

# 1986 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Close Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices labeled [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and put your choice in the brackets below the passage. Read the whole passage before making your choices. (10 points)

①On Wednesday afternoons Annie took the bus into town to shop in the market. ②For an hour or 1 she would walk up and down between the stalls looking at everything, buying here and there, and 2 a sharp lookout for the bargains that were sometimes to be had. ③And then, with all the things she needed 3 she would leave the market for the streets of the town to spend another hour 4 she liked best: looking in furniture shop windows.

④One Wednesday she found a new shop full of the most delightful things, with a notice inviting anyone to walk in and look 5 without feeling they had to buy something. ⑤Annie hesitated for a moment before stepping through the doorway where, almost at once, she stopped 6 before a green armchair. ⑥There was a card on the chair which said: “This fine chair is yours 7 less than a pound a week,” and very small at the bottom, “Cash price eighty-nine pounds fifty.” ⑦A pound a week...8, she could almost pay that out of her housekeeping money and never miss it! ⑧A voice at her shoulder made her 9. “Can I help you, Madam?” ⑨She looked round at the assistant who had come softly to her 10.

⑩“Oh, well, no,” she said. “I was just looking.” ⑪“We’ve chairs of all kinds in the showroom. If you’ll just come up, you will find something to suit you.”

⑫Annie, worried at the thought of being persuaded to buy something she didn’t need, left the shop hurriedly.  
[276 words]

- |                 |                |                |                    |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A] so       | [B] more       | [C] else       | [D] another        |
| 2. [A] taking   | [B] making     | [C] fixing     | [D] keeping        |
| 3. [A] buy      | [B] bought     | [C] buying     | [D] to have bought |
| 4. [A] in a way | [B] by the way | [C] in the way | [D] on the way     |
| 5. [A] behind   | [B] round      | [C] back       | [D] on             |
| 6. [A] doubted  | [B] wondered   | [C] puzzled    | [D] delighted      |
| 7. [A] at       | [B] for        | [C] with       | [D] in             |
| 8. [A] Why      | [B] When       | [C] How        | [D] What           |
| 9. [A] jump     | [B] leap       | [C] laugh      | [D] wonder         |
| 10. [A] place   | [B] back       | [C] side       | [D] front          |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

Each of the two passages below is followed by five questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the brackets on the left. (10 points)

### Text 1

①There are a great many careers in which the increasing emphasis is on specialization. ②You find these careers in engineering, in production, in statistical work, and in teaching. ③But there is an increasing demand for people who

are able to take in great area at a glance, people who perhaps do not know too much about any one field. ④There is, in other words, a demand for people who are capable of seeing the forest rather than the trees, of making general judgments. ⑤We can call these people “generalists.” ⑥And these “generalists” are particularly needed for positions in administration, where it is their job to see that other people do the work, where they have to plan for other people, to organize other people’s work, to begin it and judge it.

①The specialist understands one field; his concern is with technique and tools. ②He is a “trained” man; and his educational background is properly technical or professional. ③The generalist — and especially the administrator — deals with people; his concern is with leadership, with planning, and with direction giving. ④He is an “educated” man; and the humanities are his strongest foundation. ⑤Very rarely is a specialist capable of being an administrator. ⑥And very rarely is a good generalist also a good specialist in particular field. ⑦Any organization needs both kinds of people, though different organizations need them in different proportions. ⑧It is your task to find out, during your training period, into which of the two kinds of jobs you fit, and to plan your career accordingly.

①Your first job may turn out to be the right job for you -- but this is pure accident. ②Certainly you should not change jobs constantly or people will become suspicious of your ability to hold any job. ③At the same time you must not look upon the first job as the final job; it is primarily a training job, an opportunity to understand yourself and your fitness for being an employee.

11. There is an increasing demand for .	
[A] all round people in their own fields	
[B] people whose job is to organize other people’s work	
[C] generalists whose educational background is either technical or professional	
[D] specialists whose chief concern is to provide administrative guidance to others	

12. The specialist is .	
[A] a man whose job is to train other people	
[B] a man who has been trained in more than one fields	
[C] a man who can see the forest rather than the trees	
[D] a man whose concern is mainly with technical or professional matters	
13. The administrator is .	
[A] a “trained” man who is more a specialist than a generalist	

[B] a man who sees the trees as well as the forest	
[C] a man who is very strong in the humanities	
[D] a man who is an “educated” specialist	

14. During your training period, it is important .	
[A] to try to be a generalist	
[B] to choose a profitable job	
[C] to find an organization which fits you	
[D] to decide whether you are fit to be a specialist or a generalist	

15. A man’s first job .	
[A] is never the right job for him	
[B] should not be regarded as his final job	
[C] should not be changed or people will become suspicious of his ability to hold any job	
[D] is primarily an opportunity to fit himself for his final job	

## Text 2

①At the bottom of the world lies a mighty continent still wrapped in the Ice Age and, until recent times, unknown to man. ②It is a great land mass with mountain ranges whose extent and elevation are still uncertain. ③Much of the continent is a complete blank on our maps. ④Man has explored, on foot, less than one per cent of its area. ⑤Antarctica differs fundamentally from the Arctic regions. ⑥The Arctic is an ocean, covered with drifting packed ice and hemmed in by the land masses of Europe, Asia, and North America. ⑦The Antarctic is a continent almost as large as Europe and Australia combined, centered roughly on the South Pole and surrounded by the most unobstructed water areas of the world -- the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

①The continental ice sheet is more than two miles high in its centre, thus, the air over the Antarctic is far more refrigerated than it is over the Arctic regions. ②This cold air current from the land is so forceful that it makes the nearby seas the stormiest in the world and renders uninhabitable those regions whose counterparts at the opposite end of the globe are inhabited. ③Thus, more than a million persons live within 2,000 miles of the North Pole in an area that includes most of Alaska, Siberia, and Scandinavia -- a region rich in forest and mining industries. ④Apart from a handful of weather stations, within the same distance of the South Pole there is not a single tree, industry, or settlement.

16. The best title for this selection would be .	
[A] Iceland	
[B] Land of Opportunity	
[C] The Unknown Continent	
[D] Utopia at Last	
17. At the time this article was written, our knowledge of Antarctica was .	
[A] very limited	
[B] vast	
[C] fairly rich	[ ]
[D] nonexistent	
18. Antarctica is bordered by the .	
[A] Pacific Ocean	
[B] Indian Ocean	
[C] Atlantic Ocean	
[D] All three	
19. The Antarctic is made uninhabitable primarily by .	1
[A] cold air	
[B] calm seas	
[C] ice	
[D] lack of knowledge about the continent	
20. According to this article .	
[A] 2,000 people live on the Antarctic Continent	
[B] a million people live within 2,000 miles of the South Pole	
[C] weather conditions within a 2,000 mile radius of the South Pole make settlements impractical	
[D] only a handful of natives inhabit Antarctica	

### Section III English-Chinese Translation

Translate the following passage into Chinese. Only the underlined sentences are to be translated. (20 points)  
It would be interesting to discover how many young people go to university without any clear idea of what

they are going to do afterwards. (21) If one considers the enormous variety of courses offered, it is not hard to see how difficult it is for a student to select the course most suited to his interests and abilities. (22) If a student goes to university to acquire a broader perspective of life, to enlarge his ideas and to learn to think for himself, he will undoubtedly benefit. (23) Schools often have too restricting an atmosphere, with its time tables and disciplines, to allow him much time for independent assessment of the work he is asked to do. (24) Most students would, I believe, profit by a year of such exploration of different academic studies, especially those "all rounders" with no particular interest. They should have longer time to decide in what subject they want to take their degrees, so that in later life, they do not look back and say, "I should like to have been an archaeologist. If I hadn't taken a degree in Modern Languages, I shouldn't have ended up as an interpreter, but it's too late now. I couldn't go back and begin all over again."

(25) There is, of course, another side to the question of how to make the best use of one's time at university. (26) This is the case of the student who excels in a particular branch of learning. (27) He is immediately accepted by the University of his choice, and spends his three or four years becoming a specialist, emerging with a first-class Honour Degree and very little knowledge of what the rest of the world is all about. (28) It therefore becomes more and more important that, if students are not to waste their opportunities, there will have to be much more detailed information about courses and more advice. Only in this way can we be sure that we are not to have, on the one hand, a band of specialists ignorant of anything outside of their own subject, and on the other hand, an ever increasing number of graduates qualified in subjects for which there is little or no demand in the working world.

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## Section I Close Test

### 一、文章结构分析

本文记叙了一位女士一次购物的经历。

第一段总述文中主人公 Annie 每周三下午都进城购物。二至四段具体讲述了她某一次的购物经历。

### 二、试题具体分析

1. [A] so 这么, 那么 [B] more 更多  
[C] else 其他的, 别的 [D] another 另外一个

本题考核的知识点是：固定搭配+副词用法。

**[快速解题]** 空格所在部分 For an hour or 1 是句子的时间状语, 考生要判断选项中哪个副词代入能符合这一结构并使文意通顺。...or so 是固定搭配, 用在数字之后, 表示“...左右, ...上下”, for an hour or so 指“一个小时左右”, 说明了时间, 符合文意。因此选 [A] so。

**[篇章分析]** 文章第①句总说, 交待人物 (Annie)、时间 (每周三下午)、地点 (城镇)、活动内容 (购物)。②③具体讲述活动内容: 首先购买所需物品 (②句), 然后到家具店“橱窗购物” (③句)。句间通过 On Wednesday afternoons—For an hour or so—And then—another hour 时间链条, in the market—up and down between the stalls—(leave the market) for the streets—furniture shop 地点链条实现衔接。

**[空格设置]** 此处考查 so 用作副词的一个惯用语...or so, 表示约指, 例句: There were 20 people **or so** there. 那儿差不多有 20 个人。

**[干扰项设置]** 其他项都是常用的副词。else 用于疑问句或 nothing, something, everybody 等之后, 如: What **else** did he say? 他还说了些什么? or else 意为“要不然, 否则”, 是连词词组, 引导句子, 如: Hurry up **or else** you'll be late. 快点, 否则你就要迟到了。

2. [A] taking [B] making [C] fixing [D] keeping

本题考核的知识点是：固定搭配。

**[快速解题]** 空格处填入的现在分词其宾语为 a sharp lookout for, 与上文两个分词短语 looking at..., buying... 并列, 都是句子谓语动词的伴随状语, 共同描述人物的购物行为。lookout 来自动词短语 look out (留心寻觅; 当心, 提防), 指“观察所, 瞭望台 (人员)”, keep a lookout (for sb/sth) 为固定短语, 意为“注意, 留心”, 它代入文中, 指“敏锐地留意有时会出售的便宜货”, 符合文意, 因此选 [D] keeping。

**[篇章分析]** ②句较长, 主干为 she would walk, 副词短语 up and down (来回地) 与介词短语 between the stalls (穿梭于售货摊之间) 都是 walk 的状语, 分别表示方式与地点; looking..., buying...and keeping... 三个并列的分词短语是 walk...stalls 的伴随动作。其中在 keeping... 分词短语中又含有一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 bargains。

**[空格设置]** 本题考查动词短语, 其中中心动词 keep 与宾语 lookout 都可设空。例句: The public should **keep a lookout** for symptoms of the disease. 公众应当留心这种疾病的症状。

**[干扰项设置]** 其他项都是常用的简单动词, 但不符合搭配。

3. [A] buy [B] bought [C] buying [D] to have bought

本题考核的知识点是：独立结构。

**[快速解题]** 空格所在部分是“with+逻辑主语 (all the things she needed) + 3”独立结构, 在句中做状语, 其中 she needed 是省略了关系代词 that 的定语从句, 后置修饰 things, 即“她需要的所有东西”。[A] buy 是原形动词, 不用于独立结构中。[D] to have bought 是不定式的完成式, 用在这里不符合文意。[B] bought 和 [C] buying 分别为过去分词和现在分词, 由于 things 与 buy 是被动的逻辑关系, 因此选[B], 即

“她需要的所有东西都（被）买好之后”。

【篇章分析】③句主干是 she would leave the market for the streets of the town, 句首 with...独立结构表示时间, to spend...不定式短语做目的状语。leave...for...表示“离开（某地）去……”。

【空格设置】本题考查由介词 with 引导的独立结构。其中逻辑主语 all the things 和过去分词 bought 之间为一个省略了关系代词的定语从句 she needed, 构成解答本题的最大障碍。

【干扰项设置】其他项都设置为动词 buy 的不同形式, 需要考生理清句子结构作出判断。

4. [A] in a way 在某种程度上, 不完全地  
[B] by the way 顺便提一下, 问一句  
[C] in the way (...) 以……的方式  
[D] on the way 即将去(或来); 在路途中

本题考核的知识点是: **固定搭配辨析**。

【快速解题】由选项可知, 空格处填入一个以 way 为中心名词的介词短语。根据文意, 只有 in the way 代入文中通顺, 即“以她最喜欢的方式再度过一小时”, 因此选[C]。

【篇章分析】空格部分 in a way...是 to spend 的方式状语, 其中 she liked best 是省略关系代词 that 的定语从句, 后置修饰 way。冒号后的现在分词短语 looking in...为 the way 的同位语, 解释说明她再度过一小时的方式。

【空格设置】way 是含义丰富的简单词, 也可构成许多固定搭配。它在文中取“方式, 手段”的意思, 如: Infectious diseases can be acquired in several ways. 传染病的感染途径有几种。因它在文中后边接有定语从句, 故前用定冠词 the 限定修饰。in the way 还可构成固定搭配, 意为“妨碍, 挡路”, 如: I left them alone, as I felt I was **in the way**. 我让他们单独在一起, 因为我觉得我碍他们的事。

【干扰项设置】干扰项中都是 way 的常用固定搭配。例句: **In a way** it was one of our biggest mistakes. 从某种意义上来说, 这是我们所犯最大错误之一。What's the time, **by the way**? 顺便问一句, 几点钟了? The letter should be **on its way** to you. 那封信该快到你那了。She stopped for breakfast **on the way**. 她中途停下吃早点。

5. [A] (look) behind 朝后面看 [B] (look) round 环视, 四处看; 转过头看  
[C] (look) back 回首, 回顾 [D] (look) on 旁观; 把……看作; (以某种方式) 看待

本题考核的知识点是: **短语动词**。

【快速解题】空格所在部分是介词结构 with a notice inviting..., 做后置定语修饰 a new shop, 现在分词短语 inviting...与 notice 之间是主动关系, 说明通知的内容。空格处填入的副词与 look 构成短语动词, 与 walk in 并列, 在 invite sb to do sth 结构中都充当 invite 的宾语补足语。这部分的含义是: (商店贴出告示) 邀请所有人进来并且……看看。既然是逛商店, 应该是“四处看”, [B] round 符合文意。

【篇章分析】④句承接上文, 引出 Annie 一次具体的橱窗购物经历, 下文都是对这次经历的具体讲述。④句通过 One Wednesday, a new shop (特指时间和地点) 与第一段中 On Wednesday afternoons, furniture shop (泛指时间和地点) 的呼应, 实现语段衔接。

【空格设置】本题考查由 look 构成的短语动词, 是常规考点。例句: People came out of their houses and **looked around**. 人们走出家门四处查看。Let's **look round** the town this afternoon. 咱们今天下午游览市区吧。She **looked round** when she heard the noise. 她听到响声, 就回过头去看。

【干扰项设置】其他项的副词都可与 look 搭配, 其中 look back 与 look on 是固定短语。例句: to **look back** on your childhood 回顾自己的童年。Passers-by simply **looked on** as he was attacked. 他遭人袭击, 路人只在一旁袖手旁观。She's **looked on** as the leading authority on the subject. 她被视为这门学科的主要权威。They **looked on** his behavior with contempt. 他们对他的行为不屑一顾。

6. [A] doubted 怀疑的, 不能肯定的 [B] wondered  
[C] puzzled 迷惑不解的 [D] delighted 高兴的, 愉悦的

本题考核的知识点是: **上下文语义**。

【快速解题】空格处填入一个过去分词形式的形容词，做 she 的主语补足语，描述主语的状态，即当她（Annie）看到一把绿色的扶手椅时，她停下了，……。注意该句实际表示的含义是 she stopped and she was 6。从下文我们可看出，这把椅子对 Annie 有吸引力，因此，此处表示的应该是她的一种积极的情绪，只有 delighted 符合文意。delighted 也与短首句中 delightful 相呼应。wonder 可以表示“感到诧异，惊讶”，但它常用 sb wonders 主动形式，其过去分词较不常见。

【空格设置】本题通过考查形容词实际考查了对上下文的理解。另外，这里也涉及形容词做主语补足语的语法知识。

【干扰项设置】wonder 可意为“想知道，琢磨”，常用~ about sth 或接 wh-从句；或指“感到惊讶”，常用~at sth 或接 that 从句，如：She **wondered** at her stupidity. 她没想到自己竟会这样愚蠢。它对 delight 构成同向干扰，但用法错误。doubted 与 puzzled 构成对 delighted 的反向干扰。

7. [A] at [B] for [C] with [D] in

本题考核的知识点是：介词用法。

【快速解题】空格处填入的介词后接钱数（less than a pound）做其宾语，表示椅子的价格。能够单独使用表示价格的只有 for，因此选[B]。注意 at 也可以表示价格，但通常与 sell, price（定价）等动词连用。

【空格设置】本题考查了 for 的特殊用法。for 可意为 in exchange for sth “换取，交换”，如：Copies are available for two dollars each. 两元一份。for 表示交换还常与以下动词搭配：bid/charge/offer+钱数+for sth（出价，竞标/收费，要价/出价，报价）。

【干扰项设置】其他项都是常用介词。at 可以表示价格、比率、速度等，意为“以……，在……”，如：old books selling **at** ten cents each 以每本一角（的价格）出售的旧书；The tickets are priced **at** \$100 each. 每张票定价为 100 元。with 可以表示工具，意为“使用，以，借”，如：Cut it **with** a knife. 用刀把它切开。in 可以表示使用的语言、材料等，如：I paid **in** cash. 我用现金支付的。

8. [A] Why [B] When [C] How [D] What

本题考核的知识点是：感叹词。

【快速解题】空格所在句子（⑦句）描述了 Annie 看到广告后的心理活动。空格前是省略句，是对上文(This fine chair is yours for less than) a pound a week 关于椅子价格的重复；空格后是结构完整的句子，说明人物的所想。空格用逗号隔开，填入一个插入成分，独立于前后两部分的结构之外，对句意起补充说明的作用。选项是四个疑问词，可直接引导句子；但 why 还可以做感叹词，用于表示“惊讶、不耐烦”等，常单独使用，用逗号与其他部分隔开，符合文中用法；它代入文中，表明 Annie 对椅子的低价格的惊叹，符合文意，因此选[A]。其他项都不符合文中语法要求，应排除。

【空格设置】本题考查了 why 的熟词僻义。why 基本用法是做疑问副词，询问原因。它也可充当关系副词，引导名词性从句或引导以 the reason 为先行词的定语从句。但它还有做感叹词的特殊用法，例句：Why, it's easy—a child could do it! 啊呀，这容易得很，连小孩子都干得了！

【干扰项设置】干扰项中都是常用的疑问词，并也都可做关联词引导从句。when 是疑问副词，询问时间；或用作关系副词，引导名词性从句或定语从句，如：Sunday is the only day **when** I can relax. 星期日是我唯一可以休息的日子。它也用做连词引导时间等状语从句，如：I loved history **when** I was at school. 我上学时喜欢历史。how 也是疑问副词，用以询问方式等；或做关系副词，引导名词性从句，如：Do you remember **how** the kids always loved going there? 你记得孩子们总喜欢去那里吗？它有时也引导状语从句，相当于 however，如：I'll dress **how** I like in my own house. 我在自己家里爱怎么穿就怎么穿。what 是疑问代词，用于指物，意为“什么”；或用作关系代词，引导名词性从句，如：What you need is a good meal. 你需要的是一顿美餐。what 可单独使用，表示提问（没听见或没听懂时，或听到对方的话后问对方要什么），或表示惊讶或愤怒，如：‘Mummy!’ ‘What?’ ‘I'm thirsty.’ “妈咪！”“什么事？”“我渴。”‘It will cost \$500.’ ‘What?’ “这东西要花 500 元。”“真的？”

9. [A] jump 跳，跃 [B] leap 跳跃，跳越  
[C] laugh 笑 [D] wonder 想知道，琢磨

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+动词辨析。

【快速解题】空格处填入一个动词，在 make sb do 结构中做 her 的宾语补足语，说明肩膀上传来的声音使她（Annie）产生的行为。根据文意及常识，当 Annie 在专心致志地看广告语时，突然传来的声音应当使她“吓一跳”，而不可能是“笑”或“想”，首先排除[C], [D]两项。[A]jump 及[B]leap 都可指“跳”的动作，但文中显然是比喻的说法，而并不一定是真的“跳起来”，jump 可指“（因吃惊、害怕或激动而）猛地一动，突然一跳”，更符合文意，因此选[A]。

【空格设置】本题考查了常用动词 jump 的熟词僻义。例句：Her heart **jumped** when she heard the news. 听到那消息她的心猛地一跳。

【干扰项设置】其他项都是常用动词且符合文中的语法要求。其中 leap 构成对 jump 的近义干扰。jump 仅表示“跳”的一般动作，即离开地面或物体表面的“跳，跃”，也指“跳过，跃过”，如：to **jump** into the air/the last hurdle 跳到空中/跨越最后一个栏杆。leap 强调 to jump high or a long way “跳得高或远”，如：The horse **leapt** a five-foot wall. 那匹马跃过了一道五英尺高的墙。二者都可指“快速移动，突然移动”，leap 可引申指“突然做某事”，如：leap into action。二者还都引申为“猛涨，激增”。

10. [A] place 地点，位置，区域；表面的某处，身体某处；座位；地位，资格，名额  
[B] back 背部，后部，背面，（书等的）末尾  
[C] side 一边，一侧，侧面，边缘，肋；近旁，身边；一方，一派；方面  
[D] front 正面，前面，前部，胸部；前线，阵线；表面，外表，掩护

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+名词辨析。

【快速解题】该句是说明 Annie 在听到有人说话后的反应：她转过头看着悄悄来到她……的店员。空格处填入一个名词，说明店员所处的相对 Annie 的位置。根据文意，既然是转头看（look round at），[D]“来到她前面”可首先排除；店员应该是来到顾客的“身侧”与他们交谈，[A]“来到她的位置”，[B]“来到她的背后”也不符合语境，可排除。因此[C]正确。side 也与上文 at her shoulder 相呼应。

【空格设置】本题考查了 side 表示“身旁”的特殊用法。例句：keep close to my **side** 紧挨着我。

【干扰项设置】其他项都是可以表示方位或身体部位的常用名词。

#### 全文翻译

每周三的下午安妮会乘公交车到城里的市场上去买东西。大约一个小时，她会在货摊间走来走去，查看商品，时不时买点什么，同时敏锐地留心有时有售的便宜货。然后，买全了她需要的所有物品后，她会离开市场，到城里的街道上去，再花上一小时做她最喜欢做的事：透过家具店的橱窗往里看。

一个星期三下午，她发现一家新开的家具店，店里都是非常讨人喜欢的东西，店外贴着一张告示，邀请所有的人进去四处看看，但不必非要买什么东西。安妮在迈过门道前犹豫了一会，而几乎就在同时，她充满欣喜地在门口处一把绿色的扶手椅前停住了。椅子上有一张卡片，上面写着：每周只需花不到一磅，这把精美的椅子就是你的了。底部是非常小的字体：现金价格 89.5 磅。一周一磅……，嘿，她几乎可以节省每周的家用开支来为它买单，从而不会错过它！“您有什么需要的吗，女士？”从肩膀上传来的一个声音使她吓了一跳。她转过头看着悄悄来到她身边的店员。

“噢，嗯，没什么，”她说，“我只是看看。”“我们的展示间里有各种各样的椅子。如果你进来看看，你会找到适合你的东西。”

安妮担心自己会被说服买并不需要的东西，匆匆离开了商店。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Text 1

#### 一、词汇

1. generalist 通才      2. humanities 人文学科

## 二、长难句

1. But there is an increasing demand for people who are able to take in great area at a glance, people who perhaps do not know too much about any one field.

句子主干为 there is an increasing demand for people ... people，两个 people 后分别接有 who 引导的定语从句做后置定语。

翻译：但对那些一眼就能注意到很大区域、可能对任一领域都知之不多的人的需求也在增加。

2. And these “generalists” are particularly needed for positions in administration, where it is their job to see that other people do the work, where they have to plan for other people, to organize other people’s work, to begin it and judge it.

句子主干为 these “generalists” are particularly needed，介词短语 for positions in administration 做状语，意为“对于管理职位而言”。两个 where 引导的并列定语从句做后置定语修饰先行词 positions in administration，where 相当于 in which(=positions in administration)。第一个 where 从句的主干为 it is their job to see that ...，其中 that 引导宾语从句。第二个 where 从句的谓语为并列的结构 have to plan...(have) to organize 和(have) to begin。

翻译：管理职位尤其需要这样的“通才”，在管理职位上“通才”的职责是：确保他人完成工作，必须为他人制定计划，组织他人的工作，发起工作且对工作做出评判。

3. It is your task to find out, during your training period, into which of the two kinds of jobs you fit, and to plan your career accordingly.

句子主干是 It is your task to find out ...and to plan your career，其中 it 为形式主语，真正的主语为后面的不定式结构 to find out ...and to plan your career，find out 后接 into which 引导的宾语从句，该从句也可改为 which of the two kinds of jobs you fit into，之间插入的介词短语 during ...做时间状语。

翻译：你的任务是在训练期间从两种工作中发现适合自己的那一种，并对自己的职业作出相应的规划。

## 三、文章结构分析

本文涉及社会人才。文章介绍了社会需要的两类人才，并对人们在工作培训期间的任务以及对待第一份工作应采取的态度提出建议。

第一段：指出在大量职业日益强调专业性的同时，社会对通才的需求也在增加，并介绍了通才的特点和主要的工作内容。

第二段：分别指出专家和通才这两类人才各自的所长、二者的关系、组织对其需求状况、并指出人们在工作培训期间的主要任务是发现自己属于哪一类人才。

第三段：就人们对待第一份工作应采取的态度提出建议。

## 四、试题具体分析

11. There is an increasing demand for	11. (社会) 对_____的需求在增加。
[A] all round people in their own fields	[A]自己所在领域内的多面手

[B] people whose job is to organize other people's work	[B] 组织他人工作的人员
[C] generalists whose educational background is either technical or professional	[C] 具有技术或专业教育背景的通才
[D] specialists whose chief concern is to provide administrative guidance to others	[D] 主要为他人提供管理指导的专家

[分析]本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

第一段③④句指出，对“一眼即能看到很大范围，可能对任一领域都知之不多；能够看到森林而不是树木，能够做出总体判断”的人的需求在日益增加。⑤句将这一类人定义为通才。⑥句指出，管理领域尤需通才来组织他人的工作。题干和[B]选项为该部分内容的概括，people 即指通才。

[A]选项错在 in their own fields。all around people 是 generalist 的近义替换，但文中并没有将通才的了解范围限定为自己的领域。[C]、[D]选项混淆了通才和专家的描述而形成干扰。whose educational background is either technical or professional 是对专家的描述（第二段②句）；whose chief concern is to provide administrative guidance to others 是对通才的描述（第一段末句）。

12. The specialist is _____.	12. 专家是_____。
[A] a man whose job is to train other people	[A] 对他人进行培训者
[B] a man who has been trained in more than one fields	[B] 在不只一个领域受过培训者
[C] a man who can see the forest rather than the trees	[C] 能见森林而非树木者
[D] a man whose concern is mainly with technical or professional matters	[D] 关注对象主要为技术或专业问题者

[分析]本题考核的知识点是：概念细节题。

第二段①②句指出，专家的主要关注对象是技术和工具，他受过恰当的技术或专业教育。[D]选项是对这两句内容的概括，为正确选项。

[A]选项利用动词 train 作为干扰，专家是“受过培训者”而非“培训他人者”。[B]编造了文中没有的信息 in more than one fields，故排除。[C]选项张冠李戴，该内容为对通才的描述。

13. The administrator is _____.	13. 管理者是_____。
[A] a “trained” man who is more a specialist than a generalist	[A] 更倾向于受过良好培训的专家而非通才
[B] a man who sees the trees as well as the forest	[B] 既能看到树木又能看到森林的人
[C] a man who is very strong in the humanities	[C] 非常擅长人文学科者
[D] a man who is an “educated” specialist	[D] 受过良好教育的专家

[分析] 本题考核的知识点：概念细节题。

第二段③句指出了通才，尤其是管理者的工作对象和工作内容。紧接着④句指出，人文学科是他最坚

强的基石。[C]选项为④句的同义改写，为正确选项。

[A]、[D]选项反向干扰，第二段⑤句明确指出，鲜有专家能够胜任管理者。从第二段的描述可知，管理者更倾向于是通才，[B]选项偷梁换柱，将通才的特点 see the forest rather than the trees 改为 see the trees as well as the forest。

14. During your training period, it is important .	14. 在你的培训期间，____非常重要。
[A] to try to be a generalist	[A] 努力成为通才
[B] to choose a profitable job	[B] 选择高收益的工作
[C] to find an organization which fits you	[C] 选择适合你的机构
[D] to decide whether you are fit to be a specialist or a generalist	[D] 决定你是适合做专家还是通才

**[分析]** 本题考核的知识点是：作者观点细节题。

根据题干的时间关键词 during your training period 定位到第二段末句。该句指出，在培训期间，你的任务是从两类工作 (two kinds of jobs) 中找到适合你的一种，并作出相应的职业规划。根据上文可知，two kinds of jobs 即指“专家”和“通才”。故[D]选项正确。[A]与文义不符，[B]、[C]文中未提及。

15. A man's first job .	15. 一个人的第一份工作_____。
[A] is never the right job for him	[A] 永远不会是适合他的工作
[B] should not be regarded as his final job	[B] 不应该被看做他的最后一份工作
[C] should not be changed or people will become suspicious of his ability to hold any job	[C] 不应更换，否则人们会对他保住工作的能力产生怀疑
[D] is primarily an opportunity to fit himself for his final job	[D] 从根本上讲是使其适合最终工作的一次机会

**[分析]** 本题考核的知识点是：作者观点细节题

根据题干关键词 first job 定位到文章最后一段。该段③句指出，不要把你的第一份工作看做最后一份工作，[B]为正确选项。

该段①句指出，你的第一份工作有可能恰好是适合你的工作，[A]选项不合文义。[C]选项偷梁换柱，将②句中 should not change jobs constantly 改为 should not change your first job，从而与原文产生意义偏差。[D]选项错在 final job。③句指出，第一份工作是一个认识自己和自己工作专长的机会，而不是使自己适合最终工作的机会。

## 五、全文翻译

大量职业在日益强调专业性。这类职业常见于工程、生产、统计、教学领域。但对那些一眼就能注意到很大区域、可能对任一领域都知之不多的人的需求也在增加。换言之，社会需要那些能够看到森林而非树木、能够做出总体判断的人。我们可以称这些人为“通才”。管理职位尤其需要这样的“通才”，在管理职位上“通才”的职责是：确保他人完成工作，必须为他人制定计划，组织他人的工作，发起工作且对工作做出评判。

专家精通某一领域；他关注的是技术和工具。他是“受过良好训练”者；他有良好的技术或专业教育背景。通才，尤其是管理者，与人打交道；他关注的是领导、规划及方向设定。他是“受过良好教育”者；

人文学科是其最坚强的基石。鲜有专家能够胜任管理者。同样，优秀的通才很少同时也是某一特定领域的优秀专家。任何组织都同时需要这两种人，虽然组织不同，需求的比例亦不同。你的任务是在训练期间从两种工作中发现适合自己的那一种，并对自己的职业作出相应的规划。

你的第一份工作可能恰好是适合你的工作——但这纯属巧合。当然，你不应频繁更换工作，否则人们将怀疑你是否有能力保住一份工作。同时，你也一定不要把第一份工作看做最后一份工作；它主要是一份培训工作，一个认识自己和自己工作专长的机会。

## Text 2

### 一、词汇

- |                                |                        |                      |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. mighty 巨大的，非凡的              | 2. elevation 高度        | 3. Antarctica 南极地区   |
| 4. Arctic 北极地区                 | 5. drifting 漂移的        |                      |
| 6. hem sb/sth in 包围，限制（某人/某事物） |                        | 7. unobstructed 无障碍的 |
| 8. refrigerated 冰冷的            | 9. inhabited 有人居住的     | 10. Alaska 阿拉斯加      |
| 11. Siberia 西伯利亚               | 12. Scandinavia 斯堪的纳维亚 |                      |

### 二、长难句

1. The Antarctic is a continent almost as large as Europe and Australia combined, centered roughly on the South Pole and surrounded by the most unobstructed water areas of the world -- the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

句子的主干为 The Antarctic is a continent，名词 continent 后为三个并列的后置定语 almost as large as...，(which is) centered roughly on ...和(which is) surrounded by ....

翻译：南极地区是一块面积几乎等于欧洲和澳洲之和、以南极为大致中心的大陆。其周围环绕着世界上最为广阔的水域——大西洋、太平洋及印度洋。

2. This cold air current from the land is so forceful that it makes the nearby seas the stormiest in the world and renders unlivable those regions whose counterparts at the opposite end of the globe are inhabited.

句子的主干是 This cold air current from the land is so forceful that ..., so ... that 引导结果状语从句。that 从句的主干是 it makes the nearby seas the stormiest and renders those regions ... unlivable，谓语动词 make 和 render 都接有“宾语+形容词宾补”的结构。render 所接结构中，宾补 unlivable 提前到宾语 those regions 前，因为该宾语后接有较长的后置定语，即 whose 引导的定语从句。

翻译：来自大陆的冷气流的强度足以让附近的海洋成为世界上暴风雪最为肆虐的地方，使南极区域成为无法居住的地区，而在地球另一端同样的位置却有人居住。

### 三、文章结构分析

本文是一篇地理方面的说明文。文章通过与北极地区做对比，介绍了南极地区的地理状况、人类对其探索程度、该地区的气候及不可居住性。

第一段：介绍南极地区的地理状况，及人类对其探索程度。

第二段：介绍南极地区的气候及其不适宜居住性。

#### 四、试题具体分析

16. The best title for this selection would be .	16. 本节选部分的最佳题目是_____。
[A] Iceland	[A] 冰川
[B] Land of Opportunity	[B] 机会的土地
[C] The Unknown Continent	[C] 未知的大陆
[D] Utopia at Last	[D] 最终的乌托邦

[分析] 本题考核知识点是：文章主旨题。

文章第一段介绍了人类对南极地区的探索程度以及南极地区的地理状况。第二段介绍了南极地区的气候条件，并通过与北极地区的气候条件做比指出该地区不适合居住。可见，本文是一篇介绍南极地区的文章。而文章①句说明，南极地区是一片非凡的大陆。②至④句指出，南极地区山川的跨度和高度尚未确定、其大部分地区在我们的地图上都是空白、人们已探索的面积尚不足该大陆的百分之一，即，人类对南极大陆知之甚少。综合以上分析，[C]选项正确，The Unknown Continent 即指南极大陆。

文章并非只局限于对极地冰川的介绍，排除[A]选项。文章也并未指出南极地区蕴藏着丰富的机会，排除[B]。[D]选项和文章内容相反，文中指出，南极气候不适合人类居住，而并非生活的乐土。

17. At the time this article was written, our knowledge of Antarctica was .	17. 在撰写本文时，我们关于南极的知识_____。
[A] very limited	[A] 非常有限
[B] vast	[B] 范围很广
[C] fairly rich	[C] 相当丰富
[D] nonexistent	[D] 不存在

[分析] 本题考核知识点：细节概括题。

第一段②至④句指出，南极地区山川的跨度和高度尚未确定、其大部分地区在我们的地图上都是空白、人们已探索的面积尚不足该大陆的百分之一。[A]limited 为“人们对南极了解程度”的正确概括。

18. Antarctica is bordered by the .	18. 南极地区的边缘为_____。
[A] Pacific Ocean	[A] 太平洋
[B] Indian Ocean	[B] 印度洋
[C] Atlantic Ocean	[C] 大西洋
[D] All three	[D] 以上三个都包括

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

第一段末句指出，南极大陆被大西洋、太平洋和印度洋所包围。[D]选项正确。

19. The Antarctic is made uninhabitable primarily by .	19. 南极地区不适宜居住的主要原因为_____。
[A] cold air	[A] 冷空气
[B] calm seas	[B] 平静的大海
[C] ice	[C] 冰
[D] lack of knowledge about the continent	[D] 对该大陆了解的缺乏

**[分析]** 本题考核的知识点是：因果细节题。

第二段②句指出，距北极某一距离的一些地区适宜居住，而来自大陆的强冷气流使得具南极同等距离的地区却无法居住 (This cold air current ...renders unlivable those regions whose counterparts at the opposite end of the globe are inhabited)。[A]选项正确。

20. According to this article .	20. 根据本文可知, _____。
[A] 2,000 people live on the Antarctic Continent	[A] 有 2000 人住在南极大陆
[B] a million people live within 2,000 miles of the South Pole	[B] 有一百万人住在距南极两千英里的范围内
[C] weather conditions within a 2,000 mile radius of the South Pole make settlements impractical	[C] 以南极为中心, 2000 英里为半径的区域内的天气条件不适合居住
[D] only a handful of natives inhabit Antarctica	[D] 南极地区只有很少的本地人居住

**[分析]** 本题考核知识点：细节综合题。

第二段②句指出，北极的一些地区适宜居住，而来自大陆的强冷气流使南极地区却无法居住。③④句指出，在距北极 2000 英里的区域内，居住着一百多万人口；而在距南极同样距离的范围内，则连一棵树、一家企业、一个定居点都没有。 [C]选项为对该部分内容的概述。

## 五、全文翻译

在世界底端存在着一片尚被冰川覆盖的、不久之前才为人所知的非凡的大陆。这是一片广阔的陆地，其山川的跨度和高度尚未确定。它的大部分地区在我们的地图上都还是空白。人类步行探索的范围尚不足其面积的百分之一。南极和北极地区存在着根本的差异。北极地区是一片被巨大的欧、亚、北美大陆所包围、被漂移的冰块所覆盖的大海。南极地区是一块面积几乎等于欧洲和澳洲之和、以南极为大致中心的大陆。其周围环绕着世界上最为广阔的水域——大西洋、太平洋及印度洋。

大陆冰盖的中心高达两英里多，因此，南极上空的空气比北极地区更冰冷。来自大陆的冷气流的强度足以让附近的海洋成为世界上暴风雪最为肆虐的地方，使南极区域成为无法居住的地区，而在地球另一端同样的位置却有人居住。因此，在距北极 2000 英里范围内包括大部分的阿拉斯加、西伯利亚、斯堪的纳维亚的这样一个林业和矿业丰富的地区，居住着一百多万人口。而在距南极同等距离的区域内，除了少数几家气象站外，连一棵树，一家产业、或一个定居点都没有。

## Section III English-Chinese Translation

### 一、文章结构分析

本文强调了要为大学生提供更多课程方面的信息，从而使他们在对各门不同学科进行钻研之后，选择符合自己兴趣和能力的学科。

### 二、试题具体解析

21. 本题考核的知识点是：主从复合句、形式主语。

**【句子结构】** 该句为主从复合句。句首为 if 引导的条件从句，主句为 it is not hard to see ..., 可以采用顺译法，保留句子原来的顺序。主句中 it 为形式主语，不定式结构 to see ... 为真正的主语。how difficult it is ... abilities 为 see 的宾语从句。从句的主干结构为 how difficult it is for a student to ..., 其中 it 为形式主语，真正的主语是后面的不定式结构 to select the course，过去分词短语 most suited to his interests and abilities 做后置定语，修饰先行词 the course。翻译该从句时应将真正的主语内容译出。

**【词义确定】** variety (of sth) 意为“不同种类，多种式样”；suited to sth 意为“合适，适当”。

【翻译】如果想一想那些为学生设置的门类繁多的课程，我们就不能发现，对一个学生来说，要选一门符合他的兴趣和能力的课程是多么困难。

22. 本题考核的知识点是：主从复合句、不定式结构。

【句子结构】该句为主从复合句。句首为 if 引导的条件从句，主句为 he will undoubtedly benefit。条件句的主干为 If a student goes to university，三个并列的不定式结构做目的状语：to acquire ... to enlarge ... and to learn ...。

【词义确定】acquire 意为“获得，取得，学到”；perspective 意为“看法，观点”。

【翻译】如果一个学生进大学是为了想获得一个对生活前景更广泛的认识，为了扩大思想境界和学会独立思考，那么毫无疑问，进大学对他是有好处的。

23. 本题考核的知识点是：固定结构、不定式结构、状语。

【句子结构】该句的主干为 Schools often have too restricting an atmosphere to ...。注意，too ... to ... 结构除了用于“too + 形容词或副词+ to do sth”外，也可用于“too + 形容词+ a / an + 单数可数名词+ to do sth”。句末为较长的不定式结构 to allow ... 做结果状语。Atmosphere 和不定式之间插入的介词短语 with its time tables and disciplines 做状语，根据语义，可以译为汉语的原因状语。

【词义确定】restricting 意为“限制的”；atmosphere 意为“气氛”；allow (sb sth)意为“给予……”；assessment 意为“估价，评估”。

【翻译】学校由于受课程表和纪律的约束，气氛往往令人感到过于拘束，使学生没有充分时间对规定要他做的事情有独立的见解。

24. 本题考核的知识点是：插入语，方式状语，主语补语

【句子结构】该句的插入语部分 I believe 可放在句子最前面，从而看成“主谓句+宾语从句”的句型，译为：我认为.....。宾语从句的主干是 Most students would profit by ...，介词短语 by a year of ...studies 做方式状语，修饰 profit，译为“通过/经过.....”。句末 especially those ...是从句主语的补语，翻译时可提前跟在主语后。

【词义确定】exploration 意为“探测，探索”，这里根据与 academic studies 的搭配，译为“钻研”。all rounder 意为“多面手”，根据上下文译为“全面发展的学生”。

【翻译】我认为大多数学生，尤其是那些没有偏重某一门课程的“全面发展”的学生，经过一年左右的时间对各门不同学科的钻研，将会从中获益。

25. 本题考核的知识点是：there be 句型、后置定语

【句子结构】该句的主干结构为 there be 句型，即 There is another side，介词短语 to the question ... 做后置定语，修饰名词 side。其中 question 后跟有介词短语 of how to make the best use of one's time at university 做后置定语，说明其具体内容。

【词义确定】side 意为“方面”；介词 to 意为“属于，关于，对于”；make the best use of 意为“充分地利用”。

【翻译】当然，关于一个人如何最充分地利用上大学的时间，还有另外一个方面。

26. 本题考核的知识点是：定语从句

【句子结构】该句的主干是 This is the case of the student，who 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 student。

【词义确定】case 意为“情形，情况”。excel in 意为“在.....方面出类拔萃”；branch of learning 意为“知识的一门分科”。

【翻译】某一学科中出类拔萃的学生就属于这种情况。

27. 本题考核的知识点是：分词结构、名词转译为动词

【句子结构】该句的主干为 He is immediately accepted by ...，and spends his three or four years becoming ...，其中谓语部分为 and 连接的两个动词短语，前一个是被动语态 is accepted by，后一个是 spend time doing sth 的结构。分词结构 emerging with a first-class Honour Degree and very little knowledge of ... 做结果状语，由于该部分较长，可单独译成一句。句末名词从句 what the rest of the world is all about 做介词 of

的宾语。

【词义确定】the University of his choice 和 little knowledge of what the rest of the world is all about 中 choice 和 knowledge 都有动作含义，应译为“选择大学”和“了解外界”。emerge 意为“露头，出现”。

【翻译】他一毕业马上就被一所他自己选中的大学所接受，再花三、四年时间成为一名专家。结果他以优异的成绩取得荣誉学位，但对外界的一切却几乎一无所知。

28. 本题考核的知识点是：主语从句、条件状语从句

【句子结构】该句的主干是 It therefore becomes more and more important that ...，其中 it 为形式主语，that 从句是真正的主语。主语从句中嵌套了 if 条件句，主语从句的主干为 there will have to be much more detailed information。由于主语从句较长，可以先单独译成一句话。

【翻译】因此，如果要学生好好利用他们上大学的机会，就应该为他们提供大量关于课程方面更为详尽的信息和更多的建议。这个问题显得越来越重要了。

### 三、全文翻译

发现有多少上大学的年轻人对将来要做什么没有任何明确的想法，将是一件有趣的事情。（21）如果想一想那些为学生设置的门类繁多的课程，我们就不难发现，对一个学生来说，要选一门符合他的兴趣和能力的课程是多么困难。（22）如果一个学生进大学是为了想获得一个对生活前景更广泛的认识，为了扩大思想境界和学会独立思考，那么毫无疑问，进大学对他是有好处的。（23）学校由于受课程表和纪律的约束，气氛往往令人感到过于拘束，使学生没有充分时间对规定要他做的事情有独立的见解。（24）我认为大多数学生，尤其是那些没有偏重某一门课程的“全面发展”的学生”，经过一年左右的时间对各门不同学科的钻研，将会从中获益。他们应该有更长的时间来决定想拿什么学科的学位，以便在以后的岁月里回顾过去时不会说，“我希望自己是一名考古学家。如果没有获得现代语言的学位，就不会成为一名翻译，但现在为时已晚。我不能回头再重新来过了。

（25）当然，关于一个人如何最充分地利用上大学的时间，还有另外一个方面。（26）某一学科中出类拔萃的学生就属于这种情况。（27）他一毕业马上就被一所他自己选中的大学所接受，再花三、四年时间成为一名专家。结果他以优异的成绩取得荣誉学位，但对外界的一切却几乎一无所知。（28）因此，如果要学生好好利用他们上大学的机会，就应该为他们提供大量关于课程方面更为详尽的信息和更多的建议。这个问题显得越来越重要了。只有这样，我们才能确保：一方面，我们不会有一帮对自己学科以外的事情完全无知的专家，另一方面，我们不会有越来越多的毕业生具备这个工作世界很少或没有需求的学科的知识。

# 1987年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Close Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Read the whole passage before making your choice. (10 points)

①Cheques have 1 replaced money as a means of exchange for they are widely accepted everywhere. ②Though this is very convenient for both buyer and seller, it should not be forgotten that cheques are not real money: they are quite valueless in themselves. ③A shop-keeper always runs a certain 2 when he accepts a cheque and he is quite 3 his rights if on occasion, he refuses to do so.

④People do not always know this and are shocked if their good faith is called 4. ⑤An old and very wealthy friend of mine told me he had an extremely unpleasant experience. ⑥He went to a famous jewelry shop which keeps a large 5 of precious stones and asked to be shown some pearl necklaces. ⑦After examining several trays, he decided to buy a particularly fine string of pearls and asked if he could pay by Cheques. ⑧The assistant said that this was quite 6 but the moment my friend signed his name, he was invited into the manager's office.

⑨The manager was very polite, but he explained that someone with exactly the same name had presented them with a worthless Cheque not long ago. ⑩My friend got very angry when he heard this and said he would buy a necklace somewhere else. ⑪When he got up to go, the manager told him that the police would arrive at any moment and he had better stay 7 he wanted to get into serious trouble. ⑫8, the police arrived soon afterwards. ⑬They apologized to my friend for the 9, but explained that a person who had used the same name as his was responsible for a number of recent robberies. ⑭Then the police asked my friend to copy out a note which had been used by the thief in a number of shops. ⑮The note 10: "I have a gun in my pocket. Ask no questions and give me all the money in the safe." ⑯Fortunately, my friend's handwriting was quite unlike the thief's. ⑰He was not only allowed to go without further delay, but to take the string of pearls with him. [356 words]

- |                      |                 |                   |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] exactly       | [B] really      | [C] largely       | [D] thoroughly  |
| 2. [A] danger        | [B] chance      | [C] risk          | [D] opportunity |
| 3. [A] within        | [B] beyond      | [C] without       | [D] out of      |
| 4. [A] in difficulty | [B] in doubt    | [C] in earnest    | [D] in question |
| 5. [A] amount        | [B] stock       | [C] number        | [D] store       |
| 6. [A] in order      | [B] in need     | [C] in use        | [D] in common   |
| 7. [A] whether       | [B] if          | [C] otherwise     | [D] unless      |
| 8. [A] Really        | [B] Sure enough | [C] Certainly     | [D] However     |
| 9. [A] treatment     | [B] manner      | [C] inconvenience | [D] behaviour   |
| 10. [A] read         | [B] told        | [C] wrote         | [D] informed    |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

Each of the two passages below is followed by five questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the brackets on the left. (10 points)

## Text 1

①For centuries men dreamed of achieving vertical flight. ②In 400 A.D. Chinese children played with a fan-like toy that spun upwards and fell back to earth as rotation ceased. ③Leonardo da Vinci conceive the first mechanical apparatus, called a “Helix,” which could carry man straight up, but was only a design and was never tested.

①The ancient-dream was finally realized in 1940 when a Russian engineer piloted a strange looking craft of steel tubing with a rotating fan on top. ②It rose awkwardly and vertically into the air from a standing start, hovered a few feet above the ground, went sideways and backwards, and then settled back to earth. ③The vehicle was called a helicopter.

①Imaginations were fired. ②Men dreamed of going to work in their own personal helicopters. ③People anticipate that vertical flight transports would carry millions of passengers as do the airliners of today. ④Such fantastic expectations were not fulfilled.

①The helicopter has now become an extremely useful machine. ②It excels in military missions, carrying troops, guns and strategic instruments where other aircraft cannot go. ③Corporations use them as airborne offices, many metropolitan areas use them in police work, construction and logging companies employ them in various advantageous ways, engineers use them for site selection and surveying, and oil companies use them as the best way to make offshore and remote work stations accessible to crews and supplies. ④Any urgent mission to a hard-to-get-to place is a likely task for a helicopter. ⑤Among their other multitude of uses: deliver people across town, fly to and from airports, assist in rescue work, and aid in the search for missing or wanted persons.

11. People expect that .	
[A] the airliners of today would eventually be replaced by helicopters	
[B] helicopters would someday be able to transport large number of people from place to place as airliners are now doing	
[C] the imaginations fired by the Russian engineer’s invention would become a reality in the future	
[D] their fantastic expectations about helicopters could be fulfilled by airliners of today	

12. Helicopters work with the aid of .	
[A] a combination of rotating devices in front and on top	
[B] a rotating device topside	

[C] one rotating fan in the center of the aircraft and others at each end	
[D] a rotating fan underneath for lifting	

13. What is said about the development of the helicopter?	
[A] Helicopters have only been worked on by man since 1940.	
[B] Chinese children were the first to achieve flight in helicopters.	
[C] Helicopters were considered more dangerous than the early airplanes.	
[D] Some people thought they would become widely used by average individuals.	

14. How has the use of helicopters developed?	
[A] They have been widely used for various purposes.	
[B] They are taking the place of high-flying jets.	
[C] They are used for rescue work.	
[D] They are now used exclusively for commercial projects.	

15. Under what conditions are helicopters found to be absolutely essential?	
[A] For overseas passenger transportation.	
[B] For extremely high altitude flights.	
[C] For high-speed transportation.	
[D] For urgent mission to places inaccessible to other kinds of craft.	

## Text 2

①In ancient Greece athletic festivals were very important and had strong religious associations. ②The Olympian athletic festival held every four years in honor of Zeus, king of the Olympian Gods, eventually lost its

local character, became first a national event and then, after the rules against foreign competitors had been abolished, international. ③No one knows exactly how far back the Olympic Games go, but some official records date from 776 B.C.

①The games took place in August on the plain by Mount Olympus. ②Many thousands of spectators gathered from all parts of Greece, but no married woman was admitted even as a spectator. ③Slaves, women and dishonored persons were not allowed to compete. ④The exact sequence of events uncertain, but events included boy's gymnastics, boxing, wrestling, horse racing and field events, though there were fewer sports involved than in the modern Olympic Games.

①On the last day of the Games, all the winners were honored by having a ring of holy olive leaves placed on their heads. ②So great was the honor that the winner of the foot race gave his name to the year of his victory. ③Although Olympic winners received no prize money, they were, in fact, richly rewarded by their state authorities. ④How their results compared with modern standards, we unfortunately have no means of telling.

①After an uninterrupted history of almost 1,200 years, the Games were suspended by the Romans in 394 A.D. ②They continued for such a long time because people believed in the philosophy behind the Olympics: the idea that a healthy body produced a healthy mind, and that the spirit of competition in sports and games was preferable to the competition that caused wars. ③It was over 1,500 years before another such international athletic gathering took place in Athens in 1896.

①Nowadays, the Games are held in different countries in turn. ②The host country provides vast facilities, including a stadium, swimming pools and living accommodation, but competing countries pay their own athletes' expenses.

①The Olympics start with the arrival in the stadium of a torch, lighted on Mount Olympus by the sun's rays. ②It is carried by a succession of runners to the stadium. ③The torch symbolized the continuation of the ancient Greek athletic ideals, and it burns throughout the Games until the closing ceremony. ④The well-known Olympic flag, however, is a modern conception: the five interlocking rings symbolize the uniting of all five continents participating in the Games.

16. In ancient Greece, the Olympic Games . [A] were merely national athletic festivals	
[B] were in the nature of a national event with a strong religious colour	
[C] had rules which put foreign participants in a disadvantageous position	
[D] were primarily national events with few foreign participants	

17. In the early days of ancient Olympic
--

Games .	
[A] only male Greek athletes were allowed to participate in the games	
[B] all Greeks, irrespective of sex, religion or social status, were allowed to take part	
[C] all Greeks, with the exception of women, were allowed to compete in Games	
[D] all male Greeks were qualified to compete in the Games	

18. The order of athletic events at the ancient Olympics .	
[A] has not definitely been established	
[B] varied according to the number of foreign competitors	
[C] was decided by Zeus, in whose honor the Games were held	
[D] was considered unimportant	

19. Modern athletes' results cannot be compared with those of ancient runners because .	
[A] the Greeks had no means of recording the results	
[B] they are much better	
[C] details such as the time were not recorded in the past	
[D] they are much worse	

20. Nowadays, the athletes' expenses are paid for .	
[A] out of the prize money of the winners	
[B] out of the funds raised by the competing nations	
[C] by the athletes themselves	
[D] by contributions	

### Text 3

①In science the meaning of the word “explain” suffers with civilization’s every step in search of reality. ② Science cannot really explain electricity, magnetism, and gravitation; their effects can be measured and predicted, but of their nature no more is known to the modern scientist than to Thales who first looked into the nature of the electrification of amber, a hard yellowish-brown gum. ③Most contemporary physicists reject the notion that man can ever discover what these mysterious forces “really” are. ④“Electricity,” Bertrand Russell says, “is not a thing, like St. Paul’s Cathedral; it is a way in which things behave. ⑤When we have told how things behave when they are electrified, and under what circumstances they are electrified, we have told all there is to tell.” ⑥Until recently scientists would have disapproved of such an idea. ⑦Aristotle, for example, whose natural science dominated Western thought for two thousand years, believed that man could arrive at an understanding of reality by reasoning from self-evident principles. ⑧He felt, for example, that it is a self-evident principle that everything in the universe has its proper place, hence one can deduce that objects fall to the ground because that’s where they belong, and smoke goes up because that’s where it belongs. ⑨The goal of Aristotelian science was to explain why things happen. ⑩Modern science was born when Galileo began trying to explain how things happen and thus originated the method of controlled experiment which now forms the basis of scientific investigation.

21. The aim of controlled scientific experiments is .	
[A] to explain why things happen	
[B] to explain how things happen	
[C] to describe self-evident principles	
[D] to support Aristotelian science	

22. What principles most influenced scientific thought for two thousand years?	
[A] the speculations of Thales	
[B] the forces of electricity, magnetism, and gravity	
[C] Aristotle’s natural science	
[D] Galileo’s discoveries	

23. Bertrand Russell’s notion about electricity is .	
[A] disapproved of by most modern scientists	
[B] in agreement with Aristotle’s theory of	

self-evident principles	
[C] in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward “how” things happen	
[D] in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward “why” things happen	

24. The passage says that until recently scientists disagreed with the idea _____.	
[A] that there are mysterious forces in the universe	
[B] that man cannot discover what forces “really” are	
[C] that there are self-evident principles	
[D] that we can discover why things behave as they do	

25. Modern science came into being _____.	
[A] when the method of controlled experiment was first introduced	
[B] when Galileo succeeded in explaining how things happen	
[C] when Aristotelian scientist tried to explain why things happen	
[D] when scientists were able to acquire an understanding of reality of reasoning	

### Section III English-Chinese Translation

Translate the following passage into Chinese. Only the underlined sentences are to be translated. (20 points)

Have there always been cities? (26) Life without large urban areas may seem inconceivable to us, but actually cities are relatively recent development. Groups with primitive economics still manage without them. The trend, however, is for such groups to disappear, while cities are increasingly becoming the dominant mode of man's social existence. (27) Historically, city life has always been among the elements which form a civilization. Any high degree of human endeavor and achievement has been closely linked to life in an urban environment. (28) It is virtually impossible to imagine that universities, hospitals, large businesses or even science and technology could have come into being without cities to support them. To most people, cities have traditionally been the areas where

there was a concentration of culture as well as of opportunity. (29) In recent years, however, people have begun to become aware that cities are also areas where there is a concentration of problems. What has happened to the modern American city? Actually, the problem is not such a new one. Long before this century started, there had begun a trend toward the concentration of the poor of the American society into the cities. Each great wave of immigration from abroad and from the rural areas made the problem worse. During this century, there has also been the development of large suburban areas surrounding the cities, for the rich prefer to live in these areas. Within the cities, sections may be sharply divided into high and low rent districts, the "right side of town" and the slums.

Of course, everyone wants to do something about this unhappy situation. But there is no agreement as to goals. Neither is there any systematic approach or integrated program. Opinions are as diverse as the people who give them. (30) But one basic difference of opinion concerns the question of whether or not the city as such is to be preserved. Perhaps transportation and the means of communication have really made it possible for there to be an end to the big cities. Of course, there is the problem of persuading people to move out of them of their own free will. (31) And there is also the objection that the city has always been the core from which cultural advancement has radiated. Is this, however, still the case today in the presence of easy transportation and communication? Does culture arise as a result of people living together communally, or is it too the result of decisions made at the level of government and the communications industry?

It is probably true to say that most people prefer to preserve the cities. Some think that the cities could be cleaned up or totally rebuilt. This is easy to say; it would not be so easy to do. (32) To be sure, a great rebuilding project would give jobs to many of those people who need them. Living conditions could not help but improve, at least for a while. But would the problems return after the rebuilding was completed?

Nevertheless, with the majority of the people living in urban areas, the problem of the cities must be solved. (33) From agreement on this general goal, we have, unfortunately, in the past proceeded to disagreement on specific goals, and from there to total inaction. At the basis of much of this inaction is an old-fashioned concept -- the idea human conditions will naturally tend to regulate themselves for the general goal.

# 1987年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题解析

## Section I Close Test

### 一、文章结构分析

本文记述了一位老者一次用支票支付的经历。

第一段总说，介绍支票的广泛使用及使用中存在的问题：本身并无价值，因此店员有时会拒绝接受支票。

第二至三段具体讲述了一次支票支付的经历。第二段介绍人物、事情发生的地点及起因。第三段记叙了事情的发展及结尾。

### 二、试题具体分析

1. [A] exactly 确切地，精确地 [B] really 事实上；确实，的确  
[C] largely 在很大程度上，主要地 [D] thoroughly 非常，完全；仔细，缜密

本题考核的知识点是：**常识+副词辨析**。

**[快速解题]** 空格所在的句子是全文首句，基本结构完整，句意清楚。因此，考生关键要判断哪个副词代入文中符合逻辑语义。根据常识，“支票已经确切地、事实上或完全取代了现金”均不符合事实逻辑，只有 largely 代入文中强调“支票在很大程度上取代现金”符合逻辑，因此[C]为正确选项。

**[篇章分析]** 第一段介绍故事发生的背景。①②句是全文引子。①句指出支票已成为普及的付款手段的事实，②③句转折指出支票付款存在的问题及带来的结果：有时店员可能不接受支票付款。

**[空格设置]** 本题考查句中做状语的程度副词 largely，例句：He resigned **largely** because of the stories in the press. 他的辞职多半是因为新闻界的一些报道。

**[干扰项设置]** 其他项都是常用副词，且 thoroughly 也是程度副词。例句：I know **exactly** how she felt. 我完全清楚她的感受。Tell me what **really** happened. 告诉我究竟发生了什么事。Now I **really** must go. 我确实得走了。I'm **thoroughly** confused. 我完全给搞糊涂了。The work had not been done very **thoroughly**. 这工作做得不太认真。

2. [A] danger 危险，危害 [B] chance 可能性；机会，时机；风险  
[C] risk 危险，风险 [D] opportunity 时机，机会

本题考核的知识点是：**固定搭配**。

**[快速解题]** 上文说支票并非真正的钱 (not real money)，本身是没有价值的 (valueless)。本句紧接着指出当店员接受支票时，他总是在……。根据逻辑，既然支票无价值，那么接受支票付款应当“存在风险性”，上下两句间暗含着因果的逻辑关系。空格处填入的名词做 runs 的宾语，runs a certain        即应表示店员“冒险”的含义。选项中，只有 risk 可以与 run 搭配，run the risk (of doing sth)/run risks 表示“冒……的危险，冒险（做某事）”，符合文意。其他项或不符合文中搭配，或不符合文意，应排除。

**[篇章分析]** ③句是过渡句，由上文泛泛而谈支票支付的问题具体到在商店购物时使用支票的情况，并引出下文两段关于此的一次具体经历的讲述。

**[空格设置]** 本题考查了 risk 的固定动宾搭配。例句：Investment is all about **running risks**. 投资就是要冒风险。We don't want to **run the risk** of losing their business. 我们不想冒险失去他们的生意。其他包含 risk 的表示“冒险”的搭配还有 at the risk of doing sth 冒着……的风险，at risk to sb/sth 冒伤及……的危险，take a risk/take risks (to do sth) 冒险（做某事）。

**[干扰项设置]** 其他项都是常用名词。其中，danger 构成对 risk 的近义干扰，chance 与 opportunity 近义，构成对 risk 的反义干扰。danger 常做不可数名词，如：in/out of **danger** 处于危险中/脱离危险，当表示“危险，坏事发生的可能性”时可用作可数或不可数，后面必须接 of sth 或 that 同位语从句进行修饰，如：There is a **danger** that the political disorder of the past will return. 昔日的政治动乱现在有可能重演。chance 常表

示希望发生的事的可能性，如：There is no **chance** that he will change his mind.他不可能改变主意。它还与opportunity近义，表示“时机”，如：You'll have the **chance/opportunity** to ask any questions at the end.你们最后将有机会提问任何问题。注意chance也可指“风险，冒险”，常与take搭配，如：When installing electrical equipment don't **take any chances**.A mistake could kill.安装电器设备时千万不要冒险，弄错了有可能出人命。

3. [A] within 在（某段时间、距离、范围或限度）之内

- [B] beyond 在（或向）……较远的一边；晚于；超出，多于，非所能及
- [C] without 没有，缺乏；不和……在一起；不用，不拿，不带；不（做某事）
- [D] out of 出来，出去；远离；脱离，除去；从，用……制作；没有，缺少；由于

本题考核的知识点是：**上下文语义+介词用法**。

**【快速解题】**③句是由and连接的并列句，and表明分句间是承接关系，即分句内容一致：前一分句说明支票支付存在风险，后一分句即应说明拒绝支票的合理性；其次，根据下文内容，珠宝店的店员确实拒绝了主人公的支票并将事情通报经理，可见他的做法也是合理的。因此只有[A]within符合文意，它在文中指“（拒绝支票）在他（店员）的权力范围内”。

**【篇章分析】**③句是由and连接的并列句，本题空格所在的后一分句的主语he即指第一个分句的主语a shop keeper，两个分句中分别含有由when和if引导的状语从句，从句中accepts与refuses反义复现。

**【空格设置】**本题通过考查介词实则考查了对上下文语义的理解。文中用到within“在……范围内”的抽象含义，例句：The question is not **within** the scope of this talk.那个问题不在本次会谈范围之内。

**【干扰项设置】**其他项都是常用的介词(词组)，其中beyond与out of构成对within的反义干扰，without构成对within的形近干扰。例句：The road continues **beyond** the village up into the hills.那条路经过村子后又往上延伸到群山中。It won't go on **beyond** midnight.这事不会延续到午夜以后。She got nothing **beyond** her state pension.除了政府发的养老金外，她什么都没有。The bicycle was **beyond** repair.自行车已坏得无法修理。They had gone two days **without** food.他们已经两天没吃东西了。Don't go **without** me.别甩下我就走。He left without saying goodbye.他不辞而别。The ship sank ten miles **out of** Stockholm.那条船沉没在距斯德哥尔摩十英里外海。Try and stay **out of** trouble.尽量别惹麻烦。He drank his beer **out of** the bottle.他从瓶口直接喝啤酒。We're **out of** milk.我们没有牛奶了。I asked **out of** curiosity.我因为好奇问了问。

4. [A] in difficulty 在困难、困境中 [B] in doubt 不肯定，不确定  
[C] in earnest 严肃地，认真地，郑重其事 [D] in question 有疑问，不确定

本题考核的知识点是：**固定搭配**。

**【快速解题】**④句承接上文，说明人们并不总是知道这一点（店员有权在某些情况下拒收支票）而且如果他们的好信誉……他们会感到震惊。我们知道，支票是一种以信誉度为基础的支付手段，因此如果某人的信誉度有问题则他的支票就无法兑现（上文③句a certain risk即指着这样的风险），而这样的支票肯定不会被商店接受。空格处填入一个介词短语，is called         表明的是信誉度有问题（因而支票被拒）的情况。call sth in/into question是固定短语，意为“怀疑，引起怀疑”，它代入文中，指“好信誉受到质疑”，符合文意，因此选[D]。

**【篇章分析】**④句是二段首句，承接上文③句，一起过渡到下文对一次具体支付经历的讲述。⑤句总起下文有关的讲述。④句的谓语部分是由and连接的一个动宾(do not always know this)和一个系表结构(are shocked震惊，惊愕)，第一部分谓语中的宾语this指代上文③句内容，实现与上文的衔接。if...与⑤句中an extremely unpleasant experience呼应，引起下文的描述。

**【空格设置】**本题考查了基本动词call的一个习语。例句：His honest has never been **called into question**.他的诚实从未受到过怀疑。注意in question也是一个固定短语，它可指“讨论或议论中的；有疑问，不确定”，如：On the day **in question** we were in Beijing.在所说的那一天，我们在北京。The future of public transport is not **in question**.公共交通的未来发展是不容置疑的。

**【干扰项设置】**其他项都是常用的介词短语，其中in doubt构成对in question的近义干扰，但它并不与call搭配。例句：The bank is **in difficulty**.这家银行处境困难。The success of the system is not **in doubt**.这种制

度成功确定无疑。The work on the house will begin **in earnest** on Monday.这栋房子的修建工作将在星期一正式开始。You may laugh but I'm **in** deadly **earnest**.你可以笑，不过我可是正经八百的。

5. [A] amount 金额; 数量  
[B] stock 现货, 存货; 贮备物, 供应物; 股本, 股份  
[C] number 数字; 数量, 数额  
[D] store 商店; 贮存物; (stores) (某类) 商品, 物品; 仓库

本题考核的知识点是：名词辨析。

【快速解题】空格所在部分是 which 引导的定语从句，修饰 jewelry shop，说明的是珠宝店的存货。选项中 stock 可具体表示“(商店的)现货, 存货”，而其他三项用于 a large...of sth 的结构中都指“大量的”，a store of 还可指“一商店的……”，因此，只有 stock 准确地表达了文意，为最佳答案。

【空格设置】本题考查了 stock 的特殊含义，以及考生根据语境选择最恰当词汇的能力。We don't carry a large **stock** of pine furniture. 松木家具我们备货不多。a country's housing **stock** 一个国家的住房保有量；build up a good **stock** of teaching materials 积累大量教学资料。

【干扰项设置】其他项都可用于文中 a~of 的结构，且能使句意通顺。其中，store 又构成对 stock 的近义干扰，如：her secret **store** of chocolate 她私下存放的巧克力；a vast **store** of knowledge 丰富的知识；medical/military **stores** 医疗用品/军需品。an amount of 后常接不可数名词，如：an **amount** of time/money/information 一段时间/一笔钱/一些信息。a number of 后接名词复数，如：a **number** of problems have arisen. 已经出现了一些问题。

6. [A] in order 妥当, 适宜                          [B] in need 需要 (~of); 缺乏  
[C] in use 使用中的                                  [D] in common 共有, 公用

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+介词短语。

【快速解题】空格所在的部分是 that 引导的宾语从句，说明的是店员说话的内容。空格处填入的介词短语在宾语从句中做表语，表明：店员表示这样（用支票支付）是……。根据上下文意，店员开始时是接受支票支付的，即认为这样做是“妥当的”，只有 in order 符合文意。其他项代入文中都无法与上下文语义衔接，应排除。

【空格设置】此处考查介词短语 in order，一是因为它需要根据上下文语义作出判断，同时它本身含义较多，也是应掌握的知识点。它可意为“有条理”，如：It was time she put her life **in order**. 她到了该好好安排自己生活的时候了。“有秩序，有规矩”，如：to keep the class **in order** 保持课堂秩序；“（正式文件）（依法）有效”，如：Is your work permit **in order**? 你的工作许可证有效吗？“就绪”，如：Is everything **in order**, sir? 一切准备就绪了吗，先生？及文中考查的生僻含义“妥当，适宜”，如：I think a drink would be **in order**. 我想应该喝杯饮料了吧。

- 【干扰项设置】其他项都是由“in+名词”构成的介词短语。例句：The house is **in need** of a thorough clean. 这房子需要来个大扫除。to provide assistance to people **in need** 向贫困者提供帮助。The chapel was built in the 12th century and is still **in use** today. 这座小教堂建于 12 世纪，今天仍在使用。They hold the property as tenants **in common**. 作为共同租赁人，他们共同占有这份房地产。

7. [A] whether 是否, 表选择                          [B] if 如果, 表条件; 是否, 表选择  
[C] otherwise 否则, 不然, 表转折                          [D] unless 除非, 如果不, 表条件

本题考核的知识点是：句内逻辑关系。

【快速解题】空格所在句子说明：当我的朋友起身要离开时，经理告诉他说警察就要来了，他最好待在这里。that the police would arrive 和(that) he had better stay 是 told 的并列的宾语从句，而空格处填入一个连词，连接的是第二个宾语从句内部的两个分句，即 he had better stay 和 he wanted to get into serious trouble。根据文意，只有 unless 代入文中符合逻辑，即“警察就要来了，如果他不想惹大麻烦就最好待在这。”因此选[D]。

【空格设置】①句较长，unless 体现的是句子第二层的逻辑关系，需要层层理顺句子结构做出正确判断。

【干扰项设置】其他项都是常用的表示逻辑关系的连词（whether, if）或副词（otherwise）。otherwise 例句：We are committed to the project. **Otherwise** we wouldn't be here. 我们是来全心全意投入这项工作的，否则我们就不会到这里来了。

8. [A] Really 事实上, 真正地; 确实, 的确, 表强调  
[B] Sure enough 果真, 果然  
[C] Certainly 无疑, 确定, 肯定  
[D] However 但是, 表转折

本题考核的知识点是：句间逻辑关系+副词辨析。

【快速解题】空格在句首，以逗号与句子其他部分隔开，做整个句子的状语。上文说到警察很快就会来，本句则说警察不久就来了，句间是顺承关系，首先排除表示转折的 however。其他三项都含有“真的，确定”的含义，但 really 表示指出事实或强调观点等，且不能修饰整个句子，在含义和语法上都不符合，应排除；certainly 可修饰句子，但强调某事确定会发生，而文中“警察到了”是已经发生的事，它代入文中时间上相矛盾，应排除。只有 sure enough 表示不出所料，“果然……”，代入文中意义通畅，即经理说警察很快就来，而“果然警察不久就到了”，因此选[B]。

【空格设置】此处 sure enough 表明了句间的逻辑关系，且它本身也不为考生所熟悉，是需要掌握一个难点。例句：I said he'd forget, and **sure enough** he did. 我说他会忘记，他果然就忘了。

类似的“副词+enough”构成的副词短语还有 curiously/oddly/strangely enough 奇怪的是，right enough 当然，不可否认。

【干扰项设置】干扰项中 however 也是常用逻辑词，而 really 与 certainly 构成 sure enough 的近义干扰。例句：Tell me what **really** happened. 告诉我究竟发生了什么事。He **really** likes you. 他的确喜欢你。Certainly, the early learning years are crucial to a child's educational development. 毫无疑问，开头几年的启蒙教育对儿童的发展至关重要。

9. [A] treatment 对待, 待遇 [B] manner 举止, 态度; (manners) 礼貌, 习俗  
[C] inconvenience 不便, 麻烦 [D] behaviour 行为, 举止, 态度

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义。

【快速解题】空格处填入的名词做 for 的介词宾语，apologize to sb for sth 意为“因某事向某人道歉”，文中是指“他们(警察)因……向我的朋友道歉”。根据文意，警察暂时阻留了我的朋友，因该是给我的朋友造成了“不便”，而他们具体有何“态度、行为”或我的朋友受到何种“对待”均无法从文中得知，因此排除其他三项，选[C]。

【空格设置】此处通过考查名词实则考察了考生对上下文意的理解，及根据语境选择恰当的词的能力。例句：We apologize for the delay and regret any **inconvenience** it may have caused. 我们对此次延误以及因此造成的所有可能不便表示道歉。

【干扰项设置】其他项都是表示待人的行为或态度的名词。例句：the brutal **treatment** of political prisoners 对狱中政治犯的残酷虐待。to have an aggressive/a friendly **manner** 有这一副咄咄逼人的/友好的态度；to have good/bad **manners** 有/没有礼貌。a social/criminal **behaviour** 社会/犯罪行为。

10. [A] read 阅读, 朗读; 写着, 写成是; 读数为  
[B] told 告诉; 提供 (情况); 讲述  
[C] wrote 书写; 写作; 开 (支票), 填 (表格等)  
[D] informed 通知; 了解, 熟悉

本题考核的知识点是：动词辨析。

【快速解题】空格处填入的动词做句子谓语动词，其主语为 note (便条)，宾语是引用的部分，说明便条的内容，该动词说明的即应是“便条上写着……”。能表达“在……上写着”并直接接所写内容的只有 read (注意这里 read 是过去式)，其他项虽然都有“写、告知”的含义，但均不符合文中用法，应排除。因此选[A]。

**【空格设置】**本题考查了基础动词 read 的特殊用法。例句：The sign **read** “No admittance”. 告示牌上写着“禁止入内”。

**【干扰项设置】**其他项都是相关的表示写、说、告知信息的基础动词。例句：The advertisement **told** us very little about the product. 这则广告**提供的**产品情况极少。Please **inform** us of any changes of address. 地址若有变动请随时**通知**我们。to **inform** ourselves thoroughly of the problem 对这个问题有透彻的**了解**。

### 三、全文翻译

由于支票到处被广泛接受，它已在很大程度上代替钱币成为一种交换手段。虽然这给买卖双方都带来了便利，但我们不应忘记支票并非真钱：它们本身毫无价值。一位店员在接受支票（支付）时总是冒着一定的风险；而如果在某种情况下，他拒绝接受支票，那也完全是在他的权力范围之内。

人们并不总是了解这一点，而且当他们的好信誉受到怀疑时他们惊愕万分。我的一位年事已高、非常富有的朋友曾给我讲述过他的一次极不愉快的经历。他去了一家著名的有大量珍奇珠宝存货的珠宝店，要求看一些珍珠项链。在看了几个托盘的项链后，他决定买一串特别精美的珍珠并且询问是否可以用支票支付。店员说这完全合适，但我的朋友刚把名签好他就被请到了经理办公室。

经理很客气，但他解释说不久前有人用了完全相同的名字，却给了他们一张空头支票。听到这些后，我的朋友非常生气，说他将去别处买项链。当他起身要走时，经理告诉他说警察马上会来，如果他不想惹上大麻烦的话，就最好待在这。果然，警察不久就来了。他们为引起的不便向我的朋友道歉，但解释说有一个用了和他相同名字的人制造了最近几起抢劫案。然后警察要求我的朋友抄写一份便条，那是盗贼在几家商店使用过的。便条上写着：“我口袋里有枪。别问任何问题，把保险柜里的钱全部给我。”幸运的是，我朋友的笔迹与盗贼的完全不同。他不仅被马上准许离开，并且还带走了那串项链。

## Section II     Reading Comprehension

### Text 1

#### 一、词汇

- |                      |                          |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.vertical a. 垂直的    | 2.spin n./v. 旋转          |
| 3.rotation n. 旋转     | 4.conceive v. 构思         |
| 5.apparatus n. 装置，器具 | 6.pilot v. 试点，试行（产品、理念等） |
| 7.tubing n. 装管，配管    | 8.multiplicity n. 大量     |
| 9.deliver v. 递送      |                          |

#### 二、长难句

1. Leonardo da Vinci conceive the first mechanical apparatus, called a “Helix,” which could carry man straight up, but was only a design and was never tested.

