



## 1994 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

### Section I Use of English

The first and smallest unit that can be discussed in relation to language is the word. In speaking, the choice of words is 1 the utmost importance. Proper selection will eliminate one source of 2 breakdown is in the communication cycle. Too often, careless use of words 3 a meeting of the minds of the speaker and listener. The words used by the speaker may 4 unfavorable reactions in the listener 5 interfere with his comprehension; hence, the transmission-reception system breaks down. 6, inaccurate or indefinite words may make 7 difficult for the listener to understand the 8 which is being transmitted to him. The speaker who does not have specific words in his working vocabulary may be 9 to explain or describe in a 10 that can be understood by his listeners.

- |                     |               |                   |                  |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] of           | [B] at        | [C] for           | [D] on           |
| 2. [A] inaccessible | [B] timely    | [C] likely        | [D] invalid      |
| 3. [A] encourages   | [B] prevents  | [C] destroys      | [D] offers       |
| 4. [A] pass out     | [B] take away | [C] back up       | [D] stir up      |
| 5. [A] who          | [B] as        | [C] which         | [D] what         |
| 6. [A] Moreover     | [B] However   | [C] Preliminarily | [D] Unexpectedly |
| 7. [A] that         | [B] it        | [C] so            | [D] this         |
| 8. [A] speech       | [B] sense     | [C] message       | [D] meaning      |
| 9. [A] obscure      | [B] difficult | [C] impossible    | [D] unable       |
| 10. [A] case        | [B] means     | [C] method        | [D] way          |

### Section II Reading Comprehension

#### Passage 1

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most. Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers. In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers. If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product. Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.



The important factor in a private enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources (private property) , and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

11. In Line 11, Para 1, “the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes” means\_\_.

- [A] Americans are never satisfied with their incomes
- [B] Americans tend to overstate their incomes
- [C] Americans want to have their incomes increased
- [D] Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes

12. The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that\_\_.

- [A] producers can satisfy the consumers by mechanized production
- [B] consumers can express their demands through producers
- [C] producers decide the prices of products
- [D] supply and demand regulate prices

13. According to the passage, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by\_\_.

- [A] private property and rights concerned
- [B] manpower and natural resources control
- [C] ownership of productive resources
- [D] free contracts and prices

14. The passage is mainly about\_\_.

- [A] how American goods are produced
- [B] how American consumers buy their goods
- [C] how American economic system works
- [D] how American businessmen make their profits

### Passage 2

One hundred and thirteen million Americans have at least one bank-issued credit card. They give their owners automatic credit in stores, restaurants, and hotels, at home, across the country, and even abroad, and they make many banking services available as well. More and more of these credit cards can be read automatically, making it possible to withdraw or deposit money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch bank is open. For many of us the “cashless society” is not on the horizon—it’s already here.

While computers offer these conveniences to consumers, they have many advantages for sellers too. Electronic cash registers can do much more than simply ring up sales. They can keep a wide range of records, including who sold what, when, and to whom. This information allows businessmen to keep track of their list of goods by showing which items are being sold and how fast they are moving. Decisions to reorder or return goods to suppliers can then be made. At the same time these computers record which hours are busiest and which employees are the most efficient, allowing personnel and staffing assignments to be made accordingly. And they also identify preferred customers for promotional. Computers are relied on by manufacturers for similar reasons. Computer-analyzed marketing reports can help to decide which products to emphasize now, which to develop for the future, and which to drop. Computers keep track of goods in stock, of raw materials on hand, and even of the production process itself.

Numerous other commercial enterprises, from theaters to magazine publishers, from gas and electric utilities



to milk processors, bring better and more efficient services to consumers through the use of computers.

15. According to the passage, the credit card enables its owner to\_\_.

- [A] withdraw as much money from the bank as he wishes
- [B] obtain more convenient services than other people do
- [C] enjoy greater trust from the storekeeper
- [D] cash money wherever he wishes to

16. From the last sentence of the first paragraph we learn that \_\_.

- [A] in the future all the Americans will use credit cards
- [B] credit cards are mainly used in the United States today
- [C] nowadays many Americans do not pay in cash
- [D] it is now more convenient to use credit cards than before

17. The phrase "ring up sales" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means "\_\_".

- [A] make an order of goods
- [B] record sales on a cash register
- [C] call the sales manager
- [D] keep track of the goods in stock

18. What is this passage mainly about?

- [A] Approaches to the commercial use of computers.
- [B] Conveniences brought about by computers in business.
- [C] Significance of automation in commercial enterprises.
- [D] Advantages of credit cards in business.

### Passage 3

Exceptional children are different in some significant way from others of the same age. For these children to develop to their full adult potential, their education must be adapted to those differences.

Although we focus on the needs of exceptional children, we find ourselves describing their environment as well. While the leading actor on the stage captures our attention, we are aware of the importance of the supporting players and the scenery of the play itself. Both the family and the society in which exceptional children live are often the key to their growth and development. And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society's understanding—the knowledge, hopes, and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

Education in any society is a mirror of that society. In that mirror we can see the strengths, the weaknesses, the hopes, the prejudices, and the central values of the culture itself. The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

"All men are created equal." We've heard it many times, but it still has important meaning for education in a democratic society. Although the phrase was used by this country's founders to denote equality before the law, it has also been interpreted to mean equality of opportunity. That concept implies educational opportunity for all children—the right of each child to receive help in learning to the limits of his or her capacity, whether that capacity be small or great. Recent court decisions have confirmed the right of all children—disabled or not—to an appropriate education, and have ordered that public schools take the necessary steps to provide that education. In response, schools are modifying their programs, adapting instruction to children who are exceptional, to those who cannot profit substantially from regular programs.

19. In Paragraph 2, the author cites the example of the leading actor on the stage to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the growth of exceptional children has much to do with their family and the society
- [B] exceptional children are more influenced by their families than normal children are



- [C] exceptional children are the key interest of the family and society  
[D] the needs of the society weigh much heavier than the needs of the exceptional children
20. The reason that the exceptional children receive so much concern in education is that\_\_.
- [A] they are expected to be leaders of the society  
[B] they might become a burden of the society  
[C] they should fully develop their potentials  
[D] disabled children deserve special consideration
21. This passage mainly deals with\_\_.
- [A] the differences of children in their learning capabilities  
[B] the definition of exceptional children in modern society  
[C] the special educational programs for exceptional children  
[D] the necessity of adapting education to exceptional children
22. From this passage we learn that the educational concern for exceptional children \_\_\_\_.
- [A] is now enjoying legal support  
[B] disagrees with the tradition of the country  
[C] was clearly stated by the country's founders  
[D] will exert great influence over court decisions

#### Passage 4

"I have great confidence that by the end of the decade we'll know in vast detail how cancer cells arise," says microbiologist Robert Weinberg, an expert on cancer. "But," he cautions, "Some people have the idea that once one understands the causes, the cure will rapidly follow. Consider Pasteur. He discovered the causes of many kinds of infections, but it was fifty or sixty years before cures were available."

This year, 50 percent of the 910,000 people who suffer from cancer will survive at least five years. In the year 2000, the National Cancer Institute estimates, that figure will be 75 percent. For some skin cancers, the five-year survival rate is as high as 90 percent. But other survival statistics are still discouraging—13 percent for lung cancer, and 2 percent for cancer of the pancreas (胰腺).

With as many as 120 varieties in existence, discovering how cancer works is not easy. The researchers made great progress in the early 1970s, when they discovered that oncogenes, which are cancer-causing genes (基因), are inactive in normal cells. Anything from cosmic rays to radiation to diet may activate a dormant oncogene, but how remains unknown. If several oncogenes are driven into action, the cell, unable to turn them off, becomes cancerous.

The exact mechanisms involved are still mysterious, but the likelihood that many cancers are initiated at the level of genes suggests that we will never prevent all cancers. "Changes are a normal part of the evolutionary process," says oncologist William Haywar. Environmental factors can never be totally eliminated; as Hayward points out, "We can't prepare a medicine against cosmic rays."

The prospects for cure, though still distant, are brighter.

"First, we need to understand how the normal cell controls itself. Second, we have to determine whether there are a limited number of genes in cells which are always responsible for at least part of the trouble. If we can understand how cancer works, we can counteract its action."

23. The example of Pasteur in the passage is used to\_\_.
- [A]. predict that the secret of cancer will be disclosed in a decade  
[B] indicate that the prospects for curing cancer are bright  
[C] prove that cancer will be cured in fifty to sixty years



- [D] warn that there is still a long way to go before cancer can be conquered
24. The author implies that by the year 2000, \_\_\_\_.
- [A] there will be a drastic rise in the five-year survival rate of skin-cancer patients
- [B] 90 percent of the skin-cancer patients today will still be living
- [C] the survival statistics will be fairly even among patients with various cancers
- [D] there won't be a drastic increase of survival rate of all cancer patients
25. Oncogenes are cancer-causing genes \_\_\_\_.
- [A] that are always in operation in a healthy person
- [B] which remain unharmed so long as they are not activated
- [C] that can be driven out of normal cells
- [D] which normal cells can't turn off
26. The word "dormant" in the third paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_.
- [A] dead                      [B] ever-present                      [C] inactive                      [D] potential

### Passage 5

Discoveries in science and technology are thought by "untaught minds" to come in blinding flashes or as the result of dramatic accidents. Sir Alexander Fleming did not, as legend would have it, look at the mold (霉) on a piece of cheese and get the idea for penicillin there and then. He experimented with antibacterial substances for nine years before he made his discovery. Inventions and innovations almost always come out of laborious trial and error. Innovation is like soccer; even the best players miss the goal and have their shots blocked much more frequently than they score.

The point is that the players who score most are the ones who take most shots at the goal —and so it goes with innovation in any field of activity. The prime difference between innovation and others is one of approach. Everybody gets ideas, but innovators work consciously on theirs and they follow them through until they prove practicable or otherwise. What ordinary people see as fanciful abstractions, professional innovators see as solid possibilities.

"Creative thinking may mean simply the realization that there's no particular virtue in doing things the way they have always been done," wrote Rudolph Flesch, a language authority. This accounts for our reaction to seemingly simple innovations like plastic garbage bags and suitcases on wheels that make life more convenient: "How come nobody thought of that before?"

The creative approach begins with the proposition that nothing is as it appears. Innovators will not accept that there is only one way to do anything. Faced with getting from A to B, the average person will automatically set out on the best-known and apparently simplest route. The innovator will search for alternate courses, which may prove easier in the long run and are bound to be more interesting and challenging even if they lead to dead ends.

Highly creative individuals really do march to a different drummer.

27. What does the author probably mean by "untaught mind" in the first paragraph?
- [A] A person ignorant of the hard work involved in experimentation.
- [B] A citizen of a society that restricts personal creativity.
- [C] A person who has had no education.
- [D] An individual who often comes up with new ideas by accident.
28. According to the author, what distinguishes innovators from non-innovators?
- [A] The variety of ideas they have.                      [B] The intelligence they possess.
- [C] The way they deal with problems.                      [D] The way they present their findings.



