

2003 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题

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)

Teachers need to	be aware of the emotion	onal, intellectual, and p	physical changes that young	g	
adults experience. And they also need to give serious 1 to how they can best 2 such					
changes. Growing bo	odies need movement as	nd <u>3</u> , but not ju	st in ways that emphasize	e	
competition. 4 th	hey are adjusting to their	r new bodies and a wl	nole host of new intellectua	ιl	
and emotional challen	ges, teenagers are especia	ally self-conscious and	need the5 that come	S	
from achieving succes	ss and knowing that their	accomplishments are	6 by others. However	r,	
the typical teenage life	estyle is already filled wi	ith so much competition	n that it would be7to	0	
plan activities in which	ch there are more winne	ers than losers, 8,	publishing newsletters with	h	
			oring book discussion clubs		
		_	rship, as well as for practic		
-	_		t to teenagers, and many sh		
-	=	• •	ive adult 13 visible in the	-	
background.	_	11			
•	s, it is important to rem	ember that the young	teens have 14 attention	n	
	-	• •	ts can remain active as long		
			and without letting the othe		
			responsibility. 18 the		
-		•	les that are within their 2	•	
	ns and by having clearly	-		_	
1	, ,				
1. [A] thought	[B] idea	[C] opinion	[D] advice		
2. [A] strengthen	[B] accommodate	[C] stimulate	[D] enhance		
3. [A] care	[B] nutrition	[C] exercise	[D] leisure		
4. [A] If	[B] Although	[C] Whereas	[D] Because		
5. [A] assistance	[B] guidance	[C] confidence	[D] tolerance		
6. [A] claimed	[B] admired	[C] ignored	[D] surpassed		
7. [A] improper	[B] risky	[C] fair	[D] wise		
8. [A] in effect	[B] as a result	[C] for example	[D] in a sense		
9. [A] displaying	[B] describing	[C] creating	[D] exchanging		
10. [A] durable	[B] excessive	[C] surplus	[D] multiple		
11. [A] group	[B] individual	[C] personnel	[D] corporation		
12. [A] consent	[B] insurance	[C] admission	[D] security		
13. [A] particularly	[B] barely	[C] definitely	[D] rarely		
14. [A] similar	[B] long	[C] different	[D] short		
15. [A] if only	[B] now that	[C] so that	[D] even if		



16. [A] everything	[B] anything	[C] nothing	[D] something
17. [A] off	[B] down	[C] out	[D] alone
18. [A] On the contrary	[B] On the average	[C] On the whole [D]	On the other hand
19. [A] making	[B] standing	[C] planning	[D] taking
20. [A] capability	[B] responsibility	[C] proficiency	[D] efficiency

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

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Inter net. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage—spying as a "profession." These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

The latest revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it "open source intelligence," and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open-Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.Straitford.com.

Straiford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep.

Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff members have



military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

21. The emergence of the Net has
[A] received support from fans like Donovan
[B] remolded the intelligence services
[C] restored many common pastimes
[D] revived spying as a profession
22. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to
[A] introduce the topic of online spying
[B] show how he fought for the US
[C] give an episode of the information war
[D] honor his unique services to the CIA
23. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (line 1,paragraph 3) most probably means
[A] causing the biggest trouble
[B] exerting the greatest effort
[C] achieving the greatest success
[D] enjoying the widest popularity
24. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that
[A] straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true
[B] straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information
[C] straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability
[D] straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information
25. Straitford is most proud of its
[A] official status
[B] nonconformist image
[C] efficient staff
[D] military background

Text 2

To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, "all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing." One such cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. Scientists need to respond forcefully to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research. Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, many are perplexed that anyone would deliberately harm an animal.

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines. Asked if she opposed immunizations, she



wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, "Then I would have to say yes." Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, "Don't worry, scientists will find some way of using computers." Such well-meaning people just don't understand.

Scientists must communicate their message to the public in a compassionate, understandable way—in human terms, not in the language of molecular biology. We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother's hip replacement, a father's bypass operation, a baby's vaccinations, and even a pet's shots. To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

Much can be done. Scientists could "adopt" middle school classes and present their own research. They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth. Research institutions could be opened to tours, to show that laboratory animals receive humane care. Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment. If good people do nothing, there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

26. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke's words to
[A] call on scientists to take some actions
[B] criticize the misguided cause of animal rights
[C] warn of the doom of biomedical research
[D] show the triumph of the animal rights movement
27. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is
[A] cruel but natural
[B] inhuman and unacceptable
[C] inevitable but vicious
[D] pointless and wasteful
28. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public's
[A] discontent with animal research
[B] ignorance about medical science
[C] indifference to epidemics
[D] anxiety about animal rights
29. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientis
should
[A] communicate more with the public
[B] employ hi-tech means in research
[C] feel no shame for their cause
[D] strive to develop new cures
30. From the text we learn that Stephen Cooper is
[A] a well-known humanist
[B] a medical practitioner



- [C] an enthusiast in animal rights
- [D] a supporter of animal research

Text 3

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into supersystems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly. As recently as 1995, the top four railroads accounted for under 70 percent of the total ton-miles moved by rails. Next year, after a series of mergers is completed, just four railroads will control well over 90 percent of all the freight moved by major rail carriers.

Supporters of the new supersystems argue that these mergers will allow for substantial cost reductions and better coordinated service. Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks. But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

The vast consolidation within the rail industry means that most shippers are served by only one rail company. Railroads typically charge such "captive" shippers 20 to 30 percent more than they do when another railroad is competing for the business. Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

Railroads justify rate discrimination against captive shippers on the grounds that in the long run it reduces everyone's cost. If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line. It's theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail. "Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace?" asks Martin Bercovici, a Washington lawyer who frequently represents shipper.

Many captive shippers also worry they will soon be hit with a round of huge rate increases. The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortuning fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic. Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another, with Wall Street cheering them on. Consider the \$10.2 billion bid by Norfolk Southern and CSX to acquire Conrail this year. Conrail's net railway operating income in 1996 was just \$427 million, less than half of the carrying costs of the transaction. Who's going to pay for the rest of the bill? Many captive shippers fear that they will, as Norfolk Southern and CSX increase their grip on the market.

- 31. According to those who support mergers, railway monopoly is unlikely because ...
 - [A] cost reduction is based on competition.
 - [B] services call for cross-trade coordination.
 - [C] outside competitors will continue to exist.
 - [D] shippers will have the railway by the throat.
- 32. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?



- [A] Indifferent.
- [B] Supportive.
- [C] Indignant.
- [D] Apprehensive.
- 33. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that_____.
 - [A] shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad.
 - [B] there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide.
 - [C] overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief.
 - [D] a government board ensures fair play in railway business.
- 34. The word "arbiters" (line 7, paragraph 4) most probably refers to those_____
 - [A] who work as coordinators.
 - [B] who function as judges.
 - [C] who supervise transactions.
 - [D] who determine the price.
- 35. According to the text, the cost increase in the rail industry is mainly caused by _____.
 - [A] the continuing acquisition.
 - [B] the growing traffic.
 - [C] the cheering Wall Street.
 - [D] the shrinking market.

Text 4

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. Small wonder. Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure. Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago. But not even a great health-care system can cure death—and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless. The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

In 1950, the US spent \$12.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be \$1,540 billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age—say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm "have a duty to die and get out of the way", so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C.

Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. As a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives.

- 36. What is implied in the first sentence?
 - [A] Americans are better prepared for death than other people.
 - [B] Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before.
 - [C] Americans are over-confident of their medical technology.
 - [D] Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy.
- 37. The author uses the example of caner patients to show that
 - [A] medical resources are often wasted
 - [B] doctors are helpless against fatal diseases
 - [C] some treatments are too aggressive
 - [D] medical costs are becoming unaffordable
- 38. The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of.
 - [A] strong disapproval
- [B] reserved consent
- [C] slight contempt
- [D] enthusiastic support
- 39. In contras to the US, Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care.
 - [A] more flexibly
- [B] more extravagantly
- [C] more cautiously
- [D] more reasonably
- 40. The text intends to express the idea that.
 - [A]medicine will further prolong people's lives
 - [B]life beyond a certain limit is not worth living
 - [C] death should be accepted as a fact of life
 - [D] excessive demands increase the cost of health care

Part B

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)

Human beings in all times and places think about their world and wonder at their place in it. Humans are thoughtful and creative, possessed of insatiable curiosity. (41) <u>Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies.</u> Therefore, it is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner, with the hope that the knowledge resulting from such studies can lead humans to a more harmonious way of living with themselves and with all other life forms on this planet Earth.

"Anthropology" derives from the Greek words anthropos "human" and logos "the study of."



By its very name, anthropology encompasses the study of all humankind.

Anthropology is one of the social sciences. (42) <u>Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry</u> which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, <u>systematic</u>, and <u>dispassioned manner that natural scientists</u> use for the study of natural <u>phenomena</u>.

Social science disciplines include geography, economics, political, science, psychology, and sociology. Each of these social sciences has a subfield or specialization which lies particularly close to anthropology.

All the social sciences focus upon the study of humanity. Anthropology is a field-study oriented discipline which makes extensive use of the comparative method in analysis. (43) The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

Anthropological analyses rest heavily upon the concept of culture. Sir Edward Tylor's formulation of the concept of culture was one of the great intellectual achievements of 19th century science. (44) Tylor defined culture as "...that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society." This insight, so profound in its simplicity, opened up an entirely new way of perceiving and understanding human life. Implicit within Tylor's definition is the concept that culture is learned. shared, and patterned behavior.

(45) Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture," like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

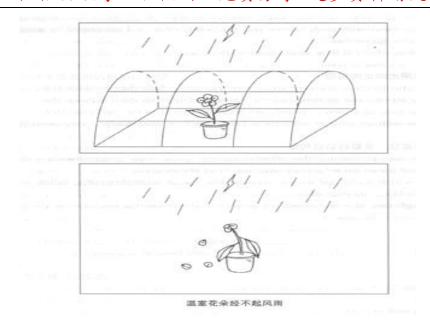
Section III Writing

46. Directions:

Study the following set of drawings carefully and write an essay entitled in which you should

- 1) describe the set of drawings, interpret its meaning, and
- 2) point out its implications in our life.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



第一部分英语知识运用试题解析

一、文章总体分析

文章主要论述了教师们应该关注青少年在成长时期所经历的情感、心智和生理上的变化,并采取方法帮助他们适应这些变化,健康成长。

第一段第一、二句是主题句,点明文章主题。从第三句开始介绍了青少年的各种变化,如:自我意识很强,需要从成功中获得自信等。接下来是对老师的建议:设计有更多优胜者的活动,组织各种小型俱乐部,让成年人在幕后支持。

第二段特别强调教师在设计活动时要注意保持其多样性,以适应青少年注意力持续时间 短的特点。此外,成年人要帮助学生在活动中培养责任感。

二、试题具体解析

- 1. [A] (give) thought (to) 想过, 思考
 - [B] (give sb. an/some) idea (of) 使了解......的情况
 - [C] (have a good/bad) opinion (of) 对......印象很好
 - [D] (give) advice (to) 提建议

[答案]A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 平行句子结构 + 固定搭配。

首先,从文章结构上看,第一段的第一、二句是平行的并列句: Teachers need to be aware of(教师应该注意)和 And they also need to give serious 1 to (同时他们须认真……)。注意第二句中的两个 they 分别指代了第一句中的 teachers 和 young adults,第二句中的 give serious 1 to 与第一句中的 be aware of(知道,意识到)也应在意义上相呼应。



其次,考生需要判断四个选项中哪一个能与 give...to 构成短语。idea 这个词词义很丰富,包括"想法、意思、概念、思想、意识、打算、建议"等,但通常与介词 of 而不是 to 连用; opinion 意为"意见;看法",一般不与 give 搭配;advice(建议)虽然可与 give 及 to 搭配,但介词 to 后应接人,即建议的接受者,如果要表达"提出...方面的建议",应该用"give advice on sth."。只有 give thought to 是一个固定搭配,其中的 thought 不能替换为别的词汇,它放入句中表示"同时他们也应当对这些年轻人如何最好地 2 这些变化加以思考"。

例句补充: I gave much thought to what he said yesterday. (我对他昨天说的那番话做了许多思考); The book gives you a good idea of life in ancient Greece. (这本书能让你对古希腊的生活有一些了解); Everyone has a poor opinion of a coward. (每个人对懦夫的印象都不好); Now I want to give you some advice. (现在我想给你提些建议)。

- 2. [A] strengthen 加强, 巩固
- [B] accommodate 适应,调节
- [C] stimulate 刺激,激励
- [D] enhance 提高,增强

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 动宾搭配。

本题要求考生判断哪个动词可以与 such changes 构成动宾搭配。such changes 在这里指的是第一句提到的 the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes。从结构上看,空格所在部分是由 how 连接一个句子做 give thought to 的介词宾语。句子中 they 指代的是 young adults (年轻人)。从语意上看,考生关键要判断"年轻人"对他们"情感、心智和生理上的变化"做什么动作,四个选项中 accommodate 表达的含义最恰当,即"适应变化"。整个句子的含义是"教师也需要认真考虑年轻人如何最好地适应这些(情感、心智和生理上的)变化"。常与change 搭配的动词请参见 2004 年第 13 题。

知识点补充: accommodate 表示"适应"时,还常用 accommodate oneself to sth.结构,例句: He has to accommodate himself to changed situation. (他不得不适应变化了的形势)。

- 3. [A] care 关心,照顾
- [B] nutrition 营养
- [C] exercise 练习, 锻炼
- [D] leisure 空闲, 安逸