该句主干为 Leonardo da Vinci conceive the first mechanical apparatus, 过去分词短语 called ... 和 which 引导的定语从句都做后置定语，修饰先行词 apparatus。从句的谓语是 but 连接的两个并列动词短语 could carry ... 和 was only a design ...。

翻译：李奥纳多·达芬奇构想出首个名为“螺旋”(Helix)的机械装置，它可以带人垂直上升，但这只是一种设计而从未进行测试。

2. It excels in military missions, carrying troops, guns and strategic instruments where other aircraft cannot go.

该句主干为 It excels in military missions, 现在分词结构 carrying ... 做状语, where 引导地点状语从句。

翻译：它在执行军事任务上表现极为出色，因为它可以运送军队、武器及战略设备到其他飞行器所无法到达的地方。

### 三、文章结构分析

这篇文章主要介绍直升机的产生、发展、结构及用途。

第一段叙述直升机产生的动机：人类的垂直飞行梦想，并以古时中国儿童的玩具以及达芬奇的构想为例说明这一梦想由来已久。

第二段介绍直升机的产生及结构：俄国工程师于 1940 年制造出直升机；它为钢制，上方装有旋转扇，可以垂直上升，在空中盘旋并落回地面。

第三段指出直升机的未来发展：人们期望直升机会广泛使用，运载大量乘客。但这一梦想还未实现。

第四段叙述直升机的广泛用途：可以用于军事、商业、科技、民用；可以承担任何难以到达地方的紧急任务。

### 四、试题具体分析

11. People expect that .	11. 人们期望_____。
[A] the airliners of today would eventually be replaced by helicopters	[A] 如今的班机最终会被直升机所取代。
[B] helicopters would someday be able to transport large number of people from place to place as airliners are now doing	[B] 未来的直升机可以像如今的班机一样将大量人群从一个地方运送到另一个地方。
[C] the imaginations fired by the Russian engineer's invention would become a reality in the future	[C] 由俄国工程师所激发的想象力可以在未来成为现实。
[D] their fantastic expectations about helicopters could be fulfilled by airliners of today	[D] 他们对于直升机的幻想可以由如今的班机得以实现。

【分析】本题所考查的知识点是：具体细节题。

由题干关键词 people expect 定位到文章第三段②句 (“people anticipate”)。该句指出，人们期望垂直飞行交通手段（即直升机）能像如今的班机一样可以承载成千上万的乘客。[B]选项是对此句的同义改写，为正确项。

[A]选项过度引申，文中提到人们希望直升机可以达到班机的运载量，但并没有说明班机会被直升机所取代。[C]选项利用文中出现词语 Russian engineer 和 imagination 捏造无关干扰。[D]选项张冠李戴，第三段最后一句明确指出人们对于直升机的期望并未实现。

12. Helicopters work with the aid of .	12. 直升机工作时需要_____的协助。
[A] a combination of rotating devices in front and on top	[A] 前方和上方的旋转设备联合工作
[B] a rotating device topside	[B] 上方的旋转设备

[C] one rotating fan in the center of the aircraft and others at each end	[C] 飞行器中央和两端的螺旋桨
[D] a rotating fan underneath for lifting	[D] 下方帮助抬升的螺旋桨

【分析】本题所考查的知识点是：具体细节题。

本题考查直升机的结构，具体来说，是直升机螺旋桨的位置。第二段①句指出，首架直升机是一种外形奇特的钢铁制飞行器，上面装有一个螺旋桨，即螺旋桨位于直升机的顶部。[B]选项正确。

13. What is said about the development of the helicopter?	13. 关于直升机的发展，以下哪一项是正确的？
[A] Helicopters have only been worked on by man since 1940.	[A] 人们自 1940 年以来才开始制造直升机。
[B] Chinese children were the first to achieve flight in helicopters.	[B] 中国儿童是最初实现直升机飞行的。
[C] Helicopters were considered more dangerous than the early airplanes.	[C] 直升机被认为比早期飞机更危险。
[D] Some people thought they would become widely used by average individuals.	[D] 一些人认为它们可以为普通人广泛使用。

【分析】本题所考查的知识点是：综合细节题。

文章第三段指出，人们梦想乘坐直升机上下班，期望它能够像如今的班机一样能够运载大量乘客。[D]选项是对这一想法的概括，为正确项。

文章第一段首句指出，垂直飞行一直是人们的梦想，随后以古时中国儿童的玩具说明这一梦想由来已久，并以达芬奇的构想设计说明人们在实现这一梦想方面早已做出尝试，排除[A]选项。[B]选项张冠李戴，第二段明确指出直升机于 1940 年由俄国工程师发明。[C]选项利用文中出现词语 helicopter 和 airplane 捏造的无关比较。

14. How has the use of helicopters developed?	14. 直升机的用途如何发展？
[A] They have been widely used for various purposes.	[A] 它们被广泛用于各种目的。
[B] They are taking the place of high-flying jets.	[B] 它们取代高空飞行喷气式飞机。
[C] They are used for rescue work.	[C] 它们被用于救援工作。
[D] They are now used exclusively for commercial projects.	[D] 它们如今被专用于商业项目。

【分析】本题所考查的知识点是：具体细节题。

由题干中的关键词 use of helicopter 定位到文章第四段。第四段详细描述了直升机的各种用途，包括军事、商业、科技、民用等等。[A]选项的 widely used 和 various purposes 概括了第四段的内容，为正确项。

[B]选项无中生有。[C]和[D]选项以偏概全，救援与商业项目仅仅是直升机多种用途的两个方面而已，并不能概括直升机的所有用途。

15. Under what conditions are helicopters	15. 在以下哪种情况下，直升机是必须的？
---	-----------------------

found to be absolutely essential?	
[A] For overseas passenger transportation.	[A] 跨洋旅客运送
[B] For extremely high altitude flights.	[B] 极高纬度飞行
[C] For high-speed transportation.	[C] 高速度交通
[D] For urgent mission to places inaccessible to other kinds of craft.	[D] 其他飞行器无法到达地方的紧急任务

【分析】本题所考查的知识点是：具体细节题。

第四段②句指出，直升机可以到达其他飞行器所无法到达的地方。④句明确指出，任何难以到达地方的紧急任务都可能成为直升机的工作。[D]选项是这两句话的综合表述，为正确项。

[A]、[B]和[C]选项皆是利用文中出现词语 passenger、flight 和 transportation 捏造的无关干扰，从文中无从推知。

## 五、全文翻译

长久以来，垂直飞行一直是人们的梦想。公元 400 年，中国儿童所玩的一种扇形玩具可以旋转上升，一旦旋转停止，它便落回地面。李奥纳多·达芬奇构想出首个名为“螺旋”(Helix) 的机械装置，它可以带人垂直上升，但这只是一种设计而从未进行测试。

这一由来已久的梦想终于在 1940 年得以实现。俄国工程师试制了一种外形奇特的钢铁飞行器，它上面装有一个螺旋桨。它可以从初始位置笨拙地垂直上升，在离地几英尺的地方盘旋，左右和前后移动，然后落回地面。这种工具被称为直升机。

想象力就此激发。人们梦想乘坐自己的私人直升机上下班。他们期望垂直飞行交通手段能像如今的班机那样，承载几百万的乘客。但是，这样的幻想却还未实现。

直升机如今已经成为极为有用的机器。它在执行军事任务上表现极为出色，因为它可以运送军队、武器及战略设备到其他飞行器所无法到达的地方。公司将直升机用作空中办公室；很多大都市区在警察工作中使用直升机；建筑与测井公司以各种先进的方法使用直升机；工程师使用直升机来选择并调查工作地；石油公司使用直升机来为离岸和偏远工作站运送人员与供应。任何难以到达地方的紧急任务都可能成为直升机的工作。它们的其他大量用途中还包括：跨地运送人员、机场来回运送、救援工作协助以及协助搜索失踪人口或通缉犯。

## Text 2

### 一、词汇

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.bolish vt. 彻底废除，废止   | 2.spectator n. 观众        |
| 3.involve vt. 使卷入，使参与  | 4.holy a.神圣的，圣洁的         |
| 5.suspend vt.暂停，中止     | 6.accommodation n. 住处，膳宿 |
| 7.succession n.一连串，一系列 |                          |

### 二、长难句

- 1.The Olympian athletic festival held every four years in honor of Zeus, king of the Olympian Gods,

eventually lost its local character, became first a national event and then, after the rules against foreign competitors had been abolished, international.

该句主语为 The Olympian athletic festival, 谓语为一系列的动词 held ..., lost ..., became first a national event and then international (event)。

翻译：奥林匹克运动节每四年举办一次，最后失去了区域性特征，先是演变为全国性的运动会，当反对外国运动员参赛的规定被废除后，又继而成为了国际性的运动会。

2. The exact sequence of events uncertain, but events included boy's gymnastics, boxing, wrestling, horse racing and field events, though there were fewer sports involved than in the modern Olympic Games.

该句主干为 The exact sequence of events (were) uncertain, but events included boy's gymnastics, boxing, wrestling, horse racing and field events, though 引导让步状语从句。

翻译：项目的顺序不确定，但包括男子体操、拳击、摔跤、赛马以及一些田径项目，尽管这相对于现代运动会来说项目很少。

3. They continued for such a long time because people believed in the philosophy behind the Olympics: the idea that a healthy body produced a healthy mind, and that the spirit of competition in sports and games was preferable to the competition that caused wars.

该句为主从复合句：主句部分为 They continued, because 引导原因状语从句。从句的主干为 people believed in the philosophy, 冒号后面部分为 philosophy 的同位语，对其予以解释说明。该同位语的中心名词是 the idea，后面接有两个并列的 that 引导的定语从句。

翻译：奥运会之所以能够在如此长的一段时间内连续举办是因为人们相信奥林匹克蕴含的精神：健康的体魄产生健康的思想，体育运动中的竞争精神优于导致战争的竞争。

### 三、文章结构分析

本文是一篇介绍奥运会的发展史的说明文。

**第一到四段：**介绍古代奥运会。第一段介绍古代奥运会的起源及发展过程。第二段指出古代奥运会对参赛资格的限定以及其包含的赛事。第三段介绍获胜者得到的荣誉和奖赏。第四段指出古代奥运会能够连续举办很长时间的原因并提及随后出现的中断。

**第五、六段：**介绍现代奥运会。第五段简介现代奥运会的轮办制。第六段简介奥运火炬的采集、传递以及奥运会会旗所代表的意义。

### 四、试题具体分析

16. In ancient Greece, the Olympic Games .	16. 在古希腊，奥运会_____。
[A] were merely national athletic festivals	[A] 只是全国性的运动节日
[B] were in the nature of a national event with a strong religious colour	[B] 是带有强烈的宗教色彩的全国性活动

[C] had rules which put foreign participants in a disadvantageous position	[C] 曾经有使外国参赛者处于劣势地位的规定
[D] were primarily national events with few foreign participants	[D] 基本上是没有外国参赛者的国内活动

**[分析]** 本题考查的知识点是：事实细节题。

第一段②句说明古代奥运会演变的历史：由地区性的到全国性的再到世界性的。该句指出，当对外国参赛者不利的规定取消后，奥运会成为国际性的活动。其言外之意是，古希腊的奥运会规定曾对外国参赛者不利，[C]选项正确。

[A]和[B]限于 national，因此错误。文章并未提及奥运会中外国参赛者的数量的多少，因此[D]选项没有依据。

17. In the early days of ancient Olympic Games .	17. 在古希腊奥运会的早期_____。
[A] only male Greek athletes were allowed to participate in the games	[A] 只有男性希腊运动员才被允许参赛比赛
[B] all Greeks, irrespective of sex, religion or social status, were allowed to take part	[B] 所有性别、宗教信仰、社会地位的希腊人都被允许参赛
[C] all Greeks, with the exception of women, were allowed to compete in Games	[C] 所有希腊人（妇女除外）都被允许参赛
[D] all male Greeks were qualified to compete in the Games	[D] 所有的希腊男性都有资格参赛

**[分析]** 本题考查的知识点是：事实细节题。

第二段③句指出，奴隶、妇女和声誉不好的人不允许参赛。[A]选项符合文义。

[B]选项的 irrespective of sex, social status 反向干扰。[C]、[D]选项没有将奴隶和声誉不好的人排除，不合文义。

18. The order of athletic events at the ancient Olympics .	18. 古代奥运会中，比赛项目的顺序_____。
[A] has not definitely been established	[A] 没有确定。
[B] varied according to the number of foreign competitors	[B] 根据外国参赛者数目的不同而不同
[C] was decided by Zeus, in whose honor the Games were held	[C] 由举办奥运会旨在纪念的宙斯确定。
[D] was considered unimportant	[D] 被认为是不重要的事情

**[分析]** 本题考查知识点：事实细节题。

第二段④句指出，奥运会比赛项目的顺序不完全确定，[A]选项为该内容的同义改写，为正确选项。[B]、[C]和[D]文中均未提及，因此排除。

19. Modern athletes' results cannot be compared with those of ancient runners because .	19. 无法将现代运动员的成绩与古代的参赛者相比是因为____.
[A] the Greeks had no means of recording the results	[A] 希腊当时没有记录成绩的方法
[B] they are much better	[B] 他们的成绩好得多
[C] details such as the time were not recorded in the past	[C] 过去没有记录时间等细节
[D] they are much worse	[D] 他们的成绩差得多

[分析] 推理判断题。

第三段末句讲到古希腊奥运会运动员的成绩和现代运动员的成绩相比较究竟如何时，作者谈到 we unfortunately have no means of telling (我们没有判断的依据)。此处，means 意为 objects or systems by which a result is achieved; tell 意为 to judge sth correctly。据此可知，[C]选项为合理推断。同时可知[B]、[D]错误。根据文章我们无法推知是希腊人没有办法记录这些成绩，还是我们无法得到这些记录，因此 [A]过于绝对。

20. Nowadays, the athletes' expenses are paid for .	20. 现在，运动员的花费由____支付。
[A] out of the prize money of the winners	[A] 获胜者的奖金
[B] out of the funds raised by the competing nations	[B] 参赛国筹集的基金
[C] by the athletes themselves	[C] 运动员自己
[D] by contributions	[D] 捐助资金

[分析]本题考查的知识点是：事实细节题。

第五段②句指出，各国运动员的费用由本国负责 (competing countries pay their own athletes' expenses)，因此[B]正确。

## 五、全文翻译

在古希腊，运动节日非常重要且与宗教紧密相关。为纪念奥林匹亚山的众神之主宙斯， 奥林匹克运动节每四年举办一次，最后失去了区域性特征，先是演变为全国性的运动会，当反对外国运动员参赛的规定被废除后，又继而成为了国际性的运动会。没有人确切地知道奥运会可以追溯到何时，但是一些官方记录始于公元前 776 年。

运动会八月份在奥林匹斯山旁边的平原举行。成千上万的观众从希腊各地聚集到这里，但是已婚妇女连做观众的资格都没有。奴隶、妇女和那些声誉不好的人不允许参加竞赛。项目的顺序不确定，但包括男子体操、拳击、摔跤、赛马以及一些田径项目，尽管这相对于现代运动会来说项目很少。

在比赛的最后一天，所有的获胜者将会头戴一个由橄榄树叶编成的圣洁花环。赛跑获胜者会获得极高的荣誉：他获胜的这一年将会以他的名字来命名。尽管奥运会获胜者不会获得任何奖金，但实际上，他们会获得城邦政府所给予的丰厚奖赏。遗憾的是，至于他们的比赛成绩与现代标准相比究竟如何，我们没有

依据作出判断。

经过大约 1200 年连续的历史之后，奥运会在公元 394 年被罗马人取消了。奥运会之所以能够在如此长的一段时间内连续举办是因为人们相信奥林匹克蕴含的精神：健康的体魄产生健康的思想，体育运动中的竞争精神优于导致战争的竞争。大约 1500 年之后，这样的国际性运动员大聚会于 1896 年在雅典重新举行。

现在，奥运会在不同的国家轮流举办。主办国提供大量的设施，包括体育场、游泳池和住处，但是运动员的花费由参赛国自己负责。

由奥林匹斯山上的阳光点燃的火炬进入体育场标志着奥运会正式开始。多人跑步将其接力传递到体育场。火炬象征着古希腊运动思想的延续，它将一直燃烧到运动会的闭幕式。但著名的奥运会会旗却是一个现代的概念；串连在一起的五环象征着参加运动会的五个大洲紧密团结在一起。

### Text 3

#### 一、词汇

- |                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. electrification 带电 | 2. dominate 有巨大影响     |
| 3. disapprove 不赞同     | 4. self-evident 不证自明的 |
| 5. contemporary 当代的   | 6. gravitation 重力     |
| 7. amber 琥珀           | 8. gum 橡胶             |

#### 二、长难句

1. Science cannot really explain electricity, magnetism, and gravitation; their effects can be measured and predicted, but of their nature no more is known to the modern scientist than to Thales who first looked into the nature of the electrification of amber, a hard yellowish-brown gum.

该句为分号连接的两个并列句。第二个分句又是 but 连接的两个并列分句，其中 but 后的分句的主干是 no more is known to the modern scientist than to Thales，介词短语 of their nature 做后置定语，修饰 no more，who 引导的定语从句做后置定语，限制修饰 Thales。

翻译：科学无法真正解释电、磁及重力；我们可以测量并推断其效应，但对于其本质的了解，没有哪位现代科学家能够超越琥珀（一种坚硬的黄褐色橡胶）带电的首位研究者泰利斯。

2. Aristotle, for example, whose natural science d Western thought for two thousand years, believed that man could arrive at an understanding of reality by reasoning from self-evident principles.

该句中的插入语 for example 表明它与上文是例证关系。句子的主干是 Aristotle believed that，主谓之间插入了 whose 引导的定语从句，修饰限定主语 Aristotle。that 后接宾语从句，该从句的主干是 man could arrive at an understanding of reality，介词短语 by ... 做方式状语。

翻译：例如，其自然科学主导西方研究两千年的亚里士多德认为，人类能够通过推理不证自明的原理，达到对现实的了解。

3. He felt, for example, that it is a self-evident principle that everything in the universe has its proper place, hence one can deduce that objects fall to the ground because that's where they belong, and smoke goes up because that's where it belongs.

该句的插入语 for example 表明它与上文是例证关系。句子的主干是 He felt that，that 引导宾语从句。从

句的主干是 it is a self-evident principle that, 其中 it 为形式主语, that 引导的主语从句做真正的主语。主语从句是一个主从复合句, hence 引导结果状语从句。该状语从句中又嵌套了 that 引导的宾语从句。

翻译: 比如, 他认为, “宇宙万物皆有其位” 是一条不证自明的原理, 由此可以推断, 物体下落是因为它们属于地面, 烟雾上升是因为它属于天空。

4. Modern science was born when Galileo began trying to explain how things happen and thus originated the method of controlled experiment which now forms the basis of scientific investigation.

该句为主从复合句, when 引导时间状语从句。从句的主干是 Galileo began trying to explain ... and thus originated the method, 句末 which 引导定语从句, 修饰先行词 the method of controlled experiment。

翻译: 当伽利略试图解释事情如何得以发生的, 从而引入了现在已是科学研究基本形式的控制实验法时, 现代科学应运而生了。

### 三、文章结构分析

本文以“explain”一词在科学领域的含义的变化为切入点, 通过引用历史上著名科学家的观点并简要分析他们在历史上的成就, 阐明科学的目的在于解释现实, 而这也是科学发展的使命及现代科学研究的基石。本文主要采用了引证法、例证法以及因果论证法。

**第一句:** 提出全文主旨, 即随着人类文明探索现实的进步, “解释”一词的在科学领域的意义在日益退步。

**第二至五句:** 指出现代科学的看法: 人类无法解释电、磁等神秘力量的本质。

**第六至九句:** 以亚里士多德为例指出以前的科学家的看法: 人类能够通过对不证自明的原理进行推理, 发现这些神秘力量的本质, 即解释事情为何发生。

**第十句:** 现代科学旨在解释现实中的事情如何发生。

### 四、试题具体分析

21. The aim of controlled scientific experiments is _____.	21. 控制科学实验的目的是_____。
[A] to explain why things happen	[A] 解释事情为什么发生
[B] to explain how things happen	[B] 解释事情如何发生
[C] to describe self-evident principles	[C] 描述不证自明的原理
[D] to support Aristotelian science	[D] 支持亚里士多德科学

**【分析】**本题考查知识点: 事实细节题

根据题干关键词 controlled scientific experiments 定位到文章最后一句。该句指出, 控制实验法形成于伽利略试图解释事情如何得以发生之时。由此可知, 控制科学实验的目的在于解释事情是如何发生的, [B]为正确选项。

[A] 选项张冠李戴, 该内容为为亚里士多德科学的目的。[C]、[D]分别为利用文中关键词 self-evident principles 和 Aristotelian science 捏造的干扰。

22. What principles most influenced scientific thought for two thousand years?	22. 两千年, 对科学思想影响最大的原理是_____。
--	------------------------------

[A] the speculations of Thales	[A] 泰利斯推测
[B] the forces of electricity, magnetism, and gravity	[B] 电、磁、重力等力量
[C] Aristotle's natural science	[C] 亚里士多德的自然科学
[D] Galileo's discoveries	[D] 伽利略的发现

**[分析]**本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

文章⑦句指出，亚里士多德的自然科学主宰(dominate)西方科学长达 2000 年之久，dominate 此处意为 have a lot of influence over sb or sth， [C]选项正确。

23. Bertrand Russell's notion about electricity is _____.	23. 伯特兰·罗素关于电的理念_____。
[A] disapproved of by most modern scientists	[A] 为大多数现代科学家所否认
[B] in agreement with Aristotle's theory of self-evident principles	[B] 和亚里士多德的不证自明原理理论相一致
[C] in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward "how" things happen	[C] 和旨在解释事情如何发生的科学研究相一致
[D] in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward "why" things happen	[D] 和旨在解释事情为何发生的科学研究相一致

**[分析]**本题考核的知识点是：细节综合题。

根据题干中人物关键词 Bertrand Russell 定位到文章④句。该句描述了罗素对于电的解释：电不是一种物质，而是物质的一种行为方式。我们所能知道的只是物质带电的表现和条件。由此可知，其观点和旨在解释事情如何发生的科学研究相一致， how things behave when they are electrified, and under what circumstances they are electrified 即为对 how things happen 的具体阐述，故[C]选项正确，同时排除[D]选项。

文中并没有提及现代科学家对罗素关于电的理念的看法，也没有提及它和亚里士多德不证自明原理理论的联系，[A]、[B]选项无中生有。

24. The passage says that until recently scientists disagreed with the idea _____.	24. 本文提到，直到最近，科学家才开始同意_____的观点
[A] that there are mysterious forces in the universe	[A] 宇宙中存在神秘力量
[B] that man cannot discover what forces "really" are	[B] 人类无法发现力量“到底”是什么
[C] that there are self-evident principles	[C] 确实存在不证自明原理
[D] that we can discover why things behave as they do	[D] 我们能够发现事物为什么表现出特定的行为

**[分析]** 本题考核知识点：观点细节题。

文章③句指出，当代物理学家大都否认人类能够发现这些神秘力量‘到底’是什么。④⑤句以伯特兰·罗素对电的看法为例证明第三句说法。该部分指出，罗素认为我们只能说明物质带电的行为和条件(，而无法

解释其本质)。⑥句用虚拟语气指出，不久以前的科学家还不同意这一观点(人类无法发现这些神秘力量的本质)，即，科学家只是最近才开始同意这一观点。紧接着⑦句以亚里士多德的观点为例证明⑥句说法。该部分指出，亚里士多德认为人类“可以发现“这些神秘力量的本质(*man could arrive at an understanding of reality*)。综上所述，[B]选项正确。

由上文分析可知，无论是2000年前的科学家还是现在的科学家都承认宇宙中存在神秘力量，[A]项与文意不符。[C]、[D]两项则没有提及。

25. Modern science came into being	25. 现代科学形成于_____时。
.	
[A] when the method of controlled experiment was first introduced	[A] 最初引入控制实验法
[B] when Galileo succeeded in explaining how things happen	[B] 伽利略成功地解释事情如何发生
[C] when Aristotelian scientist tried to explain why things happen	[C] 亚里士多德派科学家试图解释为何事情会发生时
[D] when scientists were able to acquire an understanding of reality of reasoning	[D] 科学家通过推理了解了现实

**【分析】**本题考查知识点：事实细节题。

根据题干定位到文章最后一句。该句指出，现代科学形成于伽利略引入控制实验法以试图解释事情如何发生之时。故[A]选项正确，同时否定[C]选项。[B]选项偷梁换柱，将 began trying to 改为 succeed in，从而产生含义偏差。[D]选项将尚未发生的事情当作已经实现的事实。⑦句只提到亚里士多德相信人类可以通过推理了解现实，但由文中论述可知这并未实现。

## 五、全文翻译

随着人类文明探索现实的进步，“解释”一词在科学领域的含义却在日益退步。科学无法真正解释电、磁及重力；我们可以测量并推断其效应，但对于其本质的了解，没有哪位现代科学家能够超越琥珀（一种坚硬的黄褐色橡胶）带电的首位研究者泰利斯。当代物理学家大都否认“人类能够发现这些神秘力量‘到底’是什么”的理念。伯特兰·罗素说“电不像圣保罗大教堂一样，是一种事物；它是事物行为的一种方式。我们所能断言的全部就是事物带电后的行为及其带电的环境”。不久以前，科学家们还不赞同这种观点（人类不能发现这些神秘力量的本质）。例如，其自然科学主导西方研究两千年的亚里士多德认为，人类能够通过推理不证自明的原理，达到对现实的了解。比如，他认为，“宇宙万物皆有其位”是一条不证自明的原理，由此可以推断，物体下落是因为它们属于地面，烟雾上升是因为它属于天空。亚里士多德科学的目的是解释事情为什么会发生。当伽利略试图解释事情如何得以发生的，从而引入了现在已是科学研究基本形式的控制实验法时，现代科学应运而生了。

**补充：**

### 1. 泰勒斯 (Thales 约前 625~前 547)

古希腊哲学家，数学家，天文学家。最早的唯物主义哲学学派。他几乎涉猎了当时人类的全部思想和活动领域，被誉为希腊科学之父。

### 2. 伯特兰·罗素 (Bertrand Russell 1872—1970)

20世纪声誉卓著、影响深远的思想家之一。在其漫长的一生中，完成了40余部著作，涉及哲学、数学、科学、理论学、社会学、教育、历史、宗教及政治等各个领域，对西方哲学产生了深刻影响。1950年获诺贝尔文学奖。

### Section III English-Chinese Translation

#### 一、试题结构分析

本文先论述城市对于人类生活的重要性，接着提到城市带来的问题。最后介绍有关目前这样的城市是否应该保存下去而产生的不同意见。

#### 二、试题具体解析

26. 本题考核的知识点是：并列分句。

【句子结构】该句是 but 连接的两个并列分句，前一分句的主干为 Life may seem inconceivable，其中主语后介词短语 without urban areas 做定语；后一分句的主干是 cities are relatively recent development。

【词义确定】inconceivable 意为“不可思议的”。

【翻译】对我们来说，生活要是没有广大的城市地区似乎是不可想象的，但实际上城市还是比较按期发展起来的。

27. 本题考核的知识点是：定语从句。

【句子结构】该句主干是 city life has always been among the elements, which 引导定语从句修饰 elements。

【词义确定】element 意为“要素”。

【翻译】从历史上看，城市生活始终是文明的一个组成部分。

28. 本题考核的知识点是：形式主语，宾语从句。

【句子结构】该句的主干为 It is virtually impossible to imagine ...，其中 it 为形式主语，不定式结构 to imagine ... 是真正的主语。that 引导的从句做 imagine 的宾语。

【词义确定】come into being 意为“出现，存在，形成”。

【翻译】如果没有城市的支撑，简直难以想象会有大学，医院，大企业，甚至连科学技术也不会有。

29. 本题考核的知识点是：宾语从句、定语从句。

【句子结构】however 一词表明本句与上文之间的转折关系。该句的主干为 people have begun to become aware that ...，that 引导宾语从句。从句的主干是 cities are also areas，where 引导的定语从句修饰 areas。

【词义确定】aware 意为“意识到的”；concentration 意为“集中”。

【翻译】可是，近几年来人们开始意识到城市也是问题集中的地方。

30. 本题考核的知识点是：后置定语、宾语从句。

【句子结构】该句的主干为 But one basic difference of opinion concerns the question，of 引导的介词短语做后置定语，修饰 question，说明是什么样的问题。whether or not 引导的宾语从句做介词 of 的宾语。

【词义确定】concern 意为“涉及，与...有关”；preserve 意为“保存，保持”。

【翻译】但是，一个最主要的分歧意见是，像目前这样的城市是否还要保存下去。

31. 本题考核的知识点是：同位语从句、定语从句。

【句子结构】该句的主干为 And there is also the objection，that 引导同位语从句，说明 objection 的具体内容。从句的主干为 the city has always been the core，from which 引导的定语从句，做后置定语，修饰 the core。

【词义确定】objection 意为“反对，异议”；core 意为“核心”；advancement 意为“前进，进步”；radiate 意为“散发，辐射”。

【翻译】同时也有人反对说，文化方面的进步，始终是以城市为中心而向外辐射的。

32. 本题考核的知识点是：。

【句子结构】不定式短语 to be sure 做插入语，用来表示说话者对句子所表达的意思的态度。该句的主干是 a great rebuilding project would give jobs to many of those people, who 引导的定语从句修饰 those people。

【词义确定】to be sure 意为“无疑地”。

【翻译】诚然，一个宏伟的重建计划也许能为许多需要工作的人提供就业机会。

33. 本题考核的知识点是：。

【句子结构】该句的主干是 we have proceeded (from agreement on ...) to disagreement ... and from there to total inaction。介词短语 from agreement on ... 提前到句首。副词 unfortunately 用作插入语，表示说话者对句子所表达的意思的态度。

【词义确定】general 意为“普遍的”；unfortunately 意为“不幸的是”；proceed 意为“行进，前往；继而做”；total 意为“全然的”；inaction 意为“不活动，无为”。

【翻译】遗憾的是，过去我们在总目标方面意见是一致的，但涉及到各个具体目标时，意见就不一致，因而也就根本没有什么行动。

### 三、全文翻译

一直以来都有城市吗？(26) 对我们来说，生活要是没有广大的城市地区似乎是不可想象的，但实际上城市还是比较晚才发展起来的。拥有原始经济形态的群体在没有城市的情况下也仍然可以应付。然而趋势是：随着城市日益成为人类社会存在的主要形式，这些群体也在消失。(27) 从历史上看，城市生活始终是文明的一个组成部分。任何高等的人类活动和成就总是与城市环境中的生活紧密相关。(28) 如果没有城市的支撑，简直难以想象会有大学、医院、大企业，甚至连科学技术也不会有。对大多数人而言，城市历来就是文化和机会都集中的地区。(29) 可是，近几年来人们开始意识到城市也是问题集中的地方。现代美国城市发生了什么？事实上这不是一个新问题。早在本世纪以前，一种美国社会的穷人向城市聚集的趋势就已经出现。每一次国外或乡村地区的移民潮使问题更加严重。本世纪中也出现了城市周围郊区的大面积发展，因为富人愿意住在这些地区。而城市地区则被明显划分为不同的地区：高租金区、低租金区、贫民窟。

当然，每个人都想采取措施改变这种不愉快的局面。但是就措施的目标没有一致意见。既没有系统的方法，也没有统一的规划。观点也因人而异。(30) 但是，一个最主要分歧意见是，像目前这样的城市是否还要保存下去。也许交通和通信方式已经真的使大城市的终结成为可能。当然，说服人们自愿搬离城市的问题仍然存在。(31) 同时也有人反对说，文化方面的进步，始终是以城市为中心而向外辐射的。然而，如今有了便捷的交通和通信，这种情况仍然存在吗？文化的兴起是因为人们共同居住在一起，或者也因为政府和通信行业做出的决定。

认为大部分人愿意保存城市的观点可能是正确的。一些人认为城市可以被彻底清理干净或重建。说起来容易，做起来难。(32) 诚然，一个宏伟的重建计划也许能为许多需要工作的人提供就业机会。居住条件的改变不能解决问题，但可以有所改善。但是重建完成后问题会再次出现吗？

然而，由于大多数人都居住在城市地区，因此城市的问题必须解决。(33) 遗憾的是，过去我们在总目标方面意见是一致的，但涉及到各个具体目标时，意见就不一致，因而也就根本没有什么行动。不采取行动的根本原因很大程度上是陈腐的观点：人类条件会自然地自行调节，以适应总的目标。

# 1988 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Close Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Read the whole passage before making your choice. (10 points)

①In 1620, a small sailboat named the Mayflower left England for the New World. ②The Mayflower headed for the Jamestown colony on the warm shore of Virginia. ③Its one hundred passengers were the Pilgrims. ④They were looking for a place where they could worship God 1. ⑤Because of strong winds and severe storms, the Mayflower lost its 2. ⑥The brave group of colonists finally had to land at Plymouth on the rocky coast of Massachusetts in December 1620. ⑦It was the middle of the stern northern winter. ⑧3 months of starvation, disease, and death were ahead of them. ⑨Only the strongest of the pilgrims 4 that winter. ⑩Many women gave their own pitiful rations to their children and died for lack of food for themselves. ⑪Living 5 began to improve in the spring of 1621. ⑫There were wild vegetables. ⑬There were berries and fruit. ⑭Fish and game were plentiful. ⑮Therefore, they were able to get enough fresh meat despite their lack of skill or experience in hunting and fishing. ⑯The colonists' health 6 with the warm weather and their better diet.

⑰In the fall, they look back 7 the past year. ⑱They were both regretful and thankful. ⑲Only fifty of the original one hundred passengers remained. ⑳The price in human life and tragedy had been great. ㉑On the other hand, they saw new hope for the future. ㉒A splendid harvest was 8 them. ㉓They were ready for the second winter with confidence. ㉔They had eleven crude houses for protection against the severe winter. ㉕Seven were for families, and four were for communal use. ㉖9, they had established a treaty of friendship with their Indian neighbors under Chief Massasoit in the summer.

㉗The woods and forests became safe. ㉘When the Mayflower returned to England that summer, there were no colonists 10. ㉙At the end of their first year in their new home, the Pilgrims wanted to celebrate with a real holiday. ㉚It was their first Thanksgiving Day. [328 words]

- |                           |                      |                   |                |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] in their own style | [B] in their own way |                   |                |
| [C] on their own          | [D] of their own     |                   |                |
| 2. [A] course             | [B] route            | [C] passage       | [D] channel    |
| 3. [A] Uncomfortable      | [B] Bad              | [C] Unfavourable  | [D] Terrible   |
| 4. [A] passed             | [B] sustained        | [C] survived      | [D] spent      |
| 5. [A] situations         | [B] environments     |                   |                |
| [C] conditions            | [D] circumstances    |                   |                |
| 6. [A] strengthened       | [B] regained         | [C] recovered     | [D] improved   |
| 7. [A] in                 | [B] of               | [C] over          | [D] at         |
| 8. [A] on                 | [B] behind           | [C] for           | [D] beyond     |
| 9. [A] Best of all        | [B] For the best     | [C] To their best | [D] All in all |
| 10. [A] ashore            | [B] around           | [C] about         | [D] aboard     |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

Each of the two passages below is followed by five questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the brackets on the left. (10

points)

### Text 1

①It doesn't come as a surprise to you to realize that it makes no difference what you read or study if you can't remember it. ②You just waste your valuable time. ③Maybe you have already discovered some clever ways to keep yourself from forgetting.

①One dependable aid that does help you remember what you study is to have a specific purpose or reason for reading. ②You remember better what you read when you know why you're reading.

①Why does a clerk in a store go away and leave you when your reply to her offer to help is, "No, thank you. I'm just looking"? ②Both you and she know that if you aren't sure what you want, you are not likely to find it. ③But suppose you say instead, "Yes, thank you. I want a pair of sun glasses." ④She says, "Right this way, please." ⑤And you and she are off -- both eager to look for exactly what you want.

①It's quite the same with your studying. ②If you chose a book at random, "just looking" for nothing in particular, you are likely to get just that -- nothing. ③But if you do know what you want, and if you have the right book, you are almost sure to get it. ④Your reasons will vary; they will include reading or studying "to find out more about", "to understand the reasons for", "to find out how". ⑤A good student has a clear purpose or reason for what he is doing.

①This is the way it works. ②Before you start to study, you say to yourself something like this, "I want to know why Stephen Vincent Benet happened to write about America. I'm reading this article to find out." ③Or, "I'm going to skim this story to see what life was like in medieval England." ④Because you know why you are reading or studying, you relate the information to your purpose and remember it better.

①Reading is not one single activity. ②At least two important processes go on at the same time. ③As you read, you take in ideas rapidly and accurately. ④But at the same time you express your own ideas to yourself as you react to what you read. ⑤You have a kind of mental conversation with the author. ⑥If you expressed your ideas orally, they might sound like this: "Yes, I agree. That's my opinion too." or "Ummmm, I thought that record was broken much earlier. I'd better check those dates," or "But there are some other facts to be considered!" ⑦You don't just sit there taking in ideas -- you do something else, and that something else is very important.

①This additional process of thinking about what you read includes evaluating it, relating it to what you already know, and using it for your own purposes. ②In other words, a good reader is a critical reader. ③One part of critical reading, as you have discovered, is distinguishing between facts and opinions. ④Facts can be checked by evidence. ⑤Opinions are one's own personal reactions.

①Another part of critical reading is judging sources. ②Still another part is drawing accurate inferences.

11. If you cannot remember what you read or study, _____.	
[A] it is no surprise	
[B] it means you have not really learned anything	

[C] it means you have not chosen the right book	
[D] you realize it is of no importance	

12. Before you start reading, it is important _____.	
[A] to make sure why you are reading	
[B] to relate the information to your purpose	
[C] to remember what you read	
[D] to choose an interesting book	

13. Reading activity involves _____.	
[A] only two simultaneous processes	
[B] primarily learning about ideas and evaluating them critically	
[C] merely distinguishing between facts and opinions	
[D] mainly drawing accurate inferences	

14. A good reader is one who _____.	
[A] relates what he reads to his own knowledge about the subject matter	
[B] does lots of thinking in his reading	
[C] takes a critical attitude in his reading	
[D] is able to check the facts presented against what he has already known	

## Text 2

①If you live in a large city, you are quite familiar with some of the problems of noise, but because of some of its harmful effects, you may not be aware of the extent of its influence on human behavior. ②Although everyone more or less knows what noise is, i.e., it is sounds that one would rather not hear, it is perhaps best to define it more precisely for scientific purposes. ③One such definition is that noise is sounds that are unrelated to the task at hand. ④Thus stimuli that at one time might be considered relevant will at another time be considered noise, depending on what one is doing at the moment. ⑤In recent years there has been a great deal of interest in the effects of noise on human behavior, and concepts such as “noise pollution” have arisen, together with movements to reduce noise.

①Exposure to loud noises can definitely produce a partial or complete loss of hearing, depending on the intensity, duration, and frequency composition of the noise. ②Many jobs present noise hazards, such as working in factories and around jet aircraft, driving farm tractors, and working (or sitting) in music halls where rock bands are playing. ③In general, continuous exposure to sounds of over 80 decibels (a measure of the loudness of sound) can be considered dangerous. ④Decibel values correspond to various sounds. ⑤Sounds above about 85 decibels may, if exposure is for a sufficient period of time, produce significant hearing loss. ⑥Actual loss will depend upon the particular frequencies to which one is exposed, and whether the sound is continuous or intermittent.

Noise can have unexpected harmful effects on performance of certain kinds of tasks, for instance, if one is performing a watch keeping task that requires vigilance, in which he is responsible for detecting weak signals of some kind (e.g., watching a radar screen for the appearance of aircraft).

①Communicating with other people is unfavorably affected by noise. ②If you have ridden in the rear of a jet transport, you may have noticed that it was difficult to carry on a conversation at first, and that, eventually, you adjusted the loudness of your speech to compensate for the effect. ③The problem is noise.

15. Noise differs from sound in that .	
[A] it is sounds that interfere with the task being done	
[B] it is a special type of loud sound	
[C] it is usually unavoidable in big cities	
[D] it can be defined more precisely than the latter	

16. One of the harmful effects of noise on human performance is that .	
[A] it reduces one's sensitivity	
[B] it renders the victim helpless	
[C] it deprives one of the enjoyment of music	
[D] it drowns out conversations at worksites	

17. The purpose of this passage is .	
[A] to define the effects of noise on human behavior	
[B] to warn people of the danger of noise pollution	
[C] to give advice as to how to prevent hearing loss	
[D] to tell the difference between noise and sound	

### Text 3

①The traditional belief that a woman's place is in the home and that a woman ought not to go out to work can hardly be reasonably maintained in present conditions. ②It is said that it is a woman's task to care for the children, but families today tend to be small and with a year or two between children. ③Thus a woman's whole period of childbearing may occur within five years. ④Furthermore, with compulsory education from the age of five or six her role

as chief educator of her children soon ceases. ⑤Thus, even if we agree that a woman should stay at home to look after her children before they are of school age, for many women, this period would extend only for about ten years.

①It might be argued that the house-proud woman would still find plenty to do about the home. ②That may be so, but it is certainly no longer necessary for a woman to spend her whole life cooking, cleaning, mending and sewing. ③Washing machines take the drudgery out of laundry, the latest models being entirely automatic and able to wash and dry a large quantity of clothes in a few minutes. ④Refrigerators have made it possible to store food for long periods and many pre-cooked foods are obtainable in tins. ⑤Shopping, instead of being a daily task, can be completed in one day a week. ⑥The new man-made fibers are more hardwearing than natural fibers and greatly reduce mending, while good ready-made clothes are cheap and plentiful.

①Apart from women's own happiness, the needs of the community must be considered. ②Modern society cannot do well without the contribution that women can make in professions and other kinds of work. ③There is a serious shortage of nurses and teachers, to mention only two of the occupations followed by women. ④It is extremely wasteful to give years of training at public expense only to have the qualified teacher or nurse marry after a year or two and be lost forever to her profession. ⑤The training, it is true, will help her in duties as a mother, but if she continued to work, her service would be more widely useful. ⑥Many factories and shops, too, are largely staffed by women, many of them married. ⑦While here the question of training is not so important, industry and trade would be seriously short of staff if married women did not work.

18. The author holds that .	
[A] the right place for all women, married or otherwise, is the home, not elsewhere	
[B] all married women should have some occupation outside the home	
[C] a married woman should give first priority to her duties as a mother	
[D] it is desirable for uneducated married women to stay at home and take care of the family	

19. A house-proud woman .	
[A] would devote her whole life to her family	
[B] would take her own happiness and that of her family as her chief concern	
[C] would still need some special training at public expense to help her in her duties as a housewife	
[D] would take full advantage of modern household appliances	

20. According to the author, modern society . [A] can operate just as well even without women participation [B] has been greatly hampered in its development by the shortage of women nurses and women teachers [C] cannot operate properly without the contribution of women [D] will be seriously affected by the continuing shortage of working women in heavy industries and international trade	
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### Section III English-Chinese Translation

Translate the following passage into Chinese. Only the underlined sentences are to be translated. (20 points)

Seated behind the front desk at a New York firm, the receptionist was efficient.

Stylishly dressed, the firm's newest employee had a pleasant telephone voice and a natural charm that put clients at ease. The company was pleased: (21) Clearly, this was a person who took considerable pride in personal appearance. David King, the receptionist, is unusual, but by no means unique. (22) Just as all truck drivers and construction workers are no longer necessarily men, all secretaries and receptionists are no longer automatically women. The number of men in women-dominated fields is still small and they haven't attracted the attention that has often followed women advancing into male-dominated fields, but men are moving into more and more jobs that have traditionally been held by women.

Strictly speaking, the phenomenon is not new. For the past several decades, men have been quietly entering fields such as nursing, social work and elementary education. But today no job seems off-limits. Men serve coffee in offices and meals on airplanes. (23) These changes are helping to influence some of the long-standing traditions about the types of work men and women can do -- but they also produce some undeniable problems for the men who are entering those fields formerly dominated by women.

What kinds of men venture into these so-called "women's fields"? All kinds. (24) "I don't know of any definite answers I'd be comfortable with," explains Joseph Pleck, Ph.D., of the Wellesley College Centre for Research on Women.

Sam Ormont, for example, a thirty-year-old nurse at a Boston hospital, went into nursing because the army had trained him as a medical worker. (25) "I found that work very interesting." he recalled, "and when I got out of the service it just seemed natural for me to go into something medical. I wasn't really interested in becoming a doctor." Thirty-five-year-old David King, an out-of-work actor, found a job as a receptionist because he was having trouble landing roles in Broadway plays and he needed to pay the rent.

(26) In other words, men enter "female" jobs out of the same consideration for personal interest and economic necessity that motivates anyone looking for work. But similarities often end there. Men in female-dominated jobs are

conspicuous. As a group, their work histories differ in most respects from those of their female colleagues, and they are frequently treated differently by the people with whom they are in professional contact.

The question naturally arises: Why are there still approximately ninety-nine female secretaries for every one male? There is also a more serious issue. Most men don't want to be receptionists, nurses, secretaries or sewing workers. Put simply, these are not generally considered very masculine jobs. (27) To choose such a line of work is to invite ridicule.

"There was kidding in the beginning," recalls Ormont. "Kids coming from school ask what I am, and when I say 'A nurse,' they laugh at me. I just smile and say, 'You know, there are female doctors, too.'"

Still, there are encouraging signs. Years ago, male grade school teachers were as rare as male nurses. Today more than one elementary school teacher in six is male.

(28) Can we anticipate a day when secretaries will be an even mix of men and women — or when the mention of a male nurse will no longer raise eyebrows? It's probably coming -- but not very soon.

## Section VII: English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

Translate the following passage into Chinese. Only the underlined sentences are to be translated. (20 points)

Seated behind the front desk at a New York firm, the receptionist was efficient.

Stylishly dressed, the firm's newest employee had a pleasant telephone voice and a natural charm that put clients at ease. The company was pleased: (61) Clearly, this was a person who took considerable pride in personal appearance. David King, the receptionist, is unusual, but by no means unique. (62) Just as all truck drivers and construction workers are no longer necessarily men, all secretaries and receptionists are no longer automatically women. The number of men in women-dominated fields is still small and they haven't attracted the attention that has often followed women advancing into male-dominated fields, but men are moving into more and more jobs that have traditionally been held by women.

Strictly speaking, the phenomenon is not new. For the past several decades, men have been quietly entering fields such as nursing, social work and elementary education. But today no job seems off-limits. Men serve coffee in offices and meals on airplanes. (63) These changes are helping to influence some of the long-standing traditions about the types of work men and women can do -- but they also produce some undeniable problems for the men who are entering those fields formerly dominated by women.

What kinds of men venture into these so-called "women's fields"? All kinds. (64) "I don't know of any definite answers I'd be comfortable with," explains Joseph Pleck, Ph.D., of the Wellesley College Centre for Research on Women.

Sam Ormont, for example, a thirty-year-old nurse at a Boston hospital, went into nursing because the army had trained him as a medical worker. (65) "I found that work very interesting," he recalled, "and when I got out of the service it just seemed natural for me to go into something medical. I wasn't really interested in becoming a doctor."

Thirty-five-year-old David King, an out-of-work actor, found a job as a receptionist because he was having trouble

landing roles in Broadway plays and he needed to pay the rent.

(66) In other words, men enter “female” jobs out of the same consideration for personal interest and economic necessity that motivates anyone looking for work. But similarities often end there. Men in female-dominated jobs are conspicuous. As a group, their work histories differ in most respects from those of their female colleagues, and they are frequently treated differently by the people with whom they are in professional contact.

The question naturally arises: Why are there still approximately ninety-nine female secretaries for every one male? There is also a more serious issue. Most men don't want to be receptionists, nurses, secretaries or sewing workers. Put simply, these are not generally considered very masculine jobs. (67) To choose such a line of work is to invite ridicule.

“There was kidding in the beginning,” recalls Ormont. “Kids coming from school ask what I am, and when I say ‘A nurse,’ they laugh at me. I just smile and say, ‘You know, there are female doctors, too.’”

Still, there are encouraging signs. Years ago, male grade school teachers were as rare as male nurses. Today more than one elementary school teacher in six is male.

(68) Can we anticipate a day when secretaries will be an even mix of men and women -- or when the mention of a male nurse will no longer raise eyebrows? It's probably coming -- but not very soon.

61. 他显然，他是个对自己的仪表感到相当自豪的人。

62. 正像卡车司机和建筑工人再没必要都是男的一样，秘书和接待员再也不一定都是女的。

63. 这些变化正影响着长期存在的传统观念中关于男女各可以干哪几类工作的看法，但这对于进入原先以妇女为主的那些的男人来说，无疑也带来一些问题。

64. 我还没听说过有任何使我感到满意的答案。

65. 他回忆说：“我觉得那种工作十分有趣，当我退役时，对我来说，去干某种医务工作，似乎是极其自然的。”

66. 换句话说，男人干起了“女人干的”工作，其动机是同任何找工作干的人一样，既出于个人的兴趣，也出于经济上需要的考虑。

67. 选定这一类工作是会惹人笑话的。

68. 我们是否能预见到这么一天：那时当秘书的男女各占一半或有人提到某个男人当护士时，人们不会再感到吃惊？

# 1988年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题解析

## Section I Close Test

### 一、文章结构分析

本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了“五月花号”抵达美洲新大陆的情况及感恩节的来历。

第一段交代了文章的背景：一批殖民者到达北美新大陆。①至④句介绍了“五月花号”前往美洲的原因，⑤至⑩句介绍了“五月花号”上的朝圣者在途中以及登陆后遇到的困难，⑪至⑯句介绍了他们生活条件得到好转的原因及表现。

第二段通过对过去的回顾与对未来的展望，叙述了朝圣者怀有感恩的心态并与当地印第安人签署友好协定，为下文感恩节的形成做了铺垫。

第三段说明了感恩节产生的直接原因：朝圣者想庆祝他们定居新家的第一年。

### 二、试题具体分析

1. [A] in their own style                  [B] in their own way 以...特有的方式  
[C] on their own 单独，独立地        [D] of their own 自己的，本人的

本题考核的知识点是：句内语义+固定短语

**[快速解题]** 空格处填入的短语作状语，修饰 worship God，说明朝圣者前往新大陆的原因。in one's own way 是固定搭配，意为“以...特有的方式”，代入文中意为“以他们特有的方式敬仰上帝”，符合上下文逻辑关系，为正确答案。on their own 与 of their own 不符合文意，style 虽然可以表示“方式、方法”，但该含义不用于 in one's own... 结构，应排除。

**[篇章分析]** ①至④句是第一段的第一个层次，揭示了五月花号前往新大陆的原因。④句是一个复合句，主干为 They were looking for a place，后接 where 引导的定语从句修饰 place。

**[空格设置]** in one's own way 是固定短语，如：I expect she does love you **in her own way**. 我想她的确是以她特有的方式爱你。

**[干扰项设置]** 其他项利用常见的固定搭配设置干扰。例句：The accident happened through no fault **of her own**. 这一事故的发生不是她本人的过错。He did it **on his own**. 这件事他独立完成了。

2. [A] course 航向，航线                  [B] route 路线，路途  
[C] passage 通道，航程                  [D] channel 渠道，海峡

本题考核的知识点是：名词词义辨析

**[快速解题]** 空格处填入的名词作 lost 的宾语，因此此题关键是判断那个选项可与 lost 搭配且符合文意。四个选项构成的动宾搭配分别表示“迷失航向”、“迷失路线”、“迷失航程”和“迷失海峡”，显然不存在后两种搭配，首先排除[C]和[D]。由于文中具体指出了是海上航行，因此排除常指“地面路线”的 route，最佳答案为[A]course。

**[篇章分析]** ⑤至⑩句是第一段的第二个层次，分别介绍了朝圣者在航行中及登陆后遇到的困难。

**[空格设置]** course 除了考生熟悉的表示“课程”的含义外，还可意为“(船或飞机的)航向，航线”，如：The plane was on/off **course**. 飞机航向正确/偏离航向。

**[干扰项设置]** 其他项利用其他表示“路径”的词对 course 形成近义干扰。例句：Which is the best **route** to take? 哪一条是最佳路线？This **passage** will take us to the other building. 穿过这条通道，我们就可以到达另一座大楼。Complaints must be made through the proper **channels**. 投诉必须通过正当途径进行。

3. [A] Uncomfortable 令人不舒适的        [B] Bad 令人不快的，坏的  
[C] Unfavourable 不利的，有害的      [D] Terrible 可怕的，造成极大伤害的

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+形容词辨析

**【快速解题】**空格处填入的形容词做定语修饰 months，意为“...的几个月”。months 后面的 of...介词结构也做定语后置修饰 months，由 of 后面的一系列名词“starvation、disease、death”可知，这几个月的情况是极其严重的，因此，在四个选项中应选择表示恶劣程度最深的 terrible。

**[空格设置]** terrible 的词义和用法比较简单，本题需要考生理解上下文的具体内容做出选择。

**[干扰项设置]** 其他项利用表示“不利的”的形容词设置干扰，考生需结合词语表达含义的程度与具体语境排除干扰。

4. [A] passed 通过，经过；消磨，度过 [B] sustained 维持（生命、生存）  
[C] survived 生存；幸存，挺过，艰难度过 [D] spent 花（时间），度过

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+动词辨析

**【快速解题】**空格所在部分意为“朝圣者中只有最为强壮的人...那个冬天”。pass 常用于指无聊或等人时打发、消磨时间；spend 强调以某种方式花时间，常接 on sth 或 in doing sth 来表示方式。sustain 虽然含有“生存”的意思，但其后常接 life 或人作宾语，不符合文中用法。符合上下文意的只有 survive，指“艰难挺过那个冬天”，与上一题中的 terrible 相呼应。

**[空格设置]** 本题借 survive 考查了考生对上下文的理解。例句：I can't **survive** on \$40 a week. 一星期 40 美元，我无法 **维持生活**。

**[干扰项设置]** 其他项是利用表示“度过”的动词对 survive 构成近义干扰，考生要在理解词义的基础上对单词的用法区别掌握。例句：We sang songs to **pass** the time. 我们借唱歌 **消磨** 时间。Few planets can **sustain** life. 能够 **维持**生命存在的行星很少。How long did you **spend** on your homework? 你做家庭作业用了多长时间？

5. [A] situations 情况，状况 [B] environments 环境  
[C] conditions 环境，条件 [D] circumstances 条件，状况

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+名词辨析

**【快速解题】**空格所在部分 living 5 意为“生活...”，四个选项都含有“环境，状况”的意思，但是侧重点各有不同。situation 强调特定时期和特定地点形势、局面，environments 特指影响个体或事物行为或发展的环境，conditions 指居住、工作或做事情的环境或条件，circumstances 尤其指经济状况。由 living 以及下文的 vegetables、berries 等词可知，这里指的是人们的生活条件得到改善，符合文意的为[C]conditions。

**[篇章分析]** ⑩句至⑫句是第一段的第三个层次，指出了朝圣者在新的定居点生活条件得到改善的原因及表现。

**[空格设置]** conditions 本身词义比较简单，但要求考生根据上下文语境排除干扰，作出正确判断。例句：changing economic **conditions** 不断变化的经济状况。

**[干扰项设置]** 其他项利用表示“环境、状况”的名词对 conditions 形成近义干扰。这几个词虽然含义相近，但用法上各有不同，例句如：We have all been in similar embarrassing **situations**. 我们都遇到过类似的尴尬局面。They have created an **environment** in which productivity should flourish. 他们创造了一种可以大大提高生产力的环境。Grants are awarded according to your financial **circumstances**. 补助金根据经济状况发放。

6. [A] strengthened 加强，巩固 [B] regained 重新获得，恢复  
[C] recovered 恢复健康，康复 [D] improved 改进，改善

本题考核的知识点是：动词辨析

**【快速解题】**空格所在部分的主语是 the colonists' health，此题的关键是判断哪个动词能与 health 搭配，并且能与上下文衔接。strengthened 指“增强能力或地位等”，不能与 health 搭配，首先排除。regained 意为“恢复”时常做及物动词，不符合文中用法，但是可以说...regained health。recovered 本身即意为“恢复健康”，不需要 health 作主语。符合上下文语义的只有 improve，在文中意为“健康得到改善”。

**[篇章分析]** ⑩句的主干部分是 The colonists' health improved，介词 with 的用法比较特殊，表原因，介宾短语 with... 解释了 health improved 的原因。

**[空格设置]** improve 的含义比较简单，但用法很丰富，可以泛指各方面的“改善、提高”，如：His quality of life has **improved** dramatically since the operation. 手术后他的生活质量大大改善了。to **improve**

efficiency/standards/conditions 提高效率/标准；改善条件。

【干扰项设置】其他项利用考生熟悉的汉语表达法设置干扰。汉语里经常有“恢复健康、增强健康”的表达方式，考生要熟悉英汉两种语言表达方式的区别，排除干扰。例句：Her position in the party has **strengthened** in recent weeks.最近几个星期以来，她在党内的地位有所**增强**。I struggled to **regain** some dignity.我努力恢复自己的点儿尊严。He's still **recovering** from his operation.手术后，他仍在**恢复**之中。

7. [A] in [B] of [C] over [D] at

本题考核的知识点是：介词搭配

【快速解题】空格处填入的介词既要与 look back 搭配，又要能接 the past year 作宾语。不存在 look back in 与 look back of 的用法，首先排除[A]和[B]。look back over 与 look back at 都可意为“回顾”，但 look back at 后面接具体的时间或事物，look back over 后面接特定阶段，显然文中 the past year 强调的是一个时间段，符合要求的是 look back over，代入文中意为“回顾过去的一年”。

【篇章分析】第二段分为两个层次：①至⑩句是对过去的回顾，⑪至⑯句是对未来的展望与准备。⑪句句首 on the other hand 表明了这种今昔对比。

【空格设置】介词 over 的含义和用法都很丰富，在知识运用的文章中经常出现，考生要结合具体语境掌握该词用法。

【干扰项设置】其他项利用其他可与 look 搭配的常用介词设置干扰，需要正确理解上下文才排除干扰。

8. [A] on [B] behind [C] for [D] beyond

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+介词辨析

【快速解题】空格所在部分 A splendid harvest was 8 them, 意为“一个大丰收...他们”。由⑪句 in the fall 和⑫句 ready for the second winter 可知，他们在秋天已经取得大丰收，并为第二年冬天做准备。behind 意为 used to say that sth is in sb's past，它代入文中，意为“他们身后是（秋天的）一个大丰收”，即“已经获得了丰收”。其他项与 them 搭配分别意为“由他们支付”、“为了他们”与“他们无法理解”，均不符合上下文语义，应排除。

【篇章分析】⑪句是第二段第二个层次的总起句，指出了对未来的希望。⑫句至段末分别从食物、住所以及人际关系三方面举出了充满希望的原因。

【空格设置】本题通过 behind 考查了考生对文章内部时间逻辑的把握，及它本身不为考生所熟悉的含义。

例句：She has ten years' useful experience **behind** her.她已有十年的经验，能派上用场。

【干扰项设置】其他项都是利用常用介词设置的脱离上下文的无关干扰，联系上下文语义不难排除。

9. [A] Best of all 最好的是，尤其 [B] For the best 出于好意  
[C] To their best [D] All in all 总的来说

本题考核的知识点是：逻辑关系

【快速解题】空格处填入的短语放在句首，体现句子之间的逻辑关系，此题的关键是判断空格前后部分的逻辑关系。to their best 短语不存在，首先排除。上文都是讲殖民者为来年做的物质准备，⑬句重在强调人际关系方面的改善，体现这种强调关系的只有 best of all。

【篇章分析】⑬句虽然是一个简单句，但是句子结构比较复杂，主干为 they had established a treaty of friendship，句首的 best of all 与 with.., under..., in...三个介宾短语做状语。

【空格设置】逻辑关系在知识运用中的考查比重越来越大，需要考生提高语篇结构的分析能力。例句如：Best of all, we don't have any homework.**最好的是我们没有什么家庭作业了。**

【干扰项设置】其他项都是利用词形设置的形近干扰。例句：I did it **for the best**.我是出于好意这么做的。

All in all it has been a great success.**总的来说，那是个巨大的成功。**

10. [A] ashore 在岸上 [B] around 周围  
[C] about 到处 [D] aboard 在（船、车飞机）上

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+副词辨析

【快速解题】空格所在部分意为“当‘五月花号’返回英格兰的时候，没有一名殖民者...”，显然，表示“在船上”的 aboard 符合文章语义的衔接，为正确选项。其他三项不符合上下文，应排除。

【篇章分析】①②句承接上文，总结指出殖民者生活状况好转，他们往殖民地定居下来。③句是过渡句，指出他们想要建立一个节日庆祝新的生活，由此引出④句感恩节的来历。

【空格设置】*aboard* 的含义和用法都比较简单，但需要根据上下文进行推断。

【干扰项设置】其他项是利用 *aboard* 的形近词设置的干扰，由于都脱离了上下文，不难排除。

### 三、全文翻译

1620年，一艘被命名为“五月花号”的小帆船离开伦敦驶往新大陆。“五月花号”向位于弗吉尼亚州温暖海岸的詹姆斯敦殖民地行进。船上的一百名乘客都是朝圣者，他们正在寻找一个地方，在那里他们能以自己特有的方式敬仰上帝。由于狂风和凶猛的暴风雨，“五月花号”迷失了航向。1620年12月份，这一群勇敢的殖民者最终不得不在位于马萨诸塞州岩石嶙峋海岸的普利茅斯登陆。当时正是北方严冬时期，他们将面对的是充满了饥饿、疾病和死亡的极其可怕的几个月。朝圣者中只有最为强壮的人活过了那个冬天。许多妇女把她们少得可怜的口粮留给了自己的孩子，自己却死于饥饿。生活条件在1621年的春天开始改善：有了野菜、浆果和水果以及充足的鱼和野禽。因此，尽管缺乏狩猎、捕鱼的技巧和经验，他们也能够获得足够的新鲜肉类。由于天气变暖和饮食的改善，殖民者们的健康状况得以好转。

在秋天，他们回顾了过去的一年，既遗憾又感激。最初的一百名乘客只有五十人存活了下来，人类生命的代价和悲剧是如此巨大。另一方面，他们看到了未来的新希望。在他们身后是（秋天的）一个大丰收，他们充满自信地为第二个冬天的到来做好了准备。他们有十一所用于抵御严冬的简陋房屋，其中的七所为家庭所有，四所作为公用。最重要的是，在马萨索特酋长的监管下，他们在夏天与其印第安邻居订立了友好协定。

林地和森林变安全了。那年夏天，当“五月花号”返回英格兰的时候，船上没有一名殖民者。在他们定居新家的第一年年底，这些朝圣者想以一个真正的节日来庆祝，这便是他们的第一个感恩节。

## Section II     Reading Comprehension

Each of the two passages below is followed by five questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the brackets on the left. (10 points)

### Text 1

#### 一、词汇

- |                                  |                       |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. make no difference 没有...作用或影响 | 2. specific a. 明确的    |
| 3. suppose v. 假设,以为,认为           | 4. at random 随便地, 任意地 |
| 5. happen to (do sth) 碰巧 (做某事)   | 6. skim v. 略读         |
| 7. react to 对...做出反应             | 8. take in 接受, 理解     |

#### 二、长难句

1. It doesn't come as a surprise to you to realize that it makes no difference what you read or study if you can't remember it.

该句的主干为 *It doesn't come as a surprise to you*, 其中 *it* 为形式主语，真正的主语是后面的不定式结构 *to realize that ...*, *that* 引导的从句做 *realize* 的宾语。宾语从句为主从复合句，句末为 *if* 引导的条件状语从句，主干为 *it makes no difference*, 其中 *it* 为形式主语，真正的主语是后面的 *what you read or study*。

翻译：如果你不能记住你所读或者所学的东西，那你读什么或学什么就无关紧要了，这一点毫不出奇。

### 三、文章结构分析

这篇文章主要探讨阅读和学习中记忆的方法。文章段落分散，语言平实易懂，总体可以分为三个部分。

第一部分为第一段，提出现象：指出记忆对于阅读或学习的重要性，并且记忆需要聪明的方法。

第二部分为第二至五段，叙述帮助记忆的方法之一：有目的或有原因的阅读。以购物过程和阅读过程做类比说明，有目的或有原因的阅读可以帮助读者获得明确信息并进行良好记忆。

第三部分为第六至八段，论述阅读的过程——理解内容和批判性地思考评估内容，而后者又包括区分事实与观点、评判信息来源和进行准确推理。

### 四、试题具体分析

11. If you cannot remember what you read or study, _____.	11. 如果你不能记住所阅读或学习的内容，_____。
[A] it is no surprise	[A] 这毫不出奇
[B] it means you have not really learned anything	[B] 这意味着你没有真正学到任何东西
[C] it means you have not chosen the right book	[C] 这意味着你没有选对阅读的书籍
[D] you realize it is of no importance	[D] 你意识到这无所谓

【分析】本题所考查的知识点是：具体细节题。

第一段指出如果你不能记住你所读或所学的内容的话，就是在浪费宝贵的时间，即你没有从中学到任何东西，[B]选项正确。

[A]和[D]选项偷换概念，第一段指出，如果不能记住所读或所学的内容，那么所读或所学内容无关紧要，这一点毫不出奇，而非“不能记住所读或所学内容”不出奇或无关紧要。[C]选项无干扰，从文中无从推知。

12. Before you start reading, it is important _____.	12. 在你开始阅读之前，有必要_____。
[A] to make sure why you are reading	[A] 确定你阅读的原因
[B] to relate the information to your purpose	[B] 将信息与目的联系起来
[C] to remember what you read	[C] 记住你所读的内容
[D] to choose an interesting book	[D] 选择有趣的读物

【分析】本题所考查的知识点是：具体细节题。

第二段提出一种帮助记忆的可靠方法，即有目的或有原因的阅读，换句话说，就是在阅读前确定阅读的目的或原因。[A]选项正确。

[B]和[C]选项张冠李戴，它们是阅读和记忆过程中的步骤，而非阅读前的步骤。[D]选项无中生有。

13. Reading activity involves _____.	13. 阅读行为包括_____。
[A] only two simultaneous processes	[A] 仅仅两个同时发生的过程
[B] primarily learning about ideas and evaluating them critically	[B] 主要是理解内容和批判性地评估内容
[C] merely distinguishing between facts and opinions	[C] 仅仅区分事实与观点
[D] mainly drawing accurate inferences	[D] 主要进行准确推理

【分析】本题所考查的知识点是：具体细节题。

由题干关键词 reading activity 定位到文章第六段。第六段首句指出阅读并非一项独立的行为，它包括至少两个同时发生的重要过程。③④句列出这两个过程：迅速而准确地理解内容和以自己的思维表述对所读内容的反应。

[B]选项是对这两个过程的同义改写，而D项不是。

[A]选项以偏概全，第六段首句指出阅读行为至少包括(at least)两个同时发生的过程，而非仅仅(only)这两个过程。[C]和[D]选项张冠李戴，“区分事实与观点”和“进行正确推理”是最后两段提到的“对所阅读的内容进行思考的附加过程”的部分内容，而非阅读行为的直接过程。一般而言，带有绝对意味的限定性词语的选项(如only和merely)都不是正确项。

14. A good reader is one who _____.	14. 一位好读者是_____。
[A] relates what he reads to his own knowledge about the subject matter	[A] 将其所读的内容与其了解的主题相关知识联系起来
[B] does lots of thinking in his reading	[B] 在阅读过程中进行大量思考
[C] takes a critical attitude in his reading	[C] 对阅读采取批判性的态度
[D] is able to check the facts presented against what he has already known	[D] 能够将所读到的事实与已知事实核对

【分析】本题所考查的知识点是：具体细节题。

由题干关键词“a good reader”定位到第七段。②句明确指出，一位好读者就是一位批判性的读者。[C]选项是这句话的同义改写，为正确项。

[A]、[B]和[D]选项以偏概全，第七、八段论述批判性阅读，指出思考阅读内容的过程包括评估内容、将所读内容与已知内容进行联系、根据自己的目的进行应用；而批判性阅读则包括区分事实与观点、评判内容来源、进行准确推理。[A]选项是思考过程中的一点；[B]选项仅提及阅读中思考这一要素，而忽略批判性阅读的其他要素；[D]选项也只提到批判性阅读中的两点，因此其他三项都不完整。

## 五、全文翻译

如果你不能记住你所读或者所学的东西，那你读什么或学什么就无关紧要了，这一点毫不出奇。这样不过是浪费宝贵时间罢了。不过，或许你早已发现一些聪明的方法来避免遗忘。

一种帮助你记住所学内容的可靠方法就是有目的或有原因的阅读。如果你清楚你为何而阅读，那么你对所阅读的内容就会记得更牢靠些。

当你拒绝商店售货员的帮助(“不，谢谢，我只是看看”)时，为什么售货员就转身走开了呢？这是因为你和她都知道，如果你不确定自己要什么，你也不大可能会有所收获。然而，假设你的回答是“是的，谢谢，我想买一副太阳镜。”她会回答，“好的，请这边走。”然后你和她就向“目的地”走去——都迫切地去寻找你想要的东西。

这与你的学习过程非常相似。如果你随机选择了一本书，“只是看看”而不是寻找具体东西，那么你所得到的很可能是一无所获。但是，如果你知道你想要什么，而你手头又有正确的书，那么你几乎肯定会获得你所想要的东西。你的缘由可能大不相同：阅读或学习是为了“找出更多信息”、“为了理解原因”和“为了找出方法”。一个好学生对于他所做的事情总有一个明确的目的或原因。

这就是奏效的方法。在开始学习之前，你这样告诉自己，“我想知道斯蒂芬·文森特·贝尼特为什么这样描写美国。我读这篇文章就是要找出原因。”或者“我要通读这篇文章，看看中世纪英格兰的生活到底是什么样子的。”由于你知道阅读或学习的原因，你就可以将这些信息与你的目的紧密联系，并更好地记住它。

阅读并不是一项独立的行为，期间至少两个重要过程同时发生。在阅读时，你能够迅速而又准确地理解内容，同时在对所读内容予以反应时也在表述自己的思想。你与作者进行一种精神对话。如果你口头表述你的想法的话，它们很可能是“是的，我同意，我的想法也是这样。”或是“嗯……，我以为这项纪录早就被打破了。我最好还是再查查日期。”或是“但是还要考虑一些其他的事！”你并不只是坐在那里理解内容——你还在做其他的事情，而这些事情往往非常重要。

对所阅读的内容进行思考的附加过程包括评估这些内容、将其与已知信息相联系，并根据自身目的来进行应

用。换句话说，一位好读者也是一位批判性的读者。正如你所发现的，批判性阅读的一部分就是区分事实与观点。事实可以通过证据来确认，而观点只是个人反应。

批判性阅读的还包括评判来源和进行准确推理。

## Text 2

### 一、词汇

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. extent n. 范围, 程度             | 2. at hand 在手边                     |
| 3. stimulin (stimulus 的复数形式) 刺激 | 4. exposure n. (to sth) 暴露 (在...下) |
| 5. intensity n. 强度, 强烈          | 6. duration n. 持续                  |
| 7. frequency n. 频繁, 频率          | 8. hazard n. 危险, 危害                |
| 9. decibel n. 分贝                | 10. measure n. 量度                  |
| 11. correspond to 相应于, 符合于      | 12. intermittent a. 间歇的, 断断续续的     |
| 13. vigilance n. 警戒             | 14. detect v. 检测, 发现               |
| 15. rear n. 后面, 背后              |                                    |

### 二、长难句

1. Thus stimuli that at one time might be considered relevant will at another time be considered noise, depending on what one is doing at the moment.