29. The author quotes Rudolph Flesch in Paragraph 3 because\_\_.

- [A] Rudolph Flesch is the best-known expert in the study of human creativity
- [B] the quotation strengthens the assertion that creative individuals look for new ways of doing things .
- [C] the reader is familiar with Rudolph Flesch’s point of view
- [D] the quotation adds a new idea to the information previously presented

30. The phrase “march to a different drummer” (the last line of the passage) suggests that highly creative individuals are\_\_.

- [A] diligent in pursuing their goals
- [B] reluctant to follow common ways of doing things
- [C] devoted to the progress of science
- [D] concerned about the advance of society

### Part III English-Chinese Translation

According to the new school of scientists, technology is an overlooked force in expanding the horizons of scientific knowledge. (31) Science moves forward, they say, not so much through the insights of great men of genius as because of more ordinary things like improved techniques and tools. (32) “In short”, a leader of the new school contends, “the scientific revolution, as we call it, was largely the improvement and invention and use of a series of instruments that expanded the reach of science in innumerable directions.”

(33)Over the years, tools and technology themselves as a source of fundamental innovation have largely been ignored by historians and philosophers of science. The modern school that hails technology argues that such masters as Galileo, Newton, Maxwell, Einstein, and inventors such as Edison attached great importance to, and derived great benefit from, craft information and technological devices of different kinds that were usable in scientific experiments.

The centerpiece of the argument of a technology-yes, genius-no advocate was an analysis of Galileo’s role at the start of the scientific revolution. The wisdom of the day was derived from Ptolemy, an astronomer of the second century, whose elaborate system of the sky put Earth at the center of all heavenly motions. (34) Galileo’s greatest glory was that in 1609 he was the first person to turn the newly invented telescope on the heavens to prove that the planets revolve around the sun rather than around the Earth. But the real hero of the story, according to the new school of scientists, was the long evolution in the improvement of machinery for making eye-glasses.

Federal policy is necessarily involved in the technology vs. genius dispute. (35)Whether the Government should increase the financing of pure science at the expense of technology or vice versa (反之) often depends on the issue of which is seen as the driving force.

### Part IV Writing (15 points)

DIRECTIONS:

A. Title: ON MAKING FRIENDS

B. TIME LIMIT: 40 minutes

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

D. Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence: “As a human being, one can hardly do without a friend.”



职校园

微信公众号：职校园 免费分享 更多资料请关注获取

---

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

OUTLINE:

1. The need for friends
2. True friendship
3. My principle in making friends





## 1994 年试题分析

### Section I Use of English

#### 一、 文章结构总体分析

语言中的首要的以及最小的单位是单词。说话时，选词至关重要。恰当地选词可以消除交流障碍，不慎重的词语会阻碍说话双方的思想交流。

#### 二、 试题解析

##### 1. [答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：介词的用法。

本文第一句提出，对于语言来说，首先可以讨论的最小单位是单词。First 和 smallest 两个形容词已经道出单词在语言中的重要地位。此后，文章进一步指出，说话时选择词语非常重要。我们看到，空格后是一个名词性短语 utmost importance，而所给的四个选项全是介词，也就是说所选的介词应该与这个名词性短语组合在一起，做 be 动词的表语。

of 的一个特定用法是：of+表示评估意义的抽象名词=该名词对应的形容词，可做表语，表示具有某种性质、状况。如：of great use=great useful, of importance=important, 所以 A 为正确选项。

##### 2. [答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑语意搭配+形容词词义辨析。

前面已经提到，单词在语言中占有首要地位，因此，说话时对词语的选用就变得非常重要。本句大意为：恰当的选词可以消除交流过程中.....的障碍。

likely 意为“可能发生的”，不论从语法角度，还是从逻辑角度讲都非常恰当。inaccessible 表示“难以达到的，难以接近的”，如：This novel seems to me among the most inaccessible.这本书对我来说是最难懂的小说之一。我们知道，说话过程中完全可能出现交流的障碍，所以 inaccessible 不恰当。timely 意为“及时的，准时的”，如：a timely treatment 及时的治疗。invalid 意为“无效的”，如：an invalid license 作废的执照，都不符合句意。

##### 3. [答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑语意搭配。

上文一直是从正面角度谈论单词在交流中所处的地位，以及它起到的积极作用；本句开始文章从反面角度来讨论这一点。前面已经提到，恰当的选词可以消除交流障碍，由此可以推出，乱用词语将会增加这种障碍。prevent 意为“防止，阻碍”，用在文中表示“词语使用不当阻碍了说话双方思想的交流”，正好描述了这种增加障碍的反作用，所以是正确答案。

encourage 表示“鼓励，怂恿”，有促进之意，如：I encouraged her to work hard and to try for the examinations. 我鼓励她用功并为这次考试做努力。offer 意为“提供，出价”，如：I offered him some money for his help. 因为他帮了忙，我给了他一些钱。以上两个词语与文意要求的含义正好相反。destroy 意为“毁灭，破坏，消灭”，它虽然是贬义词，但一般是对已经存在的事物而言，且语气很强烈，放在此处不合适。

##### 4. [答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：动词短语语意辨析。

空格所在句子由存在因果关系的两个分句构成。前一分句的主语是 the words，宾语是 unfavorable reactions in the listener（听者不愉快的反应）；后一分句的含义是“因此，这种说话者和听者的发送—接收系统就会中断”。从句意判断空格处应该填入一个表达“造成，引起”含义的短语。stir up 表示“引起，激起”，为正确选项。

pass out 做及物动词时，意为“分发，分配”；take away 意为“取走”，back up 意为“支持，倒退”，





均不符合文意。

5. [答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：定语从句。

从上一题的分析可知，The words...in the listener 是一个语法结构完整的句子，因此我们可以推测 listener 之后的部分为一个定语从句。但要弄清楚的是，这个定语从句修饰的不是 listener，因为 interfere with his comprehension(干扰他的理解)中 his 指代的只能是“听者”，那么 interfere 的主语应该是前面的 unfavorable reactions。因此，我们可能确定这个定语从句的先行词为 reactions，which 可引导先行词为事物的定语从句，为正确选项。

who 引导先行词为人的定语从句；as 引导限制性定语从句需要与 such 结合在一起使用；what 只能引导名词性从句，不能引导定语从句。

6. [答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑关系。

前文一直在讨论不恰当使用词语的害处，本句的主语是 inaccurate or indefinite words，意为“不准确或不明确的词语”，可见还是在谈论这种害处，也就是说，与上一句之间仍然是承接或递进的关系。moreover 意为“此外”，表示递进关系，符合题意。该句可译为“此外，不准确或不明确的词语会使听者难以理解传递给他的信息”。

however 意为“但是”，表示转折；preliminarily 意为“首先，起初”，不表示承接关系；unexpectedly 意为“出乎意料地，想不到地”，有转折的含义。

7. [答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：句子的平衡。

英语句中为了保持句子的平衡，常常使用 it 作为形式宾语或形式主语。动词 make 后面的宾语是不定式时，就常常用 it 做形式宾语，代替后面的不定式。本题空格处填入 it，指代的就是下文的 to understand the ...。that 不能做形式宾语；如果使用 so，则全句找不到 make 的宾语，语法结构不完整；this 不能做形式宾语。

8. [答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑语意搭配+名词词义辨析。

本题空格处填入一名词，紧跟其后的是 which 引导的定语从句。显然，填入的名词在该从句中做主语，由于该从句使用了被动语态，因此我们要选择的是能够与 transmit 搭配，做其宾语的名词。transmit 的含义为“发送，传达”，四个选项中只有 message 可以与之搭配，表示“传达信息”。speech 意为“演说，讲话”；sense 意为“感官，感觉”；meaning 表示“意思，含义”，一般不与 transmit 搭配。

9. [答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：形容词词辨析。

本句的主语是 the speaker, who 引导了一个定语从句，修饰 speaker。大意是：一个常用词汇中没有详细而精确词语的人可能……将事情解释或描述得足以让听者听懂。由此看出，这里还是在讨论不正确使用词语的害处。填入的词既能修饰人，又有否定句义。unable 表示“不能的，不会的”，可以修饰人，为正确选项。

obscure 意为“暗的，朦胧的，模糊的”，一般不修饰人，如：an obscure sound 模糊的声音；an obscure passage 一段难懂的文章。difficult 和 impossible 都不使用本句型，如果使用这两个词可以把句子转变为：It is difficult/impossible for the speaker to explain...

10. [答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑语意搭配+名词词义辨析。

空格处的名词构成介词短语 in a ...，修饰动词 explain or describe，在文中的含义是“说话人不可能……解释或描述”。in a way 是习惯搭配，表示“以某种方式、方法”，语法意义都正确。in a case 表示“在某种情况下”，不符合句意。means 意为“方法、手段”，method 意为“方法，方式”，都不与 in a 搭配，而与介词 by 连用，如：The load was lifted by means of a crane.重物是用起重机吊起来的。They did it by a new method.



他们用一种新方法做的。

### 三、全文翻译

关于语言，首先可以讨论的最小单位是单词。说话的时候，选词是至关重要的。恰当的选词可以消除交流过程中可能出现的障碍。通常，不慎重的词语使用将阻碍说话者和听话者之间的思想交流。说话者使用的词语可能会引起听者不愉快的反应，干扰他的理解，因此，“传送—接收”系统出现故障。此外，不准确或不明确的词语会使听者难以理解正在传递给他的信息。说话人的常用词汇中如果没有详细而精确的词，就不可能用听话人能理解的方式进行解释或描述。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Passage 1

#### 一、文章结构总体分析

本文是一篇介绍美国经济结构的文章，主要论述美国的经济以私营企业为基础、以市场经济为导向。文中反复出现的中心词组是 *private-enterprise, market-oriented economy system (in America)*。

第一段：首句是全文的主题，即主要讨论美国经济体制的特点是通过私有企业和市场导向起调节作用。末句是该段的主题——它将全文中心思想换了一种方式表达，分析和指出消费者的需求、企业家对最大利润的追求和个人对收入取得最大收益的渴望——这三个因素共同决定着生产什么和如何使用资源进行生产。

第二段：主题词是 *price system*，首句是该段的主题句，说明市场导向型经济的重要特点之一是价格机制。

第三段：说明私营经济的性质和特点，即财产私有，同时还拥有相关权利。

#### 二、试题分析

11.