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:上下文语意 + 名词词义辨析。

文中相关部分是"成长的身体需要运动和_3_,但不仅仅是在强调竞赛的方面需要这些"。因此考生需要判断空格处应填入什么名词,与 movement 并列做 need 的宾语。首先,考生判断四个选项中哪一个是身体成长时所需要的(除运动以外的)另一样东西。从某种意义上说,选项中所提到的四种东西都是需要的,但是下文对这里所需要的东西进行了限定,即,和 movement 同样都可以通过竞赛的方式来实现。这样只有 exercise 合适,它与 competition属于同一语义范畴,并可以用于竞赛。

4. [A] If (表条件)

[B] Although (表转折)

[C] Whereas 然而,反之,但是,(表转折)

[D] Because (表因果)

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:逻辑关系。

空格所在长句中包含了两个由逗号隔开的分句: __4_ they are adjusting to..., teenagers are especially self-conscious。两个分句有共同的主语,前一句中的 they 就指代下一句中的 teenagers。考生需要判断这两个分句之间是什么逻辑关系。从语意上看,前一分句意为"青少年正在适应新的身体状况、心智和情感方面的诸多挑战",下一分句意为"他们的自我意识很强",显然这之间不是条件或转折关系,而是一个因果关系,即"由于适应变化,所以自我意识强烈"。因此 because 最为恰当。

知识点补充: a host of 表示"一大群,好些",常接可数名词,例句: I have a host of things



to do today. (我今天有一大堆事情要做)。

5. [A] assistance 帮助,协助

[B] guidance 引导,指导

[C] confidence 信心

[D] tolerance 容忍

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 上下文语义+名词词义辨析。

文中相关部分是: (teenagers) need the 5 that comes from achieving success (青少年 需要由获得成功而得到的......), 其中 that 引导的定语从句修饰空格处的名词。因此考生只 需要判断四个选项中哪一样东西可以从成功中得到。一般来讲,获得成功后,我们常常得到 的是 confidence (信心)。

6. [A] claimed (根据权利)要求,索取,主张

[B] admired 羡慕,赞美

[C] ignored 忽视

[D] surpassed 超越

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:常识+动词词义辨析。

本题的考点与上题有重合的地方。文中相关部分是: (teenagers) need the confidence that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are __6_by others (青 少年需要自信,自信来自成功,也来自知道他们的成绩受到别人的......)。首先,考生要注 意分析其中定语从句的结构: 句中主语是 that 指代的先行词 confidence, 谓语是 comes from, 宾语是两个动名词结构 achieving success 和 knowing that...。因此考生关键要判断青少年的 自信来自于知道他们的成绩(accomplishments)受到别人的什么。根据常识,只有当自己的 成绩受到别人羡慕时,人们才会产生信心。显然只有 admired 符合文意。

知识点补充: accomplishment 的构词法是: accomplish (完成) +-ment (名词后缀表行 为),类似的词还有 achievement,development,establishment,fulfillment 等。

7. [A] improper 不恰当的

[B] risky 危险的

[C] fair 公平的,美丽的

[D] wise 明智的

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:上下文语义+形容词词义辨析。

空格所在句子的句型结构是 so much competition that..., 句意为"青少年典型的生活中已 经充满了这么多的竞争,以至于策划胜者多败者少的活动将是 7 的"。考生需要判断在充 满竞争的青少年生活中,设计一些不那么具有竞争性的活动是怎样的。由于上文一再强调, 青少年需要成功和信心,因此这里应该填入一个表示肯定态度的词,来肯定这种胜者多败者 少的活动,这样就可以首先排除 improper 和 risky。在剩下的 fair 和 wise 中,后者更符合句 意,因为这里的问题不是公平与否,而是是否明智。让更多青少年在活动中通过取胜来获得 信心是明智的做法,是适合他们成长需要的。

8. [A] in effect 实际上

[B] as a result 结果, (表因果关系)

[C] for example 例如,(表例证关系) [D] in a sense 在某种意义上

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 逻辑关系。

空格前文是 to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers (策划一些胜者多 败者少的活动),后文是 publishing newsletters with many student written book reviews (出版刊 有许多学生撰写书评的通讯)。本题要求考生判断两部分之间是什么逻辑关系。从语意上看, 前文是泛指一些活动(activities),后文是具体的活动(publishing newsletters),因此两者之 间是综述和例证的逻辑关系,"发表学生写的书评"是"胜者多败者少的活动"的例子。能够表 达例证逻辑关系的只有 for example。

9. [A] displaying 展示

[B] describing 描写



[C] creating 创造

[D] exchanging 交换

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 上下文语义+动宾搭配。

从句子结构上看,<u>9</u> student artwork 和前面的 publishing newsletters 以及后面的 sponsoring book discussion clubs 在结构上并列,都是教师策划的胜者多败者少活动的例子。 因此考生需要判断选项中哪个动名词中的核心动词能与 student artwork(学生的艺术品)构成动宾搭配,并体现出胜者多败者少的特点。四个选项中,只有"展示(displaying)"符合句意。

10. [A] durable 耐用的,持久的

[B] excessive 过多的,额外的

[C] surplus 多余的,过剩的

[D] multiple 众多的,多样的

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 句内语义 + 形容词词义辨析。

词汇补充: 四个选项中,durable 原义是"能够抵抗磨损,撕扯或腐蚀的",引伸义是"持久的",如: a durable friendship (持久的友谊); excessive 指"过多的,过量的",多为贬义,如: excessive drinking (酗酒); surplus 指"比需要的或必需的更多",如: surplus population (过剩人口); multiple 指"复合的,由多个部分组成的,多样的",如: a man of multiple interests (兴趣广泛的人)。

11. [A] group 团体,组,群,批

[B] individual 个人(的)

[C] personnel 人员,职员

[D] corporation 公司

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 上下文语义 + 名词词义辨析。

文中的相关部分是 clubs can provide opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful 11 dynamics, 注意其中的连词 as well as (而且)表明 for practice 和 for leadership 并列修饰 opportunities,即"俱乐部不仅提供(学生)培养领导才能的机会,也提供成功地参与…的练习机会。"dynamics 意为"动力学","动态关系",这里表达一种动态的人际互动关系。考生需要判断学生在俱乐部里可以进行哪方面的动态关系的练习。注意上下文中的 club 和 leadership 显示了这是一种团队活动,选项中的 individual 概念与之相矛盾,personnel 和 corporation 不适合文章谈论的对象。对于学校学生来说,在"团体动态关系即集体活动"方面提供练习的说法比较合理,因此,group 为正确答案。

12. [A] consent 同意,赞成,允诺

[B] insurance 保险

[C] admission 允许进入,承认,坦白 [D] security 安全

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 上下文语义 + 名词词义辨析。

文中相关部分说,"交朋友对青少年极端重要,许多腼腆的学生都需要某种团体所提供的 <u>12</u>"。考生要判断"团体"能够为腼腆的学生提供什么。最恰当的选项是 security,因为腼腆的学生需要交朋友,需要加入某种团体以获得安全感。最具干扰的选项是 admission,它可以表示"获得加入某个团体或机构的权利",但它必须与 to 或 into 搭配,例句: China's admission to the United Nations(允许中国加入联合国)。

13. [A] particularly 特别地,异常地,显著地

[B] barely 仅仅,几乎不,勉强

[C] definitely 肯定无疑地,明确地

[D] rarely 很少地,难得



[答案]B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:上下文语义 + 副词用法辨析。

文章相关部分是 shy students need the security with a supportive adult 13 visible in the background, 空格处将填入一个副词修饰 visible, 其含义是"腼腆的学生需要一定的安全感,这种安全感来自一位成人在背后……能看见的地方提供支持"。根据文意可推知,青少年需要成人的支持,但不需要成人过多的参与,因为他们需要独立地去完成事情。选项中particularly 和 definitely 是程度副词,在 visible 前可表强调,但"特别看得见"和"肯定看得见"不合文意; rarely 为频率副词,加进去表示"有时看得见,有时看不见",因此也不合适。成人既在场,又不显眼,barely visible(几乎看不见)最符合文意。

知识点补充: barely 表示否定概念,如: I could barely see the road in the fog. (我在雾中几乎不能看清路)。该词含义与 hardly 和 scarcely 相近。

14. [A] similar 相似的

[B] long 长的

[C] different 不同的

[D] short 短的

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:常识的运用。

空格后的 attention span 指"注意力的持续时间"。本题要求考生判断青少年的注意力持续时间是长还是短。按常理青少年一般比较好动,往往不能持续地关注某一件事。据说,小学生注意力的持续时间大约为半小时,超过半小时后,他们就不能够集中精力。随着年龄的增长,人的注意力持续时间会增长,成人一般能够持续工作 3~4 小时。在此题中,应该选择short,即"青少年的注意力持续时间较短"。此外,下文提到"应当组织各种各样的活动,以便让参加者保持活跃",从而可知这也是为了适应青少年注意力持续时间短的特点。

15.[A] if only 只要,要是......就好,但愿,(表条件)

- [B] now that 既然....., (表条件)
- [C] so that 以便,以致,(表目的)
- [D] even if 即使....., (表让步)

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:逻辑关系。

空格前文是 A variety of activities should be organized (组织各种各样的活动),后文是 participants can remain active (让参加者保持活跃)。本题要求考生判断这两部分之间是什么逻辑关系。从逻辑上讲,让活动多样化应该是为了让参与者保持兴趣,两者之间是手段与目的的关系,这里需要一个表目的的连词,因此只有 so that 符合文意。

知识点补充: if only 常用于虚拟语气,如: <u>If only</u> Mother were here. (要是妈妈在这就好了); now that 表条件,常置于句首,如: <u>Now that</u> everyone is here, let's start the meeting. (既然所有人都到了,我们开会吧); even if 表让步,如: <u>Even if</u> he came, the result would be the same. (即使他来了,结果还是会一样)。

16. [A] everything (else) 其他每件事物[B] anything (else) (任何) 其他的事物 [C] nothing (else) 无其他事物 [D] something (else) 其他的事物

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 不定代词用法辨析。

本题要求考生判断哪个选项可与 else 搭配并适合句意。在不同情况下,四个选项都可与 else 搭配。但是,根据语法的要求,anything 用于疑问句和否定句中,所以在此不适合。空格所在句子的含义是"应当组织各种各样的活动,以便让参加者保持活跃,然后转而参与其他……活动,而不会感到内疚",显然,everything 和 nothing 与 else 搭配后表达的"其他所有活动"和"没有其他任何活动"不符合文意,只有 something else 表示的"(继续参与)其



他某种活动"符合句子语法和前后语意关系的搭配,为正确选项。

知识点补充: else 可与 something 这类代词连用。如: Let's try <u>something else</u>. (我们尝试一下其它的事吧); I don't think there is <u>anything else</u> we need discuss tonight. (我不认为今天晚上还有其他什么事情要讨论); He had <u>nothing else</u> to do except to return to his room. (除了回房间,他没有其他事情可做/别无选择); <u>Everything else</u> depends upon that. (其他的每件事都取决于此)。

17. [A](let) off 放出,饶恕,准许……暂停工作 [B](let) down 使……失望 [C](let) out 放掉,泄露,放大,出租 [D](let) alone 不管,不打扰

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 短语动词用法辨析。

文中相关部分说,"(教师)应该组织各种各样的活动,以便让参加者保持活跃,然后转而参与别的活动,既不会感到内疚,也不会让其他参加者<u>17</u>"。显然这里需要一个和feeling guilty 并列的贬义词组。即考生需判断"不断参加其他活动"除了可能让参与者自己内疚外,还会让其他人怎么样。选项中的副词都可以与 let 搭配,但只有 let others down(让其他人失望)符合这个要求。

知识点补充:这个题目反映出对短语动词的辨析是英语知识运用的一个重要考点。短语动词指的是由动词加介词、副词或其他词构成的固定词组。最常见的几类短语动词包括:动+介,动+副,动+名+介,动+副+介。其中有部分动词形成的短语动词特别丰富,考生需要专门对他们进行总结和区分,这些动词包括: bring, call, cast, catch, come, cut, get, give, go, keep, leave, let, look, make, put, set, take, turn, throw 等等。

18. [A] On the contrary 相反

[B] On the average 按平均数计算

[C] On the whole 总的看来

[D] On the other hand 另一方面

[答案]A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:逻辑关系 + 短语用法辨析。

空格前后是两个完整的句子,因此填入的短语应反映出它们之间的逻辑关系。前面部分是"这并不是说成人没有责任",后面部分是"他们还可以帮助学生获得一种责任感",两者的意思是完全对立的,即后一部分与前一部分相反。选项中只有 On the contrary 能够准确表达这种含义。注意 On the other hand 强调的是事物存在两面性,并存两种可能性。如: He is clever, but on the other hand, he makes many mistakes. (他很聪明,但从另一方面来说,他也犯了不少错)。

例句补充: "Have you nearly done?" "On the contrary, I have only just begun." (—你差不多做完了吧?—恰恰相反,我刚刚开始); Women make on the average only two-thirds of what men earn. (平均算来,女性的收入仅是男性收入的三分之二); You have made a few mistakes but on the whole you have done well. (你犯了几个错误,但总体来说,你做的很好)。

19.[A] making (for) 走向,有利于,倾向于,导致

- [B] standing (for) 代表,代替,象征,支持
- [C] planning (for) 计划,打算,策划
- [D] taking (for) 当作, 误认为

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 短语动词辨析。

文中相关部分是 they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by 19 for roles (成人能够帮助学生获得一种责任感,通过(为他们)……一些角色),其中介词 by 表明 19 for roles 是 help students acquire a sense of commitment 的方式和手段。commitment 意为"承担的责任和义务,承诺"。由于四个选项都可以与 for 搭配构成短语动词,考生关键需要



判断哪个短语动词可与 roles 搭配,并符合文意。planning for 填入空格后表示"策划创造一些(合适的)角色",可以看作是"帮助学生获得责任感"的手段,而且它还与前面提到的 plan activities,a variety of activities should be organized 相呼应。