该句的主干是 Thus stimuli will be considered noise, 主语 stimuli 后接有 that 引导的定语从句做后置定语；谓语部分有介词短语 at another time 做时间状语。句末分词 depending on ... 做条件状语。

翻译：因此，根据人们手头的工作，某些时候的刺激在另外一些时候就是噪音。

2. Sounds above about 85 decibels may, if exposure is for a sufficient period of time, produce significant hearing loss.

该句的主干是 Sounds may produce significant hearing loss, 介词短语 above about 85 decibels 做后置定语，修饰主语名词 sounds。插入语部分为 if 条件句，做条件状语，修饰谓语动词。

翻译：如果呆在超过 85 分贝噪音环境中的时间足够长，将会造成严重的听力丧失。

3. Actual loss will depend upon the particular frequencies to which one is exposed, and whether the sound is continuous or intermittent.

该句的主干为 Actual loss will depend upon the particular frequencies ... and whether ..., 其中 depend upon 后接有 and 连接的并列名词结构做介词宾语。第一个名词 frequencies 后接有 to which 引导的定语从句做后置定语；第二个为 whether 引导的宾语从句。

翻译：实际的听力丧失程度要看噪音的具体频率和噪音是持续性的还是间歇性的。

4. Noise can have unexpected harmful effects on performance of certain kinds of tasks, for instance, if one is performing a watch keeping task that requires vigilance, in which he is responsible for detecting weak signals of some kind (e.g., watching a radar screen for the appearance of aircraft).

该句为主从复合句。主句为 Noise can have unexpected harmful effects on performance of certain kinds of tasks, have effects on sth 意为“对.....有影响”。if 引导条件从句，其主干为 one is performing a watch keeping task，that 引导的定语从句修饰 a watch keeping task。该定语从句的主干为 that (a watch keeping task) requires vigilance, in which 引导的定语从句做后置定语，修饰名词 vigilance。

翻译：在某些任务的工作过程中，噪声会造成意想不到的危害。例如，一个人正执行一件需要高度警惕的观察工作，负责检测某种弱信号（如，观察雷达屏幕上飞行器的出现）。

5. If you have ridden in the rear of a jet transport, you may have noticed that it was difficult to carry on a conversation at first, and that, eventually, you adjusted the loudness of your speech to compensate for the effect.

该句为主从复合句。句首为 if 引导的条件状语从句，句子主干为 you may have noticed that ...and that ...，其宾语由 and 连接的两个 that 引导的宾语从句构成。

翻译：如果你坐在喷气式飞机的后部，首先你会注意到进行谈话是多么困难，最终，你不得不提高音量来抵消噪音的影响。

### 三、文章结构分析

这篇文章主要探讨噪音对人类及其行为的有害影响。文章主题明确，层次清晰，总体结构为总分结构，可以分为两个部分。

第一部分为总（第一段）：提出噪音现象，给出噪音定义，并指出人们开始关注噪音对人类行为的影响。

第二部分为分（第二、三和四段）：论述噪音对人类及其行为的有害影响。第二段指出噪音会造成人类听力的部分或完全丧失。第三段指出噪音会对某些工作执行造成意想不到的危害。第四段指出噪音会对人际交流造成不良影响。

### 四、试题具体分析

15. Noise differs from sound in that .	15. 噪音与声音的不同之处在于噪音是_____。
[A] it is sounds that interfere with the task being done	[A] 干扰人们工作的声音
[B] it is a special type of loud sound	[B] 一种特别类型的大音量的声音
[C] it is usually unavoidable in big cities	[C] 在大城市中通常难以避免
[D] it can be defined more precisely than the latter	[D] 其定义可以比声音的定义更加准确

【分析】本题所考查的知识点是：具体细节题。

众所周知，噪音是声音的一种。文章首段给出了噪音的两种定义，一种是人们的通俗定义，噪音是人们不想听到的声音；另一种是较为准确的科学定义，噪音是与当前任务无关的声音，即干扰人们工作的声音。[A]选项是第二种定义的同义改写，为正确项。

[B]选项以偏概全，音量大是噪音的特点之一，但并非噪音的唯一特点。[C]和[D]选项利用文中出现词语 large city、define 和 precisely 捏造无关干扰。

16. One of the harmful effects of noise on human performance is that .	16. 噪音对人类工作的有害影响之一是_____。
[A] it reduces one's sensitivity	[A] 降低人们的敏感性
[B] it renders the victim helpless	[B] 使受害者感到无助
[C] it deprives one of the enjoyment of music	[C] 剥夺人们享受音乐的快乐

[D] it drowns out conversations at worksites | [D] 淹没人们在工作地点的对话

【分析】本题所考查的知识点是：具体细节题。

第二、三和四段论述噪音对人类的有害影响。第三段指出噪音会干扰某些任务的执行，该段以一项需要高度警惕的观察工作（如监测雷达屏幕上飞行器的出现）为例暗示噪音会分散观察者的注意力，即降低人们的敏感性，[A]选项正确。

[B]和[C]选项从文中无从推知。[D]选项利用第四段“噪音对人际交流产生不良影响”进行干扰，但文中指出人们会根据噪音音量来提高自己说话的音量，而不是对话完全被噪音淹没。

17. The purpose of this passage is .	17. 这篇文章的目的是_____。
[A] to define the effects of noise on human behavior	[A] 确定噪音对人类行为的影响
[B] to warn people of the danger of noise pollution	[B] 警告人们噪音污染的危险
[C] to give advice as to how to prevent hearing loss	[C] 提供如何避免听力丧失的建议
[D] to tell the difference between noise and sound	[D] 叙述噪音与声音之间的差异

【分析】本题所考查的知识点是：文章主旨题。

这篇文章采取总分结构探讨噪音对人类及其行为的影响。第一段为总，提出噪音现象以及人们对噪音对人类行为的影响的关注。第二、三和四段为分，论述噪音对人类行为的具体影响，包括造成人类听力部分或完全丧失、影响工作任务的执行、阻碍人际交流。[A]选项是文章内容的总体概括，为正确项。

[B]和[D]选项以偏概全，[B]仅能概括文章第二段部分内容，即噪音会造成听力丧失（噪音污染的危险之一）；[D]仅提及第一段噪音定义的部分内容，两者都不能完全概括全篇内容。[C]选项无中生有，文章第二段提及噪音会造成听力丧失，但作者并未就此提出任何建议。

## 五、全文翻译

如果你居住在一个大城市，对噪音问题就再熟悉不过了，然而，因为关注它的一些有害影响，你可能没有意识到它对人们行为举止的影响程度。虽然每个人都或多或少知道噪音是什么（即人们不想听到的声音），但是最好是从科学目的角度来为其更准确地下定义。其中的一种定义是：噪音是与当前任务无关的声音。因此，根据人们手头的工作，某些时候的刺激在另外一些时候就是噪音。最近几年，人们对噪音对人类行为的影响产生极大兴趣，诸如“噪音污染”的概念也随之出现，同时出现的还有减少噪音的种种行动。

置身于嘈杂环境无疑能造成听力的部分或完全丧失，这要看噪声的强度、持续时间和频率构成。目前许多工作都存在噪音危害，如工作在工厂中或喷气机的周围、驾驶农场拖拉机、在演奏摇滚乐的音乐厅中工作（或仅仅身处其中）。一般来说，持续呆在超过 80 分贝（判断声音大小的度量）的噪音环境中被认为是危险的。分贝的大小和各种声音的大小一致。如果呆在超过 85 分贝噪音环境中的时间足够长，将会造成严重的听力丧失。实际的听力丧失程度要看噪音的具体频率和噪音是持续性的还是间歇性的。

在某些任务的工作过程中，噪声会造成意想不到的危害。例如，一个人正执行一件需要高度警惕的观察工作，

负责检测某种弱信号（如，观察雷达屏幕上飞行器的出现）。

噪音对人际交流也会产生不良影响。如果你坐在喷气式飞机的后部，首先你会注意到进行谈话是多么困难，最终，你不得不提高音量来抵消噪音的影响。噪音就是问题的根源。

### Text 3

#### 一、词汇

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. maintain v. 维持,保养    | 2. compulsory a. 义务的  |
| 3. cease v. 停止          | 4. drudgery n. 苦差事,苦工 |
| 5. laundry n. 要洗的衣服, 洗衣 | 6. fiber n. 纤维        |

#### 二、长难句

1. The traditional belief that a woman's place is in the home and that a woman ought not to go out to work can hardly be reasonably maintained in present conditions.

该句主干为 The traditional belief ...can hardly be reasonably maintained, 主语名词 belief 后接有两个 that 连接的从句做同位语。

翻译：传统观念认为女性属于家庭而非外出工作，但这一观念已经不再适用于当今情况。

2. Washing machines take the drudgery out of laundry, the latest models being entirely automatic and able to wash and dry a large quantity of clothes in a few minutes.

该句主干为 Washing machines take the drudgery out of laundry, “名词 the latest models +分词 being entirely automatic and able to” 构成的独立主格结构做结果状语。

翻译：洗衣机承担了洗衣这一苦差事，最新型的全自动洗衣机可以在几分钟之内清洗并甩干大量衣物。

3. It is extremely wasteful to give years of training at public expense only to have the qualified teacher or nurse marry after a year or two and be lost forever to her profession.

该句主干为 It is extremely wasteful to, it 为形式主语，不定式结构为真正的主语。不定式结构中又有不定式结构 only to have the qualified teacher or nurse marry and be lost forever...做结果状语。

翻译：社会花费大量时间与财力培养合格教师或护士，而她们工作一两年之后便结婚，从此便不再工作，这是多大的浪费啊！

#### 三、文章结构分析

这篇文章探讨女性位置的归属。作者从传统观念切入，从女性照顾和教育孩子的职责、承担家庭事务和参与社会工作三个角度进行分析，指出女性除了照顾家庭之外还应该在社会上工作，即女性不单属于家庭，也属于社会。

第一段开门见山，提出主题：女性的归属。传统观念认为女性属于家庭，天职是照顾孩子。随后作者从职责角度分析女性归属不再仅限于家庭，原因在于：一是家庭规模变小，二是女性生育期限减小，三是女性教育孩子时间缩短。

第二段从家庭角度进行分析：现代家庭设备（家用电器、冷冻食品、人造纤维、成装等）的发展大大减轻女性在家庭中的负担与劳动量。

第三段从社会角度进行分析：现代社会的良好运行需要女性的贡献。以护士与教师两大职业以及工业和贸易中女性的重要性为例指出女性对社会发展不可或缺。

#### 四、试题具体分析

18. The author holds that .	18. 作者认为_____。
[A] the right place for all women, married or otherwise, is the home, not elsewhere	[A] 不论已婚与否，所有女性的正确位置都属于家庭而非其他地方
[B] all married women should have some occupation outside the home	[B] 所有已婚女性都应该在家庭之外有一份职业
[C] a married woman should give first priority to her duties as a mother	[C] 已婚女性应当以母亲的责任为重
[D] it is desirable for uneducated married women to stay at home and take care of the family	[D] 没有接受教育的已婚女性应当留在家中照顾家庭

【分析】本题所考查的知识点是：作者观点题。

文章第一段首句指出传统观念认为女性属于家庭而不应外出工作，但这一观念已经不再适用于当今社会。随后作者从女性照顾和教育孩子的职责、承担家庭事务和参与社会工作三个角度展开分析论述，说明女性的归属不再仅限于家庭，她们应当外出工作，为社会做出自己的贡献，而社会也需要她们的贡献。[B]选项正确。

[A]、[C]和[D]选项反向干扰，这三者都是传统观念，而不是作者的观点。

19. A house-proud woman .	19. 以家庭为重的女性_____。
[A] would devote her whole life to her family	[A] 把她的整个生活都奉献给家庭
[B] would take her own happiness and that of her family as her chief concern	[B] 把自己与其家庭的幸福放在首位
[C] would still need some special training at public expense to help her in her duties as a housewife	[C] 还需要社会支付费用来接受特殊培训以实现其作为家庭主妇的责任
[D] would take full advantage of modern household appliances	[D] 应当充分利用现代家庭设备

【分析】本题所考查的知识点是：具体细节题。

由题干关键词“house-proud woman”定位到文章第二段。第二段①句指出有些人认为以家庭为重的女性在家中总有很多事情可做。但接下来作者指出，现代家庭设备（洗衣机、电冰箱、罐装的冷冻食品、简便购物、人造纤维和成装）的发展大大减轻了女性在家庭中的劳动量，而女性应该充分利用这些条件，[D]选项正确。

[A]选项常识干扰，这属于传统观念，并非文章中作者所论述的观点。[B]和[C]选项利用文中出现词语 women's own happiness、training at public expense 和 help her in duties as a mother 进行干扰，[B]选项从文中无从推知，[C]选项是作者反对的观念，作者认为女性应当利用自己所接受的培训为社会做出贡献，而非仅为实现家庭角色。

20. According to the author, modern society .	20. 作者认为现代社会_____。
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[A] can operate just as well even without women participation	[A] 即使没有女性参与其中也能很好地运行
[B] has been greatly hampered in its development by the shortage of women nurses and women teachers	[B] 由于缺乏女性护士与教师而大大阻碍了其发展
[C] cannot operate properly without the contribution of women	[C] 没有女性的贡献而无法良好运行
[D] will be seriously affected by the continuing shortage of working women in heavy industries and international trade	[D] 将继续受到重工业与国际贸易中女性工作人员短缺的严重影响

【分析】本题所考查的知识点是：作者观点题。

第三段②句明确指出，如果没有女性在各个职业领域所做的贡献，现代社会将无法良好运行，[C]选项正确。

[A]选项反向干扰。[B]选项以偏概全，第三段仅是利用护士与教师两大职业中女性的重要性说明女性对于社会发展不可或缺。 [D]选项过度引申，首先文中提到的是工业与贸易两大领域，并未具体到重工业与国际贸易；其次最后一段末句所提出的是一个假设的现象，而并非事实。

## 五、全文翻译

传统观念认为女性属于家庭而非外出工作，但这一观念已经不再适用于当今情况。人们认为照顾孩子是女性的天职，但是如今的家庭规模变小，孩子之间的年龄仅相差一两岁，这样女性生育孩子的整个期限也不过五年。此外，由于孩子在五六岁时开始接受义务教育，女性作为其子女主要教育者的角色也随之终止。因此，即使我们都赞同女性在孩子入学之前应当留在家中照顾他们，这段时间最长也不过十年。

有人可以辩解说，以家庭为重的女性在家庭中总有很多事情要做。这或许是事实，但是很显然，女性没必要花一辈子时间来做饭、打扫和缝缝补补。洗衣机承担了洗衣这一苦差事，最新型的全自动洗衣机可以在几分钟之内清洗并甩干大量衣物。电冰箱可以长时间存储食物，并且现在很多冷冻食物都是罐装，方便获取。购物已经不是每日必做的事情，你可以在一天之内完成一周的采购。新型的人造纤维比自然纤维更耐穿，这大大减少了缝缝补补的需要，而成装既价格便宜又货源充足。

除了女性本身的幸福之外，社会的需要也必须纳入考虑之中。如果没有女性在职业领域和其他各种工作中的贡献，现代社会无法良好运行。护士与教师领域人才短缺，而这只是两种女性主导的职业。社会花费大量时间与财力培养合格教师或护士，而她们工作一两年之后便结婚，从此便不再工作，这是多大的浪费啊！确实，这种培训会帮助她们做一个更好的妈妈，但是如果她们继续工作，她们的服务将为社会带来更多的利益。很多工厂与商店的工作人员也是女性，大多数都是已婚者。尽管培训在这种情况下不是主要问题，但是如果已婚女性不再工作的话，工业和贸易就会遭遇人员短缺的窘境。

## Section III English-Chinese Translation

### 一、试题结构分析

本文第一至三段指出男性正在从事越来越多传统上由女性承担的工作，而且这些变化影响着长期存在的有关男性和女性工作的传统观念。第四至六段分析指出男性从事女性工作的动机和其他找工作的动机一样：出于个人

的兴趣或经济上需要的考虑。第七、八段指出问题仍然存在：从事传统女性工作的男性仍然很少，而且会惹人关注。第九段以小学教师和男护士人数增加为例说明仍然有令人鼓舞的迹象，并展望未来从事传统女性职业的男性会和女性一样多。

## 二、试题具体解析

21. 本题考核的知识点是：定语从句。

【句子结构】该句的主干为 this was a person, who 引导的定语从句做后置定语，修饰 person。副词 clearly 为插入语，用来表示说话者对句子所表达的意思的态度。

【词义确定】take pride in 意为“以…为豪”。considerable 意为“相当的，可观的”。

【翻译】显然，他是个对自己的仪表感到相当自豪的人。

22. 本题考核的知识点是：方式状语从句。

【句子结构】该句为主从复合句，句首为 Just as 引导的方式状语从句。

【词义确定】necessarily 意为“必然，必定”。automatically 意为“自动地”。

【翻译】正像卡车司机和建筑工人再没必要都是男的一样，所有秘书和接待员再也不一定都是女的。

23. 本题考核的知识点是：并列分句，定语从句。

【句子结构】该句由 but 连接的两个并列分句构成。前一分句的主干为 These changes are helping to influence some of the long-standing traditions，名词短语 the types of work 后接有省略关系代词的定语从句(that) men and women can do。后一分句的主干为 they also produce some undeniable problems for the men, who 引导的定语从句做后置定语，修饰名词 men。

【词义确定】long-standing 意为“长期存在的”。undeniable 意为“不可否认的”。

【翻译】这些变化正影响着长期存在的传统观念中关于男女各可以干哪几类工作的看法，但这对于进入原先以妇女为主的那些的男人来说，无疑也带来一些问题。

24. 本题考核的知识点是：定语从句。

【句子结构】该句的主干为 I don't know of any definite answers，名词 answers 后接有省略关系代词的定语从句(that) I'd be comfortable with。

【词义确定】know of 意为“知道，听说”。

【翻译】我还没听说过有任何使我感到满意的确切答案。

25. 本题考核的知识点是：宾语从句，时间状语从句。

【句子结构】该句是主从复合句，宾语从句由直接引语构成。该从句是 and 连接的两个并列分句：I found that work very interesting and it just seemed natural for me to ... 。第二个分句中含有 when 引导的时间状语从句。

【词义确定】out of the service 意为“退职（役）”。go into 意为“从事”。

【翻译】他回忆说：“我觉得那种工作十分有趣，当我退役时，对我来说，去干某种医务工作，似乎是极其自然的。”

26. 本题考核的知识点是：介词短语表原因，定语从句

【句子结构】该句主干为 men enter “female” jobs，介词短语 out of the same consideration for personal interest and economic necessity ... 做状语，表示“出于……的原因”。that 引导的定语从句做后置定语，修饰名词短语 personal interest and economic necessity。

【词义确定】necessity 意为“需要，必需品，必然”。motivate 意为“激发，给予动机”。

【翻译】换句话说，男人干起了“女人干的”工作，其动机是同任何找工作干的人一样，既出于个人的兴趣，也出于经济上需要的考虑。

27. 本题考核的知识点是：并列分句。

【句子结构】该句的主语和表语都是不定式构成。

【词义确定】line of work 意为“职业”。invite 意为“招致（尤指坏事）”。ridicule 意为“嘲笑，愚弄”。

【翻译】选定这一类工作是会惹人笑话的。

28. 本题考核的知识点是：并列分句。

【句子结构】该句的主干为 Can we anticipate a day, 两个 when 引导的定语从句做后置定语，修饰名词 a day，具体说明什么样的一天。

【词义确定】mix 意为“混合”。raise eyebrows 意为“扬起眉毛；怀疑、吃惊的表情”。

【翻译】我们是否能预见到这么一天：那时当秘书的男女各占一半或有人提到某个男人当护士时，人们不会再感到吃惊？

### 三、全文翻译

坐在一家纽约公司前台后面的接待员非常有效率。

这家公司穿着入时的新职员接电话时有着悦耳的声音和自然的魅力，这使客户感到自在。公司非常满意：(21) 显然，他是个对自己的仪表感到相当自豪的人。接待员大卫·金不同寻常，但绝非独特。(22) 正像卡车司机和建筑工人再没必要都是男的一样，所有秘书和接待员再也不一定都是女的。在以女性为主导的领域男性的数量仍然很少，他们也没有像进入以男性为主的领域的女性那样常常得到关注。但是男性正在从事越来越多传统上由女性承担的工作。

严格来讲，这不是新现象。过去几十年中，男性已经悄悄地进入护理、社会工作和基础教育等领域。但是，如今没有什么工作似乎是超出范围的。男性也在办公室准备咖啡、在飞机上准备食物。(23) 这些变化正影响着长期存在的传统观念中关于男女各可以干哪几类工作的看法，但这对于进入原先以妇女为主的那些的男人来说，无疑也带来一些问题。

什么样的男性冒险进入这些所谓的“女性领域”呢？各种各样的男性。(24) “我还没听说过有任何使我感到满意的答案”，威尔斯利大学女性研究中心的约瑟芬·普莱克博士解释说。

比如，在一家波士顿医院工作的 30 岁护士萨姆·沃蒙特从事护理工作，因为军队曾训练他成为医务工作者。(25) 他回忆说：“我觉得那种工作十分有趣，当我退役时，对我来说，去干某种医务工作，似乎是极其自然的。我对于成为医生并不真的感兴趣。”三十五岁的大卫·金是一位失业的演员，他找了一份接待员的工作，因为他很难在百老汇得到合适的角色，却需要支付房租。

(26) 换句话说，男人干起了“女人干的”工作，其动机是同任何找工作干的人一样，既出于个人的兴趣，也出于经济上需要的考虑。但是相似性也仅此而已。承担女性主导的工作的男性是很明显的。他们这个群体的工作历史在大部分方面与其女性同事不同。他们经常从那些在职业上有接触的人那里得到不同的待遇。

问题自然产生了：为什么仍然有 99 个女秘书，而只有 1 个男秘书？还有一个更严重的问题。大部分男性不想成为接待员、护士、秘书或缝纫工。简单的说，这些工作通常不被认为是男性化的工作。(27) 选定这一类工作是会惹人笑话的。

沃蒙特回忆说：“最初只是开玩笑。从学校来的孩子们问我是谁，当我说“是护士”，他们都嘲笑我。我只是笑着说“知道吗，也有女医生”。

但是仍然令人鼓舞的迹象。多年前，小学教师和男护士一样稀有。如今，六个小学老师中至少有一个是男性。(28) 我们是否能预见到这么一天：那时当秘书的男女各占一半或有人提到某个男人当护士时，人们不会再感到吃惊？

# 1989 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Close Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Read the whole passage before making your choice. (10 points)

①One day drought may be a thing of the past at least in coastal cities. ②Vast areas of desert throughout the world may for the first time 1 and provide millions of hectares of land where now nothing grows.

③By the end of this century this may not be mere 2. ④Scientists are already looking into the possibility of using some of the available ice in the Arctic and Antarctic. ⑤In these regions there are vast ice-caps formed by snow that has fallen over the past 50,000 years. ⑥Layer 3 layer of deep snow means that, when melted, the snow water would be pure, not salty as sea-ice would be. ⑦There is so much 4 pure water here that it would need only a fraction of it to turn much of the desert or poorly irrigated parts of the world into rich farmland. ⑧And what useful packages it would come in! ⑨It should be possible to cut off a bit of ice and transport it! ⑩Alternatively perhaps a passing iceberg could be 5. ⑪They are always breaking away from the main caps and floating around, pushed by currents, until they eventually melt and are wasted.

⑫Many icebergs are, of course, far too small to be towed 6 distance, and would melt before they reached a country that needed them anywhere. ⑬It would be necessary to locate one that was 7 and that was big enough to provide a good supply of ice when it reached us. ⑭Engineers think that an iceberg up to seven miles long and one and a half miles wide could be transported if the tug pulling it was as big as a supertanker! ⑮Even then they would cover only twenty miles every day. ⑯However, 8 the iceberg was at its destination, more than 7,000 million cubic metres of water could be taken from it! ⑰That would probably be more than enough for any medium-sized city even in the hottest summer! ⑱But no doubt a use could be found for it. ⑲9, scientist say, there would not be too much wastage in such a journey. ⑳The larger the iceberg, the slower it melts, even if it is towed through the tropics. ㉑This is because when the sun has a bigger area to warm 10, less heat actually gets into the iceberg. ㉒The vast frozen centre would be unaffected. [394 words]

- |                        |                         |                 |                  |
|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] come to life    | [B] come into existence |                 |                  |
| [C] come into activity | [D] come round          |                 |                  |
| 2. [A] speculation     | [B] imagination         | [C] computation | [D] expectation  |
| 3. [A] above           | [B] of                  | [C] upon        | [D] over         |
| 4. [A] essential       | [B] potential           | [C] claimable   | [D] obtainable   |
| 5. [A] seized          | [B] snatched            | [C] grabbed     | [D] captured     |
| 6. [A] much            | [B] any                 | [C] some        | [D] certain      |
| 7. [A] manageable      | [B] manipulative        | [C] operable    | [D] controllable |
| 8. [A] after           | [B] while               | [C] since       | [D] once         |
| 9. [A] Apparently      | [B] Noticeably          | [C] Distinctly  | [D] Notably      |
| 10. [A] round          | [B] over                | [C] up          | [D] through      |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

Each of the two passages below is followed by five questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the brackets on the left. (10 points)

### Text 1

A scientist once said: “I have concluded that the earth is being visited by intelligently controlled vehicles from outer space.”

If we take this as a reasonable explanation for UFOs (unidentified flying objects), questions immediately come up.

“Why don’t they get in touch with us, then? Why don’t they land right on the White House lawn and declare themselves?” people asked.

In reply, scientists say that, while this may be what we want, it may not necessarily be what they want.

“The most likely explanation, it seems to me,” said Dr. Mead, “is that they are simply watching what we are up to -- that responsible society outside our solar system is keeping an eye on us to see that we don’t set in motion a chain reaction that might have unexpected effects for outside our solar system.”

Opinions from other scientists might go like this: “Why should they want to get in touch with us? We may feel we’re more important than we really are! They may want to observe us only and not interfere with the development of our civilization. They may not care if we see them but they also may not care to say ‘hello’.”

①Some scientists have also suggested that Earth is a kind of zoo or wildlife reserve. ②Just as we set aside wilderness areas and wildlife reserves to allow animals and growing things to develop naturally while we observe them, so perhaps Earth was set aside ages ago for the same purpose.

①Are we being observed by intelligent beings from other civilizations in the universe? ②Are they watching our progress in space travel? ③Do we live in a gigantic “zoo” observed by our “keepers,” but having no communication with them?

①Never before in our history have we had to confront ideas like these. ②The simple fact is that we, who have always regarded ourselves as supreme in the universe, may not be so. ③Now we have to recognize that, among the stars in the heavens, there may very well be worlds inhabited by beings who are to us as we are to ants.

11. People who ask the question “Why don’t they get in touch with us... and declare themselves?” think that _____.	
[A] there are no such things as UFOs	
[B] UFOs are visitors from solar system	
[C] there’s no reason for UFOs sooner or later	
[D] we are bound to see UFOs sooner or later	

12. According to Dr. Mead, the attitude of beings from outer space toward us is one of _____.	
[A] unfriendliness	
[B] suspicion	
[C] superiority	

[D] hostility	
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13. The tone of the writer is that of _____.	
[A] doubt	
[B] warning	
[C] indifference	
[D] criticism	

### Text 2

①The use of the motor is becoming more and more widespread in the twentieth century; as an increasing number of countries develop both technically and economically, so a larger proportion of the world's population is able to buy and use a car. ②Possessing a car gives a much greater degree of mobility, enabling the driver to move around freely. ③The owner of a car is no longer forced to rely on public transport and is, therefore, not compelled to work locally. ④He can choose from different jobs and probably changes his work more frequently as he is not restricted to a choice within a small radius. ⑤Travelling to work by car is also more comfortable than having to use public transport; the driver can adjust the heating in winter and the air conditioning in the summer to suit his own needs and preference. ⑥There is no irritation caused by waiting for trains, buses or underground trains, standing in long patient queues, or sitting on windy platforms, for as long as half an hour sometimes. ⑦With the building of good, fast motorways long distances can be covered rapidly and pleasantly. ⑧For the first time in this century also, many people are now able to enjoy their leisure time to the full by making trips to the country or seaside at the weekends, instead of being confined to their immediate neighbourhood. ⑨This feeling of independence, and the freedom to go where you please, is perhaps the greatest advantage of the car.

①When considering the drawbacks, perhaps pollution is of prime importance. ②As more and more cars are produced and used, so the emission from their exhaust-pipes contains an ever larger volume of poisonous gas. ③Some of the contents of this gas, such as lead, not only pollute the atmosphere but cause actual harm to the health of people. ④Many of the minor illnesses of modern industrial society, headaches, tiredness, and stomach upsets are thought to arise from breathing polluted air; doctors' surgeries are full of people suffering from illnesses caused by pollution. ⑤It is also becoming increasingly difficult to deal with the problem of traffic in towns; most of the important cities of the world suffer from traffic congestion. ⑥In fact any advantage gained in comfort is often cancelled out in city driving by the frustration caused by traffic jams: endless queues of cars crawling one after another through all the main streets. ⑦As an increasing number of traffic regulation schemes are devised, the poor bewildered driver finds himself diverted and forced into one-way systems which cause even greater delays than the traffic jams they are supposed to prevent. ⑧The mounting cost of petrol and the increased license fees and road tax all add to the driver's worries. ⑨In fact, he must sometimes wonder if the motor car is such a blessing and not just a menace.

14. More and more people can afford to buy and use cars because _____.	
[A] an increasing number of cars are being produced	
[B] the cost of cars is getting cheaper with the development of technology	
[C] lots of countries have become more	

developed	
[D] the use of cars has proved to be more economical	

15. The advantages of having a car are best experienced in the driver's _____.	
[A] freedom in choosing his job	
[B] comfort during the travels	
[C] enjoyment of his leisure time	
[D] feeling of self-reliance	

16. What is considered by the writer as the greatest menace to the people caused by the widespread use of motor cars?	
[A] air pollution	
[B] traffic jams	
[C] fatal diseases	
[D] high cost	

### Text 3

①Manners nowadays in metropolitan cities like London are practically non-existent. ②It is nothing for a big, strong schoolboy to elbow an elderly woman aside in the dash for the last remaining seat on the tube or bus, much less stand up and offer his seat to her, as he ought. ③In fact, it is saddening to note that if a man does offer his seat to an older woman, it is nearly always a Continental man or one from the older generation.

①This question of giving up seats in public transport is much argued about by young men, who say that, since women have claimed equality, they no longer deserve to be treated with courtesy and that those who go out to work should take their turn in the rat race like anyone else. ②Women have never claimed to be physically as strong as men. ③Even if it is not agreed, however, that young men should stand up for younger women, the fact remains that courtesy should be shown to the old, the sick and the burdened. ④Are we really so lost to all ideals of unselfishness that we can sit there indifferently reading the paper or a book, saying to ourselves "First come, first served," while a grey-haired woman, a mother with a young child or a cripple stands? ⑤Yet this is all too often seen.

①Conditions in travel are really very hard on everyone, we know, but hardship is surely no excuse. ②Sometimes one wonders what would have been the behaviour of these stout young men in a packed refugee train or a train on its way to a prison-camp during the War. ③Would they have considered it only right and their proper due to keep the best places for themselves then?

①Older people, tired and irritable from a day's work, are not angels, either — far from it. ②Many a brisk argument or an insulting quarrel breaks out as the weary queues push and shove each other to get on buses and tubes. ③One cannot commend this, of course, but one does feel there is just a little more excuse.

①If cities are to remain pleasant places to live in at all, however, it seems imperative, not only that

communications in transport should be improved, but also that communication between human beings should be kept smooth and polite. ②All over cities, it seems that people are too tired and too rushed to be polite. ③Shop assistants won't bother to assist, taxi drivers growl at each other as they dash dangerously round corners, bus conductor pull the bell before their desperate passengers have had time to get on or off the bus, and so on and so on. ④It seems to us that it is up to the young and strong to do their small part to stop such deterioration.

17. From what you have read, would you expect manners to improve among people ?	
[A] who are physically weak or crippled	
[B] who once lived in a prison-camp during the War	
[C] who live in big modern cities	
[D] who live only in metropolitan cities	

18. What is the writer's opinion concerning courteous manners towards women?	
[A] Now that women have claimed equality, they no longer need to be treated differently from men.	
[B] It is generally considered old-fashioned for young men to give up their seats to young women.	
[C] "Lady First" should be universally practiced.	
[D] Special consideration ought to be shown them.	

19. According to the author communication between human beings would be smoother if .	
[A] people were more considerate towards each other	
[B] people were not so tired and irritable	
[C] women were treated with more courtesy	
[D] public transport could be improved	

20. What is the possible meaning of the word "deterioration" in the last paragraph?	
[A] worsening of general situation	
[B] lowering of moral standards	

[C] declining of physical constitution	
[D] spreading of evil conduct	

### Section III English-Chinese Translation

Translate the following passage into Chinese. Only the underlined sentences are to be translated. (20 points)

When Jane Matheson started work at Advanced Electronics Inc. 12 years ago, (21) she laboured over a microscope, hand-welding tiny electronic computers and turned out 18 per hour. Now she tends the computerized machinery that turns out high capacity memory chips at the rate of 2,600 per hour. Production is up, profits are up, her income is up and Mrs. Matheson says the work is far less strain on her eyes.

But the most significant effect of the changes at AEI was felt by the workers who are no longer there. Before the new computerized equipment was introduced, there were 940 workers at the plant. Now there are 121. (22) A plant follow-up survey showed that one year after the layoffs only 38% of the released workers found new employment at the same or better wages. Nearly half finally settled for lower pay and more than 13% are still out of work. The AEI example is only one of hundreds around the country which forge intelligently ahead into the latest technology, but leave the majority of their workers behind.

(23) Its beginnings obscured by unemployment caused by the world economic slow-down, the new technological unemployment may emerge as the great socio-economic challenge of the end of the 20th century. One corporation economist says the growth of “machine job replacement” has been with us since the beginning of the industrial revolution, but never at the pace it is now. The human costs will be astonishing. (24) “It’s humiliating to be done out of your job by a machine and there is no way to fight back, but it is the effort to find a new job that really hurts.” Some workers, like Jane Matheson, are retrained to handle the new equipment, but often a whole new set of skills is required and that means a new, and invariably smaller set of workers. (25) The old workers, trapped by their limited skills, often never regain their old status and employment. Many drift into marginal areas. They feel no pride in their new work. They get badly paid for it and they feel miserable, but still they are luckier than those who never find it.

(26) The social costs go far beyond the welfare and unemployment payments made by the government. Unemployment increases the chances of divorce, child abuse, and alcoholism, a new federal survey shows. Some experts say the problem is only temporary... that new technology will eventually create as many jobs as it destroys. (27) But futurologist Hymen Seymour says the astonishing efficiency of the new technology means there will be a simple and direct net reduction in the amount of human labor that needs to be done. “We should treat this as an opportunity to give people more leisure. It may not be easy, but society will have to reach a new unanimity on the division and distribution of labor,” Seymour says. He predicts most people will work only six-hour days and four-day weeks by the end of the century. But the concern of the unemployed is for now. (28) Federally funded training and free back-to-school programs for laid-off workers are under way, but few experts believe they will be able to keep up with the pace of the new technology. For the next few years, for a substantial portion of the workforce, times are going to be very tough indeed.

# 1989年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题解析

## Section I Close Test

### 一、文章结构分析

本文介绍了如何利用南北极的冰山解决全球干旱问题。

第一段是文章的引子部分，提出干旱问题将得到解决，为下文介绍冰山的利用做铺垫。

第二段提出本文要介绍的主要内容：利用冰山解决干旱问题。③句是过渡句，从第一段的总体设想过渡到第二段对具体措施的介绍。

第三段承接第二段，指出了利用冰山的具体实施中遇到的问题及对策。

### 二、试题具体分析

1. [A] come to life 变得更有趣，焕发生机 [B] come into existence 开始存在，成立  
[C] come into activity 变得活跃 [D] come round 恢复知觉；苏醒

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+动词短语辨析

[快速解题] 空格处填入的动词短语的主语是 areas of desert，沙漠不能“变得活跃”或“恢复知觉”，首先排除[C]和[D]。由①句中干旱将成为历史，可以推断出沙漠地区将拥有水资源，下文也说沙漠将提供数百万亩的土地种植作物，因此 come to life 符合文意，在文中意为“沙漠地区将焕发生机”。come into existence “沙漠开始存在”不符合上下文语义，应排除。

[篇章分析] ①②句是承接关系，介绍了与文章主题相关的背景，即干旱问题将得到解决。

②句的主干部分是 Vast areas of desert may come to life ... and provide...，其中还包含一个 where 引导的定语从句，修饰 land。

[空格设置] 本题考查了短语动词。例句：The match finally **come to life** in the second half. 比赛在下半场终于精彩起来。

[干扰项设置] 其他项利用 come 的常用搭配设置干扰。例句：Pakistan **came into existence** as an independent country after the war. 巴基斯坦在战后就以一个独立的国家存在了。Your mother hasn't yet **come round**. 你的母亲还没有苏醒过来。

2. [A] speculation 推测，推断 [B] imagination 想象力，想象  
[C] computation 计算 [D] expectation 预料，期望

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+名词辨析

[快速解题] 空格所在部分 this may not be mere 2 中，this 指代第一段提出的“沙漠变良田”。文中没有涉及到计算，首先排除 computation。此外，由下文的分析可知，这一观点不是出于人们主观的想象 imagination 或是期望 expectation，而是建立在已知事物的基础之上，因此正确选项为[A]。speculation 代入文中意为“到本世纪末，这也许不仅仅是一种推测。”

[篇章分析] ③句是第二段的首句，由上文谈干旱问题过渡到对文章话题（利用冰川）的具体展开。this 指代上文②句的内容，实现语段的衔接。③句也是第二段的主题句，提出了该段要论述的内容：让干旱成为历史的可行性，该段围绕这句话展开叙述。④句给出了③句观点的原因，句中 already 与③句 not be mere speculation 呼应。

[空格设置] 此题难度较大，既需要考生理解 speculation 的词义，还要根据上下文作出判断。例句：His private life is the subject of much **speculation**. 他的私生活引起诸多猜测。

[干扰项设置] 其他项与 speculation 一样，都是由动词加词缀-tion 构成的名词。其中还利用 imagination 与 expectation 这两个同样表示思维活动的名词设置干扰。例句：He's got no **imagination**. 他缺乏想象力。She did a rough **calculation**. 她做了一个粗略的计算。I applied for the post more in hope than **expectation**. 我申请这个职位是希望多于期待。

3. [A] above [B] of [C] upon [D] over

本题考核的知识点是：介词用法

[快速解题]空格所在部分为 Layer 3 layer of deep snow，空格处填入的介词应该体现出积雪一层又一层的堆积，of 没有这个用法，首先排除。其他三项都有表示“在…上面”的意思。但是 over 表示“悬在…上”，above 只是泛指位置的上下关系，只有 upon 强调“在上面并且相互接触”，符合文中积雪的特点，所以正确答案为[C]upon。

[篇章分析] ⑤⑥句为该段的第一个层次，通过介绍冰帽成因证实了措施的可行性。⑥句的结构较为复杂，主语部分是 Layer upon layer of deep snow，谓语动词 means 表示“意味着……”，宾语是 that 引导的从句。在这个宾语从句中又嵌套有一个 when 引导的条件状语从句。

[空格设置]本题考查常用介词 upon 的含义和用法。upon 在含义和用法上等于 on，对这一类常用介词考生要在理解上下文的基础上作出正确判断。

[干扰项设置]其他项都是常用介词，特别利用 above 与 over 两个同样表示方位关系的介词设置干扰。above 与 over 表示“在…上面”时有所区别，above 泛指“在（或向）…上面”，如：We were flying **above** the clouds. 我们在云层上面飞行。over 强调“悬在…上面”，如：There was a lamp hanging **over** the table. 桌子上方吊着一盏灯。

4. [A] essential 极其重要的；本质的 [B] potential 潜在的，可能的

- [C] claimable (法律) 可要求的 [D] obtainable 可得到的

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+形容词辨析

[快速解题]空格处填入的形容词作定语，修饰 pure water，意为“…的纯净水”。claimable 显然不能修饰 water，首先排除。空格所在⑦句的含义是“这将产生大量…纯净水，只需要一小部分就能把世界上大量的沙漠和灌溉不足的地区变成肥沃的耕地”，由此可知此句强调的是水的数量多而未涉及到其重要性，因此排除 essential。obtainable 通常不用在名词前作定语，而且根据上下文语义，这里谈论的是“积雪融化时将产生的水”，强调的是一种潜在可能性，因此 potential 符合文意。

[篇章结构]⑦句至⑧句是该段的第二个层次，介绍了这一措施带来的效益。⑦句的结构比较复杂，主干是 there be 句型，含有一个由 so...that 引导的结果状语从句。从句的主干为 it would need only a fraction of it，其中第一个 it 为形式主语，真正主语是后面的 to turn... 不定式短语，第二个 it 指代 pure water。

[空格设置]本题在考查形容词辨析的同时，也考查了考生对上下文的理解。例句：First we need to identify actual and **potential** problems. 首先，我们需要弄清实际的问题和潜在的问题。

[干扰项设置]其他项都是常用形容词，其中 obtainable 干扰性较强，需要考生在理解词义的基础上掌握词的具体用法，才能排除。例句如：Experience is **essential** for this job. 对于这个工作，经验是非常重要的。The **essential** difference between Sara and me is our attitude to money. 我与萨拉的根本区别在于我们对金钱的态度。acquisition of **claimable** assets arising from loans 债权资产的取得；Full details are **obtainable** from any post office. 详情可至任何邮局索取。

5. [A] seized 捉住，占领 [B] snatched 一把抓起，夺取

- [C] grabbed 抓住，攫取 [D] captured 俘获，捕获

本题考核的知识点是：动词辨析

[快速解题]四个选项均有“抓住”的含义，但是用法各不相同。seize 与 snatch 强调“抢夺”，grab 强调“突然紧紧地抓住”，capture 侧重指“捕获移动中的物体”。空格处填入的动词的宾语是 a passing iceberg，意为“…移动的冰山”，只有 capture 符合本题的用法，代入文中意为：移动的冰山将有可能被“捕获”。

[篇章分析] ⑨至⑩句是该段的第三个层次，具体介绍了获得冰川的途径。⑨⑩句是选择关系，介绍了获取南北极冰川的两种形式，alternatively 表现了这种选择关系。⑩⑪句解说关系，⑪句解释了⑩句提出的冰山可以被“捕获”的原因。

[空格设置] 动词用法辨析是知识运用的常考点，capture 的含义比较简单，本题主要考查其与近义词在用法上的辨析。

**[干扰项设置]**其他项利用表示“抓住”的动词对 capture 构成近义干扰。例句: She tried to **seize** the gun from him. 她试图夺他的枪。The raiders **snatched** \$100 from the cash register. 劫匪从现金出纳机里抢走了 100 元。She **grabbed** the child's hand and ran. 她抓住孩子的手就跑。

6. [A] much [B] any [C] some [D] certain

本题考核的知识点是: 形容词用法辨析

**[快速解题]**在不同情况下, 四个选项都可与 distance 搭配。空格所在句子的含义是“许多冰山体积太小而不能被拖运...距离”, 显然, some 和 certain 与 distance 搭配后表达的“一段距离”和“特定距离”不符合文意, 首先排除。much 修饰 distance 表示距离远时常与 how 连用或用于否定句, 在文中不合适。只有 any 表示的“任何距离”符合句子语法和前后语义关系的搭配, 为正确选项。

**[篇章分析]**⑩句是过渡句, 将文章转入到第三段对利用冰川时存在问题的介绍。⑪句先提出在运输冰山的过程中会遇到问题: 许多冰山由于体积小在运抵目的地前就融化了。下文围绕如何解决这一问题展开介绍。

**[空格设置]**本题考查了一类特殊的形容词——限定词的用法。any 的用法很丰富, 考生要在具体语境中加以理解。

**[干扰项设置]**其他项利用其他常用限定词 much 和 some 以及一个近义形容词 certain 对 any 形成干扰。限定词虽然不是知识运用考核的重点, 但是许多限定词对正确理解上下文非常重要, 考生应熟练掌握。

7. [A] manageable 可操纵的, 易于处理的

- [B] manipulative (人) 善于操纵的, 会控制的  
[C] operable 运作的, 可使用的  
[D] controllable 可控制的

本题考核的知识点是: 形容词辨析

**[快速解题]**空格所在部分为 one that was 7, 空格处填入的形容词修饰 one, 即上文提到的 iceberg, manipulative 只能指人, 首先排除。operable 与 iceberg 搭配意为“可使用的冰山”不符合文意。而根据常识, iceberg 目前还不能被人类“控制”, 因此排除 controllable。只有 manageable 符合文意, 代入文中意为“易于处理的冰山”。

**[篇章分析]**⑫与⑬—⑯句是承接关系, ⑫句指出存在的问题, ⑬—⑯句提出解决方法: 选择易于处理且体积足够大的冰山运输。⑬句句首的 It 是形式主语, 真实主语是 to locate..., 句中包含两个 that 引导的定语从句, 在第二个 that 定于从句中又嵌套了 when 引导的时间状语从句。

**[空格设置]**manageable 是核心词 manage+able 形容词后缀构成的形容词。例句: Using conditioner regularly to make your hair soft and **manageable**. 经常使用护发素来使你的头发柔软而且易于梳理。

**[干扰项设置]**其他项都是核心动词+形容词后缀构成的复杂形容词。例句: He is extremely **manipulative**. 他这个人很会摆布人。When will the single currency be **operable**? 什么时候单一货币制可以实行? Cooking with gas is fast, **controllable** and clean. 用燃气做饭速度快、调节方便, 而且干净。

8. [A] after 在...以后 [B] while 在...期间

- [C] since 从...以后 [D] once 一...就; 一旦

本题考核的知识点是: 句内逻辑关系

**[快速解题]**解答此题的关键是判断空格处填入的连词所连接的两部分之间是什么关系。the iceberg was at its destination 与 more than 7,000 million cubic metres of water could be taken from it 显然不是单纯的时间关系, 从句应该是实现的条件。四个选项中只有 once 引导条件状语从句, 意为“一旦”, 代入文中意为“一旦这座冰山到达了目的地, 它将提供超过 70 亿立方米的水”, 符合文意。

**[篇章分析]**⑯至⑰句以 however 表明与上文的转折, 指出利用冰川的必要性: (尽管运输困难, 但) 一旦成功则会带来巨大效益。

**[空格设置]**逻辑关系在知识运用中占据着越来越重要的位置, 一些表示逻辑关系的连词需要考生着重掌握。

**[干扰项设置]**其他项利用其他表示逻辑关系的连词设置干扰，考生要正确理解上下文和句子内部逻辑关系排除干扰。

9. [A] Apparently 据...所知，显然 [B] Noticeably 显著地，显而易见地  
[C] Distinctly 清晰地，明显地 [D] Notably 尤其，非常

本题考核的知识点是：上下文逻辑关系+副词辨析

**[快速解题]**空格在句首，填入的副词做整个句子的状语，该句表示“9，在这样的运输途中损耗不是很大”。句中 scientist say 是插入部分，表明这是科学家的观点，而科学家正是根据下文⑩⑪句的科学原理得出了这样的观点。apparently 表示 according to what you have heard or read; according to the way sth appears “根据已经存在的情况可知”，它恰当地说明了得出观点有依据，符合文意。句中没有涉及“强调”的意思，排除 notably。noticeable 和 distinctly 也含有“明显”的意思，但是强调“清晰明显地看到或听到”，文中得出的结论显然不是“看到”或“听到”的，因此排除。

**[篇章分析]**⑩句至⑪句分析了上文（⑬—⑯句）提出的选择体积足够大的冰山来运输的原因：在运输途中不会产生大量损失。段末两句进一步解释不会有大量损失的原因。

⑩句包含一个 even if 引导的让步状语从句，句中 the larger 与 the slower 形成对照。

**[空格设置]**本题考查了副词 apparently 的用法，需要考生理解上下文语义作出判断。例句：**Apparently they are getting divorced soon.**看样子，他们很快就要离婚。

**[干扰项设置]**其他项利用近义副词设置干扰。例句：It was **noticeably** that none of the family were present. 很明显这一家没有人在场。I **distinctly** heard someone calling me. 我清楚地听到有人叫我。The house had many drawbacks, most **notably** its location and price. 这房子有很多缺陷，尤其是它的地点和价格。

10. [A] round [B] over [C] up [D] through

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+副词搭配

**[快速解题]**空格处填入的介词与动词 warm 搭配，在 has a bigger area to warm 10 结构中构成不定式短语后置修饰 area，与 area 存在逻辑上的动宾关系。因此解答此题的关键是判断那个介词能与 warm 搭配，并且可接 area 作宾语符合文中语义。不存在 warm round 与 warm through 的搭配，首先排除[A 和 D]。warm over 意为“重新加温，热（已经烧熟的食物）”，显然不能接 area 作宾语，排除。warm up 意为“（使）温暖，变暖和”，代入文中意为“使一个更大的区域升温”，文意通顺，因此正确答案为[C]up。

**[篇章分析]**⑩句主语 this 指代⑩句整句内容，because 引导的原因状语从句即解释了⑩句中的现象。这个原因状语从句中又嵌套一个 when 引导的时间状语从句。bigger 与 less 的反义对照和⑩句中的 larger 与 slower 形成呼应。

**[空格设置]**动词与副词的搭配也是知识运用的常规考点。up 的含义和用法很丰富，需要考生在理解上下文的基础上作出判断。

**[干扰项设置]**其他项也都是常与动词搭配的副词，其含义根据所搭配动词的不同而不同，需要在具体语境中加以辨析。

### 三、全文翻译

有一天，干旱有可能成为历史，特别是在沿海城市。遍及全世界的广大沙漠地区有可能首次焕发生机，把数百万公顷的当前寸草不生的土地变成田地。

到本世纪末，这将也许不仅仅是一种推测。科学家们已经在对利用南北极一些可用冰川的可能性进行研究。这些地区存在着大量冰帽，这些冰帽是由过去 5 万年来的降雪形成的。一层又一层的厚厚积雪意味着当其融化时，雪水将是纯净的，而不像海水结成的冰那样咸。这将产生大量潜在纯净水，只需要一小部分就能把世界上大量的沙漠和灌溉不足的地区变成肥沃的耕地。这将提供多么有益的一揽子计划啊！切割并运输冰块将成为可能，或者一座移动的冰山将有可能被“捕获”。它们（移动冰山）常常从主体冰山中分离出来，并在水流的推动下到处漂浮，直到它们最终融化并浪费掉。

当然，许多冰山体积太小而不能被拖运到任何距离，而且在到达需要它们的国家之前就可能融化掉了。

选择易于处理并且体积足够大的冰山，以便使其到达我们身边时仍能提供充足的供应，这是很有必要的。工程师们认为一座 7 英里长 1.5 英里宽的冰山需要一艘超大型油轮那么大的拖船才能拖动它。尽管那样它们一天才能行驶 20 英里。然而，一旦这座冰山到达了目的地，它将提供超过 70 亿立方米的水。那对任何一座中等城市来说大概都绰绰有余，即使是在最为炎热的夏天。但是毫无疑问，人们会为这些水找到利用方法。科学家表明，在这样的运输途中，损耗显然不是很大。冰山越大融化的越慢，即使它被拖运穿过热带地区。这是因为当太阳需要给一个更大的区域升温时，冰山吸收的热量就会减少。巨大的结冰中心将不会受到影响。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### 一、词汇

- 1.conclude v. 作结论，推断
- 2.vehicle n. 交通工具
- 3.**be up to sth= be doing sth** 正在做
- 4.keep an eye on sb 监视某人
- 5.set in motion 使某物运转
- 6.reserve n. 贮存，预备舍
- 7.set aside 保留
- 8.supreme a. 最高的
- 9.inhabit v. 居住于，占据

### 二、长难句

1. The most likely explanation, it seems to me,” said Dr. Mead, “is that they are simply watching what we are up to -- that responsible society outside our solar system is keeping an eye on us to see that we don’t set in motion a chain reaction that might have unexpected effects for outside our solar system.

该句的宾语由直接引语构成。该直接引语的主干为 The most likely explanation is that …，破折号的部分对 that 引导的表语从句进行解释说明。该部分的主干为 responsible society … is keeping an eye on us，不定式结构 to see that … 做目的状语。其中第一个 that 引导的从句做 see 的宾语，第二个 that 引导的从句做后置定语，修饰先行词 chain reaction。

翻译：米德博士称“在我看来，最可能的解释是他们只不过是看看我们在做什么——我们太阳系之外有责任心的社会正留意着我们，以确保我们不会触发某种连锁反应，从而给太阳系之外的星系造成意想不到的影响。”

2. Just as we set aside wilderness areas and wildlife reserves to allow animals and growing things to develop naturally while we observe them, so perhaps Earth was set aside ages ago for the same purpose.

该句为主从复合句，just as 引导方式状语从句，其中还嵌套了 while 引导的时间状语从句。主句部分的主干为 perhaps Earth was set aside。

翻译：就像我们划出野生动物活动区和保护区以便我们可以在自然状态观察动植物的生长情况一样，或许地球就是很早以前为达到相同的目的而被划出的保护区。

3. Now we have to recognize that, among the stars in the heavens, there may very well be worlds inhabited by beings who are to us as we are to ants.

该句的主干为 we have to recognize that …，that 引导的从句做宾语。该从句的主干为 there may very well be worlds，过去分词短语 inhabited by beings … 做后置定语，修饰名词 worlds，who 引导的定语从句也做后置定语，修饰 beings。

翻译：现在我们必须认识到在茫茫星海中，也许就有这样的星体，那上面居住的生物看待我们就如同我们看待蚂蚁一样。

### 三、文章结构分析

本文是一篇探讨外星生物是否存在的时文。

第一至三段：通过一位科学家的话引出争论的焦点：外星生物是否存在？

第四至八段：罗列了科学家们对此问题而产生的四种猜测—不愿同人类接触、在暗中留意人类的行动、只出于观察目的而不想同人类接触、地球是外星人划立的“动物”保护区。

第九段：总结全文，肯定外星生物的存在，并提醒人们宇宙中存在着更强大生物的可能性。

### 四、试题具体分析

11. People who ask the question “Why don’t they get in touch with us... and declare themselves?” think that _____.	11. 提出“那么他们为什么不和我们联系呢？为什么他们不正好降落到白宫的草坪上然后自我介绍一下呢？”这些问题的人认为_____.
[A] there are no such things as UFOs	[A] 不明飞行物这种东西是不存在的
[B] UFOs are visitors from solar system	[B] 不明飞行物是来自太阳系的探访者
[C] there’s no reason for UFOs sooner or later	[C] 对于不明飞行物的说法迟早会理屈词穷的
[D] we are bound to see UFOs sooner or later	[D] 人类迟早会看见不明飞行物的

[分析]本题考查的知识点是：推理引申。

根据第一、二段可知，题干中的问题是“如果将来自外太空的智能飞船正在造访地球作为对不明飞行物的合理解释”就会出现的问题。第四到七段引用科学家的话对这一问题给予了回复：对为什么人类同外星人之间没有联系进行了推测。可见，问这些问题的人并不相信外星生物或不明飞行物是存在的，而科学家的推测却在证明它们可能是存在的。故[A]选项正确。

[B]选项是根据 UFOs 和 solar system 编造的干扰项，且[B]选项本身表达亦不正确。文中指出如果外星人是存在的，那他们一定存在于太阳系之外的某个星系之中。[C]选项错在 no reasons。文章第四到七段给出针对这些问题的解答，所以并非是理屈词穷。[D]选项反向干扰，从上面的分析可知提出问题的人是不相信 UFOs 是存在的，所以他们也不会认为迟早会见到不明飞行物。

12. According to Dr. Mead, the attitude of beings from outer space toward us is one of _____.	12. 米德博士认为来自外太空的生物对人类的看法会是_____。
[A] unfriendliness	[A] 不友善的
[B] suspicion	[B] 猜疑的
[C] superiority	[C] 盛气凌人的
[D] hostility	[D] 敌意的

[分析]本题考查的知识点是：推理引申。

根据题中人物关键词 Dr. Mead 定位到文章第五段。针对一些人提出的外星人为何不同人类接触的问题，米德博士认为最可能的解释就是他们只是负责留意我们，确保我们的行动不会触发能够危害到他们的连锁反应。由此可知，米德博士的观点是外星人对人类的态度应该是猜疑的，故[B]选项正确。

[A]、[C]选项都是其他猜测认为来外星生物会对人类所持的态度。[D]选项从文中无从推知。

13. The tone of the writer is that of _____.	13. 作者的语气是_____。
[A] doubt	[A] 怀疑的
[B] warning	[B] 警告的
[C] indifference	[C] 冷漠的

[分析]本题考查的知识点是：作者态度。

文章第八段是作者观点的阐述。第八段第二句指出人类从未有过外星生物是否存在的想法正是人类自身的盲目优越感所致。作者认为也许正是这种盲目自大，使我们否定了外星生物的存在，但是外星生物一定是存在于茫茫宇宙的某个星体上，他们看待我们就如同我们看待蚂蚁一般。可见本文作者所持的是批判的态度，故[D]选项正确。

[A]选项反向干扰。第八段第三句话明确指出，我们必须认识到茫茫星海中也许真的有外星生物的存在。从文中无法得出作者对否定外星人存在的人所给的警示之语，故排除[B]选项。第八段中 always, supreme, have to, who are to us as we are to ants 等表明了作者并不是漠然的，故[C]选项错误。

## 五、全文翻译

一位科学家曾说过“我断定来自外太空的智能飞船正在造访地球。”

如果我们将其作为对不明飞行物的合理解释，那么问题马上就来了。

人们会问：“那么他们为什么不和我们联系呢？为什么他们不正好降落到白宫的草坪上然后自我介绍一下呢？”

对于这些问题，科学家们的回答是：虽然这也许是想要的，但这也许并不是他们想要的啊。

米德博士称“在我看来，最可能的解释是他们只不过是看看我们在做什么——我们太阳系之外有责任心的社会正留意着我们，以确保我们不会触发某种连锁反应，从而给太阳系之外的星系造成意想不到的影响。”

其他科学家的观点是这样的：“他们为什么要联系我们？我们也许把自己想的过于重要了！他们也许就是想观察我们而不想介入人类文明的发展。他们也许并不关心我们是否看到了他们，也不关心是否打个招呼。”

还有一些科学家认为，地球就是一个动物园或是野生动物保护区。就像我们划出野生动物活动区和保护区以便我们可以在自然状态观察动植物的生长情况一样，或许地球就是很早以前为达到相同的目的而被划出的保护区。

宇宙中其他文明的智能生物正在观察我们么？他们正留意我们在太空航行上的进展么？我们是生活在一个只能被“饲养员”观察却无法与其沟通的巨型“动物园”里么？

在人类的历史上，我们从未遇到过类似的想法。真相很简单，那就是我们总认为在整个宇宙中我们是至高无上的，可事实也许并非如此。现在我们必须认识到在茫茫星海中，也许就有这样的星体，那上面居住的生物看待我们就如同我们看待蚂蚁一样。

## Text 2

### 一、词汇

1. Mobility n. 可动性,变动性
2. Radius n. 半径
3. Preference n. 偏爱
4. irritation n. 烦恼
5. queue n. 长队
6. cover v. 行走（距离）
7. confine v. 限制
8. prime a. 首要的,最好的
9. bewildered a. 困惑的
10. divert v. 转移

11. blessing n. 祝福  
12. menace n. 威胁

## 二、长难句

As an increasing number of traffic regulation schemes are devised, the poor bewildered driver finds himself diverted and forced into one-way systems which cause even greater delays than the traffic jams they are supposed to prevent.

该句为主从复合句。句首为 as 引导的时间状语从句，主干为 the poor bewildered driver finds himself diverted and forced ...，其中包含“find oneself +过去分词”结构，意为“发现自己（处于某状态）”。Which 引导的定语从句做后置定语，修饰先行词 one-way systems。

翻译：当越来越多的交通管理方案出台时，晕头转向的司机发现可怜的自己被迫转进了一条单行道，这样耽误的时间超过了他们所避免的交通拥堵时间。

## 三、文章结构分析

文章主要探讨了汽车广泛使用的利弊问题。

第一段：指出了汽车广泛使用的原因并论述汽车给人类带来的好处：灵活、舒适、快捷、自主。

第二段：主要论述了由于汽车的广泛使用给人类带来的困扰：大气污染、健康威胁、交通堵塞、费用负担。

## 四、试题具体分析

14. More and more people can afford to buy and use cars because _____.	14. 越来越多的人能够购买并使用汽车是因为_____。
[A] an increasing number of cars are being produced	[A] 生产的汽车越来越多
[B] the cost of cars is getting cheaper with the development of technology	[B] 随着技术的进步，汽车的成本也越来越低了
[C] lots of countries have become more developed	[C] 许多国家都步入了发达国家之列
[D] the use of cars has proved to be more economical	[D] 已经证实使用汽车是较经济的

[分析]本题考查的知识点是：因果细节。

文章第一段①句指出，因为越来越多的国家在技术和经济领域都取得了进步，所以世界上大部分人都能购买并使用汽车了。[C]选项正是对此句话的概括，故正确。

[A]选项张冠李戴。将“汽车的尾气管里排出了更多含有有毒物质的废气的原因，即人们生产的汽车越来越多了”，当成是“越来越人购买并使用汽车的原因”。[B]选项无中生有，是利用原文词汇 develop technically 和 the cost 编造的干扰项。第二段⑧句指出，飙升的油价和日益上涨的驾驶执照费和养路费使驾车人变得更加忧心忡忡。可见，使用汽车并不会为其所有者节省钱，故排除[D]选项。

15. The advantages of having a car are best experienced in the driver's _____.	15. 拥有汽车最大的好处是驾车人能够体验_____。
[A] freedom in choosing his job	[A] 选择工作的自由
[B] comfort during the travels	[B] 旅行中舒适的感觉
[C] enjoyment of his leisure time	[C] 闲暇时光的享受

[D] feeling of self-reliance

[D] 自立的感觉

[分析]本题考查的知识点是：具体细节。

第一段末句明确指出，自主的感觉以及去任何想去的地方的那种自由或许是汽车最大的优点了，故[D]选项正确。

[A]、[B]、[C]选项都是文中谈到的拥有汽车的好处，但并非最大优点，故排除。

16. What is considered by the writer as the greatest menace to the people caused by the widespread use of motor cars?	16. 作者认为汽车的广泛使用对人们造成的大威胁是什么？
[A] air pollution	[A]空气污染
[B] traffic jams	[B]交通堵塞
[C] fatal diseases	[C]致命疾病
[D] high cost	[D]高额成本

[分析]本题考查的知识点是：具体细节。

文章第二段①句即明确指出，对于汽车使用的最大弊端可能就是汽车造成的污染问题。故[A]选项正确。

[B]、[D]选项虽然都是汽车使用对人们生活和健康的威胁，但并不是最大的威胁，故排除。[C]选项本身即错误。第二段第四句指出，现代工业社会中许多小病都是由于吸入被汽车尾气污染了的空气而引起的。可知，汽车的使用并不会引发致命的疾病。

## 五、全文翻译

二十世纪，汽车的用途变得越来越广泛了，因为越来越多的国家在技术和经济领域都取得了进步，所以世界上大部分人都能购买并使用汽车了。拥有一辆汽车就相当于具有更大的灵活性，开车的人可以自由活动。有汽车的人不必再依靠公共交通工具，因此也不必在工作所在地居住了。他可以选择不同的工作，也可能更频繁地跳槽，他不必在离家很近的范围内选择工作了。同乘坐公共汽车相比，开车上班也更加舒适些，人们可以按自己的需要和喜好随着季节来调节车内供暖和空调系统。有时人们要花半个小时站在长长的队伍里或坐在当风的站台内等火车、公交或地铁，由这种情况导致的恼怒也会随着汽车的使用而消失。随着宽敞快捷的高速公路的修建，长途旅行变得快捷且愉快了。许多人能够在周末的时候开车去乡村或海边，好好地享受他们的闲暇时光，而不用限制在住家附近的地方活动，这在本世纪也属首次了。自主的感觉以及去任何想去的地方的那种自由或许是汽车最大的优点了。

考虑到不好的方面，汽车造成的污染或许是其最大的缺点。因为人们生产和使用的汽车越来越多，所以汽车的尾气管里会排出更多含有有毒物质的废气。这种气体中一些成分的，例如铅，不仅污染了大气还对人们健康造成了实际伤害。人们认为现代工业社会中许多小病，例如，头痛、疲劳以及胃不适，都是由于吸入污浊的空气而引起的，医生的诊室里面充满了受其累的病患。处理城市里交通问题也变得越来越棘手了，世界上大多数重要城市都饱受交通堵塞之苦。事实上，在城市中驾车而行，从这种舒适中获取的任何好处都被由交通堵塞造成的沮丧感给抵消了：一眼望不到边际的汽车长龙，一辆跟着一辆慢慢爬过每一条主街道。当越来越多的交通管理方案出台时，晕头转向的司机发现可怜的自己被迫转进了一条单行道，这样耽误的时间超过了他们所避免的交通拥堵时间。飙升的油价和日益上涨的驾驶执照费和养路费使驾车人变得更忧心忡忡。事实上，他肯定有时候会想弄清楚汽车真的只会带来幸福而不会对我们造成威胁么。

## Text 3

### 一、词汇

1. metropolitan a. 大都市的
2. practically ad. 几乎，简直，实际上
3. elbow v. 用手肘推开

4. dash n. 冲撞
5. tube n. 地铁
6. much less ad. 更不必说(何况)
7. note v. 注意
8. continental a. 大陆的
9. courtesy n. 礼貌
10. rat race 卑鄙的竞争, 你死我活的竞争
11. cripple n. 跛者, 残疾人
12. irritable a. 易怒的, 烦躁的
13. brisk a. 敏锐的, 凛冽的, 轻快的
14. weary a. 疲倦的, 厌烦的
15. shove v. 推挤
16. commend v. 委托, 推荐, 嘉奖
17. imperative a. 命令式的, 急需的
18. growl v. 怒吠, 咆哮

## 二、长难句

1. It is nothing for a big, strong schoolboy to elbow an elderly woman aside in the dash for the last remaining seat on the tube or bus, much less stand up and offer his seat to her, as he ought.

该句的主干为 It is nothing for sb (a big, strong schoolboy) to do sth (to elbow an elderly woman aside ... ), 其中 it 为形式主语, 不定式结构 to do sth 为真正的主语。much less **用于否定句之后**, 表示程度减少, 意为“更何况, 更不用说”。句末 as 引导了方式状语从句, 且为省略句, 其完整形式是 as he ought to (stand up and offer his seat to her)。

翻译: 个大个头, 身体强壮的男学生在冲向地铁或公共汽车的最后一个座位时, 用肘部把一个老太太推向一旁, 这已经不算什么了, 更别指望他站起来把座位让给老太太, 尽管他应该那样做。

2. In fact, it is saddening to note that if a man does offer his seat to an older woman, it is nearly always a Continental man or one from the older generation.

该句的主干为 it is saddening to note that ..., 其中 it 为形式主语, that 引导的从句为真正的主语。该从句为主从复合句, 包含了 if 引导的条件状语从句。

翻译: 实际上, 我们悲哀地发现如果真有一个人把自己的座位让给老年妇女, 那么这个人几乎总是欧洲大陆人或是老一辈的人。

3. This question of giving up seats in public transport is much argued about by young men, who say that, since women have claimed equality, they no longer deserve to be treated with courtesy and that those who go out to work should take their turn in the rat race like anyone else.

该句的主干为 This question ... is much argued about, 主语名词 question 后接有介词短语 of giving up seats in public transport 做后置定语。Who 引导的定语从句, 也做后置定语, 修饰名词 young men。该定语从句的主干为 who (young men) say that ... and that ..., 两个 that 引导的从句做 say 的宾语。

翻译: 在公共交通工具上让座的问题常被青年人反驳, 他们说, 既然妇女要求平等, 那么她们将不应再被礼貌对待, 那些出去工作的人应该像其他任何人一样在你死我活的竞争中轮流等候。

4. Even if it is not agreed, however, that young men should stand up for younger women, the fact remains that courtesy should be shown to the old, the sick and the burdened.

该句为主从复合句。插入语 however 表明该句与上文之间的转折关系。句首为 even if 引导的让步状语从句，其主干为 it is not agreed that ...，it 为形式主语，that 引导的从句为真正的主语。主句为 the fact remains that ...，其中 that 引导的从句为 the fact 的同位语。

翻译：即使在年轻男子应该让位给年轻女子的做法上不能达成共识，但是对那些老人、病者和负重之人仍应给予礼貌。

5. Are we really so lost to all ideals of unselfishness that we can sit there indifferently reading the paper or a book, saying to ourselves “First come, first served,” while a grey-haired woman, a mother with a young child or a cripple stands?

该句为主从复合句形式的疑问句。主句为 Are we really so lost to all ideals of unselfishness ...，其中 that 引导的从句 we can sit ...first served,” 做后置定语，修饰名词短语 ideals of unselfishness。句末为 while 引导的时间状语从句。

翻译：难道我们真的丧失了所有的无私思想，以至于当一位白发苍苍的老太太、一位抱着孩子的母亲或一位伤残者站在旁边时，我们仍然能够如此漫不经心地读着报纸或一本书，同时对自己说“先来，先享受”吗？

6. If cities are to remain pleasant places to live in at all, however, it seems imperative, not only that communications in transport should be improved, but also that communication between human beings should be kept smooth and polite.

