay out of the way? Lots of Americans bought that nonsense, and over three decades, some 10 million smokers went to early graves.

There are upsetting parallels today, as scientists in one wave after another try to awaken us to the growing threat of global warming. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made. The clear message is that we should get moving to protect ourselves. The president of the National Academy, Bruce Alberts, added this key point in the preface to the panel's report: "Science never has all the answers. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions."

Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global



warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure. This is a dangerous game: by the time 100 percent of the evidence is in, it may be too late. With the risks obvious and growing, a prudent people would take out an insurance policy now.

Fortunately, the White House is starting to pay attention. But it's obvious that a majority of the president's advisers still don't take global warming seriously. Instead of a plan of action, they continue to press for more research -- a classic case of "paralysis by analysis."

To serve as responsible stewards of the planet, we must press forward on deeper atmospheric and oceanic research. But research alone is inadequate. If the Administration won't take the legislative initiative, Congress should help to begin fashioning conservation measures. A bill by Democratic Senator Robert Byrd of West Virginia, which would offer financial incentives for private industry, is a promising start. Many see that the country is getting ready to build lots of new power plants to meet our energy needs. If we are ever going to protect the atmosphere, it is crucial that those new plants be environmentally sound.

26. An argument made by supporters of smoking was that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] there was no scientific evidence of the correlation between smoking and death  
[B] the number of early deaths of smokers in the past decades was insignificant  
[C] people had the freedom to choose their own way of life  
[D] antismoking people were usually talking nonsense
27. According to Bruce Alberts, science can serve as \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] a protector  
[B] a judge  
[C] a critic  
[D] a guide
28. What does the author mean by "paralysis by analysis" (Last line, Paragraph 4)?  
[A] Endless studies kill action.  
[B] Careful investigation reveals truth.  
[C] Prudent planning hinders progress.  
[D] Extensive research helps decision-making.
29. According to the author, what should the Administration do about global warming?  
[A] Offer aid to build cleaner power plants.  
[B] Raise public awareness of conservation.  
[C] Press for further scientific research.  
[D] Take some legislative measures.
30. The author associates the issue of global warming with that of smoking because \_\_\_\_\_.



- [A] they both suffered from the government's negligence
- [B] a lesson from the latter is applicable to the former
- [C] the outcome of the latter aggravates the former
- [D] both of them have turned from bad to worse

### Text 3

Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just "mental noise" -- the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep. Now researchers suspect that dreams are part of the mind's emotional thermostat, regulating moods while the brain is "off-line." And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better, "It's your dream," says Rosalind Cartwright, chair of psychology at Chicago's Medical Center. "If you don't like it, change it."

Evidence from brain imaging supports this view. The brain is as active during REM (rapid eye movement) sleep -- when most vivid dreams occur -- as it is when fully awake, says Dr. Eric Nofzinger at the University of Pittsburgh. But not all parts of the brain are equally involved; the limbic system (the "emotional brain") is especially active, while the prefrontal cortex (the center of intellect and reasoning) is relatively quiet. "We wake up from dreams happy or depressed, and those feelings can stay with us all day," says Stanford sleep researcher Dr. William Dement.

The link between dreams and emotions shows up among the patients in Cartwright's clinic. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day. Because our conscious mind is occupied with daily life we don't always think about the emotional significance of the day's events -- until, it appears, we begin to dream.

And this process need not be left to the unconscious. Cartwright believes one can exercise conscious control over recurring bad dreams. As soon as you awaken, identify what is upsetting about the dream. Visualize how you would like it to end instead; the next time it occurs, try to wake up just enough to control its course. With much practice people can learn to, literally, do it in their sleep.

At the end of the day, there's probably little reason to pay attention to our dreams at all unless they keep us from sleeping or "we wake up in a panic," Cartwright says. Terrorism, economic uncertainties and general feelings of insecurity have increased people's anxiety. Those suffering from persistent nightmares should seek help from a therapist. For the rest of us, the brain has its ways of working through bad feelings. Sleep -- or rather dream -- on it and you'll feel better in the morning.

31. Researchers have come to believe that dreams \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] can be modified in their courses
- [B] are susceptible to emotional changes



- [C] reflect our innermost desires and fears  
[D] are a random outcome of neural repairs
32. By referring to the limbic system, the author intends to show \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] its function in our dreams  
[B] the mechanism of REM sleep  
[C] the relation of dreams to emotions  
[D] its difference from the prefrontal cortex
33. The negative feelings generated during the day tend to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] aggravate in our unconscious mind  
[B] develop into happy dreams  
[C] persist till the time we fall asleep  
[D] show up in dreams early at night
34. Cartwright seems to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] waking up in time is essential to the ridding of bad dreams  
[B] visualizing bad dreams helps bring them under control  
[C] dreams should be left to their natural progression  
[D] dreaming may not entirely belong to the unconscious
35. What advice might Cartwright give to those who sometimes have bad dreams?  
[A] Lead your life as usual.  
[B] Seek professional help.  
[C] Exercise conscious control.  
[D] Avoid anxiety in the daytime.

#### Text 4

Americans no longer expect public figures, whether in speech or in writing, to command the English language with skill and gift. Nor do they aspire to such command themselves. In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should, Like, Care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

Blaming the permissive 1960s is nothing new, but this is not yet another criticism against the decline in education. Mr. McWhorter's academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom," for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

But the cult of the authentic and the personal, "doing our own thing," has spelt the death of formal speech, writing, poetry and music. While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone



when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page. Equally, in poetry, the highly personal, performative genre is the only form that could claim real liveliness. In both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over craft.

Illustrated with an entertaining array of examples from both high and low culture, the trend that Mr. McWhorter documents is unmistakable. But it is less clear, to take the question of his subtitle, why we should, like, care. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive -- there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas. He is not arguing, as many do, that we can no longer think straight because we do not talk proper.

Russians have a deep love for their own language and carry large chunks of memorized poetry in their heads, while Italian politicians tend to elaborate speech that would seem old-fashioned to most English-speakers. Mr. McWhorter acknowledges that formal language is not strictly necessary, and proposes no radical education reforms -- he is really grieving over the loss of something beautiful more than useful. We now take our English “on paper plates instead of china.” A shame, perhaps, but probably an inevitable one.

36. According to McWhorter, the decline of formal English \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] is inevitable in radical education reforms  
[B] is but all too natural in language development  
[C] has caused the controversy over the counter-culture  
[D] brought about changes in public attitudes in the 1960s
37. The word “talking” (Line 6, Paragraph 3) denotes \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] modesty  
[B] personality  
[C] liveliness  
[D] informality
38. To which of the following statements would McWhorter most likely agree?  
[A] Logical thinking is not necessarily related to the way we talk.  
[B] Black English can be more expressive than standard English.  
[C] Non-standard varieties of human language are just as entertaining.  
[D] Of all the varieties, standard English can best convey complex ideas.
39. The description of Russians’ love of memorizing poetry shows the author’s \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] interest in their language  
[B] appreciation of their efforts  
[C] admiration for their memory





[D] contempt for their old-fashionedness

40. According to the last paragraph, “paper plates” is to “china” as \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] “temporary” is to “permanent”

[B] “radical” is to “conservative”

[C] “functional” is to “artistic”

[D] “humble” is to “noble”

## Part B

### Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

Canada’s premiers (the leaders of provincial governments), if they have any breath left after complaining about Ottawa at their late July annual meeting, might spare a moment to do something, together, to reduce health-care costs.

They’re all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest-growing component of which are pharmaceutical costs.

41. \_\_\_\_\_

What to do? Both the Romanow commission and the Kirby committee on health care -- to say nothing of reports from other experts -- recommended the creation of a national drug agency. Instead of each province having its own list of approved drugs, bureaucracy, procedures and limited bargaining power, all would pool resources, work with Ottawa, and create a national institution.

42. \_\_\_\_\_

But “national” doesn’t have to mean that. “National” could mean interprovincial -- provinces combining efforts to create one body.

Either way, one benefit of a “national” organization would be to negotiate better prices, if possible, with drug manufacturers. Instead of having one province -- or a series of hospitals within a province -- negotiate a price for a given drug on the provincial list, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of all provinces.

Rather than, say, Quebec, negotiating on behalf of seven million people, the national agency would negotiate on behalf of 31 million people. Basic economics suggests the greater the potential consumers, the higher the likelihood of a better price.

43. \_\_\_\_\_

A small step has been taken in the direction of a national agency with the creation of the Canadian Co-ordinating Office for Health Technology Assessment, funded by Ottawa and the provinces. Under it, a Common Drug Review recommends to provincial lists which new drugs should be included. Predictably, and regrettably, Quebec refused to join.

A few premiers are suspicious of any federal-provincial deal-making. They (particularly Quebec



and Alberta) just want Ottawa to fork over additional billions with few, if any, strings attached. That's one reason why the idea of a national list hasn't gone anywhere, while drug costs keep rising fast.

44. \_\_\_\_\_

Premiers love to quote Mr. Romanow's report selectively, especially the parts about more federal money. Perhaps they should read what he had to say about drugs: "A national drug agency would provide governments more influence on pharmaceutical companies in order to constrain the ever-increasing cost of drugs."

45. \_\_\_\_\_

So when the premiers gather in Niagara Falls to assemble their usual complaint list, they should also get cracking about something in their jurisdiction that would help their budgets and patients.

- [A] Quebec's resistance to a national agency is provincialist ideology. One of the first advocates for a national list was a researcher at Laval University. Quebec's Drug Insurance Fund has seen its costs skyrocket with annual increases from 14.3 per cent to 26.8 per cent!
- [B] Or they could read Mr. Kirby's report: "the substantial buying power of such an agency would strengthen the public prescription-drug insurance plans to negotiate the lowest possible purchase prices from drug companies."
- [C] What does "national" mean? Roy Romanow and Senator Michael Kirby recommended a federal-provincial body much like the recently created National Health Council.
- [D] The problem is simple and stark: health-care costs have been, are, and will continue to increase faster than government revenues.
- [E] According to the Canadian Institute for Health Information, prescription drug costs have risen since 1997 at twice the rate of overall health-care spending. Part of the increase comes from drugs being used to replace other kinds of treatments. Part of it arises from new drugs costing more than older kinds. Part of it is higher prices.
- [F] So, if the provinces want to run the health-care show, they should prove they can run it, starting with an interprovincial health list that would end duplication, save administrative costs, prevent one province from being played off against another, and bargain for better drug prices.
- [G] Of course, the pharmaceutical companies will scream. They like divided buyers; they can lobby better that way. They can use the threat of removing jobs from one province to another. They can hope that, if one province includes a drug on its list, the pressure will cause others to include it on theirs. They wouldn't like a national agency, but self-interest would lead them to deal with it.