知识点补充:与介词 for 构成短语动词的还包括: account for (解释), allow for (考虑到), answer for (对.....负责), apply for (申请), arrange for (安排), ask for (问候), crave for (渴望), fall for (深信,倾心于), go in for (爱好), hope for (希望), hanker for (渴望), hunt for (寻找), have a taste for (喜好), long for (渴望), pray for (祈求), speak for (为......辩护), search for (要求,寻找), thirst for (渴望), want for (缺少), wish for (希望), yearn for (思慕)。

20. [A] capability 能力,性能,容量,接受力 [C] proficiency 熟练,精通

[B] responsibility 责任

[D] efficiency 效率,功效

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 名词词义辨析。

空格所在句子是 help students acquire a sense of commitment by planning for roles that are within their_20_ and their attention spans,其中 that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 roles,表示"通过涉及一些在学生……范围之内和其注意力持续时间之内的角色,帮助学生获得一种责任感"。因此考生需要判断这些角色在青少年的什么范围之内。四个选项中首先排除 proficiency 和 efficiency,它们不能和 within 搭配,且句意不符。选项 responsibility 有很大干扰性,因为它是"commitment"的近义词,但考生需仔细考虑一下,此处"responsibility"修饰的是"roles","角色"是需要付诸实践的行动,和"responsibility"不能搭配,不可以说"在责任范围内的角色"。只有 capabilities 符合句意的要求,填入空格后意为"一些学生能力范围和在其注意力持续时间之内的角色",既表示学生有能力完成,也承接上文,说明学生的注意力还可以集中。

知识点补充: -ency/-ence 和-ility/-ity 是常见的形容词变为名词的后缀,都表示"性质、状态、情况",如: proficiency=proficient 精通+cy, efficiency=efficient 有效率的+cy, innocence=innocent 天真的+ce, urgency=urgent 紧急的+cy, emergency=emergent 紧急的+cy; capability=capable 能干的+ility, responsibility=responsible 有责任的+ility, juvenility=juvenile 青少年的+ity, servility=servile 奴性的+ity, fragility=fragile 易碎的+ity。

三、全文翻译

教师应当意识到青少年在成长时期所经历的情感、心智和生理上的变化。同时他们还应当对这些年轻人如何适应这些变化加以思考。青少年成长中,身体需要运动和锻炼,但这并不是仅仅通过竞争的方式来进行。因为青少年正在适应新的身体状况、心智和情感方面的诸多挑战,所以他们的自我意识很强。他们需要有成功后的自信,并且需要自己的成就受到别人的钦佩。然而,典型的青少年生活中已经充满了竞争,因此策划一些胜者多败者少的活动是十分明智的。例如,出版有许多学生撰写书评的通讯,展示学生的艺术作品,组织读书研讨俱乐部等。各种小型俱乐部可提供多种多样的机会来培养青少年的领导才能,也能提供青少年成功参与集体活动的练习。交友对青少年极为重要,许多腼腆的学生需要某种团体所提供的安全感。在这个团体里,成人提供的支持处于几乎看不见的隐蔽地位。

在这些活动中,需要记住的是青少年的注意力持续时间非常短,所以应当组织各种各样的活动,以便让参加者保持活跃,然后转而参与别的活动,而不会感到内疚,也不会让其他参与者失望。这并不是说成人没有责任。相反,成人可以通过策划一些学生能力范围和在其注意力持续时间之内的角色来培养他们的责任感。



第二部分阅读理解试题解析

A 部分

第一篇

一、文章结构总体分析

这是一篇说明性的文章,介绍了互联网技术给间谍工作带来的变化。该文章独特之处在 于整篇文章主要引用斯特雷福公司为典型例子,说明互联网对间谍工作带来的影响。文章通 俗易懂,论证特点是夹叙夹议。

第一段: 以著名间谍比尔•多诺汶为引子,段尾提出文章的主题: 互联网正在改变谍报工作。

第二、三段: 进一步说明互联网促使了一种新的情报行业的诞生,运用这种互联网技术可以获取更多的情报。接着文章以斯特雷福公司为典型事例,说明很多公司在这一趋势中获益。在写作手法上,以时间顺序为主线,利用例证法说明段落主题。

第四、五段:文章依然以斯特雷福公司为典型事例,通过引用该公司董事长的话,介绍 了该公司的一些经营管理理念,总结了该公司的许多成功的经验。

二、试题具体分析

[D] 使谍报复兴成为一个职业

- 21. The emergence of the Net has _____. [A] 得到了多诺汶这样的网迷的支持 [A] received support from fans like Donovan [B] remolded the intelligence services [B] 改变了情报收集工作 [C] restored many common pastimes [C] 恢复了许多平常的消遣活动
- [D] revived spying as a profession 21. 互联网出现后_____。

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:事实细节题。

关于 A 选项,文章第一句指出,若 Wild Bill Donovan 还在世的话,他会爱上互联网的,即一定会利用它来进行情报工作。句子使用的是虚拟语气(would have loved),这说明多诺 汶在世时并没有互联网。而且我们从文章的后面的几句话也能证实这一论断,因此,多诺汶 是互联网的爱好者的说法是错误的。关于 B 选项,文章第一段结尾指出: "These days the Net, which has already re-made pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well."。其中的"Donovan's vocation"指的就是"intelligence services"(情报工作)。此外,解答本题的另一个关键是对"reshape"一词的理解,它的含义是"recast,remold"即"改造,给…以新形式",因此 B 选项为正确答案。

选择 D 选项的考生在于对"reshape"和"revive"的词义差别区分不清。这里的"revive"是主要意义是"to come or bring back into use or existence"(<使>恢复,<使>复兴,<使>复归使用),暗含的意思是某事物已经不存在或已经丧失作用。在第一段中并没有谈到间谍行业曾经消失的信息。在第二段中,我们知道互联网的出现推动了情报行业的发展,也没有找到任何有关情报行业曾经中断的信息。而选项 C 所对应的原文是"re-made pastimes as buying books and



sending mail",意思是:互联网改变了人们的日常生活方式,如买书,发邮件等。考生要注意区别"restore"和"re-make"的含义。原文中的"re-make"的含义是"re-create"(改变,重新创造)。即重新创造一种消遣方式:人们现在足不出户,通过网络就可以实现购书或发电子邮件。这当然不是恢复平常的消遣活动。

知识点补充: re-是个常见的前缀,表示"再,重新",该题中涉及到的词汇都和这个前缀有关。restore 的含义主要有: ①bring back into existence or use; reestablish (使恢复存在或使用; 重新建立); ②bring back to an original condition (使回到原来的状态); ③put (someone) back in a former position (使复职,把(某人)放回原来地位)。

22. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text

to____.

- [A] introduce the topic of online spying
- [B] show how he fought for the US
- [C] give an episode of the information war
- [D] honor his unique services to the CIA
- 22. 文中提到多诺汶的故事是为了。
- [A] 为网上谍报这个话题提供开头
- [B] 展示多诺汶是如何为美国效力的
- [C] 提供信息战的一个片断
- [D] 表彰他为中情局所做出的杰出贡献

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 作者意图题。

题干要求考生识别作者的写作意图。回答本题时,考生需要从整段或全文的角度去考虑。作者在写文章时举出某一个具体的例子来表达他所要表达的观点。在解答文章的主旨题时要注意充分利用文章中提到的细节,读懂了这些细节,弄清了文章的篇章结构有助于把握文章的主旨,反过来,了解文章的大致主题和观点也可以帮助我们吃透细节。

本文只在第一段提到比尔·多诺汶,其余部分讨论的都是情报工作在互联网时代的巨大变化,以及它面临的机会和挑战。文章列举司特雷福公司的例子去说明互联网为谍报工作提供了巨大的可能性,因此文章的中心议题是情报工作和互联网的关系。多诺汶作为一个大间谍只是为文章展开讨论前提供了一个引子,因此 A 选项为正确答案。其他 B、C、D 选项虽然可能都与多诺汶的生平事迹有关,但是与文章主题无关,因此都不正确。

- 23. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (line 1, paragraph3) most probably means .
- 23. 段落中的"making the biggest splash" (第 三段第一行) 最可能的意思是_____。
- [A] causing the biggest trouble
- [B] exerting the greatest effort
- [C] achieving the greatest success
- [D] enjoying the widest popularity

- [A] 引起最大的麻烦
- [B] 做出最大的努力
- [C] 取得最大的成功
- [D] 受到最广泛的欢迎

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:词义题。

题干要求考生根据上下文猜测短语。文章第二段谈到,在互联网时代对"公开来源情报"的收集具有越来越重要的影响,中央情报局也对它十分重视。然后第三段又列举了"司特雷福公司"这个典型的例子,说它是在这个领域的佼佼者。making the biggest splash 的含义是"to create a forceful, favorable, and noticeable effect",即创造一种强有力的、良好的和引人注意的效果,也就是取得了最大的成功,而不是"引起最大的麻烦"。

此外,如果司特雷福公司"做出最大努力"而未取得成功,它也不会成为一个典型例子, 因此 B 选项也是错误的。D 选项在文中根本没有提及。

24. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that

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- [A] straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true
- [B] straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information
- [C] straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability
- [D] straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information
- 24. 从文章第四段推论出其中的暗示 [答案] D

是。

- [A] 斯特雷福公司关于乌克兰的预测已经 被证实
- [B] 斯特雷福公司保证它提供的信息的真实性
- [C] 斯特雷福公司公司的业务特征是不可 预测性
- [D] 斯特雷福公司能够提供相当可靠的信息

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 推理引申题。

第四段的主要内容是: Friedman 将互联网作为一个双向的工具,既用来收集信息,又用来发布信息。然后以 Ukraine 的例子说明网络互动的实际作用。该段的最后两句指出: 公开来源的谍报活动有它的风险,因为情报的真伪难辨。司特雷福公司就是靠辨别情报的真伪吃饭的。这就暗示司特雷福公司能够提供相当可靠的情报,因此,D 选项为正确选项。

B 选项的说法太绝对,因为司特雷福公司既然担有风险,它就不能够保证信息 100%可靠。从常理上来说,这也是不可能的。A 选项的说法没有根据,因为司特雷福公司只是对乌克兰的局势作出了预测,但没有提到预测已经被证实是真的。文章只提到一旦信息被公布,会收到一些人的反馈。C 选项的说法在文中也找不到根据,因为文中只提到司特雷福公司提供的信息具有不可预测的特点,并不是说它的业务也有不可预测的特征。

知识点补充: reliable (可靠的、可信赖的)的近义词有: dependable, responsible, trustworthy, trusty。这些词的中心含义都是"worthy of reliance or trust" (值得依赖和信任)。

- 25. Straitford is most proud of its . .
- [A] official status
- [B] nonconformist image
- [C] efficient staff
- [D] military background
- 25. 司特雷福公司最引以自豪的是
- [A] 官方地位
- [B] 不随大流的形象
- [C] 它的有效率的员工
- [D] 它的军方背景

[答案]B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:事实细节题。

文章最后一句直接指出,司特雷福公司对其"independent voice(独立的声音)"感到自豪。与其他公司不同,司特雷福公司避免外界的左右。公司不同于政府,它具有"outsider(局外人)"的地位,不对官方的腔调随声附和,可以独立地宣称自己的主张,因此它给人的印象是"不随大流的形象",这也就是它引以为豪的地方。虽然公司某些员工来自军事情报机构,但是公司本身并不附属于军方,因此 D 选项不正确: C 选项在文中也找不到依据。

知识点补充: nonconformist 中前缀 non-表示"非,不", conformist 原来的含义是指"宗教上 遵奉国教",引伸义是"墨守陈规者", noncomformist 的含义包括"非国教徒,不墨守成规的 (人)"。

三、试题命制分析

考点设计点评:

命题专家设置的 5 道试题考查的范围覆盖了全文,既考查了考生理解具体信息的能力, 也考查了考生推测词义、推理引申的能力。文章写作方法上的突出特点是使用了例证法,因

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此试题多以例子出题,包括比尔•多诺汶的例子(已考)、来源公开策略公司、斯特雷福公司的例子。(参见补充考点中第1和第2题)。从语言角度讲,该篇文章通俗易懂,难度不是很大,语言较新,虽然存在个别生词,但考生都可以通过上下文猜测出词义(参见原考题第3题和补充考点第3题)。此外,从命题的角度来看,还可以命制文章主旨题和作者观点态度题,如:第二段第一句话就可以作为词义句意考点。

补充考点:

(1)	(1) The author mentioned CIA's contest to show tha	t
	[A] CIA was eager to know who was able to get	t as much information about Burundi as
	possible	
	[B] Open-Source Solutions is a very successful co	ompany in information collection
	[C] electronic spying isn't something new	
	[D] Open-Source Solutions' success is an old stor	у
(2)	(2) Straiford is cited	
	[A] as a success in the mastery of the electronic w	orld
	[B] as a successful spying agency	
	[C] to show how the Net influences the spying vo	cation
	[D] to show the importance of being independent	of government
(3)	3) The phrase "earns its keep" (last line, paragraph	4) most probably means
	[A] keeps its leading position [B] ma	akes profits
	[C] takes risks [D] sticks to the task
(4)	1) The best title for the passage might be	
	[A] Spying: an Information War	
	[B] Internet Changes the World	
	[C] The Success of Intelligence-Analysis Agencie	es
	[D] Spying in the New Age	

四、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

(4) D

(3) B

长难句分析:

参考答案: (1) C

(2) A

①The American spymaster *who* built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II *and* later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information.

这个句子的特点是定语从句中含有两个并列的分句。该句子的主干是: The American spymaster...was fascinated with information,主语后是 who 引导的定语从句,对其修饰限制。定语从句中由 and 连接的两个分句是: built the Office ...和 laid the roots ...。搭配 be fascinated with 意为"对...着迷",lay the roots for 意为"为...打下基础"。

② Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage—spying as a "profession".