该句为主从复合句，句首为 if 引导的条件状语从句，主句为 it seems imperative not only that ... but also that ...，其中 it 为形式主语，not only... but also ...连接的两个 that 引导的并列从句为真正的主语。

翻译：然而，如果城市还打算保持其良好的居住环境，这一点十分必要，不仅交通工具要改进，人类之间的交流也更有必要保持畅通和有礼貌。

### 三、文章结构分析

这篇文章以交通工具上的让座问题为切入点，主要探讨城市中的礼貌缺失现象，论证方法为说理和例证。

第一段指出现象：礼貌在大城市中已经不复存在，并以如今年轻人不给老年人让座为例说明这一情况的恶劣性。

第二段提出年轻人对不让座这种行为的解释（女性要求平等对待），作者对此进行反驳，指出这一理由不能推而广之。

第三、四段分析交通工具上礼貌缺失的潜在原因，并对其进行驳斥：第三段指出原因之一——旅行条件的艰苦，随后以难民车和战时开往集中营的车为例反驳这一理由。第四段指出原因之二——人们因工作劳累而变得疲倦和易怒，随后指出这只是一种借口。

第五段提出警告与建议：列举城市中礼貌缺失的种种表现，指出礼貌对于城市的良好居住环境十分必要，并就此提出建议——改善交通工具和人际交流。

### 四、试题具体分析

17. From what you have read, would you expect manners to improve among people?	17. 从文中可以推知，你会期望哪一类人的礼貌会有所改善?
[A] who are physically weak or crippled	[A] 身体虚弱的人或残疾人
[B] who once lived in a prison-camp during the War	[B] 战争期间曾生活在集中营的人
[C] who live in big modern cities	[C] 生活于现代大城市中的人
[D] who live only in metropolitan cities	[D] 只生活于大都市的人

[分析]本题所考查的知识点是：文章主旨。

此题实际上考查文章中论述现象（礼貌缺失）的主体。第一段首句指出，礼貌在伦敦这样的大都市（metropolitan cities like London）已经不复存在。第一段②③句提出交通工具上的让座问题，指出当今年轻人缺少应有礼貌。第二、三和四段对当今年轻人这一行为的理由和交通工具上让座问题的潜在原因进行分析，作者随后对这些原因进行一一反驳。第五段将现象范围扩大（cities），指出礼貌对于良好居住环境的重要性，并对此提出建议。[C]选项概括文章中的论述现象的主体（schoolboys、young men、older people、shop assistants、taxi drivers、bus conductors），为正确项。

[A]和[B]选项张冠李戴，身体虚弱的人或残疾人是应该获得礼貌对待的对象，而非需要改善礼貌的主体；第三段以难民车和集中营的人来反驳造成让座问题的原因（旅行条件艰苦），而非期望他们改善礼貌。[D]选项以偏概全，第五段将范围扩大至整个城市，而非仅局限于大都市。

18. What is the writer's opinion concerning courteous manners towards women?	18. 作者对于给予女性礼貌对待的观点是什么?
[A] Now that women have claimed equality, they no longer need to be treated differently from men.	[A] 既然女性宣称平等，那么她们就应该得到与男性一样的对待。
[B] It is generally considered old-fashioned for young men to give up their seats to young women.	[B] 年轻男人让座给年轻女人被认为是老旧的做法。
[C] "Lady First" should be universally practiced.	[C] “女士优先”应当被广为推广。
[D] Special consideration ought to be shown them.	[D] 应该给予女性特别的关照。

[分析]本题所考查的知识点是：作者观点。

文章第二段首句指出年轻人不让座的原因：女性要求平等对待。但随后②句指出，女性从未声明像男性一样强壮（，因此她们还应获得些许特别关照）。[D]选项正确。

[A]选项反向干扰，这是年轻人的观点，也是作者所反驳的观点。[B]和[C]选项从文中无从推知。

19. According to the author communication between human beings would be smoother if _____.	19. 作者认为人与人之间的交流将会变得更加容易，如果_____。
[A] people were more considerate towards each other	[A] 人们对彼此多加关照。
[B] people were not so tired and irritable	[B] 人们不那么劳累和易怒。
[C] women were treated with more courtesy	[C] 女性得到更多礼貌对待。

[D] public transport could be improved

[D] 公共交通有所改善。

[分析]本题所考查的知识点是：作者观点。

作者以交通工具上的让座问题为切入点来探讨城市中礼貌缺失的现象。文章第二段指出，人们对于那些身处弱势的人（如女性、老人、病人和残疾人等）应当怀有无私思想，应当给予礼貌对待。[A]选项正确。

文章第四段前两句指出人们因为工作劳累而变得疲倦易怒，以至于失去礼貌，但③句则指出这只是一个借口，排除[B]选项。[C]和[D]选项以偏概全，女性只是应当获得礼貌对待的对象之一，其他对象还包括老人、病人、残疾人等；交通工具上的让座问题仅是作者例举的礼貌缺失的一种典型现象，因此改善交通工具并不能解决礼貌缺失这一整体现象。

20. What is the possible meaning of the word "deterioration" in the last paragraph?	20. 最后一段的词语“deterioration”的意思可能是_____。
[A] worsening of general situation	[A] 总体情况的恶化
[B] lowering of moral standards	[B] 道德标准的下降
[C] declining of physical constitution	[C] 身体素质的下降
[D] spreading of evil conduct	[D] 恶劣行为的传播

[分析]本题所考查的知识点是：根据上下文推测词义。

Deterioration 前有 such 修饰，联系上文，应当指作者前面列出的礼貌缺失的种种表现（商店售货员不愿助人，出租车司机彼此怒目而视，公共汽车售票员粗鲁举止，这种种行为体现了人们道德素质的下降，进而说明道德标准的降低，[B]选项正确。

[A]选项范围太过宽泛，而无法具体概括文章所指出的问题。[C]选项从文中无从推知。[D]选项局限于表面，而没有深刻领会现象背后的意义。

## 五、全文翻译

如今，礼貌在像伦敦这样的大都市里实际上已经不存在了。一个大个头，身体强壮的男学生在冲向地铁或公共汽车的最后一个座位时，用肘部把一个老太太推向一旁，这已经不算什么了，更别指望他站起来把座位让给老太太，尽管他应该那样做。实际上，我们悲哀地发现如果真有一个人把自己的座位让给老年妇女，那么这个人几乎总是欧洲大陆人或是老一辈的人。

在公共交通工具上让座的问题常被青年人反驳，他们说，既然妇女要求平等，那么她们将不应再被礼貌对待，那些出去工作的人应该像其他任何人一样在你死我活的竞争中轮流等候。妇女从未声明像男子一样身强力壮。即使在年轻男子应该让位给年轻女子的做法上不能达成共识，但是对那些老人、病者和负重之人仍应给予礼貌。难道我们真的丧失了所有的无私思想，以至于当一位白发苍苍的老太太、一位抱着孩子的母亲或一位伤残者站在旁边时，我们仍然能够如此漫不经心地读着报纸或一本书，同时对自己说“先来，先享受”吗？然而这却是太常见的景象了。

我们知道，对每个人来讲，旅途中的条件都是很苦的，但是艰苦确实不是理由。有时人们想知道，在一列拥挤的难民车或在战期驶往监狱的火车上，那些强壮的年轻男子会怎样做。那时，他们会不会认为为自己留下最好的位子是正确的并且是他们的应得的权益？

老人，常因一天的工作变得劳累且易怒，他们也不会表现得如天使一般——远远不会。上地铁或公共汽车时，疲倦的人们前挤后拥，彼此推搡，许多激烈的或侮辱性的争吵就会爆发。当然，我们无法说这种现象是错是对，只是能理解疲倦是其发生的原因之一。

然而，如果城市还打算保持其良好的居住环境，这一点十分必要，不仅运输工具要改进，人类之间的交流也更有必要保持畅通和有礼貌。整个城市里，似乎人们太疲倦，太匆忙以至于做不到讲礼貌。商店售货员嫌麻烦不愿过来帮忙；出租汽车司机们在拐角处危险地冲过去时，他们会彼此大吼大叫；公共汽车售票员在拼命的乘客们尚未未来得及上下车之前，拉动车铃，等等，等等。在我们看来正是年轻人和强壮者出一点力以阻止这种状况恶化的时候了。

### Section III English-Chinese Translation

#### 一、试题结构分析

本文开始以一位在高级电子设备公司工作的员工为例说明技术的发展提高了工作效率和改善了工作条件，接着转折指出，但技术的发展却造成了失业率的提高，并分析失业率带来的不良影响。

#### 二、试题具体解析

21. 本题考核的知识点是：并列结构

[句子结构] 该句的主语是 she，谓语是 and 连接的并列动词短语 laboured over 和 turned out 18 per hour。laboured over 后接有并列的名词 a microscope 和 hand-welding tiny electronic computers。

[词义确定] laboured over 意为“辛苦工作”，welding 意为“焊接”，turn out 意为“生产”。

[翻译] 她吃力地伏在显微镜上干活，手焊体积很小的电子计算机，每小时能焊好 18 个。

22. 本题考核的知识点是：宾语从句

[句子结构] 该句的主干为 A plant follow-up survey showed that...，that 引导的从句做宾语。

[词义确定] plant 意为“工厂”；follow-up 意为“跟进，跟踪”；layoff 意为“临时解雇”；released 意为“解雇的”。

[翻译] 一家工厂的跟踪调查表明，被解雇的工人中一年后只有 38% 的人找到了与原工资相等或优于原工资的新工作。

23. 本题考核的知识点是：独立主格结构

[句子结构] 该句句首为“逻辑主语+过去分词”构成的独立主格结构：Its beginnings obscured by ... slow-down，做让步状语。句子主干为 the new technological unemployment may emerge as ...。

[词义确定] obscure 意为“隐藏”；emerge as 意为“成为”。

[翻译] 虽然它（新技术的采用导致失业上升）一开始被全球性的经济衰退所引起的失业所掩盖，但到 20 世纪末，新技术所引起的失业问题可能会构成对社会经济的巨大挑战。

24. 本题考核的知识点是：并列句，强调句

[句子结构] 该句为 but 连接的并列句。but 前的分句的主干为 It's humiliating to be ... and there is no way to fight back，but 后的分句为强调句，即 it is the effort ... that really hurts。

[词义确定] humiliating 意为“丢脸的”；be done out of your job 意为“失业”。

[翻译] 被一台机器抢走你的工作是很伤自尊心的，可又没法还击，但真正伤我心的是要费很大的劲去寻找新的工作。

25. 本题考核的知识点是：后置定语

[句子结构] 该句是个简单句，主干为 The old workers ... often never regain their old status and employment，过去分词短语 trapped by their limited skills 做后置定语，修饰主语名词 The old workers。

[词义确定] trapped 意为“受限制”；regain 意为“恢复，复得”。

[翻译] 老工人由于处于技术掌握得很有限的困境，往往不能重新获得其原有的地位和就业机会。

26. 本题考核的知识点是：后置定语

[句子结构]该句是个简单句，主干为 The social costs go far beyond the welfare and unemployment payments，过去分词短语 made by the government 做后置定语，修饰名词 the welfare and unemployment payments。

[词义确定]go beyond 意为“超过(胜过)”。

[翻译]要付出的社会代价远远超过政府在福利与失业救济方面的开支。

27. 本题考核的知识点是：宾语从句，定语从句

[句子结构]该句的主干为 But futurologist Hymen Seymour says，后面部分为省略了关系代词的宾语从句。该从句的主干为 the astonishing efficiency of the new technology means，后面部分也为省略了关系代词的宾语从句。该从句的主干为 there will be a simple and direct net reduction in the amount of human labor，定语从句 that needs to be done 修饰名词 human labor。

[词义确定]futurologist 意为“未来学家”；astonishing 意为“可惊异的”；net 意为“净余的,纯粹的”。

[翻译]但是未来学家海曼·西摩说，新技术所具有的惊人效率意味着所需要的劳力将出现一个绝对的和直接的净减数。

28. 本题考核的知识点是：并列句，宾语从句

[句子结构]该句为 but 连接的并列句，but 后的分句的主干为 few experts believe，后面为省略了关系代词的宾语从句(that) they will be able to keep up with the pace of the new technology.

[词义确定]fund 意为“资助”；under way 意为“在进行中”；keep up with 意为“跟上”；pace 意为“速度”。

[翻译]为失业工人提供的由联邦政府资助的培训计划和免费重返学校学习的计划目前都在实施中，但很少有专家认为这些计划能跟得上新技术的发展步伐。

### 三、全文翻译

当简·马西森十二年前在高级电子设备公司开始工作时，(21) **她吃力地伏在显微镜上干活，手焊体积很小的电子计算机，每小时能焊好 18 个。**现在她照料每小时可生产 2600 个高容量存储芯片的电脑化机器。生产提高了，利润增加了，收入也增加了。马西森女士说现在的工作对她眼睛的损害减少了很多。

但是高级电子设备公司的变化所带来的最显著的影响却是那些不在该公司工作的工人感受到的。在引进新的电脑设备之前，工厂里有 940 名工人。现在有 121 个人。(22) **一家工厂的跟踪调查表明，被解雇的工人中一年后只有 38% 的人找到了与原工资相等或优于原工资的新工作。**几乎一半的人最终接受了低收入的工作，超过 13% 的人仍然处于失业状态。在这个国家像高级电子设备公司这样的例子还有几百个，它们进入了最新智能技术阶段，但是将大多数工人都抛在了后面。

(23) **虽然它（新技术的采用导致失业上升）一开始被全球性的经济衰退所引起的失业所掩盖，但到 20 世纪末，新技术所引起的失业问题可能会构成对社会经济的巨大挑战。**一位企业经济学家说，自工业革命开始“机器替代工作”就一直伴随着我们，但却从未达到现在的速度。人类付出的代价将是惊人的。(24) **被一台机器抢走你的工作是很伤自尊心的，可又没法还击，但真正伤我心的是要费很大的劲去寻找新的工作。**像简·马西森这样的一些工人在操作这种新设备时有局限，但操作它往往需要一整套新技能，而这往往意味着需要更少的一批新工人。(25) **老工人由于处于技术掌握得很有限的困境，往往不能重新获得其原有的地位和就业机会。**许多人转向边缘领域的工作。他们对自己的新工作没有自豪感。他们的待遇很差，因而感到很痛苦，但是相比那些从未找到工作的人而言，他们仍然是幸运的。

(26) **要付出的社会代价远远超过政府在福利与失业救济方面的开支。**一项新的联邦调查显示，失业率增加导致离婚几率、虐待儿童、酗酒的增加。一些专家说这个问题只是暂时的...，新技术最终将创造与失去的同样多的就业机会。(27) **但是未来学家海曼·西摩说，新技术所具有的惊人效率意味着所需要的劳力将出现一个绝对的和直接的净减数。**塞莫尔说：“我们应该将这视为一个给人们更多休闲的机会。这也许

不容易，但社会在劳动分工和分配上必然将达到一种新的一致。”他预计到本世纪末大部分人将每日只工作六小时，每周工作四天。但是失业的担忧却是现在就存在的。(28) 为失业工人提供的由联邦政府资助的培训计划和免费重返学校学习的计划目前都在实施中，但很少有专家认为这些计划能跟得上新技术的发展步伐。未来的几年中对于很大比例的劳动力而言，将是一个非常艰难的时代。

# 1990 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Close Test

For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labeled [A], [B], [C], and [D]. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. Read the whole passage before making your choice. (10 points)

① No one knows for sure what the world would be like in the year 2001. ② Many books have been written 1 the future. ③ But the 19<sup>th</sup>-century French novelist Jules Verne may be called a futurologist in the fullest 2 of the word. ④ In his fantastic novels "A Trip to the Moon" and "80 Days Around the World," he described with detail the aeroplane and even the helicopter. ⑤ These novels still have a great attraction 3 young readers of today because of their bold imagination and scientific accuracy.

⑥ Below is a description of what our life will be in the year 2001 as predicted by a 4 writer.

⑦ In 2001, in the home, cookers will be set so that you can cook a complete meal at the touch of a switch.

⑧ Television will provide information on prices at the 5 shops as well as news and entertainment. ⑨ Videophones will bring pictures as well as 6 to telephone conversations.

⑩ Machines will control temperature, lighting, entertainment, security alarms, laundry and gardening.

⑪ Lighting will provide decoration as well as wallpaper.

⑫ At work, robots will take 7 most jobs in the manufacturing industries. ⑬ Working hours will fall to under 30 hours a week. ⑭ Holidays will get longer; six weeks will be the normal annual holiday. ⑮ Men and women will retire at the same age.

⑯ Our leisure will be different too. ⑰ The home will become the center of entertainment through television and electronic games. ⑱ More people will eat out in restaurants 8 they do today; also they will have a much wider variety of food available. ⑲ There will be a change of taste towards a more savoury-flavored menu. ⑳ New synthetic foods will form a 9 part of people's diets.

㉑ Foreign travel will 10; winter holidays will become more popular than summer ones. ㉒ Also non-stop flights from Britain to Australia and New Zealand will be easily available and much cheaper. ㉓ Education will become increasingly more important than ever before. (321 words)

- |              |              |                 |                 |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] in    | [B] of       | [C] about       | [D] for         |
| 2. [A] sense | [B] meaning  | [C] detail      | [D] implication |
| 3. [A] for   | [B] of       | [C] on          | [D] towards     |
| 4. [A] today | [B] nowadays | [C] present-day | [D] present     |
| 5. [A] near  | [B] nearby   | [C] nearly      | [D] nearer      |
| 6. [A] noise | [B] sound    | [C] tone        | [D] tune        |
| 7. [A] to    | [B] away     | [C] off         | [D] over        |
| 8. [A] than  | [B] as       | [C] when        | [D] while       |
| 9. [A] usual | [B] popular  | [C] daily       | [D] regular     |
| 10. [A] add  | [B] increase | [C] raise       | [D] arise       |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

Each of the two passages below is followed by five questions. For each question there are four answers. Read

the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the brackets on the left. (10 points)

### Text 1

①In May 1989, space shuttle “Atlantis” released in outer space the space probe “Megellan,” which is now on her 15-month and one-billion-kilometer flight to Venus. ②A new phase in space exploration has begun.

①The planet Venus is only slightly smaller than Earth; it is the only other object in the solar system, in fact, that even comes close to earth’s size. ②Venus has a similar density, so it is probably made of approximately the same stuff, and it has an atmosphere, complete with clouds. ③It is also the closest planet to earth, and thus the most similar in distance from the sun. ④In short, Venus seems to justify its long-held nickname of “earth’s twin.”

①The surface temperature of Venus reaches some 900F. ②Added to that is an atmospheric pressure about 90 times Earth’s: High overhead in the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) that passes for air is a layer of clouds, perhaps 10 to 20 miles thick, whose little drops consist mostly of sulfuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>). ③Water is all but nonexistent.

①Born with so many fundamental similarities to earth, how did Venus get to be so radically different: It is not just an academic matter. ②For all its extremes, Venus is a valuable laboratory for researchers studying the weather and climate of earth. ③It has no earth’s oceans, so the heat transport and other mechanisms are greatly simplified. ④In addition, the planet Venus takes 243 earth-days to turn once on its axis, so incoming heat from the sun is added and distributed at a more leisurely, observable pace.

11. Venus is similar to Earth in _____.	
[A] size and density	
[B] distance from the sun	
[C] having atmosphere	
[D] all of the above	

12. The greatest value in studying Venus should be to _____.	
[A] allow us to visit there	
[B] understand Earth better	
[C] find a new source of energy	
[D] promote a new space program	

13. The main idea of this passage is about _____.	
[A] problems of space travel	
[B] scientific methods in space exploration	
[C] the importance of Venus to Earth	
[D] conditions on Venus	

### Text 2

①Tourists were surprised to see a woman driving a huge orange tractor down one of Rome’s main avenues. ②Italy’s political leaders and some of its male union chiefs are said to have been even more puzzled to see that the

tractor was followed by about 200,000 women in a parading procession that took more than three hours to snake through central Rome.

①Shouting slogans, waving flags and dancing to drumbeats, the women had come to the capital from all over Italy to demonstrate for “a job for each of us, a different type of job, and a society without violence.” ②So far, action to improve women’s opportunities in employment has been the province of collective industrial bargaining. ③“But there is a growing awareness that this is not enough,” says a researcher on female labor at the government-funded Institute for the Development of Professional Training for Workers.

①Women, who constitute 52 per cent of Italy’s population, today represent only 35 per cent of Italy’s total workforce and 33 per cent of the total number of Italians with jobs. ②However, their presence in the workplace is growing. ③The employment of women is expanding considerably in services, next to the public administration and commerce as their principal workplace. ④Official statistics also show that women have also made significant strides in self-employment. ⑤More and more women are going into business for themselves. ⑥Many young women are turning to business because of the growing overall in employment. ⑦It is also a fact that today many prejudices have disappeared, so that banks and other financial institutes make judgments on purely business considerations without caring if it is a man or a woman.

①Such changes are occurring in the professions too. ②The number of women doctors, dentists, lawyers, engineers and university professors increased two to three fold. ③Some of the changes are immediately visible. ④For example, women have appeared on the scene for the first time as state police, railway workers and street cleaners.

①However, the present situation is far from satisfactory though some progress has been made. ②A breakthrough in equal opportunities for women is now demanded.

14. The expression “snake through central Rome” probably means “to move _____.	
[A] quietly through central Rome.”	
[B] violently through central Rome.”	
[C] in a long winding line through central Rome.”	
[D] at a leisurely pace through central Rome.”	

15. Which of the following statements is NOT true?	
[A] There are more women than men in Italy.	
[B] In Italy, women are chiefly employed in services.	
[C] In Italy, women are still at a disadvantage in employment.	
[D] In Italy, about two-thirds of the jobs are held by men.	

16. About 200,000 women in Rome demonstrated for _____.	
[A] more job opportunities	

[B] a greater variety of jobs	
[C] “equal job, equal pay”	
[D] both A and B	

17. The best title for this passage would be _____.	
[A] The Role of Women in Society	
[B] Women Demonstrate for Equality in Employment	
[C] Women as Self-employed Professionals	
[D] Women and the Jobs Market	

### Text 3

①The old idea that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years, and, therefore, are subjected to failure and at worst, mental illness is unfounded. ②As a matter of fact, the outstanding thing that happens to bright kids is that they are very likely to grow into bright adults.

To find this out, 1, 500 gifted persons were followed up to their thirty-fifth year with these results:

①On adult intelligence tests, they scored as high as they had as children. ②They were, as a group, in good health, physically and mentally. ③84 per cent of their group were married and seemed content with their lives.

①About 70 per cent had graduated from college, though only 30 per cent had graduated with honors. ②A few had even dropped out, but nearly half of these had returned to graduate. ③Of the men, 80 per cent were in one of the professions or in business management or semiprofessional jobs. ④The women who had remained single had office, business, or professional occupations.

The group had published 90 books and 1,500 articles in scientific, scholarly, and literary magazines and had collected more than 100 patents.

①In a material way they did not do badly either. ②Average income was considerably higher among the gifted people, especially the men, than for the country as a whole, despite their comparative youth.

In fact, far from being strange, most of the gifted were turning their early promise into practical reality.

18. The old idea that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years is _____.	
[A] true in all senses	
[B] refuted by the author	
[C] medically proven	
[D] a belief of the author	

19. The survey of bright children was made to _____.	
[A] find out what had happened to talented children when they became adults	
[B] prove that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years	
[C] discover the percentage of those mentally	

ill among the gifted	
[D] prove that talented children never burn themselves out	

20. Intelligence tests showed that _____.	
[A] bright children were unlikely to be mentally healthy	
[B] between childhood and adulthood there was a considerable loss of intelligence	
[C] talented children were most likely to become gifted adults	
[D] when talented children grew into adults, they made low scores	

### Section III English-Chinese Translation

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the sentences underlined into Chinese. (20 points)

People have wondered for a long time how their personalities and behaviors are formed. It is not easy to explain why one person is intelligent and another is not, or why one is cooperative and another is competitive.

Social scientists are, of course, extremely interested in these types of questions. (21) They want to explain why we possess certain characteristics and exhibit certain behaviors. There are no clear answers yet, but two distinct schools of thought on the matter have developed. As one might expect, the two approaches are very different from each other. The controversy is often conveniently referred to as “nature *vs.* nurture.”

(22) Those who support the “nature” side of the conflict believe that our personalities and behavior patterns are largely determined by biological factors. (23) That our environment has little, if anything, to do with our abilities, characteristics and behavior is central to this theory.

Taken to an extreme, this theory maintains that our behavior is pre-determined to such a great degree that we are almost completely governed by our instincts.

Those who support the “nurture” theory, that is, they advocate education, are often called behaviorists. They claim that our environment is more important than our biologically based instincts in determining how we will act. A behaviorist, B. F. Skinner, sees humans as beings whose behavior is almost completely shaped by their surroundings. (24) The behaviorists maintain that, like machines, humans respond to environmental stimuli as the basis of their behavior.

Let us examine the different explanations about one human characteristic, intelligence, offered by the two theories. (25) Supporters of the “nature” theory insist that we are born with a certain capacity for learning that is biologically determined. Needless to say: They don’t believe that factors in the environment have much influence on what is basically a predetermined characteristic. On the other hand, behaviorists argue that our intelligence levels are the product of our experiences. (26) Behaviorists suggest that the child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses will experience greater intellectual development.

The social and political implications of these two theories are profound. (27) In the United States, blacks often

score below whites on standardized intelligence tests. This leads some “nature” proponents to conclude that blacks are biologically inferior to whites. (28) Behaviorists, in contrast, say that differences in scores are due to the fact that blacks are often deprived of many of the educational and other environmental advantages that whites enjoy.

Most people think neither of these theories can yet fully explain human behavior.

# 1990 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题解析

## Section I Close Test

### 一、文章结构分析

本文是一篇说明文，介绍了在一位现代作家眼中，2001 年的世界将会变成什么样子。

第一段是文章的引子部分，引出“预测未来世界”的话题。①②句先让步指出，没有人能够确信未来的世界是什么样子；以前有过许多描述未来的书。③至⑤句转折后引出了一个特例，即一位法国小说家在其作品中准确地预测了未来，他的作品对当代年轻人仍然有吸引力。

第二段（⑥句）是过渡段，转入这位作家对 2001 年未来人类生活的具体描述。

第三至九段分别从不同侧面阐述这位作家对未来的预测：第三至六段列举了家庭生活设施的变化；第七段介绍了与工作相关的变化；第八段指出休闲方式的变化；第九段介绍了出国旅行和教育的变化。

### 二、试题具体分析

1. [A] in                  [B] of                  [C] about                  [D] for

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+介词辨析

[快速解题] 空格处填入的介词与 books...the future 搭配，意为“...未来的书”。选项中的介词都可与 the future 构成介宾搭配，但符合上下文语义的只有 about。它带入文中，意为“关于未来，(人们)写过很多书”。其他项的搭配 in the future “今后”，of the future “未来的”，for the future “为了将来”代入文中均无法说通，应排除。

[篇章分析] ①②句引出全文要论述的话题：书中关于 2001 年的世界的描述。①句的主干结构为 No one knows, what 引导宾语从句。

[空格设置] 本题考查介词 about 表示“关于，对于”的用法，例句：I've read **about** the incident. 关于这一事件的情况我读到过。

[干扰项设置] 其他项均为常用介词，含义和用法都非常丰富，考生需要正确理解上下文语义才能排除干扰。

2. [A] sense 感觉；理解；意义                  [B] meaning 意义；价值  
[C] detail 细节；详情                  [D] implication 影响；含意；牵连

本题考核的知识点是：固定搭配+名词辨析

[快速解题] in the ... sense of 是固定短语，意为“从...的意义上讲”，文中空格所在部分意为“从‘未来学家’这个词语最为完整的意义上讲”，符合文意。其他项代入后均不符合逻辑，所以排除。

[篇章分析] ③句与①②句是转折关系，①②句指出没有人能够准确预测未来是什么样子，③句提出特例——法国小说家儒勒·凡尔纳在其作品中准确描述了未来的世界。

[空格设置] ③句是一个简单句，固定搭配 in ...sense of the word 是该句的唯一难点。例句如：He was a true friend, **in every sense of the word**. 无论从哪个角度讲，他都是个真正的朋友。

[干扰项设置] 其他项都是抽象名词，且都有与 sense 相近的含义，其中 implication 难度较大，例句：They failed to consider the wider **implications** of their actions. 他们没有考虑到他们的行动会产生更广泛的影响。He criticized the Director and, by **implication**, the whole of the organization. 他抨击主管，其实是间接批评了整个机构。He resigned after his **implication** in a scandal. 他在涉及一桩丑闻之后辞职了。

3. [A] for                  [B] of                  [C] on                  [D] towards

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+介词搭配

[快速解题] 空格所在部分为 have a great attraction 3 young readers，空格处填入的介词引出“吸引”的对象，这部分的含义为：对年轻读者有强烈的吸引力。have attraction for sb 是固定搭配，意为“对...有吸引力”，因此[A]为正确选项。

[篇章分析]③句与④⑤句是解说关系，③句指出儒勒·凡尔纳是一位未来学家，④⑤句揭示了这样说的原因。

[空格设置]本题考查了名词与介词的搭配用法，for 的用法很多，需要考生正确理解上下文语义作出正确判断。

[干扰项设置]其他项都是常用介词，其中 of 也常与 attraction 进行搭配，意为“...的吸引力”，如：I can't see the attraction of sitting on the beach all day.我看不出整天坐在海滩上有什么乐趣。towards 可表示“对，对于”，但常指对……的态度，如：He was warm and tender towards her.他对他既热情又温柔。our attitude towards death 我们对死亡的态度。

4. [A] today (在) 今天；当今 [B] nowadays 现今，现在  
[C] present-day 现代的 [D] present 现存的，当前的

本题考核的知识点是：句内语义+词汇辨析

[快速解题]空格处填入的词做定语，修饰 writer，意为“...作家”。首先从语义上排除 present，它指现在存在或发生的，它修饰“作家”语义不通。从语法结构上说，today 与 nowadays 表示“当今，现今”含义时是副词，都不能作定语修饰名词，应排除。present-day 代入文中意为“现代作家”，符合文意，所以选[A]。

[篇章分析]⑥句单句成段，由上文前人对未来的预测过渡到下文介绍一位现代作家对未来的具体描述。句间存在总分关系，⑥句总起，下文⑦句至文末分述。

[空格设置]本题既考查了基本的语法知识，也考查了考生对于文意的理解。

[干扰项设置]其他项都是简单词，在词义和用法上对 present-day 进行干扰。present 例句：in the present situation/case 在当前形势/情况下；the present owner of the house 现在的房主。

5. [A] near 接近，靠近 [B] nearby 附近的，在附近  
[C] nearly 几乎，将近 [D] nearer 更近的

本题考核的知识点是：句内语义+词义辨析

[快速解题]空格所在部分 at the 5 shops 意为“在...的商店”。首先在语法搭配上排除副词 nearly；near 做形容词表示“距离近”时通常不用于名词前；文中也没有涉及距离远近的比较，排除 nearer。因此本题正确选项为[B]，文中 nearby shops 意为“附近的商店”。

[篇章分析]⑧句的主干为 Television will provide，宾语是 as well as 连接的平行结构，information 与 news and entertainment 都是电视提供的内容。

[选项设置]本题比较简单，考查了 nearby 做形容词的用法。

[干扰项设置]其他项都是由 near 派生出来的词，在词形和词义上都与 near 有相近之处，考生要理解句意并掌握词的用法，排除干扰。

6. [A] noise 噪音 [B] sound 声音  
[C] tone 语气，强调 [D] tune 曲调，曲子

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+名词辨析

[快速解题]空格所在部分为 pictures as well as 6 并列结构，as well as 表明空格处填入的名词与 pictures 相对，即“.....和声音”。四个选项中，只有 sound 泛指各种声音，能与 pictures 相对，且符合文意，其他项都不是文中所要表达的内容，应排除。

[篇章分析]⑧⑨句是并列关系，分别介绍了电视与电话的发展。as well as 的运用也使两个句子在形式上实现了相互照应。

[空格设置]本题较为简单，考查了 sound 的基本用法，但需要考生理解上下文做出选择。

[干扰项设置]其他项利用其他表示“声音”的名词对 sound 进行干扰，比较容易排除。

7. [A] (take) to 逃往，躲到；养成...习惯；培养...能力；开始喜欢  
[B] (take) away 解除，消除（感情、痛苦等）  
[C] (take) off （诙谐地）模仿（某人）；换下（某人）；脱下；休假；取消；剪掉，截去

[D] (take) over 接替，接任，接管；（通过购头股份）接收

本题考核的知识点是：短语动词。

[快速解题]空格所在部分 robots will take 7 most jobs, 意为“机器人将会...大部分工作”。四个选项与 take 搭配符合文意的只有 take over, 意为“机器人将接管大部分工作”，所以选[D]。

[篇章分析]第七段描述人们工作方面将发生的变化，段内四个短句（⑫—⑯句）之间是并列关系，分别讲述了四种变化。

[空格设置]本题考查动词短语 take over 的用法。例句：to **take over** the foreign-owned oil fields 接收外资油田；The firm has been **taken over** by an American conglomerate. 该公司已被一家美国企业集团接管。

[干扰项设置]其他项都是脱离上下文，利用 take 的常用搭配设置的干扰。例句：I've **taken to** waking up very early. 我已形成习惯，醒得很早。He hasn't **taken to** his new school. 他对新学校还没产生兴趣。I was given some pills to **take away** the pain. 我得到了一些止痛药片。He was **taken off** after 20 minutes. 20分钟后他被替换下场。take a few days **off** 休息几天；The show was **taken off** because of poor audience figures. 该剧目因不卖座而停演了。

8. [A] than 比（表比较） [B] as 如同（表比较）；随着（表时间）  
[C] when 当...的时候（表时间） [D] while 而（表比较）；尽管（表让步）

本题考核的知识点是：句内逻辑关系

[快速解题]空格所在句为 More people will eat out in restaurants 8 they do today, 其中 more people will 与 they do today 明显表示出了空格处填入的词表示当今与未来的比较。more...than... 是固定搭配，表示“与...相比，更多...”，代入文中意为“与现今相比，人们将更多地外出去餐馆就餐”，符合句子的语义要求。when 一般不表示比较，首先排除。as 表比较时常用 as...as... 结构，意为“像.....一样”，强调两者的一致性。while 强调两事物的对比，意为“...然而”，也不与 more 搭配使用，应排除。

[篇章分析]⑯句是第八段的主旨句，指出人们在休闲生活方面将发生变化。⑰句讲娱乐，⑱—⑲讲饮食，这两部分之间是并列关系。

[空格设置]本题借助表示比较关系的关联词 than 考查了考生对句子内部逻辑关系的理解。

[干扰项设置]其他项都是常用的表示逻辑关系的词，也是知识运用的常考点，需要掌握。

9. [A] usual 通常的，寻常的 [B] popular 受欢迎的，大众的  
[C] daily 每日的，日常的 [D] regular 有规律的，经常发生的

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+形容词辨析

[快速解题]空格所在的⑲句仍然在预测饮食上的变化，空格处填入的形容词应该能体现出当今与未来的对比。四个选项中，只有 regular “经常出现” 能够反应这种对比，强调了 synthetic foods 合成食品的普及。usual, popular 与 daily 都不能体现这种比较，应排除。

[空格设置]regular 的含义和用法都很丰富，考生要根据上下文作出正确选择。

[干扰项设置]其他项在用法上都说得通，干扰性较强，其中 usual 与 daily 还对 regular 形成近义干扰，需要辨清词义和理解上下文才能排除干扰。

10. [A] add 增加，添加 [B] increase 增长，增多  
[C] raise 提升，举起；增加，提高 [D] arise 产生，出现，（由.....）引起

本题考核的知识点是：动词辨析

[快速解题]空格所在部分 Foreign travel will 10 意为“国外旅行将...”。由生活常识判断，国外旅游在当时已经产生，不可能到 2001 年才出现，所以排除 arise。由其他三项可知，文中强调的是国外旅行的增多，add 与 raise 表示这一含义时为及物动词，不符合文中语法结构，且 add 的内涵是“（在原来的基础上）增多”，本身含义也不符合，因此正确选项为[B]increase。

[空格设置]increase 本身是一个简单词，此题着重考查考生对动词的及物性这一基本语法知识的掌握。

[干扰项设置]其他项 add 与 raise 对 increase 形成同义干扰，而 arise 又是利用与 raise 形近设置的另一个层面上的干扰，需要考生利用常识与基本语法知识排除干扰。例句：Shall I **add** your name to the list? 我可以

把你的名字写进名单吗？Several new industries **arose** in the town. 城里出现了好几种新行业。injuries **arising** out of road accident 道路交通事故造成的伤害。to **raise** salaries/public awareness of the issue 提高薪水/公众对这个问题的注意。

### 三、全文翻译

没有人确切地知道 2001 年世界会是什么样子。关于未来，(人们) 已经写过很多书。但是 19 世纪的法国小说家儒勒·凡尔纳可以完全被称作一位“未来学家”。在他的幻想小说《环绕月球》和《八十天环游地球》中，他对飞机甚至是直升机都做了详细的描述。由于其大胆的想象力和科学的准确性，这些小说对今天的年轻读者仍然具有很强的吸引力。

下面是一位现代作家对“2001 年我们的生活将会是什么样子”所做预言的描述。

在 2001 年，你可以设定家中的灶具，只要按一个开关就能烹制出一整顿美餐。

电视不仅播出新闻和娱乐节目，还将提供附近商店的价格信息。可视电话使电话交谈不仅有声音，而且有图像。

温度、照明、娱乐、安全警报、洗衣和园艺将全部由机器控制。

灯光不仅可以作为装饰，还将作为墙纸。

工作中，机器人将接管制造业中的大部分工作；工作时间将降至每周低于 30 个小时；假期将延长：标准的年假将达到六周；男性和女性将在同一年龄退休。

我们的闲暇也将变得不同：通过电视和电子游戏，家庭将变成娱乐的中心；与现今相比，人们将更多地外出去餐馆就餐；人们也将有更为广泛的食物种类可供选择；人们的口味将改变，趋向于更加美味的菜肴；新的合成食品将构成人们常规饮食的一部分。

出国旅行将增多；冬季假期将比夏季假期更受欢迎。从英国到澳大利亚及新西兰的直达航班也将很容易就能搭乘，并且会便宜很多。教育也将比以往任何时候都越来越重要。

词汇补充：savoury *a.* 咸味的；香的，美味的

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### 一、词汇

- |                                   |                  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. shuttle n. 返汽车(列车，飞机)；航天飞机，航天器 | 3.probe n. 探测    |
| 2. release v. 放出，释放               | 5.density n. 密度  |
| 4.phase n. 阶段                     | 7.stuff n. 材料，东西 |
| 6.approximately ad. 大概，大约         | 9.sulfuric a. 硫的 |
| 8.passes for 被当成                  | 11. axis n. 轴(线) |
| 10. acid n. 酸性物质，酸                |                  |
| 12.leisurely ad. 慢慢地，悠然地          |                  |

### 二、长难句

1. In May 1989, space shuttle “Atlantis” released in outer space the space probe “Megallan,” which is now on her 15-month and one-billion-kilometer flight to Venus.

该句主干为 space shuttle “Atlantis” released ... the space probe “Megallan”，which 引导的定语从句做后置定语，修饰先行词 the space probe “Megallan”。

翻译：1989 年 5 月，“亚特兰蒂斯”号航天飞机将“麦哲伦”号金星探测器释放到外太空，使其开始了前往金星、航行时间十五个月、距离十亿公里的外太空航行。

2. Added to that is an atmospheric pressure about 90 times Earth’s: High overhead in the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

that passes for air is a layer of clouds, perhaps 10 to 20 miles thick, whose little drops consist mostly of sulfuric acid ( $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ).

冒号前的句子是倒装句，正常语序为 an atmospheric pressure ... is added to that, 冒号后的部分对也是倒装句，正常语序为 a layer of clouds ... high overhead in the carbon dioxide. That 和 whose 引导的定语从句分别修饰先行词 the carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ )和 a layer of clouds。

翻译：此外，其气压约为地球的 90 倍：高空中被看作是空气的二氧化碳形成了一层厚约 10 到 20 公里的浓云，而浓云的主要成分为硫酸。

### 三、文章结构分析

本文是一篇有关金星和地球之间物理特性异同的说明文。文章主要从体积、密度、构成物质、大气成分、与太阳间的距离、行星表面温度、气压、空气成分、储水量以及太阳热量吸收和散发方式等方面对二者进行了比较。

第一段：由“麦哲伦”号的升空引入探索金星的话题。

第二段：阐述了金星与地球在体积、密度、构成物质、大气成分、与太阳间的距离等方面的相似之处。

第三段：从行星表面温度、气压、空气成分、储水量等方面探讨了金星与地球之间的差异。

第四段：指出研究金星的目的在于更好地了解地球，并说明能够实现该目的的原因。

### 四、试题具体分析

11. Venus is similar to Earth in _____.	11. 金星和地球在_____上是相近的。
[A] size and density	[A] 体积和密度
[B] distance from the sun	[B] 同太阳之间的距离
[C] having atmosphere	[C] 拥有大气层
[D] all of the above	[D] 以上所有方面

[分析]本题考查的知识点是：具体细节。

文章第二段主要阐述了金星和地球的相似之处。①②③句分别指出，太阳系中金星是在体积上唯一与地球接近的行星；金星的密度也与地球相近，且金星上也有大气；在同太阳之间的距离上，地球和金星也是接近的。即，二者在体积和密度、同太阳之间的距离和是否拥有大气层方面都是相似的，故[D]选项正确。

[A]、[B]、[C]选项都只片面地概括了二者相似点中的一个方面。

12. The greatest value in studying Venus should be to _____.	12. 研究金星最大的价值应在于_____.
[A] allow us to visit there	[A] 使我们能够游览金星
[B] understand Earth better	[B] 更好地了解地球
[C] find a new source of energy	[C] 找到新的能量来源
[D] promote a new space program	[D] 推出一个新的太空计划

[分析]本题考查的知识点是：推理引申。

文章第四段②句指出：由于金星所有的极端特性，对于研究地球天气和气候的人们来说它是很重要的实验室。[B]选项是对该句的概括，故正确。

[A]、[C]选项无中生有，文中并未谈及去金星旅游以及探查新的能量来源的话题。[D]选项是利用原文词汇 a new phase, space exploration 编造的干扰项，对金星的研究的目的却不是为了推出一个新的太空计划。

13. The main idea of this passage is about _____.	13. 本文的主旨是关于_____。
[A] problems of space travel	[A] 太空旅行的问题
[B] scientific methods in space exploration	[B] 太空探索的科学方案

[C] the importance of Venus to Earth	[C] 金星对地球的重要性
[D] conditions on Venus	[D] 金星上的环境

[分析]本题考查的知识点是：文章主旨。

文章第一段引出金星探测的话题。第二、三段指出了金星和地球在物理特性方面的异同。第四段指出了研究金星的目的。可见，文章谈及金星同地球之间的异同为了说明其对地球的重要性，故[C]选项正确。

[A]、[B]选项分别是利用第一段词汇 space 和 space exploration 设置的干扰项，文章并未涉及太空旅行的问题和太空发开的科学方案。[D]选项太窄，只是对文章第二、三段的概括，不足以概括全文。

## 五、全文翻译

1989年5月，“亚特兰蒂斯”号航天飞机将“麦哲伦”号金星探测器释放到外太空，使其开始了前往金星、航行时间十五个月、距离十亿公里的外太空航行。太空探测领域的一个新阶段开始了。

金星只比地球稍小点，事实上，它是太阳系里在体积上唯一与地球接近的行星。金星的密度同地球相似，因此，两者很可能几乎由同种物质构成，而且金星上也有大气层和云层。它也是离地球最近的行星，因而，两者同太阳的距离也是最接近的。简而言之，金星似乎证明了其长久以来的昵称——“地球的孪生姊妹”——是实至名归的。

金星表面温度可达到华氏900度。此外，其气压约为地球的90倍：高空中被看作是空气的二氧化碳形成了一层厚约10到20公里的浓云，而浓云的主要成分为硫酸。在金星上液态的水几乎是不存在的。

金星天生就与地球有如此之多的基本相似之处，那金星会怎么与地球貌合神离呢：这不仅仅是一种理论上的问题。由于其所有的极端特性，对于研究地球天气和气候的人们来说金星是很重要的实验室。在金星上找不到地球上的海洋，所以热交换和其他作用过程被大量简化了。另外，金星的自转周期为243个地球日，所以它可以源源不断地吸收来自太阳的热量并以一种更加缓慢且可观察到的方式散发出去。

## Text 2

### 一、词汇

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. avenue n. 林荫道，大街                     | 2. chief n. 首领            |
| 3. parading a. 游行的                      | 4. procession n. 队伍，行列    |
| 5. slogan n. 标语，口号                      | 6. demonstrate v. 示威      |
| 7. province n. (单数，正式) 知识(或兴趣、职责) 范围，领域 |                           |
| 8. bargaining n. 议价，交易                  | 9. go into business 从商、经商 |
| 10. breakthrough n. 突破                  |                           |

### 二、长难句

1. Italy's political leaders and some of its male union chiefs are said to have been even more puzzled to see that the tractor was followed by about 200,000 women in a parading procession that took more than three hours to snake through central Rome.

该句主干为“be said+不定式完成式”的结构：Italy's political leaders and some of its male union chiefs are said to have been puzzled to see..., 不定式的核心结构 be puzzled to see sth, 第一个 that 引导的宾语从句做 see 的宾语，该从句中又嵌套了一个 that 引导的定语从句做后置定语，修饰名词 procession。

翻译：据说，当看到这个由200,000名妇女组成的游行队伍跟在这拖拉机后面竟用了三个多小时才蛇行穿过罗马市中心时，意大利的政治领袖们和该国一些男性联盟主席感到更困惑。

2. The employment of women is expanding considerably in services, next to the public administration and commerce as their principal workplace.

该句的主干 The employment of women is expanding, 介词短语 in services 做状语, 表示“在服务行业”。形容词短语 next to ... 做后置定语, 修饰名词 services, 相当于一个定语从句 which is next to ... as their principal workplace, 意为“作为她们(女性)的主要工作领域仅次于……”。

翻译: 服务行业的女性员工的人数正大幅攀升, 仅低于公共管理和商业领域内女性员工的数目。

3. It is also a fact that today many prejudices have disappeared, so that banks and other financial institutes make judgments on purely business considerations without caring if it is a man or a woman.

该句的主干为 It is also a fact that ..., 其中 it 为形式主语, that 引导的主语从句为真正的主语。该主语从句是个主从复合句, 其中 so that 引导结果状语从句。该状语从句的主干结构为 banks and other financial institutes make judgments, 介词短语 without caring ... 做状语。If 引导的从句做 caring 的逻辑宾语。

翻译: 事实上, 现今许多针对女性的歧视也消失了, 银行和其他的金融机构的判断完全是基于商业目的而不关心其员工的性别。

### 三、文章结构分析

本文主要介绍了意大利女性就业状况的变化。文章主要采用了列数字, 举例子等论证方法。

第一、二段: 通过对示威游行画面的描述引出文章论述的话题: 意大利的女性正在争取更多的工作机会以及工作性质的改变。

第三、四段: 通过数据指出虽然女性在工作机会上虽仍处于劣势, 但状况却在不断的改善,

第五段: 总结全文, 强调女性的就业状况仍不尽人意, 需要改革突破。

### 四、试题具体分析

14. The expression “snake through central Rome” probably means “to move _____. [A] quietly through central Rome.” [B] violently through central Rome.” [C] in a long winding line through central Rome.” [D] at a leisurely pace through central Rome.”	14. “snake through central Rome”表达的含义可能是 _____. [A] 安静地穿过罗马市中心 [B] 狂怒地穿过罗马市中心 [C] 以漫长而曲折的路线穿过罗马市中心 [D] 闲庭信步般穿过罗马市中心
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[分析] 本题考查的知识点是: 根据上下文推测词义。

动词 snake 的意思是由其名词释义“蛇”的生理特性演变而来, 意为 to move like a snake, in a long twisting curves, 即“曲折前行, 蛇行”。[C]选项中的 in a long winding line 对应 in a long twisting curves, 故正确。

[A]、[D]选项分别错在 quietly 和 at a leisurely pace。由第二段第一句可知, 这 20 万人的游行队伍是喊着口号、挥动着旗子还踏着鼓点穿过罗马市中心的, 因此不可能是“安静的”或“闲庭信步的”。文中并未指出游行队伍同任何机构或团体产生冲突, 因此谈不上是 violently, 故排除[B]选项。

15. Which of the following statements is NOT true? [A] There are more women than men in Italy. [B] In Italy, women are chiefly employed in services. [C] In Italy, women are still at a disadvantage in employment. [D] In Italy, about two-thirds of the jobs are held by men.	15. 下列哪一项说法是不正确的? [A] 在意大利女性人数要多于男性。 [B] 在意大利, 女性主要从事服务行业。 [C] 在意大利, 女性在就业方面仍处于劣势。 [D] 在意大利, 大约三分之二的工作被男性把持着。
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[分析] 本题考查的知识点是: 事实细节。

文章第三段③句指出，服务行业的女性员工的人数正大幅攀升，仅低于公共管理和商业领域内女性员工数目。可知，在意大利，女性员工数目最多的三个领域分别是公共管理、商业、服务业，即服务行业的女性员工的数目排在第三位。故[B]选项错误。

文章第三段①句指出，在意大利，女性人口占全国总人口的 52%但却只占意大利工人总数的 35%。可知，在意大利女性确实要比男性多但全国三分之二的工作被男性把持着。第五段①句指出，虽然女性就业情况得到了改善但状况还远不尽人意，即，在意大利女性在就业方面仍处于劣势。故[A]、[C]、[D]都是正确的。

16. About 200,000 women in Rome demonstrated for _____.	16. 约 200,000 名在罗马示威争取_____。
[A] more job opportunities	[A] 更多的工作机会
[B] a greater variety of jobs	[B] 更多类型的工作
[C] “equal job, equal pay”	[C] “同工同酬”
[D] both A and B	[D] [A]和[B]选项的内容

**[分析]** 本题考查的知识点是：具体细节。

文章第二段①句指出了 20 万女性从全国各地聚集到意大利首都，他们示威的口号是“人人有工作，工作多样化，以及社会无暴力。”即她们争取的是更多的工作机会、更多类型的工作以及一个没有暴力的社会。[D]选项是对示威口号前两句的概括，故正确。

[A]、[B]选项都只概括了示威口号的一部分。[C]选项无中生有，“同工同酬”并非是这次示威的口号。

17. The best title for this passage would be _____.	17. 本文最好的标题是_____。
[A] The Role of Women in Society	[A] 女性在社会中的作用
[B] Women Demonstrate for Equality in Employment	[B] 女性争取就业平等
[C] Women as Self-employed Professionals	[C] 作为自由职业者的女性们
[D] Women and the Jobs Market	[D] 女性与工作市场

**[分析]** 本题考查的知识点是：文章主旨。

文章前两段指出了意大利 20 万女性的示威游行活动，目的是要争取更多的工作机会、工作性质的改变以及一个没有暴力的社会。第三、四段通过数据指出了虽然女性在工作机会上处于劣势，但状况却在不断的改善。第五段总结全文，指出女性的就业状况虽有所改善，但结果却不尽人意，仍需要改革突破。可见，全文主要是围绕意大利女性争取就业平等而展开的，故[B]选项正确。

[A]选项无中生有。文章只涉及了意大利女性就业情况的变化并未涉及其在社会中的作用。[C]是根据原文词汇 self-employment 和 professions 编造的干扰项。[D]选项无中生有。文章并未谈及工作市场，故可排除。

## 五、全文翻译

当看到一个女人驾着一辆橙色的巨型拖拉机沿着罗马的一条主街行驶时，游客们都感到很诧异。据说，当看到这个由 200,000 名妇女组成的游行队伍跟在这拖拉机后面竟用了三个多小时才蛇行穿过罗马市中心时，意大利的政治领袖们和该国一些男性联盟主席感到更困惑。

这些喊着口号，挥动着旗子还踏着鼓点前行的女性是从意大利各地聚集到首都的，她们游行示威以争取“人人有工作，工作多样化，以及社会无暴力。”到目前为止，提高妇女的就业机会已成为企业劳资谈判的话题。一位在政府资助的“劳工专业培训发展机构”中女性劳工部门工作的研究人员表示“光是认识上的不断提高还是不够的。”

如今，女性人口占了意大利人口总数的 52%，却只占全国工人总数的 35%，占意大利就业总人数的 33%。但是，女性员工的人数却不断上升。服务行业的女性员工的人数正大幅攀升，仅低于公共管理和商业领域内女性员工的数目。官方数据也表明了自主经营的女性人数也有了大幅的上升。越来越多的女性正在开创自己的事业。许多年轻的女性开始进入工商企业，因为这个领域雇佣人数越来越多。事实上，现今许多针

对女性的歧视也消失了，银行和其他的金融机构的判断完全是基于商业目的而不关心其员工的性别。

这种变化也正发生在专业领域里。女医生、女牙医、女律师、女工程师和女教授的数量增加了两到三倍。一些变化是立竿见影的。例如，女性第一次出现在了国家警察、铁路工人和街道清洁人员的行列之中。

然而，女性的就业状况虽有所改善但还远不尽人意。如今仍需要在女性就业机会平等等方面取得突破性的进展。

### Text 3

#### 一、词汇

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. subjected to <b>容易遭受</b> | 2. unfounded a. 无理由的      |
| 3. follow up 跟踪,监督          | 4. drop out 退学            |
| 5. patent n. 专利权,专利品        | 6. comparative a. 比较的,相当的 |
| 7. promise n. 获得成功的迹象       |                           |

#### 二、长难句

1. The old idea that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years, and, therefore, are subjected to failure and at worst, mental illness is unfounded.

该句的主干为 The old idea that ...is unfounded, 其中 that 引导的从句做主语名词 The old idea 的同位语。该从句的主干为 talented children “burn themselves out” ... and are subjected to failure and ... mental illness。

翻译：聪明的孩子年少时就“江郎才尽”从而变得一事无成甚至患有精神疾病，这种旧有的说法是没有根据的。

2. As a matter of fact, the outstanding thing that happens to bright kids is that they are very likely to grow into bright adults.

该句的主干为 the outstanding thing that ... is that ...。第一个 that 引导定语从句，修饰主语名词 the outstanding thing，第二个 that 引导表语从句。

翻译：事实上，聪明的孩子的杰出之处在于他们很可能在成年后还是很聪明的。

3. Average income was considerably higher among the gifted people, especially the men, than for the country as a whole, despite their comparative youth.

该句主干为 Average income was considerably higher ... than (that) for the country as a whole, 短语 among the gifted people, especially the men 和 for the country as a whole 是相比较的范围。介词短语 despite ... 做让步状语。

翻译：这群天资禀赋之人，尤其是其中的男人，虽然比较年轻，但与全国其他人相比，他们的平均收入却高得多。

#### 三、文章结构分析

本文是一篇先驳后立的文章，批驳了天才儿童在年少时就“江郎才尽”的说法，指出聪明的孩子在成年后仍然是很有才华的。

第一段：开篇驳斥有关天才儿童早期才尽的旧有说法，并提出新的观点，即聪明的孩子成年后仍然很聪明。

第二至六段：用实验结果证明了表明了绝大多数的天儿童成年后仍取得了很大的成就，从而证明了作者观点的正确性。

第七段：总结全文，重申文章主旨：大多数天才儿童都能将其年少时的梦想变为现实。

#### 四、试题具体分析

18. The old idea that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years is _____.	18. 聪明的孩子年少时就“江郎才尽”这种旧有的说法_____。
[A] true in all senses	[A] 在任何意义上来说都是正确的
[B] refuted by the author	[B] 被作者驳斥了
[C] medically proven	[C] 是有医学根据的
[D] a belief of the author	[D] 是作者的一种信仰

[分析]本题考查的知识点是：文章主旨。

作者开篇表明自己的观点：聪明的孩子年少时就“江郎才尽”从而变得一事无成甚至变得精神失常，这种旧有的说法是没有根据的。并在下文通过对 1500 名天才的检测调查证明了该观点的正确性。unfounded 即表明作者是否定这种说法的，故[B]选项正确。

[A]选项反向干扰。[C]选项反向干扰，文章开篇即指出聪明的孩子年少时就“江郎才尽”的说法是没有根据的。[D]选项反向干扰，根据上面的分析可知作者是批驳这种说法的，因此其不可能是作者的信仰，故排除。

19. The survey of bright children was made to _____.	19. 对聪明的孩子进行调查是为了_____。
[A] find out what had happened to talented children when they became adults	[A] 查明这些有天赋的孩子成年后的状况如何
[B] prove that talented children “burn themselves out” in the early years	[B] 证明聪明的孩子年少时就会“江郎才尽”
[C] discover the percentage of those mentally ill among the gifted	[C] 得到这些天才儿童中患精神疾病的人的比例
[D] prove that talented children never burn themselves out	[D] 证明天才儿童永远都不会“江郎才尽”

[分析]本题考查的知识点是：写作目的。

文章第二至五段详述了对 1500 名天才儿童进行跟踪检测，得到他们成年后在生活、学习、工作、成就和薪酬等方面的具体情况，从而证明聪明的孩子很可能在成年后还是很聪明的。可知，调查的直接目的就是为了查明天才儿童成年之后的状况如何，故[A]选项正确。

[B]选项反向干扰。作者在第一段就驳斥了这种说法，引用实验的目的是为了证明这种说法的错误性。[C]选项是根据原文词汇 gifted, mental illness , percentage 编造的干扰项，且文章第三段②句(They were, … in good health, physically and mentally.) 也否定了这一说法。[D]选项过于绝对且无法推知。实验并没有指出所有的天才儿童长大之后都会很有才华，另外对实验对象的跟踪测试一直进行到他们 35 岁为止，因此对于天资禀赋之人 35 岁后的情况无法推知。

20. Intelligence tests showed that _____.	20. 智力测试表明_____。
[A] bright children were unlikely to be mentally healthy	[A] 聪明的孩子是不可能精神正常的
[B] between childhood and adulthood there was a considerable loss of intelligence	[B] 从孩提到成年智力丧失很严重的
[C] talented children were most likely to become gifted adults	[C] 天才儿童成年后最可能成为有才华的人
[D] when talented children grew into adults, they made low scores	[D] 当天才儿童成年后很难取得成就

[分析]本题考查的知识点是：具体细节。

根据关键词定位到文章第三段。该段①句指出，在成人智力测试上，孩提时智商很高的人在成年后同样会取得很高的分数。紧接着在下文指出这些孩子成年后在生活，学习，工作以及所取得的成就等方面也是十分突出的。由此可知，智力测试表明了天才儿童成年后也最可能成为有才华的人，[C]选项正确。

[A]选项反向干扰。智力测试无法对精神状态进行测试，且第三段②句指出了这些孩子成年后身心状况都是良好的。文章主要论述了天才儿童在成年之后仍然是很有才华的，因此他们从孩提到成年智力并没有丧失而且他们也是很有成就的，故可排除[B]、[D]选项。

## 五、全文翻译

聪明的孩子年少时就“江郎才尽”从而变得一事无成甚至患有精神疾病，这种旧有的说法是没有根据的。事实上，聪明的孩子的杰出之处在于他们很可能在成年后还是很聪明的。

为了验证这一结论，实验跟踪监测了 1,500 名有天赋的人，这个实验一直进行到他们 35 岁为止，结果发现：

在成人智力测试上，他们的得分同他们孩提时的得分一样高。作为一个群体，他们身心状况良好。在这个群体中，有 84% 的人已经结婚了而且似乎对自己的生活感到满意。

虽然只有 30% 的人是优秀毕业生，但大学毕业的人数约为 70%。虽然有几个人曾中途退学，但是其中将近一半的人又重新返回了学校并毕业。其中男性中的 80% 的人在专业领域、企业管理或是半专业领域里从事工作。而其中仍为单身的女性也在办事处、企业或专业领域工作。

这群人已经编著了 90 本书并在科学、学术以及文学杂志上发表了 1500 篇文章以及拥有 100 多项专利权。

在现实生活中，他们也表现良好。这群天资禀赋之人，尤其是其中的男人，虽然比较年轻，但与全国其他人相比，他们的平均收入却高得多。

事实上，不足为奇，大多数的天才都会将其早年的迹象转化为现实。

## Section III English-Chinese Translation

### 一、试题结构分析

本文先引出了关于人类的性格和行为是怎样形成的两种截然不同的理论。接着分别介绍了“天性”论和“培养”论的不同观点。最后举例说明了这两种理论的社会和政治影响。

### 二、试题具体解析

21. 本题考核的知识点是：宾语从句

[句子结构] 该句的主干为 They want to explain ...， why 引导的从句做 explain 的宾语。

[词义确定] possess 意为“拥有”； characteristic “特性，特征”； exhibit “呈现，展现”。

[翻译] 他们想要说明，为什么我们具有某些性格特征和表现出某些行为。

22. 本题考核的知识点是：定语从句，宾语从句

[句子结构] 该句的主干为 Those ... believe that ...， who 引导的定语从句做后置定语，修饰主语 those， that 引导的从句做 believe 的宾语。

[词义确定] side 意为“一方”； conflict 意为“冲突”； pattern 意为“模式，式样”。

[翻译] 在这场争论中，赞成“天性”一方的那些人认为，我们的性格特征和行为模式大多是由生物因素所决定的。

23. 本题考核的知识点是：主语从句，插入语。

[句子结构] 该句的主干为 That ... is central to this theory，其中主语由 that 引导的从句担当，从句的主干为 our environment has little to do with our abilities, characteristics and behavior。

[词义确定] if anything 意为“如果有什么的话”；have ... to do with 意为“与...有关”。

[翻译]这种理论的核心是，我们的环境同我们的才能、性格特征和行为即使有什么关系的话，也是微不足道的。

24. 本题考核的知识点是：宾语从句

[句子结构] 该句的主干为 The behaviorists maintain that ..., 其中 that 引导宾语从句。

[词义确定] maintain 意为“主张”；respond to 意为“对...反应”。

[翻译] 行为主义者坚信，人象机器一样，对环境的刺激作出反应，这是他们行为的基础。

25. 本题考核的知识点是：宾语从句，后置定语

[句子结构] 该句的主干为 Supporters of the “nature” theory insist that ..., that 引导宾语从句。从句的主干为 we are born with a certain capacity，介词短语 for learning 和定语从句 that is biologically determined 都做后置定语，修饰名词 capacity。

[词义确定] insist 意为“坚持，强调”；capacity 意为“能力”；determine 意为“决定”。

[翻译] 支持“天性”论的人坚持说，我们生来就具有一定的学习才能，这是由生物因素决定的。

26. 本题考核的知识点是：多重从句的嵌套

[句子结构] 该句的特点是多重从句的嵌套。句子主干为 Behaviorists suggest that ..., that 引导的从句做 suggest 的宾语。该从句的主干为 the child ... will experience greater intellectual development，其中 who 引导的定语从句 (who is raised in an environment ... responses) 做后置定语，修饰主语名词 the child。其中 environment 后又接有 where 引导的定语从句 (where there are many stimuli ...responses) 修饰它。其中名词 stimuli 后又接有 which 引导的定语从句修饰它 (which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses)。

[词义确定] raise 意为“抚养”；stimuli 意为“刺激”。

[翻译] 行为主义者认为，如果一个儿童在有许多刺激物的环境里成长，而这些刺激物能够发展其作出适当反应的能力，那么，这个儿童将会有更高的智力发展。

27. 本题考核的知识点是：简单句

[句子结构] 该句为简单句，其主干为 blacks often score below whites，介词短语 on standardized intelligence tests 做状语。

[词义确定] score 意为“得分”；standardized 意为“标准的”。

[翻译] 在美国，黑人在标准化智力测试中的成绩常常低于白人。

28. 本题考核的知识点是：宾语从句，同位语从句，定语从句

[句子结构] 该句的插入语 in contrast 表明它和上文之间的转折关系。句子的主干为 Behaviorists say that ..., that 引导宾语从句。从句的主干为 differences in scores are due to the fact that ...，其中 that 引导的从句做 the fact 的同位语。该同位语从句中又嵌套了一个定语从句 that whites enjoy 修饰名词 advantages。

[词义确定] due to 意为“因为”；deprive sb of sth 意为“剥夺”；advantage 意为“优势，有利条件”。

[翻译] 相反，行为主义者认为，成绩的差异是由于黑人常常被剥夺了白人在教育及其它环境方面所享有的许多有利条件。

### 三、全文翻译

很长时间以来人们一直想知道他们的性格和行为是怎样形成的。很难解释为什么一个人聪明，而另一个人愚笨或者为什么一个人善于合作，而另一个人酷爱竞争。

当然，社会科学家对这几类问题极其感兴趣。(21) 他们想要说明，为什么我们具有某些性格特征和表现出某些行为。对此还没有清晰的答案，但是关于这一点已经形成了两个不同的思想流派。正如人们所预计的，这两种思想方式是截然不同的。这一分歧通常被简称为“天性与培养”。

(22) 在这场争论中，赞成“天性”一方的那些人认为，我们的性格特征和行为模式大多是由生物因素所决定的。(23) 这种理论的核心是，我们的环境同我们的才能、性格特征和行为即使有什么关系的话，也是微不足道的。

该理论的极致观点是：我们的行为是先天注定的，以至于我们几乎完全受本能的控制。

那些支持“培养”论的人，即提倡教育者，经常被称之为“行为主义者”。他们声称，在决定我们会有怎样的行为上，环境比生物决定的本能更重要。行为主义学家伯尔赫斯·弗雷德里克·斯金纳将人类看作其行为几乎完全受到环境影响的生物。(24) 行为主义者坚信，人象机器一样，对环境的刺激作出反应，这是他们行为的基础。

让我们检验一下这两种理论提出的对人类特点、智商的不同解释。(25) 支持“天性”论的人坚持说，我们生来就具有一定的学习才能，这是由生物因素决定的。不用说，他们不相信环境因素对基本上由先天决定的特点有很大影响。另外一方面，行为主义者认为我们的智商水平是经验的产物。(26) 行为主义者认为，如果一个儿童在有许多刺激物的环境里成长，而这些刺激物能够发展其作出适当反应的能力，那么，这个儿童将会有更高的智力发展。

这两种理论的社会和政治影响是深刻的。(27) 在美国，黑人在标准化智力测试中的成绩常常低于白人。这使得一些“天性”提倡者得出在生物学上黑人比白人低劣的观点。(28) 相反，行为主义者认为，成绩的差异是由于黑人常常被剥夺了白人在教育及其它环境方面所享有的许多有利条件。

大多数人认为这两种理论都未能充分解释人类的行为。

# 1991 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 labelled [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

When television first began to expand, very few of the people who had become famous as radio commentators were able to be equally effective on television. Some of the difficulties they experienced when they were trying to 1 themselves to the new medium were technical. When working 2 radio, for example, they had become 3 to seeing on behalf of the listener.

This 4 of seeing for others means that the commentator has to be very good at talking. 5 all, he has to be able to 6 a continuous sequence of visual images which 7 meaning to the sounds which the listener hears. In the 8 of television, however, the commentator sees everything with the viewer. His role, therefore, is 9 different. He is there to make 10 that the viewer does not miss some point of interest, to help him 11 on particular things, and to 12 the images on the television screen. 13 his radio colleague, he must know the 14 of silence and how to use it at those moments 15 the pictures speak for themselves.

- |                    |                 |                 |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. [A] turn        | [B] adapt       | [C] alter       | [D] modify      |
| 2. [A] on          | [B] at          | [C] with        | [D] behind      |
| 3. [A] experienced | [B] determined  | [C] established | [D] accustomed  |
| 4. [A] efficiency  | [B] technology  | [C] art         | [D] performance |
| 5. [A] Of          | [B] For         | [C] Above       | [D] In          |
| 6. [A] inspire     | [B] create      | [C] cause       | [D] perceive    |
| 7. [A] add         | [B] apply       | [C] affect      | [D] reflect     |
| 8. [A] occasion    | [B] event       | [C] fact        | [D] case        |
| 9. [A] equally     | [B] completely  | [C] initially   | [D] hardly      |
| 10. [A] definite   | [B] possible    | [C] sure        | [D] clear       |
| 11. [A] focus      | [B] attend      | [C] follow      | [D] insist      |
| 12. [A] exhibit    | [B] demonstrate | [C] expose      | [D] interpret   |
| 13. [A] Like       | [B] Unlike      | [C] As          | [D] For         |
| 14. [A] purpose    | [B] goal        | [C] value       | [D] intention   |
| 15. [A] if         | [B] when        | [C] which       | [D] as          |

## Section 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)

A wise man once said that the only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing. So, as a police officer, I have some urgent things to say to good people.

Day after day my men and I struggle to hold back a tidal wave of crime. Something has gone terribly wrong with our once proud American way of life. It has happened in the area of values. A key ingredient is disappearing, and I think I know what it is: accountability.

Accountability isn't hard to define. It means that every person is responsible for his or her actions and liable for their consequences.

Of the many values that hold civilization together—honesty, kindness, and so on—accountability may be the most important of all. Without it, there can be no respect, no trust, no law—and, ultimately, no society.

My job as a police officer is to impose accountability on people who refuse, or have never learned, to impose it on themselves. But as every policeman knows, external controls on people's behavior are far less effective than internal restraints such as guilt, shame and embarrassment.

Fortunately there are still communities—smaller towns, usually—where schools maintain discipline and where parents hold up standards that proclaim: "In this family certain things are not tolerated—they simply are not done!"

Yet more and more, especially in our larger cities and suburbs, these inner restraints are loosening. Your typical robber has none. He considers your property his property; he takes what he wants, including your life if you enrage him.

The main cause of this break-down is a radical shift in attitudes. Thirty years ago, if a crime was committed, society was considered the victim. Now, in a shocking reversal, it's the criminal who is considered victimized: by his underprivileged upbringing, by the school that didn't teach him to read, by the church that failed to reach him with moral guidance, by the parents who didn't provide a stable home.

I don't believe it. Many others in equally disadvantaged circumstances choose not to engage in criminal activities. If we free the criminal, even partly, from accountability, we become a society of endless excuses where no one accepts responsibility for anything.

We in America desperately need more people who believe that the person who commits a crime is the one responsible for it.

16. What the wise man said suggests that _____. [A] it's unnecessary for good people to do anything in face of evil [B] it's certain that evil will prevail if good men do nothing about it [C] it's only natural for virtue to defeat evil [D] it's desirable for good men to keep away from evil	
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17. According to the author, if a person is found guilty of a crime, _____. [A] society is to be held responsible [B] modern civilization is responsible for it [C] the criminal himself should bear the blame [D] the standards of living should be improved	
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18. Compared with those in small towns, people in large cities have _____.	
[A] less self-discipline	
[B] better sense of discipline	
[C] more mutual respect	
[D] less effective government	

19. The writer is sorry to have noticed that _____.	
[A] people in large cities tend to excuse criminals	
[B] people in small towns still stick to old discipline and standards	
[C] today's society lacks sympathy for people in difficulty	
[D] people in disadvantaged circumstances are engaged in criminal activities	

20. The key point of the passage is that _____.	
[A] stricter discipline should be maintained in schools and families	
[B] more good examples should be set for people to follow	
[C] more restrictions should be imposed on people's behavior	
[D] more people should accept the value of accountability	

## Passage 2

The period of adolescence, i. e., the period between childhood and adulthood, may be long or short, depending on social expectations and on society's definition as to what constitutes maturity and adulthood. In primitive societies adolescence is frequently a relatively short period of time, while in industrial societies with patterns of prolonged education coupled with laws against child labor, the period of adolescence is much longer and may include most of the second decade of one's life. Furthermore, the length of the adolescent period and the definition of adulthood status may change in a given society as social and economic conditions change. Examples of this type of change are the disappearance of the frontier in the latter part of the nineteenth century in the United States, and more universally, the industrialization of an agricultural society.

In modern society, ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance and there no longer is agreement as to what constitutes initiation ceremonies. Social ones have been replaced by a sequence of steps that lead to increased recognition and social status. For example, grade school graduation, high school graduation and college graduation constitute such a sequence, and while each step implies certain behavioral changes and social recognition, the significance of each depends on the socio-economic status and the educational

ambition of the individual. Ceremonies for adolescence have also been replaced by legal definitions of status roles, right, privileges and responsibilities. It is during the nine years from the twelfth birthday to the twenty-first that the protective and restrictive aspects of childhood and minor status are removed and adult privileges and responsibilities are granted. The twelve-year-old is no longer considered a child and has to pay full fare for train, airplane, theater and movie tickets. Basically, the individual at this age loses childhood privileges without gaining significant adult rights. At the age of sixteen the adolescent is granted certain adult rights which increase his social status by providing him with more freedom and choices. He now can obtain a driver's license; he can leave public schools; and he can work without the restrictions of child labor laws. At the age of eighteen the law provides adult responsibilities as well as rights; the young man can now be a soldier, but he also can marry without parental permission. At the age of twenty-one the individual obtains his full legal rights as an adult. He now can vote, he can buy liquor, he can enter into financial contracts, and he is entitled to run for public office. No additional basic rights are acquired as a function of age after majority status has been attained. None of these legal provisions determine at what point adulthood has been reached but they do point to the prolonged period of adolescence.

21. The period of adolescence is much longer in industrial societies because _____.	
[A] the definition of maturity has changed	
[B] the industrialized society is more developed	
[C] more education is provided and laws against child labor are made	
[D] ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance	

22. Former social ceremonies that used to mark adolescence have given place to _____.	
[A] graduations from schools and colleges	
[B] social recognition	
[C] socio-economic status	
[D] certain behavioral changes	

23. No one can expect to fully enjoy the adulthood privileges until he is _____.	
[A] eleven years old	
[B] sixteen years old	
[C] twenty-one years old	
[D] between twelve and twenty-one years old	

24. Starting from 22, _____.	
[A] one will obtain more basic rights	
[B] the older one becomes, the more basic rights he will have	
[C] one won't get more basic rights than when he is 21	

[D] one will enjoy more rights granted by society	
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25. According to the passage, it is true that ____.	
[A] in the late 19th century in the United States the dividing line between adolescence and adulthood no longer existed	
[B] no one can marry without the permission of his parents until the age of twenty-one	
[C] one is considered to have reached adulthood when he has a driver's license	
[D] one is not free from the restrictions of child labor laws until he can join the army	

### Passage 3

Most growing plants contain much more water than all other materials combined. C. R. Barnes has suggested that it is as proper to term the plant a water structure as to call a house composed mainly of brick a brick building. Certain it is that all essential processes of plant growth and development occur in water. The mineral elements from the soil that are usable by the plant must be dissolved in the soil solution before they can be taken into the root. They are carried to all parts of the growing plant and are built into essential plant materials while in a dissolved state. The carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) from the air may enter the leaf as a gas but is dissolved in water in the leaf before it is combined with a part of the water to form simple sugars—the base material from which the plant body is mainly built. Actively growing plant parts are generally 75 to 90 percent water. Structural parts of plants, such as woody stems no longer actively growing, may have much less water than growing tissues.

The actual amount of water in the plant at any one time, however, is only a very small part of what passes through it during its development. The processes of photosynthesis, by which carbon dioxide and water are combined—in the presence of chlorophyll (叶绿素) and with energy derived from light—to form sugars, require that carbon dioxide from the air enter the plant. This occurs mainly in the leaves. The leaf surface is not solid but contains great numbers of minute openings, through which the carbon dioxide enters. The same structure that permits the one gas to enter the leaf, however, permits another gas—water vapor—to be lost from it. Since carbon dioxide is present in the air only in trace quantities (3 to 4 parts in 10,000 parts of air) and water vapor is near saturation in the air spaces within the leaf (at 80°F, saturated air would contain about 186 parts of water vapor in 10,000 parts of air), the total amount of water vapor lost is many times the carbon dioxide intake. Actually, because of wind and other factors, the loss of water in proportion to carbon dioxide intake may be even greater than the relative concentrations of the two gases. Also, not all of the carbon dioxide that enters the leaf is synthesized into carbohydrates (碳水化合物).

26. A growing plant needs water for all of the following except ____.	
[A] forming sugars	
[B] sustaining woody stems	
[C] keeping green	

[D] producing carbon dioxide	
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27. The essential function of photosynthesis in terms of plant needs is _____.	
[A] to form sugars	
[B] to derive energy from light	
[C] to preserve water	
[D] to combine carbon dioxide with water	

28. The second paragraph uses facts to develop the essential idea that _____.	
[A] a plant efficiently utilizes most of the water it absorbs	
[B] carbon dioxide is the essential substance needed for plant development	
[C] a plant needs more water than is found in its composition	
[D] the stronger the wind, the more the water vapor loss	

29. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?	
[A] The mineral elements will not be absorbed by the plant unless they are dissolved in its root.	
[B] The woody stems contain more water than the leaves.	
[C] Air existing around the leaf is found to be saturated.	
[D] Only part of the carbon dioxide in the plant is synthesized.	

30. This passage is mainly about _____.	
[A] the functions of carbon dioxide and water	
[B] the role of water in a growing plant	
[C] the process of simple sugar formation	
[D] the synthesis of water with carbon dioxide	

#### Part B

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

The fact is that the energy crisis, which has suddenly been officially announced, has been with us for a long

time now, and will be with us for an even longer time. Whether Arab oil flows freely or not, it is clear to everyone that world industry cannot be allowed to depend on so fragile a base. (31) The supply of oil can be shut off unexpectedly at any time, and in any case, the oil wells will all run dry in thirty years or so at the present rate of use.

(32) New sources of energy must be found, and this will take time, but it is not likely to result in any situation that will ever restore that sense of cheap and plentiful energy we have had in the times past. For an indefinite period from here on, mankind is going to advance cautiously, and consider itself lucky that it can advance at all.

To make the situation worse, there is as yet no sign that any slowing of the world's population is in sight. Although the birth-rate has dropped in some nations, including the United States, the population of the world seems sure to pass six billion and perhaps even seven billion as the twenty-first century opens.

(33) The food supply will not increase nearly enough to match this, which means that we are heading into a crisis in the matter of producing and marketing food.

Taking all this into account, what might we reasonably estimate supermarkets to be like in the year 2001?

To begin with, the world food supply is going to become steadily tighter over the next thirty years—even here in the United States. By 2001, the population of the United States will be at least two hundred fifty million and possibly two hundred seventy million, and the nation will find it difficult to expand food production to fill the additional mouths. (34) This will be particularly true since energy pinch will make it difficult to continue agriculture in the high-energy American fashion that makes it possible to combine few farmers with high yields.

It seems almost certain that by 2001 the United States will no longer be a great food & exporting nation and that, if necessity forces exports, it will be at the price of belt-tightening at home.

In fact, as food items will tend to decline in quality and decrease in variety, there is very likely to be increasing use of flavouring additives. (35) Until such time as mankind has the sense to lower its population to the point where the planet can provide a comfortable support for all, people will have to accept more "unnatural food".

### Section III Writing(15points)

Directions:

A) Title: WHERE TO LIVE—IN THE CITY OR THE COUNTRY?

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 in the ANSWER SHEET.