## Part C

### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (10 points)

It is not easy to talk about the role of the mass media in this overwhelmingly significant phase



in European history. History and news become confused, and one's impressions tend to be a mixture of skepticism and optimism. 46) Television is one of the means by which these feelings are created and conveyed -- and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe. The Europe that is now forming cannot be anything other than its peoples, their cultures and national identities. With this in mind we can begin to analyze the European television scene. 47) In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful: groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another. One Italian example would be the Berlusconi group, while abroad Maxwell and Murdoch come to mind.

Clearly, only the biggest and most flexible television companies are going to be able to compete in such a rich and hotly-contested market. 48) This alone demonstrates that the television business is not an easy world to survive in, a fact underlined by statistics that show that out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50% took a loss in 1989.

Moreover, the integration of the European community will oblige television companies to cooperate more closely in terms of both production and distribution.

49) Creating a "European identity" that respects the different cultures and traditions which go to make up the connecting fabric of the Old Continent is no easy task and demands a strategic choice -- that of producing programs in Europe for Europe. This entails reducing our dependence on the North American market, whose programs relate to experiences and cultural traditions which are different from our own.

In order to achieve these objectives, we must concentrate more on co-productions, the exchange of news, documentary services and training. This also involves the agreements between European countries for the creation of a European bank for Television Production which, on the model of the European Investments Bank, will handle the finances necessary for production costs. 50) In dealing with a challenge on such a scale, it is no exaggeration to say "United we stand, divided we fall" -- and if I had to choose a slogan it would be "Unity in our diversity." A unity of objectives that nonetheless respect the varied peculiarities of each country.

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

##### 51. Directions:

Two months ago you got a job as an editor for the magazine *Designs & Fashions*. But now you find that the work is not what you expected. You decide to quit. Write a letter to your boss, Mr. Wang, telling him your decision, stating your reason (s), and making an apology.

Write your letter with no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter; use "Li Ming" instead.

**You do not** need to write the address. (10 points)

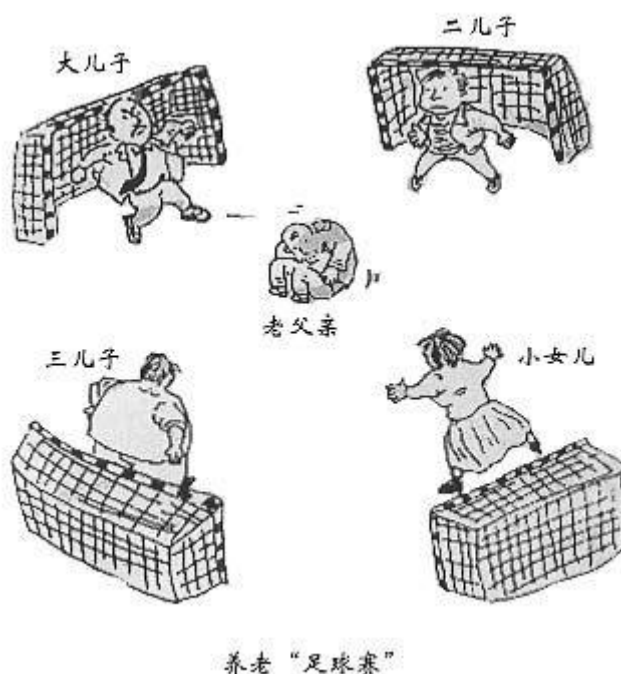
#### Part B



52. **Directions:**

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should first describe the drawing, then interpret its meaning, and give your comment on it.

You should write neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (20 points)



## 2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析

### Section I Use of English

#### 一、文章题材结构分析

这是一篇科普性说明文，文章主要介绍了人类嗅觉的特点及原因。文章首段指提出说明的中心。第二段对人们对某些气味的敏感程度的差异原因进行了分析，并指出这种不敏感是可以改变的。第三段进一步解释了人类对气味不敏感的原因。

#### 二、试题解析



1.

[A] although 虽然，表让步

[B] as 因为，表因果

[C] but 但是，表转折

[D] while 虽然，表让步

**【答案】 C**

**【考点】 逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.183**

**【解析】** 从选项内容和文章中句子结构可以判断空要求填入一个表示前后两个句子逻辑关系的连词，空前的句子谈到“和动物相比，人类经常被认为是不敏感的”，空后谈到这主要是由于我们是直立行走的（动物）。显然后句是说明人类不敏感的原因，既然人类不敏感是有原因的，那么反过来表达的就是人类应该是敏感的，前句谈到不敏感，后句反馈的是敏感，含义对立，只能填入转折连词，故答案为 C。

2.

[A] above 在上面

[B] unlike 不像……

[C] excluding 不包括

[D] beside 除……之外

**【答案】 B**

**【考点】 逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.874**

**【解析】** 这里在谈到人是直立的动物之前，出现了一个动物，显然是和人类进行对比，能表示这一含义的只有 B。

3.

[A] limited (to) 局限于

[B] committed (to) 献身于

[C] dedicated (to) 致力于，献身于

[D] confined (to) 局限于

**【答案】 A**

**【考点】 词义辨析**

**【难度系数】 0.395**

**【解析】** 空所在的句子开头用“this means...”，显然这是对上面一句的继续解释，句子说“我们的鼻子感受到那些浮在空气中的气味，大部分气味依附于地面。”前文已经谈到由于人类的直立而使得人类不如动物敏感，那么直立自然应该能感受到浮在空气中的气味，而感受不到依附于地面的气味，这样人类的嗅觉就是有局限的，因此前面的一个空填入的词应该表示局限于空气中的气味，后面一空填的应该表示没有能感觉到依附于地面的气味，符合这一语义的第一空为 limited，后一空为 missing，故本题答案为 A，下一空答案为 C。第一空可能有人选了 D，confine 表示在大范围的限定，而且数量或这范围是明确的，这里空气



中显然是没有明确界限的，故不能选 D。而下一空可能有考生错选 ignoring，这一词通常表示主观忽略，不能感觉到依附于地面的气味不能说是人的主观愿望，故不能选。

4.

[A] catching 抓住

[B] ignoring 忽视

[C] missing 错过

[D] tracking 跟踪

【答案】 C

【考点】词义辨析

【难度系数】 0.443

【解析】 分析参看 3 题解析。

5.

[A] anyway 无论如何

[B] though 虽然如此

[C] instead 代替

[D] therefore 因此

【答案】 B

【考点】逻辑搭配

【难度系数】 0.146

【解析】 in fact 前面内容解释了人类嗅觉不如动物的原因，从 in fact 后面的内容可以看出，这里是引出实际人类比动物更敏感的结论。

这一结论和前文谈到的原因构成让步关系，也就是说，尽管有这么多原因，实际上人类还是比动物更敏感。能表示让步的连词只有 B。

6.

[A] even if 即使

[B] if only 但愿

[C] only if 只有

[D] as if 好像

【答案】 A

【考点】逻辑搭配

【难度系数】 0.533

【解析】 in fact 后面的结论显然是作者陈述的一个事实，后面谈到我们并不普遍地意识到这一点，这两者之间应该构成让步关系，表示虽然我们不能意识到这一点，但这一结论是作为事实存在的。故答案为 A。

7.

[A] distinguishing 辨别

[B] discovering 发现

[C] determining 确定

[D] detecting 察觉



**【答案】 D**

**【考点】 词义辨析**

**【难度系数】 0.237**

**【解析】**空前面的句子已经明确了人类嗅觉强于动物的结论，空所在的句子谈到的是我们的鼻子能怎么样人的气味，显然这是一个案例来说明前面的结论的，故填入的词应该表示人的鼻子能感觉到这一气味，能表示感觉、察觉的词只有 D，故答案为 D。

8.

[A] diluted 稀释

[B] dissolved 溶解

[C] dispersed 分散

[D] diffused 使扩散

**【答案】 A**

**【考点】 词义辨析**

**【难度系数】 0.158**

**【解析】**空所在的句子内容是：我们的鼻子能觉察到人的味道，甚至当这些味道 百万分之一。从句意我们可以判断这里应该表示这些味道稀释到百万分之一，故答案为 A。

9.

[A] when 当……的时候

[B] since 自……以来

[C] for 因为

[D] whereas 然而，但是

**【答案】 D**

**【考点】 逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.591**

**【解析】**空所连接的是两个并列句，some people...，， other...。既然是谈一部分人怎么样，另外一部分人怎么样，这两中人之间应该是不同的情况或者是相对的，前后句意相对的，只能用转折表示，D 正合此义，故答案为 D。

10.

[A] unusual 不同寻常的

[B] particular 特殊的

[C] unique 独一无二的

[D] typical 典型的

**【答案】 B**

**【考点】 词义辨析**

**【难度系数】 0.593**

**【解析】**前文谈到一些人可以闻到一种味道而闻不到另一种味道，而另一些人对两种味道都敏感。接着作者给出了解释：这可能是一些人不具备某些基因，这些基因对在鼻子中生成 的气味接受器非常必要。既然





已经说明了有些人对一些味道可以闻到，而对另外一些味道无感觉，那说明人对气味的感觉是有选择性的，而这种选择性又是由于基因能产生特定气味的接受器，故答案为 B。

11.

[A] signs 标志，标记

[B] stimuli 刺激(物)

[C] messages 信息

[D] impulses 冲动

**【答案】 C**

**【考点】 词汇搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.471**

**【解析】** 空所在的句子说：气味接收器是那些能感受到气味并把 发送到大脑的细胞。显然这里填入的词是表示信息方面的，而且应该是一种无形的，这里能准确表达这一含义的只有 C。

12.

