



1992 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

Section I Use of English

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

The key to the industrialization of space is the U.S. space shuttle. ____1____ it, astronauts will acquire a workhouse vehicle ____2____ of flying into space and returning many times. ____3____ by reusable rockets that can lift a load of 65,000 pounds, the shuttle will carry devices for scientific inquiry, as ____4____ as a variety of military hardware. ____5____ more significantly, it will ____6____ materials and machines into space for industrial purposes ____7____ two decades ago when "sputnik" (artificial satellite) was ____8____ to the vocabulary. In short, the ____9____ importance of the shuttle lies in its ____10____ as an economic tool.

What makes the space shuttle ____11____ is that it takes off like a rocket but lands like an airplane. ____12____, when it has accomplished its ____13____, it can be ready for ____14____ trip in about two weeks.

The space shuttle, the world's first true spaceship, is a magnificent step ____15____ making the impossible possible for the benefit and survival of man.

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|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A] In | [B] On | [C] By | [D] With |
| 2. [A] capable | [B] suitable | [C] efficient | [D] fit |
| 3. [A] Served | [B] Powered | [C] Forced | [D] Reinforced |
| 4. [A] far | [B] well | [C] much | [D] long |
| 5. [A] Then | [B] Or | [C] But | [D] So |
| 6. [A] supply | [B] introduce | [C] deliver | [D] transfer |
| 7. [A] unimagined | [B] unsettled | [C] uncovered | [D] unsolved |
| 8. [A] attributed | [B] contributed | [C] applied | [D] added |
| 9. [A] general | [B] essential | [C] prevailing | [D] ultimate |
| 10. [A] promise | [B] prosperity | [C] popularity | [D] priority |
| 11. [A] exceptional | [B] strange | [C] unique | [D] rare |
| 12. [A] Thus | [B] Whereas | [C] Nevertheless | [D] Yet |
| 13. [A] venture | [B] mission | [C] commission | [D] responsibility |
| 14. [A] new | [B] another | [C] certain | [D] subsequent |
| 15. [A] for | [B] by | [C] in | [D] through |

Part II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the



passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET.(30 points)

Passage 1

It is all very well to blame traffic jams, the cost of petrol and the quick pace of modern life, but manners on the roads are becoming horrible. Everybody knows that the nicest men become monsters behind the wheel. It is all very well, again, to have a tiger in the tank, but to have one in the driver's seat is another matter altogether. You might tolerate the odd road-hog, the rude and inconsiderate driver, but nowadays the well-mannered motorist is the exception to the rule. (Perhaps the situation calls for a "Be Kind to Other Drivers" campaign, otherwise it may get completely out of hand.)

Road politeness is not only good manners, but good sense too. It takes the most cool-headed and good-tempered of drivers to resist the temptation to revenge when subjected to uncivilized behavior. On the other hand, a little politeness goes a long way towards relieving the tensions of motoring. A friendly nod or a wave of acknowledgment in response to an act of politeness helps to create an atmosphere of goodwill and tolerance so necessary in modern traffic conditions. But such acknowledgments of politeness are all too rare today. Many drivers nowadays don't even seem able to recognize politeness when they see it.

However, misplaced politeness can also be dangerous. Typical examples are the driver who brakes violently to allow a car to emerge from a side street at some hazard to following traffic, when a few seconds later the road would be clear anyway; or the man who waves a child across a zebra crossing into the path of oncoming vehicles that may be unable to stop in time. The same goes for encouraging old ladies to cross the road wherever and whenever they care to. It always amazes me that the highways are not covered with the dead bodies of these grannies.

A veteran driver, whose manners are faultless, told me it would help if motorists learnt to filter correctly into traffic streams one at a time without causing the total blockages that give rise to bad temper. Unfortunately, modern motorists can't even learn to drive, let alone master the subtler aspects of roadmanship. Years ago the experts warned us that the car ownership explosion would demand a lot more give-and-take from all road users. It is high time for all of us to take this message to heart.

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| 16. According to this passage, troubles on the road are primarily caused by_____. | |
| [A] people's attitude towards the road-hog | |
| [B] the rhythm of modern life | |
| [C] the behavior of the driver | |
| [D] traffic conditions | |

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| 17.The sentence "You might tolerate the odd road-hog...the rule." (Para.1) implies that___. | |
| [A] our society is unjust towards well-mannered motorists | |
| [B] rude drivers can be met only occasionally | |
| [C] the well-mannered motorist cannot tolerate the road-hog | |



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| [D] nowadays impolite drivers constitute the majority of motorists | |
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| 18. By “good sense”, the writer means_____. | |
| [A] the driver’s ability to understand and react reasonably | |
| [B] the driver’s prompt response to difficult and severe conditions | |
| [C] the driver’s tolerance of rude or even savage behavior | |
| [D] the driver’s acknowledgment of politeness and regulations | |

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| 19. Experts have long pointed out that in the face of car-ownership explosion, _____. | |
| [A] road users should make more sacrifice | |
| [B] drivers should be ready to yield to each other | |
| [C] drivers should have more communication among themselves | |
| [D] drivers will suffer great loss if they pay no respect to others | |

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| 20. In the writer’s opinion, _____. | |
| [A] strict traffic regulations are badly needed | |
| [B] drivers should apply road politeness properly | |
| [C] rude drivers should be punished | |
| [D] drivers should avoid traffic jams | |

Passage 2

In the atmosphere, carbon dioxide acts rather like a one-way mirror—the glass in the roof of a greenhouse which allows the sun’s rays to enter but prevents the heat from escaping.

According to a weather expert’s prediction, the atmosphere will be 3° C warmer in the year 2050 than it is today, if man continues to burn fuels at the present rate. If this warming up took place, the ice caps in the poles would begin to melt, thus raising sea level several metres and severely flooding coastal cities. Also, the increase in atmospheric temperature would lead to great changes in the climate of the northern hemisphere, possibly resulting in an alteration of the earth’s chief food-growing zones.

In the past, concern about a man-made warming of the earth has concentrated on the Arctic because the Antarctic is much colder and has a much thicker ice sheet. But the weather experts are now paying more attention to West Antarctic, which may be affected by only a few degrees of warming; in other words, by a warming on the scale that will possibly take place in the next fifty years from the burning of fuels.

Satellite pictures show that large areas of Antarctic ice are already disappearing. The evidence available



suggests that a warming has taken place. This fits the theory that carbon dioxide warms the earth.

However, most of the fuel is burnt in the northern hemisphere, where temperatures seem to be falling. Scientists conclude, therefore, that up to now natural influences on the weather have exceeded those caused by man. The question is: Which natural cause has most effect on the weather?

One possibility is the variable behavior of the sun. Astronomers at one research station have studied the hot spots and “cold” spots (that is, the relatively less hot spots) on the sun. As the sun rotates, every 27.5 days, it presents hotter or “colder” faces to the earth, and different aspects to different parts of the earth. This seems to have a considerable effect on the distribution of the earth’s atmospheric pressure, and consequently on wind circulation. The sun is also variable over a long term: its heat output goes up and down in cycles, the latest trend being downward.

Scientists are now finding mutual relations between models of solar-weather interactions and the actual climate over many thousands of years, including the last Ice Age. The problem is that the models are predicting that the world should be entering a new Ice Age and it is not. One way of solving this theoretical difficulty is to assume a delay of thousands of years while the solar effects overcome the inertia(惯性)of the earth’s climate. If this is right, the warming effect of carbon dioxide might thus be serving as a useful counter-balance to the sun’s diminishing heat.