OUTLINE:

1. Conveniences of the city
2. Attractions of the country
3. Disadvantages of both
4. My preference

1. [A] turn [B] adapt [C] alter [D] modify

[解析]本题考核知识点：动词的搭配

本题空格处的动词须能够搭配成“...oneself to + 名词”的形式，选项中只有[B]可以。Adapt oneself to 意为 to gradually change one's behavior and attitudes so that one get used to a new situation and can deal with it successfully “(使)适应，(使)适合(新情况)”。代入 adapt 之后，空格所在句大意为：他们(收音机评论员)努力去适应(电视机)这种新媒体的时候，遇到了一些技术方面的困难。[B]符合文义。

[A] turn to sb/sth 意为 ask help from“求助于”，如：I tried to stand on my own rather than turned to my parents. 我设法自立而不求助于我的父母。[C] Alter 意为 cause to change; make different; cause a transformation 改变，如：He altered one of the rooms into a bedroom. 他把一间屋子改建成了卧室。[D] Modify 意为 to make small changes to sth in order to improve it and make it more suitable or effective “(略微地)修改，更改，改进”，如：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. 而且，人类还有能力改变自己的生存环境，从而让所有其它形态的生命服从于人类自己独特的观念和想象。

2. [A] on [B] at [C] with [D] behind

[解析]本题考核知识点：介词辨析

[A]On 可意为 by means of sth, using sth 通过，使用，借助于，如：on TV/the internet 在电视/互联网上。代入文中，on radio 指收音机评论员通过收音机工作，作状语修饰 work.，既符合文义，又能构成搭配。[B]at、[C] with、[D] behind 构不成搭配。

3. [A] experienced 有经验的 [B] determined 有决心的

[C] established 已经确立的，获确认的 [D] accustomed 习惯于

[解析]本题考核知识点：固定搭配

四个选项中，只有 accustomed 可以形成 be /become accustomed to doing sth 的形式。如，My eyes slowly grew accustomed to the dark. 我的眼睛慢慢适应了黑暗。而且，空格所在句大意为“在广播电台工作时，评论员已经习惯了代表公众看实况”，[D]accustomed 既符合内容要求又符合语法结构的要求。

Experienced 后面介词一般用 in. 如，He is very experienced in looking after animals. 他对于照看动物很有经验。Determined 后面跟动词不定式。如，I am determined to succeed. 我决心要获得成功。Established “已确立的，已获确认的”，一般放在名词前做定语，如 they are an established company with good reputation. 他们是一家地位稳固，信誉良好的公司。

4. [A] efficiency [B] technology [C] art [D] performance

[解析] 本题考核知识点：上下文语义+ 名词意思辨析。

本句和下一句共同说明，评论员代替听众观看是一门技巧、本事。即，评论员必须擅长表达，同时还必须能够通过语言在观众脑海中生成一系列的图像。art 意为“技艺，技巧，本领”，符合文义。所以，[D]为正确选项。

Technology 多指工业技术。 Efficiency 指“效率”。Performance “演出，表现”。这三个词都和原文的意思不符。

5. [A] Of [B] For [C] Above [D] In

[解析]本题考核知识点：固定用法。

四个选项中，[B]、[C]、[D]都可以和 all 搭配，但意义不同。above all 意为“above and beyond all other consideration 首先，尤其是”，如：What a child should do, above all, is to do well in his studies. 小孩子该做的

最重要的事是学好功课。for all 意为“尽管，虽然”，如：He never stopped trying for all his failures. 尽管失败，但他从没放弃努力。In all 意为“总共，总计”，如：He visited, in all, ten hospitals in China. 他在中国共参观了 10 家医院。

空格处填入的短语应体现空格所在句子与上文之间的逻辑关系。由于本句空格较多，可以先做完第 6 和 7 题，再回来做 5 题。上文提到，代替听众观看要求评论员必须擅长表达。本句指出，评论员必须能够通过语言在观众脑海中生成一系列的图像。根据含义选择[C]。从泛泛的“擅长表达”到具体的“通过语言在观众脑海里生成一系列图像”。

6. [A] inspire 激起，鼓舞，激励 [B] create 产生，生成  
[C] cause 引起，导致 [D] perceive 注意到，领悟到

[解析] 本题考核知识点：动词词义辨析。

空格处填入动词，其主语是he (the commentator)，宾语是visual images，所在句子的大意为：评论员必须能够……一系列连续的图片。

[A]inspire 意为 to make sb have a particular feeling or react in a particular way “使（某人）产生（某种感情或反应）；激起”，如：Gandhi's quiet dignity inspired respect even among his enemies.甘地沉静威严的气质使他的敌人都肃然起敬。[B]create 意为“bring into existence 造成，形成，生成”，如，This decision creates a dangerous precedent. 这个决定开创了一个危险的先例。[C]cause 意为“make sth happen 引起，导致”，如：deaths caused by dangerous driving 危险驾驶造成的死亡。[D]perceive 意为“to notice something that is difficult to notice 察觉，注意到，发觉”，如：I perceived a change in his behaviour. 我发觉他的行为有些变化。或“to understand or think of something in a particular way (以某种方式) 理解，领悟”。如，People now perceive that green issues are important to our future.人们现在认识到环境问题对我们未来的重要性。

宾语“视觉图像”不是“感情或反应”，排除 inspire；主语和宾语之间不存在因果关系，排除 cause；评论员通过语言让听众产生图像，而不是自己发现，排除 perceive；只有[B]create 符合文义，表示“评论员在观众脑海中生成一系列的图像”。

7. [A] add 添加 [B] apply 应用 [C] affect 影响 [D]reflect 反映

[解析] 本题考核知识点：动词和介词的搭配

Add...to... “给……添加”是固定搭配。如，A new wing was added to the building. 这栋大楼新添了一座配楼。而且，空格所在句大意为：（评论员的描绘所生成的图像）为听众听到的声音增添了意思”。[A]add 填入空格处既结构合理，又符合文义。

其他三项都不能接 sth to sth 的结构，[B]apply 直接加 to，意为“适用于”如，The questions on this part of the form only apply to married men. 表格中这部分问题只适用于已婚男士。[C]affect 意为“影响”，直接加宾语，如：The climate affected his health 气候影响了他的健康。[D]reflect 意为“反射，反映”，直接加宾语，如：The low value of the dollar reflects growing concern about the US economy. 美元币值低反映出人们对美国经济的忧虑日益增加。

8. [A] occasion [B] event [C] fact [D] case

[解析] 本题考核知识点：固定结构

上文是关于收音机评论员的工作，从这句开始，话锋一转，提到电视评论员的工作方式。In the case of ... 意为“至于……，就……来说”，表示由一种情况或话题转入另一种情况或话题。符合文义。所以，[D]为正确选项。

[A]occasion 指“(发生特殊事情) 的情况”，与 on 连用。如，on the occasion of her 50<sup>th</sup> birthday 在她 50 岁生日之际。[B]event 意为“事件”，常用搭配为 in the event of ..., 意为“假如发生...”。如，In the event

of rain, the party will be held indoors 加入下雨，晚会就在室内举行。[C]Fact 指“事实，已经发生的事”，词组 in fact 意为“实际上”，没有冠词，也不与 of 连用。

9. [A] equally 同样的 [B] completely 完全的  
[C] initially 起始地 [D] hardly 几乎不

[解析]本题考核知识点：副词词义辨析。

本句是对电视节评论员和收音机评论员工作性质的对比。从上下文来看，特别是前句的 however 表明，这两种工作是完全不同的，因而 completely 为正确选项。

Equally 意为“同样的”，equally different 用于说明两个对比组之间的差异大小相同，Different species of trees thrive in equally different habitats. 不同种类的树在同样不同的栖息地很好地生长。而本文中只存在一组对比（电视节评论员和收音机评论员）。Initially different 意为“开始时不同”，暗含后来相同的可能。Hardly 意为“几乎不”，同文中意思相反。

10. [A] definite 确定的 [B] possible 可能的  
[C] sure 确实的 [D] clear 清楚的，明白的

[解析] 本题考核知识点：形容词词义辨析及搭配。

空格所在句子提到，电视评论员的作用是：确保观众不错过某些有趣之处，make sure that 是习惯用法，意为“确保”如，Make sure that you put down every word she says. 确保记下她说的每一个字。所以，[C] 为正确选项。

[A]definite 不用在 make definite that 结构中。[B]possible, [C] clear 和 make 只能形成 make it possible/clear that 的形式，如，His diligence made it possible that he could win the game. 他的勤奋使得他比赛获胜成为可能。She makes it clear to us that she wants to be master in her own house. 她使我们很清楚地了解到，她要自主处理自己的事情。

11. [A] focus 集中，聚集 [B] attend 参加，注意，照料  
[C] follow 跟随，遵循 [D] insist 坚持

[解析]本题考核知识点：动词和介词的搭配。

空格处填入的动词应与 on 搭配。focus on... 意为“将注意力集中于”，如，I can't focus on my work when I'm tired. 我累了就无法集中精力工作。空格所在句大意为：电视评论员的作用是帮助观众将注意力集中在某些内容上。focus on 切合题意。[A] 为正确选项。

[B]Attend 需要与 to 连用，意为“留意，专心于”。如，She didn't attend to what I was saying. 她没有注意我所说的话。[C] Follow on 意为“继续下去”，但后面不能接宾语，如：He followed on after. 他在后面跟着。[D]Insist on 意为“坚持”，如：I insist on your taking/insist that you take immediate action to put this right. 我坚决要求你立刻采取行动把事情处理好。该选项与文义不符。

12. [A] exhibit 展示，陈列 [B] demonstrate 演示，说明  
[C] expose 暴露，揭示 [D] interpret 解释

[解析]本题考核知识点：动词词义辨析。

本题空格处填入动词，其宾语是 the images，主语是上文 he，因此该部分的含义是：电视评论员……电视屏幕上的图像，所以，[D] interpret 最符合文义，表示“解释电视屏幕上的图像”。

13. [A] Like 像 [B] Unlike 不像，和…不同 [C] As 作为 [D] For 为了

[解析]本题考核知识点：介词的用法+上下文的理解。

先做 14 题再来解答 13 题。空格所在句大意为，……收音机评论员，电视评论员必须知道沉默的价值。

根据常识及上文可知，收音机评论员绝大部分时间都在说。因此二者截然不同，[B] unlike 为最合适选项。

14. [A] purpose 目的 [B] goal 目标 [C] value 价值 [D] intention 意图

[解析]本题考核知识点：名词词义辨析。

空格所在部分指出，电视评论员他们必须知道沉默的……；下文给出了线索：即在电视图像一目了然的时候如何利用沉默。所以，[C]value 最符合文意。

15. [A] if [B] when [C] which [D] as

[解析]本题考核知识点：连词、关系代词、关系副词的运用。

从选项来看，空格处填入连词，和后面的部分构成状语从句。根据句意，这里应该是一个时间状语从句，即：电视评论员必须知道在电视图像一目了然的时候如何保持沉默。when 是引导时间状语从句的常用连词，符合上下文意。as 也可以引导时间状语从句，但它指 while sth else is happening，一般用于指一个动作伴随着另一个动作发生，如：He sat watching her as she got ready. 他一直坐着看她准备停当。因此本题最佳答案为 [B] when。

which 是关系代词，在从句中做主语或宾语，而此处的宾语从句不缺主语或宾语，所以显然不合适。if 引导条件状语从句。

### 全文翻译

电视刚刚普及时，那些已经成名的收音机评论员，鲜有能够在电视上同样出色的。当他们努力去适应这种新媒体的时候，他们遇到的一些困难是技术方面的。比如，通过收音机进行播音时，他们早已习惯于代表观众去看。

这种替别人看实况的技能意味着评论员必须擅长“说”。最重要的是，他必须能够通过语言在观众脑海里生成一系列图像。这些图像使听众听到的声音具有更多的意义。然而，电视评论员和观众一起观看（图像），因此，他的作用迥然不同。他要确保观众不错过有趣的地方，并帮助观众将注意力放在某些值得注意的地方，还要解释电视屏幕上的图像。和收音机评论员不同的是，他必须知道沉默的作用，知道在电视图像一目了然的时候如何保持沉默。

## Section 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

A wise man once said that the only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing. So, as a police officer, I have some urgent things to say to good people.

Day after day my men and I struggle to hold back a tidal wave of crime. Something has gone terribly wrong with our once proud American way of life. It has happened in the area of values. A key ingredient is disappearing, and I think I know what it is: accountability.

Accountability isn't hard to define. It means that every person is responsible for his or her actions and liable for their consequences.

Of the many values that hold civilization together—honesty, kindness, and so on—accountability may be the most important of all. Without it, there can be no respect, no trust, no law—and, ultimately, no society.

My job as a police officer is to impose accountability on people who refuse, or have never learned, to impose it on themselves. But as every policeman knows, external controls on people's behavior are far less effective than internal restraints such as guilt, shame and embarrassment.

Fortunately there are still communities—smaller towns, usually—where schools maintain discipline and where parents hold up standards that proclaim: “In this family certain things are not tolerated—they simply are not done! ”

Yet more and more, especially in our larger cities and suburbs, these inner restraints are loosening. Your typical robber has none. He considers your property his property; he takes what he wants, including your life if you enrage him.

The main cause of this break-down is a radical shift in attitudes. Thirty years ago, if a crime was committed, society was considered the victim. Now, in a shocking reversal, it's the criminal who is considered victimized: by his underprivileged upbringing, by the school that didn't teach him to read, by the church that failed to reach him with moral guidance, by the parents who didn't provide a stable home.

I don't believe it. Many others in equally disadvantaged circumstances choose not to engage in criminal activities. If we free the criminal, even partly, from accountability, we become a society of endless excuses where no one accepts responsibility for anything.

We in America desperately need more people who believe that the person who commits a crime is the one responsible for it.

文章总体结构分析

本文从一名警察的角度分析了美国社会中犯罪活动猖獗的原因。指出：将犯罪行为归咎于外部环境因素是犯罪活动猖獗的主要原因，从而提出，更多的人应该认识到，真正该为犯罪行为负责的是罪犯自己。

第一到四段为第一部分：指出责任感对社会的重要性。

第五到九段为第二部分：指出现在大城市中正在忽略的自律恰恰是抑制犯罪的最有效方法。而人们为将犯罪行为归结于社会环境等外部因素恰恰是助长了罪犯拒绝承担责任的现象，从而导致了犯罪活动的猖獗。

第十段为第三部分：作者指出：更多的人应该认识到该为犯罪行为负责的是罪犯自己。

16. What the wise man said suggests that _____.	16. 智者的话表明_____。
[A] it's unnecessary for good people to do anything in face of evil	[A] 面对邪恶，好人什么都不必做
[B] it's certain that evil will prevail if good men do nothing about it	[B] 若好人无动于衷，邪恶就会猖獗
[C] it's only natural for virtue to defeat evil	[C] 善自然会战胜恶
[D] it's desirable for good men to keep away from evil	[D] 好人应该远离邪恶

[分析]本题考核知识点：根据文章内容理解句子。

本文以一句智者的话“邪恶的胜利就是善良之人无所作为”引入主题。从下文来看，作者主要论述的内容是：人们对罪犯不应该再采取纵容的态度，为他们的犯罪行为寻找借口，而应该认识到真正对犯罪行为负责的应该是罪犯本人。[B]和文中内容一致，为正确选项。

[A]、[D]与智者的话意思相反。[C]文中未提到。

17. According to the author, if a person is found guilty of a crime, \_\_\_\_\_. 17. 作者认为, 若有人被发现有罪, 则 \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] society is to be held responsible	[A] 社会应该对此负责
[B] modern civilization is responsible for it	[B] 现代文明应该对此负责
[C] the criminal himself should bear the blame	[C] 罪犯本人应该为此负责
[D] the standards of living should be improved	[D] 生活水平应该提高

[分析] 本题考核知识点：因果细节题。

解本题的信息主要在本文最后三段（第八到十段）；第八段对过去和现在人们看待犯罪的态度进行了比较。第九段作者对现在将犯罪行为归结于外部因素的观点提出质疑；最后一段中作者指出，罪犯本人应该对自己的犯罪行为负责。所以[C]为正确选项。

[A]、[B]、[D]都是外部原因归结论，是作者所批判的观点。第八、九段指出，把犯罪行为归因于父母、社会、生活水平的态度恰恰导致了犯罪活动的猖獗。

18. Compared with those in small towns, people in large cities have _____.	18. 和小城镇相比，大城市的人_____。
[A] less self-discipline	[A] 缺少自我约束
[B] better sense of discipline	[B] 有更好的自律精神
[C] more mutual respect	[C] 更互相尊重
[D] less effective government	[D] 缺少一个有效的政府

[分析] 本题考核内容：事实细节题。

第六、七段对比了大城市和小城市人们的自我约束性，指出，生活在小城镇（smaller towns）还在强调纪律（schools maintain discipline, parents hold up standard），而大城市里自我约束力非常松散（inner restraints are loosening）。所以，[A]符合原文内容。

[B]和原文内容相反。[C]、[D]本文未提及。

19. The writer is sorry to have noticed that _____.	19. 作者感到遗憾是因为看到_____。
[A] people in large cities tend to excuse criminals	[A] 大城市的人常常为罪犯找借口
[B] people in small towns still stick to old discipline and standards	[B] 小城镇的人坚守老的纪律和标准
[C] today's society lacks sympathy for people in difficulty	[C] 现代社会缺少对于困境中的人的同情
[D] people in disadvantaged circumstances are engaged in criminal activities	[D] 环境不好的人会进行犯罪活动

[分析] 本题考核知识点：细节理解推理题。

第八段指出：导致犯罪活动猖獗的原因（The main cause of this break-down）是人们对罪犯态度的改变。三十年前，社会被认为是犯罪活动的受害者，而三十年后的今天，罪犯反倒被认为是受害者：教育环境不好，家庭环境不利于成长等。这说明，令作者感到遗憾的是人们为罪犯找借口的态度。[A]为正确选项。

第六段介绍小镇的人对纪律和标准的坚持是作者所赞赏的，排除[B]。[C]在本文中未提及。[D]和作者的观点相反：第八、九段的内容说明，作者不认为成长环境恶劣是走向犯罪的理由。

20. The key point of the passage is that _____.	20. 文章主要说明_____。
[A] stricter discipline should be maintained in schools and families	[A] 学校和家庭中应该保持更严格的纪律

[B] more good examples should be set for people to follow	[B] 应该为人们树立更多学习榜样
[C] more restrictions should be imposed on people's behavior	[C] 对人们的行为应该加以更多控制
[D] more people should accept the value of accountability	[D] 更多人应该接受“责任感”这一价值观

[分析]本题考核知识点：文章主旨题。

文章第二段指出，责任感在人们价值观念中的淡化是非常错误的（Something has gone terribly wrong）。第三、四段给出责任感的定义并指出，没有责任感也就没有社会的存在。第五段作者以警察的身份指出自我约束的重要行。第六、七段比较了人们对犯罪的态度的变化。第八段指出：人们将犯罪归咎于外部因素的态度导致人们责任感的降低，从而导致犯罪活动的猖獗。最后两段中指出，不让罪犯为自己的犯罪行为负责会导致所有的人都拒绝承担责任。更多的人应该相信：该为犯罪活动承担责任的是罪犯本人。综合作者观点，可以得出，本文旨在说明，更多的人应该接受责任感。因此[D]正确。

[A]虽然在第六段中提及，但不是文章的主要观点。[C]和原文内容不符：第五段指出，作者认为对控制人们行为真正有效的是内部约束力，而不是来自于外界的控制。[B]文中未提及。

### 全文翻译

一位智者曾说过，邪恶的胜利就是善良之人无所作为。所以，所为一名警察，我有一些话急需告诉善良的人们。

日复一日，我和我的同事尽力控制犯罪的蔓延。我们曾经引以为荣的美国生活方式出现了可怕的问题。这个问题处在我们的价值观方面。一个关键的成分正在消失，我想，我知道它是什么——责任感。

责任感不难定义。它指的是人人要对其行为负责，并承担其行为造成的后果。

责任感可能是形成文明的众多价值观（善良，仁慈等）中最重要的一个。没有它，就没有尊重、信任、法律——最终也就没有社会的存在。

作为一名警察，我的工作就是把责任感强行加到那些拒绝承担、或自己没有学会承担责任的人身上。但正如每一位警察都知道的，对人行为的外部控制远不如自我约束（如罪恶感，羞耻心和难为情）有效。

幸运的是，在一些区域——通常是小城镇里，学校还维护纪律，父母还坚持原则，称“有些事情在我们家是不能容忍的——你们绝不能去那样做！”

但在越来越多的地方，尤其是大城市和郊区，这些自我约束力日渐松懈。抢劫犯不再是你认为的抢劫犯。他认为你的财产就是他的财产；他拿走他想要的一切，当你触怒他时，他甚至会拿走你的生命。

人们态度的根本变化造成了局面的完全崩溃。30年前，若有罪行发生，人们认为受害者是社会。现在，人们的态度发生了惊人的变化：最犯被认为是受害者——童年饱受贫困折磨，学校没有教他读书，教堂没有给他以道德上的引导，父母没有给他提供一个安定的家。

我不相信这些。同样不利的环境中长大的另外一些人为什么没有选择去犯罪？不让罪犯承担责任，甚至降低他们应承的责任，都会让我们的社会变成一个满是借口的社会，没有人愿意为任何事情承担责任。

美国急待更多的人相信：应该为犯罪行为负责的人是罪犯自己。

### Passage 2

The period of adolescence, i. e., the period between childhood and adulthood, may be long or short, depending on social expectations and on society's definition as to what constitutes maturity and adulthood. In primitive societies adolescence is frequently a relatively short period of time, while in industrial societies with patterns of prolonged education coupled with laws against child labor, the period of adolescence is much longer and may

include most of the second decade of one's life. Furthermore, the length of the adolescent period and the definition of adulthood status may change in a given society as social and economic conditions change. Examples of this type of change are the disappearance of the frontier in the latter part of the nineteenth century in the United States, and more universally, the industrialization of an agricultural society.

In modern society, ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance and there no longer is agreement as to what constitutes initiation ceremonies. Social ones have been replaced by a sequence of steps that lead to increased recognition and social status. For example, grade school graduation, high school graduation and college graduation constitute such a sequence, and while each step implies certain behavioral changes and social recognition, the significance of each depends on the socio-economic status and the educational ambition of the individual. Ceremonies for adolescence have also been replaced by legal definitions of status roles, right, privileges and responsibilities. It is during the nine years from the twelfth birthday to the twenty-first that the protective and restrictive aspects of childhood and minor status are removed and adult privileges and responsibilities are granted. The twelve-year-old is no longer considered a child and has to pay full fare for train, airplane, theater and movie tickets. Basically, the individual at this age loses childhood privileges without gaining significant adult rights. At the age of sixteen the adolescent is granted certain adult rights which increase his social status by providing him with more freedom and choices. He now can obtain a driver's license; he can leave public schools; and he can work without the restrictions of child labor laws. At the age of eighteen the law provides adult responsibilities as well as rights; the young man can now be a soldier, but he also can marry without parental permission. At the age of twenty-one the individual obtains his full legal rights as an adult. He now can vote, he can buy liquor, he can enter into financial contracts, and he is entitled to run for public office. No additional basic rights are acquired as a function of age after majority status has been attained. None of these legal provisions determine at what point adulthood has been reached but they do point to the prolonged period of adolescence.

### 文章总体结构分析

本文分析了工业社会青春期变长的现象及其原因

第一段：介绍青春期延长的现象。

第二段：详细介绍了青春期不同阶段带来的变化。

21. The period of adolescence is much longer in industrial societies because .	21. 工业社会中的青春期变长许多的原因是 。
[A] the definition of maturity has changed	[A] 成熟的定义发生了改变
[B] the industrialized society is more developed	[B] 工业化社会更加发达。
[C] more education is provided and laws against child labor are made	[C] 人们所受的教育增多以及反童工法的制定
[D] ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance	[D] 青春期的各种仪式已不再得到正式承认，且失去了其象征意义。

[分析]本题考核知识点：因果细节题。

根据题干直接定位到第一段第二句 while...部分，它指出，(相对原始社会)，工业社会中青春期变长有两方面的原因：教育期的延长和反童工法的制定。所以，正确选项为[C]。

[A]的干扰来自于第一段第一句。它提到，“青春期的长短取决于不同社会对成熟和成年的定义”。接着第二句就比较了原始社会和工业化社会。从这两句其实我们可以推出这两种社会对成熟的定义必定不同。但第二句已经明确指出了具体原因，因此[C]为最佳答案。[B]文中未提。[D]是工业社会中关于青春期变化的现象，而非青春期变长的原因。

22. Former social ceremonies that used to mark adolescence have given place to _____.	22. 先前用于标志青春期的社会仪式已经被所取代。
[A] graduations from schools and colleges	[A] 从各类学校毕业
[B] social recognition	[B] 社会认可
[C] socio-economic status	[C] 社会经济地位
[D] certain behavioral changes	[D] 某些行为变化

[分析]本题考核知识点：文中事实细节题。

第二段第二句指出：青春期的社会仪式（social ones）已经被一系列阶段（a sequence of steps）所取代。第三句说明了“一系列阶段”的具体所指——各阶段学习的毕业。所以，[A]为正确选项。

[B]、[C]、[D]的错误在于：social recognition、certain behavioral change 和 socio-economic status 本身都不是青春期仪式的替代品，而只是和其替代品紧密相连的因素。第三句提到，行为变化和社会认可度是伴随“阶段”而存在的，而一个人的社会经济地位会影响各阶段对他的重要性。

23. No one can expect to fully enjoy the adulthood privileges until he is _____.	23. 若要享受完全的成年人特权，必须达到_____。
[A] eleven years old	[A] 11岁
[B] sixteen years old	[B] 16岁
[C] twenty-one years old	[C] 21岁
[D] between twelve and twenty-one years old	[D] 12到21岁之间。

[分析]本题考核知识点：事实细节题。

第二段后面部分从 It is during the nine years 到倒数第二句列举了青春期各阶段的权利。其中，第十句（at the age of twenty-one... public office）指出，21岁是开始享有完全成人权利的年龄。所以[C]为正确选项。

11岁不属于该部分介绍的范围；16岁时只能享有部分成人权利；12到21岁期间是一个从儿童向成人转变的过程，个人享有权利逐渐增加，但若享有完全成人权利，需要达到21岁。因此其他项排除。

24. Starting from 22, _____.	24. 从22岁开始，_____。
[A] one will obtain more basic rights	[A] 个人会得到更多的基本权利
[B] the older one becomes, the more basic rights he will have	[B] 一个人越老，拥有的基本权利越多
[C] one won't get more basic rights than when he is 21	[C] 个人的基本权利将不会比21岁时有所增加。
[D] one will enjoy more rights granted by society	[D] 人们将享有社会赋予的更多的权利

[分析]本题考核知识点：文中细节推理题。

文中倒数第二句说明，一旦达到成人阶段（21岁），将不再继续获得其他额外的基本权利。所以，本题的正确选项应为[C]。其他项与原文内容相反。

25. According to the passage, it is true that _____. [A] in the late 19th century in the United States the dividing line between adolescence and adulthood no longer existed [B] no one can marry without the permission of	25. 根据文章内容，_____. [A] 19世纪晚期，美国已不再有青春期和成年期的划分 [B] 直到21岁，人们才可以在不得到父母的
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his parents until the age of twenty-one	情况下结婚
[C] one is considered to have reached adulthood when he has a driver's license	[C] 获得驾照的人就可以算是成人了
[D] one is not free from the restrictions of child labor laws until he can join the army	[D] 直到参军后才可以不受反童工法的限制

[分析]本题考核内容：文中细节理解题。

第一段末句指出，到了 19 世纪晚期，美国的青春期和成年期的分界线消失。Frontier 意为 dividing line。所以，[A]为正确选项。

第二段倒数第五句指出，18 岁后，可以不经父母的同意结婚。所以[B]错在“21 岁”。第二段四、六、七句说明：16 岁青少年可以获得驾照，但只有到了 21 岁，他们才称为法律意义上的成年人。所以[C]错误。第二段倒数第六、七句说明：16 岁就可以不受童工法限制，而 18 岁后他们才可以参军。所以[D]错误。

### 全文翻译

青春期，也就是童年与成年之间的这段时期，可长可短。其长短取决于社会期望值和社会对成熟和成年的定义。原始社会中，青春期通常是相当短的一段时期。而在工业化社会里，由于人们接受教育时间的延长以及反童工法的制定，青春期要长很多，它包含了人生中第二个十年（十岁到二十岁）的大部分时间。另外，在某一社会中，青春期的长度和成年地位的定义可能会随社会经济条件的改变而改变。这种变化譬如：19 世纪后期，美国乃至所有由农业化走向工业化的国家里不再存在青春期和成年期的界限。

现代社会中，青春期的各种仪式已不被正式认可，也不再具有象征意义，人们对其“开始仪式”也不再有统一的认识。社会仪式已经被一系列的“阶段”所取代，这些“阶段”将使人得到更多的认可和更高的社会地位。例如，小学毕业，中学毕业，大学毕业就形成了这样一个系列。每一个“阶段”都意味着某些行为变化和一定的社会认可度，其意义大小则取决于个人的社会经济地位和受教育的目标。青春期的各种仪式也已经被法律意义上的地位、权利、特权、和责任所取代。从 12 岁生日起到 21 岁生日这九年之间，逐渐去除了儿童时代受到的保护和限制和较低的社会地位，同时又逐渐被赋予成年人的权利和责任。人到了 12 岁就不再被看作孩子，乘火车、飞机、或去剧院、电影院时必须买全票。基本上可以说，这一年龄的个人失去了儿童的特权，却没有得到明显的成年人权利。16 岁的青少年会得到某些成人的权利，通过得到更多的自由和选择而提高社会地位。他可以获得驾照；可以离开公立学校；可以不再受童工法的限制。18 岁时，他可以得到法律认可的成人权利和义务；可以参军，可以在不得到父母的允许的情况下结婚。21 岁时，他会得到成年人完全的法律权利。他可以投票，可以买酒，可以签署商业合同，可以有权竞选公职。进入成年状态后，就不再因为年龄的增长而享受到更多的权利。所有法律条款都没有决定到底什么年龄算是进入成年，但它们的确表明青春期延长了。

### Passage 3

Most growing plants contain much more water than all other materials combined. C. R. Barnes has suggested that it is as proper to term the plant a water structure as to call a house composed mainly of brick a brick building. Certain it is that all essential processes of plant growth and development occur in water. The mineral elements from the soil that are usable by the plant must be dissolved in the soil solution before they can be taken into the root. They are carried to all parts of the growing plant and are built into essential plant materials while in a dissolved state. The carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) from the air may enter the leaf as a gas but is dissolved in water in the leaf before it is combined with a part of the water to form simple sugars—the base material from which the plant body is mainly built. Actively growing plant parts are generally 75 to 90 percent water. Structural parts of plants, such as woody stems no longer actively growing, may have much less water than growing tissues.

The actual amount of water in the plant at any one time, however, is only a very small part of what passes through it during its development. The processes of photosynthesis, by which carbon dioxide and water are combined—in the presence of chlorophyll (叶绿素) and with energy derived from light—to form sugars, require that carbon dioxide from the air enter the plant. This occurs mainly in the leaves. The leaf surface is not solid but contains great numbers of minute openings, through which the carbon dioxide enters. The same structure that permits the one gas to enter the leaf, however, permits another gas—water vapor—to be lost from it. Since carbon dioxide is present in the air only in trace quantities (3 to 4 parts in 10,000 parts of air) and water vapor is near saturation in the air spaces within the leaf (at 80°F, saturated air would contain about 186 parts of water vapor in 10,000 parts of air), the total amount of water vapor lost is many times the carbon dioxide intake. Actually, because of wind and other factors, the loss of water in proportion to carbon dioxide intake may be even greater than the relative concentrations of the two gases. Also, not all of the carbon dioxide that enters the leaf is synthesized into carbohydrates (碳水化合物).

### 文章总体结构分析

本文说明了水对于生长的植物的重要作用。

第一段：通过水对于植物生长的各种重要作用。

第二段：用事实说明，尽管植物含水量很高，但其含水量只是其生长所需水的很小一部分，从而说明水对植物生长的重要性。

26. A growing plant needs water for all of the following except _____.	26. 生长中的植物在_____时不需要水。
[A] forming sugars	[A] 生成糖
[B] sustaining woody stems	[B] 维持木质茎
[C] keeping green	[C] 保持绿色
[D] producing carbon dioxide	[D] 生成二氧化碳

[分析] 本题考核知识点：事实细节题。

第一段第六句（the carbon dioxide...mainly built）和第二段第二句说明：二氧化碳可以直接从空气中进入植物的叶子里，所以不需要水。[D]选项正确。同时这两句还说明：生成糖的过程需要二氧化碳先溶于水，然后和水结合，所以[A]不是正确选项。

第一段最后一句说明：（尽管木质茎比活跃组织需要的水少得多），但还是需要一定量的水。所以，[B]非正确选项。[C]文中未提及。

27. The essential function of photosynthesis in terms of plant needs is _____.	27. 光合作用对于满足植物需求的基本功能是_____。
[A] to form sugars	[A] 生成糖
[B] to derive energy from light	[B] 从光中取得能量
[C] to preserve water	[C] 保持水分
[D] to combine carbon dioxide with water	[D] 使水和二氧化碳结合

[分析] 本题考核知识点：文中细节推理题。

第一段第五句说明：二氧化碳的作用主要是生成植物体最需要的材料——单糖。第二段第二句说明：植物的光合作用（二氧化碳和水结合）形成单糖。所以，光合作用能够提供植物需要的（单）糖。[A]为正确选项。

[B]的干扰来自于第二段第二句，但该句提到的是从光中获取能量是光合作用的条件之一，而不是反过来通过光合作用去获取能量。[C]文中未提及。[D]是光合作用的过程，而不是作用。

28. The second paragraph uses facts to develop the essential idea that _____.	28. 第二段用事实说明的基本观点是_____。
[A] a plant efficiently utilizes most of the water it absorbs	[A] 植物能有效地利用其吸收的大部分水
[B] carbon dioxide is the essential substance needed for plant development	[B] 二氧化碳是植物生长需要的基本物质
[C] a plant needs more water than is found in its composition	[C] 植物含水量只是其所需水量的一小部分
[D] the stronger the wind, the more the water vapor loss	[D] 风越大，损失的水蒸汽越多

[分析] 本题考核知识点：段落主旨题。

解此题需要分析第二段的结构。本段第一句为段落主题句：植物的含水量只是其需水量很小的一部分。然后用事实说明为什么会出现这种情况（植物叶子允许二氧化碳进入，却让水蒸气散失。再加上风和其他因素的作用，大部分的水都损失掉了）。所以，[C]为正确选项。

[A] “有效利用水”不是本文涉及的内容；[B]只在第一段有所提及。第二段提到风等因素造成水的损失，但并未提到风的大小与损失的水蒸汽的量相关。所以，[D]排除。

29. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?	29. 下面哪个表达符合文中内容？
[A] The mineral elements will not be absorbed by the plant unless they are dissolved in its root.	[A] 矿物质只有溶解于植物的根部才能被植物吸收。
[B] The woody stems contain more water than the leaves.	[B] 木质茎含水量大于叶子。
[C] Air existing around the leaf is found to be saturated.	[C] 叶子周围空气处于饱和状态。
[D] Only part of the carbon dioxide in the plant is synthesized.	[D] 植物中只有部分二氧化碳被合成（碳水化合物）

[分析] 本题考核知识点：文中多处细节理解题。

文章第二段最后一句指出：并非所有进入叶子的二氧化碳都被合成了碳水化合物。这说明[D]选项正确。

[A]的干扰来自于第一段第四句。该句说明，来自于土壤中的矿物质元素只有先溶于“土壤溶液”才能被“根部”吸收，而非溶解于“根部”。[B]与原文内容相反：从第一段最后一句可知，生长不活跃的木质茎含水量可能远远小于生长活跃的叶子。[C]与文中内容不符：第二段第五句给出的信息是：“叶子内部”空气中的水蒸气含量“接近”饱和状态，而非“叶子周围”的空气“处于”饱和状态。

30. This passage is mainly about _____.	30. 本文主要关于_____。
[A] the functions of carbon dioxide and water	[A] 二氧化碳和水的功能
[B] the role of water in a growing plant	[B] 水对于生长中的植物的作用
[C] the process of simple sugar formation	[C] 单糖的形成过程
[D] the synthesis of water with carbon dioxide	[D] 水和二氧化碳的合成

[分析] 本题考核知识点：文章主旨题。

本文第一段首先通过类比开门见山地说明水对于生长中植物的重要作用。然后通过水对植物生长的各种功能（溶解矿物质元素、溶解二氧化碳并和二氧化碳结合生成单糖）说明植物生长中的一切重要过程都

离不开水。第二段用事实说明：（尽管植物含水量相当高），但植物生长所需要的水远远大于其本身所含有的水。所以，整篇文章说围绕的中心是：水对于植物生长的重要作用。[B]为正确选项。

考生误选[A]、[C]、[D]都是因为对光合作用在全文中作用的理解错误：文中提到关于二氧化碳（光合作用）是为了用事实说明水对植物生长的重要作用，而并非为了说明二氧化碳本身或光合作用（生成单糖）的作用，所以[A]、[C]都不正确；同样也不是为了说明光合作用的过程，所以[D]错误。

### 全文翻译

大部分生长的植物，其水的含量超过其他所有物质的含量总和。C·R·巴恩斯认为，把植物叫做水结构就如同把主要用砖盖成的房子叫做砖建筑一样恰当。当然，植物生长的一切必要过程都发生于水中。来自于土壤的矿物质在被植物根茎吸收之前，必须先溶解于水。它们在溶解状态被输送到植物的全身并构成基本的植物材料。空气中的二氧化碳能以气体的形式进入叶子，但在和一部分水结合生成单糖（构成植物体最基本的材料）之前也必须先溶于水。植物生长活跃部分的含水量一般高达 75-90%。植物的结构部分（如生长不活跃的木质茎）的含水量可能大大少于生长活跃的组织。

但是，植物任何时候的实际含水量都只是其生长期通过它全身水量的很小一部分。借助叶绿素和光能量发生光合作用（二氧化碳和水结合）以形成单糖的过程要求二氧化碳从空气中进入植物。这一过程主要发生在叶子上。叶子表面并非固体，而是有大量的小口。二氧化碳通过这些小口进入植物。这些允许二氧化碳进入叶子的小口却让另一种气体——水蒸气散失。由于二氧化碳在空气中的含量非常少（3-4‰），且叶子内部空气空间的水蒸气含量接近饱和状态（80°F 时，饱和状态下的每 10000 份空气中含 186 份水汽），所以，植物失去的水蒸气的量是吸收的二氧化碳量的许多倍。实际上，因为风和其他因素的影响，损失掉的水和吸入二氧化碳的比甚至可能大于这两种气体的相对浓度。另外，并非所有进入叶子的二氧化碳都可以被合成碳水化合物。

### Part B

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

The fact is that the energy crisis, which has suddenly been officially announced, has been with us for a long time now, and will be with us for an even longer time. Whether Arab oil flows freely or not, it is clear to everyone that world industry cannot be allowed to depend on so fragile a base. (31) The supply of oil can be shut off unexpectedly at any time, and in any case, the oil wells will all run dry in thirty years or so at the present rate of use.

(32) New sources of energy must be found, and this will take time, but it is not likely to result in any situation that will ever restore that sense of cheap and plentiful energy we have had in the times past. For an indefinite period from here on, mankind is going to advance cautiously, and consider itself lucky that it can advance at all.

To make the situation worse, there is as yet no sign that any slowing of the world's population is in sight. Although the birth-rate has dropped in some nations, including the United States, the population of the world seems sure to pass six billion and perhaps even seven billion as the twenty-first century opens.

(33) The food supply will not increase nearly enough to match this, which means that we are heading into a crisis in the matter of producing and marketing food.

Taking all this into account, what might we reasonably estimate supermarkets to be like in the year 2001?

To begin with, the world food supply is going to become steadily tighter over the next thirty years—even here in the United States. By 2001, the population of the United States will be at least two hundred fifty million and

possibly two hundred seventy million, and the nation will find it difficult to expand food production to fill the additional mouths. (34) This will be particularly true since energy pinch will make it difficult to continue agriculture in the high-energy American fashion that makes it possible to combine few farmers with high yields.

It seems almost certain that by 2001 the United States will no longer be a great food & exporting nation and that, if necessity forces exports, it will be at the price of belt-tightening at home.

In fact, as food items will tend to decline in quality and decrease in variety, there is very likely to be increasing use of flavouring additives. (35) Until such time as mankind has the sense to lower its population to the point where the planet can provide a comfortable support for all, people will have to accept more “unnatural food”.

31. [解析] 本题考核知识点：并列句的处理，短语、被动句的译法。

本句由两个并列分句组成：The supply of oil can be shut off..., and ..., the oil wells will all run dry...。第一个分句中 unexpectedly 和 at any time 为 shut off 的状语；第二个分句中 in thirty years or so 和 at the present rate of use 为 run dry 的状语。Run dry 相当于 become dry。well 意思为“井”。in any case “无论如何”是修饰整个第二个分句的状语。

译文：石油供应可能随时会被切断；不管怎样，以目前这种消费速度，只需 30 年左右，所有的油井都会枯竭。

32. [解析] 本题考核知识点：嵌套式定语从句、嵌套式并列结构的译法。

本句主干是 but 连接的并列分句。在第一个分句中还嵌入一个 and 连接的并列句。That will ever restore .....past 为定语从句，修饰名词 situation。此定语从句中又嵌套了一个定语从句 we have had in the times past，修饰先行词 sense。

对于此类“从句套从句”的复杂句，翻译时需根据语法分析理清句中各部分的关系，然后用地道的汉语表达进行翻译。切忌过分直译造成修饰成分的堆积，从而使得表达混乱。

译文：必须找到新的能源，这需要时间；而过去我们感觉到的那种能源价廉而充足的情况将不可能再出现了。

33. [解析] 本题考核知识点：非限制性定语从句的译法。

本句主干为 The food supply will not increase..., enough to... 结构做结果状语，意为“足以.....”。which ...food 为非限制性定语从句，其中 which 指代整个主句的内容，因此可以用“这”来重复翻译前文的内容。

译文：食品供应的增加将赶不上人口的增长，这就意味着我们在粮食的生产和购销方面正陷入危机。

34. [解析] 本题考核知识点：状语从句中嵌套定语从句的翻译处理。

本句主干为：This will be particularly true...。since... 为 原因状语从句。状语从句的主干是 since energy pinch will make it difficult to...，其中不定式结构 to continue agriculture in the ... fashion 是动词 make 的真实宾语。定语从句 that makes ...high yields 修饰先行词 fashion。

译文：这种困境将是确定无疑的，因为能源的匮乏使农业无法以高能量消耗这种美国耕种方式继续下去了，而这种耕种方式使投入少数农民就可获得高产成为可能。

35. [解析] 本题考核知识点：时间状语从句、定语从句的译法。

此句的主干为：People will have to accept more “unnatural food”，句首 Until such time as ...for all 为时间状语从句，其中 where...for all 为定语从句，修饰先行词 the point，where 相当于 in which(the point)，译为“到这样的程度”。

译文：除非人类终于意识到要把人口减少到这样的程度：使地球能为所有人提供足够的饮食，否则人

们将不得不接受更多的“人造食品”。

### 参考译文

事实是，虽然官方突然宣布能源危机的存在，然而长期以来我们一直面临着能源危机，而且这种情况今后将会持续更长的时间。不管阿拉伯的石油能否源源不断地流出，人人都清楚，再也不能让世界工业依赖于如此脆弱的能源基础了。(31) 石油供应可能随时会被突然切断；不管怎样，以目前这种消费速度，只需 30 年左右，所有的油井都会枯竭。

(32) 必须找到新的能源，这需要时间；而过去我们感觉到的那种能源廉价而充足的情况将不大可能再出现了。在今后的漫长的时间内，人类将谨慎前进，而且应该对自己能够继续前进感到非常幸运。

使目前状况更糟的是，至今尚无迹象表明，世界人口的增长在近期内会减慢。虽然包括美国在内的一些国家的出生率已经下降，但是在 21 世纪初世界人口似乎肯定会超过 60 亿，或许甚至超过 70 亿。

(33) 食品供应的增加将远远赶不上人口的增长，这就意味着我们在粮食的生产和购销方面已陷入危机。

考虑到所有这些因素，我们可以适当地估计一下 2001 年的超级市场将会是什么样子呢？

首先，今后的 30 年内，世界的食品供应日益紧张，甚至美国这里也不例外。到 2001 年美国人口将至少达到 2 亿 5 千万，也可能是 2 亿 7 千万。那时，美国将很难扩大食品生产来满足人口增长的需要。(34) 这种困境将是确定无疑的，因为能源的匮乏使农业无法以高能消费这种美国耕作方式继续下去了，而按照这种耕作方式可以投入少数农民就获得高产。

几乎可以肯定，到 2001 年美国将不再是一个食品输出国；如果必须出口的话，那么其代价就是美国国内人民将勒紧裤带。

实际上，由于各种食品往往会质量下降、品种减少，这就非常有可能更多地使用调味添加物。(35) 除非人类终于意识到要把人口减少到这样的程度，使地球能为所有人提供足够的饮食，否则人们将不得不接受更多的“人造食品”。

### Section III Writing(15points)

Directions:

A) Title: WHERE TO LIVE—IN THE CITY OR THE COUNTRY?

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 in the ANSWER SHEET.

OUTLINE:

1. Conveniences of the city

2. Attractions of the country

3. Disadvantages of both

4. My preference

### 审题谋篇

提纲第一、二项分别要求讨论城市和乡村各自的优点，第三项要求讨论各自的缺点，显然，对照的写作方法最为合适。第四项要求做出自己的选择，这实际上是对前面讨论的一个总结。按照所给提纲，文章自然分成四段。

## 参考范文

Many people appreciate the conveniences of the city. With so many supermarkets, shopping malls and recreation facilities within easy reach, for example, city dwellers find it easy to enjoy themselves. Also, they are well-informed and have access to better education and better job opportunities. Besides, the city has better transportation service and health care. So, those who live in cities tend to have better sense of security.

But country life is also attractive. With the fresh air, the green trees and the singing birds, country people are close to nature and live a quiet life. They can enjoy the peace and calmness of the pastoral environment there. They can easily make friends with the warmhearted and honest people there.

Both the country and the city, however, have their own disadvantages. Cities are being tortured by many problems, such as heavy traffic and serious pollution. And urban citizens are often under pressure. As for rural inhabitants, they may find life far from being convenient, colorful or vigorous.

As far as I'm concerned, I hate the hustle and bustle of the city. I like the peace and beauty of the country. As to the inconveniences, countryside in China is undergoing great changes, leaving more and more disadvantages behind. So, given the chance, I would prefer to live in the country.

## 范文点评

### 总体分析：

由于从所给材料中较容易确定文章的层次和段落结构，所以，应该在表达上多下功夫。该文借助关联词、独立结构、现在分词作定语、多种句型的应用使得行文流畅。且通过拟人、押韵、渐进（第一段对城市生活优点的列举中，由娱乐，到工作学习机会，最后到与人的生命休戚相关的投医看病，逐渐形成高潮）的修辞手法使文章形象生动，给人印象深刻。

### 语言亮点：

1. within easy reach: “容易得到”。
2. have access to: “可以达到，可以使用”。
3. With the fresh air, the green trees and the singing birds 利用对乡村环境的具体描述使人对乡村生活的美如同身临其境。
4. the pastoral environment: “田园般的生活环境”。
5. being tortured by: “正在遭受...的折磨”。
6. far from: “远远达不到...”。
7. hustle and bustle: 用押韵的修辞手法使得读者从字里行间似乎就能感受到城市生活的忙碌
8. undergoing great changes: “经历着重大变化”。
9. As far as I am concerned: “就我而言”，用于引出自己的观点。
10. prefer to: “(相比..., 更) 喜欢...”

# 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.

- |                     |                 |                  |                    |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 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.

16. According to this passage, troubles on the road are primarily caused by _____.	
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[A] people's attitude towards the road-hog

[B] the rhythm of modern life

[C] the behavior of the driver

[D] traffic conditions

17. The sentence "You might tolerate the odd road-hog...the rule." (Para.1) implies that _____.	
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[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

[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	
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## 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 counte-balance to the sun’s diminishing heat.

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	

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.

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	

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.	

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	

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	

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

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“航天飞机将要实现的工业目的在 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, 体现本句与前一后之间的逻辑关系。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_____。
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[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 _____. [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	18. 作者用 “good sense” 指 _____. [A] 司机理解（他人的行为）并做出合理反应的能力 [B] 司机对于困难且严峻的条件做出的迅速反应 [C] 司机对于粗鲁甚至野蛮的行为的容忍 [D] 司机对于礼貌和规则的认可
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[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, _____. [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	19. 专家早就指出：面对汽车拥有者的突增，_____. [A] 马路使用者应该做出更多的牺牲 [B] 司机应该准备彼此让步 [C] 司机之间应该有更多的交流 [D] 司机之间若不互相尊重，他们会遭受巨大损失
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[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 and 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 _____. [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	21. 从文中可以得出：二氧化碳在大气中的聚积_____。 [A] 会阻止太阳光线到达地表 [B] 意味着北极圈变暖 [C] 会造成北半球气候的巨大变化 [D] 会提高地表的温度
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[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 _____. [A] the greenhouse effect	22. 作者利用本文解释了_____。 [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）；太阳能量释放呈周期性变化。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用需要几千年时间
[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家队服输。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。奥运会上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的译法。

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 if ....and 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。至于要发挥的部分，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”。

# 1993 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of English

Although interior design has existed since the beginning of architecture, its development into a specialized field is really quite recent. Interior designers have become important partly because of the many functions that might be 1 in a single large building.

The importance of interior design becomes 2 when we realize how much time we 3 surrounded by four walls. Whenever we need to be indoors, we want our surroundings to be 4 attractive and comfortable as possible. We also expect 5 place to be appropriate to its use. You would be 6 if the inside of your bedroom were suddenly changed to look 7 the inside of a restaurant. And you wouldn't feel 8 in a business office that has the appearance of a school.

It soon becomes clear that the interior designer's most important basic 9 is the function of the particular 10. For example, a theater with poor sight lines, poor sound-shaping qualities, and 11 few entries and exits will not work for 12 purpose, no matter how beautifully it might be 13. Nevertheless, for any kind of space, the designer has to make many of the same kind of 14. He or she must coordinate the shapes, lighting and decoration of everything from ceiling to floor. 15 addition, the designer must usually select furniture or design built-in furniture, according to the functions that need to be served

- |                      |                 |                  |                    |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. [A] consisted     | [B] contained   | [C] composed     | [D] comprised      |
| 2. [A] obscure       | [B] attractive  | [C] appropriate  | [D] evident        |
| 3. [A] spend         | [B] require     | [C] settle       | [D] retain         |
| 4. [A] so            | [B] as          | [C] thus         | [D] such           |
| 5. [A] some          | [B] any         | [C] this         | [D] each           |
| 6. [A] amused        | [B] interested  | [C] shocked      | [D] frightened     |
| 7. [A] like          | [B] for         | [C] at           | [D] into           |
| 8. [A] correct       | [B] proper      | [C] right        | [D] suitable       |
| 9. [A] care          | [B] concern     | [C] attention    | [D] intention      |
| 10. [A] circumstance | [B] environment | [C] surroundings | [D] space          |
| 11. [A] too          | [B] quite       | [C] a            | [D] far            |
| 12. [A] their        | [B] its         | [C] those        | [D] that           |
| 13. [A] painted      | [B] covered     | [C] ornamented   | [D] decorated      |
| 14. [A] solutions    | [B] conclusions | [C] decisions    | [D] determinations |
| 15. [A] For          | [B] In          | [C] As           | [D] with           |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Passage 1

Is language, like food, a basic human need without which a child at a critical period of life can be starved and damaged? Judging from the drastic experiment of Frederick I in the thirteenth century, it may be. Hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue, he told the nurses to keep silent.

All the infants died before the first year. But clearly there was more than lack of language here. What was

missing was good mothering. Without good mothering, in the first year of life especially, the capacity to survive is seriously affected.

Today no such severe lack exists as that ordered by Frederick. Nevertheless, some children are still backward in speaking. Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to learn language rapidly. If these sensitive periods are neglected, the ideal time for acquiring skills passes and they might never be learned so easily again. A bird learns to sing and to fly rapidly at the right time, but the process is slow and hard once the critical stage has passed.

Experts suggest that speech stages are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ. At twelve weeks a baby smiles and makes vowel-like sounds; at twelve months he can speak simple words and understand simple commands; at eighteen months he has a vocabulary of three to fifty words. At three he knows about 1,000 words which he can put into sentences, and at four his language differs from that of his parents in style rather than grammar.

Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak. What is special about man's brain, compared with that of the monkey, is the complex system which enables a child to connect the sight and feel of, say, a toy-bear with the sound pattern "toy-bear". And even more incredible is the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the mixture of sound around him, to analyze, to combine and recombine the parts of a language in new ways.

But speech has to be induced, and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognizes the signals in the child's babbling (咿呀学语), grasping and smiling, and responds to them. Insensitivity of the mother to these signals dulls the interaction because the child gets discouraged and sends out only the obvious signals. Sensitivity to the child's non-verbal signals is essential to the growth and development of language.

16. The purpose of Frederick I's experiment was \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] to prove that children are born with the ability to speak
- [B] to discover what language a child would speak without hearing any human speech
- [C] to find out what role careful nursing would play in teaching a child to speak
- [D] to prove that a child could be damaged without learning a language

17. The reason some children are backward in speaking is most probably that \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] they are incapable of learning language rapidly
- [B] they are exposed to too much language at once
- [C] their mothers respond inadequately to their attempts to speak
- [D] their mothers are not intelligent enough to help them

18. What is exceptionally remarkable about a child is that

- [A] he is born with the capacity to speak
- [B] he has a brain more complex than an animal's
- [C] he can produce his own sentences
- [D] he owes his speech ability to good nursing

19. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?

- [A] The faculty of speech is inborn in man.
- [B] Encouragement is anything but essential to a child in language learning.
- [C] The child's brain is highly selective.
- [D] Most children learn their language in definite stages.

20. If a child starts to speak later than others, he will

- [A] have a high IQ
- [B] be less intelligent

- [C] be insensitive to verbal signals      [D] not necessarily be backward

## Passage 2

In general, our society is becoming one of giant enterprises directed by a bureaucratic (官僚主义的)management in which man becomes a small, well-oiled cog in the machinery. The oiling is done with higher wages, well-ventilated factories and piped music, and by psychologists and “human-relations” experts; yet all this oiling does not alter the fact that man has become powerless, that he does not wholeheartedly participate in his work and that he is bored with it. In fact, the blue-and the white-collar workers have become economic puppets who dance to the tune of automated machines and bureaucratic management.

The worker and employee are anxious, not only because they might find themselves out of a job; they are anxious also because they are unable to acquire any real satisfaction or interest in life. They live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings.

Those higher up on the social ladder are no less anxious. Their lives are no less empty than those of their subordinates. They are even more insecure in some respects. They are in a highly competitive race. To be promoted or to fall behind is not a matter of salary but even more a matter of self-respect. When they apply for their first job, they are tested for intelligence as well as for the tight mixture of submissiveness and independence. From that moment on they are tested again and again by the psychologists, for whom testing is a big business, and by their superiors, who judge their behavior, sociability, capacity to get along, etc. This constant need to prove that one is as good as or better than one's fellow competitor creates constant anxiety and stress, the very causes of unhappiness and illness.

Am I suggesting that we should return to the pre-industrial mode of production or to nineteenth-century “free enterprise” capitalism? Certainly not. Problems are never solved by returning to a stage which one has already outgrown. I suggest transforming our social system from a bureaucratically managed industrialism in which maximal production and consumption are ends in themselves into a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities—those of love and of reason—are the aims of all social arrangements. Production and consumption should serve only as means to this end, and should be prevented from ruling man.

21. By “a well-oiled cog in the machinery” the author intends to render the idea that man is

- [A] a necessary part of the society though each individual's function is negligible
- [B] working in complete harmony with the rest of the society
- [C] an unimportant part in comparison with the rest of the society, though functioning smoothly
- [D] a humble component of the society, especially when working smoothly

22. The real cause of the anxiety of the workers and employees is that

- [A] they are likely to lose their jobs
- [B] they have no genuine satisfaction or interest in life
- [C] they are faced with the fundamental realities of human existence
- [D] they are deprived of their individuality and independence

23. From the passage we can infer that real happiness of life belongs to those

- [A] who are at the bottom of the society
- [B] who are higher up in their social status
- [C] who prove better than their fellow-competitors
- [D] who could keep far away from this competitive world

24. To solve the present social problems the author suggests that we should

- [A] resort to the production mode of our ancestors
- [B] offer higher wages to the workers and employees
- [C] enable man to fully develop his potentialities
- [D] take the fundamental realities for granted

25. The author's attitude towards industrialism might best be summarized as one of \_\_

- [A] approval
- [B] dissatisfaction
- [C] suspicion
- [D] tolerance

### Passage 3

When an invention is made, the inventor has three possible courses of action open to him: he can give the invention to the world by publishing it, keep the idea secret, or patent it.

A granted patent is the result of a bargain struck between an inventor and the state, by which the inventor gets a limited period of monopoly (垄断) and publishes full details of his invention to the public after that period terminates.

Only in the most exceptional circumstances is the lifespan of a patent extended to alter this normal process of events.

The longest extension ever granted was to Georges Valensi; his 1939 patent for color TV receiver circuitry was extended until 1971 because for most of the patent's normal life there was no color TV to receive and thus no hope of reward for the invention.

Because a patent remains permanently public after it has terminated, the shelves of the library attached to the patent office contain details of literally millions of ideas that are free for anyone to use and, if older than half a century, sometimes even re-patent. Indeed, patent experts often advise anyone wishing to avoid the high cost of conducting a search through live patents that the one sure way of avoiding violation of any other inventor's right is to plagiarize a dead patent. **Likewise, because publication of an idea in any other form permanently invalidates further patents on that idea, it is traditionally safe to take ideas from other areas of print. Much modern technological advance is based on these presumptions of legal security.**

Anyone closely involved in patents and inventions soon learns that most "new ideas" are, in fact, as old as the hills. It is their reduction to commercial practice, either through necessity or dedication, or through the availability of new technology, that makes news and money. The basic patent for the theory of magnetic recording dates back to 1886. Many of the original ideas behind television originate from the late 19th and early 20th century. Even the Volkswagen rear engine car was anticipated by a 1904 patent for a cart with the horse at the rear.

26. The passage is mainly about

- [A] an approach to patents
- [B] the application for patents
- [C] the use of patents
- [D] the access to patents

27. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- [A] When a patent becomes out of effect, it can be re-patented or extended if necessary.
- [B] It is necessary for an inventor to apply for a patent before he makes his invention public.
- [C] A patent holder must publicize the details of his invention when its legal period is over.
- [D] One can get all the details of a patented invention from a library attached to the patent office.

28. George Valensi's patent lasted until 1971 because

- [A] nobody would offer any reward for his patent prior to that time
- [B] his patent could not be put to use for an unusually long time
- [C] there were not enough TV stations to provide color programmes
- [D] the color TV receiver was not available until that time

29. The word "plagiarize"(line 8 , Para. 5) most probably means “\_\_”.

- [A] steal and use                          [B] give reward to  
[C] make public                            [D] take and change

30. From the passage we learn that

- [A] an invention will not benefit the inventor unless it is reduced to commercial practice  
[B] products are actually inventions which were made a long time ago  
[C] it is much cheaper to buy an old patent than a new one  
[D] patent experts often recommend patents to others by conducting a search through dead patents

### Part III English-Chinese Translation

(31) The method of scientific investigation is nothing but the expression of the necessary mode of working of the human mind; it is simply the mode by which all phenomena are reasoned about and given precise and exact explanation. There is no more difference, but there is just the same kind of difference, between the mental operations of a man of science and those of an ordinary person, as there is between the operations and methods of a baker or of a butcher weighing out his goods in common scales, and the operations of a chemist in performing a difficult and complex analysis by means of his balance and finely graded weights. (32) It is not that the scales in the one case, and the balance in the other, differ in the principles of their construction or manner of working; but that the latter is a much finer apparatus and of course much more accurate in its measurement than the former.

You will understand this better, perhaps, if I give you some familiar examples. (33) You have all heard it repeated that men of science work by means of induction (归纳法) and deduction, that by the help of these operations, they, in a sort of sense, manage to extract from Nature certain natural laws, and that out of these, by some special skill of their own, they build up their theories. (34) And it is imagined by many that the operations of the common mind can be by no means compared with these processes, and that they have to be acquired by a sort of special training. To hear all these large words, you would think that the mind of a man of science must be constituted differently from that of his fellow men; but if you will not be frightened by terms, you will discover that you are quite wrong, and that all these terrible apparatus are being used by yourselves every day and every hour of your lives.

There is a well-known incident in one of Motiere's plays, where the author makes the hero express unbounded delight on being told that he had been talking prose (散文) during the whole of his life. In the same way, I trust that you will take comfort, and be delighted with yourselves, on the discovery that you have been acting on the principles of inductive and deductive philosophy during the same period. (35) Probably there is not one here who has not in the course of the day had occasion to set in motion a complex train of reasoning, of the very same kind, though differing in degree, as that which a scientific man goes through in tracing the causes of natural phenomena.

### Part IV Writing (15 points)

#### DIRECTIONS:

- A. Title: ADVERTISEMENT ON TV  
B. Time limit: 40 minutes  
C. Word limit: 120 - 150 words (not including the given opening sentence)  
D. Your composition should be based at the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence:  
“Today more and more advertisements are seen on the TV screen.”

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

OUTLINE:

1. Present state
2. Reasons
3. My comments

# 1993 年试题分析

## Section I Use of English

### 一、 文章大意

首先指出室内设计发展成一个专门领域的时间不长，但却已经很重要。接着分析原因：一是建筑物往往具有很多功能；二是人们大部分时间是在室内度过，因此希望其环境舒适宜人。最后介绍室内设计者关注的基本问题是室内空间的功能。

### 二、 试题解析

#### 1.[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：近义动词的区别。

四个选择项都有“包含、构成”之意，但用法不同。句子中有助动词 be 的存在，因此，这就点明了所选的动词应能够使用被动语态。contain 作及物动词时，意为“包含”，可用于主动或被动语态，为正确选项。

consist 是一个不及物动词，无被动语态。consist of 表示“由……组成、构成”，等同于 be composed of。例：Water consists of hydrogen and oxygen. (水由氢和氧组成)。consist in 表示“以某事物为其主要的或惟一的因素或特征，在于”，如：True patriotism consists in putting the interests of one's country above everything else, including one's own life.(真正的爱国主义就是把国家利益置于任何其他利益之上，包括自己的生命)；Happiness consists in contentment(知足常乐)。consist with 表示“符合，与……一致”，例：Theory should consist with practice.(理论应与实践相符合)。

compose 意为“(事物的部分或成分)构成”，如：the short scenes that compose the play(组成此剧的各幕)。它用于被动语态时需与 of 连用，be composed of 意为“(由某事物)组成或构成”。

comprise 意为“包含，组成，构成”，一般指构成整体的全部成分，如：Two small boys and a dog comprised the street entertainer's only audience.(两个小男孩和一条狗成了街头艺人仅有的观众)。当它用于被动语态时，通常也要与 of 连用，如：America is comprised of 55 states.(美国由 55 个州组成)。

#### 2.[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：表语形容词及对文章主旨的把握。

首先，我们可以从词义的搭配上来加以区分。attractive 意为“有吸引力的”，如：goods attractive in price and quality(价廉物美的货物)。appropriate 意为“合适的”，如：His casual clothes were not appropriate for such a formal occasion.(他的便服不适宜在这样正式的场合穿)。这两个词都不能与作为主语的 importance 搭配。obscure 意为“模糊不清的”。evident 意为“明显的”。文章第二段一直强调室内设计的重要性，因此重要性是明显的。

#### 3.[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：动词搭配。

空格所在部分是 how much time+定语从句，surrounded by...是过去分词做主语 we 的补语，相当于 when we are surrounded by...。空格填入的词必须能够与其逻辑宾语 time 搭配，填入的动词的含义要表示“花费、消耗”这样的词意。

四个选项中，spend 表示“度过，花费，消耗”，多用于时间，金钱。spend 与 time 属于固定的动宾搭配。how much time we spend 意为“我们花多少时间”，也就是说“我们花多少时间呆在室内”，因此，spend 为正确选项。require 表示“要求，需要，命令”；settle 意为“安放，定居，解决”；retain 意为“保持，保留”。这三个词都不常与 time 搭配，而且也不符合文意。

#### 4.[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：比较结构的固定短语搭配。

本句的后面出现了关键信息词 as possible。as... as possible 意为“尽可能”，是固定短语。

as... as 意为“和……一样”，not so... as 意为“不如”。

### 5.[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：代词的用法。

some 修饰可数名词复数时，表示“一些”，而句子中的 place 是单数；当它用在单数可数名词前时表示“某种”，也与题意不符。any 表示“任何一个”，与文意不符。this place 是特定地指某地，在文中作者是泛指，因此 this 不符合题意。each 意为“每一个”，相当于 every, each place 在此处指室内的每一个地方，符合题意。

### 6.[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点：表语形容词的用法以及对全文主旨的把握。

选项中的四个词都可用来表达人的感觉或感情色彩。上文提到，我们也期望房间的每一个地方的设计都与它的用途相适合；空格所在句子指出，如果你的卧室突然变得像饭店一样，你肯定会感到……。由于“卧室像饭店”显然是不符合房间的用途，因此空格处的形容词应带有贬义。

amused “被逗乐的,感到愉快的”和 interested “有兴趣的”不符文意。而 shocked 表示“震惊，大吃一惊”，程度比 surprised 要深，更符合原文的意思。frightened 表示“被惊吓的”，更强调的是“害怕”之意，不符合逻辑。

### 7.[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点：介词的搭配。

选项的四个介词都可以与动词 look 相搭配，但意义差别较大。look like 意为“看起来像”；look for 意为“寻找”；look at 意为“看”；look into 意为“调查，窥视，观察”。根据句子的结构可知，look 的逻辑主语 the inside of your bedroom 是静止的事物，因而只能选用表示对比意义的动词短语。look like the inside of a restaurant 意为“看起来像餐馆店堂一样”。

### 8.[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点：近义形容词区分。

这个句子要求考生回答：坐在一间装饰得像教室一样的商务办公室，人的感觉会怎样？

correct 表示“正确的，端正的”，如:make correct decisions(做出正确的决定); a very correct young man (仪态非常端庄的年轻人)。它通常是对一个事物作出的理性的评价，如“正确、错误”之类，用在这里，语义不符。另外，从词义上说，right, proper, suitable 都有“合适的，恰当的”之意。proper 通常表示“符合某种特定要求的正确作法，如行为是否合理，分寸是否恰当”；suitable 则通与介词 to 或 for 连用，意为“适合于某种目的和场合”，两都不符合题意。

right 除了表示“正确的、合适的”意义之外，还可表达出人的心理活动，not feel right 表示“感觉不太舒服”，正符合题意。

### 9.[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点：近义名词的区分。

从上下文来看，第二段着重阐述的是室内的装饰应与建筑物的空间的不同用途（或功能）相一致，很显然，第三段作者应论述设计师要关注建筑物的室内空间的准确用途是否合理这一问题。

concern 与 care 都表示“关心”。但是 care 一般用于带感情色彩的事情，有“照料、关切”的意思。concern 着重于所关心的问题或对象，例：The managing director's only concern was how to improve the quality of their products.(总经理心里想的全是如何提高产品质量)。

attention 意为“小心、注意（力）、专心”，也有关心之意，但这个词的意义的重点在“注意”，即“集中精力做某事”。如：Your suggestion has come to our attention. (我们已经考虑了你的建议)。intention 意为“意图，目的”，如：I began reading with the intention of finishing the book, but I never did. (我开始读这本书时想读完它，可是我从来就没把它读完)。

### 10.[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点：近义名词的区分以及从上下文获取线索。

继续读下去，我们会发现在后面出现了 for any kind of space(对任何空间而言)，与前面相互呼应，所以应选 space “空间”。circumstance 意为“环境，详情，情况”，多用复数形式，如：The circumstances forced me to accept. (环境迫使我不得不同意)。environment 意为“环境”，如：adjust to a new environment(适应新的环境)。surroundings 意为“环境”，如：The house is in beautiful surroundings.(这座房屋四周的环境优美)。

### 11.[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点：程度副词的用法。

本题的语境句是一个双重否定句。with 短语中的三点内容，即 poor sight lines、poor sound-shaping qualities 和 few entries and exits 中的 poor 和 few 都具有否定的意义，正好与剧院内部设计的“不合理”相对应。根据上下文，必须继续保持 few 的否定意义。

too 用于形容词或副词前，表示“太、过于”；它也可用于表示数量的形容词前，表示“太多或太少”，如：too many people(太多人)。too few entries and exits 强调太少的进出口，符合文意。quite a few 意为“很多”，表达的是肯定的意义，一般不用 quite few，例：quite a few illustrations(相当多的插图)。far 作副词用时，可以表示“很，非常”，一般用于修饰形容词或副词的比较级，如：She is far better than me at writing(她写作比我好很多)。

### 12.[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点：代词的用法。

解答本题的关键在于弄清楚句子前后的指代关系。该句可简化为 a theater will not work for \_\_\_\_ purpose。根据上下文，此处应填入表示所属关系的物主代词，同时，所填入的代词既要与前面的主句的主语 a theater(单数，指物)一致，也要与后面从句中的主语 it 一致。

从四个选项来看，those 和 that 都是指代词，显然不符合要求。their 虽然是物主代词，但它表示的是一个复数意义，与单数主语相矛盾。也应排除。因此，正确的答案只能是 its。work for its purpose 意为“使用起来合乎其目的”。

### 13.[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点：近义动词的区分。

paint 意为“刷油漆”，如：He painted the wall yellow(他把墙漆成黄色)。cover 意为“覆盖”，如：She covered the table with a cloth(她用一块布把桌子罩起来)。这两个词都不符合句意。

ornament 和 decorate 都有“装饰”之意，但具体的含义不一。ornament 意为用物件“装饰点缀”、“美化”，如：ornament a hall with paintings(用画装饰大厅)。decorate 除有“装饰”之外，还有对房屋进行“装潢、粉刷”之意。室内设计的职责主要是进行室内的装修设计。因而 decorated 应为本题的正确选项。

### 14.[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点：近义名词的区分和上下文的搭配关系。

solution 意为“(问题，疑难的)解决办法”，常与 achieve, find 等动词搭配使用，它不能与 make 搭配。如：This is the only practicable solution imaginable(这是惟一想得出的切实可行的解决办法)。conclusion 表示“结论”，常与 draw, reach 和 come to 连用，也不能与 make 搭配。decision 和 determination 都表示“决定，决心”，但 determination 更强调的是“坚定、果断的决心”，在此也不符合，因此只有 decision 可选，在文中表示“作出同样的决定”。

### 15.[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点：短语的固定搭配。

In addition 表示“此外”，属于固定搭配。

## 三、全文翻译

尽管室内设计自建筑业出现之初业已存在，但它发展成为一个专门的领域的历史却不长。室内设计师们的角色变得十分重要，部分原因在于单单一个大型建筑物就包含有诸多的功能。

当意识到我们有多少时间是在室内度过时，室内设计的重要性就凸现出来了。无论什么时候，当需要呆在屋内时，我们都希望我们的环境尽可能的宜人并且舒适。我们也期望室内的每一个地方都被恰当使用。如果你的卧室突然变得像餐馆的店堂一样，你肯定会感到惊讶。同样，坐在一间装饰得像教室一样的商务办公室里，你也不会感到舒服。

很明显，室内设计者关注的最重要的基本问题就是某一特定空间的功能。例如，具有微弱的光线、劣质的声音调整品质的剧院的内部设计以及进出口太少的剧院不会发挥其功能，不管它装潢设计得多美丽。然而，无论任一类型的空间，设计者必须作出许多相同的决定。他（她）必须协调从天花板至地板所有东西的形状、照明及装饰。此外，设计者通常必须根据需要满足的功能选择家具或设计嵌入式家具。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Passage 1

#### 一、文章结构总体分析

本文是一篇介绍儿童学习语言关键期的文章。文章指出，学习语言有关键期，过了这个时期学习的进程就会变得缓慢，此外，婴儿天生就具有说话的能力，但说话有赖于母亲与孩子的交流。

第一段：提出讨论的主要议题：没有语言，孩子的成长是否会受到损害。

第二段：Frederick I 的实验说明语言缺乏是孩子受损的一个原因，缺少哺育是另一重要原因。

第三段：指出孩子学习语言有关键期，超过关键期，语言学习会有困难。

第四段：给出例子，说明说话晚不一定智商低。

第五段：指出儿童天生就具有说话的能力，他创造自己句子的能力尤其令人吃惊。

第六段：指出孩子说话必须经过引导，但这有赖于母亲与孩子的交流。

#### 二、试题分析

16.

The purpose of Frederick I 's experiment was _____.	Frederick I 实验的目的是_____。
[A] to prove that children are born with the ability to speak	[A] 证明孩子生来就具有说话的能力
[B] to discover what language a child would speak without hearing any human speech	[B] 发现孩子在没有听见人类语言的情况下会说哪种语言
[C] to find out what role careful nursing would play in teaching a child to speak	[C] 研究细心护理在教孩子说话中起什么作用
[D] to prove that a child could be damaged without learning a language	[D] 证明在没有学习语言的情况下，孩子会受到伤害

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节中的目的。

文章在第一段论述了 Frederick I 的实验，并在该段最后一句话的前半句用分词形式引导的目的状语，

直接说明该实验的目的：Hoping to discover what language a child would speak if he heard no mother tongue, he...。由此可见他要求保育员保持沉默，其目的就是为了发现婴儿在听不到母语的情况下会讲什么语言。[B]选项是原文的合理改写，为正确答案。

[A]选项与本段内容不符，况且文章第五段第一句 Recent evidence suggests that an infant is born with the capacity to speak 说明[A]选项的内容是现代人的发现，并非十三世纪的这个实验的目的。

[C]选项与实验毫不相干，尽管文中第二段提到此实验中孩子的死亡并不仅仅是因为缺乏语言，还因为缺少细心护理，但这不是 Frederick I 实验的目的，而是实验后人们的分析。

[D]选项只是实验的结果，是人们在实验后得到的结论，并不是 Frederick I 做这个实验的最初目的。

17.

The reason some children are backward in speaking is most probably that _____	一些孩子在说话上迟钝的主要原因是_____。
[A] they are incapable of learning language rapidly	[A]他们不能迅速学会语言
[B] they are exposed to too much language at once	[B]他们同时置身于太多的语言之中
[C] their mothers respond inadequately to their attempts to speak	[C]母亲对孩子要说话的欲望回应不足
[D] their mothers are not intelligent enough to help them	[D]他们的妈妈智力不够，帮不了他们

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：细节中的原因。

第三段第二句提到“一些孩子在说话上迟钝”，随后指出原因：Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the signals of the infant...。[C]选项是原文的改写。respond inadequately 与 Insensitive 相应，their attempts to speak 与 the signals of the infant 一致。因此[C]选项为正确答案。

[A]选项与第三段第三句 whose brain is programmed to learn language rapidly 含义相反。[B]、[D]这两个选项都是文中没有涉及的内容。注意 at once 在这里为“同时”之意。

18.