[A] at first 首先，起初

[B] at all 根本，全然

[C] at large 详细地，普遍地；在逃的

[D] at times 有时，偶尔

**【答案】 A**

**【考点】 词义辨析**

**【难度系数】 0.429**

**【解析】** 空前面的内容指出，人的鼻子对气味的敏感度与鼻子中气味接受器有关，紧接着说“但人们发现，就算是那些对某种气味 不敏感的人，当经常被置于这种气味中，也会突然对这种气味敏感起来”。显然这里，前面谈到的不敏感和后面谈到的突然敏感表示的是一种时间前后转承关系，表示这种前后顺序关系的只有 A，故答案为 A。

13.

[A] subjected (to) 受……支配，遭受

[B] left (to) 被留下

[C] drawn (to) 被吸引

[D] exposed (to) 接触到

**【答案】 D**

**【考点】 词汇搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.572**

**【解析】** 从句子内容可以看出，这里应该表示人与气味之间的关系，而人与气味之间只能说是置身于之中，能表示这一行为的动词为 D，故答案为 D。

14.

[A] ineffective 无效果的

[B] incompetent 不胜任的





[C] inefficient 效率低的

[D] insufficient 不充分的

**【答案】 C**

**【考点】 词义辨析**

**【难度系数】 0.334**

**【解析】**空的语境为：对气味的不敏感似乎可以解释为大脑要保持所有接收器一直工作是 的。显然这里是对大脑这一行为的评价，从前文谈到的内容可以判断出大脑是有选择性的保持部分接收器工作的，从常识判断，这种选择应该是有效率的，那么对立面——保持所有的工作应该就是一种效率低的方式，故答案为 C。

15.

[A] introduce 介绍

[B] summon 召集

[C] trigger 引发

[D] create 创造

**【答案】 D**

**【考点】 词汇搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.394**

**【解析】**空的语境为：但是大脑在必要的情况下可以 新接收器。结合上文内容可以判断出这句话应该是谈到如果有必要的话，大脑可以让新的接收器工作，这里谈到是新的接收器，说明这些接受器是大脑创造出来的，能准确表达这一创造的词只能又能够 D，故答案为 D。

16.

[A] still 还，表递进

[B] also 也，表并列

[C] otherwise 否则，表转折

[D] nevertheless 然而，表转折

**【答案】 B**

**【考点】 逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.795**

**【解析】**上文解释了我们不能闻到所有气味的原因，这里从句的内容可以看出是用人闻不到自己身上的气味为例来说明上面的观点，也就是说上文的内容可以解释人不能闻到自身的气味，这和上句在内容上构成了并列关系，四个选项中只有 B 表示内容上的并列，故答案为 B。

17.

[A] (be) sure (of) 对……有把握

[B] (be) sick (of) 对……感到厌倦

[C] (be) aware (of) 注意到

[D] (be) tired (of) 厌烦的

**【答案】 C**

**【考点】 逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.851**



【解析】本句继续以房子的气味为例，显然自己房子的气味是我们熟悉的，而其他房子是则是新的气味，结合上面的结论，我们应该是对自己的气味无意识，而对一个新房子的味道是能感觉到的，故本空选 C，下空选 D。

18.

[A] tolerate 忍受，忍耐

[B] repel 使反感

[C] neglect 忽视

[D] notice 注意

【答案】 D

【考点】逻辑搭配

【难度系数】 0.80

【解析】见上题分析。

19.

[A] available 可用的

[B] reliable 可依靠的

[C] identifiable 可识别的

[D] suitable 适合的

【答案】 A

【考点】习惯搭配

【难度系数】 0.464

【解析】容易得到本句表达的内容是：大脑发现，最好的方法就是利用气味接收器来接受不熟悉或紧急的信号，比如烟的味道……。表达的意思也就是大脑最好的方式是使气味接收器能接受所有不熟悉或者紧急的信号，keep...available 表示使……可用，正合此语境，故答案为 A。

20.

[A] similar to 类似于

[B] such as 例如

[C] along with 连同……一起

[D] aside from 除……以外

【答案】 B

【考点】逻辑搭配

【难度系数】 0.833

【解析】从句中“unfamiliar and emergency signals)”我们可以判断烟的味道是紧急信号的举例，故答案为 B。

### 三、全文翻译

人的鼻子是一种被低估的工具。和动物相比，人类常常被认为嗅觉不够灵敏。而这主要是因为和动物不同，我们是直立的。这就意味着我们的鼻子只限于感知在空气中飘过的气味，而遗漏了大多数附着在物体表面的



气味。然而，实际上，我们对气味非常敏感，即便我们通常意识不到这一点。即使把人类气味的浓度稀释到不及原来的百万分之一，我们的鼻子仍然能够察觉到它的存在。

奇怪地是，一些人发现他们可以闻到某一种花香，却闻不到另一种，而另一些人则对两种花香都很敏感。这可能是因为前者缺乏一种基因，这种基因能够在鼻子里产生某种特定气味感受器。这些感受器是一些可以感知气味并向大脑发送信息的细胞。然而，研究发现，即使是开始对某种特定气味不敏感的人，如果经常接触这种气味，也会突然变得对它敏感起来。

对气味不敏感的解释似乎是大脑发现让所有的气味感受器一直工作效率太低，但是在需要时大脑仍可以产生新的感受器。这也可以解释为什么我们总是对自己的气味不敏感——不过是不需要而已。我们察觉不到自己家中惯有的气味，但是当我们拜访其他人的家时就会注意到不熟悉的气味。大脑发现最好让气味感受器可随时用于接受不熟悉的、危急的信号，例如可能意味着有火险的烟味。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

### 一、文章题材结构分析

本文选自 2003 年 9 月 18 日 *The Economist*《经济学家》，原文标题是 *Moral Monkeys*（具有道德感的猴子）。这是一篇议论文。这是一篇关于动物行为与动物心理的文章。文章首段通过首先介绍人憎恨不公平的行为现象引出猴子和人一样也有这种情感，第二、三、四段通过一些研究者对雌性猴子的行为进行了研究论证具体论证了这一观点。最后一段在以上研究的基础进一步对这一结论做出了说明。

### 二、试题解析

21. 在文章开始段落，作者引入主题的方法是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 提出一个对比
- [B] 证明一种假定是正确的
- [C] 进行类比
- [D] 解释一种现象

【答案】C

【考点】主旨大意

【难度系数】0.246

【解析】本题考查考生对第一段内容的理解及作者引出主题的方式。第一段首先谈到一个关于人行为的案例：当知道懒散的同事拿到比自己更多的薪水时，每个人都会很气愤，接着指出，人会对不公正待遇感到愤怒，并被认为是只有人才能够有这样一种感受，实际上是假定了其他动物没有这种高度发达的不满情绪，接下来作者话锋一转，指出：研究表明，猴子也有这种感受。从后面的内容可以看出文章的中心就是讨论的猴子具有的这种情感，显然猴子和人的这种情感是类似的，作者是用一种类比的手法引出中心论点的，



故答案为 C。其中 A 项 contrast 意思是对照，是比较两个事物的不同点，强调不同之处，不符合原文的人与猴子是相似的说法。

22. (第一段最后一行)的句子 “it is all too monkey” 意味着\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 猴子也会被懒散的对手激怒
- [B] 怨恨不公平也是猴子的天性
- [C] 和人一样，猴子也往往相互妒忌
- [D] 除了猴子，没有其他动物可以产生这样的情感

【答案】 B

【考点】 词义句意

【难度系数】 0.368

【解析】 解答本题的信息在第一段。作者在第一段谈到人类对不公平的待遇表现不满时正常的，而且是人都会做出这种反应 (all too human)。接着提到在《自然》杂志上发表的一篇关于动物行为的文章，说明动物在类似的情况下也会有这种反应 (all too monkey)。文章在接下来的段落中并以雌性卷尾猴中所做的研究的发现证明了动物与人类在这个问题上的共性，由此我们可以得出答案为 B。

23. 雌卷尾猴被选来做研究最有可能是因为它们\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 更喜欢权衡比较她们所得到的东西
- [B] 注意听从研究者的指令
- [C] 外表和性情都很好
- [D] 比雄卷尾猴慷慨

【答案】 A

【考点】 事实细节

【难度系数】 0.383

【解析】 本题信息在文章第二段。第二段中说到雌性棕色卷尾猴的特点是：娇小可爱，性格温和，乐于合作，并乐意分享食物。最重要的是，和女性人类一样，它们比雄性更注重“物品与服务”的价值。接着作者在下一段的首句提出，正是这些特征使得它们成为 Brosnan 博士和 de Waal 博士所做研究的最佳样本，显然这里提到的特征正是上面所说的，其其中注重物品和服务的价值是最重要的，即是更喜欢权衡所得到的东西，故答案为 A。

24. 布卢斯南博士和德·瓦尔博士最终在研究中发现猴子\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 喜欢葡萄甚于喜欢黄瓜
- [B] 可以被教会交换物品
- [C] 如果觉得受了欺骗就不会合作
- [D] 如果与其他猴子分开就会不高兴

【答案】 C

【考点】 事实细节

【难度系数】 0.805

【解析】 本题信息在最后一段，最后一段指出：跟人类一样，卷尾猴也受社会情感的影响。在野外，它们是相互合作的群居动物。只有当每只猴子感到自己没有受到欺骗时，这种合作才可能稳定。有这句话，容易得出答案为 C。



25. 根据最后一段我们可以推知什么？

[A] 通过训练，猴子可以形成社会情感。

[B] 人类的愤怒源自什么不得而知。

[C] 动物通常像人类一样公开表达其情感。

[D] 猴子间的合作只有在野外才能保持稳定。

【答案】 B

【考点】 推理判断

【难度系数】 0.584

【解析】 本题信息在最后一段，末段第六句谈到“但是这种公平感时在卷尾猴和人类身上各自独立演化成，还是来自三千五百万年前他们共同祖先，这还是一个悬而未决的问题”。从这句话可以得出答案为 B。

### 三、长难句分析

1. Such behavior is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance.

【解析】 逗号之后的介词短语 with the underlying assumption 作伴随状语，assumption 后面的 that 引导一个同位语从句，解释前面的名词 assumption。

【译文】 这样的行为被看作是“人之常情”，它潜在的假定是其他动物不可能有这种高度发达的不满意识。

2. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

【解析】 句子的主干是 a study...suggests that...。其中主语 study 有两个定语：一个是介词结构 by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal；另一个是 which 引导的非限定性定语从句。谓语动词 suggests 后面的 that 引导一个宾语从句。