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| 21. It can be concluded that a concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere would_____. | |
| [A] prevent the sun’s rays from reaching the earth’s surface | |
| [B] mean a warming up in the Arctic | |
| [C] account for great changes in the climate in the northern hemisphere | |
| [D] raise the temperature of the earth’s surface | |

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| 22. The article was written to explain_____. | |
| [A] the greenhouse effect | |
| [B] the solar effects on the earth | |
| [C] the models of solar-weather interactions | |
| [D] the causes affecting weather | |

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| 23. Although the fuel consumption is greater in the northern hemisphere, temperatures there seem to be falling. This is_____. | |
| [A] mainly because the levels of carbon dioxide are rising | |
| [B] possibly because the ice caps in the poles are melting | |
| [C] exclusively due to the effect of the inertia of the earth’s climate | |
| [D] partly due to variations in the output of solar energy | |



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| 24. On the basis of their models, scientists are of the opinion that_____. | |
| [A] the climate of the world should be becoming cooler | |
| [B] it will take thousands of years for the inertia of the earth's climate to take effect | |
| [C] the man-made warming effect helps to increase the solar effects | |
| [D] the new Ice Age will be delayed by the greenhouse effect | |

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| 25. If the assumption about the delay of a new Ice Age is correct, _____. | |
| [A] the best way to overcome the cooling effect would be to burn more fuels | |
| [B] ice would soon cover the northern hemisphere | |
| [C] the increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could warm up the earth even more quickly | |
| [D] the greenhouse effect could work to the advantage of the earth | |

Passage 3

Some people believe that international sport creates goodwill between the nations and that if countries play games together they will learn to live together. Others say that the opposite is true: that international contests **encourage** false national pride and lead to misunderstanding and hatred. There is probably some truth in both arguments, but in recent years the Olympic Games have done little to support the view that sports **encourages** international brotherhood. Not only was there the tragic **incident** involving the murder of athletes, but the Games were also ruined by lesser **incidents** caused principally by minor national contests.

One country **received** its second-place medals with visible indignation after the hockey(曲棍球)final. There had been noisy scenes at the end of the hockey match, the losers objecting to the final **decisions**. They were convinced that one of their goals should not have been disallowed and that their opponents' victory was unfair. Their manager was in a rage when he said: "This wasn't hockey. Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished." The president of the Federation said later that such behavior could result in the suspension of the team for at least three years.

The American basketball team announced that they would not yield first place to Russia, after a disputable end to their contest. The game had ended in disturbance. It was thought at first that the United States had won, by a single point, but it was announced that there were three seconds still to play. A Russian player then threw the ball from one end of the court to the other, and another player popped it into the basket. It was the first time the USA had ever lost an Olympic basketball match. An appeal jury **debated** the matter for four and a half hours before announcing that the result would stand. The American players then voted not to **receive** the silver medals.



Incidents of this kind will continue as long as sport is played competitively rather than for the love of the game. The suggestion that athletes should compete as individuals or in non-national teams might be too much to hope for. But in the present organization of the Olympics there is far too much that **encourages** aggressive patriotism.

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| 26. According to the author, recent Olympic Games have _____. | |
| [A] created goodwill between the nations | |
| [B] bred only false national pride | |
| [C] barely showed any international friendship | |
| [D] led to more and more misunderstanding and hatred | |

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| 27. What did the manager mean by saying, "...Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished"? | |
| [A] His team would no longer take part in international games. | |
| [B] Hockey and the Federation are both ruined by the unfair decisions. | |
| [C] There should be no more hockey matches organized by the Federation. | |
| [D] The Federation should be dissolved. | |

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| 28. The basketball example implied that_____. | |
| [A] too much patriotism was displayed in the incident | |
| [B] the announcement to prolong the match was wrong | |
| [C] the appeal jury was too hesitant in making the decision | |
| [D] the American team was right in rejecting the silver medals | |

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| 29. The author gives the two examples in paragraphs 2 and 3 to show_____. | |
| [A] how false national pride led to undesirable incidents in international games | |
| [B] that sportsmen have been more obedient than they used to be | |
| [C] that competitiveness in the games | |



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| discourages international friendship | |
| [D] that unfair decisions are common in Olympic Games | |

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| 30. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage? | |
| [A]The organization of the Olympic Games must be improved. | |
| [B]Athletes should compete as individuals in the Olympic Games. | |
| [C] Sport should be played competitively rather than for the love of the game. | |
| [D]International contests are liable for misunderstanding between nations. | |

Part B

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese.(15 points)

“Intelligence” at best is an assumptive construct—the meaning of the word has never been clear. 31) There is more agreement on the kinds of behavior referred to by the term than there is on how to interpret or classify them. But it is generally agreed that a person of high intelligence is one who can grasp ideas readily, make distinctions, reason logically, and make use of verbal and mathematical symbols in solving problems. An intelligence test is a rough measure of a child’s capacity for learning, particularly for learning the kinds of things required in school. It does not measure character, social adjustment, physical endurance, manual skills, or artistic abilities. It is not supposed to—it was not designed for such purposes. 32) To criticize it for such failure is roughly comparable to criticizing a thermometer for not measuring wind velocity.

The other thing we have to notice is that the assessment of the intelligence of any subject is essentially a comparative affair.

33) Now since the assessment of intelligence is a comparative matter we must be sure that the scale with which we are comparing our subjects provides a “valid” or “fair” comparison. It is here that some of the difficulties which interest us begin. Any test performed involves at least three factors: the intention to do one’s best, the knowledge required for understanding what you have to do, and the intellectual ability to do it. 34) The first two must be equal for all who are being compared, if any comparison in terms of intelligence is to be made. In school populations in our culture these assumptions can be made fair and reasonable, and the value of intelligence testing has been proved thoroughly. Its value lies, of course, in its providing a satisfactory basis for prediction. No one is in the least interested in the marks a little child gets on his test; What we are interested in is whether we can conclude from his mark on the test that the child will do better or worse than other children of his age at tasks which we think require “general intelligence”. 35) On the whole such a conclusion can be drawn with a certain degree of confidence, but only if the child can be assumed to have had the same attitude towards the test as the other with whom he is being compared, and only if he was not punished by lack of relevant information which they possessed.



Section III Writing(15points)

Directions:

A ^ Title: FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN PARENT AND CHILD

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.

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

OUTLINE:

1 ^ Present situation: Lack of communication between parent and child

2 ^ Possible reasons:

1) Different likes and dislikes; 2)Misunderstanding; 3)Others

3 ^ Suggestions

1) For parents; 2) For children



1. [A] In [B] On [C] By [D] With

[解析] 本题考核知识点：介词的用法。

空格所在句中，it 指代前一句提到的 space shuttle。句子大意为：“.....航天飞机，宇航员可以实现地面和太空之间的多次往返”。根据介词与 space shuttle 的搭配，首先排除[B]。in the space shuttle 搭配本身并没有错误，但代入句子中，其含义成了：在航天飞机里，宇航员有了实验室飞行器。此句显然不合逻辑，排除[A]。by 和 with 都可以表示“通过...，用...”的意思。但 by 表示动作、行为的方式，如：to pay by cheque 用支票付款；to travel by plane 乘飞机旅行。而文章显然不能说“宇航员获得实验室飞行器的方式是（乘坐）航天飞机”。with 除了表示“（为做某事）借助工具或手段”之外，它还可意为 having or carrying sth 有，具有，带有，如：With your help, I might finish the work ahead of time. 有了你的帮助，我也许可以提前完成工作。with 带入文中表示“有了航天飞机，宇航员就有了实验室飞行器”，符合逻辑，所以[D]为最合适选项。

2. [A] capable 有能力的，能够 [B] suitable 适合的，适宜的
[C] efficient 效率高的，有能力的 [D] fit (质量、素质或技能) 适合的，合格的