What is exceptionally remarkable about a child is that	儿童最不可思议的方面是_____。
[A] he is born with the capacity to speak	[A]他生来就具有说话的能力
[B] he has a brain more complex than an animal's	[B]与动物相比，他的大脑更复杂
[C] he can produce his own sentences	[C]他能创造自己的句子
[D] he owes his speech ability to good nursing	[D]他的说话能力归功于好的照顾

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：细节归纳。

作者在第五段第一句和第二句都分别提到[A]选项和[B]选项。这两个选项都是儿童的普通能力特征，[B]选项更是所有人，包括成人的共有特征，因此都应排除。

第五段是后一句话中的 even more incredible 表明后述内容比前述内容重要，即：the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language..., to analyze, to combine and recombine the parts of a language in new ways 为儿童最不可思议的方面。而[C]选项为原文的确切改写，为正确答案。

[D]选项与文章内容不符，文章第六段指出说话能力的引导有赖于母亲对孩子的交流，与“照顾”的概

念不同。此外作者也没说它是最难以置信的能力。owe...to意思是“归功于，得感谢。”

19.

Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?	哪个选项不能从短文中推论出来?
[A] The faculty of speech is inborn in man.	[A]人生来具有说话能力
[B] Encouragement is anything but essential to a child in language learning.	[B]鼓励在孩子学语言的过程中根本不起什么作用
[C] The child's brain is highly selective.	[C]儿童的大脑具有高度选择性
[D] Most children learn their language in definite stages.	[D]绝大多数孩子在确定的阶段学习语言

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申的是非判断。

本题可对选项直接进行排除。

[A]选项与第五段第一句话... an infant is born with the capacity to speak 相一致。faculty 意为“能力”。

[B]选项与最后一段提出的“母亲应对孩子的信号给予回应、进行鼓励”不符。因此[B]为答案。Anything but 意思是“根本不”。

[C]选项中“儿童大脑的高度选择性”在第五段第三句 the young brain's ability to pick out an order in language from the mixture of sound around him 得以说明。

第三段最后一句话以鸟为例说明儿童学习语言有关键期，此外，第四段首句... speech stages are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age 也说明了这一点，与[D]选项一致。

20.

If a child starts to speak later than others, he will	如果一个孩子开始说话比其他孩子晚，他将来会_____。
[A] have a high IQ	[A] 具有高智商
[B] be less intelligent	[B] 智商低
[C] be insensitive to verbal signals	[C] 对语言信号不敏感
[D] not necessarily be backward	[D] 不一定低智商

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申。

文章第四段第一句话举出例子：speech started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ，这说明说话晚的孩子后来也可能具有高智商，也就是说，说话晚并不一定低智商。因此[B]选项不正确，而[D]选项正确。但这并不能说明凡是说话晚的孩子将来智商都高。因此[A]选项也不正确。文章并未涉及[C]选项的内容。

### 三、文章长难句解析和佳句赏析

长难句

①But clearly there was more than lack of language here.

注意句中 more than 的用法，more than 意为“超出……的”。注意 more... than 和 more than 的意思不同。前者的意思是“与其说……倒不如说”。如：The child was more frightened than hurt. (这孩子的伤倒不算什么，只是受惊不小)。原句中 lack 意为“缺乏”。另外，考生还应知道 for lack of 的含义：“因缺乏”。如：For lack of evidence, the prisoner was released(由于证据不足，犯人获释)。

译文：但是，显然这个仅仅是缺少语言的问题。

②Experts suggest that speech stages are reached in a fixed sequence and at a constant age, but there are cases where speech has started late in a child who eventually turns out to be of high IQ.

本句由两个并列分句构成。前半句 suggest 后是 that 引导的宾语从句。后半句中 cases 后接有定语从句 where speech has started late in a child, 其中 where=in which, 即 in those cases。a child 后是由 who 引导的定语从句对其进行修饰，句中 turn out 意为“最后是，最后成为，成长为”，如：The boy will turn out to be a marvelous man（这个男孩将会成长为一个了不起的人）。

译文：专家指出人按照固定的顺序并在一定的年龄进入说话阶段，但也有开始说话晚，最后成为高智商的例子。

③Most often the reason for this is that the mother is insensitive to the signals of the infant, whose brain is programmed to learn language rapidly.

此句主语是 the reason for this, is 后是表语从句 that the mother is insensitive to the signals of the infant, 接着是修饰 infant 的非限定性定语从句。句中 program 的动词形式原意是“编制程序”，引申义为“计划或安排某事物”。insensitive 的意思是“不敏感”，是 sensitive(敏感的；易受伤害的)的反义词。

译文：通常是母亲对婴儿发出的信号不敏感，而婴儿的大脑已经对快速学习语言做好安排。

## 四、词汇注释

(1) starve (v.) 使挨饿，使饿死；使因缺乏某物而困苦，如：She's lonely, and starving for companionship. 她很孤独，渴望友谊。

(2) capacity (n.) 容量，生产量；智能，才能，能力，接受力；地位，身份，资格

(3) backward (a./ad.) 向后地(的)，相反地(的)；落后的，迟钝的，如：This part of the country is still ~. 这个国家的这个地区仍很落后。

(4) in a fixed sequence 以固定的顺序；sequence (n.) 次序，顺序，按时间顺序排列的事物，(数学中的) 序列

(5) constant (a.) 恒定的，不变的；连续发生的，持续不断的，at a ~ age 在一特定的年龄

(6) turn out to be 最后结果时是，最终成为，如：Things turned out to be exactly as the professor had foreseen. 事情正如教授所预料的那样。

(7) enable (v.) 使能够，如 A rabbit's large ears ~ it to hear the slightest sound. 兔子的大耳朵使它能听到极微小的声音。en-前缀意思是：使、使成为，使处于……状态，如：enlarge (v.) 扩大，endanger (v.) 使处于危险中

(8) induce (vt.) 劝诱，诱导，促使，导致，引起感应；inducement (n.) 引诱物

(9) dull (a.) 感觉或理解迟钝的，无趣的，呆滞的，阴暗的；(v.) 使迟钝，使阴暗，缓和

## 五、全文翻译

语言是否如同食物这种人们的基本需求一样，没有了它，在关键期的儿童会饿死和受到损害？从十三世纪弗雷德里克一世的极端实验来看，语言可能会是这样。弗雷德里克一世期望发现如果没有母语，儿童将说什么语言，他叫护士保持沉默。

所有的婴儿在第一年就夭折了。但是，显然这不仅仅是缺少语言的问题。（长难句①）真正缺乏的是良好的哺育。没有良好的哺育，尤其是在生命的第一年，人的生存能力会受到严重的影响。

当今不会再存在如同弗雷德里克那样欠缺的安排了。然而，一些儿童仍然在说话方面滞后。通常是母

亲对婴儿发出的信号不敏感，而婴儿的大脑已经对快速学习语言做好了安排。（长难句③）如果这些敏感的阶段被忽略的话，那么学习技能的最佳时间将被错过，同时人可能再也不会那么容易地学习这些技能了。小鸟在合适的时候能够很快地学会唱歌和飞翔，但一旦关键期错过了，那么学起来就会既慢又难。

专家指出人按照固定的顺序并在一定的年龄进入说话阶段，但也有开始说话晚，最后成为高智商者的例子。（长难句②）十二周的时候，婴儿会笑并且发出类似元音的声音；在十二个月的时候，他会说简单的单词并且听懂简单的指令；在十八个月的时候他有三到五十个词汇量。在三岁的时候，他知道大约一千个能够用来造句的单词，到了四岁的时候，他的语言在风格而不是语法方面与他父母的语言迥异。

最近的研究结果表明，婴儿生来就有说话的能力。与猴子大脑相比，婴儿大脑之所以特殊在于其复杂的系统能使儿童把对玩具熊这样具体事物的视觉及感觉与“玩具熊”这个词语的声音模式连接起来。更让人难以置信的是这个小脑袋从周围混杂的声音里挑选出语言的顺序，对其对进行分析，再以新的方式对语言的各部分进行组合、再组合的能力。

但是说话需要引导，这依赖于儿童与母亲的交流，在此过程中，母亲识别儿童咿呀学语，抓东西和微笑等的信号并对这些信号做出反应。母亲对这些信号的不敏感性会削弱交流，因为儿童受挫，同时他们仅仅会发出明显的信号。对儿童非语言信号的敏感对语言的产生和发展是必要的。

## Passage 2

### 一、文章结构总体分析

本文是一篇社会生活类型的文章，主要介绍了官僚资本主义给人们带来的焦虑感，使他们失去了独立性。文章末尾作者给出了建议。

第一段：指出人在官僚主义经营下的产业社会中只是上了油的小齿轮，变得无能为力，只能随着自动化机器和官僚化管理的节拍跳动。

第二、三段：分别指出普通工人和领导阶层的雇员都有焦虑感，使他们享受不到生活的幸福，失去了独立性。

第四段：作者又对这样的事实提出建议，即：不是要回到工业化前的生活模式中，而是要建立人本主义的产业社会，充分发挥人的潜力。

### 二、试题分析

21.

By “a well-oiled cog in the machinery” the author intends to render the idea that man is	作者使用 a well-oiled cog in the machinery 要表达的意思是_____。
[A] a necessary part of the society though each individual’s function is negligible	[A] 人虽然作用小，却是社会不可缺少的一部分
[B] working in complete harmony with the rest of the society	[B] 人与社会其他部分处于完全和谐的状况下
[C] an unimportant part in comparison with the rest of the society, though functioning smoothly	[C] 人虽然正常运转，但与社会其他部相比是不重要的一部分
[D] a humble component of the society, especially when working smoothly	[D] 人是社会低下的组成部分，尤其当他正常工作时

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义句意

首段第一句中 giant enterprises 与 small, well-oiled cog 形成强对比，映衬出人的微小。接着作者又对 oiling

进行了解释，即通过高工资、通风良好的工厂、不断播放的音乐等手段使人顺利工作，然后用 yet 引导的句子指出这些“润滑油”无法改变的事实：man has become powerless。此外，该段最后一句话 workers have become economic puppets who dance to the tune of automated machines 也强调了人的“无力”。由此可见，人已经变成微不足道的小小齿轮，无能为力，受人摆布。[C]选项与此意相符，为正确答案。

[A] 选项是对人的作用的肯定，不符合原文 powerless, puppets 的否定含义。[B] 选项是通过第一段第二句……higher wages, well-ventilated factories and piped music, and by psychologists and “human-relations” experts... 得出的结论，却忽略了 yet 对它的否定和对后述内容的强调：man has become powerless。[D] 选项错在后面的条件。原文中说人是微不足道，并未有附加条件。

22.

The real cause of the anxiety of the workers and employees is that	工人和雇员焦虑的真正原因是_____。
[A] they are likely to lose their jobs	[A] 他们可能会失业
[B] they have no genuine satisfaction or interest in life	[B] 他们对生活没有真正的满足和兴趣
[C] they are faced with the fundamental realities of human existence	[C] 他们面临着人类生存的基本现实
[D] they are deprived of their individuality and independence	[D] 他们被剥夺了个性和独立性

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：细节的原因

文章第二段第一句话引出工人和雇员焦虑的原因：… not only because they might find themselves out of a job; … also because they are unable to acquire any real satisfaction or interest in life。[A]、[B]选项分别指出了其中的一个原因。这两个原因无轻重之分，因此，[A]选项若正确，[B]选项也应为正确选项。通过这样的分析，可将[A]、[B]选项同时排除，因为不可能有两个正确答案。

[C]选项与文章第二段第二句 they live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence... 不相符。因此也排除。

通过 they live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence... 以及第三段第五句 When they apply for their first job, they are tested for intelligence as well as for the right mixture of submissive and independence，可以推断出，为了更好的使顺从性和独立性融合，他们会放弃一些独立性。[D]选项确切表达了这一思想。

23.

From the passage we can infer that real happiness of life belongs to those	从文中可以推知，生活中真正的幸福属于_____。
[A] who are at the bottom of the society	[A] 社会最底层的人
[B] who are higher up in their social status	[B] 社会地位较高的人
[C] who prove better than their fellow-competitors	[C] 那些证明自己比同事更优秀的人
[D] who could keep far away from this competitive world	[D] 能够远离这个竞争性社会的人

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：段落推论

文章第三段最后一句话：this constant need to prove that one is as good as or better than one's

fellow-competitor creates constant anxiety and stress, the very causes of unhappiness and illness 说明造成不快乐的原因就是竞争，反过来说，只有远离竞争，才会体验生活的真正幸福。因此[D]选项为正确答案。

[A]选项与第二段内容不符。二段首句就直接指出 the workers and employees are anxious。因此他们得不到真正的幸福。[B]选项又与三段“领导阶层的雇员也有焦虑感”不符。[C]选项与三段最后一句话 this constant need to prove that one is... better than one's fellow-competitor creates constant anxiety and stress, the very causes of unhappiness and illness 相悖。

24.

To solve the present social problems the author suggests that we should	作者建议，为了解决目前的社会问题，我们应该_____。
[A] resort to the production mode of our ancestors	[A] 采取祖先所使用的生产方式
[B] offer higher wages to the workers and employees	[B] 为工人和雇员提供高工资
[C] enable man to fully develop his potentialities	[C] 使人充分发挥其潜力
[D] take the fundamental realities for granted	[D] 对现实听之任之

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：细节理解

在文章最后一段，作者提出了解决现存社会问题的建议。第二、三句对首句所问问题的否定回答 Certainly not. Problems are never solved... 表明我们不能采取过去的生产方式来解决问题。因此，[A]选项与此文章内容不符，予以排除。[C]选项与该段第四句 a humanist industrialism in which man and full development of his potentialities... are the aims of all social arrangements 一致，为正确答案。

[B]选项文中未提到。况且，第一段作者就指出增加工资这种“润滑油”无法改变事实。[D]选项与最后一段作者建议（transforming our social system）相悖。

25.

The author's attitude towards industrialism might best be summarized as one of _____	作者对工业主义的态度是_____。
[A] approval	[A] 赞许
[B] dissatisfaction	[B] 不满意
[C] suspicion	[C] 怀疑
[D] tolerance	[D] 宽容

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：作者态度

文章二、三段指出目前官僚经营的工业主义给下至普遍工人，上至领导阶层都带来了焦虑，最后一段作者又提出改造工业制度，使其更适合人性发展的建议。由此可见，作者对工业主义是不满意的。故[B]选项为正确答案。

[A]选项明显与作者态度相悖；作者已经指出了现代社会弊端，并提出对其改造，显然作者已不仅仅是怀疑了，[C]选项错误；若宽容，则只会听之任之，不会提建议，[D]选项错。

### 三、文章长难句解析和佳句赏析

长难句

(1) Their lives are no less empty than those of their subordinates.

注意句中的 those 指代的是 lives。其中 no less... than... 意思是“不少于”，如：Our soldiers fought with no less daring than skills(我们的士兵作战的英勇不亚于他们的战技)。

译文：他们内心的空虚不少于他们的下属。

(2) When they apply for their first job, they are tested for intelligence as well as for the right mixture of submissiveness and independence.

句中 as well as 连接两个 for 引导的介词短语，表示后述内容 the right mixture of submissiveness and independence 与前面的 intelligence 为并列关系，意思是二者同样都受到测试。submissiveness 意思是“服从”。

译文：当申请第一份工作时，他们就经历了智力以及正确协调服从性和独立性的测试。

佳句

(1) They live and die without ever having confronted the fundamental realities of human existence as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings.

注意 They live and die without doing...(他们平淡得活着、死去，没有做……)的运用。如：They live and die without knowing what is important to them (他们平淡地活着、死去，不知道什么对自己最重要)。as emotionally and intellectually independent and productive human beings 中 as 是介词，该部分做状语修饰 confronted，意思是“作为情感和智力上很独立并富有成果的人”。

译文：他们平淡的活着、死去，没能像情感和智力上很独立并富有成果的人们那样体验到人类存在的基本现实。

(2) To the promoted or to fall behind is not a matter of salary but even more a matter of self-respect.

该句子是不定式作主语，句子结构是...is not... but...(……不是……而是……)。如：To be a teacher is not a matter of being respected, but even more a matter of responsibilities(老师不仅仅意味着受人尊敬，更意味着责任)。

译文：升职或落后不单单事关工资，更事关个人尊严。

(3) Production and consumption should serve only as means to this end, and should be prevented from ruling man.

注意... should serve only as means to this end, and should be prevented from... 的用法。如：Technology should serve only as means to benefit human beings, and should be prevented from being a tool to destroy man(技术只是造福于人类的手段，不能成为奴役人类的工具)。句中 means 意思是“方法手段”(经常用做单数)；end 意为“目的”。如：Does the end always justify the means (目的正当就可以不择手段吗)？

译文：生产和消费只是达到这个目的的手段，不能成为奴役人类的工具。

## 四、词汇注释

(1) well-ventilated (a.) 通风良好的； ventilate (v.) 使通风，发表(意见或看法)，表达(感情)； ventilation (n.)

(2) piped music 背景音乐，指商店、餐馆等地连续播放的轻音乐； pipe (n.) 管子，笛子，管乐器 (v.) 用管道输送，吹奏音乐

(3) dance to sb's tune (完全) 听从某人指挥，服从某人差遣； tune (n.) 调子，曲调； 和谐，融洽，如：in ~ with the times 顺应时势 (v.) 调音，使和谐

(4) confront (vt.) 使面临，面对，对抗； confrontation (n.) 对抗，冲突，~with/between，如：military ~ 军事冲突

(5) social ladder (n.) 社会阶梯

(6) no less 正是，正如(表示强调)，如：He was ~the President. 他原来就是总统。其他 less 构成的短语：

1) no less than 少于, 多达, 如: The audience was no less than five thousand. 听众有五千人之多。2) much/still less 更不用说, 更谈不上, 如: She cannot buy daily necessities, much less luxuries. 她连生活必需品都不能买, 更不用说奢侈品。3) in less than no time 很快地, 迅速地

(7) subordinate (a.) 次要的, 从属的, 下级的, ~to sth.; (n.) 下属, 下级, 从属物; (v.) 把……列入下级, 使……位于较低级别, 使服从

(8) submissiveness (n.) 服从, 颠服; submissive (a.) 服从的, 颠服的; submit (v.) 使服从, 颠服, 降服, 提出, 提交~ sth. to, 如: I submitted my papers to the examiner. 我把试卷交给主考老师。

(9) fellow (n.) 人, 家伙, 伙伴, 学会, 朋友, 同事; fellow countryman 同胞, 同乡, fellow traveler 同情某一个政治运动或政党的人, 同路人

(10) outgrow (v.) 长得比…快(或大、高), 长得太大而使…不再适用; out-前缀意思是: 在外、向外; 超过、胜过、高于, 如: outdoor (a./ad.) (在) 户外, outrun 跑的比……快或远, 超过

(11) a means to this end 达到目的的手段; means (n.) 手段, 方法

## 五、全文翻译

总的来说, 我们的社会正在变成一个由官僚资本主义经营指导的巨大企业, 其中, 人们已经变成机器里微不足道的、上好油的齿轮。心理学家和人类关系专家认为, 高工资、通风良好的工厂、不断播放的音乐等是使人正常运转的“润滑油”。然而这些“润滑油”并没有改变人们变得无能为力的事实, 人们不能全身心地投入到他们的工作当中, 并且开始厌烦工作。事实上, 蓝领和白领们已经变成了经济的木偶, 随着自动化机器和官僚主义管理的节拍而跳动。

工人和雇工都很焦虑, 不仅因为他们感觉到自己可能会失业, 而且因为他们不能得到真正的满足或者对生活的兴趣。他们平淡地活着、死去, 没能像情感和智力上很独立并富有成果的人们那样体验到人类存在的基本现实。(佳句①)

那些上层阶级也同样感到焦虑。他们内心的空虚不少于他们的下属。(长难句①) 在某些方面他们甚至更加不安全。他们处于竞争非常激烈的一类。升职或落后不单单事关工资, 更事关个人尊严。(佳句②) 当申请第一份工作时, 他们就经历了智力, 以及正确协调服从性和独立性的测试。(长难句②) 从那以后, 他们就被以测试为重任的心理学家们以及评价他们的行为、社交能力、为人能力, 等等的上司不断地测试。这种需要不断证明一个人和他们的竞争对手同样优秀或更加出色的局面造成持久的焦虑和紧张, 而这正是不幸与疾病的根源。

我是在建议回到我们工业化前的生产模式或十九世纪自由企业资本主义吗?当然不是。回到一个已经过时的阶段永远解决不了问题。我的建议是把以最大化生产和消费为目的的官僚资本主义管理的工业制度转变成一个人本主义的工业制度, 在这里人及其潜力——爱和理性——的充分开发是所有社会安排的目的。生产和消费只是达到这个目的的手段, 不能成为奴役人类的工具。(佳句③)

### Passage 3

## 一、文章结构总体分析

本文主要介绍了专利权的期限, 是一篇法律范畴内的文章。

第一段: 介绍了三种处理发明的方法, 以此引出讨论点: 专利。

第二、三段: 介绍了专利的一些特点, 指出专利权有一定的时间限制, 到期后发明的所有细节必须公开, 只有在极特殊情况下可延期。

第四段: 举例说明特殊情况下专利期限的延长。

第五、六段: 用大量篇幅说明怎样利用一些他人已有的但不再受保护的想法来进行新的发明创造, 并

进而取得专利权。同时指出现代的一些发明也是来自以前的专利。

## 二、试题分析

26.

The passage is mainly about	文章谈论的重点是_____。
[A] an approach to patents	[A]申请专利的方法
[B] the application for patents	[B]申请专利
[C] the use of patents	[C]专利的使用
[D] the access to patents	[D]对专利的利用

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨

文章先在第二、三段介绍了专利的一些特点，又在第四段说明特殊情况下专利期限的延长，然后用大量篇幅说明怎样利用一些他人已有的但不再受保护的想法来进行新的发明创造，并进而取得专利或专利权，也就是谈论如何接近并有效利用专利。[D]选项是对文章主旨的概括，是正确答案。

[A]、[B]选项不是文章主要论述的话题。[C]选项中 use 不如 access to 精确。access to 意为“接近（进入，取得）……的机会或权利”，use 只有“使用”之意。

27.

Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?	根据文章判断哪个选项正确？
[A] When a patent becomes out of effect, it can be re-patented or extended if necessary.	[A]当专利期限结束时，如果有必要，它可以被重新申请专利或延期
[B] It is necessary for an inventor to apply for a patent before he makes his invention public.	[B]发明者将其发明公布于世前，有必要先申请专利
[C] A patent holder must publicize the details of his invention when its legal period is over.	[C]当专利的法律期限到期后，专利持有者必须公布他的发明细节
[D] One can get all the details of a patented invention from a library attached to the patent office.	[D]人们可以从附属于专利机构的图书馆中获取已申请专利的发明的所有细节

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：细节是非判断。

对于是非题，可采取排除法。

[A]选项中 if necessary 与第五段第一句话指出的重新申请专利的条件 if older than half a century 不符。

[B]选项与首段所指的当发明问世时，发明者可以有三种选择相悖。

[C]选项与第二段中 the inventor gets a limited period of monopoly and publishes all the details of his invention to the public after that period terminates 内容一致，为正确答案。

[D]选项错在 patented invention，第五段第一句话中 a patent remains permanently public after it has terminated 强调只有专利权失效后才会公之于众。

28.

George Valensi's patent lasted until 1971 because	乔治•瓦伦西的专利延长至 1971 年的原因是_____。
[A] nobody would offer any reward for his	[A] 1971 年以前，没人愿意买他的专利

patent prior to that time	
[B] his patent could not be put to use for an unusually long time	[B]他的专利在极其长的一段时间内不能被使用
[C] there were not enough TV stations to provide color programmes	[C]没有足够的电视台提供彩色节目
[D] the color TV receiver was not available until that time	[D]直到 1971 年，彩电接收器才出现

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：文章细节

文章第三段指出在特殊情况下可延长专利期限。然后在第四段作者以乔治·瓦伦西为例，对“极其特殊”这个条件进行解释。他的专利获得延期的原因是：because for most of the patents' normal life there was no color TV to receive and thus no hope of reward for the invention，也就是说在他的发明专利的大部分有效期内，该专利没有得到应用。[B]选项与原文相符，为正确答案。

[A]选项虽然出现了原文中的词语 reward，但原文指的是“不能获利”，而该项指的是“别人购买他的专利”。

[C]选项将原文中的“根本没有彩色电视节目”偷换成“很少有电视台提供彩色节目”。

[D]选项时间错误，乔治·瓦伦西在 1939 年就获得了彩电接收器的专利权。

29.

The word “plagiarize”(line 8 , Para. 5) most probably means “_”.	第五段第八行中的 plagiarize 的含义是_____。
[A] steal and use	[A]偷并使用
[B] give reward to	[B]付给报酬
[C] make public	[C]使公开
[D] take and change	[D]拿走并改变

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：词语释义

第五段第二句指出与使用有效专利 (live patent) 相比，失效的专利 (dead patent) 可以节省高额费用，还不会带来侵权的麻烦。[A]选项为正确答案。plagiarize 是“剽窃，抄袭”的意思，与选项中的 steal 是近义词。其他选项都没有体现 plagiarize 的含义。

30.

From the passage we learn that	通过阅读文章能得出的结论是_____。
[A] an invention will not benefit the inventor unless it is reduced to commercial practice	[A]发明只有被用于商业实践时，才能使发明者受益
[B] products are actually inventions which were made a long time ago	[B]产品实际上是很久以前的发明创造
[C] it is much cheaper to buy an old patent than a new one	[C]买旧专利比买新专利省钱
[D] patent experts often recommend patents to others by conducting a search through dead patents	[D]专利专家经常通过对过期专利进行搜寻而向他人推荐专利

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申

本题可通过排除法解题。

[A]选项与第六段第二句 It is their reduction to commercial practice... that makes news and money 内容一致，是正确选项。

[B]选项中的“产品”与“发明”之间的关系文中没有涉及。

[C]选项中对不同专利购买费用的比较在文章中没有涉及。

[D]选项与文章第五段第二句...patent experts often advise anyone ...不符，从该句可知，对过期专利进行研究的人是听取专家意见的人，而不是专家本人，[D]选项搞错了动作的施动者，故不正确。

### 三、文章长难句解析和佳句赏析

长难句

①The longest extension ever granted was to Georges Valensi; his 1939 patent for color TV receiver circuitry was extended until 1971 because for most of the patent's normal life there was no color TV to receive and thus no hope of reward for the invention.

分号前是一个简单句；分号后的句子中含有 because 引导的原因状语从句，其主干结构是 there was...and (there was) thus no hope..., thus 表明了句中的因果关系，for...是时间状语。

译文：迄今为止批准的最长的延期授给了乔治·瓦伦西，他 1939 年的彩色电视接收机电路系统的专利被延长至 1971 年，因为在该专利的大部分有效期里根本没有彩色电视节目，因此该发明没有获利的希望。

②Indeed, patent experts often advise anyone wishing to avoid the high cost of conducting a search through live patents that the one sure way of avoiding violation of any other inventor's right is to plagiarize a dead patent.

这一句可简化为 patent experts advise anyone ... that...也就是“专利专家建议人们……”。现在分词结构 wishing...live patents 作 anyone 的后置定语；that 后的从句是 advise 的直接宾语。

译文：专利专家经常向希望避开使用有效专利的高昂代价的人们建议，避免侵犯任何其他发明者权利的一个万无一失的办法就是剽窃一个已经失效的专利。

③It is their reduction to commercial practice, either through necessity or dedication , or through the availability of new technology, that makes news and money.

此句为强调句型 it is... that。 reduction 在这里的意思是“变形”，其动词形式是 reduce 也有这个含义，如：reduce an equation/argument/statement to its simple form(把一方程式/论据/陈述转化成最简单形式)。either through... or through...连接并列的名词做状语。

译文：正是出于需要或奉献，或由于得到新技术而使构想转换为商业行为，它们创造了新闻和经济效益。

佳句

①Anyone closely involved in patents and inventions soon learns that most “new” ideas are, in fact, as old as the hills.

句子中过去分词 involved...置于主语 anyone 之后，作它的定语；句子的谓语是 learn 后面跟的是宾语从句。as old as the hills 意思是“像山一样古老”。如：Mrs. Smith is very reserved, and many of her ways to deal with problems are as old as the hills. (史密斯太太非常保守，她的许多处理问题的方法都很陈旧)。

译文：任何密切参与专利和发明工作的人，都很快了解到大部分“新”思想实际上很陈旧。

### 四、词汇注释

(1) patent (n.) 专利, 专利证书, 专利品, 专利权, 如: take out a ~ on sth. 获得某物的专利 (vt.) 取得...的专利权, 请准专利

(2) granted (a.) 准许的, 获准的, 承认了的; grant (v.) 同意, 准予, 承认(某事为真), 赠予, 提供, 如: to ~ sb. permission to do sth. 准许某人做某事, to ~the truth of what sb. says 承认某人所说的是真的; (n.) 补助金, 助学金, 赠款, 津贴, 给予, 授予物

(3) struck strike 的过去式和过去分词; strike (vt.) 打, 击, 突然想到, 猛然悟到, 找到, 发现 (地方或材料), 罢工, 达成 (协议); (n.) 罢工, on ~; 攻击

(4) in the most exceptional circumstances 在极端特殊的情况下; exceptional (a.) 例外的, 异常的, 杰出的, 非凡的; exception (n.) 除外, 例外, 反对, 异议; except (prep.) 除了...之外, 若不是, 除非

(5) circuitry (n.) 电路, 线路

(6) plagiarize (v.) 剽窃, 抄袭 (亦作 plagiarise)

(7) likewise (ad.) 同样地, 照样地, 又, 也; -wise 后缀意思是: 1) 在特定的方式、方向或位置上, 如: clockwise (a./ad.) 顺时针方向, lengthwise (ad./a.) 纵向地, 纵长的: 2) 与……有关, 关于: price-wise 价格方面, time-wise 从时间上来看

(8) invalidate (v.) 使无效; 使作废; in-否定前缀, 表示“不, 非”, 如: indirect (a.) 间接的, inability (n.) 无能, 无力

(9) anticipate (v.) 预期, 期望, 占先, 抢先, 预支; 提前使用

(10) rear engine 后置发动机; rear (n.) 后面, 背后; (a.) 后面的, 背面的, 后方的; (v.) 养育, 饲养, 举起, 抬高, 直立

## 五、全文翻译

当发明家创造了一件发明, 他可能做三件事情: 他可能将这件发明公诸于世, 也可能保守秘密, 或者也可能为这件发明申请专利权。

批准了的专利是发明家和国家讨价还价的结果, 发明家享受一段时间的垄断权, 在这段时间之后, 他必须公布其发明的所有细节。

只有在极特殊的情况下专利的期限才可能被延长以改变事件的正常过程。

迄今为止批准的最长的延期授予了乔治·瓦伦西, 他 1939 年的彩色电视接收机电路系统的专利被延长至 1971 年, 因为在该专利的大部分有效期里根本没有彩色电视节目, 因此该发明没有获利的希望。(长难句①)

由于一项专利在其有效期终止后将永远公之于众, 因此附属于专利机构的图书馆的书架上收藏有至少上百万种发明想法供任何人免费使用, 如果它们已经存在半个多世纪, 有时候甚至被人们用于重新申请专利。事实上, 专利专家经常向希望避开使用有效专利的高昂代价的人们建议, 避免侵犯任何其他发明者权利的一个万无一失的办法就是剽窃一个已经失效的专利。同样, 由于已经以任何形式发表的想法不能再用于申请专利, 因此保守的做法是从其他公开的相关领域获得灵感。许多现代技术的突破就是基于这样的法律保障前提。

任何密切参与专利和发明工作的人都很快了解到大部分“新”思想实际上都很陈旧。(佳句①) 正是出于需要或奉献, 或由于得到新技术而使构想转换为商业行为, 它们创造了新闻和经济效益。(长难句②) 磁记录理论的基本专利要追溯到 1886 年。许多关于电视机的最初想法都来自于 19 世纪末 20 世纪初。甚至 1904 年一项马在后面的马车专利就预示了大众后置发动机汽车的诞生。

## Part III English-Chinese Translation

### 一、文章结构总体分析

文章探讨了科学家的思维活动与常人的思维活动是否存在差异的问题。科学研究方法实际上不过是普遍人了解世界时所用的方法。许多人以为归纳法和演绎法是经过特别训练的科学家所独有的，但其实人们每天都在使用这些思维方法，只是程度不同而已。

### 二、试题分析

#### 31.[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：含否定词的肯定表示方法，被动句译成主动句

这是一个由分号连接的并列句。主干是 The method is nothing but...; it is simply the mode...这个句子从两个方面对 the method of scientific investigation(科学研究的方法)进行了论述。分号后面的 it 即是指第一句的主语 The method of scientific investigation。两个分句的主干都是主系表结构。

后半句的 mode 后有一个介词前置的定语从句 by which...修饰，可译作“用以……的方法”，定语从句中包含有两个被动语态：are reasoned... and given... 在这里，我们可以用“对……进行，对……给予”的句型翻译这两个被动语态。nothing but 和 simply 所表达的口气相似，都意为“只不过、就是，只是”。

注意 nothing but 不表示否定。类似的词组短语还有：but that+从句意为“若不是”；anything but 意为“根本不”；all but 意为“几乎，差一点”；but for 意为“要不是”等等。

词汇方法：working 意为“活动”而不是“工作”。expression 在这里意为“表达”。reason 作动词时意为“推理”，“思索”。

译文：科学的研究方法不过是人类思维活动的必要表达方式，也就是对一切现象进行思索并给以精确而严谨解释的表达方式。

#### 32.[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：上下文理解

这是一个主从复合句。这句话与前文的联系紧密，因为这句话中的 scale 和 balance 都在前文中出现，一种是 a baker or a butcher 所用，一种是 a chemist 所用。从常识可以知道面包师或卖肉者所用的一定是磅秤，而化学家所用的是更为精确的天平。

本句中的 in the one case, in the other(case)就是指被面包师或卖肉者和被化学家所用两种情况，翻译的时候可以适当作增补，以使意义清楚明了。所以 It is not that the scales in the one case, and the balance in the other 可以译成：这不是说面包师或卖肉者所用的磅秤和化学家所用的天平。

but 后面的句子是一个两者相比较的句子。the former, the latter 分别是指前文提到的磅秤和天平。

词汇方面：differ in 是动词词组，可译成“在……方面存在差别，在……方面有所不同”。

译文：这并不是说面包师或卖肉者所用的磅秤和化学家所用的天平的构造原理或工作方式上存在差别，而是说与前者相比，后者是一种更精密的装置，因而在计量上必然更准确。

#### 33. [解析] 本题考核的知识点是：猜测词义，词语搭配。

这是一个主从复合句。句子的主干是：You (主) +have all heard (谓) + it (形式宾语) +repeated (宾补) +that... (真正宾语)。真正宾语由三个 that 引导的从句充当。That 从句的表达顺序和中文相近，可以顺着原文的顺序翻译。第二个和第三个 that 从句当中的 they 都指 scientists。

要注意名词和动词在汉语中的搭配，如 extract... laws, build up... theories 在中文中应该搭配成：“找出规律”，“建立……理论”。operations 实际上就指前面的 induction, deduction, 因此它的字面意思“操作，运转”不符合句子意思，可以翻译成“方法”，因为 induction, deduction 本身就是两种方法。

词汇方面：repeated 意为“多次”。从 induction 已给出的中文可以猜出 deduction(演绎)的意思，因为它显然是和 induction 相对的。

In a sort of sense 意为“在某种意义上说”；out of these 指的是 out of these laws，字面意思是“来自这些规律”，这里可译为“从这些规律出发”或“根据这些规律”。

译文：你们都多次听说过，科学家是用归纳法和演绎法工作的，他们用这些方法，在某种意义上说，力求从自然界找出某些自然规律，然后他们根据这些规律，用自己的某种非同一般的本领，建立起他们的理论。

#### 34. [解析] 本题考核的知识点是：固定句型的译法，代词指代

这是一个复合句。句子的主干是 it is imagined... that..., and that...。it 是形式主语，that 引导的是真正的主语。事实上，it is imagined by many that... 这样的句型还有许多类似的例子，它们都有约定俗成的译法。本句应当翻译成“许多人认为”。再如：it is reported...(据报道……)；it is said that...(据说……)；it is argued that...(有人争论……)。many 在这指 many people, operations 当然指其思维的活动。

by no means 也是否定的一种形式，can by no means be compared with 的意思是“不能与……相比较”，隐含的意思是“不如……”。通过上下文可以知道 these processes 指的是第 33 题中所描述的科学家们的思维过程。

最后一个分句中的 they 指的是前面一分句的复数名 processes。被动语态可用“进行……”或“经过……”翻译成主动语态。That 从句中 common mind 是指普通人的思维。

词汇方面：imagined 与 believed, maintained 等的意思基本一致，意为“认为”。

译文：许多人以为，普通人的思维活动根本无法与科学家的思维过程相比，认为这些思维过程必须经过某种专门训练才能管理。

#### 35.[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：长句的翻译，双重否定，常见词的生僻意思

这个句子有两个 not，是一个双重否定句，意思是肯定的；of the same kind, though different in degree, as that...都是说明 reasoning 的，作 reasoning 的后置定语。

as 是承接 same 来的，as 后的 that 代表前面的 kind(of reasoning)。这个句子太长，在翻译的时候可以适当断开，用“这些”或重复一个名词的方法另起一句，这样符合汉语短句多的习惯，如在这里可以把“思维活动”重复一遍。

词汇方法：in the course of the day 是“在全天中”；have occasion to 意为“有机会做……”；set in motion 意为“使……运动，发起，进行”；train 这个常见词的意思尤其要搞清楚，在这里意为“一系列，一连串”。

译文：在座的诸位中，大概不会有人一整天都没有机会进行一连串复杂的思考活动，这些思考活动与科学家在探索自然现象原因时所经历的思考活动，尽管复杂程度不同，但在类型上是完全一样的。

## 四、全文翻译

(31) 科学研究的方法不过是人类思维活动的必要表达方式，也就是对一切现象进行思索并给以精确而严谨解释的表达方式。他们之间没有其他差别，不过是科学家的思维操作模式与正常人的思维操作模式之间的一样，这种差别有如面包师或卖肉者用普通磅秤称他们物品的重量的操作方法与化学家用天平以及精确度量的重量单位进行一个困难且复杂的分析之间的不同。(32) 这并不是说面包师或卖肉者所用的磅秤和化学家所用的天平的构造原理或工作方式上存在差别，而是说与前者相比，后者是一种更精密的装置，因而在计量上必然更准确。

如果我给你一些熟悉的例子，或许，你可以更好地理解这点差异。(33) 你们都多次听说过，科学家是用归纳法和演绎法工作的，他们用这些方法，在某种意义上说，力求从自然界找出某些自然规律，然后他们根据这些规律，用自己的某种非同一般的本领，建立起他们的理论。(34) 许多人以为，普通人的思维活动根本无法与科学家的思维过程相比，认为这些思维过程必须经过某种专门训练才能获得。听了那些夸大的言语，你可能会认为科学家的头脑一定和其他人的大脑构造不同；但是假如你没有被这些言词所吓倒，你会发现，你完全错了；你还会发现，所有这些可怕的仪器你自己每天每时也在使用。

在莫里哀的一个剧本中有这样一个著名的插曲：作者让主人公得知他整个一生中一直在说散文后，表现出无限的喜悦。同样，我认为，当你一旦发现你一生中一直在按归纳法和演绎法的哲理办事时，你也会

感到安慰和欣喜的。(35)在座的诸位中，大概不会有人大整天都没有机会进行一连串复杂的思考活动，这些思考活动与科学家在探索自然现象原因时所经历的思考活动，尽管复杂程度不同，但在类型上是完全一样的。

## Part IV Writing (15 points)

### 一、审题

本文围绕电视广告展开，因本题已经给出起始句，通过分析可看出首段应突出广告的普遍性，其他各段可根据这一特点进行分析。因此，本文应围绕电视广告日益增多来分析原因、发表看法。

### 二、谋篇

按提纲所示，本文可分为三段展开：第一段介绍电视广告的现状，第二段分析构成此现状的原因。第三段，发表自己对电视广告的看法。

### 三、写作误区

#### 1. 跑题

本题虽以广告为关键词，但起始句的“多”字也不可省。有的同学没有以“多”字为主旨写，而只是批判或赞扬广告，也不能算做切题。有些考生虽洋洋洒洒写了一满篇，但没有抓住“电视”一词，结果跑题。所以审题时题目、提纲、起始句一个也不要错过。

#### 2. 布局不当

有些考生谋篇上过去繁琐。从广告的利弊两方面展开描写分析，虽然写作的初衷是好的，但由于考试时间有限，往往是虎头蛇尾，而且易于跑题。考试毕竟是检查英语写作的整体水平，因此过于繁琐的结构在考试不宜被采纳。

### 四、范文点评

#### 评分标准 12 分~15 分

内容切题，包括提纲的全部要点；表达清楚，文字连贯；句式有变化，句子结构和用词正确，字数符合要求。

#### Sample 1( 14 分)

#### ADVERTISEMENT ON TV

Today more and more advertisements are seen on the TV screen. It is difficult to find a program without insertion of ads on TV. Food, clothes, books and so on are presented on television. From time to time, we can also see some public welfare ads, appealing to people to protect the environment. No matter you like it or not, TV advertisement has become an efficient means of information dissemination in our market economy.

There are several reasons contributing to this increasingly prosperous advertisement industry. Because of the rapid development of economy, many manufacturers have realized the important role of advertisements in that they can stimulate production and win the market. In our competitive society consumers usually have the choice of several brands of the same product. Moreover, some advertisements are so attractive that they can not only provide lots of first-hand information about new products, but also channel the viewer to the pleasure of watching TV.

As we know every coin has two sides, so does the advertisement to TV. For one thing, high quality TV advertisements bring the viewers not only vast information but also sensuous enjoyment. For another thing, too many advertisements in low quality may spoil both the TV program and viewers' mood. However, the viewer has the rights to switch the channel if he does not like the program. (224 words)

#### 例文分析

## 1. 提纲

- ① 电视广告很多。
- ② 构成此现状的三原因：厂家，电台，消费者的需要。
- ③ 电视广告利弊兼有。

## 2. 论点与谋篇

中心突出、条理清楚是本文的一大特点。本文的优点在于分析部分，作者采用了列举的方法；评论部分以俗语开头，开门见山地点明观点的两个方面，并且从正反两方面进行论证，论据既充分又生动。

## 3. 连贯性与过渡

本文过渡自然，彩用了多个连词。特别是 like it or not. 既点出人们看待广告多这一现象的心态，又过渡下文；而 As we know every coin has two sides，清楚地为下面的展开做好铺垫。

## 4. 句式、用词

句式有变化。

## 评分标准 9 分~12 分

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

Sample 2(10 分)

## ADVERTISEMENT ON TV

Today more and more advertisements are seen on the TV screen. When we turn on the TV, we have to spend more and more time watching TVC commercials than before. Every kind of commodities can be advertised. Food, clothes, domestic appliances, cares—everything you can think—can be seen on TV.

Why are there so many advertisements? There are several reasons. Our economy is developing very fast. The consumers usually have the choice of several different brands of the same product and manufacturers have the problem to how to keep sales high. The consumers wish to get the information related to the product from TV ads. It can make them choose the one that they like best.

On my opinion, not all the advertisements are bad. We can receive information on the goods, and we can be interested in them. I think we should reduce the advertisement on TV.(149 words)

## 例文分析

### 1. 提纲

- ① 电视广告很多。
- ② 构成此现状原因：厂家与消费者的需要。
- ③ 电视广告利弊兼有，观众可随心所欲地换台。

### 2. 论点与谋篇

中心突出、条理清楚也是本文的一大特点。本文的优点在于分析部分，作者采用了列举的方法从多个方面进行论证，较充分、生动。

### 3. 连贯性与过渡

本文过渡自然，采用多个连词。

### 4. 句式与用词

句式有变化，语言较简洁、生动。

典型错误：动词词组缺少介词： everything you can think 应为 everything you can think of。

# 1994 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of English

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

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

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Passage 1

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

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

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

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

- [A] Americans are never satisfied with their incomes
  - [B] Americans tend to overstate their incomes
  - [C] Americans want to have their incomes increased
  - [D] Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes
12. The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that \_\_\_\_.
- [A] producers can satisfy the consumers by mechanized production
  - [B] consumers can express their demands through producers
  - [C] producers decide the prices of products
  - [D] supply and demand regulate prices

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

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

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

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

## Passage 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

18. What is this passage mainly about?

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

### Passage 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Passage 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Passage 5

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

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

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

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

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

29. The author quotes Rudolph Flesch in Paragraph 3 because \_\_\_\_.
- [A] Rudolph Flesch is the best-known expert in the study of human creativity
  - [B] the quotation strengthens the assertion that creative individuals look for new ways of doing things .
  - [C] the reader is familiar with Rudolph Flesch's point of view
  - [D] the quotation adds a new idea to the information previously presented
30. The phrase "march to a different drummer" (the last line of the passage) suggests that highly creative individuals are \_\_\_\_.
- [A] diligent in pursuing their goals
  - [B] reluctant to follow common ways of doing things
  - [C] devoted to the progress of science
  - [D] concerned about the advance of society

### Part III English-Chinese Translation

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

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

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

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

### Part IV Writing (15 points)

#### DIRECTIONS:

- A. Title: ON MAKING FRIENDS
- B. TIME LIMIT: 40 minutes
- C. Word limit: 120 - 150 words (not including the given opening sentence)
- D. Your composition should be based on the OUTLINE below and should start with the given opening sentence: "As a human being, one can hardly do without a friend."

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

OUTLINE:

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

# 1994 年试题分析

## Section I Use of English

### 一、 文章结构总体分析

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

### 二、 试题解析

#### 1.[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：介词的用法。

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

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

#### 2.[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑语意搭配+形容词词义辨析。

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

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

#### 3.[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑语意搭配。

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

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

#### 4.[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：动词短语语意辨析。

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

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

均不符合文意。

5. [答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：定语从句。

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

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

6. [答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑关系。

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

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

7. [答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：句子的平衡。

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

8. [答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑语意搭配+名词词义辨析。

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

9. [答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：形容词词辨析。

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

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

10. [答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑语意搭配+名词词义辨析。

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

他们用一种新方法做的。

### 三、全文翻译

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

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Passage 1

#### 一、文章结构总体分析

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

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

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

第三段：说明私营经济的性质和特点，即财产私有，同时还拥有相关权利。

#### 二、试题分析

11.

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

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：句题题。

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

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

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

12.

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

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

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

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

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

13.

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

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：段落主旨题。

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

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

命题意图要求考生区分段落细节与段落中心是局部与整体的关系。

14.

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

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨题。

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

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

### 三、长难句解析和佳句赏析

长难句

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

译文：如果产品相对供不应求，价格就会抬升，从而使一些消费者从市场上消失。

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

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

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

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

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

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

佳句

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

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

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

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

#### 四、词汇注释

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

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

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

(4) motive (n.) 动机，目的；(a.) 运动的，发动的

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

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

(7) bid (n. / v.) 出价，投标，~up 哄抬价格

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

(9) gain control over 获得对……的控制

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

## 五、全文翻译

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

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

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

### Passage 2

#### 一、文章结构总体分析

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

第一段：通过列举信用卡给人们带来的好处说明计算机的应用给消费者带来了便利。

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

第三段：指出许多商业机构通过计算机给消费者带来更好更快捷的服务。

#### 二、试题分析

15.

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

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

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

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

注意：解此题的关键是定位到具体的一句话。

16.

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

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：句意题。

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

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

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

17.

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

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

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

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

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

命题意图要求考生根据上下文判断生词的含义。

18.

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

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨题。

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

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

### 三、长难句解析和佳句赏析

长难句

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

佳句

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

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

## 四、词汇注释

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(8) stock (n.) 备料，库存，现货，股票，公债，in~现有

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

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

## 五、全文翻译

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

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

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

## Passage 3

## 一、文章结构总体分析

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

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

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

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

## 二、试题分析

19.

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

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：作者意图题。

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

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

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

注意：对于文中的比喻和类比，最重要的一点是弄清楚它们说明的对象。

20.

The reason that the exceptional children receive so much concern in education is that _____. _____.	特殊儿童在教育上得到很多关注的原因是 _____。
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[A] they are expected to be leaders of the society	[A] 他们有望成为社会领袖
[B] they might become a burden of the society	[B] 他们有可能成为社会负担
[C] they should fully develop their potentials	[C] 他们应该充分发挥自己的潜力
[D] disabled children deserve special consideration	[D] 残疾儿童值得特殊关注

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：因果关系题。

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

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

21.

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

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨题。

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

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

命题意图是要求考生找出文章的主旨句。

22.

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

[D] will exert great influence over court decisions

[D] 将会对法庭的裁决起很大影响

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

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

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

### 三、长难句解析和佳句赏析

长难句

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

获益的儿童的需要。

#### 佳句

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

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

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

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

③ All men are created equal.

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

## 四、词汇注释

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 五、全文翻译

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

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

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

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

#### Passage 4

### 一、文章结构总体分析

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

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

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

第五段和第六段：再次指出癌症治愈的前景虽然遥远，但是已经更加明朗了。

### 二、试题分析

23.

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

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：作者意图题。

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

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

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

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

24.

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

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

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

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

命题意图要求考生根据原文所给数据和事实信息进行逻辑推理，排除错误选项。

25.

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

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

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

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

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

26.

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

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

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

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

### 三、长难句解析和佳句赏析

长难句

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

佳句

①Environmental factors can never be totally eliminated; as Hayward points out , “We can” t prepare a

medicine against cosmic rays.”

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

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

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

## 四、词汇注释

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

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

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

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

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

(6) variety (n.)品种，多种多样，a~of 各种，种种

(7) prepare against 为防止……而准备

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

## 五、全文翻译

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

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

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

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

治癌前景虽然遥远，但却越来越明朗了。（佳句②）

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

## Passage 5

## 一、文章结构总体分析

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

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

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

最后作者对全文进行了总结：有创造性的人往往标新立异。

## 二、试题分析

27.

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

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

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

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

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

注意：一般词语释义考的都是文中的具体含义，而不一定是它的本来意思。

28.

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

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

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

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

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

29.

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

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：作者意图题。

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

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

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

30.

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

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

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

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

### 三、长难句解析和佳句赏析

长难句

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

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

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

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

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

译文：问题在于得分最多者正是那些射门最多的球员，任何领域的创新亦如此。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

佳句

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

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

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

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

## 四、词汇注释

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

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

(3) laborious (a.)辛勤的，努力的

(4) block (v.)阻挡，封锁 (n.) 大块，街区，阻塞

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

(6) abstraction (n.) 空想，幻想，抽象的东西

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

(8) set out 出发，起程，制定

## 五、全文翻译

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

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

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

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

极富创造性的人的确是标新立异的。（佳句②）

## Part III English-Chinese Translation

### 一、文章结构总体分析

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

### 二、试题分析

31. [解析] 本题考核的知识点是：not so much...的译法。

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

like 在这里表示举例或列举的意思，译为“像”或“比如”。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

33. [解析] 本题考核的知识点是：as 的用法和被动语态。

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

被动句的完成时态，强调被动意义，可以译成汉语的被动语态。

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

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

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

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

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

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

rather than 一般译作“而不是”。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 三、全文翻译

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

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

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

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

## Part IV Writing (15 points)

### 一、审题

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

### 二、谋篇

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

### 三、写作误区

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

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

### 四、范文

#### 评分标准 1

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

Sample 1 (14 points)

#### On Making Friends

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

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

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

#### 例文分析

##### 1. 提纲

(1) 论证并得出结论：朋友为生活中不可缺少的一别分；

(2) 朋友的真正含义：真诚，互助互勉；

(3) 交友之道：真心，真诚。

## 2. 论点与谋篇

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

## 3. 连贯性

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

## 4. 句式及用词

句式变化多样是本文另一特点，在文中已标出。

### 评分标准 2

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

Sample 2 (10 points)

## On Making Friends

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

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

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

### 例文分析

## 1. 论点与谋篇

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

## 2. 连贯性与用词

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

# 1995 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of English

Sleep is divided into periods of so-called REM sleep, characterized by rapid eye movements and dreaming, and longer periods of non-REM sleep. 1 kind of sleep is at all well-understood, but REM sleep is 2 to serve some restorative function of the brain. The purpose of non-REM sleep is even more 3. The new experiments, such as these 4 for the first time at a recent meeting of the Society for Sleep Research in Minneapolis, suggest fascinating explanations 5 of non-REM sleep.

For example, it has long been known that total sleep 6 is 100 percent fatal to rats, yet, 7 examinations of the dead bodies, the animals look completely normal. A researcher has now 8 the mystery of why the animals die. The rats 9 bacterial infections of the blood, 10 their immune systems—the self-protecting mechanism against disease—had crashed.

- |                          |                     |                        |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. [A] Either            | [B] Neither         | [C] Each               | [D] Any             |
| 2. [A] intended          | [B] required        | [C] assumed            | [D] inferred        |
| 3. [A] subtle            | [B] obvious         | [C] mysterious         | [D] doubtful        |
| 4. [A] maintained        | [B] described       | [C] settled            | [D] afforded        |
| 5. [A] in the light      | [B] by virtue       | [C] with the exception | [D] for the purpose |
| 6. [A] reduction         | [B] destruction     | [C] deprivation        | [D] restriction     |
| 7. [A] upon              | [B] by              | [C] through            | [D] with            |
| 8. [A] paid attention to | [B] caught sight of | [C] laid emphasis on   | [D] cast light on   |
| 9. [A] develop           | [B] produce         | [C] stimulate          | [D] induce          |
| 10. [A] if               | [B] as if           | [C] only if            | [D] if only         |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Passage I

Money spent on advertising is money spent as well as any I know of. It serves directly to assist a rapid distribution of goods at reasonable price, thereby establishing a firm home market and so making it possible to provide for export at competitive prices. By drawing attention to new ideas it helps enormously to raise standards of living. By helping to increase demand it ensures an increased need for labor, and is therefore an effective way to fight unemployment. It lowers the costs of many services: without advertisements your daily newspaper would cost four times as much, the price of your television licence would need to be doubled, and travel by bus or tube would cost 20 per cent more.

And perhaps most important of all, advertising provides a guarantee of reasonable value in the products and services you buy. Apart from the fact that twenty-seven Acts of Parliament govern the terms of advertising, no regular advertiser dare promote a product that fails to live up to the promise of his advertisements. He might fool some people for a little while through misleading advertising. He will not do so for long, for mercifully the public has the good sense not to buy the inferior article more than once. If you see an article consistently advertised, it is the surest proof I know that the article does what is claimed for it, and that it represents good value.

Advertising does more for the material benefit of the community than any other force I can think of.

There is one more point I feel I ought to touch on. Recently I heard a well-known television personality

declare that he was against advertising because it persuades rather than informs. He was drawing excessively fine distinctions. Of course advertising seeks to persuade.

If its message were confined merely to information—and that in itself would be difficult if not impossible to achieve, for even a detail such as the choice of the colour of a shirt is subtly persuasive—advertising would be so boring that no one would pay any attention. But perhaps that is what the well-known television personality wants.

11. By the first sentence of the passage the author means that \_\_\_\_.

- [A] he is fairly familiar with the cost of advertising
- [B] everybody knows well that advertising is money consuming
- [C] advertising costs money like everything else
- [D] it is worthwhile to spend money on advertising

12. In the passage, which of the following is NOT included in the advantages of advertising?

- [A] Securing greater fame. [B] Providing more jobs.
- [C] Enhancing living standards. [D] Reducing newspaper cost.

13. The author deems that the well-known TV personality is \_\_\_\_.

- [A] very precise in passing his judgment on advertising
- [B] interested in nothing but the buyers' attention
- [C] correct in telling the difference between persuasion and information
- [D] obviously partial in his views on advertising

14. In the author's opinion, \_\_\_\_.

- [A] advertising can seldom bring material benefit to man by providing information
- [B] advertising informs people of new ideas rather than wins them over
- [C] there is nothing wrong with advertising in persuading the buyer
- [D] the buyer is not interested in getting information from an advertisement

## Passage 2

There are two basic ways to see growth: one as a product, the other as a process. People have generally viewed personal growth as an external result or product that can easily be identified and measured. The worker who gets a promotion, the student whose grades improve, the foreigner who learns a new language—all these are examples of people who have measurable results to show for their efforts.

By contrast, the process of personal growth is much more difficult to determine, since by definition it is a journey and not the specific signposts or landmarks along the way. The process is not the road itself, but rather the attitudes and feelings people have, their caution or courage, as they encounter new experiences and unexpected obstacles. In this process, the journey never really ends; there are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new challenges to accept.

In order to grow, to travel new roads, people need to have a willingness to take risks, to confront the unknown, and to accept the possibility that they may “fail” at first. How we see ourselves as we try a new way of being is essential to our ability to grow. Do we perceive ourselves as quick and curious? If so, then we tend to take more chances and to be more open to unfamiliar experiences. Do we think we’re shy and indecisive? Then our sense of timidity can cause us to hesitate, to move slowly, and not to take a step until we know the ground is safe. Do we think we’re slow to adapt to change or that we’re not smart enough to cope with a new challenge? Then we are likely to take a more passive role or not try at all.

These feelings of insecurity and self-doubt are both unavoidable and necessary if we are to change and grow. If we do not confront and overcome these internal fears and doubts, if we protect ourselves too much, then we

cease to grow. We become trapped inside a shell of our own making.

15 . A person is generally believed to achieve personal growth when \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] he has given up his smoking habit
- [B] he has made great efforts in his work
- [C] he is keen on learning anything new
- [D] he has tried to determine where he is on his journey

16. In the author's eyes, one who views personal growth as a process would \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] succeed in climbing up the social ladder
- [B] judge his ability to grow from his own achievements
- [C] face difficulties and take up challenges
- [D] aim high and reach his goal each time

17. When the author says "a new way of being" (line 3, Para. 3) he is referring to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] a new approach to experiencing the world
- [B] a new way of taking risks
- [C] a new method of perceiving ourselves
- [D] a new system of adaptation to change

18. For personal growth, the author advocates all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] curiosity about more chances
- [B] promptness in self-adaptation
- [C] open-mindedness to new experiences
- [D] avoidance of internal fears and doubts

### Passage 3

In such a changing, complex society formerly simple solutions to informational needs become complicated. Many of life's problems which were solved by asking family members, friends or colleagues are beyond the capability of the extended family to resolve. Where to turn for expert information and how to determine which expert advice to accept are questions facing many people today.

In addition to this, there is the growing mobility of people since World War II . As families move away from their stable community, their friends of many years, their extended family relationships, the informal flow of information is cut off, and with it the confidence that information will be available when needed and will be trustworthy and reliable. The almost unconscious flow of information about the simplest aspects of living can be cut off. Thus, things once learned subconsciously through the casual communications of the extended family must be consciously learned.

Adding to societal changes today is an enormous stockpile of information. The individual now has more information available than any generation, and the task of finding that one piece of information relevant to his or her specific problem is complicated, time-consuming and sometimes even overwhelming .

Coupled with the growing quantity of information is the development of technologies which enable the storage and delivery of more information with greater speed to more locations than has ever been possible before. Computer technology makes it possible to store vast amounts of data in machine-readable files, and to program computers to locate specific information. Telecommunications developments enable the sending of messages via television, radio, and very shortly, electronic mail to bombard people with multitudes of messages. Satellites have extended the power of communications to report events at the instant of occurrence. Expertise can be shared world wide through teleconferencing, and problems in dispute can be settled without the participants leaving their homes

and/or jobs to travel to a distant conference site. Technology has facilitated the sharing of information and the storage and delivery of information, thus making more information available to more people.

In this world of change and complexity, the need for information is of greatest importance. Those people who have accurate, reliable up-to-date information to solve the day-to-day problems, the critical problems of their business, social and family life, will survive and succeed. "Knowledge is power" may well be the truest saying and access to information may be the most critical requirement of all people.

19. The word "it" (line 3, Para. 2) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_.

- [A] the lack of stable communities
- [B] the breakdown of informal information channels
- [C] the increased mobility of families
- [D] the growing number of people moving from place to place

20. The main problem people may encounter today arises from the fact that \_\_\_\_.

- [A] they have to learn new things consciously
- [B] they lack the confidence of securing reliable and trustworthy information
- [C] they have difficulty obtaining the needed information readily
- [D] they can hardly carry out casual communications with an extended family.

21. From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_.

- [A] electronic mail will soon play a dominant role in transmitting messages
- [B] it will become more difficult for people to keep secrets in an information era
- [C] people will spend less time holding meetings or conferences
- [D] events will be reported on the spot mainly through satellites

22. We can learn from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_.

- [A] it is necessary to obtain as much
- [B] people should make the best use of the information
- [C] we should realize the importance of accumulating information .
- [D] it is of vital importance to acquire needed information efficiently

#### Passage 4

Personality is to a large extent inherent—A-type parents usually bring about A-type offspring. But the environment must also have a profound effect, since if competition is important to the parents; it is likely to become a major factor in the lives of their children.

One place where children soak up A-characteristics is school, which is, by its very nature, a highly competitive institution. Too many schools adopt the 'win at all costs' moral standard and measure their success by sporting achievements. The current passion for making children compete against their classmates or against the clock produces a two-layer system , in which competitive A types seem in some way better than their B-type fellows. Being too keen to win can have dangerous consequences: remember that Pheidippides, the first marathon runner, dropped dead seconds after saying: "Rejoice, we conquer!"

By far the worst form of competition in schools is the disproportionate emphasis on examinations. It is a rare school that allows pupils to concentrate on those things they do well. The merits of competition by examination are somewhat questionable, but competition in the certain knowledge of failure is positively harmful.

Obviously, it is neither practical nor desirable that all A youngsters change into B's. The world needs types, and schools have an important duty to try to fit a child's personality to his possible future employment. It is top management.

If the preoccupation of schools with academic work was lessened, more time might be spent teaching children surer values. Perhaps selection for the caring professions, especially medicine, could be made less by good grades in chemistry and more by such considerations as sensitivity and sympathy. It is surely a mistake to choose our doctors exclusively from A type stock. B's are important and should be encouraged.

23. According to the passage, A-type individuals are usually\_\_.

- [A] impatient [B] considerate [C] aggressive [D] agreeable

24. The author is strongly opposed to the practice of examinations at schools because\_\_.

- [A] the pressure is too great on the students [B] some students are bound to fail  
[C] failure rates are too high [D] the results of examinations are doubtful

25. The selection of medical professionals are currently based on\_\_.

- [A] candidates' sensitivity [B] academic achievements  
[C] competitive spirit [D] surer values

26. From the passage we can draw the conclusion that\_\_.

- [A] the personality of a child is well established at birth  
[B] family influence dominates the shaping of one's characteristics .  
[C] the development of one's personality is due to multiple factors  
[D] B-type characteristics can find no place in competitive society

### Passage 5

That experiences influence subsequent behaviour is evidence of an obvious but nevertheless remarkable activity called remembering. Learning could not occur without the function popularly named memory. Constant practice has such an effect on memory as to lead to skillful performance on the piano, to recitation of a poem, and even to reading and understanding these words. So-called intelligent behaviour demands memory, remembering being a primary requirement for reasoning. The ability to solve any problem or even to recognize that a problem exists depends on memory. Typically, the decision to cross a street is based on remembering many earlier experiences.

Practice (or review) tends to build and maintain memory for a task or for any learned material. Over a period of no practice what has been learned tends to be forgotten; and the adaptive consequences may not seem obvious. Yet, dramatic instances of sudden forgetting can seem to be adaptive. In this sense, the ability to forget can be interpreted to have survived through a process of natural selection in animals. Indeed, when one's memory of an emotionally painful experience leads to serious anxiety, forgetting may produce relief. Nevertheless, an evolutionary interpretation might make it difficult to understand how the commonly gradual process of forgetting survived natural selection.

In thinking about the evolution of memory together with all its possible aspects, it is helpful to consider what would happen if memories failed to fade. Forgetting clearly aids orientation in time, since old memories weaken and the new tend to stand out, providing clues for inferring duration. Without forgetting, adaptive ability would suffer; for example, learned behaviour that might have been correct a decade ago may no longer be. Cases are recorded of people who (by ordinary standards) forgot so little that their everyday activities were full of confusion. This forgetting seems to serve that survival of the individual and the species.

Another line of thought assumes a memory storage system of limited capacity that provides adaptive flexibility specifically through forgetting. In this view, continual adjustments are made between learning or memory storage (input) and forgetting (output). Indeed, there is evidence that the rate at which individuals forget is directly related to how much they have learned. Such data offers gross support of contemporary models of memory that

assume an input-output balance.

27. From the evolutionary point of view, \_\_\_\_.

- [A] forgetting for lack of practice tends to be obviously inadaptive.
- [B] if a person gets very forgetful all of a sudden he must be very adaptive
- [C] the gradual process of forgetting is an indication of an individual's adaptability
- [D] sudden forgetting may bring about adaptive consequences

28. According to the passage, if a person never forgot \_\_\_\_.

- [A] he would survive best
- [B] he would have a lot of trouble
- [C] his ability to learn would be enhanced
- [D] the evolution of memory would stop

29. From the last paragraph we know that \_\_\_\_.

- [A] forgetfulness is a response to learning
- [B] the memory storage system is an exactly balanced input-output system
- [C] memory is a compensation for forgetting
- [D] the capacity of a memory storage system is limited because forgetting occurs

30. In this article, the author tries to interpret the function of \_\_\_\_.

- [A] remembering
- [B] forgetting
- [C] adapting
- [D] experiencing

### Part III English-Chinese Translation

The standardized educational or psychological test that are widely used to aid in selecting, classifying, assigning, or promoting students, employees, and military personnel have been the target of recent attacks in books, magazines, the daily press, and even in congress. (31) The target is wrong, for in attacking the tests, critics divert attention from the fault that lies with ill-informed or incompetent users. The tests themselves are merely tools, with characteristics that can be measured with reasonable precision under specified conditions. Whether the results will be valuable, meaningless, or even misleading depends partly upon the tool itself but largely upon the user.

All informed predictions of future performance are based upon some knowledge of relevant past performance: school grades, research productivity, sales records, or whatever is appropriate. (32) How well the predictions will be validated by later performance depends upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information used and on the skill and wisdom with which it is interpreted. Anyone who keeps careful score knows that the information available is always incomplete and that the predictions are always subject to error.

Standardized tests should be considered in this context. They provide a quick, objective method of getting some kinds of information about what a person learned, the skills he has developed, or the kind of person he is. The information so obtained has, qualitatively, the same advantages and shortcomings as other kinds of information. (33) Whether to use tests, other kinds of information, or both in a particular situation depends, therefore, upon the evidence from experience concerning comparative validity and upon such factors as cost and availability.

(34) In general, the tests work most effectively when the qualities to be measured can be most precisely defined and least effectively when what is to be measured or predicted cannot be well defined. Properly used, they provide a rapid means of getting comparable information about many people. Sometimes they identify students whose high potential has not been previously recognized, but there are many things they do not do. (35) For example, they do not compensate for gross social inequality, and thus do not tell how able an underprivileged youngster might have been had he grown up under more favorable circumstances.

## **Part IV Writing (15 points)**

DIRECTIONS:

- A. Title: THE "PROJECT HOPE"
- 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: "Education plays a very important role in the modernization of our country".
- E. Your composition must be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.

OUTLINE:

- 1. Present situation
- 2. Necessity of the project
- 3. My suggestion

## **1995 年试题分析**

### **Section I Use of English**

#### **一、文章结构总体分析**

睡眠分为浅睡阶段和较长时间的深睡阶段。虽然人们对两个阶段的睡眠都不是十分了解，但是人们推测浅睡对大脑起修复作用。深睡的作用更令人难以理解。在最近睡眠研究协会的会议上，专家们首次描述的新实验，对非快眼动睡眠的作用进行了吸引人的阐释。因剥夺睡眠而死亡的老鼠的尸体检查发现，其免疫系统似乎已崩溃了。

## 二、 试题解析

### 1. [答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：不定代词的用法。

空格上文提到，睡眠分为浅睡阶段和深睡阶段。因此空格处 \_\_\_\_ kind of sleep 指的就是这两种睡眠。四个备选项中，首先排除[D]项。any 指“任何一个”，如：You can buy sugar at any big store. 你可以在任何一家大商店里买到糖。余下的选项中，each 指两个或多个中的每一个，例如：Each of them thinks different thoughts. 他们中的每一个人都有不同的想法。either 表示两者之一，表示肯定，如：You can park on either side of the street. 在街道的哪边停车都可以。neither 表否定含义，表示“两者都不”。如：Neither of us could understand German. 我们两个谁也不懂德语。空格所在的分句里出现的关键词 at all 一般与否定词连用，即 not... at all，意为“一点也不，根本不”，因而这里应填表否定含义的词，[B]正确，意为“人们对两类睡眠都没有完全了解”。

### 2. [答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：动词词义辨析。

intend 意为“想要，打算，企图”，intend to do sth. (=mean to do sth.) 意为“打算做某事”，主语一般是有生命的事物。如：I hear they intend to marry. 我听说他们要结婚了。require 意为“需要，要求，命令”，be required to do sth. 意为“被要求/必须做某事”，如：All passengers are required to show their tickets. 所有乘客都必须出示车票。显然不能说，“浅睡眠阶段被要求做某事”。assume 意为“假定，设想”，be assumed to do sth. 意为“被假定/认为做某事”，如：He is assumed to be a Belgian. (他被认为是个比利时人。) infer 意为“推论，推断”，但它不用于 infer sth. to do 结构中，而用于 infer sth. from sth. 结构中，如：Much of the meaning must be inferred from the context. (大部分含意必须从上下文中推断。) 因此，只有 assume 符合上下文的要求。另外，根据上文可知，人们对睡眠的两个阶段都不十分了解，因此有关浅睡眠的功能的论述只是一种推测，[C]为正确项。

### 3. [答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：形容词词义辨析。

subtle 意为“微妙的，难以捉摸的”，如：He complained that these people were subtle. 他抱怨说这些人难以捉摸。obvious 意为“明显的”；mysterious 意为“难以解释或无法理解的”；doubtful 意为“可疑的，值得怀疑的”，如 He is a doubtful character. 他是个可疑的人物。

前文提到人们对两种睡眠阶段都不是很了解时用了 well-understood 一词，从逻辑语意上可以推出人们对 non-REM sleep 也不很了解，因此，几个选项中 mysterious 最合适。

### 4. [答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：动词词义辨析。

空格所在句子是一个长句，主干部分是 The new experiments suggest fascinating explanations. such as 引导的短语是对 experiments 的举例说明。these 指的是 the new experiments，空格处填入的过去分词表示被动含义，相当于一个后置定语从句，即 these which are \_\_\_\_\_ for the first time...，用来修饰 these。四个选项中，maintain 意为“保持，维持”，与句中的 for the first time 相矛盾；settle 意为“解决”，afford 意为“支付得起”，与 experiments 不搭配。describe 意为“描述”，用在文中表示“(会议上) 描述的一些新实验”，符合文意。

### 5. [答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：短语语意辨析。

四个选项都可与介词 of 连用。in the light of (= in light of/according to) 意为“按照，根据，考虑到”，如：He rewrote the book in the light of further research. (他根据进一步的研究重写了那部书。) by virtue of 意为“依

靠,由于”,如: She got the job by virtue of her greater experience. (她由于经验较为丰富而得到了那份工作。) with the exception of(= except)意为“除了……之外”,如: All his novels are set in Italy with the exception of his last.(他的小说除最后一部外全是以意大利为背景。)显然,这三个含义代入文中都不符合文意。for the purpose of可以看作是一个固定短语,意为“为了……的目的”,如: The three groups have been combined for the purpose of this study. (为了这项研究工作,三个小组业已合并。)但本文中却不是把它作为一个固定短语使用,而且分成了两个部分, explanations 常与 for 搭配,表示“解释……的原因”, the purpose of non-REM sleep 在上文中出现过,表示“深睡眠的作用”,正确答案是[D]。

#### 6. [答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 名词词义辨析。

for example 一词提示空格所在部分是衔接上文,解释深睡眠的作用的举例。reduction 意为“减少”; deprivation 意为“剥夺”; restriction 意为“限制”。destruction 意为“破坏,毁灭”,通常指具体事物,如: The fire caused the destruction of my books.这场大火使我的藏书被毁坏。“对老鼠产生致命影响”的应是“睡眠的剥夺”,所以[C]符合题意。

#### 7. [答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 介词的用法。

upon+名词/动名词=when 引导的从句,其中 upon 相当于 when/directly after, 表示“当……时……”。如: Upon entering the room (=When I entered the room), I found him lying on the floor.用在文中表示“当检查死亡老鼠的尸体时”,因此[A]为正确答案。

through 意为“凭借,用……的方法”; by 意为“凭借,靠,通过”,主要表示方法、手段; with 意为“用,使用;以”。本文如果使用这些介词,首先需要在名词 examination 前加上定冠词 the;其次其逻辑主语就是句子的主语 the animals,这样含义就成了“动物通过检查动物尸体”,不符合逻辑。

#### 8. [答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点: 短语语意辨析。

pay attention to 意为“注意”,如: pay attention to state affairs 关心国大事; catch sight of (=see) 意义“看到,发现”,如: She caught sight of a car in the distance.她一眼瞥见了远处的汽车; lay emphasis on (=emphasize) 意为“重视”,如: He laid a strong emphasis on the study of foreign languages.他把重点放在学习外训上; cast/throw/shed light on 意为“使(问题等)较容易理解”,如: Recent research has shed new light on the causes of the disease.最近的研究结果可以使人进一步了解导致这种疾病的原因。根据句意,应选[D],表示“一位研究人员使人们进一步了解动物死亡的奥秘”。

#### 9. [答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 动词词义辨析。

develop 意为“(逐渐)显现出,(开始)患(病)”,如: She developed measles.她得了麻疹。produce 意为“制造,产生”,如: Hard work often produces good results.努力工作经常会有好结果。stimulate 意为“促进,刺激”,如: Exercise stimulates the flow of blood.体操促进血液流动。induce 意为“引诱,诱使”。如: Too much food induces sleepiness.吃得过饱会产生睡意。本题的关键词 bacterial infections of blood (血液细菌感染)是一种病,根据习惯搭配,应该用 develop。

#### 10. [答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 逻辑关系。

本句是一个复合句。主句 The rats develop bacterial infections of the blood 用的是一般现在时,根据时态一致的原则,从句也应该用现在时。但在本题中,从句用的是过去完成时。很显然,主从句的时态不一致。时态不一致一般是由两个原因引起的:一,时间状语,如: I'm doing my homework, while I was watching TV this time yesterday.二,虚拟语气的使用,如: If I were you, I would go there. 如果我是你,我就去那儿。此题并没有涉及时间状语因此导致时态不一致的原因是虚拟语气的使用。

If 意为“如果”,跟虚拟语气时,主句应相应地使用虚拟语气,如: The conference wouldn't be so

successful, if we hadn't made adequate preparations. 如果我们不做充分的准备，会议是不会开得这么成功的。  
as if 意为“好像”，可以接虚拟语气，如：He behaved as if nothing had happened. (他表现得若无其事。)  
only if 意为“只有”，接条件从句，一般引起主句的倒装现象，如：Only if the red light comes on is there any danger to employees. 只有红灯闪亮时才有危及职工的险情。  
if only 意为“要是……就好了”，接虚拟语气，一般用来引导感叹句，如：If only she had known where to find you.