【译文】 但是由佐治亚州亚特兰大埃里莫大学的萨拉·布鲁斯南和弗兰·德·瓦尔进行的一项研究却表明，它也是“猴之常情”。这项研究成果刚刚发表在《自然》杂志上。

3. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

【解析】 本句的主语很复杂，由 or 连接的两个 whether 引导的名词性从句充当，or 后面的名词性从句中还有一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 ancestor；谓语由系动词 is+表语(an unanswered question)构成。as yet 是一个插入语，意思是“至今”。

【译文】 但是这种公平感是在卷尾猴和人类身上各自独立演化而成，还是来自三千五百万年前他们共同的祖先，这至今还是一个有待回答的问题。

【补充】 本句的主语由两个并列的名词性从句充当。

### 四、核心词与超纲词



1. a fat pay rise 丰厚的加薪
2. vanish v. 消失，不复存在
3. reputation n. 名声，名望
4. slack adj. 懈怠的，懒散的
5. outrage n./ v. 暴行；激怒，引起.....义愤
6. underlying adj. 潜在的，含蓄的
7. assumption n. 假定，设想
8. grievance n. 怨愤，不平；抱怨
9. good-natured 和蔼的，和善的
10. counterpart n. 极相似的人或物，对应的人或物
11. candidate n. 候选人，应试者
12. token n. 象征的东西，代币
13. adjoining adj. 毗连的
14. in return for 作为(对.....的)交换/ 报答/ 回报
15. markedly adv. 显著地，明显地
16. toss v. 扔，抛
17. resentment n. 愤恨，怨恨
18. righteous adj. 正当的，正直的，公正的
19. preserve v. 保存，保护
20. reward n. 报酬，奖金
21. evolve v. 逐渐形成，进化
22. stem from 源于.....，由.....造成





## 五、全文翻译

人人都喜欢丰厚的加薪，但是当你得知一位同事薪水加得比你还要多的时候，那么加薪带给你的喜悦就消失得无影无踪了。事实上，如果他还有懒散的名声的话，你甚至变得义愤填膺。这样的行为被看作是“人之常情”，它潜在的假定是其他动物不可能有这种高度发达的不满意识。但是由佐治亚州亚特兰大埃里莫大学的萨拉·布鲁斯南和弗兰·德·瓦尔进行的一项研究却表明，它也是“猴之常情”。这项研究成果刚刚发表在《自然》杂志上。

研究者们对雌性棕色卷尾猴的行为进行了研究。这些猴子看起来很可爱，她们生性温和，乐于合作，并且乐意分享食物。最重要的是，像人类女性一样，它们往往比雄性更注重“物品和服务”的价值。这些特点使它们成为布鲁斯南博士和德·瓦尔博士理想的研究对象。两位研究人员花了两年时间教这些猴子用代币换取食物。正常情况下，猴子非常乐意用石块交换黄瓜片。但是，当两只猴子被安置在隔开但相邻的两个房间里，能够互相看见对方用石块换回来什么东西时，猴子的行为就会变得明显不同。

在卷尾猴的世界里，葡萄是奢侈品（比黄瓜受欢迎得多）。所以当一只猴子用一个代币换回一颗葡萄时，第二只猴子就不愿意用自己的代币只换回一片黄瓜。如果一只猴子根本无须用代币就能够得到一颗葡萄的话，那么另一只猴子就会将代币掷向研究人员或者扔出房间外，或者拒绝接受那片黄瓜。事实上，只要在另一房间出现了葡萄（不管有没有猴子吃它），都足以引起雌卷尾猴的怨恨。

研究人员指出，正如人类一样，卷尾猴也受社会情感的支配。在野外，它们是协作、群居的物种。只有当每只猴子都感到自己没有受到欺骗时，这种合作才可能稳定。不公平而引起的愤怒感似乎不是人类的专利。拒绝接受较少的酬劳可以让这些情绪准确无误地传达给其他成员。但是这种公平感是在卷尾猴和人类身上各自独立演化而成，还是来自三千五百万年前他们共同的祖先，这至今还是一个有待回答的问题。

### Text 2

#### 一、文章题材结构分析

本文选自 2001 年 6 月 25 日 *US News & World Report*《美国新闻及世界报道》，原文标题是 *Warming to the Task*（“赛前热身”——为全球变暖做好充分准备）。

这是一篇环保题材的议论文。文章第一段先谈到一个与主题相类似的教训——对吸烟有害健康的争论导致了上千万人过早的进入了坟墓。第二、三段把全球变暖问题和吸烟进行类比，说明现在环境问题面临着当初和吸烟同样的情况并呼吁人类采取措施。最后两段谈到对这一问题的最新进展，白宫开始关注这个问题。

#### 二、试题解析

26. 支持吸烟的人提出的一个论点是。

[A] 没有科学证据证明吸烟和死亡间的关系

[B] 过去几十年里因吸烟过早死亡的人数屈指可数



[C] 人们有选择自己的生活方式的自由

[D] 反对吸烟的人常常在胡说八道

**【答案】 C**

**【考点】 事实细节**

**【难度系数】 0.108**

**【解析】** 文章第一段谈到支持吸烟的人说：还记得科学家们认为吸烟会使我们丧命，而那些怀疑者们却坚持认为我们无法对此得出定论的时候吗？还记得怀疑者们坚持认为证据不确凿，科学也不确定的时候吗？还记得怀疑者们坚持认为反对吸烟的游说是为了破坏我们的生活方式，而政府应该置身事外的时候吗？从这段话可以看出，支持吸烟者认为吸烟是个人的生活方式的选择，而反吸烟就是对个人生活方式选择的干涉，由此得出答案为 C。

27. 根据布鲁斯·艾伯特的观点，科学可以充当 。

[A] 保护者

[B] 裁决者

[C] 评论者

[D] 指导者

**【答案】 D**

**【考点】 事实细节**

**【难度系数】 0.82**

**【解析】** 文章在第二段末鲁斯·艾伯特谈到科学时说“科学无法解答所有的问题。但科学确实为我们的未来提供了最好的指导，我们的国家和整个世界在做重要决策时，应该以科学能够提供的关于人类现在的行为对未来影响的最佳判断作为依据，这十分关键。”由这句话显然可以得出科学应该是为我们未来行动提供指导，故答案为 D。

28. 作者通过“paralysis by analysis”表达的含义是什么？

[A] 无止境的研究扼杀了行动。

[B] 仔细的调查揭示真相。

[C] 谨慎的计划阻碍发展。

[D] 广泛的研究有益于做出决定。

**【答案】 A**

**【考点】 词义句意**

**【难度系数】 0.57**

**【解析】** 文章中出现这一词组的语境为：幸运的是，白宫开始关注这件事了。但是显然大多数总统顾问并没有认真看待全球气候变暖这个问题。他们没有出台行动计划，相反只是继续迫切要求进行更多的研究——这是一个经典的“paralysis by analysis”的案例。从语境可以判断出该词组是对前面谈到没有出台行动计划，继续迫切要求更多研究的行为的形容。四个选项中，能表达这一意思的只有 A 项，故答案为 A。

29. 作者认为政府对全球变暖的问题应做些什么？

[A] 为修建更清洁的发电厂提供帮助。

[B] 提高公众的保护意识。

[C] 迫切要求进一步的科学研究。





[D] 采取一些立法措施。

【答案】 D

【考点】推理判断

【难度系数】 0.761

【解析】文章末段谈到政府在面对这一环境问题说“如果政府没有先行立法限制此事，国会就应当开始帮助制定保护措施”。显然这个条件从句透露作者是认为政府应该采取立法措施，故答案为 D。

30. 作者把全球变暖问题与吸烟问题联系起来是因为。

[A] 两个问题都被政府忽视

[B] 从吸烟问题中吸取的教训也适用于全球变暖问题

[C] 吸烟问题产生的后果加剧了全球变暖

[D] 两个问题都变得越来越严重

【答案】 B

【考点】推理判断

【难度系数】 0.488

【解析】本题考查考生对全文的理解，并在此基础上做出推断的能力。作者在文章里将全球变暖问题与吸烟问题联系起来，题目要求判断两者联系的原因。在有关吸烟问题的争论中，由于反对者认为科学研究提供的证据不足，因而继续吸烟，结果导致了上千万人的过早离开世间。给人的警示是：不能等到问题有了百分之百的证据才采取措施，那样一切都晚了。作者是希望人们从有关吸烟的争论所给予的警示钟吸取教训，对待地球变暖的问题上不要再犯同样的错误。故答案为 B。

### 三、长难句分析

1. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made.

【解析】本句的主干是 The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences。过去分词短语 enlisted by the White House 作后置定语，修饰前面的名词 panel；不定式短语 to tell us that ... 也做名词 panel 的定语，其中 tell 后面接两个以 that 引导的并列宾语从句。

【译文】最近白宫召集了来自国家科学院的专家团，他们告诉我们，地球毫无疑问正在变暖，而且这个问题主要是人为造成的。

2. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions.

【解析】本句包含 and 连接的两个并列分句，其中第一个分句中的 does 表示强调；第二个分句中的 it 是形式主语，critical 后面的 that 引导的从句是真正的主语；在主语从句中，judgments 后面接了一个 that 引导的定语从句 that science can provide, 而 provide 后面的分词结构 concerning... 也修饰 judgments 作定语。

【译文】但科学确实为我们的未来提供了最好的指导，我们的国家和整个世界在做重要决策时，应该以科学能够提供的关于人类现在的行为对未来影响的最佳判断作为依据，这十分关键。



3. Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure.