[解析] 本题考核知识点：固定搭配

从语法上看，只有[A]capable 能够形成 capable of doing...的结构。如：Our noses are capable of detecting human smells even when these are diluted to far below one part in one million. 即使把人类气味的浓度稀释到不及原来的百万分之一，我们的鼻子仍然能够察觉到它的存在。它代入文中，形容词短语 capable of ...做后置定语，修饰名词 a workhouse vehicle，表示“能够.....的实验室飞行器”。

suitable 和 fit 一般与 for 连用，如：This program is not suitable for children. 这个节目儿童不宜。It was a meal fit for a king. 这饭菜够得上御膳。efficient 通常跟 at，如：He's efficient at his job. 他胜任工作。

3. [A] Served 由...提供服务 [B] Powered 由...提供动力
[C] Forced 被...强迫 [D] Reinforced 被...加强，加固

[解析]此题考核知识点：上下文意思+ 动词词义辨析

空格所在部分是过去分词短语做状语... by reusable rockets，由于句子的主语是 the shuttle，因此空格处填入的过去分词与主语（即，其逻辑主语）之间存在被动关系。因此该部分的含义是：“航天飞机被可重复使用的火箭.....”。从选项的含义来看，只有 powered 符合逻辑，表示“可重复使用的火箭为航天飞机提供动力”。因此[B]正确。

4. [A] far [B] well [C] much [D] long

[解析]本题考核知识点：句意理解+ 短语含义辨析

四个词都可以形成 as...as 的结构，仅从语法无法做出选择。从短语意思来看，as far as 意为“最多”，用来表示所能到达的最远范围或距离，如：I'll drive you to as far as the theatre. 我最远把你载到剧院。as well as 意为 in addition to “除....也...”，如：She is a talented musician as well as being a photographer.她既是个摄影师还是个天才的音乐家。as much as 意为“最多”，表示量，如：He doesn't earn as much as I do.他挣的钱不如我多。as long as 意为 only if “只要”或 since “由于”，如：We'll go as long as the weather is good. 只要天气好我们就去。As long as there is a demand for these drugs, the financial incentive for drug dealers will be there. 只要对这些毒品有需求，就存在对贩毒者的经济诱因。

空格所在句大意为：航天飞机除了运送多种军用设备外，也要运送科学考察仪器，所以，[B]为合适选项。

5. [A] Then [B] Or [C] But [D] So



[解析] 本题考核知识点：逻辑关系

对此题的解答需要正确理解空格前后句子的逻辑关系。上文提出了航天飞机的作用（携带科学探索设备、军事设备往返于太空），下文仍然指出它的其他作用（把材料和机器送入太空，以实现工业目的）。more significantly 说明下文指出的是最重要的作用。所以，此处所用连词应该表示递进的关系。四个选项中只有 but 能够表示转折递进的关系。正确选项为[C]。

[A]then 表示顺接、追加、或因果关系，如，First cook the onions, then add the mushrooms. 先炒洋葱，然后放进蘑菇。She 's been very busy at work and then there was all that trouble with her son.她工作一直很忙，另外还有儿子的一大堆麻烦事。Why don't you hire a car? Then you 'll be able to visit more of the area.你怎么不租辆车，那样你可以多参观些地方。[B]or 连接句子时表示“如果不...，则会出现...（不好的）结果”，如：Hurry up or you'll be late. 快，否则你就要来不及了。[D]so 表示因果关系，如：It was snowing, and so I could not go out.天在下雪，所以我无法外出。

6. [A] supply 补给,供给 [B] introduce 介绍, 推出
[C] deliver 运送, 输送 [D] transfer 转移, 调转

[解析] 本题考核知识点：句子内部逻辑+动词词义辨析

解此题的关键在于弄清楚航天飞机（it）、材料和机器（materials and machines）、和太空（space）之间的联系。显然，三者之间联系应为“航天飞机把材料和机器送到太空”。[C]符合语义。

7. [A] unimagined 无法想象的 [B] unsettled 未解决的, 未定的
[C] uncovered 被揭露的 [D] unsolved 未解决的

[解析] 本题考核知识点：分词形容词辨析

空格处填入过去分词形容词，做后置定语，修饰 industrial purposes，相当于一个定语从句：(which are) ...two decades ago。空格所在句旨在说明航天飞机在工业方面的巨大作用。[A]代入后表示“航天飞机将会实现的工业目的在 20 年前是无法想象的，符合文意，为正确选项。[C]“20 年前被揭露的目的”无法表达这一含义。其他项与 purposes 不搭配。

8. [A] attributed [B] contributed [C] applied [D] added

[解析]本题考核知识点：动词词义辨析+搭配

本题要求考生判断哪个动词可以与介词 to 搭配，并符合文义。四个选项都可以和 to 搭配。所以，需要从语义方面考虑。add... to...意为“添加，增加”，如：Shall I add your name to the list? 我可以把你的名字写进名单吗？空格所在句大意为：20 年前 sputnik（人造卫星）作为新词被添加到原有的词汇中，所以，[D]add 既符合语法，又符合上下文内容，为正确选项。

[A]attribute sth to sth 意为“认为.....属于，把.....归因于.....”，如：Not all that shift can be attributed to the movement out of the snowbelt, census officials say.人口普查官员说，并非所有这些人口迁移都是为了离开寒冷地带。[B] contribute sth to sth 意为“有助于，对.....做出贡献”，如：Her work has contributed much to our understanding of this difficult subject.她的著作十分有助于我们对这个困难问题的了解。[C]apply sth to sth 意为“使用，应用”，如：The new technology was applied to farming.这项新技术已应用于农业。

9. [A] general 总体的, 一般的 [B] essential 极其重要的, 必不可少的
[C] prevailing 流行的, 蔓延的 [D] ultimate 根本的, 最高的

[解析]本题考核知识点：形容词的词义辨析及搭配

空格所在句是对该段的总结，它指出，航天飞机.....的重要性在于它能作为经济工具的.....。题目要求考生判断哪个形容词能够 importance 连用，并符合文意。只有[D]ultimate 可以与 importance 搭配，表示“最大的作用”。



10. [A] promise (有成功或良好结果的) 希望, 前景 [B] prosperity 繁荣, 昌盛
[C] popularity 流行, 普及 [D] priority 优先权

[解析] 本题考核知识点: 上下文内容理解+名词词义辨析

空格所在句的大意为: 航天飞机的重大作用在于其作为经济工具的……。代入后只有[A]promise 符合句意, 为正确选项。

11. [A] exceptional 例外的 [B] strange 奇怪的
[C] unique 独特的 [D] rare 稀有的, 罕见的

[解析] 本题考核知识点: 近义词辨析

四个词都有“与众不同”的意思, 但侧重点不同。exceptional 意为 unusual and likely not to happen often, 侧重“例外”。strange 侧重“奇怪”。unique 意为 very special or unusual, 强调“独特”。rare 侧重“罕见, 稀有”。而文中的“起飞时像火箭, 降落时似飞机”显然是航天飞机的“独特之处”, 所以[C]为正确选项。

12. [A] Thus 因此, 于是 [B] Whereas 然而, 却
[C] Nevertheless 尽管如此, 还是... [D] Yet 然而

本题考核知识点: 逻辑关系。

本题空格处填入连词, 体现本句与前一句之间的逻辑关系。可以先完成 13、14 题, 使所在句子含义完整后再来做本题。上文提到, 航天飞机的独特之处在于它“起飞时像火箭, 降落时似飞机”, 本句提到, 航天飞机在完成任务后就可以准备开始两周后的旅程。

thus 表示因果关系, 如: It was already rather late, thus we decide to go home. 已经相当晚了, 所以我们决定回家。whereas 表示对比, 如: Wise men love truth, whereas fools shun it. 智者热爱真理, 愚者回避真理。nevertheless 表示让步, 如: The experiment failed. It was, nevertheless, worth making. 试验没有成功, 尽管如此, 还是值得做的。yet 表示转折, 如: She is vain and foolish, and yet people like her. 她自负而愚蠢, 然而人们喜欢她。根据文意, [A]更恰当, 两句之间为因果关系: 因为有这个特点, 所以能很快开始新的旅程。