In Line 11, Para 1, “the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes” means__.	第一段第 11 行的“个人想最大限度地扩大收入”在文中的含义是_____。
[A] Americans are never satisfied with their incomes	[A] 美国人从来没有对其收入满意过
[B] Americans tend to overstate their incomes	[B] 美国人往往夸大自己的收入
[C] Americans want to have their incomes increased	[C] 美国人想让自己的收入得到增加
[D] Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes	[D] 美国人想提高自己收入的购买力

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：句题题。

先定位到第一段末句。解题的关键是看对 *maximize* 的理解。原文所在句 “coupled with the desire of



businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes”将生产者和消费者的愿望对照来说。句中的两个 maximize 平衡并列，作用、意义完全相同。因此知道 maximize 在第一处的意义即可知道第二处之意。众所周知，商人总是想用最少的投入取得最大的利润，这就是 maximize 的意义。由此可知，消费者希望使一定的收入取得最大限度的效益，即用现有收入买到更多更好的商品。而[D]选项恰是此意。

[A]和[B]选项未在原文提及。[C]选项反映的是劳资双方的关系，而不是生产者与消费者之间的关系。

12.

The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that__.	第二段前两句告诉我们_____。
[A] producers can satisfy the consumers by mechanized production	[A] 生产者可以通过机械化生产满足消费者
[B] consumers can express their demands through producers	[B] 消费者可以通过生产者表达自己的需求
[C] producers decide the prices of products	[C] 生产者决定商品价格
[D] supply and demand regulate prices	[D] （商品）供求关系决定（商品）价格

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

[D]选项就是该段第二句“prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers”的概括，为正确答案。

[A]选项在这两句中并未涉及。注意文中第一句的 mechanism 意为“机制”，而该选项中的 mechanized 意为“机械化”，二者含义不同。误选[B]选项的考生是对该段首句的语法成分分析错误。它是一个省略句，补全后应该是“An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and (by which consumer demands can be) responded to by producers”。由此可知，消费者通过这一机制表达他们的需求，而生产者则通过这一机制对他们的需求作出反应。[B]选项理解成 consumer demands can be expressed...by producers。[C]选项与第二句“供求关系决定价格”不符，也应该排除。此题亦可通过经济常识解答。

注意：干扰选项经常使用原文中出现的词语或类似的结构伪造，所以对那些出现了原词的选项一定要仔细辨认真伪。

13.

According to the passage, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by__.	根据文章，私营企业经济的特点是_____。
[A] private property and rights concerned	私人财产及相关权利
[B] manpower and natural resources control	劳动力及其自然资源的控制
[C] ownership of productive resources	生产资料的所有权
[D] free contracts and prices	自由合同和价格

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：段落主旨题。

题干要求考生回答私营企业经济的特点，即第三段的主题。该段只有两句。第一句强调的是私营企业最重要的因素是个人拥有生产资料（私人财产）、允许个人雇用劳动力和控制自然资源。第二句是指私人财产的概念还包含某些其他权利，如：产品价格的决定权或与其他私有个体的自由签约权。尤其第二句的 not only... but also...更表明了此段主旨。[A]选项是对上述内容的概括，为正确答案。

而[B]、[C]和[D]选项虽然都在第三段述及，但是都是[A]选项下的具体内容，缺乏概括性，不应该入选。



命题意图要求考生区分段落细节与段落中心是局部与整体的关系。

14.

The passage is mainly about__.	文章的主要内容是_____。
[A] how American goods are produced	[A] 美国商品的生产过程
[B] how American consumers buy their goods	[B] 美国消费者如何购物
[C] how American economic system works	[C] 美国经济体制如何运作
[D] how American businessmen make their profits	[D] 美国商人如何赚取利润

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨题。

解此题需要了解文章各段的主旨。第一段论述美国经济体制的构成；第二段介绍市场经济的运行方式；第三段介绍私营经济的特点。后两段是对第一段的进一步论述。由此可见，美国经济体制的构成和运作是本文论述的中心。[C]选项正反映了这一主题。

[A]、[B]和[D]选项都在文中有所涉及，但都是具体细节，比较片面，应该排除。此题还可以通过直接对选项进行比较排除来解题。[A]、[B]和[D]都在文中述及，分属于三个独立的、不同的概念。其中任意一个可代表其他两个，而[C]选项概括性强，可以包括[A]、[B]和[D]，故[C]为正确答案。

### 三、长难句解析和佳句赏析

长难句

①The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market- oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most.

该句的主干是“The American economic system is organized around a... economy in which”，economy 前面的定语修饰成分是 private-enterprise, market-oriented，后面是 in which 引导的定语从句。从句的主干是“consumers determine what... by spending... for...”，what 引导宾语从句，by 引导的分词结构做状语，而这个方式状语中 for 引导的介词短语又做动词 spend 的目的状语，此外，其中还嵌套了一个 that 引导的定语从句。

译文：美国的经济体制是在基本上由私营企业组成并以市场为导向的经济基础上建立起来的。在这个经济体制上，需要生产什么主要是由消费者在市场上花钱购买他们最需要的商品和服务决定的。

②Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers , coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

此句的主干是 it is... that together determine...强调句。coupled with 和 and 连接三个并列成分 the demand of individual consumers, the desire of businessmen to maximize profits 和 the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes。determine 后是 what 和 how 连接的并列的宾语从句，句末 it 指代的是前面的 what shall be produced。此外，注意一开始的 thus 表明该句是前面论述部分的结论。

译文：在美国经济体制中，消费者个人的需求、商人获取最大利润的追求和消费者渴望最大限度地增加自己的收入共同决定应该生产什么和如何利用资源去生产这些产品。

③If the product is in short supply relative to the demand , the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market.

注意句子中的 in short supply 意思是“供应不足”，relative to 意思是“相对于……”。考生还应该注意 short 的其他用法。1) run short: 用完、耗尽，如：Our money is running out.我们的钱快用完了。 2) for short: 简



称，缩写，如：His real name was Thomas, but he was called Tom for short.他的真名叫汤姆斯，可以简称为汤姆。3) in short: 简言之，总之，如：In short, they gave him no peace day or night.简言之，他们让他日夜不宁。

译文：如果产品相对供不应求，价格就会抬升，从而使一些消费者从市场上消失。

④In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual .

注意句子主干是：the concept of private property embraces not only... but also...。其中 including...分词结构做后置定语，对 certain rights 进行修饰。句中的 embrace 意思是：拥有，包括，如：The organization embraces persons of differing political stands.那个组织里有不同政治立场的人。

译文：在美国经济中，私人财产的概念不仅仅包含对生产资料的所有权，还包含某些其他权利，其中包括对产品的定价格和与另一私营者签订自由合同的权利。

⑤If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product.

该句的主干是 “If... this will tend to increase... which will...”，前面条件从句的主语是动名词 producing, 主句的主语 this 指的是 reducing its cost 这件事，定语从句中的 which 指代整个主句的内容。in turn 意思是：相应地，转而。如：Increased production will, in turn, lead to increased profits.增加生产会继而增加利润。

译文：另一方面，如果商品的大量生产导致成本的降低，这会促使增加销售商和生产商的供给，从而反过来导致价格下降，致使更多的消费者购买产品。

佳句

本文不长，结构比较简单清晰，可以当做写作范文赏析和模仿。注意文章的写作对象是 American economy，所以文中围绕它展开叙述，连词的使用亦使文章结构更为紧凑。

The American economic system is... Private businessmen, ...; and the profit motive,... Thus, in the American economic system it is...

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is... In the American economy, this mechanism... If... If, on the other hand,... Thus, price... in the American economic system.

The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is... In the American economy, the concept of private property...

## 四、词汇注释

(1) enterprise (n.) 企(事)业单位，事业，事业心，进取心；private ~私人企业，state-owned ~国有企业，commercial ~ 商业企业

(2) orient (v.) 为……定方向，为……定位，(n.) 东方；oriental (a.) 东方的；-oriented 后缀意思是：以……为目标的，如：market ~ 以市场为导向的，test- ~ 以考试为目标的，应试的

(3) strive (v.) 奋斗，争取，~ to/for/against 努力，争取

(4) motive (n.) 动机，目的；(a.) 运动的，发动的

(5) coupled with 与……结合在一起；couple (v.) 连接，结合

(6) mechanism (n.) 机制，机构，机械装置，mechanics(n.) 力学，机械学

(7) bid (n. / v.) 出价，投标，~up 哄抬价格

(8) regulating (a.) 调节的，regulate (v.) regulation (n.)

(9) gain control over 获得对……的控制

(10) profit (n.) 利润，收益，益处，at a ~ 获得利润地；(v.) 获益，得利，有利于，~by/from sth.





## 五、全文翻译

美国的经济体制是在基本上由私营企业组成并以市场为导向的经济基础上建立起来的。在这个经济体制里，需要生产什么主要是由消费者在市场上花钱购买他们最需要的商品和服务决定的。（长难句①）为了获取利润，私有企业主之间互相竞争，来生产这些产品和提供这些服务。在竞争的压力下运作，追求利润的动机很大程度上决定了生产商品和提供服务的方式。因此，在美国的经济体制中，消费者个人的需求、商人对获取最大利润的追求以及消费者渴望最大化自己的收入，所有这些共同决定了应该生产什么和如何利用资源去生产这些产品。（长难句②）

在以市场为导向的经济中的一个重要因素是反映消费者需求以及生产者对消费者需求作出反应的机制。在美国经济中，这一机制是由价格体制提供，在价格体系中，价格随消费者的相对需求和出售者及生产者的供应情况而上下浮动。（长难句④）如果产品相对供不应求，价格就会抬升，从而使一些消费者从市场上消失。（长难句③）另一方面，如果商品的大量生产导致成本的降低，这会促使销售商和生产商供给的增加，从而反过来导致价格下降，致使更多的消费者购买产品。（长难句⑤）因此，价格是美国经济体制中的调节机制。

私有企业经济的一个重要因素是允许个人拥有生产资料（私有财产），允许他们雇用劳动力，控制自然资源，以及生产产品、提供服务以获取利润。在美国经济中，私人财产的概念不仅仅包含对生产资料的所有权，还包含某些其他权利，其中包括确定产品的价格或与另一私营者签订自由合同。

### Passage 2

## 一、文章结构总体分析

本文是一篇介绍计算机在经济领域广泛应用的文章。文章首先论述信用卡在美国的使用情况，接着指出计算机在经济领域使用的许多优点，最后谈到商家进一步利用计算机的情况。

第一段：通过列举信用卡给人们带来的好处说明计算机的应用给消费者带来了便利。

第二段：通过电子收银机的多种功效以及计算机的分析、跟踪功能，说明计算机的应用同样给商家带来便利。

第三段：指出许多商业机构通过计算机给消费者带来更好更快捷的服务。

## 二、试题分析

15.