【解析】本句的主干是 voices now come from many quarters，现在分词短语 insisting...作伴随状语，insisting 后面接了两个以 that 引导的宾语从句，其中第二个宾语从句还包含以 until 引导的时间状语从句。

【译文】就像吸烟问题一样，来自不同方面人士的观点坚持认为有关全球气候变暖的科学还不完善，在我们证实这件事之前可以继续向大气中排放气体。

## 四、核心词与超纲词

1. inconclusive adj. 不确定的，无结果的
2. lobby n. 接待室；（立法者或其他官员的）游说人
3. grave n. 墓穴，坟墓 adj. 严重的
4. panel n. 面板，专门小组
5. definitely adv. 明确地，干脆地
6. parallel n. 类似的事物，平行线
7. pour v. 倾泻，涌出；倒
8. prudent adj. 审慎的，谨慎的
9. paralysis n. 瘫痪

## 五、全文翻译

还记得科学家们认为吸烟会使我们丧命，而那些怀疑者们却坚持认为我们无法对此得出定论的时候吗？还记得怀疑者们坚持认为证据不确凿，科学也不确定的时候吗？还记得怀疑者们坚持认为反对吸烟的游说是为了破坏我们的生活方式，而政府应该置身事外的时候吗？许多美国人相信了这些胡言乱语，在过去三十多年中，差不多有一千万烟民早早地进了坟墓。

现在出现了令人忧虑的类似现象。科学家们前仆后继，试图使我们意识到全球变暖所带来的日益严重的威胁。最近白宫召集了来自国家科学院的专家团，他们告诉我们，地球毫无疑问正在变暖，而且这个问题主要是人为造成的。他们明确地告诉我们应该立刻着手保护自己。国家科学院院长鲁斯·艾伯特在专家团报告的前言中加上了这一重要的观点：“科学也无法解答所有的问题。但科学确实为我们的未来提供了最好的指导，我们的国家和整个世界在做重要决策时，应该以科学能够提供的关于人类现在的行为对未来影响的最佳判断作为依据，这十分关键。”

就像吸烟问题一样，来自不同方面人士的观点坚持认为有关全球气候变暖的科学还不完善，在我们证实这件事之前可以继续向大气中排放气体。这是一个危险的游戏：到了有百分之百证据的时候，可能就太晚了。随着风险越来越明显，并且不断增加，一个谨慎的民族现在应该准备一份保单了。

幸运的是，白宫开始关注这件事了。但是显然大多数总统顾问并没有认真看待全球气候变暖这个问题。他们没有出台行动计划，相反只是继续迫切要求进行更多的研究——这是一个经典的“分析导致麻痹”的案例。



为了成为地球上有责任心管理员，我们必须推进对于大气和海洋的深入研究。但只有研究是不够的。如果政府没有先行立法限制此事，国会就应当开始帮助制定保护措施。西弗吉尼亚的民主党议员罗伯特·伯德提出一项议案，为私企提供财政奖励，就是一个良好的开端。许多人看到我们国家正准备修建许多新的发电厂，以满足我们的能源需求。如果我们要保护大气，那么关键是要让这些新发电厂对环境无害。

### Text 3

## 一、文章题材结构分析

本文选自2002年7月15日*Newsweek*《新闻周刊》，原文标题是*Taking Control—A Therapist Teaches Techniques to Help Tame Your Nightmares*（控制——一位治疗专家教你驾驭噩梦的技巧）。

这是一篇以梦为主题的科普性文章。文章主要论说了梦可以被控制的现代观点。文章首段首先回顾了传统的有关梦的观点，然后在段末提出了梦的现代观点，也就是本文的主题。第二至四段用试验研究实证这一观点，并指出人可以通过练习来减少噩梦。第五段就梦的性质对不同的人提出相应的建议。

## 二、试题解析

31. 研究者逐渐认为梦\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 在形成过程中可以被改变
- [B] 容易受到情绪变化的影响
- [C] 反应了我们内心深处的欲望和恐惧
- [D] 是神经修复中偶然产生的结果

【答案】A

【考点】事实细节

【难度系数】0.333

【解析】文章在第一段末提到了现代研究者的一些观点说“目前，研究人员猜想梦是大脑情感自动调节系统的组成部分，当大脑处于‘掉线’状态时对情绪进行调整。一名主要的权威人士说，梦这种异常强烈的精神活动不仅能被驾驭，事实上，还可以有意识地加以控制，以帮助我们更好地睡眠和感觉。芝加哥医疗中心心理学系主任罗莎琳德·卡特赖特说，‘这是你的梦，如果你不喜欢，就改变它。’”由这段内容我们很容易得出本题答案为A。

32. 作者提到脑的边缘系统是为了说明\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 它在我们梦中发挥的作用
- [B] 快速动眼睡眠的机制
- [C] 梦和情绪间的关系
- [D] 它与前额皮层的区别

【答案】C

【考点】事实细节



**【难度系数】0.53**

**【解析】** 文章在这一系统时说“匹兹堡大学的埃里克博士说，在出现清晰梦境的快速动眼睡眠中大脑和清醒时一样活跃。但并非大脑的所有部分都一样，脑边缘系统(‘情绪大脑’)异常活跃，而前额皮层(思维和推理的中心地带)则相对平静。”从这里可以看出：作者提到大脑边缘系统，就是要说明它是与情感相关的，故答案为 C。

33. 白天产生的不良情绪往往\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 在潜意识中加重
- [B] 演变成快乐的梦
- [C] 会一直持续到我们睡着为止
- [D] 在夜晚早期的梦中出现

**【答案】 D**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.515**

**【解析】** 文章谈到白天产生的不良情绪是说“大多数人似乎在晚上入睡的较早阶段做更多不好的梦，而在快醒来前会逐渐做开心一些的梦，这说明人们在梦里渐渐克服了白天的不良情绪。因为清醒时我们的头脑被日常生活琐事占据着，所以并不总想到白天发生的事情对我们情绪的影响，直到我们开始做梦，这种影响才出现。”这里，因为之后的内容是对前面晚上做梦情况的解释，前面提到我们在晚上入睡较早阶段做的坏梦，从后面内容知道这些坏梦是由于白天不良情绪产生的，而它们在夜晚早期的梦中出现，故答案为 D。

34. 卡特赖特似乎在暗示\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 及时醒来对于摆脱恶梦至关重要

- [B] 设想恶梦有助于控制它
- [C] 应该让梦自然推进
- [D] 做梦可能不完全属于无意识行为

**【答案】 D**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.434**

**【解析】** 卡特赖特在谈到他对梦的看法时说“人们可以练习有意识地控制噩梦的重演”，由此可以判断他认为人能有意识的控制梦，既然是可以有意识的控制，那么梦就不可能是无意识的行为了，故答案为 D。

35. 对那些有时做恶梦的人，卡特赖特可能给出的建议是什么？

- [A] 像平常一样生活。
- [B] 寻求专家帮助。
- [C] 练习有意识的控制。
- [D] 避免白天产生焦虑。

**【答案】 A**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.328**

**【解析】** 文章末段在谈到对待梦的情况时说：那些长期受噩梦折磨的人应该寻求专家帮助，而对其他人来



说，大脑有自动消除不良情绪的方法。既然大脑有自动消除不良情绪的办法，那么自然我们也不用太介意，由此得到答案为 A。

### 三、长难句分析

1. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just “mental noise”—the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep.

【解析】本句由分号将之分为两部分，其中第一部分的主干是 Freud formulated his revolutionary theory，宾语 theory 后面是一个以 that 引导的同位语从句说明 theory 的内容；在第二部分中，代词 them 指代的是 dreams，破折号后面的部分 the random byproducts of the neural-repair work...进一步解释什么是 mental noise，work 后面的 that 引导一个定语从句，修饰 work。

【译文】一个世纪前，弗洛伊德阐述了革命性的理论，即梦是人们潜意识中的欲望和恐惧经伪装后的预示；到了 20 世纪 70 年代末期，神经病学家们转而认为梦是“精神噪音”，即睡眠时进行的神经修复活动的一种杂乱的副产品。

2. And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better.

【解析】say 后面是 that 引导的一个宾语从句，该宾语从句的主干是：these events can be not only harnessed but brought under conscious control，是由 not only... but (also)...连接的并列结构，brought 前面承前省略了 can be。后面的不定式结构作状语。

【译文】一名主要的权威人士说，梦这种异常强烈的精神活动不仅能被驾驭，事实上，还可以有意识地加以控制，以帮助我们更好地睡眠和感觉。

3. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day.

【解析】本句的主干是 Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night，后面有两个现在分词结构。第一个分词结构 progressing toward...表伴随，其动作和主句的动作几乎同时发生；第二个分词结构 suggesting that...表结果，即“因此表明”，that 引导的宾语从句中，过去分词结构 generated during the day 作后置定语，修饰前面的 feelings。

【译文】大多数人似乎在晚上入睡的较早阶段做更多不好的梦，而在快醒来前会逐渐做开心一些的梦，这说明人们在梦里渐渐克服了白天的不良情绪。

### 四、核心词汇回顾

1. component n. 组成部分，部件，元件
2. suspend v. 悬挂；暂停，暂缓，使暂时无效
3. formulate v. 构想出，系统地阐述
4. thermostat n. 自动调温器
5. disguise 伪装，掩饰





- 6. neurologist n. 神经病学家，神经科医师
- 7. switch v. 转变，转向
- 8. random adj. 随机的，任意的
- 9. byproduct n. 副产品
- 10. regulate v. 调节；管理，控制
- 11. harness v. 治理，利用；支配，控制
- 12. recur v. 反复出现，再发生
- 13. visualize v. 想象，设想；使形象化
- 14. at the end of the day 说穿了，说到底，说白了
- 15. limbic adj. 边缘的，脑边缘系统的
- 16. prefrontal adj. 前额的
- 17. cortex n. (植物的)皮层，树皮，(脑或肾的)皮层，皮质

## 五、全文翻译

在睡一个好觉的所有因素中，梦似乎是最无法控制的一个。在梦中，窗户通向的世界里，逻辑暂时失去了效用，死人开口说话。一个世纪前，弗洛伊德阐述了革命性的理论，即梦是人们潜意识中的欲望和恐惧经伪装后的预示；到了 20 世纪 70 年代末期，神经病学家们转而认为梦是“精神噪音”，即睡眠时进行的神经修复活动的一种杂乱的副产品。目前，研究人员猜想梦是大脑情感自动调节系统的组成部分，当大脑处于“掉线”状态时对情绪进行调整。一名主要的权威人士说，梦这种异常强烈的精神活动不仅能被驾驭，事实上，还可以有意识地加以控制，以帮助我们更好地睡眠和感觉。芝加哥医疗中心心理学系主任罗莎琳德·卡特赖特说，“这是你的梦，如果你不喜欢，就改变它。”

大脑造影的证据支持了以上观点。匹兹堡大学的埃里克博士说，在出现清晰梦境的快速动眼睡眠中大脑和清醒时一样活跃。但并非大脑的所有部分都一样，脑边缘系统(“情绪大脑”)异常活跃，而前额皮层(思维和推理的中心地带)则相对平静。斯坦福睡眠研究员威廉·迪蒙特博士说：“我们从梦中醒来，或者高兴或者沮丧，这些情绪会伴随我们一整天。”