13. [A] venture 冒险, 可能遭受危险或损失的事业 [B] mission 任务, 使命
[C] commission 委托, 托办之事 [D] responsibility 责任

本题考核知识点: 近义名词辨析。

空格所在句大意为: 航天飞机在完成……后就可以做好准备开始两周后的新旅程。用[B]mission “任务”一词来形容航天飞机所完成的工作最恰当, 而且 accomplish a mission 为常用搭配。

14. [A] new [B] another [C] certain [D] subsequent

[本题考核知识点] 可数名词和修饰语的搭配

本题中的四个选项从意义上都可行。但是, 语法结构上看, 只有[B]another 可直接接可数名词, trip 若和其他项的形容词搭配, 可数名词 trip 之前应加冠词, 如: a new trip, a certain trip, a subsequent trip。

15. [A] for [B] by [C] in [D] through

[解析] 本题考核知识点: 介词的搭配

从词义来看, [A]for 表示目的, “为了”。[B]by 和[D]through 表示通过某种方法、手段。[C]in+doing 表示“在某一方面...”。本句大意为: 宇宙飞船是在把不可能变为可能这一方面迈出的重要的一步。所以, 只有[C]符合上下文意。a big/magnificent step in doing 经常被用来表示“在...方面取得了重大突破”。



全文翻译

美国的航天飞机是太空实现工业化的关键。有了航天飞机，宇航员有了可以多次往返于太空和地球之间的实验室飞行器。由载重 65,000 磅的可重复使用的火箭提供动力，航天飞机将携带科学探索设备，还有各种各样的军事设备往返于太空。更重要的是，它将把一些材料和机器送入太空，以实现某些工业目的，而这些目的在 20 年前“人造卫星”这个字眼刚刚出现时还无法想象。总之，航天飞机的重要性在于其作为经济工具所带来的美好前景。

航天飞机的独特之处在于它起飞时像火箭，降落时如飞机。正因如此，航天飞机在完成任务后就可以准备开始两周后的旅程。

航天飞机是世界上第一艘真正的宇宙飞船。它是为了人类的生存和利益而变不可能为可能的道路上迈出的辉煌的一步。

Part II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Passage 1

文章结构总体分析

本文主要讲述了交通问题的缘起（司机的不恰当行为）及解决办法。

第一段为第一部分：司机缺乏礼貌是马路问题的罪魁祸首。

第二、三段为第二部分：文明驾驶有助于改善交通状况，但滥用礼貌同样会带来灾难。

第四段为第三部分：恰当的开车技巧和相互理解的态度有助于解决交通问题。

试题具体分析

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 16. According to this passage, troubles on the road are primarily caused by_____. | 16. 根据本文内容,道路问题的主要原因在于_____。 |
| [A] people's attitude towards the road-hog | [A] 人们对于鲁莽驾驶员的态度 |
| [B] the rhythm of modern life | [B] 现代生活的节奏 |
| [C] the behavior of the driver | [C] 司机的行为 |
| [D] traffic conditions | [D] 交通条件 |

[分析] 本题考核知识点：第一段主旨题。

第一段第二句至段末的内容指出：好人一旦驾车也可能成为伤人的妖怪；过分大胆的司机（tiger）会造成很大的麻烦；鉴于文明驾车的司机太少的现状，为了不至于情况完全失控，有必要发起名为“对其他司机好点”的运动。这说明，形成道路问题的主要原因是司机的行为。另外，本文其余部分全部是围绕“司机如何正确运用礼貌（politeness），以减少道路问题”进行讨论。所以，[C]为正确选项。

误选[A]是因为没有正确理解 You might tolerate...rule, 本句旨在说明：文明驾驶的司机并不常见；而并非说明人们对于鲁莽司机的态度。[B]、[D]舍本逐末：文章第一段提到现代生活的节奏和交通状况是为了引出道路问题的主要原因——司机的行为。

| | |
|---|---|
| 17.The sentence “You might tolerate the odd road-hog...the rule.” (Para.1) implies that_____. | 17. 第一段的句子 You might tolerate the odd road-hog... the rule 说明_____。 |
|---|---|



| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| [A] our society is unjust towards well-mannered motorists | [A] 我们的社会对待有礼貌的驾车人有失公平。 |
| [B] rude drivers can be met only occasionally | [B] 粗鲁的司机很少碰到 |
| [C] the well-mannered motorist cannot tolerate the road-hog | [C] 礼貌的驾车人不能容忍野蛮司机。 |
| [D] nowadays impolite drivers constitute the majority of motorists | [D] 现在不礼貌的司机占大多数。 |

[分析] 本题考核知识点：根据上下文理解句意。

本句大意：你可以容忍古怪、粗鲁、不体谅人的司机，但现今文明驾驶的司机却实属罕见。exception to the rule 意为“例外”。[D] 是 the well-mannered motorist is the exception to the rule 的改写，表达相同的意思，所以为正确选项。

[B]与事实相反。[A]、[C]文中未提及。

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 18. By “good sense”, the writer means _____. | 18. 作者用 “good sense” 指_____。 |
| [A] the driver’s ability to understand and react reasonably | [A] 司机理解（他人的行为）并做出合理反应的能力 |
| [B] the driver’s prompt response to difficult and severe conditions | [B] 司机对于困难且严峻的条件做出的迅速反应 |
| [C] the driver’s tolerance of rude or even savage behavior | [C] 司机对于粗鲁甚至野蛮的行为的容忍 |
| [D] the driver’s acknowledgment of politeness and regulations | [D] 司机对于礼貌和规则的认可 |

[分析] 本题考核知识点：根据上下文理解短语。

根据题干关键词 good sense 锁定第二段第一句。由于该句是段落主题句，所以对它的理解必然基于对本段内容的把握。本段第一句指出：马路文明不仅是 good manners，还是 good sense。下文开始对 good sense 进行具体阐述。第二句说明如何对待他人不礼貌的行为：克制住自己不进行报复；第三句到段末说明如何对待他人的礼貌行为：表示理解并做出认可的反应。所以，[A]是这两方面内容的概括。[C]和[D]都只涉及一个方面的内容，不全面，[B]中“困难且严峻的条件”太笼统，“快速反应”在该段也没有提到。

| | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 19. Experts have long pointed out that in the face of car-ownership explosion, _____. | 19. 专家早就指出：面对汽车拥有者的突增，_____。 |
| [A] road users should make more sacrifice | [A] 马路使用者应该做出更多的牺牲 |
| [B] drivers should be ready to yield to each other | [B] 司机应该准备彼此让步 |
| [C] drivers should have more communication among themselves | [C] 司机之间应该有更多的交流 |
| [D] drivers will suffer great loss if they pay no respect to others | [D] 司机之间若不互相尊重，他们会遭受巨大损失 |

[分析]：本题考核知识点：细节题。

根据题干中出现的关键词 Experts, car-ownership explosion 锁定全文倒数第二句。对本题进行判断的主要依据来自于对短语 give-and-take 的理解。考生根据本合成词的构成很容易猜测出 give-and-take 意为：互相让步,互相迁就 (make mutual concessions), [B]中的 yield to each other 即为此意，所以为正确选项。



| | |
|---|------------------|
| 20. In the writer's opinion, _____. | 20. 作者认为_____。 |
| [A] strict traffic regulations are badly needed | [A] 急需严格的交通规则 |
| [B] drivers should apply road politeness properly | [B] 司机应该有适当的马路礼貌 |
| [C] rude drivers should be punished | [C] 野蛮的司机应该受到惩罚 |
| [D] drivers should avoid traffic jams | [D] 司机应该避免交通阻塞 |