由于文中只有从句使用了虚拟语气，因此应选[B]，意为“似乎它们的免疫系统已经崩溃”。

### 三、全文翻译

睡眠分为浅睡阶段（REM）和较长时间的深睡阶段（non-REM）。浅睡阶段伴有快速的眼睛运动和做梦的特征。人们对两个阶段的睡眠都不太了解，不过人们推测，浅睡眠具有一些大脑修复功能。而深睡眠的作用则更更加令人费解。在明尼阿波利斯举行的由睡眠研究协会组织的近期会议上首次描述了一些新实验，类似这样的实验对深睡眠的作用进行了吸引人的阐释。

例如，人们早有所知，完全剥夺睡眠会 100% 使老鼠致命，然而，在检查死亡鼠类的尸体之后，发现这些动物看起来却非常正常。现在，一位研究人员已揭开了这些动物死亡的奥秘。老鼠患了血液细菌感染，就好像它们的免疫系统——抵御疾病原体的自我保护机制——已崩溃。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Passage I

#### 一、文章结构总体分析

本文论述了广告对现代社会做出了很大贡献。文章一开始作者就全面肯定广告的作用，认为花钱做广告是很值得的；接着列出它给社会带来的诸多益处。最后通过驳斥广告重在劝说而非提供信息的观点，指出广告具有劝诱性是无可厚非的。

第一段到第三段：先指出做广告是值得的，然后列举广告的优点，最后得出结论：广告给社会带来的物质利益比其他的形式都大。

第四段和第五段：对知名人士的话进行批评，为广告辩护，提出广告既要提供信息，又不可避免地要劝说大众。

#### 二、试题分析

11.

By the first sentence of the passage the author means that _____.	文章首句的意思是_____。
[A] he is fairly familiar with the cost of advertising	[A] 他对广告价格了如指掌
[B] everybody knows well that advertising is money consuming	[B] 人人都知道广告很费钱
[C] advertising costs money like everything else	[C] 像做其他事一样，做广告要花钱
[D] it is worthwhile to spend money on advertising	[D] 把钱用在广告上很值得

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：句意题。

首先看句子语法，第一句的重点是对 as well as 的理解。as well as 有两种意思：1) 相当于 in addition (to)，意为“除……外，同，和，也”，如：He gave me money as well as advice. 2) 用作连词引出比较对象，意为“和……一样好”。第 2) 种含义放在本文中才讲得通，这里 as well as any 相当于 as well as any (money spent), I know of 是定语从句，修饰 any。其次，看下文内容。从文章第二句“它直接有助于……”可以推出作者对广告的作用持肯定态度。因此第一句应该被理解为“花在广告上的钱和任何别处花的钱一样值得”。[D]项正是这个含义的概括，因此为正确项。[B]、[C]选项仅停留在“广告花费钱”的意义上，体现不了对广告的肯定态度；选项[A]是对从句 “I know of”的错误理解。

命题意图要求考生正确理解句中为避免重复而省略的部分。

12.

In the passage, which of the following is NOT included in the advantages of advertising?	哪个选项不是文中提到的广告的优点？
[A] Securing greater fame.	[A] 保障更高的知名度
[B] Providing more jobs.	[B] 提供更多的工作
[C] Enhancing living standards.	[C] 提高生活水平
[D] Reducing newspaper cost.	[D] 降低报纸成本

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

第一段作者对广告给予肯定并且列举广告带来的诸多益处：(1) 它直接有助于商品以合理价格迅速销出；(2) 在稳定国内市场的同时，使产品能够以有竞争力的价格进入国际市场；(3) 它给人以新的消费观，从而大大提高人们的生活水准；(4) 它有助于增加市场需求，扩大劳动力市场，有效地扩大就业；(5) 它使日报等公共事业的服务价格低廉。由此可见，[B]、[C]和[D]选项都在文中直接涉及，可以排除。第二段首句虽然谈到广告为人们购买的产品和服务的合理价格提供了保障，但是未提及[A]选项“保障更高的知名度”的内容，因而为正确答案。

注意：这种“which is not included”题型相当于 except 题型，一般要在大范围内搜索，排除原文中已经提到的选项或直接找出与原文不符的选项。

潜在命题点：依据此内容可另出一题：What is the biggest advantage of advertising?

- A. Providing more jobs.
- B. Enhancing living standards.
- C. Reducing the costs of many services.
- D. Ensuring the quality of the products and services.

答案为[D]。关键是第二段首句“most important of all” 表明下面所述为最重要的优势，因此在列举题中，要注意关联词的作用。此外，也可用排除法，[A]、[B]、[C]在文中并列，作用相仿，成为答案几率均等，故都应该排除。

13.

The author deems that the well-known TV personality is _.	作者认为文中提到的知名人士_____。
[A] very precise in passing his judgment on advertising	[A] 准确地表达了他对广告的评价
[B] interested in nothing but the buyers' attention	[B] 只关心消费者的注意力
[C] correct in telling the difference between	[C] 区分劝说和提供信息是有道理的

persuasion and information	
[D] obviously partial in his views on advertising	[D] 对广告的评价明显存有偏见

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：本题考核的知识点是：**作者观点题**。

题干要求考生回答作者对文中提到的知名人士的看法。文章第四段谈到该知名人士对广告持否定态度，即他批评广告更多的是在劝诱观众，而不是提供信息。这显然与作者前面第三段用大篇幅对广告赞扬的态度大相径庭，所以作者马上对这种观点进行驳斥，以维护自己的观点。作者认为“他把两者区分得过于细微。因为广告不可避免地要劝说消费者，如果广告的内容仅仅限于提供信息，那将会乏味之极”。由引可以推论作者对知名人士看法持否定态度。因此[D]选项为正确选项。

[A]选项和[C]选项都持肯定态度，可以排除。而[B]选项也不对，因为在文中并未讨论知名人士的兴趣和关心对象问题。nothing but 意为：只有，除了……之外都不。

命题意图要求考生正确理解文章局部细节体现的作者态度。

14.

In the author's opinion, ___.	在作者看来_____。
[A] advertising can seldom bring material benefit to man by providing information	[A] 广告很少能够通过提供信息给人们带来物质利益
[B] advertising informs people of new ideas rather than wins them over	[B] 广告给人以新的观念，而不在于说服人
[C] there is nothing wrong with advertising in persuading the buyer	[C] 广告向购买者促销是无可非议的
[D] the buyer is not interested in getting information from an advertisement	[D] 消费者对从广告获得信息不感兴趣

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：**作者观点题**。

本题考查作者对广告所持的观点。读完全文后，我们已经很清楚作者对广告的态度和观点。先是在前三段肯定广告给社会带来的诸多好处，然后在第四段和第四段又指出广告劝说消费者不仅是不可避免的也是必要的，否则便失去了吸引力，不能把广告的劝诱性作为批评它的论据。[C]选项恰恰符合这一观点，为正确答案。

[A]选项与第三段的内容相悖。[B]选项与第四段作者提出的“广告不可避免地要劝说消费者，内容不仅限于提供信息”的看法不一致。[D]选项不正确，作者在末段提到，只提供信息的广告不会引起观众的兴趣，不能由此推出，消费者对广告信息毫无兴趣。

win sb. over(to sth.)=win sb. to do sth. 意思是“说服某人做某事”。

注意：做此类局部作者态度题，可以先看选项中是否有直接可排除之选项；不能排除的再定位，对照进行排除。

### 三、长难句解析和佳句赏析

长难句

①It serves directly to assist a rapid distribution of goods at reasonable price, thereby establishing a firm home market and so making it possible to provide for export at competitive prices.

本句的主干是 It serves to assist..., thereby establishing... and so making..., thereby 后是两个并列分词短语做结果状语。Serve directly to do sth. 意思是：直接用于……。如：The evidence serves directly to support what the defendant said. 这些证据直接支持被告的陈述。 make it +形容词+to do sth.意思是：使……成为可能。

译本：它直接有利于商品以合理的价格快速地销售，从而建立稳固的国内市场，并且有可能以有竞争力的价格提供出口商品。

② Apart from the fact that twenty-seven acts of Parliament govern the terms of advertising, no regular advertiser dare promote a product that fails to live up to the promise of his advertisements.

句子中的主干是 no regular advertiser dare promote a product。前面 apart from 引导介词结构做状语，其中 fact 后是 that 引导的同位语从句；主句的宾语 product 后是由 that 引导的定语从句做后置定语。

译文：除了国会制定的 27 项法案对广告词加以约束之外，也没有哪个正规的广告商胆敢推销与广告承诺不符的产品。

③ If you see an article consistently advertised, it is the surest proof I know that the article does what is claimed for it , and that it represents good value.

该句是一个主从复合句，if 引导条件状语从句，主句是 it is the surest proof..., I know 做 proof 的后置定语，两个 that 引导的并列从句都是 proof 的同位语从句。

译文：如果你看到一种商品不断地做广告，我认为这是最可靠的证明，即此商品一定与其宣传名副其实，一定体现良好的价值。

④ If its message were confined merely to information—and that in itself would be difficult if not impossible to achieve, for even a detail such as the choice of the colour of a shirt is subtly persuasive—advertising would be so boring that no one would pay any attention.

该句主干是 If its message were confined merely to information...advertising would be so boring that..., 其中 if 引导虚拟条件句，表示与事实相反，主句是 so...that...句型表示因果关系。破折号中间为插入成分，由一个主从复合句组成，主句为 that would be difficult，这里 that 指代 If 虚拟条件句 if its message...；紧接着的是条件从句 if (that is) not impossible to achieve，后面是 for 引导的原因状语从句。

译文：如果广告仅仅限于提供信息——这一点本身也难以做到，如果不是不可能的话，因为即使选择一件补衬衫颜色这样的细节也多少隐含劝说之意——它就会变得枯燥乏味，无人关注了。

### 佳句

广告是写作的一个很好的话题，因为它和我们现在的生密切相关，而且还存在人们对它褒贬不一的态度。而本文作者针对广告提出了新颖的观点，全面肯定。其中的很多句子都值得我们搜集背诵，在写作中使用。

① By drawing attention to new ideas it helps enormously to raise standards of living. By helping to increase demand it ensures an increased need for labor, and is therefore an effective way to fight unemployment. 广告可以提高生活品质，增加就业率。

② He might fool some people for a little while through misleading advertising. He will not do so for long, for mercifully the public has the good sense not to buy the inferior article more than once. 广告骗人只能一时，谎言迟早是要败露的。

## 四、词汇注释

(1) distribution (n.) 销售，分配，分发；配给物；分布状态，分区，分类；发送，发行

(2) tube (n.) [英口]地铁；显像管，电子管

(3) live up to (v.) 做到，不辜负。如：He didn't live up to his reputation. 他的生活与他的名声不符；与 live 有关的其他短语： 1) live on 靠……生活。如：He lives on his friends. 2) live through 度过，经受过。如：

He lived through three wars and two revolutions.

此外，应该注意 live, living, alive 的区别。 1) live: “活着的”直接加以名词之前，主要用于物。如：a live mouse 2) living: “活着的”可用作表语，亦可做定语；可用于人，也可用于物。如：Is the wife still living? 3) alive: “活着的”只做表语，或用在和他有关的名词的后面。living 可用作比喻意味，如：living image，而 alive 只能用作原有的意义，不能用作比喻意义。如：No one alive will believe it. 没一个活人会相信。

(4) mercifully (adv.) 幸运地是；宽厚地，仁慈地；merciful (a.)

(5) have the good sense 很明智。如：He had the good sense to realize that the plan would never work. 他很明智，知道这项计划绝对行不通。

(6) touch on 涉及，关系到，简略地论述

(7) distinction (n.) 差别，区分，draw ~ between A and B

(8) confine (v.) (与 to, within 搭配) 局限，限制 (于)；管制，禁闭

(9) subtly (adv.) 细致地，精巧地；subtle (a.) 细微的，微妙的；精巧的，巧妙的

## 五、全文翻译

花在广告上的钱和我所知花在任何别的方面的钱一样是值得的。它直接有利于商品以合理的价格快速地销售，从而建立稳固的国内市场，并且有可能以有竞争力的价格提供出口商品。（长难①）通过向公众推出新思想，它极大地促进生活水准的提高。通过帮助增加商品需求，它确保对劳动力的更大需求，因此成为对抗失业的一项有效措施。（佳句①）它降低了许多服务费用：没有广告，日报的价格将是现在的四倍，电视许可证价格会翻一番，乘汽车或地铁出行也将贵出百分之二十。

也许最重要的是，广告对你所购买的产品和服务的合理价值提供了一种保障。除了国会制定的 27 项法案对广告加以约束之外，也没有哪个正规的广告商胆敢推销与广告承诺不符的产品。（长难②）他也许会通过误导人的广告暂时愚弄一些人。但他这样做长不了，因为所幸的是，公众很明智，不会再次购买劣质商品。（佳句②）如果你看见一种商品不断地做广告，我认为这就是最可靠的证明，商品一定与其宣传名副其实，一定体现良好的价值。（长难句③）

广告对社会的物质利益所作的贡献比我能想到的任何其他力量都要大。

有一点我觉得应该在此提及。最近我听到一位电视知名人士宣称，他反对广告，因为广告是劝诱性的，而不是客观地提供信息。他在此划了一条过于清晰的界线。当然广告总是试图劝服。

如果广告仅仅限于提供信息——这一点本身如果不是不可能的话，至少也难以做到，因为即使选择一件衬衫的颜色这样的细节也多少隐含劝说之意——那么广告将变得味同嚼蜡、无人理会了。（长难句④）但也许这就是那位电视名人所希望的结果。

### Passage 2

## 一、文章结构总体分析

本文是一篇从心理学的角度看待个人成长的文章。文章一开始就点明主题，即：人们对成长有两种基本看法：有人将之视为结果，有人将之视为过程。接着分别述之，点出两种不同看法各自的内容，而作者着重强调视成长为一个过程的优势及其对一个人的影响。

第一段：首句列出两种对待成长的不同观点，接着简述第一种观点。

第二段，详细描述第二种观点，将“成长”类比成“旅行”，指出其不是具体的路标或标志物。并进一步指出成长就是人们遭遇新经历和面对意想不到的坎坷时持有的态度和情感。

第三段和第四段：指出为了成长，人们需要去冒险。当我们在尝试一种新的生存方式时，如何看待自己对我们的成长能力至关重要。同样在成长过程中，内心的不安和自我怀疑都是不可避免的。为了成长，

我们需要去面对并且克服它们。

## 二、试题分析

15.

A person is generally believed to achieve personal growth when_____.	一个人通常被认为实现了个人成长，当他_____。
[A] he has given up his smoking habit	[A] 戒掉烟
[B] he has made great efforts in his work	[B] 工作上付出了巨大的努力
[C] he is keen on learning anything new	[C] 热衷于学习新东西
[D] he has tried to determine where he is on his journey	[D] 试图确定自己在前进的道路上走到哪里了

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

文章第一段谈到，人们对待成长有两种基本看法：将之视为结果和将之视为过程。该段第二句明确指出前者是人们通常持有的看法，即认为成长是一种外在的结果或成果，易于衡量。可以从该段最后作者给出的一系列例子去理解什么是外在结果。此外，最后一句中的“have measurable results to show for their efforts”表明这种观点认为个人成长也是通过努力取得的结果。这样答案就显而易见了。只有[A]选项既是经过努力又是可以衡量的外在结果，故为正确答案。

[B]、[C]和[D]选项都属于过程中付出的努力，结果却不可测量，故都不对。

命题意图是要求考生熟悉类比题的一种变相出法，即，不直接对文中内容提问，而是要求考生在正确理解文中的例子后，从选项中选出与之类似的情况。解题关键在于能够把握原来例子的实质。

16.

In the author's eyes, one who views personal growth as a process would_____.	作者认为视成长为过程的人将_____。
[A] succeed in climbing up the social ladder	[A] 成功地爬上了社会阶梯
[B] judge his ability to grow from his own achievements	[B] 根据自己的成就判断自己的能力
[C] face difficulties and take up challenges	[C] 面对困难，接受挑战
[D] aim high and reach his goal each time	[D] 确立高目标，并每次都实现自己的目标

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

有关视成长为过程的论述主要集中在第二段。这种观点认为成长是一段旅程，而不是具体的标记。人们应该看重的是成长过程中的态度和情感而非点滴的成功标记。[C]选项就是一种遭遇困难时的态度，也与第二段末句“new challenges to accept”观点一致，为正确答案。

[A]选项是结果，而非过程。[B]选项显然是从结果的角度去看待人的发展。[D]选项仍然是追求有“标志”的成功结果。因此都可以排除。

17.

When the author says “a new way of being” (line 3, Para. 3) he is referring to_____.	作者提到“a new way of being”（第三段第三行）的意思是_____。
--	--

[A] a new approach to experiencing the world	[A] 体验世界的新方法
[B] a new way of taking risks	[B] 新的冒险方式
[C] a new method of perceiving ourselves	[C] 看待自己的新方法
[D] a new system of adaptation to change	[D] 适应变化的新系统

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

题干中的短语出自第三段第二句中的 how we see ourselves as we try a new way of being。该句之后，作者一连提出并列的三个问题，并给予了回答。三个问句及其回答分别是人由于对自身看法的不同而产生的不同处世方法：how we see ourselves 是对三个问题的概括，而 a new way of being 这个关键词则应该涵盖三个回答的内容。[A]选项是简练、全面的概括，为正确答案。being 相当于 existing，意为：处世生存方式。首先排除[C]，它涉及的是问句的内容，[B]和[D]选项虽然都在该段被提及，但是不具有概括性，应该排除。

18.

For personal growth, the author advocates all of the following except _____.	下列哪个选项不是作者对个人成长的倡议？
[A] curiosity about more chances	[A] 对更多的机会持好奇心
[B] promptness in self-adaptation	[B] 自我调节快
[C] open-mindedness to new experiences	[C] 对新的体验持开放性态度
[D] avoidance of internal fears and doubts	[D] 避免内心的恐惧和怀疑

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：作者观点题。

第三段首句提到，为了成长，人们需要乐于冒险、勇于面对未知事物、接受“失败”。接下来的一系列设问句说明了“快捷、有好奇心、抓住更多的机会、体验不熟悉的事情、对付新挑战”等的重要性，因此[A]、[B]和[C]选项都在文中提到。而第四段首句“这些不安全感和自我怀疑不仅是无法避免的，而且是必要的”充分表明作者对这些态度的肯定。由此可知，[D]选项与作者观点不一致，而且从第四段第二句作者用的两个假设也可看出他对躲避态度的否定，综上所述可以推出[D]选项为正确答案。

### 三、文章长难句解析和佳句赏析

长难句

①The worker who gets a promotion, the student whose grades improve, the foreigner who learns a new language—all these are examples of people who have measurable results to show for their efforts.

该句破折号前是三个带有定语从句修饰的名词短语 The worker...the student...the foreigner, 破折号后是系表结构 these are examples, 其中的代词 these 复指前面的三个核心名词，people 后跟有一个 who 引导的定语从句。

译文：工人得到升迁、学生成绩提高和外国人学会了一门新的语言——这些都可以表明人们付出努力之后，取得了可测定的成绩。

②The process is not the road itself, but rather the attitudes and feelings people have, their caution or courage, as they encounter new experiences and unexpected obstacles.

此句主干是 The process is not...but rather..., 并列连词 not.....but rather...意思是“不是……而是……”。如：The old man is not a coward, but rather a man of high spirit. 本句中 but rather 连接的表语成分是 the attitudes and feelings people have 和 their caution or courage。as 引导的是时间状语从句。

译文：成长过程不是道路本身，而是当遭遇新的情况或未预料到的坎坷时所持的态度和情感，是慎重行事还是勇往直前。

佳句

①There are two basic ways to see growth: one as a product, the other as a process.

句型结构“*There are two...: one..., the other...*”表达在某件事情上存在的两种方式或态度。考生可以在写作时对此种句式加以运用，如：*There are two ways to see technology: one as a benefit to human beings, the other as a harm to them.*

②In this process ,the journey never really ends; there are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new challenges to accept .

通过该句作者将人的成长比为永无止境的旅途。不定式结构的排列 *new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new challenges to accept* 非常耐人寻味。

③In order to grow, to travel new roads, people need to have a willingness to take risks, to confront the unknown, and to accept the possibility that they may “fail” at first.

该句中多个不定式的叠用，加强了句子的气势。从这个句子和第三段中一问一答句的连续使用也可以看出作者的写作风格就是通过排比结构使论述更加有力。

④We become trapped inside a shell of our own making .

在这里用 *shell* (贝壳)比喻自我封闭。

又如：*In order to grow up, we'd better go out of our house to confront new things, to experience the world, not just stay in a shell of our own making.* 为了成长，我们最好走出家门，去面对新事物，去体验世界，而不是呆在自己营造的壳里面。

## 四、词汇注释

(1) measurable (a.)可测量的； *measure* (n.) 尺寸、大小； [常用 pl.]措施，方法； (v.) 测量，衡量

(2) contrast (n.)对照，差异； *by~*与之相反， *in ~ with/to* 与……成反比； (v.) 使与……对比，和……形成对照

(3) signpost (n.)路标

(4) landmark (n.)标志

(5) perceive (v.)意识到，察觉，感知，理解，领悟， *~sth. as sth.* 把……看作

(6) indecisive (a.)优柔寡断的； *decisive* (a.)决定性的，决断的

(7) a shell of our own making 我们自己建造的牢笼

## 五、全文翻译

看待成长有两种基本态度：一种视其为结果，一种视其为过程。（佳句①）人们通常视个人成长为容易被识别和衡量的一种外在结果或成果。工人得到升迁、学生成绩提高和外国人学会了一门新的语言——这些都可以表明人们付出努力之后，取得了可测定的成绩。（长难句①）

相比之下，测定个人成长的过程却要艰难得多。因为从定义来看，它是一段旅程，而不是沿途特定的路标或标志物。成长过程不是道路本身，而是当遭遇新的情况或未预料到的坎坷时所持的态度和情感，是慎重行事还是勇往直前。（长难句②）在这个过程中，旅行永远不会真正结束；总是有新的方法来感受世界，总会尝试新思想，接受新挑战。（佳句②）

为了成长，为了探索新路，人们需要乐意去冒险，去勇敢面对未知事物，去接受他们也许会一开始就“失败”的可能性。（佳句③）当我们尝试一种新的生存方式时，我们如何看待自己对我们的成长能力至关

重要。我们认为自己快捷、有好奇心吗？如果是的话，那我们往往会抓住更多的机会，更愿意去体验不熟悉的事情。我们认为自己腼腆、优柔寡断吗？那我们的羞怯感会使我们犹豫不决、行动缓慢，不到万无一失绝不迈步。我们认为自己适应变化很慢且对付新挑战也不够机敏吗？那么我们极可能会处事较被动或者根本放弃尝试。

我们若想改变自己、有所成长，这些不安全感和自我怀疑感既无法避免也很有必要。如果我们不去面对并克服这些内心的恐惧和疑惑，如果我们过多地保护自己，那我们就一定会停止成长。**我们会陷进自己营造的壳里面。（佳句④）**

### Passage 3

## 一、文章结构总体分析

本文是一篇介绍现代社会信息获取的科普性文章。它首先从分析给获取信息造成困难的社会发展的客观因素入手，转而谈及解决这个难题的办法就是依赖信息技术的发展，最后强调在这个瞬息万变的现代社会里获取信息的重要性。

第一段至第三段：指出社会进步、人口流动、信息爆炸等原因使人们获取信息的困难增大。

第四段：信息技术的发展帮助人们获得更多信息。

第五段：在当今社会获取信息十分重要。

## 二、试题分析

19.

The word "it" (line 3, Para. 2) most probably refers to _____.	第二段第三行的 it 的指代对象是_____。
[A] the lack of stable communities	[A] 缺乏稳定的社会
[B] the breakdown of informal information channels	[B] 非正规信息渠道的中断
[C] the increased mobility of families	[C] 家庭流动性的增加
[D] the growing number of people moving from place to place	[D] 越来越多的人流动不定

|答案| B

|解析| 本题考核的知识点是：句意题。

本题考查第二段第二句中 it 的指代对象。按照代词关系中的临近一致原则和上下文的含义，it 应该指代它前面的“非正式（日常）的信息流通被切断”这句话，而[B]选项正是对这句话的改写。“informal information channel” 对应 “the informal flow of information”；“breakdown” 对应 “cut off”。

[A]、[C]和[D]三个选项表达的内容近似，而且如果它们中的一个正确，那么原句中的“with it the confidence...”意思就成了人口的流动使人们更有信心。这与第二段表达的内容不符。

命题意图是要求考生掌握句子之间的逻辑关系，特别是代词 it 的复指作用。它不仅可以指代词语，也可以指代一个句子或句群。

20.

The main problem people may encounter today arises from the fact that _____.	人们今天遇到的主要问题是_____。
[A] they have to learn new things consciously	[A] 他们不得不有意识地去了解新事物
[B] they lack the confidence of securing	[B] 他们缺乏获得可靠信息的信心

reliable and trustworthy information	
[C] they have difficulty obtaining the needed information readily	[C] 他们对所需的信息很难唾手可得
[D] they can hardly carry out casual communications with an extended family.	[D] 他们几乎不能同大家庭进行日常交流

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

文章第一段、第二段和第三段指出社会进步带来知识的专业化、人口流动导致非正式的信息流通渠道被切断和信息爆炸给分检有用信息造成困难。第二段第三段段首的关联词“*In addition to*”和“*Adding to*”表明前三段论述的原因成并列关系。[C]选项正是这三段内容的归纳引申，为正确答案。

[A]选项在第二段末谈到，即“曾经在大家庭内部通过日常交流就可下意识学到的东西，现在却要有意识地去学”；[B]选项也在第二段中部提到，即“需要就能得到可靠、可信的信息的信心也随之丧失了”，但是它们都是非正式的信息流通渠道被切断带来的具体后果的表现，不能概括遇到的所有问题。[D]选项在文中没有被当做问题谈论。

21.

From the passage we can infer that ____.	根据文章可以推出_____。
[A] electronic mail will soon play a dominant role in transmitting messages	[A] 电子邮件不久将成为传递信息的主要手段
[B] it will become more difficult for people to keep secrets in an information era	[B] 在信息时代，保守秘密愈加困难
[C] people will spend less time holding meetings or conferences	[C] 人们开会的时间会减少
[D] events will be reported on the spot mainly through satellites	[D] 事件将主要通过卫星直播

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

第四段第三句指出“电信技术的发展使人们能够通过电视和无线电传送信息，不久之后，实现电子邮件对人们实施信息轰炸”。此句的 *bombard* 意为“炮击、轰炸”，用来比喻信息传递的力度。由此可以推出，*electronic mail* 确实会在信息传递中起到重要作用。此外，原文 *very shortly* 一词与选项中的 *soon* 相对，故[A]选项正确。

[B]选项在文中并未涉及，不能选。第四段倒数第二句谈到，“远程会议的出现使人们不用离开家或工作岗位专程去遥远的地方开会”，然而这里只谈及远程会议节省了因为开会而花去的旅行时间，而不是[C]选项中的“开会时间”。第四段第四句指出卫星的使用扩大了现场直播事件的力度，然而并未声称它会成为报道的主要形式，所以[D]选项错在 *mainly* 一词使用不当。

注意：选项中若出现“*almost, completely, entirely, mainly*”这一类表示程度的副词，考生应该特别注意该选项与原文在程度上是否一致，否则不能选。*on the spot* 意思是：在现场。例如：The police were on the spot within a few minutes of hearing about the crime.

22.

We can learn from the last paragraph that ____.	从最后一段，我们可以得知_____。
[A] it is necessary to obtain as much knowledge as possible	[A] 需要尽可能多地获取知识

[B] people should make the best use of the information	[B] 人们应该充分利用可以得到的信息
[C] we should realize the importance of accumulating information .	[C] 我们应该意识到积累信息的重要性
[D] it is of vital importance to acquire needed information efficiently	[D] 有效地掌握所需信息至关重要

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

解此题的关键就是对该段落的含义进行归纳延伸。此段有三句话，第一句强调对信息的需要最具重要性；第二句指出掌握信息者才能生存和成功；前面两句推出第三句，即段落中心句：获取所需信息是必不可少的要求。[D]选项是对该句的改写，也就是该段内容的综合概括。“acquire needed information”与“access to information”对应；“of vital importance”与“the most critical requirement”对应。

[A]选项谈的是获取知识，而不是获取信息，故排除。[B]选项谈合理使用信息，也不是获取信息，故错。[C]选项中的“积累”只强调了信息的量，而未说信息的质（如准确，可靠，最新）。实际上，正因为信息量的增加，才需要人们找出所需的信息。

### 三、长难句解析和佳句赏析

长难句

①As families move away from their stable community, their friends of many years, their extended family relationships, the informal flow of information is cut off, and **with it** the confidence that information will be available when needed and will be trustworthy and reliable.

整个句子的主干是：the informal flow of information is cut off。前面是 as 引导时间状语从句，their stable community, their friends of many years, their extended family relationships 三个名词短语并列做 from 的宾语。最后部分的结构是 and with it the confidence..., 其中 it 指代 the informal flow of information is cut off, 表示“随着非正式的信息交流被切断而出现的是信心的丧失”。confidence 后面是一个同位语从句对其进行说明。

译文：随着家庭远离稳定的社区、多年的朋友和大家庭的种种关系，非正式的信息交流被切断了。同时在需要时就能够得到可靠可信的信息的信心也随之丧失了。

②The individual now has more information available than any generation, and the task of finding that one piece of information relevant to his or her specific problem is complicated, time-consuming and sometimes even overwhelming .

该句是由 and 连接的两个并列的分句，前一分句中含有比较结构 more... than...，后一分句中的主干结构是 the task ... is complicated, time-consuming and sometimes even overwhelming，主语 the task 后跟随 of 短语做定语，表语由三个并列的形容词组成。

译文：今天，个人可以获得的信息比任何时代的人都多，而要找到一条与自己问题相关的信息既复杂又耗时，有时甚至相当困难。

③Coupled with the growing quantity of information is the development of technologies which enable the storage and delivery of more information with greater speed to more locations than has ever been possible before.

该句子采用倒装结构，正常的语序是 the development of technologies is coupled with the growing quantity of information。主语 the development of technologies 后修饰成分很长，是 which 引导的定语从句，其中用 more information with greater speed to more locations than has ever been possible before 结构做了三方面的比较。表语是分词结构，其中 couple with...意思是“与……并提，把……联系起来”。如：I have heard his name

coupled with that of a notorious criminal. 我常常听见人家把他的名字和一名臭名昭著的罪犯联系在一起。

译文：伴随信息量不断增长的是技术的发展，这些技术使得人们能够比过去以更快的速度往更多的地方储存和发送更多的信息。

④ Telecommunications developments enable the sending of messages via television, radio, and very shortly, electronic mail to bombard people with multitudes of messages.

该句主干是“developments enable the sending of messages... and (enable) electronic mail to...”，谓语 enable 后的宾语是由 and 连接的两个并列成分，特别要注意 electronic mail 是 enable 的宾语而不是介词 via 的。

译文：电信技术的发展使人们可以通过电视、无线电传送信息。不久之后，它还使电子邮件对人们实施信息轰炸。

⑤ Expertise can be shared world wide through teleconferencing , and problems in dispute can be settled without the participants leaving their homes and/or jobs to travel to a distant conference site.

本句由两个结构相似的分句用 and 连接而成。它们的结构都是 sth. can be done+介词短语，后一分句用了 without sb. doing sth. to do。expertise 和 teleconferencing 的含义都可以用构词法去推测。

译文：通过远程会议，专家知识能够在全世界范围内被分享，同时人们不必放下工作、别离家人而大老远去开会就可以解决有争议的问题。

佳句

① In this world of change and complexity, the need for information is of greatest importance.

注意句子中 of 短语的多次使用，of + n. 构成了形容词短语。如：a man of ability=a capable man，也可以仿造句子，如：In this world of change and complexity, adaptiveness is of greatest importance.

② “Knowledge is power” may well be the truest saying and access to information may be the most critical requirement of all people.

知识和信息在现在社会确实无比重要，多搜集这样的句子以备写作之用。

## 四、词汇注释

(1) beyond (prep.) 超越（某事物的）范围；在或向（某物的）远处；迟于或超过（某一时间）；除了；~sb. 对于某人来说难以想象、理解或估计

(2) extended family 大家庭（几代同堂的家庭），nuclear family 核心家庭（只有父母与孩子）

(3) mobility (n.) 流动性，移动性，mobile(a.)可动的，运动的

(4) cut off 切断，使隔绝；剪去，删去；打断，停止

(5) trustworthy (a.) 值得信任的；-worthy 后缀，“值得的”，如：praiseworthy, blameworthy

(6) aspects (n.) (问题等的)方面；样子，外表，面貌

(7) stockpile (n.) 逐步储备的东西，(应急用的)储备物资

(8) overwhelming (a.) 难以抵当的，压倒的；overwhelm (v.) 压倒，制服

(9) at the instant of occurrence 现场的；at the instant of... 在……的时刻；occurrence (n.)发生，出现，事件，事故

## 五、全文翻译

在这样一个变化中的复杂社会里，过去对信息需求的简单解决办法也变得复杂起来。过去生活中的许多问题是通过咨询家庭成员、朋友或同事得以解决的，现在却非大家庭所能及了。该去哪里征求专家意见以及如何决定该接受哪条专家建议成了现今许多人面临的问题。

此外，第二次世界大战后，人口流动性不断增大。随着家庭远离稳定的社区、多年的朋友、大家庭的

种种关系，非正式的信息交流被切断了。（长难句①）随之而来的是在需要时就能够得到可靠可信的信息的信心也随之丧失。关于生活最基本方面的一些几乎无意识的信息流通因此中断。这样，曾经下意识地通过大家庭随意交流便可学到的东西现在则必须有意识地去学习。

除了现今社会变化这一原因外，巨大的信息储备是另一原因。今天，个人可以获得的信息比任何时代的人人都多，而要找到一条与自己问题相关的信息既复杂又耗时，有时甚至相当困难。（长难句②）

伴随信息量不断增长的是技术的发展，这些技术使得人们能够比过去以更快的速度往更多的地方储存和发送更多的信息。（长难句③）计算机技术使人能够以机器识读的文件储存大量的数据并通过程序令计算机查寻出具体信息。电信技术的发展使人们可以通过电视、无线电传送信息。不久之后，还可以使电子邮件对人们实施信息轰炸。（长难句④）卫星已拓展了通讯能力，可以在事发当时对事件进行报道。通过远程会议，专家知识能够在全世界范围内被分享，同时人们不必放下工作、别离家人而大老远去开会，就能让有争议的问题得到解决。（长难句⑤）技术促进了信息共享以及信息的储存和传送，使得更多的人可以获得更多的信息。

在这个多变、复杂的世界里，对信息的需求最具重要性。（佳句①）那些拥有准确、可靠的最新信息以解决日常问题、解决业务和社会与家庭生活中重大问题的人才能得以生存和获得成功。“**知识就是力量**”可算是最真实的格言，获取信息也许是所有人最必不可少的要求。（佳句②）

#### Passage 4

### 一、文章结构总体分析

本文是一篇关于学校教育环境对人的性格的影响教育学文章。文章首先指出后天环境对人的性格的形成有深刻影响，目的是引出学校教育对孩子个性发展的影响，主张学校不要过分看重竞争，要鼓励孩子的个性发展。文中作者把人的性格分成两类：A型和B型。A指进取心强、在竞争中能够获胜的人，而B是指生活态度更加从容、不太追逐名利的人。

第一段：作者明确指出，人的个性（A或B型）在很大程度上是先天决定的，但是后天环境也有影响。比如说竞争的环境对性格形成的作用。

第二段和第三段：指出学校过分强调考试并且让孩子们热衷于获胜的环境培养了具有竞争性的A型儿童。

第四段和第五段：指出学校的重要职责应该是使儿童的个性适合于他将来的职为，应该向儿童传授稳定的价值观，而不是光看重学业成绩。

### 二、试题分析

23.

According to the passage, A-type individuals are usually_____.	根据这篇文章，A型性格的人通常是_____。
[A] impatient	[A] 缺乏耐心的
[B] considerate	[B] 体贴人的
[C] aggressive	[C] 好斗的、积极进取的
[D] agreeable	[D] 和蔼的、易相处的

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

本题考查 A 型性格的特征。此题的解题关键是找出出现描述 A 型性格的词的句子。在第二段首句，出现“one place where children soak up A characteristics is school... which is a highly competitive institution”。本段第三句再次提到“competitive A types”，这表明 A 型儿童的特征是“competitive”。因此只要在选项中找到与“competitive”意义相近之词便可以了。competitive 意为“好竞争的”，而[C]选项与之意思很接近，为正确答案。“aggressive”既含褒义，也有贬义，可理解为“进攻性的”、“好斗的”、“积极进取的”。A、B 和 D 选项均与这一含义无关，故排除。

命题意图是要求考生根据文中信息找出描述 A 型特征的词，再进行解释。注意这其实是一道变相的词语释义题，只不过一般的题是让考生直接解释，而这一题是让考生找出关键词“competitive”之后再解释。

24.

The author is strongly opposed to the practice of examinations at schools because _____.	作者强烈反对学校中的考试制度，因为_____。
[A] the pressure is too great on the students	[A] 它给学生造成压力过大
[B] some students are bound to fail	[B] 一些学生肯定通不过
[C] failure rates are too high	[C] 不及格率过高
[D] the results of examinations are doubtful	[D] 考试成绩值得怀疑

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：因果关系题。

在第三段首句“学校最糟糕的竞争方式是对考试的过分重视”中，作者表示了对考试的否定态度；接着末句直接指出否定它的原因：“在明知有人考试会通不过的情况下（certain knowledge of failure）还要进行竞争，则肯定是有害的”。[B]选项恰合此意，为正确答案。be bound to 意思是：一定，必定。

而[A]选项和[C]选项在文中均未涉及，故排除。[D]选项与该段第三句的内容不一致。原文并非说考试成绩是否真正反映学生的真实水平或能力值得怀疑，而是说考试这种形式作为一个促使学生竞争的手段是否合适值得进一步探讨。

注意：“certain knowledge of failure”中的“knowledge”并不是知识之意，而是“know”的名词形式，“了解，知道”。

25.

The selection of medical professionals are currently based on _____.	当前选用医疗护理人员的标准是_____。
[A] candidates' sensitivity	[A] 申请者的敏感程度
[B] academic achievements	[B] 学业成绩
[C] competitive spirit	[C] 竞争精神
[D] surer values	[D] 更可靠的价值

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

文章末段第二句作者提到... selection for... medicine could be made less by good grades in chemistry and more by such considerations as sensitivity and sympathy（选择医疗护理人员时，应该多关注他们是否细心、是否有同情心，而少参照他们的化学成绩）。这里 grades 有“成绩，分数”的意思。言下之意是当前考虑学业成绩过多。因此，[B]选项是正确答案。

而[A]选项正是作者希望受到重视的一个方面，不是现况。[C]选项是 A 型学生的特点，但是文中并未说选择医疗工作以此为标准。[D]选项也是作者希望多加关注的标准。

26.

From the passage we can draw the conclusion that _____.	我们可以从文章中得出的结论是_____。
[A] the personality of a child is well established at birth	[A] 儿童的个性在出生时就已确立
[B] family influence dominates the shaping of one's characteristics .	[B] 家庭的影响对人性格特征的形成起主导作用
[C] the development of one's personality is due to multiple factors	[C] 人的性格发展取决于多种因素
[D] B-type characteristics can find no place in competitive society	[D] 在竞争的社会中，B型性格的人不能找到其位置

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

在文章第一段，作者指出：人的个性在很大程度上是先天决定的；继而用 but 一词，引出后天环境的影响；在随后的段落中，作者着重分析学校教育环境对个性发展的影响，主张学校不要过分看重竞争，要鼓励孩子多种个性的发展。由此可以推出[C]选项概括了文章的要点，为正确答案。

[A]选项与首段第二句谈到的环境对个性的形成也有深刻影响的观点矛盾。[B]选项中“dominate”一词过于绝对。文中的观点是儿童性格的形成既由先天决定，又有环境影响，未分轻重。[D]选项无从推知，作者在末段以医务工作为例，只是强调 B 型性格的人应该被重视，而未指出 B 型性格的人在社会中无立足之地。

### 三、长难句解析和佳句赏析

长难句

①But the environment must also have a profound effect, since if competition is important to the parents, it is likely to become a major factor in the lives of their children.

该句的主干是 environment must have a profound effect，后面是 since 引导的原因状语从句，其中又含有 if 引导的条件从句。分号后“it”指的是 competition。

译文：但是环境也应该有深远的影响，因为如果竞争对父母来说很重要，那它也可能成为孩子生活中的一个重要因素。

②One place where children soak up A-characteristics is school , which is, by its very nature, a highly competitive institution.

此句中主干是 one place is school，其中主语 One place 后是 where 引导的定语从句，宾语 school 后是 which 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰，by its very nature 是这一从句中的插入成分，意思是“就其性质而言”。soak up 原意是“吸收”，如：Blotting paper soaks up ink. 吸墨纸吸收墨水，在此句中表示“培养”。

译文：学校是培养 A 型孩子的场所，从本质来讲，学校是一个高度竞争性的机构。

③The current passion for making children compete against their classmates or against the clock produces a two-layer system, in which competitive A-types seem in some way better than their B-type fellows.

该句的主干是 The current passion... produces a two-layer system。主语 passion 后是介词短语做后置定语，即 for making sb. do against sb. or against sth.；宾语 system 后接的是 in which 引导的非限定性从句。

译文：目前热衷于让孩子与同学竞争或与时间赛跑造成了一种双重体制。在这种体制中，竞争性的 A 型学生在某些方面似乎比 B 型的学生要好。

④By far the worst form of competition in schools is the disproportionate emphasis on examinations.

by far 与比较级或是最高级连用时相当于 by a large amount or degree, 表示“大大地, .....得多”之意, 如: She is the smartest by far. (她显然最聪明)。Proportionate 意思是“成比例的, 相称的”; dis-表示“不”, 因此 disproportionate 就是“不合比例的”, 考虑上下文 disproportionate emphasis 应是“过分重视”之意。

译文: 学校最糟糕的竞争方式是对考试的过分重视。

⑤If the preoccupation of schools with academic work was lessened, more time might be spent teaching children surer values.

本句为 if 引导的虚拟语气, 表示与事实相反的情况。句中的 preoccupation with sth.意思是“对.....专心致志”, 如: preoccupation with one's career 对自己事业的专心致志。

译文: 如果学校对学业少强调一些, 也许就有更多的时间向孩子传授更重要的价值观念。

佳句

①Too many schools adopt the “win at all costs” moral standard and measure their success by sporting achievements.

以成就去估量一个人是否成功 (measure the success by sporting achievements)、以成败论英雄的社会必然造就很多“不惜一切代价获取成功” (win at all costs) 的人。

②Being too keen to win can have dangerous consequences.

其实过分热衷于任何事情都会带来危险的后果。可以仿照很多类似的句子, 如: Being too keen to play computer games can lead to dangerous consequences.

## 四、词汇注释

(1) extent (n.)程度, 广度, 宽度, 长度, 限度, 面积, 范围; to a large ~ 在很大程度上, to some/what/such an/a certain~达到某种程度; extend (v.)使某物在 (空间或时间上) 更大, 更长, 延展

(2) inherent (a.)天生的, 固有的, 内在的, ~ in sb./sth; inherently (adv.) ; inhere (vi.) 生来就有, 固有, ~in

(3) sport (v.)炫耀, 夸示, ~ achievements 夸耀成就; (n.) 运动; (pl.) 运动会

(4) be keen to do sth./on sth./on doing sth./ that 渴望做某事, 热衷于某事, 对.....有兴趣, 喜欢。如: He is very keen to see his birthplace again.

(5) rejoice (v.) (使) 欣喜, (使) 高兴

(6) conquer (v.) 战胜, 征服; 克服, 破除 (坏习惯); conquest (n.)

(7) disproportionate (a.) 不成比例的; proportionate (a.) 成比例的, 均衡的, 相称的; proportion (n.) 比例, 部分, 均衡, 相称, in~与.....成比例的

(8) fit (v.) 使适合, 使配合, 适应, 装配, ~sth. to sth. 与.....相称

(9) preoccupation (n.)主要关心的事, 全神贯注, 抢先占有; preoccupy (v.)

(10) stock (n.)某一类人; 祖先, 世系, 家族; 备料, 库存, 现货; 股票, 公债

## 五、全文翻译

人的个性很大程度上取决于遗传—A型父母通常生养出 A型子女。但是环境也应该有深远的影响, 因为如果竞争对父母来说很重要, 那它也可能成为孩子生活中一个重要因素。(长难句①)

学校是培养 A型孩子的场所, 从本质来讲, 学校是一个高度竞争性的机构。(长难句②) 太多的学校遵从“不惜一切代价求胜”的道德标准并以运动成绩来衡量其成功。(佳句①) 目前热衷于让孩子与同学竞争或与时间赛跑造成了一种双重体制。在这种体制中, 竞争性的 A型学生在某些方面似乎比 B型的学生要好。

(长难句③) 对胜利过于执着也会带来危险的后果。(佳句②) 请记住, 第一位马拉松运动员菲底庇德斯在说完“欢庆吧, 我们征服了!”之后几秒钟便倒地丧生。

学校最糟糕的竞争方式是对考试的过分重视。能允许学生专注于所擅长之事的学校实为罕见。(长难句④) 通过考试竞争这种做法的好处本身有点值得怀疑, 但在明确知晓有人会在考试中失败的前提下仍进行竞争是肯定有害的。

显然, 让所有 A 型儿童都转变为 B 型既不现实也并不必要。世界需要不同的类型, 学校的重要职责就是要努力使儿童的个性适合于他将来的职业。这是最高水平的教育经营。

如果学校少强调一下学业, 也许就有更多的时间向孩子传授更重要的价值观念。(长难句⑤) 也许对照料性职业的人员选择, 尤其是医务工作, 可以少参照他们的化学成绩, 而要更多地考虑他们的敏感性和同情心。完全从 A 型人中挑选医生肯定是错误的。B 型人也很重要, 应该受到鼓励。

## Passage 5

### 一、文章结构总体分析

本文是一篇关于记忆和遗忘方面的心理学的文章。文章从记忆的作用入手, 谈及遗忘的重要性, 并从心理学原理解释两者之间的关系。

第一段: 讲述记忆的作用。

第二段和第三段: 开始谈及遗忘的重要性, 认为遗忘是人类适应生存的表现; 并指出若没有遗忘, 人类将难以吸收新东西, 其适应性会受影响, 甚至生活会出现混乱。

最后一段: 通过记忆储存系统储量有限的原理去解释遗忘提供适应的灵活性。

### 二、试题分析

27.

From the evolutionary point of view, _____.	哪个符合进化论对遗忘的观点?
[A] forgetting for lack of practice tends to be obviously inadaptive	[A] 由于缺乏练习造成的遗忘往往是明显的不适应的表现
[B] if a person gets very forgetful all of a sudden he must be very adaptive	[B] 如果一个人突然变得很健忘, 他肯定是非常适应生活的
[C] the gradual process of forgetting is an indication of an individual's adaptability	[C] 逐渐的遗忘过程表明了人的适应能力
[D] sudden forgetting may bring about adaptive consequences	[D] 突然遗忘可能带来适应性结果

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 推理引申题。

从进化论解释遗忘是第二段的内容, 该段第二、三句谈到, “一段时间由于缺乏实践, 学到的东西往往就会忘记(渐进性地遗忘), 其适应性结果就显得不太明显。然而戏剧性地突然遗忘的例子可以被看作具有适应性, 即动物在自然选择的过程中幸存下来的能力”, 但是末句又谈到“进化论的解释可能使人很难理解渐进的遗忘过程是如何经过自然选择生存下来的”。因此可知, [D]选项是正确的观点, 而[C]选项与文意相反。

[A]选项错在“obviously”, 原文第二句中提到适应性结果不太明显。[B]选项是对第三句的篡改, 而不是改写, 其中两个 very 夸大暗示了原文中没有的遗忘与适应性之间的正比关系。

命题意图是要求考生理解第二段中作者如何论述渐进性的遗忘和突然性遗忘与适应性的关系。

28.

According to the passage, if a person never forgot _____. [A] he would survive best [B] he would have a lot of trouble [C] his ability to learn would be enhanced [D] the evolution of memory would stop	根据文章, 如果一个人永远不会遗忘 _____. [A] 他将最适于生存 [B] 他会有很多麻烦 [C] 他的学习能力会得到提高 [D] 记忆的进化就会停止
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[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

本题考查不会遗忘带来的后果。第三段一开始就指出，思考一下记忆不衰退会产生的结果。第四句论证说，忘事少的人，他们的日常生活充满了困惑。同时第二段第五句也提到，当一个人对一件情感上很痛苦的经历难以忘怀而导致严重焦虑时，遗忘可以带来解脱。也就是说，不会忘记就清除不了烦恼。因为[B]选项为上述思想的概括，其中，a lot of trouble 对应文中 full of confusion。

[A]选项与第三段第三句“没有遗忘，适应性能力就会受损”不符。[C]选项与第四段内容矛盾：“人的记忆存储系统储量有限，学习与遗忘之间不断地调节”。[D]选项中的“进化停止”过于绝对，文中没有涉及。

注意：考生可以根据题干的 if a person never forgot 和第三段首句的 if memories failed to fade，迅速定位到段落。

29.

From the last paragraph we know that _____. [A] forgetfulness is a response to learning [B] the memory storage system is an exactly balanced input-output system [C] memory is a compensation for forgetting [D] the capacity of a memory storage system is limited because forgetting occurs	从最后一段得出的结论是 _____. [A] 遗忘是一种学习反应 [B] 记忆存储系统是一个输入输出完全平衡的系统 [C] 记忆力是对遗忘的一个补偿 [D] 记忆存储系统储量有限，这是由遗忘造成的
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[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：段落主题。

最后一段认为，人的记忆存储系统储量有限，它通过遗忘来提供适应的灵活性。学习或记忆储存（输入）与遗忘（输出）之间始终不断地调节，达到出入平衡。因此[A]选项符合文意，为正确答案。

[B]选项中的 exactly 一词用得过于绝对，与文章内容不符。[C]选项把记忆与遗忘的关系搞错，二者并非补偿关系，只不过都是记忆系统的组成部分。[D]选项不正确，原文只说遗忘使记忆系统更具适应力，而不是说它造成了记忆存储系统的有限性。

注意：干扰项中可能大量使用原文中提到的词语，其增加或减少都会造成错误答案，考生一定要仔细辨认。如：该题干扰选项中出现的 memory storage system, limited, capacity, input-output, balance 等。

30.

In this article, the author tries to interpret the function of _____. [A] remembering [B] forgetting [C] adapting [D] experiencing	本文作者试图解释 _____ 的功能。 [A] 记忆 [B] 遗忘 [C] 适应 [D] 体验
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[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨题。

本题考查全文的主旨。本文共四段，仅在第一段单纯讲述记忆的作用。从第二段开始文章侧重论述遗忘的功能，指出它是人类适应生存的表现，没有它，人的适应性会受影响；以及记忆系统专门通过遗忘提供适应的灵活性。由此可见[B]选项是文章内容重点讨论的对象，即主题。forgetting一词在文中出现的频率很高。其他选项在文中有所涉及，但不是主题。

注意：解此类题，要特别注意综合各段中心大意，或找出文中出现频率偏高的词。

### 三、长难句解句和佳句赏析

长难句

①That experiences influence subsequent behaviour is evidence of an obvious but nevertheless remarkable activity called remembering.

句子的主干是 That... is evidence，其主语是 that 引导的主语从句。表语 evidence 后是 of 短语做后置定语，activity 后又接过去分词结构做定语。

译文：过去的经历会影响日后的行为，这就表明存在着一种明显然而却非凡的脑力活动——记忆。

②The ability to solve any problem or even to recognize that a problem exists depends on memory.

该句主干是 ability depends on memory。本句用 to solve any problem 和 even to recognize that a problem exists 两个并列不定式做后置定语，对这种能力进行解释。

译文：用于解决问题或者甚至是辨别出有问题存在的能力有赖于记忆。

③Forgetting clearly aids orientation in time, since old memories weaken and the new tend to stand out, providing clues for inferring duration.

本句由于 orientation 的出现，显得有些难于理解。遇到这样的句子，不要紧张，先断定该句是否为该段主旨。若为主旨，则可以从本段论据中推出句意；若不是主旨，则只看做一般的论据（support），可以从主旨或其他论据中推出此句作者意欲表达的态度或内容。该句子中有 since 引导的原因状语从句，其中现在分词短语 providing... 是对前述情况的进一步阐述。

译文：遗忘明显地有助于时间的定位。旧的记忆淡化了，使新的记忆清晰醒目，为推断提供了线索。

④Without forgetting, adaptive ability would suffer, ...

此句是以 Without forgetting 为隐含条件的虚拟语气。相当与 “if there were no forgetting”。

译文：没有遗忘，适应性能力就会受损。

⑤Indeed, there is evidence that the rate at which individuals forget is directly related to how much they have learned.

此句主干是 there is evidence。evidence 后是 that 引导的同位语从句：the rate is directly related to how much...，从句的主语 the rate 后接有 at which 引导的定语从句修饰，how much 后接有省略关系代词的定语从句(that) they have learned 修饰。

译文：的确，有证据显示个人遗忘的比率与他们学得的知识量的多少直接相关。

⑥对第二段的结构分析：

Practice (or review) tends to build and maintain memory for a task or for any learned material. Over a period of no practice what has been learned tends to be forgotten; and the adaptive consequences may not seem obvious. Yet, dramatic instances of sudden forgetting can seem to be adaptive. In this sense, the ability to forget can be interpreted to have survived through a process of natural selection in animals. Indeed, when one's memory of an emotionally painful experience leads to serious anxiety, forgetting may produce relief. Nevertheless, an evolutionary interpretation might make it difficult to understand how the commonly gradual process of forgetting

survived natural selection.

本段使用的关联词 yet, in this sense, indeed, nevertheless 是文章结构的标志词。该段首句先指出“渐进性遗忘的适应性的结果可能表现得不明显”。yet 一词表明对上文结论的转折，也就是“戏剧性的突然遗忘却具有适应性”。in this sense 表明下句为此句观点的延伸或解释说明，态度与上句一致。indeed 一词表明此句仍然支持 yet 一句的观点。而 nevertheless 一词则表明与上述观点或态度的不同，或指出上述观点的不足。

## 四、词汇注释

- (1) subsequent (a.) 随后的，后来的；subsequence (n.) 随后（发生的事）
- (2) depend (v.) 取决于，依赖，相信，~on, 如：A great deal will depend on the way the government response. dependent (a.) , be ~ on 依赖，依靠，如：The man was out of work and dependent on his son's earnings. be independent of 独立的，不依赖他人或他物的，如：If you have a car, you are independent of trains and buses.
- (3) adaptive (a.) 适应的，有适应性的，用以适应的；adapt (v.) (使)适应，适合；改编，改写，~to
- (4) in this sense 在这种意义上；in a sense 从某种意义上说；make sense 有意义，讲得通
- (5) evolutionary (a.) 进化论的，进化的，渐进的；evolution (n.) 进化，渐进，演变
- (6) orientation (n.) 确定方向；认识环境；熟悉情况
- (7) stand out 突出，显眼
- (8) gross (n.) 全部的，整个的。如：the gross amount 总额；his gross income 他的全部收入；gross national product (GNP) 国民生产总值；其反义词是 net 净的，纯的。

## 五、全文翻译

过去的经历会影响日后的行为，这就表明存在着一种明显然而却非凡的脑力活动——记忆。（长难句①）没有被广泛称之为记忆的作用，学习就不可能发生。不断的练习实践对记忆产生了影响，从而成就了钢琴上的熟练弹奏、背诵诗歌，甚至阅读和理解这些文字。**所谓的智力行为需要记忆能力，因为它是推理的基本要求。用于解决问题或者甚至是辨别出有问题存在的能力有赖于记忆。**（长难句②）举例来说，一个穿过街道的决定是根据对许多以往经历的回忆而作出的。

练习（或者复习）有助于建立和保持对一项任务或任何学习过的材料的记忆。如果一段时间不练习，已学习到的知识往往会被遗忘；其适应性的结果可能表现得不明显。但是，戏剧性的突然遗忘的例子可以被看作为极具适应性。从这点看，遗忘的能力可以被理解为动物通过自然选择进程赢得了生存。的确，当一个人对一件情感上很痛苦的经历的记忆导致了严重的焦虑时，遗忘可以带来解脱。然而，进化论的解释可能会使人很难理解通常逐渐的遗忘过程是如何经自然选择生存下来的。

在思考记忆的进化过程及其他相关方面时，考虑下面这个问题是很有益处的，即，如果记忆不能渐渐消失将会出现什么情形。遗忘明显有助于时间的定位，因为旧的记忆淡化了，使新的记忆清晰醒目，为推断某事的持续时间提供了线索。（长难句③）没有遗忘，适应性能力就会受损。（长难句④）例如，十年前所学的正确行为现在也许不再被认为正确。案例记载了这样一些人，他们（按一般人的标准）忘记的事情太少以至于日常生活充满了困惑。因此，遗忘似乎有助于个人以及人类的生存。

另一条思路假设人的记忆存储系统储量有限，它专门通过遗忘来提供适应之灵活性。依此观点，学习或记忆储存（输入）与遗忘（输出）之间始终在不断地调节。的确，有证据显示个人遗忘的比率与他们学得的知识量的多少直接相关。（长难句⑤）这样的数据为认为输入—输出均衡的当代记忆模式提供了总体上的支持。

## Part III English-Chinese Translation

### 一、文章结构总体分析

本文首先指出批评标准化教育或心理测验是错误的，因为造成不理想结果的原因可能是人们使用测验不当；接着分析影响测试有效性的因素是被采用的信息的数量、质量以及解释信息的能力；最后指出测试如果使用得当可以提供有用的信息，但是它有很多做不到的事情。

### 二、试题分析

#### 31. [解析] 本题考核的知识点：名词译为动词和介词语短的译法。

这是一个主从复合句。主干为主系表结构带一个 for 引导的原因状语从句。主句翻译成“目标是错误的”含义不够清楚，根据上下文可知，the target 应翻译成“把标准化测试作为抨击目标”。

状语从句的主干是 critics divert attention from...，直译为“批评家把注意力从弊病上移开”，意译为“批评家没有考虑其弊病”。

The fault 和其后的定语从句直译为“在于消息不灵通或不称职的使用者的错误”也不太符合中文的习惯，原因在于英文的名词使用频率比中文高，翻译时经常需要把名词转化为动词。users 的动词是 use，users 前的形容词应相应地转为修饰动词的状语，可以译为“人们使用测试时对信息了解不够或使用不当”。

In attacking the tests 是介词短语做状语，译成状语从句时关键要看此介词短语在原句中起什么作用，然后再译成中文相应的状语从句。

译文：把标准化测试作为抨击目标是错误的，因为在抨击这类测试时，批评者未考虑其弊病是来自人们对测试不甚了解或使用不当。

#### 32. [解析] 本题考核的知识点：句子理解，代词指代。

句子的主干是：How well...depends upon the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of... and (depends) on the skill and wisdom....。

主语是 how well 开头的主语从句，其中使用了被动语态的将来时。“by+施动者”译成被动语态。depend 后除了 upon 接了 the amount, reliability, and appropriateness of the information 做介词宾语之外，后头的 the skill and wisdom with which 也是承接 depend 而来，做 on 的介词宾语。with which 引导的定语从句中 it 指代前文中的 information，所以定语从句译成“解释这些信息的技能和才智”。

词汇方面：validated 的意思可以从形容词 valid (有效的) 推出，译为“证实”。

译文：这些预测在多大程度上被后来的表现证实，这取决于被采用信息的数量、可靠性和适宜性以及解释这些信息的技能和才智。

#### 33. [解析] 本题考核的知识点：抽象名词的意译和代词指代。

这是一个简单句。Whether to use... situation 做主语；whether... or 意为“是……还是”；depends 是谓语；evidence from 和 such factors as... 共同做介词 on 的宾语。

主语中的 both 根据上文应该指 tests, other kinds of information 两者；the evidence 后有 from experience 修饰，experience 又由一现在分词短语修饰；the evidence... validity 可以译作“有关相对效度的经验依据”。

译文：因此，究竟是采用测试还是其他种类的信息，或是在某一特定情况下两者同时使用，须凭有关相对效度的经验依据而定，也取决于诸如费用和现有条件等因素。

#### 34. [解析] 本题考核的知识点：状语从句的翻译和句子间的对比。

该句由两个并列的主从复合句构成：the tests work most effectively when...and least effectively when...。两个分句由 and 连接，and 之后的分句承前省略了主语和谓语 the tests work。

两个 when 都引导了时间状语从句，翻译时应置于主语之前。第二个状语从句中的主语是 what 引导的名词性从句：what is to be measured or predicted，意为“被测定和被预测的东西”。

词汇方面：work 在这里意与心猿为“起作用”的意思；qualities 是指被测人的素质；define 意为“下定义，界定”。

译文：一般地说，当被测定的特征能够被很准确的界定时，测试最为有效；而当被测定或被预测的东西不能够被明确地界定时，测试的效果则最差。

### 35. [解析] 本题考核的知识点：虚拟语气，推测词义

这是一个并列复合句。前一个分句的主语 they 指上文的 the tests（本题所在段落中第二、三、四句的主语都承接第一句的主语 tests，用 they 代替）。后一分句省略主语。由于两个分句成分相同时才会省略，因此这里省略的主语就是 they(指测试)。Tell 后的宾语从句用的是虚拟语气，表示对过去情况的虚拟；had he grown up 即 if he had grown up。翻译时虚拟句中的条件从句应该放在其主句之前。

词汇方面：gross 在这里意为“明显的”；tell 在此意为“判断、说明”；underprivileged 是一个需要用词汇学知识去推测词义的词，under(在……下)+privilege(特权)，意为“在特权之下”，即物质条件不好，也可以结合条件句中的 favorable circumstances(好的物质环境)的反义猜出词义；how able 可以译作“有多能干，有多大的才干”。

译文：例如，测试并不弥补明显社会不公；因此，它们不能说明一个物质条件差的年轻人，如果在较好的环境下成长，会有多大才干。

## 三、全文翻译

广泛用来帮助选择、分类、指定或者激励学生、雇员和军队人员的标准化教育或心理测试是近来书刊、杂志、日报社甚至是国会攻击的目标。(31)把标准化测试作为抨击目标是错误的，因为在抨击这类测试时，批评者未注意到其弊病在于那些对测试不甚了解或使用不当的使用者。这些测试本身只是工具，其特点能够在特殊的条件下相当准确地被估量。测试结果是否有价值、有意义，或者甚至误导人部分取决于工具本身，而大部分取决于使用者。

所有已知的对将来行为的预测都是基于对过去某些相关经验的了解的基础之上的：学校成绩、科研生产力、销售业绩，或诸如此类。(32)这些预测在多大程度上被后来的表现证实，这取决于被采用信息的数量、可靠性和适宜性以及解释这些信息的技能和才智。任何仔细记分的人都知道可用的信息总是不完整的，预测总是容易出现错误。

标准化测试应该考虑在这样的环境中使用。他们提供快捷、客观的方法以获取关于某个人学到了什么、他有哪些技能或者他属于哪种人的一些信息。如同其他种类的信息，如此得来的信息在质量方面也是兼有优缺点。(33)因此，究竟是采用测试还是其他种类的信息，或是在某一特定情况下两者同时使用，须凭有关相对效度的经验依据而定，也取决于诸如费用和现有条件等因素。

(34)一般来说，当被测定的特征能够被很准确地界定时，测试最为有效；而当被测定或被预测的东西不能够被明确地界定时，测试的效果则最差。如果测试被恰当地使用，它们将提供一种快捷的方式来获取有关很多人的可比较的信息。有时，通过它们（测试）还可以发现那些高潜质以前没有被发掘的学生，但许多事情是测试做不到的。(35)例如，测试并不弥补明显社会不公；因此，它们不能说明一个物质条件差的年轻人，如果在较好的环境下成长，会有多大才干。

## Part IV Writing (15 points)

### 一、审题

本题为提纲式论说文。由题目可知本文讨论的是有关“希望工程”的问题。

## 二、谋篇

按提纲所示，本文应分三方面展开。第一段应说明目前境况：一方面，贫困造成大量儿童失学；而另一方面，国家需要大量有知识的人才。第二段，由首段的陈述自然引出实施这项工程的必要性。分析必要性切忌写得过于空泛。这段可通过正反两方面进行论证。第三段提出自己的建议。

## 三、写作范文

评分标准 1

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

Sample 1 (15 points)

### The “Hope Project”

Education is the key to the modernization of our country. China cannot achieve its planned economic growth and catch up with those developed nations without a well-educated population. However, more than 37 million primary and secondary school students in the poverty-stricken areas of the countryside are obliged to quite school. Many of them are joining the ranks of new illiterates. Thus, a financial plan called Project Hope is carried on to rescue those children from a life of illiteracy and ignorance.

The project, which brings the hope for children and promises a bright future for China, is quite necessary. As we know, being deprived of education will not only result in exhaustion of human resources in those poverty-stricken areas, but also hold back the economic development of the whole country. Developing education to arm youngsters with knowledge is an urgent task and a responsibility of the entire society. But it is impossible for the Chinese government to afford such a sum of money for hundreds of thousands of school dropouts. So a nation-wide drive, Project Hope, is the best solution.

As Project Hope aims to raise funds from all walks of life, we should finance the project with money. Moreover, it needs our love and strong sense of responsibility for those children. As it says, “knowledge is a lamp leading people into the world of brightness and beauty”, so is Project Hope.

例文分析

#### 1. 提纲

- (1) 现状：从国家需要人才和大量儿童失学两方面说明目前中国教育状况；
- (2) 需要：上学的障碍为学生与政府都没有钱；
- (3) 建议：捐钱及爱心等。

#### 2. 论点与谋篇

本文中心突出，结构严谨。从国家与个人两方面进行论述是本文的一大特点。它使得文章脉络非常清晰。第二段，作者用了总——分——总的方法展开，使文章简短有力。第三段的特点是呼应主题，以俗语作总结，并采用对照，起到了画龙点睛的作用。

#### 3. 连贯性

本文流畅不仅来自于思维的连贯，并且归功于诸多连词的应用（已在文中标出）。

#### 4. 句式及用词

经典句式：Developing education to arm youngsters with knowledge is an urgent task...

As... aims to do sth., we should...

## 评分标准 2

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

### Sample 2 (10 points)

#### The “Hope Project”

Education plays a very important role in the modernization of our country. In rural areas millions of children have no chance to go to school. Helping their family in the field or doing endless housework at home, they do not even know how to write their own names. These new illiterates are impossible to catch the change of the world. So the Project Hope was established to help the poor children.

The Project is quite necessary. On the one hand, these children are too poor to buy the books and go to school. On the other hand, as a developing country China is not likely to spend a huge amount of money on education. Only through the love the project **can provide** more and more education chances for the poor children. Thus, everyone should do what he can for the Project Hope.

I think this project is great important to our country. So my suggestion is that people should donate our money and the government should encourage more of the public to participate the project. And I'm sure the project will be fruitful.

#### 例文分析

##### 1. 提纲

- (1) 儿童失学，提出希望工程；
- (2) 从两方面说明工程的必要性；
- (3) 提出建议。

##### 2. 论点与谋篇

本文论点突出，按照提纲所示将文章按三段展开。第一段的缺点在于：第一句与第二句间缺乏过渡。第二句应展开说明教育对中国的重要性，然后再进行转折衔接第三句，这样内容较衔接。但此段的描写较为生动。不是直接讲述，而是通过形象地描述，用干活、做家务及不会写名字的对比生动展示失学儿童的现状。

##### 3. 连贯性

段与段之间衔接比较自然。

##### 4. 句式及用词

###### 典型错误：

倒装：Only through the love the project can provide more and more education chances for the poor children.

Only 开头的句子应为部分倒装。应为：Only through the love can the project provide more and more education chances for the poor children.

# 1996 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题

## Part I Cloze Test

### Directions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Directions:

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

### Passage 1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Passage 2

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

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

£ 83 per household.

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

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

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

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

15. The world famous BBC now faces \_\_\_\_ .

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

16. In the passage, which of the following about the BBC is not mentioned as the key issue?

- [A] Extension of its TV service to Far East.
- [B] Programmes as the subject of a nation-wide debate.
- [C] Potentials for further international co-operations.
- [D] Its existence as a broadcasting organization.

17. The BBC's "royal charter" (Line 4, Paragraph 4) stands for \_\_\_\_ .

- [A] the financial support from the royal family.
- [B] the privileges granted by the Queen.
- [C] a contract with the Queen.
- [D] a unique relationship with the royal family.

18. The foremost reason why the BBC has to readjust itself is no other than \_\_\_\_ .

- [A] the emergence of commercial TV channels.
- [B] the enforcement of Broadcasting Act by the government.
- [C] the urgent necessity to reduce costs and jobs.
- [D] the challenge of new satellite channels.

### Passage 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

20. The growth of limited liability companies resulted in \_\_\_\_ .

- [A] the separation of capital from management
- [B] the ownership of capital by managers
- [C] the emergence of capital and labour as two classes
- [D] the participation of shareholders in municipal business

21. According to the passage, all of the following are true except that \_\_\_\_ .

- [A] the shareholders were unaware of the needs of the workers
- [B] the old firm owners had a better understanding of their workers
- [C] the limited liability companies were too large to run smoothly
- [D] the trade unions seemed to play a positive role

22. The author is most critical of \_\_\_\_ .

- |                        |                  |
|------------------------|------------------|
| [A] family firm owners | [B] landowners   |
| [C] managers           | [D] shareholders |

#### Passage 4

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

telegraph, the steamboat and the weaving machine?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23. According to the author, the great outburst of major inventions in early America was in a large part due to\_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] elementary schools [B] enthusiastic workers  
[C] the attractive premium system [D] a special way of thinking

24. It is implied that adaptiveness and inventiveness of the early American mechanics\_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] benefited a lot from their mathematical knowledge.  
[B] shed light on disciplined school management.  
[C] was brought about by privileged home training.  
[D] owed a lot to the technological development.

25. A technologist can be compared to an artist because \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] they are both winners of awards.  
[B] they are both experts in spatial thinking.  
[C] they both abandon verbal description  
[D] they both use various instruments

26. The best title for this passage might be\_\_\_\_\_. .

- [A] Inventive Mind
- [C] Ways of Thinking

- [B] Effective Schooling
- [D] Outpouring of Inventions

### Passage 5

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

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

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

27. "Creationism" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_.

- [A] evolution in its true sense as to the origin of the universe
- [B] a notion of the creation of religion
- [C] the scientific explanation of the earth formation
- [D] the deceptive theory about the origin of the universe

28. Kitcher's book is intended to \_\_\_\_ .

- [A] recommend the views of the evolutionists
- [B] expose the true features of creationists
- [C] curse bitterly at his opponents
- [D] launch a surprise attack on creationists

29. From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_.

- [A] reasoning has played a decisive role in the debate
- [B] creationists do not base their argument on reasoning
- [C] evolutionary theory is too difficult for non-specialists
- [D] creationism is supported by scientific findings

30. This passage appears to be a digest of \_\_\_\_.

- [A] a book review
- [B] a scientific paper
- [C] a magazine feature
- [D] a newspaper editorial

### Part III English—Chinese Translation

**Directions:**

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

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

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

#### Section IV Writing

**36. Directions:**

- A. Title: GOOD HEALTH
- B. Time limit: 40minutes
- C. Word limit: 120—150 words (not including the given opening sentence)
- D. Your composition should be based on the “OUTLINE” below and should start with the given opening sentence: “The desire for good health is universal”.
- E. Your composition must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET.

**Outline:**

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

# 1996 年答案及解析

## Part I Cloze Test

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

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Passage 1

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

#### Passage 2

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

#### Passage 3

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

#### Passage 4

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

#### Passage 5

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

## Part III English-Chinese Translation

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

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

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

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

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

## Section IV Writing(15 points)

36. 见分析

## 试题精解

## Part I Cloze Test

### 一、文章总体分析

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

## 二、试题具体解析

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

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：否定倒装句的连词。

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

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

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

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：习惯搭配 + 动词词义辨析。

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

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

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

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

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：不定代词的用法。

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

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

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

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：形容词词义辨析。

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

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

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

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑语义搭配 + 副词词义辨析。

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

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

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑关系。

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

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

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

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：动宾搭配。

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

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

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：动名词的逻辑主语 + 动词词义辨析。

本题空格所在句子是一个含让步状语从句的复合句：8enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for9vitamins，其中空格部分和 enough vitamins 构成动名词的复合结构做主句的主语。考生关键要判断出，空格处填入的动名词的逻辑主语也就是后面 although 引导的让步状语从句中的主

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

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

9. [A] exceptional 例外的，异常的 [B] exceeding 非常的，极度的，过度的  
[C] excess 额外的，多余的 [D] external 外部的，客观的，外用的

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义 + 形容词词义辨析。

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

10. [A] nevertheless 然而，不过，(表示转折关系)  
[B] therefore 因此，所以，(表因果关系)  
[C] moreover 而且，此外，(表示递进关系)  
[D] meanwhile (=at the same time) 同时，(表示时间关系)

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

### 三、全文翻译

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

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

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

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

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Passage 1

## 一、文章结构总体分析

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

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

第三段：以请客吃饭为例说明在日常生活中，制定计划的普遍性。

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

## 二、试题具体分析

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

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

11.年长者说：“It’s not what you want in this world, but what you get”是什么意思？

- [A] 你肯定能得到自己想要的东西
- [B] 梦想没有用
- [C] 你不应该满足于自己已有的东西（所得）
- [D] 为自己确立一个目标（所想）是非常重要的

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：句意题。

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

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

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

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

12.文中提到邀请朋友吃饭前制定的计划蓝图是用来作为\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 怎样写求职书的说明
- [B] 获得一份好工作的暗示
- [C] 职位描述上的指导
- [D] 工作评估原则

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：作者意图题。

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

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

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

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

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

[A] that is the first step to please the employer

[A] 这是取悦雇主的第一步

[B] that is the requirement of the employer

[B] 这是雇主的要求

[C] it enables him to know when to sell his services

[C] 这使他明白何时去推销自己的服务

[D] it forces him to become clearly aware of himself

[D] 这使他能够清楚地了解自己

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

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

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

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

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

[A] definite to offer

[A] 明确可提供

[B] imaginary to provide

[B] 想像可提供

[C] practical to supply

[C] 实际可提供

[D] desirable to present

[D] 可提供的令人满意

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

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

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

### 长难句分析

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 佳句赏析

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

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

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

此句采用并列祈使句的形式，使整个句子精炼。

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

## 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

(1) tight-lipped (a.) 沉默寡言的，出言谨慎的

(2) psychology(n.) 心理学

(3) blueprint(n.) 蓝图，详细的计划，方案

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

(5) account (n.) 叙述，描述

(6) routine (n.) 固定而有规则的事，常规

(7) reference (n.) 证明文书，介绍信，推荐人

(8) sketch (n.) 概述，概要，梗概

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

## 五、全文翻译

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

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

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

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

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

## Passage 2

### 一、文章结构总体分析

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

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

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

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

第五段：BBC 支持者的观点。

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

### 二、试题具体分析

15.The world famous BBC now faces \_\_\_\_.