梦和情绪之间的联系在卡特赖特诊所的病人身上显露出来了。大多数人似乎在晚上入睡的较早阶段做更多不好的梦，而在快醒来前会逐渐做开心一些的梦，这说明人们在梦里渐渐克服了白天的不良情绪。因为清醒时我们的头脑被日常生活琐事占据着，所以并不总想到白天发生的事情对我们情绪的影响，直到我们开始做梦，这种影响才出现。

这一过程不一定是无意识的。卡特赖特认为人们可以练习有意识地控制噩梦的重演。你一醒来就立刻确定梦中有什么在困扰你，设想一下你所希望的梦的结局，下次再做同样的梦时，试图醒来以控制它的进程。通过多次练习，人们完全可以学会在梦中这样做。

卡特赖特说，说到底，只要梦不使我们无法睡眠或“从梦中惊醒”，就没有理由太在意所做的梦。恐怖主义、经济不确定及通常的不安全感都增加了人们的焦虑。那些长期受噩梦折磨的人应该寻求专家帮助，而对其他人来说，大脑有自动消除不良情绪的方法。安心睡觉甚至做梦，早上醒来时你会感觉好多了。



## Text 4

### 一、文章题材结构分析

本文选自 2004 年 1 月 29 日 *The Economist* (经济学家)，原文标题是 *The Evolution of English—Talking down* (英语的进化：越说越俗的英语)。

本文是一篇关于语言演化的议论文。文章首段指出了当今语言变化的趋势——美国人不再指望公众人物能有技巧和天分地使用英语这门语言。第二、三段分析这一现象产生的原因，第四、五段属于总结性段落，在分析了原因之后，作者指出，其实无论什么语言都有很强的表现能力，而语言这种变化的趋势仅仅是语言美感的丧失而不是语言功能的丧失。

### 二、试题解析

36. 根据麦荷特的观点，正式英语的退化\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 在彻底的教育改革中不可避免
- [B] 只不过是语言发展过程中的自然现象
- [C] 引起了对反文化潮流的争议
- [D] 导致 20 世纪 60 年代公众态度的变化

【答案】B

【考点】事实细节

【难度系数】0.319

【解析】文章在第二段末谈到这一话题时说“whom”一词的逐渐消失是自然的，并不比古英语中词格的消失更让人惋惜，有这句我们可以看出，正式英语的退化是一种自然趋势，故答案为 B。

37. 第三段第六行的单词 talking 表示的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 谦逊
- [B] 个性
- [C] 生动
- [D] 非正式

【答案】D

【考点】词义句意

【难度系数】0.441

【解析】词所在的语境为“in both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over crafty”，显然这里 talking is triumphing over speaking 和 spontaneity over crafty 是同义对应，结合文章谈到的正式英语与非正式英语的内容，显然这里 crafty 指代正式英语，而 spontaneity 指代非正式英语，同理递推，talking 指非正式英语，speaking 指代正式英语，故答案为 D。

38. 麦荷特最有可能赞同下面哪个论述？

- [A] 逻辑思维并不一定和我们说话的方式相关。
- [B] 黑人英语比标准英语更具有表达力。
- [C] 非标准类型的人类语言只是娱乐性的。



[D] 在所有语言类型中，标准英语最能表达复杂的思想。

【答案】 A

【考点】推理判断

【难度系数】 0.378

【解析】从题目选项的内容可以判断出本题是考查正式语言和非正式语言之间关系的。文章在第四段第四句谈到麦荷特对这两者的看法——人类语言（包括类似黑人英语的非标准语言）都具有很强的表现力，世界上没有一种语言不能表达复杂的思想。而和其他人不一样的，麦荷特并不认为因为我们不能很好地说话，我们就不能正确的进行思考，这显然说明正确的思维不一定与我们说话的方式相关。故本题答案为 A。

39. 有关俄罗斯人背诵诗歌爱好的描述表现出作者\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 对他们语言的兴趣

[B] 对他们所做努力的欣赏

[C] 对他们记忆力的羡慕

[D] 对他们这种过时风尚的轻视

【答案】 B

【考点】推理判断

【难度系数】 0.438

【解析】文章在末段首先谈到“俄罗斯人深爱自己的语言，并在脑海中存储了大量诗歌；而意大利的政客们则往往精心准备演讲，即使这在大多数讲英语的人们眼里已经过时。”后面作者又谈到麦荷特对正式语言消失的惋惜，这反过来说明作者对那些保留自己民族文化赞赏，故本题答案为 B。

40. 根据最后一段，“纸盘子”和“瓷盘子”之间的比较是\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] “暂时的”比“永恒的”

[B] “激进的”比“保守的”

[C] “实用的”比“艺术的”

[D] “卑微的”比“高贵的”

【答案】 C

【考点】词义句意

【难度系数】 0.543

【解析】从文中内容可以看出，文中“beautiful”对应“china”，“useful”对应“paper plates”，而“useful”对应与选项中“functional”，“beautiful”对应于“artistic”，由此，可判断出答案为 C。

### 三、长难句分析

1. In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should Like, Care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

【解析】本句的主干是：John McWhorter sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible。本句开始是一个状语，书名 *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should Like, Care* 是 book 的同位语；John McWhorter 后面的短语 a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative





views 是一个较长的同位语，具体说明 John McWhorter 的身份。本句的难点是对两个同位语的把握。

【译文】语言学家麦荷特喜好争论，他的观点混杂着自由派与保守派的看法。在他最近的书《做我们自己的事：语言和音乐的退化，以及为什么我们应该喜欢或在意？》中，这位学者认为 60 年代反文化运动的胜利要对正式英语的退化负责。

2. Mr. McWhorter's academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

【解析】本句是一个由 and 引导的并列句，其中第二个分句比较复杂：宾语是 the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example 为插入语，接着是 to be natural and no more regrettable than...作宾语的补足语，注意比较结构 no more...than 意为“像……一样不，不比……更”。

【译文】麦荷特先生的学术专长在于语言史和语言演变。举例来说，他认为“whom”一词的逐渐消失是自然的，并不比古英语中词格的消失更让人惋惜。

3. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas.

【解析】本句的主干是 he acknowledges that...，其中 that 引导一个宾语从句 all varieties of human language...can be powerfully expressive，从句的主谓之间插入了介词短语 including non-standard ones like Black English；破折号后面的分句 there exists no language or dialect 是一个存在句，对前面的句子进行补充说明，其中包含一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰前面的名词短语 language or dialect。

【译文】作为语言学家，麦荷特认为各种各样的人类语言，包括像黑人英语这样的非标准语言，都具有强大的表达力—世上没有传达不了复杂思想的语言或方言。

## 四、核心词与超纲词

1. aspire to/ after 渴望，追求，有志于
2. degradation n. 恶化，退化
3. controversialist n. 善辩者，好辩者
4. permissive a. 许可的，自由的，纵容的
5. conservative a. 保守的
6. counter-culture 反正统文化
7. cult n. 狂热的崇拜，膜拜；时尚
8. spell v. (过去式和过去分词分别是 spelt, spelt) 导致
9. elevated a. 高雅的，高尚的
10. genre n. (文学艺术等的) 类型，流派
11. spontaneity n. 自发性，自发行为
12. an array of 一排，一群，一批
13. illustrate v. 举例说明
14. chunk n. 大块，相当大的数量



15. elaborate v. 详细制定(某事物)

16. grieve over 对……感到非常后悔，懊悔

## 五、全文翻译

美国人不再期待公众人物在演讲或写作中能运用技巧和文采来驾驭英语，而公众人物自己也不渴望这样。语言学家麦荷特喜好争论，他的观点混杂着自由派与保守派的看法。在他最近的书《做我们自己的事：语言和音乐的退化，以及为什么我们应该喜欢或在意？》中，这位学者认为 60 年代反文化运动的胜利要对正式英语的退化负责。

责备放纵的六十年代不是什么新鲜事，但这次算不上是对教育衰落的又一场批判。麦荷特先生的学术专长在于语言史和语言演变。举例来说，他认为“whom”一词的逐渐消失是自然的，并不比古英语中词格的消失更让人惋惜。

然而，“做自己的事”这一对事物真实性和个人性的崇尚信条，已经导致了正式演讲、写作、诗歌及音乐的消亡。在 20 世纪 60 年代以前，仅受过一般教育的人在下笔时都会寻求一种更高雅的腔调；而那之后，即使是最受关注的文章也想带上口语风格。同样的，对于诗歌来说，非常个性化的和富有表现力的创作风格成为了能够表达真实生动含义的唯一形式。无论作为口语还是书面语言的英语，随意言谈胜过了雅致的言辞，自我发挥也压过了精心准备。

麦荷特先生从上层和下层中列举了一系列有趣的例子，从而说明他所记录的这种趋势是确凿无误的。但就书中副标题中的疑问：为什么我们应该喜欢或在意，答案却不够明确。作为语言学家，麦荷特认为各种各样的人类语言，包括像黑人英语这样的非标准语言，都具有强大的表达力——世上没有传达不了复杂思想的语言或方言。不像其他大多数人，麦荷特先生并不认为我们说话方式不再规范就会使我们不能够准确地思考。

俄罗斯人深爱自己的语言，并在脑海中存储了大量诗歌；而意大利的政客们则往往精心准备演讲，即使这在大多数讲英语的人们眼里已经过时。麦荷特先生认为正式语言并非不可或缺，也没有提出要进行彻底的教育改革——他其实只是为那些美好事物而不是实用的东西的消逝而哀叹。我们现在用“纸盘子”而非“瓷盘子”盛着我们的英语大餐。真是惭愧啊，但很可能已无法避免。

### Part B

#### 一、试题解析

41.

【答案】E

【考点】上下文的衔接

【难度系数】0.387

【解析】空所在的位置是介于两段之间，那么解题的关键是看前后给出的关键信息。文章第一段由加拿大省级官员的会议引出文章谈论的主题——加拿大的保健费用上升。第二段，也就是空的上一段，进一步指出保健费用上升的原因是由于医疗费用上升。空的下一段谈到解决这个问题的措施——建立一个全国性的机构。空前提到问题，空后谈到解决办法，空居于中间，必然要起到承上启下的作用，而从第四段的开头“What to do?”问句，显然这里才开始涉及到方法，故就只能含有承上的内容，也就是继续谈到医疗费用高涨的情况，查看选项，只有 E 满足这一条件，故答案为 E。



42.