[分析] 本题考核知识点：作者观点题。

理解作者的观点需要纵观全文。本文第二段说明司机应该礼貌驾驶并对同行的礼貌行为做出合理反应。第三段说明司机误用礼貌(misplaced politeness)同样危险。所以，本文是从正反两方面分析了 politeness 对减少道路问题的作用。properly 对于作者的观点最具有概括力，所以[B]为正确选项。

本文并没有从利用交通法规减少交通问题方面进行讨论，所以[A]非本文论述内容。本文也没有提及对野蛮司机的惩罚，所以[C]非正确选项。文章只在开头作为马路问题产生原因之一提及 traffic jam，而并没有提到司机应该避免交通高峰以减少交通问题，所以[D]非正确选项。

长难句分析

1. A friendly nod or a wave of acknowledgment in response to an act of politeness helps to create an atmosphere of goodwill and tolerance so necessary in modern traffic conditions.

本句主干为：A friendly nod or a wave of acknowledge...helps to create an atmosphere of... 介词短语 in response to ...politeness 是 wave of acknowledgment 的后置定语，形容词短语 so necessary...conditions 是 an atmosphere of goodwill and tolerance 的后置定语。

译文：一个友好的颌首、一个轻轻的挥手，既表达了对对方礼貌行为的认可，又可以形成友好宽容的氛围，而这种氛围在当前的交通条件下是如此必要。

2. Typical examples are the driver who brakes violently to allow a car to emerge from a side street at some hazard to following traffic, when a few seconds later the road would be clear anyway; or the man who waves a child across a zebra crossing into the path of oncoming vehicles that may be unable to stop in time.

本句主干为：typical examples are the driver...or the man...，两个名词 the driver 和 the man 之后分别接有定语从句 who brakes...be clear anyway 和 who waves...stop in time 做后置定语。第一个定语从句中嵌套了一个状语从句：when a few seconds later...clear anyway；第二个定语从句中嵌套了另外一个定语从句 that...stop in time，为 oncoming vehicles 的后置定语。

译文：典型的事例为：司机为了让过从边路上突然出现的车而采取急刹车，却对后面的交通造成了危险。（而若不出现这种情况），本来只需几秒钟的等待，道路就会畅通无阻；或者，有人会为一个穿过斑马线的孩子让路，示意其进入车辆通道，但随后驶来的车辆却无法及时停车。

全文翻译

我们可以谴责交通阻塞、汽油价格、以及现代生活的快节奏，但马路礼貌确实越来越糟糕。所有的人都知道：即便脾气最好的人在车里也会变成怪兽。老虎在油箱里还好说，可老虎若坐在驾驶员的位置上就完全是另一回事了。你也许能够容忍在马路上横冲直闯的司机、粗鲁且不体谅人的司机，但现今文明驾驶的司机却实属罕见。（可能这需要发起一场“对其他司机友善”的运动，否则，情形会完全失控）。

马路文明不仅是一种礼貌行为，还是一种良好的意识。司机需要非常冷静的头脑和好脾气才能在碰到不文明行为时克制住自己不进行报复。另一方面，些许文明行为十分有助于缓解驾车时的紧张情绪。一个友好的颌首、感谢对方礼貌行为的一个轻轻的挥手有助于形成友好宽容的氛围，而这在当前的交通条件下是非常必要的。但现在，这种对礼貌表示认可的行为非常罕见。现今很多司机即使见到礼貌行为也似乎视



若惘然。

但是，误用礼貌同样危险。典型的事例为：司机为了让过从边路上突然出现的车而采取急刹车，却对后面的交通造成了危险。（而若不出现这种情况），本来只需几秒钟的等待，道路就会畅通无阻；或者，有人会为一个穿过斑马线的孩子让路，示意其进入行车道，但随后驶来的车辆却无法及时停车。同样，鼓励老太太随时随地横穿马路的行为也是如此。我经常感到奇怪：高速公路上居然没有屡屡出现这些老太太被撞死的交通事故。

一位行为无可挑剔的老司机曾告诉我：在不引起交通阻塞，从而惹怒其他司机的前提下，司机们学会逐个插入车流有助于缓解交通。但现代的驾驶员甚至不会学如何驾车，更别说掌握公路驾车技能的微妙之处了。多年前专家就曾警告我们：汽车拥有量的突增要求所有马路使用者的互谅互让。现在是我们该把这项警告铭记于心的时候了。

词汇：

road hog 驾车乱抢路的人

go a long way: to help very much in achieving sth（对做某事）大有帮助

Passage 2

文章结构分析

本文对地球气候的变化从自然气候和人为因素两方面的影响进行了分析。

第一到四段为第一部分：介绍人为因素（二氧化碳的温室效应）对地球气候的影响。其中分析了二氧化碳会带来温室效应的原理（第一段），带来的恶果（第二、三段）以及存在的证明（第四段）。

第五到六段为第二部分：分析自然因素对地球气候的影响。首先指出，自然作用对气候的影响大于人为因素的影响；接着介绍太阳行为的变化这一影响气候的主要自然因素。

第七段为第三部分：自然因素和人为因素对地球气候的共同作用。

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 21. It can be concluded that a concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere would_____. | 21. 从文中可以得出：二氧化碳在大气中的聚积_____。 |
| [A] prevent the sun's rays from reaching the earth's surface | [A] 会阻止太阳光线到达地表 |
| [B] mean a warming up in the Arctic | [B] 意味着北极圈变暖 |
| [C] account for great changes in the climate in the northern hemisphere | [C] 会造成北半球气候的巨大变化 |
| [D] raise the temperature of the earth's surface | [D] 会提高地表的温度 |

[分析] 本题考核知识点：细节推理题。

第一段将二氧化碳在大气中的作用类比温室的玻璃屋顶：允许阳光进入，并阻止内部热量的逃逸，（其结果是地球表面温度上升）。第二段首句则直接指出燃烧产生的二氧化碳会使大气温度上升。第四段指出：南极气候变化证明了二氧化碳使地球变暖的理论。所以，[D]为正确选项。

[A]和第一段内容相反。第五段说明，北半球（包括北极圈）的气温在下降，所以，从文中无法推知[B]。[C]的错误在于其片面性。第五段指出：产生二氧化碳最多的北半球温度不升反降是因为：自然因素对北半球气候的影响大于人为因素，所以，北半球气候的变化是自然因素和人为因素作用的共同结果。

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| 22. The article was written to explain_____. | 22. 作者利用本文解释了_____。 |
| [A] the greenhouse effect | [A] 温室效应 |



| | |
|--|----------------|
| [B] the solar effects on the earth | [B] 太阳对地球的影响 |
| [C] the models of solar-weather interactions | [C] 太阳——天气互动模式 |
| [D] the causes affecting weather | [D] 影响气候的原因 |

[分析] 本题考核知识点：文章主旨题。

解答文章主旨题需要对全文的综合理解。本文第一到四段为人为因素（温室效应）对天气的影响。第五至六段为自然因素（太阳行为的变化）对天气的影响。最后一段为人为因素和自然因素对地球气候的共同作用。所以，[D]为最恰当选项。