句子主干是 Donovan believed in using..., 其中 using 的宾语是关系代词 whatever 引导的宾语从句: whatever tools came to hand。in the "great game" of espionage 做状语成分,破折号后的内容 spying as a "profession"是对 espionage 的进一步解释说明。固定短语 come to hand 意为"到手"。

补充: whatever 和它一类的疑问代词(whichever, whoever, whomever)除了有一般代词的用法外,还可以做关系代词,相当于 any thing(s) that, any one(s) that, any person(s) who。



如: He did whatever he could do. (他做了他能做的任何事)。

③The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open-Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

该句的特点是多重定语。句子主干是 The winner... was a tiny Virginia company...,主语和谓语之间插入了 by a large margin 做状语。表语 a tiny Virginia company 后是第一层定语,由 called 过去分词对其进行修饰,第二层定语是 whose 引导的非限定性定语从句,修饰 solutions。

4 Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International.

句子主干是: Straitford makes money by selling...to...,其状语结构中含有一个复合结构: sell sth. to sb.。the results of spying 是 sell 的直接宾语,括号中的现在分词短语做直接宾语的定语,对其补充说明; corporations 是 sell 的间接宾语,介词结构 like energy-services firm McDermott International 做其定语。

⑤Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong.

该句子是由关系副词 whereby 引导的主从复合句。逗号前是主句,其主干是 briefs don't sound like back-and-forthing; 关系副词 whereby 相当于 by which,引导定语从句,修饰主句的宾语 back-and-forthing,从句的主干是 agencies avoid dramatic declarations。back and forth 原是副词短语,意为"来回地",文中将它动名词化了。表示"反复无常的语言,言辞躲闪"。

佳句赏析:

Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc, a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas.

句子中 make the biggest splash or make a splash 意思是"惹人注目,引起轰动"。"splash" (水花) 极其形象地描述当时的场面。该短语形象生动,形神俱佳。又如: She has made quite a splash in literary circles with her first book.

五、核心词汇与超纲词汇

- (1)spymaster (n.) 间谍大王,间谍组织的首脑。该词的构词法是:名词+名词=名词,类似的词还有 bottleneck (瓶颈), eyewitness (目击者), bookworm (蛀书虫,书呆子)等。
 - (2) espionage (n.) 间谍活动
 - (3) spy (n.) 间谍; 侦探; (v.) 当间谍, 刺探; 察觉, 发现
 - (4) give birth to 产生
- (5) point-and-click 整个词汇代指"电脑"或"网络",它是用连字符连接的复合名词,其中 point 和 click 分别指使用电脑时的两个常用动作:"指到"和"点击"。类似的词有: coach-and-four(四马拉的大马车), forget-me-not(勿忘草)等。
 - (6) spook (n.) 鬼, 幽灵; 行踪秘密的人, 间谍 (v.) 使害怕, 惊吓
 - (7) intelligence (n.) 才智,智力;情报,情报部门,情报工作
 - (8) compile (v.) 编辑, 汇编, 编译, 搜集
- (9) margin (n.) 边缘,边界;页边空白;差额,尺度、数量或程度上的不同; by a large/comfortable/wide margin 以较大的优势或悬殊 by a narrow margin 以微弱多数
 - (10) mutually (ad.) 相互地,彼此地; mutual (a.) 相互的,彼此的
- (11) reinforce (v.) 增强,加强,增援,[心理学] 强化刺激法。re-前缀,意为"再,重新",inforce 是 enforce (强制,加强) 的变体。



- (12) vacuum (n.) 真空, 真空吸尘器; (v.) (用真空吸尘器) 打扫, 清理
- (13) sign-up 是动词和副词通过连字符连接的复合名词,原来的动词短语是 sign up (报名,注册),文中 internet sign-up 指的是"登陆网络发布信息"。这类复合名词变复数时通常把后一词变为复数。类似的词还有: hold-ups (拦截), stand-bys (蒡观者), go-betweens (媒介者,中间人)等。
 - (14) earn one's keep 挣钱糊口, keep (n.) 生计; 照顾, 管理; 要塞
 - (15) lean (v.) 斜, 靠, 依靠 (a.) 消瘦的, 少量的, 节约的

六、全文翻译

狂热的比尔·多诺汶(要是活着的话)肯定会喜欢网络。这位美国间谍大王对情报着迷,他曾经在第二次世界大战时建立了战略事务办公室,后来又为中央情报局(Central Intelligence Agency)的成立打下了基础(长难句①)。多诺汶相信,在谍报职业这个"大游戏"中可以使用任何手段。(长难句②)如今,互联网已经完全改变了买书和寄信这样的日常活动,也正在改变多诺汶曾经从事的这个职业。

最近的这次革命性的改变不仅仅是一个人偷看别人的电子邮件的问题,这样的电子间谍活动已经存在了数十年。在过去的三四年中,国际互联网已经派生出一个可称为点击谍报的完整的产业。间谍们把它称为"公开来源情报"。随着互联网的发展,它变得越来越有影响力。1995 年美国中央情报局举办了一个竞赛,看谁能够收集到关于"布隆迪"最多的信息。胜者胜出了一大截,却是弗吉尼亚一家名为"公开来源解决方案"的小公司,它的明显优势是它对电子世界的把握(长难句③)。

在这个新的电子世界中最引起轰动的是一个叫司特雷福的公司,它是得克萨斯州奥斯汀市的一个私营的情报分析公司。(佳句)该公司的业务是将全球各个国家(从智利到俄罗斯)侦察而得到的情报销售给"麦克德莫国际"这样的能源公司。(长难句④)它的许多预测都可以从它的网站上 www.straitford.com 在线查阅。

该公司的总裁乔治·弗莱德曼说,他把网络世界视为情报收集和情报发布两方面相互增强的工具,是间谍大王的梦想。上周,他的公司正忙于从世界的偏僻角落里收集零散的信息,并预测在乌克兰将发生一场危机。"一旦这个报道发布,我们将从乌克兰突然新增 500 个用户登陆发布的信息,"弗莱德曼,一位前政治科学教授说,"我们将听到其中一些人的反馈。"当然公开来源的谍报活动的确有它的风险,因为很难区分正确与错误的信息。但这也正是司特雷福公司挣钱糊口的事业。

弗莱德曼在奥斯汀市依赖的是一个人数不多的雇员团体,其中几位有军事情报工作背景。他把公司的"局外人"地位视为它成功的关键。**司特雷福公司的简报听上去不像华盛顿当局常常提供的躲闪的言辞,这些政府机构往往以此来避免发布引人注目的言论,因为这些言论可能出错**(长难句⑤)。弗莱德曼说,司特雷福公司为其独立的声音而感到自豪。

第二篇

一、文章结构总体分析

这是一篇关于捍卫利用动物进行实验的文章,主要使用了引证、例证和推理等论证手段。 文章指出目前的问题是许多动物权益保护者并不了解生物医学的真实情况和意义,而一 味地反对医学,使广大群众也受到了蒙蔽。针对这一点,作者指出科学家应该采取措施与大 众多交流,避免由于人们的无知而阻碍生物医学的发展。

第一段: 以艾德蒙•柏克的一句话为引子,指出: 动物权利鼓吹者的言论混淆了公众的



视听,因此,科学家应该对动物权利鼓吹者做出强有力的回应。

第二段: 使用典型事例, 并加以分析, 说明普通人如何受到动物权利鼓吹者的误导。

第三段:谈到科学家向公众阐述动物实验的必要性。第一句话为本段主题句,利用说理 的论证手段,说明科学家应该采取的态度。

第四段:文章采用总—分—总的结构,段首为本段主题句,最后一句为总结。着重介绍 科学家应当如何与公众沟通,以及通过这种沟通可能避免产生的结果。

二、试题具体解析

26. The author begins his article with Edmund [A] 呼吁科学家采取行动 Burke's words to . [A] call on scientists to take some actions [B] 批评动物权利运动这个被误导的事业 [B] criticize the misguided cause of animal [C] 警告生物医学研究即将终结 rights [C] warn of the doom of biomedical research [D] show the triumph of the animal rights 26. 作者在文章开头引用 18 世纪政治家埃 movement 德蒙·柏克的话的用意在于。 [D] 展示动物权利运动的胜利 [答案]A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 作者意图题。

这道题实质上在考查考生对文章主旨要义的理解。文章开篇引用了埃德蒙·柏克的话: 如果好人无所作为,一个被误导的事业就会得逞。接着谈到现在终止生物医学的研究就是这 样一个事业。篇首的话在篇尾又得到了呼应:如果好人无所作为,一群不明真相的公众真的 有可能扑灭医学进步的宝贵火种。显然文章的中心是在号召科学家们采取行动去阻止动物权 利运动这个被误导的事业。因此 A 选项为作者的意图。

作者虽然在文章中批评了动物权利运动,并称之为"被误导的事业",但是开篇引文的用 意并不仅在于批评,因此 B 选项不恰当。 C 选项和 D 选项离引文的用意比较远。

27. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is .

27. 被误导的人们看待用动物做实验的态度 是。

[A] cruel but natural

[A] 残酷的,但是自然

[B] inhuman and unacceptable

[B] 不人道的,不可接受的

[C] inevitable but vicious

[C] 不可避免的,但是邪恶的

[D] pointless and wasteful

[D] 无意义,浪费的

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 推理引申题。

文章第一段最后一句说,当人们听到医学实验虐待动物的指控时,许多人都不明白为什 么有人会故意伤害动物; 第二段举例说明人们毫无理由地反对动物实验; 第三段结尾又说, 对于不明真相的人们来说,动物实验说得好是浪费,说得不好是残忍。因此文章多次暗示, 被误导的人们对动物实验的看法是"不人道,不可接受",因此 B 选项是正确的;其他的 A、 C、D 选项都只是部分地体现了这些人的观点,因为"自然"、"不可避免"和"无意义"都不是 他们的观点。

- 28. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public's
- [B] ignorance about medical science
- [C] indifference to epidemics
- [A] discontent with animal research
- [D] anxiety about animal rights



28. "老奶奶"这个例子被用来说明公众	[B] 医学科学的无知
对。	[C] 瘟疫漠不关心
	[D] 动物权利的忧虑

[A] 动物实验的不满

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 作者意图题。

本题要求考生理解论据在文章中的作用,并从众多信息中找出作者的观点。文章第一段 提到公众被误导而对医学实验有误解,第三段又说科学家应该多与公众交流,让他们懂得医 学实验的利害关系。因此根据上下文可以知道作者在暗示人们对医学实验的过程和意义知道 得太少,最明显的例子就是那位老奶奶。她说,"如果瘟疫来了,科学家将用计算机找到一 种对付它的办法",这表现了"公众对医学科学的无知"。作者在段末发出感叹:"这样好心的 人们就是不明白"。正因为如此,作者接着就呼吁科学家采取行动。因此 B 选项是举例要说 明的内容。其他A、C、D选项虽然都可以说是老奶奶对医学实验误解的具体表现,但是却 不是作者要证实的观点。

29. The author believes that, in face of	[C] feel no shame for their cause
the challenge from animal rights	[D] strive to develop new cures
29. 作者认为,在动物权利倡导者的挑战面	
前,科学家应该。	[A] 科学家应该与公众更多交流
advocates, scientists should	[B] 在研究中用高科技手段
[A] communicate more with the public	[C] 无需对他们的事业感到羞耻
[B] employ hi-tech means in research	[D] 努力开发新的治疗手段

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 作者观点题。

文章第三段说,科学家必须将他们的想法传达给公众,并且要使用富有同情心和通俗易 懂的语言,不能使用分子生物学的语言。让公众明白动物实验与他们的生活密切相关。第四 段又说,科学家应该走进中学课堂,宣传他们的研究成果,对报刊刊登的读者来信及时做出 反应,科研机构应该对外开放,让人们参观。所有这些内容综合起来就是 A 选项"科学家应 该与公众更多地交流"。其他的 B、C 和 D 选项虽然有可能是作者赞同的行为,但不是本文 阐释的内容。

30.	From	the	text	we	learn	that	Stephen	30.	从
	Coope	er is_		<u>_</u> .					是
[A] a well-known humanist						[A]	_		

- [B] 一个医疗从业者 [B] a medical practitioner [C] an enthusiast in animal rights
- [D] 一个动物研究的支持者 [D] a supporter of animal research

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 推理引申题。

文章最后一段提到,斯蒂芬·库柏是一个名人(well-know personality),同时他勇敢地肯 定了动物研究的价值。从文中所给的信息,我们无法判断他是不是 A 或 B 选项的内容,但 是我们可以肯定他不是 C 选项的内容, 因为他认为动物研究是有价值的。只有 D 选项是我 们可以推论出来的。

三、试题命制分析

- 个著名的人文主义者
- [C] 一个动物权利热衷者



考点设计点评:

首先,本篇文章从论证角度讲,通过引用名人格言使用的是引证和例证法,这是可以考查的第一个考点(原考题第 1 和第 3 题)。其次,说理论证也是文章比较明显的论证手段,适合出事实细节题和推理引申题。其中情况比较明显的是最后一段,本段主题为"可以做很多事情",言外之意,本段要分别讲述都可以做什么事情,会有细节的罗列,非常适合考事实细节题(补充考题中的第 1 题)。作为一篇表达对某件事情态度观点的文章,还有一个很大的考点就是作者态度题,包括对动物实验、动物权力保护运动(补充考题中第 2 题)的态度,也可以换一个角度,考察作者对普通人(补充考题第 3 题)、科学家、或动物保护者的态度。

补充考点:

- (1) It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - [A] scientists would go to middle schools to give lectures
 - [B] researchers might fight against the animal rights advocates in magazines
 - [C] common people might have access to research centers later
 - [D] patients will have the final say in the matter of animal test
- (2) The author's attitude towards animal rights movement is ____.
 - [A] supportative

[B] neutral

[C] biased

[D] critical

- (3) In the author's opinion, common people_____
 - [A] should be better informed
 - [B] have the right to know the truth
 - [C] should protect animals
 - [D] have the right to receive normal medical treatments

参考答案: (1) C

(2) D

(3) A

四、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析:

①To paraphrase 18th century statesman Edmund Burke, "all that is needed for the triumph of a misguided cause is that good people do nothing."