According to the passage, the credit card enables its owner to__.	根据文章，信用卡使其持有者可以干什么？
[A] withdraw as much money from the bank as he wishes	[A] 根据自己的意愿，想要多少钱，就取多少钱
[B] obtain more convenient services than other people do	[B] 比别人获得更多的便利服务
[C] enjoy greater trust from the storekeeper	[C] 享受店主的更多信任
[D] cash money wherever he wishes to	[D] 可以在任何地方兑换现金



[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

本文第一段通过一系列的实例说明信用卡（credit card）给其使用者带来的诸多方便。通过该段第二句“信用卡持有者可以在商店、饭店、宾馆，在当地、外地甚至在国外自动刷卡，同时信用卡还可以使他们得到银行提供的许多服务”可以看出，[B]选项全面准确地归纳和概括了原文思想，因此为正确答案。

虽然原文指出信用卡持有者可以不受地域和时间的限制去存钱取钱，但是这并不意味着愿取多少就取多少。因此[A]选项不正确。[C]选项是文中未提及的内容，原文中未对持卡者和未持卡者的信誉度进行比较。况且，这也不符合事实。无论是持信用卡还是支付现金，顾客在购物时都享受同等的信誉。[D]选项错在wherever(无论在什么地方)，试问在没有银行的地方或是未开通信用卡的地方怎能够兑取现金呢？

注意：解此题的关键是定位到具体的一句话。

16.

From the last sentence of the first paragraph we learn that ____.	从第一段最后一句中我们可以得知_____。
[A] in the future all the Americans will use credit cards	[A] 将来所有美国人都会使用信用卡
[B] credit cards are mainly used in the United States today	[B] 如今信用卡主要在美国使用
[C] nowadays many Americans do not pay in cash	[C] 现在，许多美国人不用现金支付
[D] it is now more convenient to use credit cards than before	[D] 现在使用信用卡比过去更方便了

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：句意题。

本题考查考生对第一段最后一句的理解。该段最后一句指出“对于我们很多人来说，‘无现钞的社会’不是即将来临，而是已经到来”。[C]选项是对此句的改写，nowadays 与原句时态相符，many Americans 与 for many of us 一致，do not pay in cash 与 cashless society 一致，因此[C]为正确答案。

[A]选项中的 in the future 与原句时间 it is already here 不符；况且 all the Americans 也过于绝对。[B]选项的内容原文未提及；而且它与本段第二句谈到的可以在国外使用信用卡的事实相悖。[D]选项亦无法从该句推论。

命题意图要求考生理解某句话的内涵，弄清楚它的每个单词、表达方式和整句话传达的信息。有时可以借助离得不远的上下文的句子去理解。

17.

The phrase "ring up sales" (Line 3, Para. 2) most probably means "____".	第二段第三行的词语 ring up sales 的大概意思是_____。
[A] make an order of goods	[A] 定货
[B] record sales on a cash register	[B] 记录销售额
[C] call the sales manager	[C] 呼叫销售经理
[D] keep track of the goods in stock	[D] 跟踪库存货物

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

该短语出现在第二段第二句 electronic cash registers can do much more than simply ring up sales。第二段主要列举了电子收银机（cash register）的用途。第三句提到电子收银机可以进行各种各样的记录。从上下文





我们可以知道 ring up sales 是电子收银机的基本工作，即“将销售情况记入收款机”，这与[B]选项相符。

在不知 ring up 意思的情况，也可以通过 sales 去排除选项。sales 为“销售商品”，而不是“商品贸易”、“销售经理”或“库存商品”，因此[B]选项最可能正确，[A]、[C]和[D]选项都相差太远。

命题意图要求考生根据上下文判断生词的含义。

18.

What is this passage mainly about?	文章的主要内容是_____。
[A] Approaches to the commercial use of computers.	[A] 计算机商业应用的方法
[B] Conveniences brought about by computers in business.	[B] 商业中计算机带来的便利
[C] Significance of automation in commercial enterprises.	[C] 商业企业自动化的意义
[D] Advantages of credit cards in business.	[D] 商业中信用卡的优势

**[答案] B**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨题。

本题同样要求首先了解各段主旨，以便总结概括文章中心。本文首先从信用卡的应用谈论计算机给消费者带来的便利，随后谈及计算机给销售商带来的便利，最后指出计算机的应用范围很广。因此[B]选项是文章主要讨论的话题，为正确答案。

[A]选项和[C]选项中的“应用方法”和“意义”都不是本文探讨的对象。[D]选项仅仅是文章第一段的内容，作者通过它是想说明计算机的应用给消费者带来的诸多方便这一主旨，因此[A]不具有概括性。

### 三、长难句解析和佳句赏析

长难句

①This information allows businessmen to keep track of their list of goods by showing which items are being sold and how fast they are moving.

这个句子里有 by 引导的方式状语，其中 which items are being sold 以及 how fast they are moving 都是 showing 的宾语成分，keep track of sth.意为“与……保持接触；跟上……的进度或发展；跟踪……”。如：read the newspapers to keep track of current events 读报以了解时事。

译文：通过被售商品的种类及其销售速度等信息的显示，商家能够随时了解其商品的情况。

②At the same time these computers record which hours are busiest and which employees are the most efficient, allowing personnel and staffing assignments to be made accordingly.

句子的主干是 computers record which... and which...，其中有两个并列的 which 引导的宾语从句，逗号后是一个 allowing 引导的分词结构，修饰整个主句，相当于 which allows...。最后的 accordingly 意为：相应地，按照所说的情形，如：I have told you the circumstances, so you must act accordingly.我已经将一切情况告诉你了，所以你必须按照我说的办。

译文：同时这些计算机记录哪些时间段是销售高峰和哪些员工最有效率，从而可以相应地调整员工工作任务的分派。

③Numerous other commercial enterprises, from theaters to magazine publishers, from gas and electric utilities to milk processors, bring better and more efficient services to consumers through the use of computers.

该句的特点是有两个插入语“from... to...”对主语进行补充说明，主干应该是“enterprises bring... to...”。



译文：许多其他商业企业，从剧院到杂志社、从燃气电器公司到牛奶加工厂都通过计算机的使用给消费者提供更好、更高效的服务。

佳句

For many of us the “cashless” society is not on the horizon—it is already here.

从这个句子我们学会了描述那些已经亲临其境的事物，又如：After a long separation caused by war, the couple reunited. They hugged and kissed, and they know their happiness is not on the horizon, it's already here.

## 四、词汇注释

(1) issue (v.) 流出，放出，发行，颁布；(n.) 发行物，(报刊)期号，问题，争端；issued (a.) 由……发行的 如：bank- ~银行发行的

(2) automatic (a.) 自动的，无意识的，机械的；(n.) 自动机械；automatically (adv.)

(3) available (a.) 可以利用的，可得到的，可见到的，随时可来的；avail (n.) 效用，利益，帮助；(v.) 有助于

(4) cashless (a.) 无现款的，无钱的；cash (n.) 现金；(v.) 兑换现金；cashier (n.) 出纳

(5) horizon (n.) 地平线，眼界，见识，on the ~即将到来，已露端倪的；horizontal (a.)

(6) accordingly (adv.) 相应地，因此，从而，照着(办)；accordance (n.) 一致，in ~ with 与……一致；~ to 按照，根据

(7) promotional (a.) 推销的，促销的，提升的，促进的，~campaigns 促销活动；promotion (n.)，promote (v.)

(8) stock (n.) 备料，库存，现货，股票，公债，in~现有

(9) on hand 在手边(随时可用)；in hand 在手中，在控制下；out of hand 无法控制，无纪律

(10) utilities (n.) 公用事业，公用事业公司，utility (n.) 效用，有用；utilize (v.)

## 五、全文翻译

1.3 亿美国人的手中至少持有一家银行发行的信用卡。信用卡持有者可在商店、饭店、宾馆，当地、外地甚至国外赊购货物，同时信用卡还可以使他们享受银行提供的许多服务。越来越多的信用卡可以自动读取，于是持卡人就可以在不同地方存取，不管本地支行是否营业。对于我们很多人来说，“无现钞的社会”不是即将来临，而是已经到来。(佳句)

计算机为消费者提供诸多便利的同时，也给商家带来了许多优势。电子收银机能做的远不止记录销售额，它们可进行各种各样的记录，包括谁卖了什么，何时卖的，卖给了谁。通过被售商品的种类及其销售速度等信息的显示，商家能够随时了解其商品的情况。(长难句①) 然后卖家便可以做出是再定货还是把商品退给供应商的决定。同时这些计算机记录哪些时间段是销售高峰和哪些员工最有效率，从而可以相应地调整员工工作任务的分派。(长难句②) 此外，他们还可以确定偏爱的顾客群进行促销活动。基于同样的原因，生产商们也依赖计算机。计算机分析的营销报告能有助于决定目前应重点生产哪些商品，将来开发哪些产品，应停止生产哪些产品。计算机跟踪库存商品，现有原材料甚至生产过程本身。

许多其他商业企业，从剧院到杂志社、从燃气电器公司到牛奶加工厂都通过计算机的使用给消费者提供更好、更高效的服务。(长难句③)

### Passage 3



## 一、文章结构总体分析

本文是一篇介绍美国特殊儿童教育的文章。文章首先指出教育必须适应特殊儿童的特点，接着谈及特殊儿童的成长环境，尤其是学校的重要性；最后指出美国对特殊儿童的教育反映了他们“人人平等”的观念。

第一段：指出特殊儿童与同龄儿童相比有许多重要的不同之处。为使特殊儿童的全部潜力得到开发，教育必须适应他们的不同需要。该段给出全文的主旨。

第二段：以家庭和社会是特殊儿童成长和发展的关键，引出学校教育对于特殊儿童的重要性。

第三段和第四段：提出教育反映一个社会的价值观念，而（美国）学校对特殊儿童教育的重视反映了该社会“在教育面前，人人生而平等”的观念。特殊儿童受教育的权利已经得到法律的保护，学校也已经相应地修改常规的教学计划去适应特殊儿童的需要。

## 二、试题分析

19.

In Paragraph 2, the author cites the example of the leading actor on the stage to show that_____.	第二段作者引用舞台主角的例子目的是为了说明_____。
[A] the growth of exceptional children has much to do with their family and the society	[A] 特殊儿童的成长与家庭和社会有很大关系
[B] exceptional children are more influenced by their families than normal children are	[B] 与正常儿童相比，特殊儿童受到的家庭影响更大
[C] exceptional children are the key interest of the family and society	[C] 家庭和社会最感兴趣的是特殊儿童
[D] the needs of the society weigh much heavier than the needs of the exceptional children	[D] 社会的需要比特殊儿童的需要重要得多

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：作者意图题。

该段第二句为了进一步说明第一句而打了个比方，把 exceptional children 比喻成 leading actor，把 their environment 比做 supporting players and the scenery of the play。作者引用这个例子是为了从舞台主角的魅力离不开配角和场景的支持这一事实引出一个观点，也就是第三句：“特殊儿童所处的家庭和社会常常是他们成长和发展的关键”。[A]选项和这个思想吻合，为正确答案。

文章第一段指出特殊儿童与正常儿童相比有许多不同，但是并没有具体就某方面的不同进行比较，而[B]选项出现了原文不存在的“家庭影响”比较，所以不对。[C]选项中的干扰词有 key、exceptional children 和 family and society，它们出现在该段第三句，但是[C]选项的含义与原文已大相径庭。[D]选项也出现了文中未有的“比较”。

weigh much heavier than 意思为：比……分量重得多，比……重要得多。

注意：对于文中的比喻和类比，最重要的一点是弄清楚它们说明的对象。

20.