[A]、[B]、[C] 的错误在于其片面性。[A]只是影响气候的人为因素，而[B]、[C]只涉及了影响气候的自然因素。

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 23. Although the fuel consumption is greater in the northern hemisphere, temperatures there seem to be falling. This is_____. | 23.北半球虽然燃料消耗量较大，但温度却在下降。这_____。 |
| [A] mainly because the levels of carbon dioxide are rising | [A] 主要是因为二氧化碳含量在上升 |
| [B] possibly because the ice caps in the poles are melting | [B] 可能是因为极地冰盖在融化 |
| [C] exclusively due to the effect of the inertia of the earth's climate | [C] 完全是由于地球气候的惯性效应 |
| [D] partly due to variations in the output of solar energy | [D] 部分原因是太阳能释放的变化 |

[分析] 本题考核知识点：因果细节题。

第五段第二句指出，北半球燃料燃烧产生二氧化碳最多，气温却不升反降是因为：迄今为止，自然因素的影响胜过人为因素。第六段进一步指出，对地球气候变化影响最大的“自然因素”是太阳行为的变化：太阳的运转影响风流（wind circulation）；太阳能释放呈周期性变化。所以，太阳能释放的变化是北半球气温下降的原因之一，[D]为正确选项。

二氧化碳含量上升导致的结果是气温上升，所以[A]不正确。[B]无中生有：文中没有提及极地冰盖融化和北半球气温下降之间的联系，而且根据常识也可排除。[C]的错误在于：误把抑制因素当成了形成因素。从第五、六段可知，北半球温度下降的原因是自然因素（尤其是太阳行为）的影响。而最后一段倒数第二句指出：地球气候的惯性与太阳效应是相反的过程，因此它应对地球变冷起抑制作用。另外，exclusively 的过于绝对也暗示这不是正确选项。但近年的考题已经在避免留给考生这样的线索。

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 24. On the basis of their models, scientists are of the opinion that_____. | 24. 科学家们基于自己的模式得出的观点为_____。 |
| [A] the climate of the world should be becoming cooler | [A] 世界气候应该是正在变冷 |
| [B] it will take thousands of years for the inertia of the earth's climate to take effect | [B] 地球气候的惯性若发挥效应需要几千年时间 |
| [C] the man-made warming effect helps to increase the solar effects | [C] 人为造成的变暖效应有助于增加太阳效应 |
| [D] the new Ice Age will be delayed by the greenhouse effect | [D] 温室效应会延缓新冰川时代（的出现） |

[分析] 本题考核知识点：文中人物观点推理题。



第七段第二句说明：科学家们基于太阳——天气互动模式，预测出世界现在应该正在进入冰川时代，所以[A]为正确选项。

[B]的错误在于对第七段第三句的理解错误。该句说明的是“太阳效应克服地球气候的惯性效应”，而非“地球气候的惯性发生效应”。[C]和原文内容相反。本文最后一句说明：目前二氧化碳的温室效应在对太阳效应产生抵消作用（counterbalance）。第七段第三句说明：延迟新的冰川时代的主要因素是地球气候的惯性作用，因此[D]不正确。

| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 25. If the assumption about the delay of a new Ice Age is correct, _____. | 25. 若“新冰川时代延迟”假定成立，则_____。 |
| [A] the best way to overcome the cooling effect would be to burn more fuels | [A] 克服变冷效应的最好方法是烧更多的燃料 |
| [B] ice would soon cover the northern hemisphere | [B] 北半球很快会被冰覆盖 |
| [C] the increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere could warm up the earth even more quickly | [C] 大气中二氧化碳含量的升高会使地球变暖的速度加快 |
| [D] the greenhouse effect could work to the advantage of the earth | [D] 温室效应会对地球有利 |

[分析] 本题考核知识点：文中细节推理题。

文中最后一句说明：若此假说（关于冰川时代的延迟）正确，则温室效应可以对地球进入新的冰川时代起到遏制作用，这无疑是有利于地球的一面。所以，[D]为正确选项。

[A]过度引申，文中仅仅提到大气温度上升有助于抵消太阳热量的减少，但燃烧燃料是否最好文中未提。[B]错误在于：北半球被冰覆盖不是冰川时代延迟的结果，而是冰川时代到来的后果。[C]属逻辑错误：冰川时代的延迟虽然与二氧化碳的温室效有关，但地球是否会“更快（even more）”变暖则文中未提。

全文翻译

大气中二氧化碳的作用类似于单向反射镜——如温室的玻璃屋顶，允许太阳光线的进入，同时又防止内部热量的散失。

根据气象专家的预测，若人类继续以当前的速度燃烧燃料，则 2050 年的大气层会比现在温度升高 3℃。一旦这种温室效应真的发生，则极地冰盖会开始融化，从而使海面上升达几米，沿线城市出现严重洪水灾害。除此之外，大气温度的上升会使北半球的气候产生巨大变化，可能从而导致世界主要产粮区的改变。

过去人们主要关注人为造成的全球变暖对北极的影响，因为南极圈比北极圈冷得多，且冰层也厚得多，但现在，气候专家开始把更多的注意力放到了西南极圈——因为几度的升温（换言之，未来五十年燃料燃烧所造成的升温）足可以影响该地区。

卫星图像表明：南极圈中大片区域已经开始消失。现有证据表明：温室效应已经发生。这与二氧化碳能使地球变暖的理论相符。

但是，燃料燃烧最多的北半球温度不升反降。对此，科学家得出的结论是：迄今为止，自然因素对天气的影响胜过人为因素。问题是，哪种自然因素对天气的影响最大。

一种可能是太阳行为的变化。某一研究站的气象学家已对太阳的热点和“冷点（相对较冷的地方）”进行了研究。太阳旋转时，以 27.5 天为周期向地球的不同地方展示其热点或“冷点”的不同方面。这似乎对地球大气压力的分布有相当大的影响，从而影响风流。同时，太阳也在做长期的变化：它的热量释放呈升——降交替变化，最近呈下降趋势。



科学家们现在发现了太阳——天气互动模式和实际气候几千年间的变化（包括最后的冰川时代）之间的联系。问题是：基于这种模式的预测，世界现在应该正在进入新的冰川时代，而实际上并没有。对这个理论难题的解决方法是：假定太阳效应克服地球气候的惯性效应需要几千年时间。若此假定正确，则二氧化碳的温室效应会有助于抵消太阳热量的减少趋势。

Passage 3

文章总体结构分析

本文指出国际体育赛事中存在着太多令人不快的事件，并在对其原因进行分析的基础上提出了建议。

第一段为第一部分：通过两种截然不同的观点引出作者对“奥运会是否促进了国际友谊”的看法。

第二、三段为第二部分：举出了曲棍球比赛和篮球比赛中出现的令人不快的情况的两个例子。

第四段为第三部分：分析国际体育赛事中出现事件的原因：比赛是出于竞争而不是出于对运动的热爱；奥运会的组织方式过分强调攻击性的爱国精神。

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 26. According to the author, recent Olympic Games have _____. | 26. 作者认为，近来的奥运会_____。 |
| [A] created goodwill between the nations | [A] 形成了国家之间的友好（关系） |
| [B] bred only false national pride | [B] 只是滋生了虚假的国家自豪感 |
| [C] barely showed any international friendship | [C] 几乎没有表现出国际友谊 |
| [D] led to more and more misunderstanding and hatred | [D] 导致了越来越多的误解和憎恨 |

[分析] 本题考核知识点：对文中细节的理解。

解此题需要正确理解第一段。本段中作者首先通过 *some people believe* 和 *others say that* 摆出了两种对立的观点。然后才引出了自己的观点，接着用事实进一步证明自己的观点。所以，本题的正确选项应该来自于本段的第三、四句。第三句指出：近来的奥运会几乎无法支持“运动能够促进国家之间的兄弟情谊”这一观点。[C]是该句的另一种表达，所以，为正确选项。*brotherhood* 即指 *friendship*。