该句子是不定式起首的特殊感叹句。引号中的句子主干是 all...is that...。主语 all 后是 that 引导的定语从句,谓语系动词 is 后是 that 引导的表语从句。Cause 在这里指的是 A goal or principle served with dedication and zeal,即"目标,理想,事业"。类似结构的句子还有: To think that I shall never see her again!(真没想到我将再也见不到她了)。

②For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines.

该句子的特点是有三个定语修饰成分。句子的主干是 a grandmotherly woman...was distributing a brochure...。主语 woman 后是现在分词成分 staffing...做定语; 宾语 brochure 后是 that 引导的定语从句做定语; 这个定语从句中又含有一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰不定代词 anything,破折号后的名词是对 anything 的举例说明。

③We need to make clear the connection between animal research and a grandmother's hip replacement, a father's bypass operation, a baby's vaccinations, and even a pet's shots.

该句子的主干是 We need to make clear sth., 其中宾语是 the connection between animal



research and...。and 后是四个并列成分 a grandmother's hip replacement, a father's bypass operation, a baby's vaccinations 和 a pet's shots。

To those who are unaware that animal research was needed to produce these treatments, as well as new treatments and vaccines, animal research seems wasteful at best and cruel at worst.

该句子的特点是一个较长的介词短语 to those... (对于那些人...来说) 在句中充当状语。在这个状语中,those 后接 who 引导的定语从句,其中 produce 后连接了三个并列名词短语: these treatments,new treatments 和 vaccines。主句的主干是 animal research seems wasteful and cruel。

⑤They should be quick to respond to letters to the editor, lest animal rights misinformation go unchallenged and acquire a deceptive appearance of truth.

该句子是由连词 lest 引导状语从句的主从复合句。lest 所连接的状语从句里常用 should 或原形动词,意为"惟恐,以免"。该从句的主于是谓语是 animal rights misinformation,谓语 是 and 引导的两个动词短语 go...和 acquire...。

©Finally, because the ultimate stakeholders are patients, the health research community should actively recruit to its cause not only well-known personalities such as Stephen Cooper, who has made courageous statements about the value of animal research, but all who receive medical treatment.

该句子中含有一个原因状语从句和两个定语从句。主句的主干是 the health research community should recruit to its cause not only..., but all those..., 其中 not only...but all those... 都是谓语 recruit 的宾语,即"接纳吸收...到它的事业中"。主语之前是 because 引导的原因状语从句;宾语 well-known personalities 后接有 such as Stephen Cooper 对其举例说明,在 Cooper 之后是 who 引导的非限定性定语从句对其修饰限定;另一宾语 all those 后也接 who 引导的定语从句。Stakeholder 原义是"赌金保管人,股东",句子中用它来强调"病人是在捍卫动物实验以促进生物医学发展方面最有发言权的人",因为他们是直接受益者。

佳句赏析:

If good people do nothing, there is a real possibility that an uninformed citizenry will extinguish the precious embers of medical progress.

句子中用了比喻 extinguish the precious embers。embers 指的是"将要熄灭的火中的灰烬, 余烬",extinguish 指"熄灭(如火/希望等)",可以想象:连灰烬都被熄灭了,必然是完全没有希望了。该比喻形象生动地表现出形势的严峻性:医学进步的宝贵火种有可能被不明真相的公众所扑灭。

五、核心词汇与超纲词汇

- (1) paraphrase (v.) 阐释意义,变换措辞,解释
- (2) cause (n.) 原因,导致某事发生的人或事,动机,理由;理想,事业;(v.) 引起,惹起,使(发生),促成
- (3) biomedical (a.) 生物医学的, bio-前缀意为"生物, 生命", 如: bioaccumulation 有毒化学物质的生物体内积累, bioactive 生物活性的。
 - (4) rule out 排除在外, 拒绝, 取消
 - (5) advocate (n.) 提倡者, 鼓吹者 (v.) 提倡, 鼓吹
 - (6) target (n.) 目标,对象,靶子(v.) 瞄准,把...作为目标/对象,定指标
 - (7) allegation (n.) 主张, 断言, 宣称, 指控
 - (8) perplex (v.) 使困惑, 使费解, 使复杂化



- (9) deliberately (ad.) 深思熟虑地,故意地; deliberate (a.) 深思熟虑的,故意的
- (10) grandmotherly (a.) (似) 祖母的, 慈祥的; -ly 后缀一般放在名词后,表示"...性质的",如: friendly 友好的,homely 家常的,亲切的
 - (11) staff (n.) 全体职工,全体人员;棒,杖;参谋部;(v.)充当职员,聘用职员
- (12) immunization (n.) 免疫 (作用); immune: (a.) 免疫的,有免疫力的;不受影响的;免除的,豁免的; immunize (vt.) 使免疫,是成为无害
 - (13) vaccine (n.) 疫苗, 菌苗; vaccination (n.) 接种疫苗, 种痘
 - (14) epidemic (a.) 流行性的, 传染的; (n.) 流行病; 传播
- (15)compassionate(a.)富于同情心的,com-前缀意为"共同的",词根 path(y)和 pass 表示"感情、情感",如: sympathy(sym-同)同情,impassive(im-无,不)无动于衷的,冷淡的,impassion(im-使...)激起...的热情,激动
 - (16) molecular (a.) 分子的, molecule (n.) 分子, 小粒, 一点儿
- (17) bypass (n.) 旁路,迂回的旁道;外科手术中用于使血液或其它体液绕过某一阻塞或病变了的器官的替换管,制替换管的过程

六、全文翻译

18 世纪政治家埃德蒙·柏克曾说过类似这样的话,"一个被误导的事业如果要得逞,惟一需要的就是好人无所作为"。(长难句①)现在就有这样一个被误导的事业,它正在寻求终止生物医学的研究,因为有一种理论说,动物有权利拒绝被作为实验对象。科学家应该对动物权利鼓吹者做出强有力的回应,因为他们的言论混淆了公众的视听,从而威胁到卫生知识和医疗的进步。动物权利运动的领导者将矛头指向生物医学研究,原因在于它依赖公共资金的资助,并且很少有人懂得卫生医疗研究的过程。当人们听到医学实验虐待动物的指控时,许多人都不明白为什么有人会故意伤害动物。

例如,在近期的一次集市上,一位老奶奶站在动物权利宣传点前散发小册子,规劝人 们不要使用动物制品和动物实验制品——包括肉类,毛皮和药物。(长难句②)当被问到她 是否反对免疫接种时,她问疫苗是否来自动物实验。当被告知的确如此,她回答道,"那么 我不得不说,是的,我反对接种"。当被问到传染病爆发怎么办时,她说,"不用担心,科学 家会找到一种方法,用计算机来解决问题"。看,这样好心的人们就是不明白。

科学家必须把他们的意思传达给公众,并且要使用有同情心和通俗易懂的语言,一般人能够明白的语言,而不要使用分子生物学的语言。我们需要说明动物实验与祖母的髋骨更换、父亲的心脏搭桥、婴儿的免疫接种、甚至宠物的注射针剂都密切相关。(长难句③)对于那些不明白获得这些新的治疗方法和疫苗都必须进行动物实验的人来说,动物实验说得好是浪费,说得不好是残忍(长难句④)。

有很多事情可以做。科学家可以进入中学课堂,展示他们的实验结果。他们应该对报刊的读者来信及时做出反应,以防止动物权利的误导言论在毫无质疑的情况下横行,从而获得一副真理的面容(长难句⑤)。科研机构应该对外开放,让人参观,向人们展示实验室里的动物获得了人道的对待。最后,因为最有发言权的是病人,医疗研究机构不仅应该积极争取斯蒂芬·库柏这样的名人的支持——他对动物实验的价值勇敢地进行了肯定——而且应该争取所有接受治疗的病人的支持(长难句⑥)。如果好人无所作为,一群不明真相的公众真的有可能扑灭医学进步的宝贵火种。(佳句)

第三篇



一、文章结构分析

这是一篇关于铁路公司合并可能引起垄断的文章。本文结构有一些明显的特点,首先, 全文结构为总—分—总:第一段开篇点题,最后一段对全文进行总结,都属于综述部分,中 间部分进行详细论述。 其次, 文章中间部分使用对比的写法, 分别对支持和反对方的观点进 行论述。从论证角度讲,文章使用了引证、例证、对比等论证手法。

第一段:铁路公司合并引起人们对垄断的关注。接着使用具体数据说明该合并趋势。

第二段: 是一个典型表示对比的段落。前半段提出合并支持者的观点,中间用"but"转 折之后, 开始论述托运商(即, 合并反对者)截然不同的态度。

第三段:详细论述托运商的担心,主要使用说理论证(reasoning)。

第四段:详细论述铁路公司的理由,除说理之外,还使用了引证法(quotation)。

第五段:对文章进行总结,重申了两方的对立,使用了说理和例证法(exemplification)。

、TA	赵共仰胜 们
31. According to those who support	业的垄断,原因是。
31. 支持兼并的人认为不可能形成铁路行	
mergers railway monopoly is unlikely	[A] 以竞争为基础的成本的降低
because	
[A] cost reduction is based on competition	[B] 服务项目需要跨行业的合作
throat	
[B] services call for cross trade coordination	[C] 外部竞争者将继续存在
[C] outside competitors will continue to	

[D] shippers will have the railway by the [D] 客户将掐铁路公司的脖子

[答案] C

exis

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 推理引申题。

回答本题的关键在于识别文章提到的几种人各自持有的观点。根据文章第二段第一句 Any threat of monopoly, they argue, is removed by fierce competition from trucks 可以判断这 是支持兼并的人的观点,即他们认为,垄断不可能形成是因为有公路运输的激烈竞争。因此 C 选项"外部竞争者将继续存在"是正确选项。

A 选项不正确,因为文章说的是兼并可以降低成本(第2段第1句话),而不是竞争可 以降低成本。B 选项也不正确,因为文章说的是服务可以更好地协调(第2段第1句话), 而不是跨行业进行协调。D 选项与文意正好相反, 不是客户掐铁路公司的脖子, 而是铁路公 司掐客户的脖子(第2段最后一句话)。

持什么样的态度? 32. What is many captive shippers' attitude towards the consolidation in the rail industry?

[A] Indifferent. [A] 漠不关心

[B] 支持的 [B] Supportive. [C] 愤怒的 [C] Indignant.

[D] Apprehensive. [D] 忧虑的

32. 很多"被控制的"客户对铁路行业的合并

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 推理引申题。

本题和往年真题侧重考查作者态度的情况不同,问的是文中提到的某类人的态度而非作



者本人的态度。文章第二段提到客户对合并的反映是抱怨,认为铁路公司会"掐他们的脖子"。但是,对于客户来说,垄断引起的大幅涨价并未真正到来,所以他们目前的态度应该是"忧虑",而不是 C 选项"愤怒"。第五段首句的 worry 和末句的 fear 也证明了这一点。因此选项 D 为正确答案,其他两个选项干扰性很小。

知识点补充: apprehensive 是个多义词,意思可以是"有理解力的,能够迅速领悟的",也可以如文中,表示"担心的,忧虑的,不安的",如: be apprehensive of sb's safety (担心某人的安全)。

- 33. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that .
- [A] shippers will be charged less without a rival railroad
- [B] there will soon be only one railroad company nationwide
- [C] overcharged shippers are unlikely to appeal for rate relief
- 33. 从第三段可以推出_____

- [B] 很快全国将只有一家铁路公司
- [C] 被多收费的客户不大可能为减价而 去申诉
- [D] a government board ensures fair play in railway business
- [D] 有一个政府部门可以保证铁路行业 公平竞争
- [A] 没有其他铁路公司竞争,客户将被少收费

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 推理引申题。

第三段末句谈到"申诉手续繁琐、耗钱、耗时,最终还不一定能够成功",暗示多数客户不太可能为收费高而申诉,因此 C 选项为正确答案。

也可以使用排除法: A 选项与文意完全相反,因为没有竞争,铁路公司将高收费,而不是少收费(本段第 2 句)。B 选项显然与事实不符,干扰在于文章说"most shippers are served by only one rail company"(大部分托运商只有来自一家铁路公司的服务),而且,文章第一段的末句就提到"明年四家大公司将控制全国 90%的业务"。D 选项无法从本段推出,因为文中提到的 Surface Transportation Board 虽然可以管理价格问题的申诉,但是没有提及是否可以保证公平。

- 34. The word "arbiters" (line 7 paragraph4) most probably refers to those
- [A] who work as coordinators
- [B] who function as judges
- [C] who supervise transactions
- [D] who determine the price

- 34."arbiters" (第 4 段第 7 行) 一词最可能 是
- [A] 协调者
- [B] 裁决人
- [C] 交易监督者
- [D] 价格制定

[答案]B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:词义句意题。

文章第四段末句为 Do we really want railroads to be the arbiters of who wins and who loses in the marketplace? (我们是否真的想要铁路公司成为谁胜谁负的____)。考生可以把四个选项填入空格进行尝试。更好的方法是在上下文中寻找线索。上文谈到"It's a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail." (这种理论得到了多数经济学家的认同,但在实际操作中,它使铁路公司获得了一个决定谁败谁衰的权利。) 那么,可以得出铁路公司处于"determining which companies will flourish and which will fail."的地位,其中"which companies will flourish"是下句中"who wins"的近义表达,"which will fail"相当于下句中的



"who loses"。因此可以得出, arbiters 主要功能为"determining"(决定), 即裁决者(选项 B)。

- 35. According to the text, the cost increase
 - in the rail industry is mainly caused

by ____.