The reason that the exceptional children receive so much concern in education is that_____.	特殊儿童在教育上得到很多关注的原因是_____。
---	--------------------------



[A] they are expected to be leaders of the society	[A] 他们有望成为社会领袖
[B] they might become a burden of the society	[B] 他们有可能成为社会负担
[C] they should fully develop their potentials	[C] 他们应该充分发挥自己的潜力
[D] disabled children deserve special consideration	[D] 残疾儿童值得特殊关注

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：因果关系题。

第三段最后一句指出“公共教育对特殊儿童的巨大关注表明所有公民不管情况特殊与否，都应该有机会全面发展自己的能力”，言下之意就是，特殊儿童在教育上受关注是因为他们尽管不同于一般儿童，却有全面发展的权利。[C]选项与此意相同，是原文的合理改写。fully develop their potentials 与原文 fully develop their capabilities 同义。故[C]为正确答案。

[A]选项和[B]选项在原文中均未提及。[D]选项读起来似乎合理，但是实际上是答非所问，没有给出任何实在的原因。

21.

This passage mainly deals with__.	文章的主要内容是_____。
[A] the differences of children in their learning capabilities	[A] 孩子在学习能力上的差异
[B] the definition of exceptional children in modern society	[B] 现代社会中特殊儿童的定义
[C] the special educational programs for exceptional children	[C] 为特殊儿童设的特殊教育项目
[D] the necessity of adapting education to exceptional children	[D] 使教育适应特殊儿童的特点的必要性

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨题。

文章第一段为主题段，先引出话题“特殊儿童”，指出他们与同龄儿童相比有许多明显的不同之处；接着给出主旨句“为使特殊儿童的全部潜力得到开发，教育必须适应他们的不同需要”；在随后的段落里，作者主要通过阐述“人人都享有接受教育的平等机会”的观点，充分论证主题的合理性。因此[D]选项符合主题思想，是正确答案。

[A]选项中的对象是 children，而非文中的 exceptional children。此外，本文并未说明儿童在学习能力方面存在哪些差异。[B]选项原文没有提及。[C]选项虽然在最后一段被简略提及，但是它是学校在“教育机会人人平等”的观念影响下的具体措施，不是全文的主要内容。

命题意图是要求考生找出文章的主旨句。

22.

From this passage we learn that the educational concern for exceptional children ____.	从文章可知，对特殊儿童教育的关注_____。
[A] is now enjoying legal support	[A] 正受到法律的支持
[B] disagrees with the tradition of the country	[B] 与本国传统不符
[C] was clearly stated by the country's founders	[C] 被国家创立者明确地表达出来



[D] will exert great influence over court decisions

[D] 将会对法庭的裁决起很大影响

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

最后一段第四句 recent court decision have confirmed the right of all children—disabled or not—to an appropriate education...说明特殊儿童接受适应其特点的教育权利已经得到法律的保护。[A]选项符合此意。

该段第二句表明国家缔造者最初只提到法律面前人人平等，他们并未有论述教育平等的观念，因此[C]选项与原文不符。[B]选项与该段内容也不符。该段第一句和第二句表明“人人生来平等”的思想自建国就已提出，因此教育平等并不违背本国传统。[D]选项的时态为将来时，而原文的 court decision 之事早已成为事实。二者时间不符。

### 三、长难句解析和佳句赏析

长难句

①And it is in the public schools that we find the full expression of society's understanding—the knowledge, hopes, and fears that are passed on to the next generation.

原句是 it is ... that... 的强调句型，此句是强调地点。破折号后是对 society's understanding 的解释。其中有一个 that 引导的定语从句对 the knowledge, hopes, and fears 三个名词进行修饰。此句的 understanding 意思是“理智、知性”；pass on 意思是“把……传给另一个，转移”，如：He is passing on his knowledge to his students. 他所知识传授给学生。

译文：正是在公立学校里我们感受到了社会知性的充分体现——向下一代传授知识、希望和恐惧。

②The great interest in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades indicates the strong feeling in our society that all citizens, whatever their special conditions, deserve the opportunity to fully develop their capabilities.

此句的主干是 The great interest... indicates the strong feeling...，主语后是一个较长的修饰限制成分 in exceptional children shown in public education over the past three decades。宾语 the strong feeling in our society 后是 that 引导的同位语从句，其主语是 all citizens，谓语是 deserve，在两者之间有插入成分 whatever their special conditions 进行补充说明。

译文：过去 30 年间公共教育表出现的对特殊儿童的巨大关注表明了存在于我们社会中的那种强烈情绪，即所有公民，不论情况怎么特殊，都应该得到全面发展其能力的机会。

③That concept implies educational opportunity for all children—the right of each child to receive help in learning to the limits of his or her capacity, whether that capacity be small or great.

此句的主句是破折号前的部分，破折号后是对主句宾语 educational opportunity for all children 的进一步说明，中心词是 the right，后面都是修饰限定成分。to the limits of 意思是：达到……的极限，如：to the limits of his strength. whether 引导的从句省略了 should，是虚拟语气。

译文：这个概念暗示所有儿童都有接受教育的机会——即每个儿童，不管其本身的能力大小与否，都有权利在学习上最大限度地得到帮助。

④In response, schools are modifying their programs, adapting instruction to children who are exceptional, to those who cannot profit substantially from regular programs.

此句的主干是 schools are modifying...，后面 adapting 引导的分词结构做状语，其中又有两个并列的介词 to 结构，并且都含有定语从句，即：to children who 和 to those who。

译文：作为回应，学校也调整课程安排，使授课能够适应特殊儿童，适应那些不能从常规课程中真正





获益的儿童的需要。

佳句

① While the leading actor on the stage captures our attention, we are aware of the importance of the supporting players and the scenery of the play itself.

这里作者用类比的手法论证特殊儿童与他们成长的环境之间的关系，生动有趣。从另外一个角度想，主角需要配角和布景的衬托，而在人生舞台上何尝不也有很多“红花需要绿叶衬”的现象呢？

② Education in any society is a mirror of that society. In that mirror we can see the strengths, the weaknesses, the hopes, the prejudices, and the central values of the culture itself.

mirror: (喻) 镜子，真实反映情况的东西。如：The press is a mirror of the public opinions. 报刊是忠实反映舆论的镜子。教育是社会的镜子，意思就是从教育这个角度看一个社会的全貌。我们可以借用作者在这个句子中的思维，去仿造其他句子。又如：The taste of the clothing is a mirror of a person's personality. In that mirror we can see...

③ All men are created equal.

引句短而有力，极有说服力。如：All men are created equal. So everybody has the right to receive education.

## 四、词汇注释

(1) exceptional (a.) 反常的，有缺陷的；杰出的，出类拔萃的；~children 需要特殊照顾的儿童；exception (n.) 除外，例外，with the~ of 除……之外

(2) in some way (s)=in one way 以某种方法；in a way =to a certain extent but not entirely 在某种程度上

(3) potential (n.) 潜能，潜力，full ~最大的潜能；(a.) 潜在的，可能的

(4) adapt (v.) (使) 适应，适合，改编，改写 ~ to; adaptation (n.)

(5) supporting (a.) (演员、节目等) 次要的；support (v./n.) 支持，支撑，拥护，供养，维持；supporter (n.) 支持者，拥护者；supportive (a.) 支持的，赞助的

(6) expression (n.) 表达，表示，词语，措辞，式子，符号，full ~of 充分表达；express (v.) 表示，表示，(a.) 特快的，快速的；(n.) 快车，快递

(7) capability (n.) 能力，才能，技能；capable (a.)

(8) denote (v.) 表示，意味着，作为(某事物)的名称、符合或象征等

(9) interpret (v.) 解释，说明，口译；interpreter (n.) 译员，口译者

(10) substantially (adv.) 真正地；substantial (a.) 实质的，真实的，坚固的，结实的，富裕的；substance (n.) 物质，实质，大意，财产，财物

## 五、全文翻译

特殊儿童在一些重要的方面不同于其他同龄的孩子。对于这些孩子来说，要把他们全部的成熟的潜力开发出来，他们所受的教育就必须适应那些差异。

虽然我们关注的是特殊儿童的需要，但却发现我们也在描述他们的生活环境。当舞台上的主角吸引了我们的注意力后，我们也意识到配角及戏剧场景的重要性。(佳句①) 特殊儿童所处的家庭及社会环境常常是他们成长和发展的关键。正是在公立学校里我们感受到了社会知性的充分体现——向下一代传授知识、希望和恐惧。(长难句①)

任何社会的教育都是反映该社会的一面镜子。在这面镜子里，我们可以看到优点、弱点、希望、偏见，以及文化本身的核心价值。(佳句②) 过去 30 年间公共教育表现出的对特殊儿童的巨大关注表明了存在于我们社会中的那种强烈情绪，即所有公民，不论情况怎么特殊，都应该得到全面发展其能力的机会。(长难句②)



“人人生来平等”。（佳句③）这句话我们已听过无数次，但在民主社会它对教育仍然有着极其重要的寓意。尽管这句话被国家建立者们用来表示法律面前人人平等，它也被解释为机会面前人人平等。这个概念暗示了所有儿童都有接受教育的机会——即每个儿童，不管其本身的能力大小与否，都有权利在学习上最大限度地得到帮助。（长难句③）最近的法庭裁决已再次确定了所有儿童——不论残疾与否——都有接受适当的教育的权利，并已命令公立学校采取必要的措施来提供这种教育。作为回应，学校也在调整课程安排，使授课能够适应特殊儿童，适应那些不能从常规课程中真正获益的儿童的需要。（长难句④）

#### Passage 4

### 一、文章结构总体分析

本文是一篇关于医学上癌症治疗的发展状况的科普文章。文章开始和结尾都引用了权威人士的话，首尾呼应，点明治癌的前景虽然遥远，但是已经更加明朗这一主题。文章中间的几段或用数据或引用话语从存活率、癌症规律和预防癌症方面去论证这个观点。

第一段：引用 Weinberg 的话，指出人们在近十年内会对癌症的病因有很深的了解，但是找到治疗方法还有很长一段时间。说明癌症治疗的情况是喜忧参半。

第二段至第四段：介绍医学上在治疗癌症方面的发展情况。现在癌症患者的整体存活率有了很大提高，但是也有一些癌症类型的存活率仍然很低；人们对癌症规律的研究取得了很大进展，但是导致癌变的确切机制仍然是个谜；此外我们无法预防所有癌症，因为许多癌是从基因处开始的。

第五段和第六段：再次指出癌症治愈的前景虽然遥远，但是已经更加明朗了。

### 二、试题分析

23.