【答案】C

【考点】段群内部的指代关系

【难度系数】0.867

【解析】空前段落最后提到了一个“创建一个全国性的机构”，空后段落第一句说“但是全国性的并不意味着那样”，由此句我们可以推测出上文必然是对全国性的机构的一种描述，查看选项，只有C满足这一条件，故答案为C。

43.

【答案】G

【考点】上下文的衔接

【难度系数】0.119

【解析】空前段落分析了全国性机构的好处，规模大，消费者可以获得一个好的价格，既然谈到消费者的情况，下面必然要谈到厂家对价格的反应，查看选项，G满足这一条件，故答案为G。

44.

【答案】F

【考点】上下文的衔接

【难度系数】0.291

【解析】空前一段提到一些省的省长对于全国性机构表示怀疑，他们（特别是魁北克省和阿尔伯达省）只希望渥太华出钱，并少带附加条件甚至不带附加条件，这就是迄今该办法还没有向全国推广的一个重要原因。显然这段内容是说明建立一个全国性机构遇到的问题——由于一些省份的私心阻挠，从文中内容我们可以看出，文章作者是支持成立全国性的机构的，那么作者必然会在下文中对这些省份领导做出批判，选项中满足这一条件的只有F，故答案为F。

45.

【答案】B

【考点】结构的呼应+特征词的重复

【难度系数】0.413

【解析】空后段第一句以so开头，显然这里是表示结论，那么前面的内容还是属于论述全国性机构的好处，这就需要联系空前的段落，空前段落首先谈到“省长们喜欢有选择地引用罗马诺先生的报告，特别是有关联邦政府提供更多资金的部分”。接着说“也许他们应该读读罗马诺先生不得不说的有关药物的部分了：

‘国家药物机构会让政府对医药公司施加更大的影响，从而抑制不断上涨的药价。’”显然这里是集中讨国家机构对药价的影响，那么下面一段应该还是与此相关，选项中只有B项满足这一要求，故答案为B。

## 二、全文翻译

在七月底的年度会议上，加拿大各省的总理们对渥太华(加拿大首都)抱怨一番之后，如果还有力气的话，可能会抽出时间做点事情，那就是降低医疗费用。

他们都因医疗预算的飞涨而感到苦不堪言，其中增长最快的部分是药品费用。



41) 加拿大医疗信息学会的资料表明，自 1997 年以来，处方药品费用的增长速度是整体医疗费用增长速度的两倍。部分增长是由于药物使用替代了其他的治疗手段，部分是由于使用了高于原来药品价格的新药，部分是由于药品价格更昂贵了。

该怎么办呢？且不说其他许多专家提出的报告，罗马诺医疗委员会和科尔比医疗委员会就建议设立一个国家药物机构。由现在每个省出台自己的药物清单、有自己的机构、程序和有限的议价能力这种情况，改为资源共享，与渥太华合作创建一个国家机构。42) 这里所说的“国家”是什么意思呢？罗伊·罗马诺和迈克尔·科尔比议员建议成立一个联邦政府和省政府一体的机构，就像最近成立的国家医疗委员会一样。

但是“国家”不一定是这个含义。“国家”也可意味着各省之间，即各省联合起来创建的机构。

不管是何种含义，如果可能的话，“国家”级机构的好处之一就是能够通过谈判从医药生产商那里获得更优惠的价格。由原来一个省或省内的几家医院针对该省清单上的某种药物议价，转变成国家机构代表所有省份来议价。

比方说，魁北克省只能代表七百万公民议价，而国家机构代表三千一百万加拿大人进行谈判。基础经济学表明，潜在的客户越多，获得更优惠价格的可能性就越大。

43) 当然，医药公司就会抗议了。他们喜欢散客买家，那样他们可以更好地为自己的利益进行游说。他们也可以威胁把一个省的工作机会转移到另一个省。他们可能认为如果一个省的药单上有某一种药，就会迫使其他的省把这种药也填在药单上，他们不会喜欢全国性代理机构。但是，处于利益的驱使，他们又不得不与它打交道。

由渥太华和其他各省出资成立了加拿大医疗技术评估联合协作办公室，这意味着向成立国家机构迈进了一小步。这个办公室下设的公共药物评估机构向各省推荐应该在清单上增加的新药。不出所料，魁北克省拒绝加入这个机构，这很遗憾。

一些省的总理们对于任何联邦政府和省之间的交易都持怀疑态度。他们(尤其是魁北克省和阿尔伯特省)只想让渥太华额外支付几十亿加元，但自己却不承担任何责任(如果他们有责任的话)。这就是为什么国家药物清单的想法一直得不到落实，而药品价格却不断上涨的原因。

44) 所以如果某些省想全权负责医药事业，他们就必须证明自己有这种能力，他们必须开一张省际单子来终止重复，节约管理费用，防止省与省之间的互斗，而且还要尽量争取更好的药价。

省长们喜欢有选择地引用罗马诺先生的报告，特别是有关联邦政府提供更多资金的部分。也许他们应该读读罗马诺先生不得不说的有关药物的部分了：“国家药物机构会让政府对医药公司施加更大的影响，从而抑制不断上涨的药价。”

45) 或者他们可以读一读科尔比的报告：“这样一个机构的巨大购买力，会进一步加强实施公共处方药保险计划，以保证以可能的最低价格从药厂买药。”

因此当官员们聚集在尼亚加拉瀑布城，像往常那样不停地抱怨时，他们也应该在自己的权限范围内开始做些有利于他们的预算及病人的事情。

## Part C

### 一、试题解析

46) Television is one of the means/ by which these feelings are created and conveyed—/and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations/ as in the recent events in Europe.





【考点】定语从句，倒装结构，比较结构，被动结构

【解析】复合句。前后两个分句由 and 连接。句子主干：Television is one of the means—and perhaps never before has it served so much. by which 引导定语从句修饰 means，其中的被动结构 are created and conveyed 很容易转化为主动结构 television creates and conveys these feelings，并按照汉语习惯翻译出来；第二个分句中，never 否定词置于句首引起倒装结构，还原成正常语序为 it has never served so much...as in the recent events, it 指代 television, serve so much to do 可译为“在做什么方面发挥如此大的作用”，never so...as...是一个比较结构，提出电视“在加强不同民族和国家间的联系方面”后者起的作用更大。

【词汇】means 意为“手段，方式，方法”；feelings 指上文提到的 a mixture of skepticism and optimism，因此可译为“情感，情绪”；create “创造，创作”，此处与 feelings 搭配，取“引发”之意；convey 取其抽象义“传达，传递”；serve “服务，提供”，在文中译为“产生……的效果，起到……的作用”；people 本意是“人民”，用复数的时候表示“民族”；events 在上下文语境中应活译为“事务”。

【译文】电视是引发和传递这些感受的手段之一——在欧洲近来发生的事件中，它把不同的民族和国家连到一起，其作用之大，前所未有。

47) In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful/; groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses/ that work in relation to one another.

【考点】同位语，定语从句，动宾结构，并列结构

【解析】复合句。句子主干为：multi-media groups have been increasingly successful。主句中的 have been increasingly successful 译为“越来越成功”或“日益走向成功”，也可灵活处理为“蒸蒸日上”；分号后面的 groups 是前面 multi-media groups 的同位语，起进一步说明的作用，翻译成“这些集团”；which 引导定语从句修饰 groups，该定语从句中又嵌套一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses，因 that 定语从句较短，可以翻译成“的字结构”，作其先行词的前置定语，即译为“相互联系的……”。bring together + n.，该动宾结构需要处理成汉语中的“把字结构”，即“把/将……整合/集合/联合在一起”。

【词汇】multi-media groups 要根据文章内容翻译成“传媒集团”，不能直译为“多媒体集团”；bring together 意为“使团结，使联合，整合”，不能译为“带来”；in relation to “与……有关系，关于，涉及”；publishing houses “出版社”

【译文】在欧洲，像在其他地方一样，传媒集团越来越成功：这些集团将相关的电视、广播、报纸、杂志和出版社组合在一起。

48) This alone demonstrates/ that the television business is not an easy world to survive in,/ a fact underlined by statistics/ that show that/ out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50%/ took a loss in 1989.

【考点】指代，同位语，定语从句，宾语从句，被动结构，比较结构

【解析】复合句。句子主干为：This alone demonstrates that...。this 指代上文中提到的内容，可译为“此，这一点，这种情形，以上情形，这种激烈竞争的情况”都可以；that 引导的宾语从句，该从句中使用了不定式的主动语态，强调做动作的人，所以翻译时按照汉语习惯译成主动形式“要在电视行业里生存下来并非易事”；a fact 是前面 that 从句的同位语，译为“这个事实”；underlined by statistics 是过去分词短语作 fact 的后置定语，跟 a fact 一起可以译为“这一事实被统计数字所证实”或更灵活地处理为“这个事实通过统计数字尤其得到印证”。修饰 statistics 的定语从句 that show...及 show 后面跟着的 that 引导的宾语从句单独翻译成一句，需注意宾语从句中状语语序的调整。



【词汇】alone 本意是“单独的，独自的”，在句中译为“光靠，单凭，仅”；world 原意是“世界”，在句中与 business 对应，译为“行业、领域”较恰当；demonstrate 译为“表明，证明”；underline 原意为“加下划线，强调”，在句中与 fact 搭配可译为“凸显，突出证明”；out of 译为“在……中”；no less than 译为“不少于，多达”；take a loss 译为“亏损”。

【译文】这一点就足以表明，要在电视行业里生存下来并非易事。统计数字尤其说明了这一事实，在 80 个欧洲电视网中，多达一半在 1989 年亏损。

49) Creating a “European identity”/ that respects the different cultures and traditions/ which go to make up the connecting fabric of

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the Old Continent/ is no easy task and demands a strategic choice.