- [A] the continuing acquisition
- [B] the growing traffic
- [C] the cheering Wall Street
- [D] the shrinking market

[A] 持续不断的收购

35. 铁路行业成本增加的主要原因是

- [B] 不断增长的运输量
- [C] 欢呼的华尔街
- [D] 收缩的市场

[答案]A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 推理引申题。

铁路行业成本的问题在文章第四段和第五段都涉及。第四段谈的是铁路公司认为合并从长远来看会降低成本,第五段谈的是铁路公司互相兼并过程中耗费了运营成本。从该段第三句 Yet railroads continue to borrow billions to acquire one another 和举例中谈到的客户担心两大公司会把在兼并过程中的额外开支转嫁到他们身上,可以推知,铁路公司的相互收购耗资数亿美元,这些投资造成铁路公司的成本大幅增加,从而使客户的利益受损。因此 A 选项是铁路行业成本增加的主要原因。

B 选项也是成本增加的原因之一(最后一段第2句),但是与收购相比,它是次要原因。 另外两个选项与成本增加的关系不大。此外,从文章主题角度也可以选出正确答案。文章主 要讨论的问题是铁路行业的合并,考生可以推断铁路合并肯定是增加成本的主要原因。

三、试题命制分析

考点设计点评:

本篇文章从论证角度讲,引证和例证都不是十分典型,而且比较分散,不适合作为考点。相反说理论证贯穿全篇,适合作为考点,题目也可以采取灵活多样的形式,考题中除第 4 题为词义句意题之外,其他考题都较好地反映了这一考点。除此之外,该篇文章还有一个非常合适的考点,那就是作者态度题。2003 年第 2 篇文章作者的态度可以说相对比较明了,而本文中,作者没有直接表明自己的支持哪一方,反对哪一方,这样的文章用来考查作者对所讨论话题的态度是再合适不过了,因此我们设计的补充考点中的第 2 题。另外,"captive shippers"是文章的一个核心概念,对该表达的理解不能完全依靠"captive"的原意"被俘虏的",而需要结合上下文,因此还可以出一道词义题(补充考点中1题)。

补充考点:

(1) By	"captive	shippers'	', the author	most probabl	v refers to	

- [A] companies captured by the railway system
- [B] those choked by the railway companies
- [C] shippers overcharged by railway companies
- [D] shippers controlled by railway companies
- (2) The author's attitude towards "captive shippers" is _____.
 - [A] critical
 - [B] sympathetic
 - [C] neutral
 - [D] advocating
- (3) The most suitable title for the passage might be



- [A] Consolidation: A Hot-Debated Issue
- [B] The Fight Between Railway and Shippers
- [C] Will Big Become Bigger?
- [D] The Fate of Captive Shippers

参考答案: (1) D (2)B

(3)A

四、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析:

①But many shippers complain that for heavy bulk commodities traveling long distances, such as coal, chemicals, and grain, trucking is too costly and the railroads therefore have them by the throat.

句子主干是 many shippers complain that ...。后面都是宾语从句的内容,该从句由 therefore 连接的两个分句构成,其中第一个分句是 trucking is too costly,第二个分句是 the railroads have them by the throat; 在第一个分句前是 for 引导的介词短语引起话题。

②Shippers who feel they are being overcharged have the right to appeal to the federal government's Surface Transportation Board for rate relief, but the process is expensive, time consuming, and will work only in truly extreme cases.

该句是由 but 引导的两个分句。其中第一个分句的主干是 Shippers ... have the right to appeal to ... for ..., 其中, 主语 shippers 后接 who 引导的定语从句。第二个分句又包含两个由 and 连接的并列谓语,第一个谓语为系表结构(两个表语分别为 expensive 和 time consuming),第二个谓语为 will work。

③If railroads charged all customers the same average rate, they argue, shippers who have the option of switching to trucks or other forms of transportation would do so, leaving remaining customers to shoulder the cost of keeping up the line.

句子主干是… they argue …, 其他内容都是谓语 argue 的宾语从句。该从句的主干是 if…, shippers would do so …。其中 if 引导的是条件状语从句,主语 shippers 后是 who 引导的定语从句,谓语 would do so 中的 so 指代的是 if 引导的条件状语从句中的主语的行为,即, switching to trucks or other forms of transportation。后面现在分词 leaving…做伴随状语。

4 It's a theory to which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in the position of determining which companies will flourish and which will fail.

该句是由 but 引导的两个分句。其中第一个分句的主干是 It's a theory, 后面是 which 引导的定语从句,并将该从句谓语中的 to 前移。第二个分句主干是 ... it ... leaves railroads in the position of determining ..., 后面的 which companies will flourish and which will fail 是 determine 的宾语。

⑤The railroad industry as a whole, despite its brightening fortunes, still does not earn enough to cover the cost of the capital it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic.

句子主干是 The railroad industry ... does not earn enough to cover ...; 主语和谓语之间插入 despite its brightening fortunes,表示让步,the cost of the capital 是 cover 的宾语,后面接的是省略连接词的定语从句 it must invest to keep up with its surging traffic,对该宾语进行修饰。

佳句赏析:

In recent years, railroads have been combining with each other, merging into supersystems, causing heightened concerns about monopoly.

该句简单干练,用三个并列动词将铁路公司的动向形象地描述出来。三个现在分词读起



来朗朗上口,给人排比的感觉,意思一气呵成。

五、词汇注释

- (1) arbiter (n.) 仲裁人; 裁决人; 权威人士
- (2) consolidation (n.) 巩固,合并; consolidate (v.) 巩固,加强
- (3) coordinate (v.) 使(各部分)协调,协同动作; (a.) 同等的,并列的;坐标的(n.) 坐标
- (4) discrimination (n.) 辨别,鉴别,辨别力,眼力;歧视,区别对待;discriminate (v.)区别,辨别; ~against 有差别地对待,歧视
- (5) freight (n.) 货物,客货,运费 (v.) 装货,使充满,运送
- (6) merger (n.) 合并, 归并
- (7) monopoly (n.) 垄断, 垄断者, 专利权, 专利事业; mono 前缀表"单一的", 如: monotone 单调的
- (8) subscribe (v.) 订购, 订阅, 赞成

六、全文翻译

近年来,铁路公司相互联合,组成了超大型集团,引起人们对垄断行为的极大关注。(佳句)就在 1995 年,四家大型铁路公司占有 70% 的铁路运输业务。到明年,一系列合并活动完成之后,四家铁路公司将控制 90% 以上的铁路运输市场。

支持组建超大型铁路集团的人士认为,合并将导致运输成本的大幅降低,铁路公司更协调地提供服务。他们认为,在公路运输的激烈竞争面前,垄断的威胁已经不复存在。但许多客户却抱怨说,对于长途运输的大宗货物来说,如煤炭,化学制品和粮食,公路运输成本太高,因此铁路公司就会掐他们的脖子。(长难句①)

铁路运输业的大规模联合意味着多数客户将会依赖一家公司的服务。通常,铁路公司 对这些"被控制"客户的收费要比存在其它铁路公司的竞争时高出 20% - 30%。如果客户感到 他们被多收费,他们有权上诉到联邦政府的"陆路运输局"以争取价格下调,但这个过程既 耗财又耗时,并且只有在真正极端特殊的情况下才有作用。(长难句②)

对"被控制"客户进行的价格歧视,铁路公司提出的理由是,从长远来看,这样做会降低 所有人的成本。他们争论说,如果铁路公司向所有客户收取同样的平均价格的话,那么, 可以使用公路运输或其它交通工具的客户将会转移,使剩下的客户来承担铁路正常运作的 开销。(长难句③)这种理论得到了多数经济学家的认同,但在实际操作中,它使铁路公司 获处于决定谁败谁衰的位置。(长难句④)"我们是否真的想让铁路公司成为在市场上决定谁 败谁荣的裁决者?"马丁•贝科维奇问道。他是一位常常代表铁路客户的华盛顿律师。

许多"被控制"客户还担心他们很快将遭受一轮新的大幅涨价。从整体来说,虽然铁路工业有耀眼的资产,但它的收入仍然不足以支付为满足不断增长的运输需要而进行的固定资产投资。(长难句⑤)然而铁路公司仍然继续贷款数十亿美元来进行相互合并,而华尔街也鼓励它们这样做。请想一想今年南诺弗克公司和 CSX 公司兼并康雷尔公司所花的 102 亿美元吧。康雷尔公司 1996 年铁路运营纯收入为 4.27 亿美元,这还不足这宗交易运作成本的一半。谁来支付其余的费用呢?许多"被控制"客户担心,随着南诺弗克和 CSX 公司增加对市场的控制,他们得负担这部分费用。

第四篇

一、文章结构总体分析



这是一篇探讨医疗上花费大量财力去延缓自然死亡是否值得的文章。作者首先从死亡的不可避免性入手,指出耗费大量财力去延缓自然死亡是不可取的,但同时作者亦指出歧视和放弃对老人的照顾也是不对的。最后他通过与其他国家的比较得出了一个解决办法:更多地研究提高人们生活质量的普通方法。

第一、二段:提出即使有再伟大的医疗卫生体系,死亡也是无法战胜的。但是我们现在却不能面对这个现实,其表现就是人们把正常的死亡当作问题来解决,在医疗方面不择手段。

第三、四段:指出由于政府用于医疗卫生的资金与日俱增,有人呼吁停止某一年龄以上 人群的医疗费用。

最后,作者先通过举例说明老年人仍然可以保持创造力,对上面的观点进行反驳;接着呼吁社会应该把资金更多地投入到研究提高人们生活质量的平常方法上。

二、试题具体解析

- 36. What is implied in the first sentence?
- [A] Americans are better prepared for death than other people.
- [B] Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before.
- [C] Americans are over-confident of their medical technology.
- [D] Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy.
- 36. 文章第一句话暗示了什么?

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 推理引申题。

文章第一句说,据说在英国死亡是迫在眉睫的,在加拿大死亡是不可避免的,而在加利福尼亚死亡是可以选择的。言下之意,美国人相信死亡是选择的结果。如果他不想死,他就不会死,因为他们的医院可以治好一切病症。因此 C 选项是这句话暗含的意思。

意。

B 选项将美国人的现状与过去比较,而篇首句中的比较对象是美国、英国和加拿大。选择 D 选项是没有理解原句中的 optional(可选择的,随意的)一词,根据下文谈到的 Failing hips replaced,clinical depression controlled,cataracts removed 也可知道,这里强调的是人们可以借助发达的医疗技术来延缓和选择什么时候死。A 选项毫无道理,事实上,美国人比其他国家的人更害怕死亡,所以不惜投入金钱,期望医疗技术能够延缓他们的生命。

词汇补充: vain 带有明显的贬义, 意为"徒劳的, 虚荣的, 自负的, 愚蠢的"。

- 37. The author uses the example of caner patients to show that_____.
- [A] medical resources are often wasted
- [B] doctors are helpless against fatal diseases
- 37. 作者使用"癌症病人"的例子是为了表明____。

[A] 美国人在死亡面前比其他人更有准备。

[B] 美国人享受的生活质量比从前更高。

[C] 美国人对他们的医疗技术过于自信。

[D] 美国人对他们较长的寿命感到洋洋得

- [A] 医疗资源经常被浪费
- [B] 医生对致命疾病束手无策
- [C] 有些治疗方案过于大
- [C] some treatments are too aggressive
- [D] medical costs are becoming unaffordable
- [D] 医疗费正变得支付不起

[答案]A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 作者意图题。

本题考查的是考生对论证过程的理解。论据是为了说明论点的,文章中的任何一句话都

32

不能孤立地去理解,而应该结合文章大意或上下文去理解。举例往往是为了说明上下文中提到的某个论点。文章第二段说,"由于有第三方支付我们的医疗费用,我们常常要求用尽一切可能的医疗手段,即使它们不会有任何作用"。然后文章举了癌症病人的例子去证明这一点。显然作者这里要说明的是如果治疗没有作用仍然坚持进行,那么它就是一种浪费。因此A选项是作者举例所要说明的内容,D选项和文章内容不符。

考生误选 B 或 C 选项,是由于下文中提到"医生由于不能治愈疾病,同时又担心病人失去希望,所以常常采用极端大胆的治疗方法,这些方法远远超出了科学能够认同的界限",但是结合文章来看,其目的是说服人们勇敢接受死亡这一自然规律,因此这里举例应是说明人们浪费了医疗资源,而不是仅仅说明医生或治疗方案怎样。

38. The author's attitude toward Richard	[B] reserved consent
Lamm's remark is one of	[C] slight contempt
[A] strong disapproval	[D] enthusiastic support
38. 作者对理查德·拉姆的言论持有的态度	[B] 有保留地赞同
是。	[C] 稍有蔑视
	[D] 热烈支持

[A] 强烈反对

[答案]B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 作者态度题。

本题要求考生判断作者对文章提到的人物的话语的态度。人物所说的话也是作者引用的一种论据,也是为了说明论点的。根据题干中的人名 Lamm 定位到文章第三段末句:理查德·拉姆提出老年人有义务死去,以便给年轻人让位。接着在第四段作者立即补充道,"I would not go that far. (我不会说得这么绝对)",并且在后面开始举例说明老人仍然有创造力。从这里至少排除了作者完全赞成该人观点的可能。但是考生不能马上选择 A 选项,否则就是断章取义了。在第五段首句,"Yet"一词表示了转折,表述了作者另外一个角度的意见,谈到社会对医疗的投资太多,而对提高老人生活质量的投资太少。从作者的论述中可推断出,作者希望人们接受死亡这个自然规律,即在一定程度上赞同拉姆的观点,但是却不愿意像拉姆一样走极端。因此 B 选项中较中庸的态度是最佳答案。A、D 选项都很绝对,C 选项不准确。