The example of Pasteur in the passage is used to__.	文章以 Pasteur 为例的目的是_____。
[A] predict that the secret of cancer will be disclosed in a decade	[A] 预言十年内癌症的秘密将会被彻底揭开
[B] indicate that the prospects for curing cancer are bright	[B] 说明癌症治愈前景值得乐观
[C] prove that cancer will be cured in fifty to sixty years	[C] 证明五六十年后癌症将被治愈
[D] warn that there is still a long way to go before cancer can be conquered	[D] 提醒人们彻底战胜癌症的道路还很长

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：作者意图题。

本题考查第一段末句在文中的作用：he (指 Pasteur) discovered the causes of many kinds of infections, but it was fifty or sixty years before cures were available。这句话说明发现病因并不意味着一定能够很快找到治疗方法。同时结合该段第一句中对即将了解癌细胞成因的肯定态度以及第二句 but 的转折，可知作者用 Pasteur 之例对 but 后人们的态度进行反驳，提醒人们找到治癌症的方法仍然需要一段漫长的时间。由此可知，[D] 选项为正确答案。

该段中 Weinberg 只认为人们在近十年内会对癌症的病因有很深的了解，但是这并不意味着会彻底揭开





癌症的秘密，因此[A]选项不正确。[B]选项刚好与 Pasteur 的例子要说明的问题相反。[C]选项是草率结论。Pasteur 发现传染病病因后五六十年才找到治疗方法，这并不意味着癌症亦如此。

命题意图是要求考生了解文章中例证方法的写作思路。这里是先提出观点，后举例说明。

24.

The author implies that by the year 2000, __.	作者暗示，到 2000 年_____。
[A] there will be a drastic rise in the five-year survival rate of skin-cancer patients	[A] 皮肤癌患者的五年存活率会急剧增长
[B] 90 percent of the skin-cancer patients today will still be living	[B] 如今 90%的皮肤癌患者仍然健在
[C] the survival statistics will be fairly even among patients with various cancers	[C] 各种癌症患者的存活几率基本一致
[D] there won't be a drastic increase of survival rate of all cancer patients	[D] 不是所有癌症患者的存活率都将急剧上升

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

本题考查到 2000 年癌症患者的情况。根据第二段内容，今年（1994）有 50%的癌症患者可存活 5 年。至 2000 年（6 年后），此存活率将升到 75%。对于一些皮肤癌患者来说，目前的 5 年存活率已高达 90%。但是其他类型的存活数据却很让人沮丧——肺癌 13%、胰腺癌 2%。由此可见，存活率的稳步上升是大趋势。一些皮肤癌的存活比率已相当高但是也有些类型的癌症仍难以攻克。因此[D]选项合乎情理。为正确答案。

[A]选项不对。文中第三句指出皮肤癌患者目前的存活率已相当高，达到 90%，增长余地已很少，不会再有急剧增长。[B]选项若对，则与 5 年存活率不符。从 1994 年~2000 年已经有 6 年时间，无法确保这些人仍然在世。[C]选项与文章内容相悖。

命题意图要求考生根据原文所给数据和事实信息进行逻辑推理，排除错误选项。

25.

Oncogenes are cancer-causing genes__.	致癌基因_____。
[A] that are always in operation in a healthy person	[A] 总活动在健康人体中
[B] which remain unharmed so long as they are not activated	[B] 只要不被激活，就保持无害
[C] that can be driven out of normal cells	[C] 能够从健康细胞中被赶走
[D] which normal cells can't turn off	[D] 其作用不能被健康细胞阻止

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

第三段第二句和第四句 oncogenes which are cancer causing genes are inactive in normal cells... If several oncogenes are driven into action, the cell, unable to turn them off, becomes cancerous 说明致癌基因在正常细胞中是不活跃的，但是如果被激活，正常细胞无力排除，它们就会转化为癌细胞，造成伤害。由此可见，[B]选项的内容与此相符，为正确答案。

[A]选项与第二句的 inactive in normal cells 不符。该段第四句提到“一旦被激活，健康细胞就根本起不了排斥作用”，因此[C]、[D]选项都不对，它们都忽视了“一旦被激活”这个条件。

activate 意思是“使活动，起动作”。drive into action 的意思是“迫使……行动、生效、起作用”。命题意图要求考生准确理解第三段的内容。注意第四句中的条件句的作用是限制事情发生的条件。

26.



The word "dormant" in the third paragraph most probably means__.	单词 dormant 在第三段中的大意是_____。
[A] dead	[A] 死亡
[B] ever-present	[B] 无处无时不在的
[C] inactive	[C] 不活跃的
[D] potential	[D] 潜在的，可能的

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

解释词语要结合语境和上下文。从第三段第二句和第三句... oncogenes are inactive in normal cells. Anything from cosmic rays to radiation may activate a dormant oncogene...可以分析出致癌基因原本是不活跃的，外在因素激活的只能是“不活跃，静止状态下的”致癌基因。也就是说 activate 的对象指的仍然应该是前一句中的 inactive oncogenes，因此 dormant 具有与 activate 相反意义的特点。[C]选项为正确答案。dormant 本身词义为“休眠期的、暂停活动的、潜伏的”(in a state of inactivity but awaiting development or activity)，这里与 inactive 同义，没有二次使用是为了避免语言的重复。

[A]选项和[B]选项都不含该词义。[D]选项 potential 的英文含义是 existing in possibility, that can or may come into existence or action，即表示可能出现的东西，而 oncogene 是已经存在之物，故不对。况且 potential 与同一句中的 activate(make... active)的意思也不搭配。

### 三、长难句解析和佳句赏析

长难句

①The researchers made great progress in the early 1970s, when they discovered that oncogenes, which are cancer-causing genes, are inactive in normal cells.

该句主句是 The researchers made great progress..., 后面修饰成分是从句中套从句。先是 when 引导的定语从句修饰时间状语中的 the early 1970s, 然后是 that 引导的宾语从句 oncogenes... are inactive in normal cells, 最后是 which 引导的非限定性从句修饰 oncogenes.

译文：研究者在 70 年代取得了很大的进展。当时他们发现致癌基因，即那些可以引起癌症的基因，在正常细胞中是不活动的。

②Anything from cosmic rays to radiation to diet may activate a dormant oncogene, but how remains unknown.

此句 but 后为省略句，补全后为 but how they may activate a dormant oncogene remains unknown.

译文：从宇宙射线到辐射到日常饮食，任何东西都有可能激活处于沉寂状态的致癌基因，但是如何激活则不为人所知。

③The exact mechanisms involved are still mysterious, but the likelihood that many cancers are initiated at the level of genes suggests that we will never prevent all cancers.

该句是 but 连接的复合句，后一分句中 likelihood 是主语，在主语后是同位语从句对它的解释；suggests 为谓语。其中 likelihood 的意思是：可能性。如：In all likelihood, we should be away for a week.我们很可能离开一个星期。

译文：导致癌变的确切机制仍然是个谜，但是许多癌症始于基因这一可能性表明我们将永远不能预防所有癌症。

佳句

①Environmental factors can never be totally eliminated; as Hayward points out, "We can't prepare a



medicine against cosmic rays.”

分号的作用一般是连接两个含义相仿或相对的句子。注意此句中分号是进一步说明前面的意思，cosmic rays 是 Environmental factors 的一个例子。

②The prospects for cure, though still distant, are brighter.

熟悉这种将转折语气放入插入语的结构。又如：The prospect for eliminating pollution, though still distant, is brighter. 消除污染的前景尽管遥远，但是已经更加明朗了。

## 四、词汇注释

(1) in vast detail 非常详尽地；vast (a.)辽阔的，巨大的，大量的；detail (n.)细节，详情；in detail 详细地

(2) microbiologist (n.) 微生物学家，micro-前缀表示“微小的，微观的”，如：microeconomics 微观经济学

(3) caution (n.) 警告，告诫，小心，谨慎；(v.) 警告，告诫；cautious (a.)小心的，谨慎的，~ of

(4) infection (n.) 感染，传染；infect (v.) infectious (a.)

(5) statistics (n.) 统计资料，统计（学），survival~ 存活人数的统计；statistical (a.)统计的，统计学的

(6) variety (n.)品种，多种多样，a~ of 各种，种种

(7) prepare against 为防止……而准备

(8) counteract (v.) 对抗，抵制，中和；counter-前缀表示“反”，“逆”，如：counter-clockwise (a./ad.) 逆时针方向

## 五、全文翻译

“我有极大的信心相信到这个十年期结束时我们将会详尽地知晓癌细胞的生成原因，”一位癌症专家和微生物学家罗伯特·温伯格说道。“但是，”他告诫说，“有些人认为一旦人们弄清了病因，治疗方法很快就会跟上。例如法国细菌学家巴斯德，他发现了许多传染病的成因，但治疗方法却在五六十年后才问世。”

今年，91 万癌症患者中有一半将至少再活 5 年。国家癌症研究所估计，到 2000 年存活率将升至 75%。现在对于一些皮肤癌来说，5 年期的存活率高达 90%，但其他类型癌症的存活数据却仍令人沮丧——肺癌 13%，胰腺癌 2%。

癌症种类现有多达 120 多种，发现其规律实属不易。研究者在 70 年代取得了很大的进展。当时他们发现致癌基因，即那些可以引起癌症的基因，在正常细胞中是不活动的。（长难句①）从宇宙射线到辐射到日常饮食，任何东西都有可能激活处于沉寂状态中的致癌基因，但是如何激活不为人所知。（长难句②）如果若干致癌基因被激活，而细胞无力排除，它们就演变成了癌细胞。

导致癌变的确切机制仍然是个谜，但是许多癌症始于基因这一可能性表明我们将永远不能预防所有癌症。（长难句③）“变化是进化过程中的一个正常部分，”肿瘤专家威廉·海沃德说道。环境因素永远无法完全消除，正如海沃德所指出的那样：“我们无法准备出一种抗宇宙射线的药。”（佳句①）

治癌前景虽然遥远，但却越来越明朗了。（佳句②）

“首先，我们需要了解正常细胞如何控制其本身。其次，我们必须查明细胞中是否有一定数量的基因总是造成至少部分麻烦的原因。如果我们能弄清癌症的原理，我们就能采取相应的措施。”

### Passage 5



## 一、文章结构总体分析

本文论述科学创新者具备的思维方式和思维能力。文章一开始作者首先驳斥看待创新的错误观点，即认为发明创造是灵感或戏剧性事件的产物，指出它是一个艰苦的过程；接着作者历数创新者具有的区别于变通人的特质；最后总结这类人的特点是标新立异。

第一段：作者批驳了把发明创新看做灵感或戏剧性事件产物的观点，指出它其实是艰苦试验和失败的产物。

第二段至第四段：指出创新者与普遍人的区别是对待事物的不同方法，即，自觉钻研想法并且不懈地证明其可行；能够从习惯中意识到特别之处；勇敢尝试不同的办事方法。

最后作者对全文进行了总结：有创造性的人往往标新立异。

## 二、试题分析

27.