[A]、[B]、[D] 来源于第一段第一、二句，并非作者的观点，而是 *some people* 和 *others* 的观点。

| | |
|--|---|
| 27. What did the manager mean by saying, "...Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished"? | 27. 那位经理人说 "...Hockey and the International Hockey Federation are finished" 是想表达什么意思？ |
| [A] His team would no longer take part in international games. | [A] 他的队伍将再也不会参加国际比赛。 |
| [B] Hockey and the Federation are both ruined by the unfair decisions. | [B] 不公正的决定不仅毁了曲棍球，也毁了国际曲棍球联盟 |
| [C] There should be no more hockey matches organized by the Federation. | [C] 国际曲棍球联盟不应该再组织曲棍球比赛。 |
| [D] The Federation should be dissolved. | [D] 曲棍球联盟应该解散。 |

[分析] 本题考核知识点：根据上下文理解文中人物话语的意思。

理解此句的关键是对“are finished”的正确理解。其在文中的意思为“被毁了，完蛋了”。“This wasn't hockey”也说明，该经理人认为这场比赛已经不能称其为真正的曲棍球比赛，不公正的决定已经毁了曲棍球。另外，句子的结构说明：曲棍球和国际曲棍球联盟在 *are finished* 这一点上是完全相同的。选项中只有[B]把



二者放在了并列的位置。所以，[B]为正确选项。

该经理人的话语中并没有提及 international games，和 no more hockey matches，所以，排除[A]、[C]。根据上面对句子结构的分析，若[D]正确，则 hockey should be dissolved 也应该正确。但此句显然不合逻辑。所以，排除[D]。

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| 28. The basketball example implied that_____. | 28. 篮球的事例说明_____。 |
| [A] too much patriotism was displayed in the incident | [A] 事件中表现出了过多的爱国主义 |
| [B] the announcement to prolong the match was wrong | [B] 宣布比赛延时是错误的 |
| [C] the appeal jury was too hesitant in making the decision | [C] 裁判委员会在做决定时过分犹豫 |
| [D] the American team was right in rejecting the silver medals | [D] 美国队拒绝接受银牌的做法是对的 |

[分析]本题考核知识点：写作目的题。

理解文中事例的写作目的要看作者的观点。最后一段中指出，作者认为目前奥运会的组织方式过多地鼓励了爱国主义情绪，而这也恰恰是造成国际体育赛事中麻烦不断的根源。[A]选项符合作者的观点。另外，也可以从事件本身细节中找线索。描写本事件的第三段第一句指出：结果出来之后，美国篮球队表示他们不会向俄国队服输。第五句指出：这是第一次“美国”在奥运会篮球赛中输球。本段最后一句指出：队员投票的结果是拒绝接受银牌。这些细节都表明：队员过分看重比赛的胜负并非源于个人原因，而是把篮球队看作了国家的代表。所以，无论从作者观点来看，还是从事件细节分析，[A]都是正确选项。

[B]的错误在于 prolong 一词的使用：文中并没有说明是裁判宣布延长比赛，还是真的只剩三分钟。[C]、[D]的错误在于：文中对裁判委员会的决定和美国篮球队的做法只是进行客观描述，并没有进行评论。

| | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 29. The author gives the two examples in paragraphs 2 and 3 to show_____. | 29. 作者利用第二、三段的两个例子表明_____。 |
| [A] how false national pride led to undesirable incidents in international games | [A] 虚假的民族自豪感如何导致国际比赛中不良事件的产生 |
| [B] that sportsmen have been more obedient than they used to be | [B] 运动员已经比以前有服从性了 |
| [C] that competitiveness in the games discourages international friendship | [C] 比赛中的竞争阻碍了国际友谊（的形成） |
| [D] that unfair decisions are common in Olympic Games | [D] 奥运会中不公平的决定非常普遍 |

[分析]本题考核知识点：写作目的题。

认识两个例子在文中的作用需要理解文章主旨。由本文的第一、第四段可知，作者的观点是：比赛中所表现出的竞争性不利于国际友谊的形成。这也正是第二、三段举的两个例子所要说明的。所以，[C]为正确选项。

[A]的错误在于偏离文章内容。文中并没有通过讨论运动员的心理，或分析事件形成的具体过程，以说明虚假的民族自尊心如何导致国际比赛中出现不良事件。相反，本文从不良事件出发，对产生事件的原因进行分析。[B]明显与文中内容相反。作者举例想要说明的是“竞争性”，而不是“不公平的决定”。排除[D]。

另外需要指出的是，28 题和 29 题之间存在很强的关联性，这会在一定程度上影响试题的效度。近年的考题中已经尽量避免了这种情况。



| | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 30. What conclusion can be drawn from the passage? | 30. 从本文中可以得到哪一项结论? |
| [A] The organization of the Olympic Games must be improved. | [A] 必须对奥运会的组织方式加以改善。 |
| [B] Athletes should compete as individuals in the Olympic Games. | [B] 奥运会中运动员应该作为个人参赛。 |
| [C] Sport should be played competitively rather than for the love of the game. | [C] 参加运动应该是出于竞争而不是出于对运动的热爱。 |
| [D] International contests are liable for misunderstanding between nations. | [D] 国际比赛易于形成国家之间的误解。 |

[分析] 本题考核知识点：最后一段理解推理题。

文章最后一句指出，作者认为，目前奥运会的组织方式过多地鼓励了进攻性的爱国主义（从而导致比赛中经常出现不良事件）。由此可以推出：（为了减少此类事件的发生），必须对其进行改进。[A]为正确选项。

最后一段倒数第二句...might be too much to hope for 说明作者认为要求运动员以个人名义参加比赛不太现实。所以，[B]不正确。[C]和原文内容相反。文章最后一段第一句说明：“比赛的目的是出于竞争而不是出于对运动的热爱”是造成体育比赛中不良事件的根源，所以，作者对[C]持否定态度。[D]的错误在于其没有意识到：国际比赛本身是好的，造成国家之间误解的原因是国际比赛的组织方式存在问题。

全文翻译

有些人认为，国际性的体育赛事能够促进国家之间的友谊。如果各国一起参与比赛，那么他们能够学会彼此和平共处。另外一些人则持相反的观点：国际比赛鼓动虚假的民族自豪感，生成（国家之间的）误解和仇恨。这两种观点可能都有道理，但近年的奥运会几乎无法支持“运动能够促进国际友谊”的观点。奥运会中不仅出现了谋杀运动员的悲剧事件，还有损坏奥运会形象的小事件发生。后者主要是由参赛国家之间在其他方面的相互较劲引起。

曲棍球决赛后，某国带着明显的愤怒情绪接受了银牌。这场曲棍球结束的时候，赛场一度非常嘈杂，失败方拒绝接受最终裁决。他们认为（裁判）不应该判自己的一个进球无效，判对方获胜是不公平的。其经理人大发脾气，说：“这根本不是曲棍球。曲棍球和国际曲棍球协会都完蛋了。”国际曲棍球协会主席后来说，这种行为能使该队被禁赛三年。

一场有争议的比赛结束后，美国篮球队宣布他们不会把第一名的位置让给俄国。该比赛在混乱中结束。开始（人们都）认为美国队以 1 分的优势获胜了，但（裁判）宣布还有三秒比赛才结束。俄国队一球员即刻把球从场地的一端抛向另一端，随后，另一球员将其扣入篮中。这是有史以来美国队第一次没能在奥运会篮球比赛中夺冠。裁判委员会在进行了为时四个半小时的争论之后宣布维持原结果。美国队员投票决定拒绝接受银牌。