7 L	
39. In contrast to the US, Japan and Sweden	业的资助
are funding their medical care	
[A] more flexibly	[A] 更灵活
[B] more extravagantly	[B] 更奢侈
[C] more cautiously	[C] 更谨慎
[D] more reasonably	[D] 更合理

39. 与美国相比, 日本和瑞典对医疗卫生事

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 推理引申题。

文章最后一段说,日本和瑞典在医疗方面的投资要少得多,但是人民的寿命长得多,健康也好得多。接着作者提出倡议,与其将资金徒劳地花在没有希望的治疗上,还不如投入到较一般的治疗中,以提高人们的生活质量。可见文章在暗示日本、瑞典两个国家在医疗卫生事业的资助更合理,D选项正确。

40.	The	text	intends	to	express	the	idea	[A] medicine will further prolong people's
	that_							lives



- [B] life beyond a certain limit is not worth living
- [C] death should be accepted as a fact of life
- [D] excessive demands increase the cost of health care
- 40. 文章所要表达的观点是。

- [B] 超过了一定限度, 生命就不值得延续
- [C] 死亡应该作为生命事实被人们接受
- [D] 过多的要求增加了医疗卫生的开支
- [A] 医学将进一步延长人们的生命

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 文章主旨题。

本题考查考生对文章主旨要义的理解能力。实际上考生只需要把各段的主题句串起来,基本上对全文就有了一个总体的把握。主题句一般落在首句和末句,这篇文章也不例外,除了第三段首句为具体的数据无法充当观点及最后一段的主题句在末句外,其它都是首句。第一段提到,在美国死亡是可以选择的;第二段说,死亡是正常现象,我们的基因决定我们即使在最理想的条件下也会解体和灭亡。第三段讲,有人认为对83岁以上的老人应该停止支付医疗费,老人有责任为年轻人让位。第四段作者指出自己的观点不会和上一段的观点那样过分。第五段指出,人们不应用无效而昂贵的手段去延长生命,而应该提高生活质量。因此全文的中心思想是劝告人们接受死亡,C选项正确。

作者在第四段已经举例反驳了 B 选项的这种偏激的看法,A 选项和 D 选项是提到的事实,不是观点。

三、试题命制分析

考点设计点评:

本篇文章是一位医生在发表自己的观点,对象为普通公众。从语言角度来讲,既没有使用专业术语或者非常正规的文体,也没有采用口语化的文体,因此,没有语言角度的考点。从论证角度讲,例证是第一大考点,原考题第2题直接围绕该考点,第1、3、4题实际上也是从另外的侧面对本考点进行考查。除此之外,第3段还可以出一道例证考点的题(补充考点第1题)。本文另外一个考点就是引证,原考题第3题对此有所涉及。由于作者态度非常明了,因此作者观点态度不适合作为考点。除此之外,另外可以考查的就是对文章整体意思的把握(补充考点中2题)。

补充考点:

1	Sumner Redstone	Sandra Day	v O'Connor a	and C. Ex	verett Koon are	

- [A] successful in their old age
- [B] productive elderly people
- [C] living proof of the success of American health care system
- [D] useful although they are aged
- (2) It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - [A] America may not be as great in the future
 - [B] the government will take action to stop paying for medical care of the extremely aged
 - [C] the government might not be able to afford this funding on medical care
 - [D] more and more people will remain dazzlingly productive in the future

参考答案: (1) C (2) D

四、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析:

①But not even a great health-care system can cure death—and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

该句子比较简短,有俩处难点:一是破折号前分句中的否定词 not,它的位置前移,实际上是修饰句子的谓语 can cure 的,即"不能治疗";二是破折号后分句中的代词 that,该分句的主干是 our failure threatens this greatness,而其中的 that reality 指的是破折号前分句的内容。

②We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved.

该句子的结构呈对称型。它由 yet 引导的两个分句组成,前一分句的主干是 We all understand that, that 指代上一句的内容, 状语 at some level 在句末; 后一分句的主干是 we treat death as a problem, 状语 as medical consumers 在句首。

③Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

该句子的特点是其主语和谓语被一个较长的分词结构隔离。句子主干是 Physicians...offer aggressive treatment...,破折号之间是 and 连接的两个分词结构 frustrated by 和 fearing loss 并列修饰主语 Physicians,做定语。介词结构 beyond what is justified 修饰宾语 treatment,做定语。

4) These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age.

该句子中含有两个 that 引导的并列的同位语从句。句子主干是 These leaders are living proof that...and that...。在第二个从句中,又含有 that 引导的定语从句修饰其宾语 health problems。

⑤I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have.

该句子是宾语从句中套定语从句。句子的主干是 I also know that...,其中 that 引导宾语从句;宾语从句的主干是 people have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have,而介词短语 in Japan and Sweden 在句中做状语,其后两个逗号之间的插入成分,即 that 引导定语从句修饰 countries,对这两个国家进行解释说明。

佳句赏析

- ①It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. 该句子结构工整、对称,是排比句。重复单词予以省略,干净利落,用词简略到位。
- ②Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure.

该句子由三个并列分句构成,其中第二个和第三个分句是省略句,省去了 can be。这种省略句在结构上简洁明了,在文中,更是通过音节的越来越短从意义上强调"人们通过手术越来越容易解决疾病的问题"。

五、核心词汇与超纲词汇

- (1) life expectancy = expectation of life 预期寿命
- (2) failing (a.) 有缺陷的;失败的;如: failing health 健康衰弱,failing kidneys 肾衰退,a failing business 生意失败 (n.) 失败,缺点,弱点,过时



(3)surgical (a.) 外科的,外科医生的,手术上的(n.)外科病房,外科手术; surgeon (n.) 外科医生; surgery (n.) 外科,外科学; 手术室,诊疗室

(4)disintegrate (v.) (使) 分解; (使) 碎裂; dis-前缀含义比较丰富,可表示"分开,离;不,无;除去,取消",如: dissect 切开, disorder 无秩序, discourage 使失去勇气; integrate (v.) 使成整体,结合

- (5)shield (v.) (from) 保护, 防护 (n.) 保护物, 护罩; 盾, 盾状物
- (6) unsustainable (a.) 不能证实的/支持的/成立的; sustainable (a.) 可以忍受的/支撑的; 养得起的; sustain (v.) 支撑,维持,持续,经受,忍耐
 - (7) infirm (a.) 弱的,不坚固的,柔弱的; firm (a.) 结实的,坚硬的,坚定的,稳固的
- (8) overfunding (a.) 对…提供资金过多; underfunding (a.) 对…提供资金不足; 前缀 over-意为"太甚, 过度", under-意为"少, 不足", 如: overpay 多付(钱款), underpay 不付足够的款

六、全文翻译

据说,在英国死亡迫在眉睫,在加拿大死亡不可避免,在加利福尼亚死亡可以选择(佳句①)。这种说法并不奇怪。在过去的一个世纪里,美国人的寿命几乎延长了一倍。髋骨不行了可以更换,临床的忧郁症得到了控制,白内障在 30 分钟手术中便可以切除(佳句②)。这些进步给老年人口带来的高质量生活在 50 年前我刚从事医学时是不可想象的。但是即使有一个伟大的医疗卫生体系,死亡也是无法战胜的——而我们不能面对这个现实却正危及着我们这个时代的伟大(长难句①)。

死亡是正常现象;我们的基因决定我们即使在最理想的环境里也会解体和灭亡。**我们所有人在某种程度上都懂得这一点,但是作为医疗消费者,我们却常将死亡视为一个问题来解决**(长难句②)。由于医疗费用由第三方支付,我们常常要求用尽所有的医疗手段,即使它们不会有任何作用。最明显的例子是晚期癌症的治疗。**医生由于不能治愈疾病,同时又担心病人失去希望,于是常常采用极端大胆的治疗方法,这些方法远远超出了科学能够认同的界限**(长难句③)。

1950年,美国在医疗卫生方面的开支是 127 亿美元。2002年这项开支将达到 15 400 亿。任何人都明白这个趋势不可持续下去,但是很少有人愿意去扭转它。有些学者总结说,资金有限的政府应该停止支付医疗费用来延缓某一个年龄以上人群的寿命——比如 83 岁左右。据说,科罗拉多州前州长理查德·拉姆曾经说,老年多病者"有义务死去和让位",以让更年轻、更健康的人们去发挥他们的潜能。

我不会说得这么绝对,毕竟现在精力充沛的人们通常能工作到 60 岁,甚至更久,并仍然 具有惊人的创造力。78 岁的 Viacom 公司总裁萨姆勒·雷斯顿开玩笑说他只有 53 岁。最高法 院法官桑德拉·欧康奈 70 有余,前卫生局医务主任 C·库普 80 来岁还出任了一个互联网公司 的总裁。这些领导人就是活生生的证据,证明对疾病的防治是有意义的,证明我们能够对 付年龄带来的健康问题(长难句④)。作为一名年仅 68 岁的人,我希望像他们一样在老龄阶 段保持创造力。

然而在这样的追求中,一个社会能够承担的费用是有限的。作为一名医生,我深知最昂贵和最激进的手段也可能是无效的和痛苦的。**我也深知在医疗开销少得多的日本和瑞典,人们获得了比我们更长的、更健康的寿命**(长难句⑤)。作为一个国家,我们可能在寻求不可能奏效的治疗方法上花钱太多,而在研究能提高人们生活质量的更平常的方法上花钱太少。



Part B

翻译试题解析

一、试题总体分析

文章从人类学的起源入手,指出对人类的研究是为了实现人类内部及人类与地球上其他生命和睦相处。人类学这个词语来自希腊词根。接着作者拿人类学和社会学做比,指出前者是后者的分支,但却是一门独特且非常重要的社会科学。最后文章谈到,人类学的核心是"文化"这个抽象概念。

2003 年翻译试题难度适中,五个试题中第 4 题相对容易,第 1 题和第 5 题有一定难度,第 2 题和第 3 题难度最大。考查内容在语法方面有:较长的定语、状语修饰成分翻译时多另起一句;现在分词做状语及多重定语从句的译法;修饰宾语的定语从句的译法和倒装结构的译法。词汇方面有:对一词多义的词汇在上下文中的具体把握;名词转换成动词、过去分词转化为动宾结构的翻译技巧。

考生答题时出现的问题主要包括: (1) 对一词多义的掌握把握不够好,主要表现为译文的词不达意; (2) 理解复杂的句子结构仍存在困难,表现为译文结构混乱,逻辑关系不清。

二、试题具体解析

(41) Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 现在分词做状语和词义选择。

此句的修饰成分较长,包括不定式、定语从句和现在分词。句子的主干是 humans have the ability,后面接着两个修饰成分。第一个是不定式 to modify 做定语,其中, in which they live 是一个定语从句,修饰 the environment;第二个是现在分词结构做状语,表示结果。

词汇: modify 有多个词义: 更改、修改、改造、改进、适应、调试、修饰,在句中接"环境"应译为"改变"、"改造"或"改善"; Subjecting...to 本意为"使服从",但可以根据不同的宾语而意译。如,we must subject everything to careful examination 译为"我们必须对每一件事进行仔细检查",而不是"让每一件事服从我们的仔细检查"。Form 和 life 搭配时,应译为"形态"。fancy 的词义有: 想象力、喜好、幻想,文中取其褒义,译为"(人类特别的)想象"。

译文:而且,人类还有能力改变自己的生存环境,从而让所有其他生命形态服从人类自己独特的想法和想像。

(42) Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: **多重定语从句的译法**。

此句是一个含有多个定语从句的主从复合句, 其主干是主语+系表结构: Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry。第一个定语从句 which seeks to study...,修饰 intellectual enquiry。此句的难点在于,这个定语从句的状语里又套了第二个定语从句 in the same... manner that natural scientists use for...。其中前边部分 in the same manner 译为"以同样的方式"。后边部分进一步说明是什么"方式"。译为"自然科学家研究自然现象的方式"。注意有多重从句时,应该采取从内向外层层剥的译法。



词汇: intellectual enquiry 直译是"智力的询问",在此是"知识的探索"的意思。Enquiry 原义是"询问、调查、打听",在这里注意不要和 require 混淆,而译为"要求、命令"之类的。Endeavor 原义是"努力、尽力",同义词有 effort 和 attempt,在句子中根据中文习惯,译为"(社会科学研究人的)行为"。

译文: 社会科学是知识探索的一个分支,它力图像自然科学家研究自然现象那样,用理性的、有序的、系统的和冷静的方式去研究人类及其行为。

(43) The emphasis on data gathered first-hand, combined with a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis of cultures past and present, makes this study a unique and distinctly important social science.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 名词转换成动、过去分词转化为动宾结构的译法。

该句子实际上是个简单句,其主干是: The emphasis makes this study a social science。此句的难点在于它的主语很长,修饰语又很多。主语是一个含动词意义的名词构成的词组 emphasis on data,后面接有两个过去分词词组作定语: gathered first-hand 和 combined with...,第二个分词词组中又含 brought to the analysis...过去分词短语,修饰 perspective。为了符合中文行文习惯,Emphasis on data 结构要采用名词转换成动词的译法,即本是"对(收集的)资料的强调",在句中则译成了"强调资料(的收集)"; 而过去分词结构则应译为动宾结构,如: data gathered first-hand 和 a cross-cultural perspective brought to the analysis 本是"被第一手收集的资料"和"被用来分析的跨文化视角",在句中可译为"收集第一手资料"和"分析...时采用跨文化视角"。

词汇: first-hand 是副词,表示"第一手地","以第一手方式"。

译文:强调收集第一手资料,加上在分析过去和现在文化形态时采用跨文化视角,使得这一研究成为一门独特并且非常重要的社会科学。

(44) Tylor defined culture as "...that complex whole which includes belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society".