What does the author probably mean by “untaught mind” in the first paragraph?	作者在第一段用 untaught mind 的大概含义是_____。
[A] A person ignorant of the hard work involved in experimentation.	[A] 不了解发明实验的艰辛的人
[B] A citizen of a society that restricts personal creativity.	[B] 限制个人创造性的社会公民
[C] A person who has had no education.	[C] 未受过教育的人
[D] An individual who often comes up with new ideas by accident.	[D] 一个经常由于偶然原因创造出新想法的人

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

untaught 原意为“未受教育的，无知的”，理解它的确切含义要通过语境。第一段首句指出具有 untaught mind 这类人的想法：discoveries in science and technology are thought by “untaught minds” to come in blinding flashes or as the result of dramatic accidents 他们认为发明创造是灵感或戏剧性事件的产物；继而第二句以青霉素发明者弗莱明爵士为例，对首句进行反驳，从而说明科技发明的取得都是经过长期的艰苦实验，从失败走向成功的。由此推断，只有那些不明真相、不知其艰辛的人才会把发明创造想像为灵感或戏剧性事件的产物，因此[A]为正确答案。

[B]选项内容与第一段无关。[C]选项只说出 untaught mind 的字面意思，文中提到的这类人未必没有知识，没有文化。[D]选项本身存在理解上的错误。原文是说“untaught mind 这类人以为发明总是由于偶然原因被创造出来”，并不是指“他们自己由于某种偶然原因创造出新想法”。

Come up with 意思是：产生，发现（解决办法、方案）。例如：For years Jones Kept working hard, coming up with new and good ideas. 几年来琼斯一直努力工作，总是提出新的见解。

注意：一般词语释义考的都是文中的具体含义，而不一定是它的本来意思。

28.

According to the author, what distinguishes innovators from non-innovators?	作者认为创新者和非创新者的区别是_____。
[A] The variety of ideas they have.	[A] 他们拥有的各种各样的思想



[B] The intelligence they possess.	[B] 他们的智力
[C] The way they deal with problems.	[C] 他们处理问题的方法
[D] The way they present their findings.	[D] 他们提出自己发现的方式

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

第二段第二句指出“创新者与普通人的主要区别是对待事物的方法不同”，这是 approach 意为：（处理问题的）方法、态度，与 way 同义。接着后面的文章详细阐述这两类人在看待和处理问题方面的差异。故 [C] 选项最为贴切。

本题也可以采取排除法。[A] 选项和 [B] 选项都不是文中强调的特点。而 [D] 选项在文中未提及，故都不是正确答案。

29.

The author quotes Rudolph Flesch in Paragraph 3 because__.	第三段作者引用 Rudolph Flesch 的话的原因是_____。
[A] Rudolph Flesch is the best-known expert in the study of human creativity	[A] 他是人类创造性研究领域中最知名的专家
[B] the quotation strengthens the assertion that creative individuals look for new ways of doing things .	[B] 该引言旨在强调富有创新精神的人总想另辟蹊径
[C] the reader is familiar with Rudolph Flesch's point of view	[C] 读者熟悉 Flesch 的观点
[D] the quotation adds a new idea to the information previously presented	[D] 这番话为先前提到的信息添加了新内容

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：作者意图题。

第三段引用的引言意为“创造性思维往往只起源于一种认识：做事情的传统的方法未必是好的”。根据常识，引言一般旨在借名家之口增强说服力。作者引用 Flesch 的话当然是为了支持自己的观点：有创造力的人经常探索做事的新方法。由此可知，[B] 选项为正确答案。

[A] 选项无法得知，因为文中只提到他是一位语言权威（language authority），即使 [A] 所述正确，也不是作者引用其言的目的。[C] 选项也无法支持文章的主旨。[D] 选项不对，其实 Flesch 的话与作者的看法是一致的，并未添加新的观点和思想。

注意：同举例一样，引用其他人的观点，无论是正面引述还是反面引述，都是为了说明文章的主旨或主题，否则引述就没有必要了。

30.

The phrase “march to a different drummer” (the last line of the passage) suggests that highly creative individuals are__.	文章最后一行中的 march to a different drummer 表明极富创造力的个人_____。
[A] diligent in pursuing their goals	[A] 勤奋追求自己的目标
[B] reluctant to follow common ways of doing things	[B] 不愿意按照普通的方式做事
[C] devoted to the progress of science	[C] 献身于科学的进步
[D] concerned about the advance of society	[D] 关心社会的进步





[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

此短语被作者放在全文的结束句，自成一段，是对全文中心思想的精辟概括，因此必须联系全文的中心思想去理解。march to a different drummer 是一个比喻，drummer 意为“鼓手”，to 是介词，意为“伴着”，整个词组的意思是：伴着一个不同的鼓手敲出的节奏（鼓点）前进。按一个鼓点前进显单调，这里意味着“不随波逐流，与其他人所走的道路或所持的思路不同”。这是对文章主旨的一个形象总结。而[B]选项正合此意。

[A]强调的是毅力；[C]、[D]选项强调的是社会责任心，都与原文主旨不符。注意：march to a different drummer 为美语习惯用法，意为“独树一帜、标新立异”。

### 三、长难句解析和佳句赏析

长难句

①Sir Alexander Fleming did not, as legend would have it, look at the mold on a piece of cheese and get the idea for penicillin there and then.

句子的主干是 Sir Alexander Fleming did not... look at... and get the idea..., 其中 as legend would have it 做插入成分。There and then (=then and there)意思是：在当时当地，当场，立即。如：We turned down his proposal there and then.我们当场拒绝了他的提议。

译文：亚历山大·佛莱明爵士可不是像传说中的那样，看了一眼奶酪上的霉就立刻想到了发明青霉素。

②The point is that the players who score most are the ones who take most shots at the goal — and so it goes with innovation in any field of activity.

此句的主语是 The point, is 后紧跟 that 引导的表语从句，其主干是 the players are the ones, the players 和 the ones 后都是定语从句对其限制。and so it goes with...表明“此种情况也适应于……的情况”。

译文：问题在于得分最多者正是那些射门最多的球员，任何领域的创新亦如此。

③Everybody gets ideas, but innovators work consciously on theirs, and they follow them through until they prove practicable or otherwise.

注意影响该句理解的是 follow through 这一短语。它的意思是：坚持到底，贯彻始终。如：follow a plan through to the end 把计划贯彻始终。此外注意 theirs, them 指代的都是 ideas “想法”。

译文：每个人都有想法，但是创新者会自觉地钻研自己的想法，并且不断努力直到证明想法切实可行，或不可实现为止。

④"Creative thinking may mean simply the realization that there's no particular virtue in doing things the way they have always been done," wrote Rudolph Flesch, a language authority

该句是一个直接引语，主干是“Creative thinking may mean the realization...”，后面是一个同位语从句修饰 realization，其中又有一个定语从句修饰 the way, the way 前可视为省略了 in，表示“以……的方式”。virtue 的意思是“美德，道理”。

译文：“创造性的思维方式也许只不过意味着意识到以其一贯的方式去做事并不一定有什么道理”，语言专家鲁道夫写道。

⑤This accounts for our reaction to seemingly simple innovations like plastic garbage bags and suitcases on wheels that make life more convenient: "How come nobody thought of that before?"

句子主干是 This accounts for...。接着在 innovations 后用 like 引出例子，在例子后又用了定语从句进行修饰。此外，How come 意思是“……是怎么回事，为什么”。如：How come you just sat there doing nothing? 你只坐在那里，什么也不做，是怎么回事？



译文：这解释了我们对于塑料袋和带轮箱包之类看似简单却令生活更便利的发明的反应：“为什么以前没有人想到那个方法呢？”

⑥The innovator will search for alternate courses, which may prove easier in the long run and are bound to be more interesting and challenging even if they lead to dead ends.

句中的 alternate courses 后是 which 引导的非限定性定语从句。In the long run 意思是：最终。如：It pays in the long run to buy goods of high quality. 买质量好的东西终究是划算的。

译文：创新者则探寻另外不同的道路，它们最终被证实更为简单、更为有趣、更富挑战性，即使有时也会失败。

佳句

①Inventions and innovations almost always come out of laborious trial and error. Innovation is like soccer; even the best players miss the goal and have their shots blocked much more frequently than they score.

这两句都是对发明创造来源的描述。后句更是拿踢球做比较，说明发明创造绝非易事。

②Highly creative individuals really do march to a different drummer.

从该句学会表达“独树一帜、标新立异”，如：He is full of imagination and always marches to a different drummer.

## 四、词汇注释

(1) in blinding flashes 在耀眼的光芒中，flash (n./v.) 闪光；blind (v.) 使失明，蒙蔽，(a.) 瞎的，盲目的

(2) experiment with 用……做实验；experimental (a.) 实验性的，试验性的

(3) laborious (a.) 辛勤的，努力的

(4) block (v.) 阻挡，封锁 (n.) 大块，街区，阻塞

(5) take the most shots at the goal 射门次数多；shot (n.) (板球、网球、台球等中的) 击球，(足球中的) 踢，take/have a shot at goal 射门

(6) abstraction (n.) 空想，幻想，抽象的东西

(7) proposition (n.) 主张，建议，命题，陈述；propose (v.) 建议，推荐，提名，求婚，proposal (n.) 建议，提案，求婚

(8) set out 出发，起程，制定

## 五、全文翻译

“无知者”认为科学技术上的发明创造来自灵感的炫目闪现或戏剧性的事件。亚历山大·弗莱明爵士可不像传说中的那样，看了一眼奶酪上的霉就立刻想到了青霉素的发明。(长难句①) 他是对抗菌物质进行了长达九年的实验才有了这项发明的。发明及创新几乎都来自于反复尝试和失败。创新就像踢足球，即使是最出色的球员也会痛失进球机会，其射门被挡住的几率大大多于进球的机会。(佳句①)

问题在于得分最多者正是那些射门最多的球员，任何领域的创新亦如此。(长难句②) 创新者与其他人的主要区别在于处理问题的方法。每个人都有想法，但是创新者会自觉地钻研自己的想法，并且不断努力直到证明想法切实可行，或不可实现为止。(长难句③) 普通人视为凭空想像的抽象概念在职业创新者眼里却具有充分的可能性。

“创造性的思维方式也许只不过意味着意识到以其一贯的方式去做事并不一定有什么道理”，语言专家鲁道夫写道。(长难句④) 这解释了我们对于塑料袋和带轮箱包之类看似简单却令生活更便利的发明的反应：“为什么以前没有人想到那个方法呢？”(长难句⑤)





创造性方法始于“一切不可貌相”的主张。创新者不会接受办事只有一种方法的事实。面对从A到B，普通人会自动踏上一条最为人熟悉、显然最简单路径。创新者则探寻另外不同的道路，它们最终被证实更为简单、更为有趣、更富挑战性，即使有时也会失败。（长难句⑥）