【考点】嵌套式定语从句，动名词作主语，否定结构，并列结构，动宾结构

【解析】复合句。句子主干为：Creating a “European identity” is no easy task and demands a strategic choice。creating a “European identity”是动名词结构做主语，系表结构和 demand 动宾结构并列作谓语。that 引导定语从句修饰 “European identity”，which 引导定语从句补充说明 cultures and traditions。本句翻译重点为：嵌套定语从句的译法。根据句意和汉语习惯，需要先翻译后面的 which 引导的定语从句，说明 cultures and traditions 的性质和作用，然后再翻译 that 引导的定语从句，译时处理为 “European identity” 的前置定语，重复指代 cultures and traditions 即可。

【词汇】identity 原意为“身份，特征，本体”等，但这些词义与原文所包含的意义不符，因为下文紧接着提到“……即选择在欧洲为欧洲制作电视节目，这就要求减少对北美市场的依赖，因为它们的节目所涉及的体验和文化传统与我们的大为不同。”可见文中 “European identity” 指的是一种不同于北美的，代表欧洲特性的标志，因此应译为“特色，品牌”；fabric 原意为“织物”可引申为“结构，纽带”，在句中可把名词活译为动词作“编织”讲；the Old Continent 特指发现北美新大陆之前的欧洲大陆。no easy task 是全部否定，应翻译成“决非易事”，而不能译为“不是一件容易的事情”。

【译文】不同的文化和传统把欧洲大陆编织成一体，要创造出一种尊重这些不同文化和传统的“欧洲品牌”绝非易事，需要人们做出战略性的选择。

50) In dealing with a challenge on such a scale,/ it is no exaggeration to say,/ “United we stand, divided we fall”.

【考点】it 作形式主语，英语习语的翻译

【解析】复合句。句子主干：it is no exaggeration to say…。it 是形式主语，真正的主语是不定式结构 to say…，翻译为“可以毫不夸张地说……”。In dealing with…是介词短语作状语，on such a scale 为 challenge 的后置定语。本句翻译重点为：引号中习语的翻译。该句改编自美国总统肯尼迪的一句话“United, there is little we cannot do; divided, there is little we can do”，句中的表达可意译，即“团结，我们就会胜利；分裂，我们就会失败”，如果在汉语中能找到结构和含义都接近的表达当然更好，如“团结擎天散如沙”。

【词汇】deal with 意为“处理，应对”；scale 原意是“标度，刻度”，在这里意为“规模，等级”。stand 和 fall 不能直译为“站着”和“倒下”，而要意译为“生存，胜利”和“灭亡，失败”。

【译文】在应对如此规模的挑战时，可以毫不夸张地说，“联合，我们就生存；分裂，我们就灭亡。”



## 二、全文翻译

在欧洲历史上这个无比重要的阶段里，谈论大众媒体的作用并非易事。历史事件和新闻发生混淆，人们对于大众媒体的感受往往是怀疑与乐观情绪的结合。46) 电视是引发和传递这些感受的手段之一——在欧洲近来发生的事件中，它把不同的民族和国家连到一起，其作用之大，前所未有。欧洲现在正在形成的正是它的民族及各族的文化和国家品牌。只有考虑到这一点，我们才能着手分析欧洲电视业的前景。47) 在欧洲，像在其他地方一样，传媒集团越来越成功：这些集团将相关的电视、广播、报纸、杂志和出版社组合在一起。意大利的一个例子是贝鲁思科尼集团，而所知的外国集团有麦斯威尔和默多克。

显然，只有最大最灵活的公司才能在这个饱和的竞争激烈的市场上竞争。48) 这一点就足以表明，要在电视行业里生存下来并非易事。统计数字尤其说明了这一事实，在 80 个欧洲电视网中，多达一半在 1989 年亏损。另外，欧共体的形成将迫使电视公司在制作和发行方面更密切地合作。

49) 不同的文化和传统把欧洲大陆编织成一体，要创造出一种尊重这些不同文化和传统的“欧洲品牌”绝非易事，需要人们做出战略性的选择。——也就是选择在欧洲为欧洲制作节目。这就要求减少对北美市场的依赖，因为它们的节目里所涉及的经历和文化传统与我们自己的大为不同。

为了达到这些目标，我们必须更专注合作制作节目、交换新闻、文件服务及培训。这也意味着欧洲国家之间需要达成协议，创建一个电视节目制作的欧洲银行，该银行可参照欧洲投资银行的模式，处理与制作成本相关的财政问题。50) 在应对如此规模的挑战时，可以毫不夸张地说，“联合，我们就生存；分裂，我们就灭亡。”——如果我不得不选择一个口号的话，它应该是“多样中的统一”。既具有一致的目标，但又尊重每个国家不同的特点。

## Section III Writing

### Part A

## 一、审题谋篇

2005 年研究生入学考试的变化之一是在写作部分增加了应用文写作，旨在考查考生进行一般性应用文写作的能力；考查的应用文类型广泛，包括私人和公务信函、备忘录、摘要、报告、通知等，试卷对考生综合运用语言的能力提出了更高的要求。

本篇作文要求写辞职信。辞职信是由于某种原因而向工作单位提出辞职的书面信。写辞职信，在遣词造句上要尽量使用正式的、客套的用语，不能颠覆作者与“读者”之间的上下级关系；在构思离职原因时，要避免对上司、同事或公司本身的批评性言论；要对曾经接受的培训等向公司表示感谢。在格式上，应包含一般应用文所不可少的三部分：称谓、信体、签名。

本作文要求中不仅详细规定了写信人的身份(an editor for the magazine Designs & Fashions)、写信对象(your boss, Mr. Wang)及辞职理由(the work is not what you expected)，而且给出了信的三大基本内容：1)告诉他你的决定(telling your decision)；2)告诉他你的理由(stating your reasons)以及 3)道歉(making an apology)。即使是从没有写过辞职信的考生，只要牢牢抓住这三点内容，做到内容完整，措辞得当，格式准确，也可以拿到高分。



辞职原因是文章的核心部分，题干中已给出的辞职原因是此工作不是自己所期望的，还可以继续拓展，可以写自己性格不合适做编辑工作，或者由于缺少设计与编辑这两方面的专业知识，工作表现和个人发展受到影响，将来也会给公司造成损失，或者不能发挥个人潜力、收入不高以及父母生病等。

## 二、参考范文

Dear Mr. Wang,

I am writing to inform you that I will quit the position as an editor for the reason of myself.

Two months ago, I was accepted by the *Designs and Fashions*. As a member of it, I was deeply impressed by the kindness and diligence of all the staff around me. But during the span of working here, I have come to realize that the job probably is not suitable for me because I am neither outgoing nor interested in designing. Even though I devoted all my efforts, I couldn't handle the job well.

So I am awfully sorry to tell you my decision to quit. Please accept my apology.

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

## 三、写作技巧

第一段，交代写信目的。

I hereby confirm in writing my resignation from...

I would formally request to resign from my present post as...

I regret to inform you that I decided to resign from my present position as...

第二段，解释辞职原因。

There are three factors accounting for my decision.

I quit because...

I've been trying, but I don't think I'm up to this job.

第三段，表达歉意。

I want to apologize for the inconveniences I have caused.

Thank you for your attention to my request.

I look forward to your reply as soon as possible.

### Part B

## 一、审题谋篇

2005 年大作文为图画作文，漫画题目为养老“足球赛”，画上四角均设有一足球门，守门的是一位老人的四个子女——大儿子、二儿子、三儿子和小女儿。画中间，一位老人缩成一团，呈球形，代表足球。我们从图中可以得到什么？联系生活，最容易想到的就是子女对老人的赡养问题。显然，这幅图主要是批判有些子女不赡养父母，将父母像踢足球一样踢来踢去的不负责任的态度。





文章的结构可分三段，第一段，描述图画，四个儿女各守一门，老父亲蜷成一团，被儿女当球一样踢来踢去，儿女们生怕球被踢到自己门里。可能用到的相关表达有：support parents/ take care of parents/ caring the old (赡养父母)，exerting all his strength (用尽全力)，crouch (蜷缩，蹲伏)，guard one's goal (守球门)。

第二段，阐述图画所要表达的深层含义，点出文章的问题，即不赡养父母，反映了年轻一代道德沦丧，并可指出原因。可以提到老年人的生活现状，退休之后不仅没有经济收入，还疾病缠身。部分子女过度投入在自我的工作和家庭生活中，忽视赡养老人，更有甚者，部分子女还虐待老年人。相关表达有：assume/ accept/ claim/ take on responsibilities (承担责任)，shift/ shirk one's responsibility (推卸责任)，the declination of the moral standard (道德沦丧)，traditional virtue (传统美德)。

第三段，陈述自己的观点并总结全文。对不赡养老人的行为进行批判，指出其行为既是不道德的，也是违法的，提出消除这种现象的方法。首先，政府要制定明确的法律法规保障老年人的权益，惩罚那些丧尽天良的子女。其次，我们还要认识到赡养老人是中华民族的传统美德，要继承发扬。此外，儿女除了给父母寄钱，还需要给予他们感情上的关怀。

## 二、参考范文

The cartoon symbolically depicts how three sons and a daughter treat their old, helpless father. They each stand in a different corner of a football field. The eldest son kicks out the father, who huddles up into a ball. The other children are prepared to ward him off. It is sad to see none of them is willing to receive their father.

The picture is thought-provoking, and what it illustrates is a common phenomenon in today's society: many grown-up children refuse to support their aging parents. While they are enjoying a comfortable life, their parents are neglected and reduced to utter poverty, as these elderly people have grown so physically weak that they no longer have the means to support themselves. I think these children have betrayed their own conscience and therefore may subject themselves to social contempt and criticism.

According to Chinese culture, to be kind to one's parents is the height of virtue. We owe so much to our parents in that they not only gave us lives but also have done much in bringing us up. It is against nature for us to shirk the responsibility of taking care of our parents when they are old. Rather, we have the duty to pay back their love by making their later years enjoyable and happy.

## 三、写作技巧

第一段，描述图片。

As we can see from the picture, ... In the cartoon we can see that...

This is certainly the case as shown in the cartoon.

第二段，分析图中的寓意。

This picture does reflect a thought-provoking social phenomenon that...

Undoubtedly, the picture arouses deep concern over the issue of...

Simple as it is, the meaning conveyed by the picture is clear and profound.

第三段，给出自己的观点，并提出解决办法。



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Therefore, it is imperative that we should take some effective measures.

This kind of phenomenon is so rampant that some measures should be taken to prevent it.

Only in this way can the tragedy described above be avoided and only in this way can the society become more harmonious to live