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:修饰宾语的定语从句的译法。

此句是一个含定语从句的复合句,其主干是"Tylor defined culture as that complex whole"。 宾语 that complex whole 后接一个 which 引导的定语从句,其中又有一个过去分词短语 acquired by man as a member of society 做定语,限定它前边的名词 belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits,译为"作为社会成员的人获得的……",注意不要误以为它只修饰最近的名词 habits。此外,因为修饰宾语的定语从句较长,翻译的时候应该另起一句。

词汇: define...as...意为"把......定义为"; complex 意为"复杂的,合成的,综合的,复合的",whole 做名词可译为"全部,整体,完全之体系"等,complex whole 在句中指的是"文化",且主要强调其包含内容的广泛性,因此可译为"复合整体"。

译文:泰勒把文化定义为"……一个复合整体,它包括人作为社会成员获得的信仰,艺术、道德、法律,风俗以及其他能力和习惯。"

(45) Thus, the anthropological concept of "culture", like the concept of "set" in mathematics, is an abstract concept which makes possible immense amounts of concrete research and understanding.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是:**根据上下文猜测词义、倒装结构的译法**。

此句也是含定语从句的复合句,其主干是主语+系表结构: the...concept is an...concept。 主语后是一个插入成分。主语 the concept 和谓语 is 间的插入成分是介词短语 like+n.修饰谓语,译为"像...一样";修饰表语 concept 的定语从句 which makes possible immense amounts of...



是一个倒装句,正常的词序是 makes immense amounts of...possible,译为"使大量的...成为可能",这里由于 which 定语从句较长,可以断开单译一句。

词汇: anthropological 译为"人类学的",这是一个生词,但是文章第二段对它有所解释: anthropos"human"and logos"the study of"。

译文:因此,人类学中的"文化"概念就像数学中"集"的概念一样,是一个抽象概念。它使大量的具体研究和认识成为可能。

三、全文翻译

各个时期各个地区的人都在思考着他们共有的世界,并对自己在其中的位置感到好奇。 人类善于思考而且又富于创造,具有永不满足的好奇心。(41) 而且,人类还有能力改变自己的生存环境,从而让所有其他生命形态服从人类自己独特的想法和想象。因此,以冷静而系统的方式研究人类的丰富性和多样性十分重要,因为人们希望这些研究的成果能让人类内部以及人类与地球上其他生命形态之间都够和睦相处。

anthropology 一词源自希腊词根 anthropos (人类) 和 logos (研究)。按这个名称来看,人类学包含了对整个人类的研究。

人类学是一门社会科学。(42) **社会科学是知识探索的一个分支,它力图像自然科学家**研究自然现象那样,用理性的、有序的、系统的和冷静的方式去研究人类及其行为。

社会科学下的学科包括地理学、经济学、政治学、心理学和社会学。这些社会科学的每个学科中都有一个分支或专业特别接近人类学。

所有社会科学都集中于对人类的研究。人类学是一个以实地研究为宗旨的学科,它大量使用对比分析的方法。(43) 强调收集第一手资料,加上在分析过去和现在文化形态时采用 跨文化视角,使得这一研究成为一门独特并且非常重要的社会科学。

人类学分析主要依赖文化概念。爱德华·泰勒爵士对文化概念的阐述是 19 世纪科学的伟大文化成就之一。(44) **泰勒把文化定义为"…一个复合整体,它包括人作为社会成员获得的信仰,艺术、道德、法律,风俗以及其他能力和习惯。"**这一见解中简单的概述却寓意深刻,为观察和理解人类生活提供了一个全新的方法。在泰勒对文化的定义中暗含了一个概念,即,文化是一种后天习得的、共有的、模式化的行为。

(45)因此,人类学中的"文化"概念就像数学中"集"的概念一样,是一个抽象概念。 它使大量的具体研究和认识成为可能。

第三部分 写作试题解析

一、审题谋篇

本题为图画加提纲式写作,提纲要求作文包括两部分:描写图画并指出图画的含义;指出在我们生活中的寓意。

考题给出题目"温室花朵经不起风雨",并提供了两篇具有对比性的图画。从短文题目上看,它已直接点出图画的寓意。再看图片,一株花在温室里茁壮成长,虽然外面狂风暴雨,它却丝毫没有受到影响。但是,当这株花被移到了温室外时,在风雨中,花朵凋谢了。通过题目和图画可以看出题目的寓意是"没有经过磨练的人或事,在艰难困苦的环境中是不能生存的"。温室意味着保护,对于花朵的理解,可从不同的角度进行。从教育角度分析,花朵可以指代年轻一代,而温室可以指代上一代人,尤其指父母对子女的过度保护和溺爱。另外,



从广阔的社会角度看,中国的经济在入世后面临着严峻的考验。过去受到政府保护的一些行业和企业如同这些温室中的花朵,它们能否经得起世界市场的风风雨雨?这个问题也符合图画所表达的实质,因此可以作为写作的另一个着眼点。换言之,本文也可从"国家经济发展问题"的角度进行论述。

范文采用第一种思路,讨论中国家庭教育中的一些弊病。文章可以根据给出的提纲分为两段,也可以把提纲第一项分为两段,范文采取第二种形式:首段描述图画内容;第二段解释图画意义;第三段,联系现实,提出图画寓意并发表自己的观点。在第一段中,主题句可以是 The two pictures describe the fate of a flower. (两幅图描写了一朵花的命运),也可以更深入一层,直接指出花朵生长与环境的关系。接下来在谋篇时,应该注意到这两幅画形成的是一个鲜明的对比,考生脑海中就应该有一些句式:其一,多用一些表示"与...有关系"的表达方法,比如:"be related to, be associated with, have much to do with"等等。其二,可以使用 on the other hand, however 等表示转折意思的词,也可以使用 yet、while 之类语气稍缓的连词。文章第二段实际上是体现中心论点的段落,也就是解释自己对图画的理解。考生在这一段写作中一定要记住联系实际生活中的现象。文章第三段可以提出自己的见解。既可以正面提出建议,也可以对当前社会中人们在教育观念中存在的弊病加以批评。

二、参考范文

The two pictures show us the relationship between the circumstance and one's growth. At the beginning, under the protection of the greenhouse, the flower grows well and **thrives**. However, **once removed away from the shelter,** the flower **withers** and its petals fall in the thunderstorm. From the pictures we can see that a flower kept in a greenhouse can never **survive** the harsh conditions.

It is an obvious fact that the development of a person is similar to the growth of a flower. A child under the complete protection of parents can never learn to **face** the challenge on his own. This is particularly true of children born after the 1980s, who grew up in a time of **fast economic growth** and in **increasingly** wealthy families. Being the only child in the family and the **focus** of the parents and grandparents, the **so-called** little emperor or empress **has not the least idea of** what **hardship and harshness** means. As soon as he grows up and walks out of the protection, he will have difficulty coping with life, and what's more, will be at a loss when making his own decisions. What **concerns** us **beyond** individual growth is that sooner or later our country will be passed to the hands of the younger generation.

This problem is directly related to our concept of family education. As we all know, the role that a home plays in the overall development of a child is more crucial than that of the school. The responsibility of parents is **much more than** providing the child with a comfortable life. Parents should treat their child as an individual who will become independent sooner or later and thus encourage him or her to think and act independently. Until this right concept of parenting is installed, we shall continue to have children like greenhouse flowers, beautiful but fragile and unable to **stand up to** life's real challenges.

三、范文点评

文章结构:

该范文从结构上说,首先对提纲做出适当调整,分为三段。其次,每段段首出现主题句,统领全段。第三,每段内部层次清晰:第一段段首为主题句,段尾进行总结,与主题句形成



呼应,中间部分描写两幅图并做出对比;第二段在段首主题句的统领下,论证逐步深入,从 花朵与孩子成长的相似性开始,谈到现实生活中溺爱孩子这一现象,落脚点在这种现象对孩 子以及社会的危害;第三段段首提出作者观点,并在段落中提出了解决方案。

语言亮点:

- 1. thrive: "长得好,兴旺发达,繁荣"。该词也可以形容人,这时多和介词 on 搭配,例如: Hardworking is a quality he thrives on. (努力是他得以成功的品质)。
- 2. once removed away from the shelter: 一旦从(温室的)庇护下移走。Once 经常用来引导状语,"一旦…",例如: Once becoming a member of WTO, many industries in China have to face challenges from foreign products. (一旦入世,中国很多行业必须面对来自外国产品的挑战)。shelter 在写作中经常使用,用作名词常用于衣食住行(food, clothes, shelter and transportation)中,用作动词经常表示"庇护,保护",例如 Parents should set aside a time to read books, a period sheltered from television. (父母应该留一点时间让孩子读书,不受电视的干扰)。
- 3. wither: 本义为"(植物的)枯萎",经常用以形象表达中,如 All his hopes and wishes wither. (他所有的盼望都破灭了)。
- 4. survive: 作为及物动词时,表示"比…活得长"、"幸免",例如 Because of longer life span, most wives survive their husbands. (由于寿命更长,大多数妻子比丈夫活得长); Only the baby survived the accident. (车祸中只有孩子幸免于难)。
- 5. face:该词语属于使用频率高、含义丰富的词汇,考生应多练习和体会这类词汇的用法,所谓是"小词汇里见大学问"。face 做动词时,含义有:"面向着、朝着",如: The kitchen faces north. (厨房朝北);"面临(某种形势、问题等)",如: face a crisis (面临危机);"正视,忍受,承受",如: We must learn to face difficulties squarely and try to overcome them. (我们应该学会正视困难,并努力克服困难)。"摆在…面前",如: We can never rest content, new and greater tasks face us. (我们永远不要自满,新的更大的挑战还在我们面前)。
 - 6. fast economic growth: "快速经济增长",如: fast social development (快速社会发展)。
- 7. increasingly: "越来越"。如: the increasingly shrinking natural resources (越来越少的自然资源)。
- 8. focus: "焦点",该词可指人也可指事。如: Psychological health should be another focus in our education system. (心理健康应该是教育体系的有一个焦点)。可替换它的词是 center。
 - 9. so-called: "所谓的",类似的表达有: who is called, known as。
- 10. has not the least idea of: not the least"根本不, 丝毫不", 例如 Many students are not the least interested in what is happening around them. (一些学生对于周围发生的事情漠不关心)。
- 11. hardship and harshness: 两个词是近义词,由于单词第一个音节相同,并列可以押头韵,达到强调的效果。英语中头韵的使用手法非常普遍,考生在写作中用一用可以为文章增色不少,如: through thick and thin 同甘共苦; black and blue 青一块,紫一块; safe and sound 安然无恙; Practice makes perfect 熟能生巧; Money makes the mare go 有钱能使鬼推磨; Many a little makes a mickle 积少成多,集腋成裘; Birth is much; breeding is more 出身显著固然好,后天教养更重要; Look before you leap 三思而后行; 此外也常用尾韵,如: hustle and bustle 熙熙攘攘。
- 12. concern: 该词的用法也很丰富。它可以表示"关系到,和…有关",如: The nation's development concerns every citizen. (国家的发展和每一个公民都有关); "使担心,使关心",范文中就是这种用法,表示这种含义时,它也常和介词 about 或 with 搭配,即 be concerned about/with sth./sb. (担心或关心某人/某事); 此外成语(so) as far as… is concerned 用的也非常



- 多,它表示"就…来说,就…而论"如: So far as discipline is concerned, freedom means not its absence but the use of higher and more rational forms. (就纪律而言,自由并不意味着没有纪律,而只是使用更高级更理性的形式)。
- 13. beyond: 加在名词前, 表示超过某个范围, 例如: Her loving actions bring light to people beyond her acquaintance. (她的爱举给不认识她的人带来了光明)。
- 14. much more than: "不止", 例如: The responsibility of a teacher is much more than passing knowledge to his or her students. (教师的职责不止是给学生传授知识)。
 - 15. stand up to: "抵抗,经得起",如: stand up to resistance 抵御诱惑。

四、写作误区

篇章结构误区:

首先应该避免的错误是跑题。本题寓意明确,所以寻找文章中心思想并不是问题所在。但有些学生没有能由"温室的花"引申到教育或国家经济等问题上。其次,文章如果只是简单地描述或讲解,而没有进一步的引申,就会显得肤浅、苍白。所以,对于这类寓意明确的作文,考生要注意对寓意的归纳和引申,这样可以起到画龙点睛的作用。其三,教育问题是学生比较熟悉的,因此,写这篇文章时,还有另外一个误区,那就是没有突出的中心,只是泛泛地谈教育,一会儿是家长,一会而又是学校,中心不明确。在这一点上,范文主要集中在家庭教育。

语言表达错误:

①介词错误:

I am attracted at a glance of a flower which is growing healthily. (I am attracted at a glance by a flower which is growing well.)

②非谓语结构错误:

Compared the two pictures we can conclude that the flowers in a greenhouse are too weak to bare the harsh environment. (*Comparing* the two pictures we can conclude that *flowers* in a greenhouse are too weak to *stand up to* the harsh environment.)

③句子结构混乱:

It's clear, if move the flower out of the room, That the severe reforestation resulted the flower dead.(It's clear *that* if the flower *is moved* out of the room, it will die *because of* the severe climate)

④句子连接错误:

One picture says that a flower can't be hurt by rain and wind, she grows wondful. (One picture *shows* that a flower can't be hurt by rain and wind, *and* she grows *well*.)

⑤说话角度混乱:

Thinking about the picture, I think we should encourage children to face some hardship. Only like this, we are able to face the problem we will meet in our lives. (*Concerning* the picture, I think we should encourage children to face some hardship. Only in this way, are *they* able to face the problem *they* will meet in *their* lives.)