极富创造性的人的确是标新立异的。（佳句②）

## Part III English-Chinese Translation

### 一、文章结构总体分析

在许多情况下，科学发展是靠技术和工具的改进去实现的，可是工具和技术的作用历来被人忽视。现代学派意识到技术和工具的重要性，而促进科学发展的根本力量到底是技术还是天才关系到政府投资的方向问题。

### 二、试题分析

31. [解析] 本题考核的知识点是：not so much...的译法。

这个句子的主干是 Science moves forward, they say, not so much through the insights of... as because of...。这个句子的难点在于 not so much... as 的译法。实际上它是对两种事物做比较，否定前者，肯定后者，这里是否定 through the insights of great men of genius, 肯定 because of more ordinary things like improved techniques and tools, 一般译为“与其……不如”，相类似的表达还有：more... than..., less... than..., not...but rather...等等。它们都是对一个事物的肯定和对另一个事物的否定。

like 在这里表示举例或列举的意思，译为“像”或“比如”。

译文：他们（新学派科学家们）说，科学的发展与其说源于天才伟人的真知灼见，不如说源于改进了的技术和工具等等更为普通的东西。

32. [解析] 本题考核的知识点是：定语从句先行词的判断和翻译时的前置和后置。

句中的主句是 a leader...contends; in short 至句末是 contends 的宾语从句。在这个从句中，主语是 the scientific revolution, was 是系动词，the improvement and invention and use of instruments 是表语。

as we call it 意为“我们称之为”，it 指 revolution。表语 the improvement and invention and use of instruments 由介词词组 of instruments 和一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰。of 短语一般译作前置定语。虽然离 that 引导的定语从句最近的名词是 instruments, 但是此定语从句从意思上看并不是修饰 instruments, 而是修饰 the improvement and invention and use。类似的这种情况经常可见，再例如：In fact a basic amount of movement occurs during sleep which is specifically concerned with preventing muscle inactivity. 事实上，在睡眠期间仍然有一个基本的活动量，这种活动量特别与防止肌肉活动中断有关。which 引导的定语从句不修饰靠它最近的 sleep, 而是修饰 a basic amount of movement。

如果一个词有多重定语，很难按中文的习惯把它们都译作前置定语。在这个情况下，可以根据通顺的原则将其简短地译作前置定语，而其他的则灵活处理。一般用“这”来代替先行词，或用重复先行词的方法。

词汇方面：school 在这里意为“学派”；in short 意为“简单地说，简而言之”。

译文：“简言之”，新学派的一位领袖人物主张：“我们所称的科学革命，主要是指一系列器具的改进、发明和使用，这些改进、发明和应用使科学向各个方向发展发展。”

33. [解析] 本题考核的知识点是：as 的用法和被动语态。

这个句子是主干是 tools and technology... have largely been ignored by...。



被动句的完成时态，强调被动意义，可以译成汉语的被动语态。

as 的用法灵活，意思多样，出现频率也很高。它可以做连词、介词和副词，还有一系列的含 as 的短语。as 在本题中后面带一个名词性的结构，因此是介词，意为“作为”。

词汇方面：over the year 意为“多年来”。themselves 意为“本身”。

译文：工具和技术本身作为根本性创新的源泉多年来在很大程度上被史学家和哲学家忽视了。

34. [解析] 本题考核的知识点是：抽象名词、目的状语从句和 rather than 的译法。

这是一个简单复合句。句子的主语是 glory, 谓语是 was, 表语由 that 引导的表语从句构成，基本符合中文的语序，可以顺译。表语从句中 he 是主语，was 是系动词，the first person 是表语。

to turn the newly invented 是不定式做定语修饰 the first person。to prove that... 是目的状语，可以前置译作“为了……”，亦可以后置译作“以……”；prove 后的 that 从句做动词 prove 的宾语。

rather than 一般译作“而不是”。

主语 glory 是一个抽象名词。翻译某些抽象名词时，在符合含义的情况下可以增词把它具体化，glory 可译作“光辉的业绩”。

译文：伽利略最光辉的业绩在于他在 1609 年第一个把新发明的望远镜对准天空，旨在证实行星围绕太阳旋转而不是围绕地球旋转。

35. [解析] 本题考核的知识点是：at the expense of 和 whether... or... 的含义。

这是一个简单复合句。句子的主干是 Whether... or... often depends on...。

主语是 whether... or vice versa “是……还是相反”。Whether... or... 一般译成“是……还是”，表示两者选择，因此 or 后头的 vice versa 表达的即是“以减少对纯科学的投入来增加对技术的投入”。谓语是 depend on...。宾语部分 the issue 意为“问题”，它表达的事情就是后面 of 加 which 从句的内容，即“把哪一方看做是驱动力量的问题”。

词汇方面：financing 显然是由动词 finance 变过来的动名词，其意思可以由动词或名词的意思猜出来。at the expense of 意为“以……为代价”。“以技术为代价去资助科学”的意思是“以减少对技术的投入来增加对科学的资助”。

译文：政府究竟是以减少对技术的经费投入而增加对纯理论科学的经费投入，还是相反，这往往取决于把哪一方看做是驱动力量。

### 三、全文翻译

新学派的科学家认为，技术是扩大科学知识的范围中被忽视的力量。(31)他们说，科学的进步与其说源于天才伟人的真知灼见，不如说源于改进了的技术和工具等等更为普通的东西。(32)“简言之”，新学派的一位领袖人物主张：“我们所称的科学革命，主要是指一系列工具的改进、发明和应用，这些改进、发明和应用扩大了科学在各个方向上的发展”。

(33) 工具和技术本身作为根本性创新的源泉多年来在很大程度上被史学家和哲学家忽视了。为技术而欢呼的现代学派争辩说，像伽利略、牛顿、麦克斯威尔、爱因斯坦这样的科学大师和像爱迪生这样的发明家十分重视科学实验中能使用的各种不同的工艺信息和技术装置并从中受益匪浅。

鼓吹技术、否认天才的支持者的论据核心是分析了科学革命初期伽利略的作用。那时的聪明才智来源于第二世纪的天文学家托勒密，他创立了详尽的太空体系，该体系把地球置于所有天体运动的中心。(34) 伽利略最光辉的业绩在于他在 1609 年第一个把新发明的望远镜对准天空，旨在证实行星围绕太阳旋转而不是围绕地球旋转。但是，在新学派科学家看来，这件事真正成功的因素是镜片制造机械长期以来不断的改进和发展。

联邦政府的政策必然要卷入到技术与天才之争中去。(35)政府究竟是以减少对技术经费的投入来增加对纯理论科学的经费投入，还是相反，这往往取决于把哪一方看做是驱动力量。



## Part IV Writing (15 points)

### 一、审题

本文题目是我们较为常见的关于交友的议论文。虽然关于友谊的文章很多，但要结构清晰仍需要解析友谊的真正内涵，指出友谊就是彼此帮助，互相促进学习。

### 二、谋篇

本文应按提纲所示分为三段：第一段为朋友的重要性。第二段解释友谊的含义。第三段说明自己的择友观。本文虽条理比较明了，但应注意呼应。

### 三、写作误区

1.跑题：本文虽与友谊有关，但不是单纯赞扬友谊的。有的考生忽略了“交友”，而把笔墨浪费在赞扬友谊的珍贵上，因此被扣分也在情理之中。

2.谋篇：本文应以说明议论为主，如果过多地举例描写，又无适当回扣主题，就会出现结构上的偏差，或者字数过多。

### 四、范文

评分标准 1

15~13 分：内容切题，包括提纲的全部要点；表达清楚，文字连贯；句式有变化，句子结构和用词正确。

Sample 1 (14 points)

#### On Making Friends

As a human being, one can hardly do without a friend and the fact has been self-evident. Without the help of honest friends, we can hardly get over the difficulties and hardships we come across. Moreover, having no friends also means that there is nobody in the world with whom we can share our joy and sorrow. Thus loneliness is the only thing left for us. So making friends is a very indispensable part in our life.

But not all who are friendly to each other and enjoy each other's company, in the social gatherings can be called true friends. Based on mutual understanding instead of on mutual benefit, true friendship must be sincere and unconditional. It consists in sincerity, mutual trust, and self-sacrifice, both in times of happiness and at moments of crisis. A true friend does not just tell us what we want to hear but will do what he thinks is best for us in the long run. False friendship, however, will flatter us when we are crowned with success while desert us when we are in deep waters. Therefore, true friendship is to make people help each other and learn from each other.

My principle in making friends is to make as many good friends as possible. So when I make a friend, I first of all make sure whether he is honest or wicked. As long as he is honest and sincere, I know that I find another a company in the way of improving.

例文分析

1. 提纲

(1) 论证并得出结论：朋友为生活中不可缺少的一别分；



(2) 朋友的真正含义：真诚，互助互勉；

(3) 交友之道：真心，真诚。

## 2. 论点与谋篇

本文以提纲为依据，层次清晰。首段采用先解释首句，而后自然引出论题——交友的方式，内容自然流畅。第二段的优点在于以总一分一总的方法写作，并采用正反论证，条理清晰。第三段直接点明交友之道。

## 3. 连贯性

本文连词使用广泛，比如：第二段末 **Therefore** 这一连词的应用，起到收尾的作用，自然引出该段的结论，使行文连贯。倒数第二句中 **while** 的使用，使句子前后既形成了鲜明的对比，又过渡自然。又如第三段的 **so** 使句子间因果关系更为明了，**as long as** 顺接上文，并再次强调中心。

## 4. 句式及用词

句式变化多样是本文另一特点，在文中已标出。

### 评分标准 2

12~10 分：内容切题，包括提纲的全部要点；表达比较清楚，文字基本连贯；句式有一定变化，句子结构和用词无重大错误。

Sample 2 (10 points)

### On Making Friends

As a human being, one can hardly do without a friend. We need friends to share our happiness and sad. We go to friends for help when we are in trouble. We consult with friends if there are problems we cannot handle alone. In a sense, friends are often more important to us than relatives.

As the proverb goes, a friend in need is a friend indeed. True friend means when you are in good condition, they are happy for you, and hope you could be better. When you are in trouble, they help you without complain. Also, they should treat you sincerely and not cheat you.

When I choose friends, I do not care what work they do or where they are from, but I care those little things which shows one's characters. I would make sure that we really care for each other. Sometimes we cannot see each other often. But I know my friends will always be there, ready to help if I need them. And I know we are true friends indeed.

### 例文分析

#### 1. 论点与谋篇

题目的中心得到贯穿。结尾 **ready to help if I need them** 与 **we are true friends indeed** 既呼应全文，又暗指谚语 **a friend in need is a friend indeed**，语意准确。

#### 2. 连贯性与用词

第二段的人称与其他段不一致，如能相同，语意更连贯。使用了一定的连词。短文中用词有一些错误，如：典型错误：动词 **complain** 的名词形式为 **complaint**。