只要是出于竞争的目的而非出于对体育的热爱进行比赛，这类事件就会继续发生。（有人）建议队员以个人名义或以非国家队的形式组队参赛，但该建议不太可能现实。但目前的奥运会组织方式确实过多地鼓励了攻击性爱国情绪。

Part B

31. [解析] 本题考核知识点：比较句、过去分词做后置定语译法。

该句主干为 there is more agreement on...than there is (agreement) on... 比较双方为 the agreement on the kinds of behavior 和 the agreement on how to interpret or classify them. referred to by the term 为过去分词短语



做后置定语，修饰 behavior。How to interpret or classify them 为代疑问词的不定式结构，做介词 on 的宾语。

词汇：interpret 译为“解释”。Classify 译为“对...进行分类”。

标准译文：人们对智力这个词所指的各种表现意见比较一致，而对这些表现的解释或分类则有不同的看法。

32.[解析] 本题考核知识点：代词的指代、类比句和不定式做主语的译法。

该句主干为 To criticize ...for...is comparable to criticizing...for...。Criticize...for...直译为：因为...批评...，为了更符合汉语的表达习惯可译为：批评...的...。it 指上文提到的 intelligence test。Such failure 指上文提到的 the failure to measure character...artistic abilities. be comparable to 表示类比，可译为：类似于。

标准译文：批评智力测试不反映上述情况，就犹如批评温度计不测风速一样。

33.[解析] 本题考核知识点：原因状语从句、宾语从句、定语从句的译法。

本句主干为：we must be sure that...，句首 now since....matter 为原因状语从句。that the scale ...provides a ... comparison 为 be sure 后接的宾语从句。其中，with which 引导定语从句修饰主语名词 the scale。

标准译文：既然对智力的评估是比较而言的，那么我们必须确保，在对我们的对象进行比较时，我们所使用的尺度能提供有效的或公平的比较。

34.[解析] 本题考核知识点：被动句、条件状语从句、定语从句的翻译。

本句主干为 the first two must be equal for all...，if...be made 为条件状语从句。who are being compared 为定语从句，修饰先行词 all。

标准译文：如果从智力方面进行任何比较的话，那么对所有的被比较者来说，前两个因素必须是一样的。

35.[解析] 本题考核知识点：被动句、条件状语从句、定语从句、the same as 形成的对比句的译法。

本句主干为：....such a conclusion can be drawn....，but only ifand only if 为两个并列条件句，表示主句成立必须满足这两个前提。两个条件从句中又分别嵌套了定语从句 with whom he is being compared,和 which they possessed，修饰先行词 the other 和 information。

标准译文：总的来说，得出这种结论是有一定把握的，但前提是必须两个假定成立：这个孩子对测试的态度和与他相比较的孩子对测试的态度相同；他没有因为缺乏别的孩子已掌握的有关知识而被扣分。

参考译文

智力充其量只是一个假设性的概念，因为智力的含义从来就是模糊的。(31) 人们对智力这个词所指的各种表现意见比较一致，而对这些表现的解释或分类则有不同的看法。但普遍认为，智力高的人是能指那些够迅速领会思想、区分事物、进行逻辑推理并运用文字和数字符号来解决问题的人。智力测验只是粗略衡量一个儿童学习的能力，尤其是学习学校所要求的各种知识的能力。智力测验并不测定人的个性、社会适应能力、身体耐力、手工技能或艺术才能。其设计初衷也并非为了测定这些方面。(32) 批评智力测试不反映上述情况，就犹如批评温度计不测风速一样。

我们要注意的另一件事是，对任何测试对象的智力评估都是比较而言的。

(33) 既然对智力的评估是比较而言的，那么我们必须确保，在对我们的对象进行比较时，我们所使用的尺度能提供有效的或公平的比较。正是基于这一点，产生了一些让我们关注的问题。进行任何测试至少要包含三个因素：尽力考好的意向，理解考试要求所需要的知识，以及做这件事情所需的智能。(34) 如果从智力方面进行任何比较的话，那么对所有的被比较者来说，前两个因素必须是一样的。在我们的文化培养的学生中，上述设想可以公平合理。这就完全证明了智力测试的价值。它的价值当然就在它对预测提



供了令人满意的依据。没有人会对一个儿童在测试中所取得的分数感兴趣。我们感兴趣的是，我们能否从他测试的成绩中得出结论：与同龄人相比，这个儿童在完成我们认为需要“一般智力”的任务时，他会做得更好还是更差。(35) 总的来说，得出这种结论是有一定把握的，但前提是必须两个假定成立：这个孩子对测试的态度和与他相比较的孩子对测试的态度相同；他没有因为缺乏别的孩子已掌握的有关知识而被扣分。

Section III Writing(15points)

审题谋篇

材料中给出明确给出了各段的内容提纲，但没有提供主题句。所以，先要根据提纲确定主题句。如，第一段主题句：Nowadays there is often a lack of understanding between parent and child. 第二段主题句：there are some possible reasons for the present situation. 第三段主题句：To bridge this generation gap, in my opinion, both parent and child should make an effort.

主题句确定之后，应该考虑各段的展开方式。第一段说明父母和子女之间缺乏交流。该段的展开可以通过描述 lack of understanding 在生活中的主要表现，如父母觉得子女的行为“怪异”，子女嫌父母太“老派”。第二段分析此现象背后的原因。可以通过列举法进行探讨。但注意：面对纷繁复杂的原因，不能由着性子去说，而应该按照提纲要点展开讨论。也就是说，必须讨论两代人“喜好不同”和“误解”两方面的原因。置于要发挥的部分，留在 others 中进行。特别是对于“misunderstanding”部分，要继续挖掘原因，如竞争激烈的今天两代人缺少足够时间进行交流。第三段中，分别向父母和子女提出建议，改变现状。但是，文中应该暗示：作为子女的我们，应该做出更多的努力。

参考范文

Nowadays there is often a lack of understanding between parent and child. Parents often complain about their children's "unreasonable" behavior, while children usually think their parents too "old-fashioned." There is a big generation-gap formed between parent and his or her dearest child.

There are some possible reasons for the present situation. The most obvious one is that the two generations, having grown up at different times, have different likes and dislikes for the things around them and thus have little in common to talk about. Also parents and children, due to the misunderstanding between them, may even feel it uncomfortable to sit face to face with each other talking. Besides, with the quick pace of modern life, both parent and child are too busy to spare enough time to exchange ideas, even if they find it necessary to communicate. As a result, the gap between them is growing wider and wider.

To bridge this so-called generation gap, in my opinion, both parent and child should make an effort. The children should respect their seniors. The older generation, on the other hand, should show solicitude for the young. As for their differences, both generations should make allowance for each other. If they will take the first step by actually talking to one another, it won't be long before the arrival of a better understanding between parent and child.

范文点评

总体分析：

文章紧扣题目要求，层次分明，段落衔接紧凑，结构完整。



第一段利用 **while** 列举了双方的“不满”，结构简洁、紧凑，同时避免了句式单一。最后一句使得第一段浑然一体。

第二段既注意了对所要求部分 “different likes and dislikes”和 “misunderstanding”的讨论，又就 “others”有一定的发挥。内容充实且层次分明。

第三段强调两代人都应该做出各自的努力：不需同化差异，但求互相包容。短短 76 个字，却内容丰富且意见中肯。

语言亮点：

1. Parents often complain about their children's "unreasonable" behavior, while children usually think their parents too "old-fashioned." While 形成的对比句使结构紧凑，同时避免句式单一。
 2. a big generation-gap formed : “形成巨大的代沟”。
 3. having grown up at different times 现在分词短语的应用使得表达简洁，结构不落俗套。
 4. make an effort: “做出努力”。
 5. senior: the old 的委婉表达。
 6. show solicitude for: “关怀…”。
- make allowance for each other: “彼此包容”。