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

15.世界著名的 BBC 现在面临 \_\_\_\_。

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

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

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

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

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

16.In the passage, which of the following about the BBC is not mentioned as the key issue?

- [A] Extension of its TV service to Far East.
- [B] Programmes as the subject of a nation-wide debate.
- [C] Potentials for further international co-operations.
- [D] Its existence as a broadcasting organization.

16.下列选项中，哪个没有作为 BBC 的关键问题被提到？

- [A] 将电视广播扩展到远东地区。
- [B] 电视节目成为全国上下谈论的话题。
- [C] 进一步国际合作的潜力。
- [D] BBC 作为广播机构的存在。

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

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

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

17.The BBC's “royal charter” (line 4, paragraph 4) stands for\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the financial support from the royal family
- [B] the privileges granted by the Queen
- [C] a contract with the Queen
- [D] a unique relationship with the royal family

17.BBC 的“royal charter”(第四段第四行)指的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 皇室家庭的资助
- [B] 女王赋予的特权
- [C] 与女王签的合同
- [D] 和皇室家庭的特别关系

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

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

技巧：对句中词汇或短语的释义，要根据上下文所给的信息进行推理和判断。

18.The foremost reason why the BBC has to readjust itself is no other than\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the emergence of commercial TV

18.BBC 不得不进行调整的最主要原因正是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 商业电视频道的出现

channels

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

the government

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

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

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

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

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

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

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

#### 长难句分析

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 佳句赏析

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

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

## 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

(1) coverage (n.) 覆盖，总括，新闻报道

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

(3) annual (a.) 每年的，年度的；(n.) 年刊，年鉴

(4) licence (n.) 执照，许可证，准许，许可

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

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

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

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

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

## 五、全文翻译

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Passage 3

#### 一、文章结构分析

本文是一篇论述 19 世纪后半叶英国劳资关系变化及股东食利阶层出现的文章。

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

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

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

#### 二、试题具体分析

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

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

19. 关于旧式家族企业的正确说法是\_\_\_\_。

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

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

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

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

技巧：解此题重在对长难句的结构分析与理解。

20. The growth of limited liability companies resulted in \_\_\_\_.

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

20. 有限公司的发展造成了\_\_\_\_。

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

classes

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

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

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

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

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

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

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| [A] the shareholders were unaware of the needs of the workers       | [A] 股东不了解工人的需要        |
| [B] the old firm owners had a better understanding of their workers | [B] 旧式家族企业的业主更了解他们的工人 |
| [C] the limited liability companies were too large to run smoothly  | [C] 有限责任公司太大以至于运转艰难   |
| [D] the trade unions seemed to play a positive role                 | [D] 工会似乎起着积极的作用       |

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

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

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

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

- |                        |            |
|------------------------|------------|
| [A] family firm owners | [A] 家族企业业主 |
| [B] landowners         | [B] 土地所有者  |
| [C] managers           | [C] 经理     |
| [D] shareholders       | [D] 股东     |

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：作者态度题。

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

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

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

佳句赏析：

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

understand the value of fair negotiation.

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

#### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

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

#### 五、全文翻译

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

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

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

## Passage 4

### 一、文章结构总体分析

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

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

第三、四段：详细论证了初等教育的重要性。论证中主要使用了说理和引证。

第五、六段：指出并论证了奖励制度带来的鼓励作用。

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

第八段：总结全文。以上原因综合起来就是美国人的特点——为名誉和优秀而拼搏。

### 二、试题具体分析

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

large part due to \_\_\_\_.

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

23. 根据作者的观点，促成美国早期发明创造热的主要原因是\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 初等教育
- [B] 充满热情的工人
- [C] 吸引人的奖励制度
- [D] 特殊的思维方式

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

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

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

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

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

24. 文中暗示了美国早期技工的适应性和创造性\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 很大程度上得益于数学知识
- [B] 解释了严格的学校管理
- [C] 产生于优越的家庭训练
- [D] 在很大程度上归功于技术的发展

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

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

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

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

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

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

because\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] they are both winners of awards

[A] 他们都是获奖者

[B] they are both experts in spatial thinking

[B] 他们都是空间思维的专家

[C] they both abandon verbal description

[C] 他们都放弃了语言描述

[D] they both use various instruments

[D] 他们都使用多种工具

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

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

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

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

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

[A] Inventive Mind

[A] 发明创造精神

[B] Effective Schooling

[B] 有效的教育

[C] Ways of Thinking

[C] 思维方式

[D] Outpouring of Inventions

[D] 发明热

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨题。

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

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

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

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

#### 长难句分析

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### 佳句赏析

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

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

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

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

#### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

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

#### 五、全文翻译

在早期美国，像电报、汽船和织布机这样重大的发明突破纷涌而出，其原因何在？

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

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

目光敏锐的外国观察家把美国人的适应能力和创新能力与这种教育优势联系起来。正如 1853 年访美的一位英国访问团成员所报道的那样，“由于有了学校彻底训练过的头脑，美国小伙子迅速地成为技术熟练的工人。”

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

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

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

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

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

#### Passage 5

##### 一、文章结构分析

本文是一篇书评，介绍了一本关于批评创世论的著作。

第一段：为一个引子，交待了创世论和进化论之争的背景。

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

第三段：对该书做出评价，包括作者自己和他人的评价。

## 二、试题具体分析

27.“Creationism” in the passage refers to\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] evolution in its true sense as to the origin of the universe
- [B] a notion of the creation of religion
- [C] the scientific explanation of the earth formation
- [D] the deceptive theory about the origin of the universe

27. “creationism” 在文中指的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 有关宇宙起源的真正意义上的进化论
- [B] 关于宗教产生的一个理论
- [C] 地球形成的科学解释
- [D] 关于宇宙起源的虚假理论

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

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

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

技巧：不管所考的词语有多超纲，都能够通过上下文得出其意思。

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

28.Kitcher’s book is intended to\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] recommend the views of the evolutionists
- [B] expose the true features of creationists
- [C] curse bitterly at his opponents
- [D] launch a surprise attack on creationists

28.金切尔一书的目的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 推崇进化论的观点
- [B] 揭示创世论者的真实面目
- [C] 狠狠地咒骂了他的对手
- [D] 对创世论者进行突然袭击

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

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

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

得到 surprise 的是创世论者。

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

29.From the passage we can infer that \_\_\_\_.

- [A] reasoning has played a decisive role in the debate
- [B] creationists do not base their argument on reasoning
- [C] evolutionary theory is too difficult for non-specialists
- [D] creationism is supported by scientific findings

29.从文章中，可以推出 \_\_\_\_。

- [A] 在这场争论中，推理起了决定性作用

[B] 创世论者的论点不是建立在理性基础上的

[C] 对非专业人士而言，进化论太难

[D] 科学发现支持了创世论

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

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

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

30.This passage appears to be a digest of \_\_\_\_.

- [A] a book review
- [B] a scientific paper
- [C] a magazine feature
- [D] a newspaper editorial

30.这篇文章是属于哪种类型文章的摘要？

- [A] 书评
- [B] 科学论文
- [C] 杂志特写
- [D] 报纸社论

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：引申推理题（文章类型）。

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

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

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

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

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

life 都是 and 连接的并列名词。

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

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

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

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

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

佳句赏析：

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

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

#### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

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

(2) citizenry (n.) (总称) 老百姓，公民，市民

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

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

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

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

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

(8) notion (n.) 概念，想法，意念，看法，观点

(9) pipeline (n.) 供应线，管道，管线

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

#### 五、全文翻译

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

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

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

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

### Part III English—Chinese Translation

#### 一、试题总体分析

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

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

#### 二、试题具体解析

##### 31. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：分词结构和并列结构的翻译。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

34. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：词义的选择。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 三、参考译文

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

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

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

## Section IV Writing

### 一、审题与谋篇

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

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

### 二、参考范文

#### GOOD HEALTH

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

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

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

### 三、范文点评

#### 文章结构：

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

#### 语言亮点：

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

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

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

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

8. a balanced diet: 一个均衡的饮食。

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

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

11. indulge: be indulged in …沉湎于…。

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

#### 四、写作误区

##### 篇章结构误区：

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

##### 语言表达错误：

###### ①词义冗余：

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

###### ②词义错误：

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

###### ③句子结构混乱：

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

###### ④累赘：

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

###### ⑤句子结构不平行：

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

###### ⑥不间断句子：

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

###### ⑦残句：

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

# 1997 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题

## Part I Cloze Test

### Directions:

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

Manpower Inc., with 560 000 workers, is the world's largest temporary employment agency. Every morning, its people 1 into the offices and factories of America, seeking a day's work for a day's pay.

One day at a time. 2 industrial giants like General Motors and IBM struggle to survive 3 reducing the number of employees, Manpower, based in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, is booming.

4 its economy continues to recover, the US is increasingly becoming a nation of part-timers and temporary workers. This "5" work force is the most important 6 in American business today, and it is 7 changing the relationship between people and their jobs. The phenomenon provides a way for companies to remain globally competitive 8 avoiding market cycles and the growing burdens 9 by employment rules, health care costs and pension plans. For workers it can mean an end to the security, benefits and sense of 10 that came from being a loyal employee.

- |                    |                |                   |                   |
|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] swarm       | [B] stride     | [C] separate      | [D] slip          |
| 2. [A] For         | [B] Because    | [C] As            | [D] Since         |
| 3. [A] from        | [B] in         | [C] on            | [D] by            |
| 4. [A] Even though | [B] Now that   | [C] If only       | [D] Provided that |
| 5. [A] durable     | [B] disposable | [C] available     | [D] transferable  |
| 6. [A] approach    | [B] flow       | [C] fashion       | [D] trend         |
| 7. [A] instantly   | [B] reversely  | [C] fundamentally | [D] sufficiently  |
| 8. [A] but         | [B] while      | [C] and           | [D] whereas       |
| 9. [A] imposed     | [B] restricted | [C] illustrated   | [D] confined      |
| 10. [A] excitement | [B] conviction | [C] enthusiasm    | [D] importance    |

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Directions:

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

### Passage 1

It was 3: 45 in the morning when the vote was finally taken. After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die. The measure passed by the convincing vote of 15 to 10. Almost immediately word flashed on the Internet and was picked up, half a world away, by John Hofsess,

executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada. He sent it on via the group's on-line service, Death NET. Says Hofsess: "We posted bulletins all day long, because of course this isn't just something that happened in Australia. It's world history."

The full import may take a while to sink in. The NT Rights of the Terminally Ill law has left physicians and citizens alike trying to deal with its moral and practical implications. Some have breathed sighs of relief, others, including churches, right-to-life groups and the Australian Medical Association, bitterly attacked the bill and the haste of its passage. But the tide is unlikely to turn back. In Australia—where an aging population, life-extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part—other states are going to consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia. In the US and Canada, where the right-to-die movement is gathering strength, observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling.

Under the new Northern Territory law, an adult patient can request death—probably by a deadly injection or pill—to put an end to suffering. The patient must be diagnosed as terminally ill by two doctors. After a "cooling off" period of seven days, the patient can sign a certificate of request. After 48 hours the wish for death can be met. For Lloyd Nickson, a 54-year-old Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, the NT Rights of Terminally Ill law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering: a terrifying death from his breathing condition. "I'm not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view, but what I was afraid of was how I'd go, because I've watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks," he says.

11. From the second paragraph we learn that \_\_\_\_.

- [A] the objection to euthanasia is slow to come in other countries
- [B] physicians and citizens share the same view on euthanasia
- [C] changing technology is chiefly responsible for the hasty passage of the law
- [D] it takes time to realize the significance of the law's passage

12. When the author says that observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling, he means \_\_\_\_.

- [A] observers are taking a wait-and-see attitude towards the future of euthanasia
- [B] similar bills are likely to be passed in the US, Canada and other countries
- [C] observers are waiting to see the result of the game of dominoes
- [D] the effect-taking process of the passed bill may finally come to a stop

13. When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will \_\_\_\_.

- [A] face his death with calm characteristic of euthanasia
- [B] experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient
- [C] have an intense fear of terrible suffering
- [D] undergo a cooling off period of seven days

14. The author's attitude towards euthanasia seems to be that of \_\_\_\_.

- [A] opposition
- [B] suspicion
- [C] approval
- [D] indifference

## Passage 2

A report consistently brought back by visitors to the US is how friendly, courteous, and helpful most Americans were to them. To be fair, this observation is also frequently made of Canada and Canadians, and should best be considered North American. There are, of course, exceptions. Small-minded officials, rude waiters, and ill-mannered taxi drivers are hardly unknown in the US. Yet it is an observation made so frequently that it deserves comment.

For a long period of time and in many parts of the country, a traveler was a welcome break in an otherwise

dull existence. Dullness and loneliness were common problems of the families who generally lived distant from one another. Strangers and travelers were welcome sources of diversion, and brought news of the outside world.

The harsh realities of the frontier also shaped this tradition of hospitality. Someone traveling alone, if hungry, injured, or ill, often had nowhere to turn except to the nearest cabin or settlement. It was not a matter of choice for the traveler or merely a charitable impulse on the part of the settlers. It reflected the harshness of daily life: if you didn't take in the stranger and take care of him, there was no one else who would. And someday, remember, you might be in the same situation.

Today there are many charitable organizations which specialize in helping the weary traveler. Yet, the old tradition of hospitality to strangers is still very strong in the US, especially in the smaller cities and towns away from the busy tourist trails. "I was just traveling through, got talking with this American, and pretty soon he invited me home for dinner—amazing." Such observations reported by visitors to the US are not uncommon, but are not always understood properly. The casual friendliness of many Americans should be interpreted neither as superficial nor as artificial, but as the result of a historically developed cultural tradition.

As is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships. And, of course, speaking a language does not necessarily mean that someone understands social and cultural patterns. Visitors who fail to "translate" cultural meanings properly often draw wrong conclusions. For example, when an American uses the word "friend", the cultural implications of the word may be quite different from those it has in the visitor's language and culture. It takes more than a brief encounter on a bus to distinguish between courteous convention and individual interest. Yet, being friendly is a virtue that many Americans value highly and expect from both neighbors and strangers.

15. In the eyes of visitors from the outside world\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] rude taxi drivers are rarely seen in the US
- [B] small-minded officials deserve a serious comment
- [C] Canadians are not so friendly as their neighbors
- [D] most Americans are ready to offer help

16. It could be inferred from the last paragraph that\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] culture exercises an influence over social interrelationship
- [B] courteous convention and individual interest are interrelated
- [C] various virtues manifest themselves exclusively among friends
- [D] social interrelationships equal the complex set of cultural conventions

17. Families in frontier settlements used to entertain strangers\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] to improve their hard life
- [B] in view of their long-distance travel
- [C] to add some flavor to their own daily life
- [D] out of a charitable impulse

18. The tradition of hospitality to strangers\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] tends to be superficial and artificial
- [B] is generally well kept up in the United States
- [C] is always understood properly
- [D] has something to do with the busy tourist trails

### Passage 3

Technically, any substance other than food that alters our bodily or mental functioning is a drug. Many people mistakenly believe the term drug refers only to some sort of medicine or an illegal chemical taken by drug addicts. They don't realize that familiar substances such as alcohol and tobacco are also drugs. This is why the more neutral term substance is now used by many physicians and psychologists. The phrase "substance abuse" is often used instead of "drug abuse" to make clear that substances such as alcohol and tobacco can be just as harmfully misused as heroin and cocaine.

We live in a society in which the medical and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive: an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette for the nerves. When do these socially acceptable and apparently constructive uses of a substance become misuses? First of all, most substances taken in excess will produce negative effects such as poisoning or intense perceptual distortions. Repeated use of a substance can also lead to physical addiction or substance dependence. Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued.

Drugs (substances) that affect the central nervous system and alter perception, mood, and behavior are known as psychoactive substances. Psychoactive substances are commonly grouped according to whether they are stimulants, depressants, or hallucinogens. Stimulants initially speed up or activate the central nervous system, whereas depressants slow it down. Hallucinogens have their primary effect on perception, distorting and altering it in a variety of ways including producing hallucinations. These are the substances often called psychedelic (from the Greek word meaning "mind-manifestation") because they seemed to radically alter one's state of consciousness.

19. "Substance abuse"(Line 5, Paragraph 1) is preferable to "drug abuse" in that \_\_\_\_.

- [A] substances can alter our bodily or mental functioning if illegally used
- [B] "drug abuse" is only related to a limited number of drugtakers
- [C] alcohol and tobacco are as fatal as heroin and cocaine
- [D] many substances other than heroin or cocaine can also be poisonous

20. The word "pervasive" (Line 1, Paragraph 2) might mean \_\_\_\_.

- [A] widespread
- [B] overwhelming
- [C] piercing
- [D] fashionable

21. Physical dependence on certain substances results from \_\_\_\_.

- [A] uncontrolled consumption of them over long periods of time
- [B] exclusive use of them for social purposes
- [C] quantitative application of them to the treatment of diseases
- [D] careless employment of them for unpleasant symptoms

22. From the last paragraph we can infer that \_\_\_\_.

- [A] stimulants function positively on the mind
- [B] hallucinogens are in themselves harmful to health
- [C] depressants are the worst type of psychoactive substances
- [D] the three types of psychoactive substances were commonly used in groups

#### Passage 4

No company likes to be told it is contributing to the moral decline of a nation. "Is this what you intended to accomplish with your careers?" Senator Robert Dole asked Time Warner executives last week. "You have sold your souls, but must you corrupt our nation and threaten our children as well?" At Time Warner, however, such

questions are simply the latest manifestation of the soul-searching that has involved the company ever since the company was born in 1990. It's a self-examination that has, at various times, involved issues of responsibility, creative freedom and the corporate bottom line.

At the core of this debate is chairman Gerald Levin, 56, who took over for the late Steve Ross in 1992. On the financial front, Levin is under pressure to raise the stock price and reduce the company's mountainous debt, which will increase to \$ 17.3 billion after two new cable deals close. He has promised to sell off some of the property and restructure the company, but investors are waiting impatiently.

The flap over rap is not making life any easier for him. Levin has consistently defended the company's rap music on the grounds of expression. In 1992, when Time Warner was under fire for releasing Ice-T's violent rap song Cop Killer, Levin described rap as a lawful expression of street culture, which deserves an outlet. "The test of any democratic society," he wrote in a Wall Street Journal column, "lies not in how well it can control expression but in whether it gives freedom of thought and expression the widest possible latitude, however disputable or irritating the results may sometimes be. We won't retreat in the face of any threats."

Levin would not comment on the debate last week, but there were signs that the chairman was backing off his hard-line stand, at least to some extent. During the discussion of rock singing verses at last month's stockholders' meeting, Levin asserted that "music is not the cause of society's ills" and even cited his son, a teacher in the Bronx, New York, who uses rap to communicate with students. But he talked as well about the "balanced struggle" between creative freedom and social responsibility, and he announced that the company would launch a drive to develop standards for distribution and labeling of potentially objectionable music.

The 15-member Time Warner board is generally supportive of Levin and his corporate strategy. But insiders say several of them have shown their concerns in this matter. "Some of us have known for many, many years that the freedoms under the First Amendment are not totally unlimited," says Luce. "I think it is perhaps the case that some people associated with the company have only recently come to realize this."

23. Senator Robert Dole criticized Time Warner for \_\_\_\_.

- [A] its raising of the corporate stock price
- [B] its self-examination of soul
- [C] its neglect of social responsibility
- [D] its emphasis on creative freedom

24. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- [A] Luce is a spokesman of Time Warner.
- [B] Gerald Levin is liable to compromise.
- [C] Time Warner is united as one in the face of the debate.
- [D] Steve Ross is no longer alive

25. In face of the recent attacks on the company, the chairman \_\_\_\_.

- [A] stuck to a strong stand to defend freedom of expression
- [B] softened his tone and adopted some new policy
- [C] changed his attitude and yielded to objection
- [D] received more support from the 15-member board

26. The best title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_.

- [A] A Company under Fire
- [B] A Debate on Moral Decline
- [C] A Lawful Outlet of Street Culture
- [D] A Form of Creative Freedom

## Passage 5

Much of the language used to describe monetary policy, such as “steering the economy to a soft landing” or “a touch on the brakes”, makes it sound like a precise science. Nothing could be further from the truth. The link between interest rates and inflation is uncertain. And there are long, variable lags before policy changes have any effect on the economy. Hence the analogy that likens the conduct of monetary policy to driving a car with a blackened windscreens, a cracked rear-view mirror and a faulty steering wheel.

Given all these disadvantages, central bankers seem to have had much to boast about of late. Average inflation in the big seven industrial economies fell to a mere 2.3% last year, close to its lowest level in 30 years, before rising slightly to 2.5% this July. This is a long way below the double-digit rates which many countries experienced in the 1970s and early 1980s.

It is also less than most forecasters had predicted. In late 1994 the panel of economists which The Economist polls each month said that America’s inflation rate would average 3.5% in 1995. In fact, it fell to 2.6% in August, and is expected to average only about 3% for the year as a whole. In Britain and Japan inflation is running half a percentage point below the rate predicted at the end of last year. This is no flash in the pan; over the past couple of years, inflation has been consistently lower than expected in Britain and America.

Economists have been particularly surprised by favourable inflation figures in Britain and the United States, since conventional measures suggest that both economies, and especially America’s, have little productive slack. America’s capacity utilisation, for example, hit historically high levels earlier this year, and its jobless rate (5.6% in August) has fallen below most estimates of the natural rate of unemployment—the rate below which inflation has taken off in the past.

Why has inflation proved so mild? The most thrilling explanation is, unfortunately, a little defective. Some economists argue that powerful structural changes in the world have up-ended the old economic models that were based upon the historical link between growth and inflation.

27. From the passage we learn that \_\_\_\_.

- [A] there is a definite relationship between inflation and interest rates
- [B] economy will always follow certain models
- [C] the economic situation is better than expected
- [D] economists had foreseen the present economic situation

28. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- [A] Making monetary policies is comparable to driving a car.
- [B] An extremely low jobless rate will lead to inflation.
- [C] A high unemployment rate will result from inflation.
- [D] Interest rates have an immediate effect on the economy.

29. The sentence “This is no flash in the pan” (Line 5, Paragraph 3) means that \_\_\_\_.

- [A] the low inflation rate will last for some time
- [B] the inflation rate will soon rise
- [C] the inflation will disappear quickly
- [D] there is no inflation at present

30. The passage shows that the author is the present situation \_\_\_\_.

- [A] critical of [B] puzzled by
- [C] disappointed at [D] amazed at

### Part III English-Chinese Translation

**Directions:**

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

Do animals have rights? This is how the question is usually put. It sounds like a useful, ground-clearing way to start. 31) Actually, it isn't, because it assumes that there is an agreed account of human rights, which is something the world does not have.

On one view of rights, to be sure, it necessarily follows that animals have none.32) Some philosophers argue that rights exist only within a social contract, as part of an exchange of duties and entitlements. Therefore animals cannot have rights. The idea of punishing a tiger that kills somebody is absurd, for exactly the same reason, so is the idea that tigers have rights. However, this is only one account, and by no means an uncontested one. It denies rights not only to animals but also to some people—for instance, to infants, the mentally incapable and future generations. In addition, it is unclear what force a contract can have for people who never consented to it: how do you reply to somebody who says “I don't like this contract”?

The point is this: without agreement on the rights of people, arguing about the rights of animals is fruitless.33) It leads the discussion to extremes at the outset: it invites you to think that animals should be treated either with the consideration humans extend to other humans, or with no consideration at all. This is a false choice. Better to start with another, more fundamental, question: is the way we treat animals a moral issue at all?

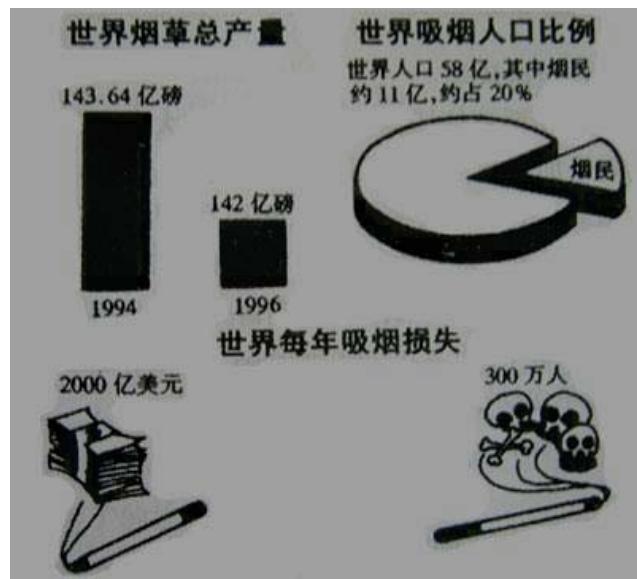
Many deny it.34) Arguing from the view that humans are different from animals in every relevant respect, extremists of this kind think that animals lie outside the area of moral choice. Any regard for the suffering of animals is seen as a mistake—a sentimental displacement of feeling that should properly be directed to other humans.

This view, which holds that torturing a monkey is morally equivalent to chopping wood, may seem bravely “logical”. In fact it is simply shallow: the confused centre is right to reject it. The most elementary form of moral reasoning—the ethical equivalent of learning to crawl—is to weigh other’s interests against one’s own. This in turn requires sympathy and imagination: without which there is no capacity for moral thought. To see an animal in pain is enough, for most, to engage sympathy.35) When that happens, it is not a mistake: it is mankind’s instinct for moral reasoning in action, an instinct that should be encouraged rather than laughed at.

**Section IV Writing(15 points)**

**36. Directions:**

- A. Study the following set of pictures carefully and write an essay in no less than 120 words.
- B. Your essay must be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2.
- C. Your essay should cover all the information provided and meet the requirements below:
  1. Interpret the following pictures.
  2. Predict the tendency of tobacco consumption and give your reasons.



# 1997 年答案及解析

## Part I Cloze Test

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

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Passage 1

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

#### Passage 2

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

#### Passage 3

19. D      20. A      21. A      22. B

#### Passage 4

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

#### Passage 5

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

## Part III English-Chinese Translation

31. 事实并非如此，因为这种问法是以人们对人的权利有一种共识为基础的，而这种共识并不存在。

32. 有些哲学家论证说，权利只存在于社会契约中，是责任与权益交换的一部分。

33. 这种说法从一开始就将讨论引向两个极端，它使人们认为应该这样对待动物：要么像对人类自身一样关切体谅，要么完全冷漠无情。

34. 这类人持极端看法，认为人与动物在各相关方面都不相同，对待动物无须考虑道德问题。

35. 这种反应并不是错误，这是人类用道德观念进行推理的本能起作用。这种本能应该得到鼓励，而不应该遭到嘲笑。

## Section IV Writing(15 points)

36. 见分析

## 试题精解

## Part I Cloze Test

### 一、 文章总体分析

本文介绍了美国临时劳动大军日益庞大这一现象及其影响。文章一、二段介绍了美国临时就业机构雇

员数量庞大和美国劳务公司的蓬勃发展。第三段分析了临时劳动大军迅速发展造成的影响：一是使公司更具竞争性，减轻了负担。二是使工人失去了各种福利及归属感。

## 二、试题具体解析

### 1. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义 + 动词词义辨析。

文章首句指出：拥有 56 万雇员的劳务公司（Manpower Inc）是全球最大的临时就业机构。紧接着，第二句又提到了每天早晨这些临时工人到美国各公司和工厂上班的情况。我们可以想象一下：56 万工人每天早晨上班的情形一定是非常浩大的。所填入的词要能反映这一点，而且还必须与 into somewhere 相搭配。swarm 可以与 into 相搭配，如：People swarmed into the cinema.（人们拥进电影院），它在文中也可以形象地描述众多临时工人如潮水般涌入上班地点的情景。因此，A 选项为正确答案。

stride 强调步幅大，如：He strode out of the house.（他大踏步地走出了房子），根据文意，这么多人同时进入办公地点不可能是“大步跨入”；separate 可以和 into 搭配，但 into 后不能接地点，而且只能是 separate sb./sth. into sth.，如：The children were separated into two groups.（孩子们被分成了两组）；slip 也可与 into 连用，表示“溜进”，如：He slipped into the classroom from the backdoor.（他从后门溜进教室）。

### 2. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑关系。

文章第一段对两种企业进行了鲜明的对比：通用汽车公司和 IBM 等工业巨头靠减员而勉强支撑(struggle to survive)，而人力资源公司却在蓬勃发展。显然，空格处应填入表对比关系的逻辑词。四个选项中 A、B、D 都是表原因的连接词，只有 as 除了表示原因之外，还可以表两个动作同时发生，意为“随着，当…的时候”之意，表轻微的对比，所以只能选 C。

知识点补充：as, for, since 和 because 都可以表原因：as 所表示的理由最弱，这种理由只是附带的说明，如：As you are tired, you had better rest.（既然你累了，最好休息一下）。句子的重点在主句。for 加原因状语从句时，一般放在句尾，仅对主句补充说明或进一步解释，表主观判断的原因。如：He felt no fear, for he was very brave.（他很勇敢，毫不畏惧）。since 表示一种既成事实，引导的从句常放在句首，一般译作“既然”，如：Since you're not interested, I won't tell you about it.（既然你不感兴趣，那我就不告诉你了）。because 表示的原因语气最强，常用于回答以 why 引导的疑问句。如：I do it because I like it.（我做这件事是因为我喜欢）。

### 3. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：介词用法辨析。

本句提到，通用汽车公司和 IBM 等工业巨头为了生存而采取了减员的方式，显然，空格处需要一个表示方式、手段的介词。四个选项中，只有 by 表示方式、手段。by + doing 结构表示通过某种行为（以达到某种目的），因此，答案为 D。

知识点补充：survive 也与 from 或 in 连用，但表示“在…中活下来，保存下来”，如：Some animals can survive in the desert on very little water.（一些动物只靠少量水就能在沙漠中生存下来）；Many strange customs have survived from earlier times.（有许多古怪的习俗自远古时代保存下来了）。

### 4. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑关系。

本句逗号前后是两个结构完整的分句，因此空格处需填入一个逻辑词。句中 it 指代的是 the US，两个分句的含义分别是：美国的经济继续复苏；美国的兼职者和临时工正在不断增加。根据逻辑，经济的恢复本来应该使更多人获得长期的就业机会，因此两个分句之间存在着语意上的转折关系，由于空格在句首，因此需要填入一个表让步关系的逻辑词。选项中只有 even though 可以表让步，表示“虽然美国的经济还在继续复苏，却越来越成为一个兼职者和临时工的国家”。

例句补充：Now that I am well again, I can go on with my work.（我既然已经恢复了健康，那就可以继续工作了）；If only she had known where to find you.（要是她知道在哪儿能找到您就好了）；Provided that circumstances permit, I will go there.（假如情况允许的话，我就去）。

### 5. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义 + 形容词词义辨析。

句中 this work force (劳动力) 指的是上一句的 part-timers and temporary workers, 由上文可知, 这些人干一天算一天 (seeking a day's work for a day's pay), 是临时的, 经常变动的。四个选项中 durable 与文意相反; available 形容人, 指“可找得到的, 可用的”, 如: That man is not available for the job, he has other work (不能找那个人, 他有其他工作), 它虽然在意义上可以与 work force 搭配, 但由于所填入的选项被加注了引号, 从而具有特殊的意义, 用“可以找到的”来形容庞大的兼职和临时劳动力大军意思上不恰当; transferable 不能用做定语修饰人, 因此, 符合题意的只有 disposable。用它来形容劳动力大军, 暗示他们是廉价劳动力, “是即用即抛型的”。

6. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是: 名词词义辨析。

本题要求考生判断临时劳动力是当今美国经济最重要的什么。上文提到劳务公司拥有 56 万雇员, 美国正日益成为兼职者和临时工的国家, 由此可以推测出, 这种“一次性”的劳动力已成为美国最重要的潮流或趋势。先排除 approach 和 flow, approach 根本不能用来描述劳动力; flow 可用来描述人群, 但多用于描述特定方向的流动, 如: More and more farmers are flowing into the big city. (越来越多的农民涌入大城市), 但它用在文中不合句意; fashion 指“(一时或某一团体中流行的) 时尚”, 如: Her dress is the latest fashion. (她的晚礼服是最新式样), 显然文中的临时劳动大军不应该是经济的式样或时尚; 只有 trend 可以指正在发生或盛行的一种现象, 如: The trend of prices is still downwards. (物价仍有下降趋势), 因此, 它是正确答案。

7. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是: 逻辑语意搭配 + 副词词义辨析。

空格所在句子中 it 指代逗号前整个句子: “一次性”劳动大军成为美国经济中最重要的趋势, 因此本题要求考生判断这种趋势的出现对人们与其工作之间的关系的影响是怎样的? 从下文可知, 由于“一次性”劳动力的出现, 对于公司来说, 可以不用承担劳动法规 (employment rules)、医疗费用 (healthcare costs) 和养老金计划 (pension plans) 方面的负担而变得更有竞争力。而对于雇员来说, 这就意味着不再享有保障和福利, 也不再需要作为忠诚雇员的…。显然, 这是人与工作的关系从根本上 (fundamentally) 发生变化, 而不是立即 (instantly)、逆转 (reversely) 或足够地 (sufficiently) 发生变化。fundamentally 正好呼应了前面的 the most important, 表示这种“一次性”的劳动大军从根本上改变了人们与工作之间的关系。

8. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是: 连词的用法。

做该题时, 考生需判断用什么词来连接空格前后两个部分。从结构上来看, 空格前后是两种不同的形式: 不定式 to remain globally competitive 与动名词 avoiding market cycles。由于 but 和 and 前后一般连接相同形式的词、短语或句子, 因此可首先排除这两个选项。whereas 表转折, 需要引导从句, 无论从意义上还是结构上都不符合条件。while 意为“在…的同时”, 它既连接句子也可以连接现在分词, 从语法和含义上都符合文章需要。整句话的含义是: 这种现象既使公司在全球范围内保持竞争性, 又可以避免市场的周期性和逐渐加重的负担。

知识点补充: while 连接的从句中有时可省略一些成分, 它可以直接连接现在分词、介词短语、名词、形容词。注意这时从句的主语和句子主语必须一致。如: While yet a youth, he gained the Nobel prize of literature (还是个年轻人的时候, 他就获得了诺贝尔文学奖)。

9. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是: 句内语义。

空格所在部分是 the growing burdens 9 by employment rules, 填入的过去分词做后置定语修饰 burdens, 由于这里是被动语态, 考生需要判断“就业法规”对“负担”作了什么动作。显然, 我们不能说压力“受到就业法规的限制 (restrict 或 confined)或说明”。从词义上来看, 只有“被就业法规强加 (给公司) 的压力”符合句意。

10. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是: 逻辑语义搭配 + 名词词义辨析。

空格所在句子谈到, 对于雇员来说, “一次性”劳动大军就意味着不再享有保障和福利, 也不再需要作为忠诚雇员的 10 感。因此考生需判断作为一名忠实的或长期的雇员, 除了得到安全保障、福利待遇外, 他还可以从公司得到什么。由于这种感觉是由忠诚带来的, 四个选项中只能是“重要感”。

sense of importance 是固定搭配。类似的用法还有: sense of duty (责任感), sense of humor (幽默感),

sense of inferiority (自卑感), sense of justice (正义感), sense of safety (安全感)。

### 三、全文翻译

拥有 56 万雇员的劳务公司是全球最大的临时就业中介机构。每天清晨，公司中大量的人员涌入美国的办公室和工厂中，为获得一天的收入来寻找一份工作，干一天算一天。当通用汽车公司和 IBM 等工业巨头靠减员而勉强支撑时，坐落于威斯康星州麦尔乌柯市的劳务公司却在蓬勃地发展。

虽然美国的经济还在继续复苏，美国却日益成为一个兼职者和临时工的国家。这种“即用即抛型”劳动力已成为美国企业用人最为重要的趋势。它也正在从根本上改变人们和他们所从事的工作之间的关系。这一现象给公司提供了一种方式，使得它们能够在全球范围内具有竞争性，同时又可以避免市场的周期性和由就业法规、医疗保险和退休金方案所带来的逐渐加重的负担。对工人来说，这意味着作为一名忠实雇员所享有的安全感、福利以及从属带来的安全感都一去不复返了。

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Passage 1

#### 一、文章结构分析

这是一篇关于安乐死的新闻报道。文章以澳大利亚北部地区通过安乐死合法法案事件为引子，继而报道了社会各方对该事件的反应。论证手段包括典型事例论证。

第一段：首先叙述安乐死在澳大利亚北部合法化的事件，进而引用加拿大死亡权力协会主席的话，说明该事件影响深远。

第二段：指出人们充分理解这一法案的深刻意义可能需要一段时间，因为社会各方对此持不同看法和态度。但是在世界其他国家颁布类似法案的潮流已无法逆转。

第三段：指出医生给病人实行安乐死的具体条件和要求，列举尼克森的事例说明这一事件对于普通病人的意义在于可以减少痛苦。

#### 二、试题具体分析

11. From the second paragraph we learn that \_\_\_\_.

[A] the objection to euthanasia is slow to come in other countries

[B] physicians and citizens share the same view on euthanasia

[C] changing technology is chiefly responsible for the hasty passage of the law

[D] it takes time to realize the significance of the law's passage

11. 从第二段我们可以知道 \_\_\_\_。

[A] 在其他国家，对安乐死的反对缓慢而至

[B] 在安乐死这一问题上，医生和普通市民观点相同

[C] 技术的变化应该对该法案仓促地获批准负主要责任

[D] 理解该法案获批准的意义尚需一段时间

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：段落主旨题。

第二段第一句是主题句，指出“要充分理解（sink in）这一法案的深刻意义（full import）可能需要一段时间”，D 选项是其改写，原句中的“full import...sink in”对应选项中的“realize the significance”，“take a while”对应“it takes time”。

该段最后一句中，作者通过“多米诺骨牌”（dominoes）比喻连锁反应，说明各国将很快相继通过类似澳大利亚的法案，即各国对安乐死的支持会来得很快，A 选项显然与文意不符。该段第三句提到“（医生和

普通人)中一些人如释重负,另一些人…则对这一决议极其仓促的通过进行了猛烈的抨击”,可见这两类人意见出现分歧,B选项与之相矛盾。该段第五句指出该法案的通过是澳大利亚“人口老龄化、延长寿命技术和公众态度的变化”共同作用的结果,原文中没有将原因分主次,因此C选项错在出现chiefly。

技巧:干扰项主要是以偏概全(本题C选项)或和原文信息相反(本题A、B选项)。考生注意正确选项在程度、范围上都应与原文完全一致。

12.When the author says that observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling, he means\_\_\_\_.

[A] observers are taking a wait-and-see attitude towards the future of euthanasia

[B] similar bills are likely to be passed in the US, Canada and other countries

[C] observers are waiting to see the result of the game of dominoes

[D] the effect-taking process of the passed bill may finally come to a stop

12.作者提到“观察家们在等待多米诺骨牌开始倒下”,他的含义是\_\_\_\_。

[A] 观察者对安乐死的未来持观望态度

[B] 美国、加拿大和其他国家也可能批准类似法律

[C] 观察者正在等待多米诺游戏的结果

[D] 被批准法案的影响过程也许会最终停止

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是:句意题。

解此题关键是将多米诺理论与文章其他内容联系起来。多米诺骨牌是一种西洋骨牌游戏,游戏中将许多长方形的骨牌竖立排列成行,碰到第一张时,其余骨牌依次纷纷倒下。用于比喻时,指一系列的连锁反应,即牵一发而动全身。联系上下文。第二段最后两句提到,其他州也将考虑制定类似的法律来处理安乐死问题。在美国和加拿大,死亡权利运动正在积蓄力量。由此推知,题干中这句话暗含的意思是澳大利亚的做法会引起北美一些国家类似的做法。B选项符合文意。

A选项没有体现连锁反应的喻意。C选项只拘泥于字面意思。D选项与原文不符,法案的影响不是停止,而是像多米诺骨牌一样不可遏止地波及下去。

技巧:文中那些话中有话的间接表达句是常考点。它们往往采用说半句、打比喻、反过来讲的方式,留有让考生自己作结论或推理的余地。

13.When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will\_\_\_\_.

[A] face his death with calm characteristic of euthanasia

[B] experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient

[C] have an intense fear of terrible suffering

[D] undergo a cooling off period of seven days

13.当利奥德·尼克森死的时候,他会\_\_\_\_。

[A] 以安乐死的冷静心态面对死亡

[B] 经历肺癌病人遭受的痛苦

[C] 对痛苦的折磨极其恐惧

[D] 经历7天的冷却阶段

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是:推理引申题。

根据标志词Lloyd Nickson,定位到最后一段后半部分。从中可以看出他对安乐死的看法:死并不可怕,可怕的是像其他病人那样痛苦而死。安乐死的法案的批准意味着他可以心情平静地生活,而无需惧怕将要遭受的死亡的折磨。因此A选项符合尼克森先生的情况。

B选项和C选项和文意正相反。D选项的干扰在于原文中也出现过“cooling off”,原文指的是人作出安乐死决定之前的行为,意思是“冷静地思考7天”,但是本题题干指的是人死亡的时候,因此cool off的意思变为“被冷却7天”。

14.The author's attitude towards euthanasia 14.作者对待安乐死的态度是\_\_\_\_\_。

seems to be that of\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] opposition
- [B] suspicion
- [C] approval
- [D] indifference

- [A] 反对
- [B] 怀疑
- [C] 赞同
- [D] 漠不关心

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：作者态度题。

在新闻体文章（如本文）中作者往往引用相关人士的观点间接表述自己的态度。文章最后以尼克森的话结束对安乐死的讨论，其中...law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering 等处明显表明尼克森是支持安乐死的。此外，文中其他地方也流露出作者对安乐死法案的褒扬态度，如第二段的 But the tide is unlikely to turn back 和第三段的 Under the new Northern Territory law...put an end to suffering。由此可知，作者认为安乐死可以减轻病人的痛苦，因此对它持赞成态度，C 选项正确。

技巧：作者观点态度的提出往往不直截了当，而是隐含在字里行间，有的通过所用词语的褒贬来体现，有的则需要通读全文，把握主旨才能领会。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

#### 长难句分析

①After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die.

该句的主干是 Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority。句首是由 after 引导的时间状语从句，主句中包含短语 allow sb. to do sth.，其中 who 引导的定语从句修饰 patients。

②Almost immediately word flashed on the Internet and was picked up, half a world away, by John Hofsess, executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada.

该句的主干是... word flashed on... and was picked up... by...，其中，第二个谓语是被动语态，在谓语和施动者之间放入插入成分 half a world away 做状语。

③In Australia—where an aging population, life-extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part—other states are going to consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia.

句子的主干是...other states are going to consider...。句首的 in Australia 是地点状语，后接 where 引导的定语从句，进一步解释说明澳大利亚的情况。

④For Lloyd Nickson, a 54-year-old Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, the NT Rights of Terminally Ill law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering: a terrifying death from his breathing condition.

句子主干是 For ..., the NT Rights of Terminally Ill law means...。在主语之前是 for 引导的名词短语做状语，意思是“对于…来说”，该状语后的 a 54-year-old Darwin resident... 是同位语，谓语 means 之后是宾语从句，该从句的主干是 he can get on with living without...，其中冒号后的 a terrifying death from his breathing condition 是对 suffering 的解释说明。

#### 佳句赏析

①The full import may take a while to sink in.

此句短小、精练，清楚生动地概括出当时的情况。

知识点补充：import 意为“意义，重要性”，相当于“importance”或“meaning”；a while 相当于“some

time”; sink in 意为“被完全理解，深深印在脑中”，如：The teacher explained it to me twice, but I’m afraid it still hasn’t sunk in. 老师给我解释了两遍，我恐怕仍然不明白。

②But the tide is unlikely to turn back.

句子虽短，却很有力度，准确表达出作者的观点和态度。

知识点补充：tide 本意是“潮水，潮汐”，这里的引申意思是“趋势，倾向”；turn the tide 意思是“使形式转变，改变局面”。

③In the US and Canada, where the right-to-die movement is gathering strength, observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling.

句中的 gathering strength 和 waiting for the dominoes to start falling 都很形象生动，尤其是后者准确地描述了以后的发展趋势。

#### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

(1) vote (v.) 投票，表决；(n.) 选票；投票，表决；take/have a ~表决

(2) incurably (adv.) 不可治愈地；in- (前缀) 表示“不…”；如：innumerable 无数的，数不清的；invalid 无效的，作废的；instable 不稳定的；intact 完整无缺的，未经触动的，未受损伤的

(3) executive (a.) 执行的，实施的；(n.) 总经理，行政负责人

(4) physician (n.) 内科医生

(5) implication (n.) 暗示，含义；牵连；涉及；密切关系

(6) haste (n./v.) 匆忙，急速，草率；in ~匆忙的，草率的

(7) euthanasia (n.) 安乐死

(8) put an end to...使…结束

(9) diagnose (v.) 诊断

(10) haunt (v.) 常去；使苦恼，困扰；布满；~ing (a.) 萦绕于心的，使人不安的

#### 五、全文翻译

凌晨 3: 45 进行了最终表决。经过 6 个月的争论和最后 16 个小时的国会激烈辩论，澳大利亚北部地区（澳北州）成为世界上第一个合法当局，允许医生根据绝症病人个人意愿来结束其生命。（长难句①）这一法案以令人折服的 15 票对 10 票通过。几乎同时，该消息就出现在互联网上，被身处地球另一端的加拿大死亡权利组织的执行主席约翰·霍夫塞斯收到。（长难句②）他便通过协会的在线服务“死亡之网”发了公告。他说：“我们一整天都在发布公告，因为这不仅仅是发生在澳大利亚的事情，而是整个世界历史中的一件大事。”

要充分理解这一法案的深刻意义可能需要一段时间。（佳句①）澳北州晚期病人权利法使得无论是内科医生还是普通市民都力图从道义和实际意义两方面来考虑这一问题。一些人如释重负，而另一些人，包括教会、生命权利组织以及澳大利亚医学会在内都对这一决议及其仓促的通过进行了猛烈的抨击。但这一潮流已无法逆转。（佳句②）在澳大利亚，人口老龄化、延长寿命技术和公众态度的变化都发挥着各自的作用，其他国家也将考虑制定类似的法律来处理安乐死问题。（长难句③）在美国和加拿大，死亡权利运动正在积蓄力量，观察家们正在等待多米诺骨牌开始倒下。（佳句③）

根据澳北州所通过的这项新法案，成年病人可以要求安乐死—可能是通过注射致死药剂或服用致死药片—来结束痛苦。不过，此前病人必须由两名医生诊断其确实已无法治愈。在经过 7 天的冷静思考期后，病人方可签署一份申请证明。48 小时后，才可以满足其安乐死的愿望。对于居住于达尔文市现年 54 岁的肺癌患者利奥德·尼克森来说，这个法律意味着他可以平静地生活下去而无须整天惧怕即将来临的苦难：因呼吸困难而在煎熬中痛苦地死去。（长难句④）“从精神层面说，我并不害怕死，但我怕的是怎样死，因为

我在医院看到过病人在缺氧时苦苦挣扎，用手抓他们的面罩时的情景，”他说。

## Passage 2

### 一、 文章结构总体分析

这是一篇介绍并分析美国人友善好客这一文化现象的文章。本文从结构上讲，一个比较明显的特点是比较论证手法，第二段和第三段从历史角度探讨美国人友好的成因，而第四段对现在美国人的友好进行描述。第二个特点是主题句并不总在段落的开始部分（如本文第一段和第四段），因此考生在寻找主题句时需要注意 yet 等转折连词的使用，这些词后面引导的句子往往才是主题句所在。

第一段：指出美国人友好、礼貌、乐于助人的现象，最后一句交待了文章的写作目的，即这种现象值得评论。

第二段、第三段：从历史角度探讨产生这一现象的原因：一是旅行者因为打破了当地的沉闷而受欢迎；二是拓荒地区的残酷现实。该部分主要采用说理论证手法。

第四段：第二句为主题句，说明这一现象在今日的美国仍然盛行，该段使用了引证法。

第五段：从文化的角度探讨整个美国民族表现出来的友善好客现象。

### 二、 试题具体分析

15.In the eyes of visitors from the outside world, \_\_\_\_\_. 15.在外来的参观者的眼里，\_\_\_\_\_。

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| [A] rude taxi drivers are rarely seen in the US      | [A] 粗鲁的出租车司机在美国很罕见 |
| [B] small-minded officials deserve a serious comment | [B] 心胸狭窄的官员应该被认真评论 |
| [C] Canadians are not so friendly as their neighbors | [C] 加拿大人不如邻国人民友善   |
| [D] most Americans are ready to offer help           | [D] 大多数美国人乐于助人     |

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节题。

第一段第一句明确指出，去美国访问的人经常带回报道说，大多数美国人对他们友善、礼貌、乐于助人。因此，D 选项为正确答案。

C 选项与第二句提到的“人们对加拿大和加拿大人也经常做出（友善、礼貌、乐于助人）这样的评价”事实不符。A 选项与第三句中“粗鲁的出租车司机在美国也不少见（hardly unknown）”事实不符。最后一句中 Yet 使文锋一转，表明作者认为尽管美国也有一些不尽如人意的现象，但是美国人乐于助人的现象仍然值得探讨（deserves comment），B 选项将句中 it 理解为“心胸狭窄的官员”，而且和题干联系在一起后成了参观者的看法，显然不正确。

技巧：首段首句常开门见山指出中心或将要讨论的问题，因此成为常考点。

16.It could be inferred from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_. 16.从文章最后一段可以推出\_\_\_\_\_。

- |   |                    |
|---|--------------------|
| [A] culture exercises an influence over social interrelationship  | [A] 文化影响社会关系       |
| [B] courteous convention and individual interest are interrelated | [B] 礼貌的习惯和个人兴趣互相影响 |

[C] various virtues manifest themselves exclusively among friends [C] 各种美德仅仅表现在朋友关系

[D] social interrelationships equal the complex set of cultural conventions [D] 社会关系等于一系列复杂的文化习俗

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

该段首句是全段的主题句，指出“同任何发达国家一样，一系列复杂的文化符号、设想和习俗构成了美国所有社会关系的基础”。即文化决定或影响社会关系。A 选项是对该段的综合归纳。原文中 underlie（构成…的基础<或起因>）一词成了选项 A 中的 exercises an influence over。D 选项将社会关系和文化习俗等同，不符文意。

文章倒数第二句提到“仅仅靠在公共汽车上的短暂相遇是不能够区分礼貌是出于礼貌习惯还是个人兴趣的”。礼貌习惯是社会文化现象，个人兴趣是个人素质，文中将两者提出来是加以区别（distinguish），而 B 选项成了相互关联（interrelated）。C 选项属无中生有，最后一段第四句以“朋友”一词为例是为了说明在不同的文化中词的文化内涵不同。

技巧：很多选项与原文内容极为相似，只在词汇上有些变动，如果是同义替换就是正确选项（如本题 A 选项），如果是反义替换，则是干扰项（如本题 B 选项）。

17.Families in frontier settlements used to entertain strangers\_\_\_\_. 17.住在边远地区的家庭过去常常款待旅游者是\_\_\_\_。

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| [A] to improve their hard life                 | [A] 为了改善艰苦的生活    |
| [B] in view of their long-distance travel      | [B] 考虑到他们的长途跋涉   |
| [C] to add some flavor to their own daily life | [C] 为自己的日常生活增添情趣 |
| [D] out of a charitable impulse                | [D] 出于行善的一时冲动    |

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节题。

根据题干中 entertain strangers 定位到第二、三段。第二段指出，“旅行者的到来因暂时打破原本单调的生活而受人欢迎（a welcome break）… 陌生人和旅行者是转移人们的注意力而受欢迎的人（welcome sources of diversion），他们还带来了外面世界的消息”。因此可以判断 C 选项是款待旅游者的原因。

第三段第四句提到，它（好客的传统）反映了日常生活的严酷现实。选项 A 将原文中 reflect 一词换成了 improve，含义大相径庭。B 在文章中未提及。D 选项与第三段第三句“这也并非是行善的一时冲动”相悖。

补充：题干中 frontier settlements 指 19 世纪美国西部开发地区的边缘地带。

18.The tradition of hospitality to strangers\_\_\_\_. 18.这种对陌生人友善的传统\_\_\_\_。

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| [A] tends to be superficial and artificial           | [A] 往往是表面的、虚伪的      |
| [B] is generally well kept up in the United States   | [B] 一般来说，在美国得以广泛地保持 |
| [C] is always understood properly                    | [C] 总是能够被正确理解       |
| [D] has something to do with the busy tourist trails | [D] 与一些旅游热线有关       |

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节题。

定位到第四段，第二句 yet 后点出段落主题：热情接待陌生人的传统在美国仍然很盛行（strong），因此 B 选项符合文意。

A 选项与最后一句“很多美国人不经意表现的友好不应该被看作是表面或虚假的应酬”的内容相悖。C 选项与倒数第二句“去美国的旅客对此类事件的谈论很普遍，然而它们并非总能得到正确理解”的事实相悖；D 选项与第二句“热情接待陌生人的传统在美国仍然很盛行，尤其是在远离旅游热线的小城镇”的内容不一致。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

① Yet it is an observation made so frequently that it deserves comment.

it 指的是上面提到的现象，即大多数美国人表现出来的友好、礼貌和乐于助人。made so frequently 是过去分词做定语，修饰 observation。句中使用了 so ...that...（如此…以至于…）结构，可译为“因为太频繁了所以值得讨论”

② As is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships.

句子主干是... a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies ... interrelationships。As 引导状语从句，修饰 in America，意思为“正如任何发达的社会一样”。

③ It takes more than a brief encounter on a bus to distinguish between courteous convention and individual interest.

该句主干为 It takes... to...，其中使用了 it takes time/money (for sb.) to do...结构，强调花的时间不会太短。It 为形式主语，真正的主语为 to 引导的不定式。more than 这一比较结构说明实际要求的比后面内容远要多。

佳句赏析：

① It was not a matter of choice for the traveler or merely a charitable impulse on the part of the settlers.

句子使用了 not ... or ...结构，简单却有力地表现出作者态度。

知识点补充：on the part of sb. 或 on sb.'s part 表示“由某人做出的”。如：It was an error on my part。（这是我的错）

② The casual friendliness of many Americans should be interpreted neither as superficial nor as artificial, but as the result of a historically developed cultural tradition.

该句用了 neither as...nor as..., but as...结构，严谨流畅，作者观点一览无疑。

### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

- (1) **artificial** (a.) 人工的，人造的；人为的，矫揉造作的
- (2) **charitable** (a.) 仁爱的，慈善的；**charity** (n.) 慈善团体，仁慈，施舍
- (3) **courteous** (a.) 礼貌的，殷勤的；**courtesy** (n.) 谦恭有礼，有礼貌的举止或言辞
- (4) **frontier** (n.) 国境，边境；边远地区，边疆
- (5) **harsh** (a.) 恶劣的，粗糙的，难听的，严酷的
- (6) **hospitality** (n.) 好客，殷勤，款待；**hospitable** (a.) 好客的，殷勤的
- (7) **impulse** (n.) 冲动，驱使，推动，刺激；(v.) 推动
- (8) **small-minded** (a.) 心胸狭隘的
- (9) **specialize** (v.) (in) 专门从事
- (10) **superficial** (a.) 表面的，肤浅的，浅薄的

## 五、全文翻译

去过美国的人回来总是说大多数美国人对他们是多么友善、好客、乐于助人。公正的说，人们对加拿大人也经常作出有这样的评论，因而，这应当被认为是北美的普遍现象。当然也有例外。在美国，心胸狭隘的官员，举止粗鲁的招待和毫无礼貌的出租车司机也并非罕见。尽管有不如人意的地方，但因为热情好客是人们常常作出的评论，所以值得讨论一番。(长难句①)

过去很长一段时间，在美国很多地方，旅行者的到来总是颇受欢迎，因为他们打破了当地居民沉闷单调的生活。无聊、孤独是一般相互之间距离很远的家庭普遍存在的问题。陌生人和旅行者不仅转折了人们的注意力，他们还带来了外面世界的消息。

拓荒地区的严酷生活现实也促成了这一好客的传统的形成。单独旅行时，如果挨饿、受伤或生病，通常只能向最近的小屋或村落求助。对旅行者来说，这不是一个选择的问题；而对当地居民来说也，这也并非是行善的一时冲动。(佳句①) 它反映了日常生活的严酷现实：如果你不收留陌生人，那他便无处求助了。请记住，有一天你也可能处于相同的境遇。

如今，有了很多的慈善组织专门帮助疲惫的旅行者。不过，热情接待陌生人的传统在美国仍然很盛行，尤其是在远离旅游热线的小城镇。“我只是路过，和这个美国人聊了聊。很快，他就请我到他家吃饭——这真令人惊奇。”去过美国的旅客的这种谈论很普遍，但并非都能被正确理解。很多美国人不经意表现的友好不应被看作是表面或虚假的应酬，而应该看成是文化传统的历史发展结果。(佳句②)

同任何发达国家一样，一系列复杂的文化符号、设想和习俗构成了美国所有社会关系的基础。(长难句②)当然，会讲一种语言并不意味着就理解其社会和其文化模式。不能正确“诠释”文化含义的旅行者往往得出错误的结论。例如，美国人所说的“朋友”一词，其文化含义可能与旅行者语言和文化中的“朋友”大相径庭。要想正确区分礼貌是出于文化习俗还是个人兴趣，单凭一次公共汽车上的邂逅是远远不够的。(长难句③) 不过，友好是很多美国人推崇的美德，也是希望从邻居和陌生人那得到的。

## Passage 3

### 一、文章结构分析

这是一篇涉及“物质滥用”的文章。文章首先通过对 drug (药物)一词的界定，指出“物质滥用”的来历。接着论述了“物质滥用”的危害，最后介绍了影响人的神经系统的三种药物。

第一段：首先对 drug 一词做出界定，指出人们对它的误解。接着指出“物质滥用”替代“药物滥用”的原因。

第二段：介绍了物质（药物）在医疗和社交方面的广泛使用，并分别以 first of all 和 also 为标记，解释了这样的物质变成滥用的原因。

第三段：介绍了影响神经系统的三种精神活性物质，并分别表述其特点。

### 二、试题具体分析

19. “Substance abuse” (line 5, paragraph 1) is

preferable to “drug abuse” in that \_\_\_\_.

[A] substances can alter our bodily or mental functioning if illegally used

[B] “drug abuse” is only related to a limited number of drugtakers

19. “物质滥用”(第一段第五行)比“药物滥用”更为可取的原因是\_\_\_\_。

[A] 如果非法使用，物质会改变我们的生理或心理机能

[B] “药物滥用”仅与少数吸毒者有关

[C] alcohol and tobacco are as fatal as heroin and cocaine

[D] many substances other than heroin or cocaine can also be poisonous

[C] 烟酒同海洛因和可卡因一样致命

[D] 除海洛因和可卡因外，许多其他物质也可能有害

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节题。

第一段最后一句用 to make clear that 表明用“物质滥用”代替“药物滥用”的目的是：“为了清楚表明滥用酒精和烟草这样的物质如同滥用海洛因和可卡因一样有害。” D 选项和题干一起是整个这句话的改写，即原文中的 instead of 对应题干中的 preferable to, harmfully 对应 D 选项中的 poisonous。C 选项中 fatal（致命）一词与原文中 harmfully（有害）一词程度不一致，应排除。

第一段前三句提到医生和心理学家使用“物质”代替“药物”一词的原因：除食品外，任何能改变我们生理和心理机能的物质都是药物。“药物”这个词不局限于某些药品或者吸毒者服用的违禁化学品，也包括酒精、烟草这些我们熟悉的物质。显然，A 选项错在限定为“非法使用”；B 选项错在限定为“只与少数吸毒者有关”。

20. The word “pervasive” (line 1, paragraph 2) might mean\_\_\_\_\_

- [A] widespread
- [B] overwhelming
- [C] piercing
- [D] fashionable

20. “pervasive” 一词（第二段第一行）的意思可能是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 分布广泛的，普遍的
- [B] 压倒一切的、占主流的
- [C] 尖的、穿透的
- [D] 时髦的、流行的

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

第二段第一句中 pervasive 一词后，作者列举了物质在日常生活中各个方面的使用。忽略具体的细节，这部分内容表达的主要概念是“这些领域都被涵盖”。由此可以推知，A 选项最符合上下文语境的要求。

技巧：解答词义题最重要的一点是联系上下文，尤其是与该词紧密相关的部分。

21. Physical dependence on certain substances results from\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] uncontrolled consumption of them over long periods of time
- [B] exclusive use of them for social purposes
- [C] quantitative application of them to the treatment of diseases
- [D] careless employment of them for unpleasant symptoms

21. 人们对某些物质产生依赖性的原因是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 长时间无节制地嗜用它们
- [B] 仅将它们用于社交目的
- [C] 定量地将它们用于治病
- [D] 由于不良症状而粗心地使用它们

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：因果细节题。

根据 Physical dependence 定位到第二段第四、五句，它们指出，“频繁使用 (Repeated use) 某种物质可以导致上瘾 (physical addiction) 或形成依赖 (substance dependence)。依赖的最初表现是不断增长的耐药量，要产生预期的效果需要的药剂量越来越大，然后是一旦中断使用就会出现难受的停药症状”。题干中的 Physical dependence 是将原文中 physical addiction 和 substance dependence 合成一个短语。A 选项是对这两句的概括，为正确答案。

其他三个选项或直接截取原文中的某些词语或臆造类似原文的结构，如 B 选项中 social use（第二段首

句), C 选项中 quantitative application 与本段第三句中 taken in excess 含义相反, D 选项中 unpleasant symptom (第二段第五句), 但每个选项构成的意思已经与原文大不相同。

22. From the last paragraph we can infer that \_\_\_\_.

- [A] stimulants function positively on the mind
- [B] hallucinogens are in themselves harmful to health
- [C] depressants are the worst type of psychoactive substances
- [D] the three types of psychoactive substances are commonly used in groups

22. 从文章最后第一段我们可以推断 \_\_\_\_。

- [A] 兴奋剂对心智有积极影响
- [B] 幻觉剂本身就危害健康
- [C] 抑制剂是精神活性物质中最坏的一种
- [D] 三种精神活性物质经常被一起使用

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

文章最后一段介绍了三种精神活性物质：兴奋剂 (stimulant)、镇静剂 (depressant) 和幻觉剂 (hallucinogen)。其中幻觉剂，以各种方式（包括产生幻觉）扭曲和改变影响人的感知，因此 B 选项符合文意。

文中只提到兴奋剂可加快或激活中枢神经，没有提到它对心智的影响是好是坏，因此排除 A 选项。文章也没有对三种物质进行比较，由此排除 C 选项。D 选项是对该段第二句中 group 一词的误解。该词文中意思是“分为”，而选项中 in groups 的意思是“共同，一起”。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

①The phrase “substance abuse” is often used instead of “drug abuse” to make clear that substances such as alcohol and tobacco can be just as harmfully misused as heroin and cocaine.

句子的主干是 the phrase “substance abuse” is often used ... to make clear that ..., 是一个被动语态的句子，其中 that 后接的是宾语从句做动词 make clear 的宾语。

②We live in a society in which the medical and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive: an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette for the nerves.

句子主干是 we live in a society..., 后面是 in which 引导的定语从句来修饰限制 society。冒号后是并列关系的名词短语，用来举例说明冒号前的观点，即：the medical and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive。

③Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued.

该句的主干是 Dependence is marked first by... , and then by...，该句由两个被动句组成，主语都是 dependence，谓语都是 is marked by...。第一个被动句后有 with sth. to do...结构进行解释，第二个被动句后有一个 when 引导的状语从句。

#### 佳句赏析

①Stimulants initially speed up or activate the central nervous system, whereas depressants slow it down.

句中 whereas 一词表明前后对照的关系，且 speed up (加速) 与 slow down (降低速度) 意思相反，彼此对应，很有韵味。

### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

- (1) **addict** (n.) 入迷的人, 上瘾的人 (v.) 使沉溺, 使入迷, 使上瘾; drug ~ 吸毒者
- (2) **alcohol** (n.) 酒精
- (3) **illegal** (a.) 非法的; il—前缀, 表示“非, 不”。如: illiterate 文盲的, 未受教育的
- (4) **neutral** (a.) 中立的; 中性的
- (5) **heroin** (n.) 海洛因
- (6) **constructive** (a.) 有建设性的
- (7) **excess** (a.) 过量的, 额外的; (n.) 过量, 过剩; in ~过量
- (8) **negative** (a.) 否定的, 消极的, 反面的, 负的; (n.) 负数; (摄影) 底片
- (9) **perceptual** (a.) 感觉的
- (10) **withdrawal** (n.) 收回, 取回, 撤回; 戒毒(脱瘾)的过程; withdraw (v.) 收回, 撤回; 退出, 缩回
- (11) **nervous** (a.) 神经的; 神经过敏的, 紧张不安的; nerve (n.) 神经; 勇气, 胆量
- (12) **psychoactive** (a.) 作用于神经的, 影响或改变心理状态的; psycho—: 前缀, 表示“精神”, “心理”; 如: **psychoanalysis** 精神分析; **psychobiology** 精神生物学
- (13) **hallucination** (n.) 幻觉; 妄想

## 五、全文翻译

从专业角度说, 除食品外, 任何能改变我们生理和心理机能的物质都是药物。很多人错误地认为“药物”一词仅仅指某些药品或是吸毒者服用的违禁化学品。他们没有意识到诸如酒精、烟草这些我们熟悉的物质也是药物。这就是为什么现在许多内科医生和心理学家使用“物质”这个更加中性的词。他们常用“物质滥用”而不用“药物滥用”来清楚表示滥用酒精、烟草这样的物质可能如同滥用海洛因和可卡因一样有害。(长难句①)

我们生活在一个物质(药物)在医疗和社交方面使用广泛的社会里: 用来缓解头痛的阿斯匹林, 用来应酬的酒, 早晨用来提神的咖啡, 还有定神用的香烟。(长难句②) 使用这些物质得到了社会认可, 且显然具有积极的作用, 但什么时候就变成滥用了呢? 首先, 大多数物质的过量使用都会产生负面影响, 如中毒或严重的知觉错乱。反复使用一种物质可以导致成瘾或对该物质的依赖。依赖的最初表现是不断增长的耐药量, 要产生预期的效果需要的药剂量越来越大, 然后是一旦中断使用就会出现难受的停药症状。(长难句)

影响中枢神经系统, 改变知觉、情绪和行为的药物(物质)被称为精神活性物质, 它们通常按照功能被分为兴奋剂、镇静剂和幻觉剂。兴奋剂主要起到加速或激活中枢神经系统的作用, 而镇静剂则减缓它的活动。(佳句) 幻觉剂主要影响人的知觉, 通过多种方式扭曲或改变知觉, 其中包括产生幻觉。这些物质常被认为能“引起幻觉”(psychedelic一词源于希腊语, 意为“心灵显现”), 因为它们似乎能彻底改变人的意识状态。

## Passage 4

### 一、文章结构总体分析

这是一篇关于大众传媒题材的文章。全文主要讲述了美国著名时代华纳公司面临的社会道德方面的指责。文章在写作上以叙述为主, 议论为辅, 必要时引用了一些当事人的话加以证明。

第一段: 引用参议员的话说明时代华纳公司正在遭受舆论谴责这一事实, 并指出这是公司自我反省的一种体现。

第二段、第三段: 简要介绍了舆论谴责的中心人物——时代华纳董事长列文所面临的困境及他的反应: 一是针对来自公司财政方面的压力; 二是针对公众对说唱音乐的指责。

第四段：指出列文的强硬立场有所缓和并举例说明。

第五段：指出董事会的态度，并引用一位董事的话说明他们的担忧。

## 二、试题具体分析

23.Senator Robert Dole criticized Time Warner for\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] its raising of the corporate stock price
- [B] its self-examination of soul
- [C] its neglect of social responsibility
- [D] its emphasis on creative freedom

23.罗伯特·多尔参议员批评时代华纳公司是因为\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 它将公司股价提高
- [B] 它对道德品质的自我反省
- [C] 它忽视社会责任
- [D] 它强调创作自由

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：因果细节题。

根据题干定位到文章第一段，它一开始就谈到，多尔参议员指责时代华纳公司导致社会道德败坏：“你们已经出卖了自己的灵魂，难道还非要败坏我们的国家、威胁我们的孩子不成”。C选项是对多尔批评内容的概括。原文中 contributing to the moral decline of a nation 和 corrupt our nation and threaten our children 被概括为选项中的 neglect of social responsibility。

A选项出现在第二段第二句，超出了题干界定的范围，排除。第一段最后两句提到，（类似参议员）这样的质问仅仅是公司进行反思的最新表现，是一种自我反省，在不同时代已涉及到责任、创作自由和公司底线等不同问题。可见，B选项是参议员批评本身的实质，而不是批评的原因。同样由以上分析可知，D选项是自我反省的部分内容，但不是多尔参议员批评的内容。

24.According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

- [A] Luce is a spokesman of Time Warner.
- [B] Gerald Levin is liable to compromise.
- [C] Time Warner is united as one in the face of the debate.
- [D] Steve Ross is no longer alive.

24.根据文章，下面哪个说法是正确的？

- [A] 路斯是时代华纳公司的发言人。
- [B] 列文容易妥协。
- [C] 在这场争议中，时代华纳公司团结一致。
- [D] 史蒂夫·罗斯已经过世。

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：综合细节题。

本题是覆盖面广的细节题，考生需要将选项与原文一一对应，因此可优先考虑排除法。最后一段提到路斯是董事会 15 个成员之一，但并未明确指出他是代言人。排除 A 选项。B 选项与第三段最后一句中 Gerald Levin 所说的话“我们不会在任何威胁面前退却”不符。就算是第四段第一句也只提到“有迹象表明这位董事长的强硬立场有所缓和”(backing off his hard line stand)，但这也不说明他容易妥协。C 选项与最后第一段第二句中“但是内部人士透露其中几位对此事表示担忧”的事实不符。D 选项主要涉及对第二段第一句... Gerald Levin, 56, who took over for the late Steve Ross in 1992 中 late 这个单词的理解。该词有“前，已故的”等意思。显然 D 选项符合文意。

补充：一般而言，当 late 加在人名或称呼前时，意为“已故的”，如：the late Mrs. Dell 已故的戴尔夫人；若加在职位、头衔前，该人是否过世，则要据情况而定，如：the late president 前总统（也可能已故，也可能仅指刚刚卸职）。

25.In face of the recent attacks on the company, the chairman\_\_\_\_\_.  
the chairman\_\_\_\_\_.  
25.面对最近针对公司的攻击，董事长\_\_\_\_\_。

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>[A] stuck to a strong stand to defend freedom of expression</p> <p>[B] softened his tone and adopted some new policy</p> <p>[C] changed his attitude and yielded to objection</p> <p>[D] received more support from the 15-member board</p> | <p>[A] 坚持强硬立场去保护思想表达的自由</p> <p>[B] 语气有所缓和，采取了某种新政策</p> <p>[C] 改变其态度并屈从于反对意见</p> <p>[D] 从董事会 15 位成员那获得了更多的支持</p> |
|--|---|

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节题。

第四段第一句和最后一句分别指出，列文的强硬立场有所缓和；列文宣布公司将致力于为人们可能会反感的音乐制定一些发行标准和标识标准。B 选项对这两点都有所描述。

A 选项与第一句内容不符，原文是“缓和”，选项则是“强硬”；C 选项则走向另一极端，成了“屈从”；D 选项与文章最后一段前两句谈到的董事会意见出现分歧的内容不符。

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>26. The best title for this passage might be_____.</p> <p>[A] A Company under Fire</p> <p>[B] A Debate on Moral Decline</p> <p>[C] A Lawful Outlet of Street Culture</p> <p>[D] A Form of Creative Freedom</p> | <p>26. 最适合本文的标题可能是_____。</p> <p>[A] 遭到责难的公司</p> <p>[B] 一场关于道德败坏的争论</p> <p>[C] 街头文化的合法表达途径</p> <p>[D] 一种表现创作自由的形式</p> |
|---|--|

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨题。

本文主要讲述时代华纳公司因发行新音乐专辑而受到社会的责难及其做出的反应。A 选项反映了本文的内容。B 选项出现在第一段，但它过于宽泛，没有具体涉及到时代华纳公司。其他选项只是文中出现的细节，不可作为文章主题。

技巧：文章题目应该概括全文主旨，体现文章探讨的对象，干扰项常为文章的细枝末节，不能涵盖全文内容。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

①At Time Warner, however, such questions are simply the latest manifestation of the soul-searching that has involved the company ever since the company was born in 1990. It's a self-examination that has, at various times, involved issues of responsibility, creative freedom and the corporate bottom line.

前一句中主干...questions are ... manifestation...。of the soul-searching（心灵反省）是表语 manifestation 的定语，而它本身又由 that 引导的定语从句修饰，ever since...为状语。后一句的主干是 It's a self-examination that...，是一个强调句，强调主语 self-examination（自我检查）。其中 involve 意为：“包括、包含，牵涉”；corporate bottom line 直译为“公司的底线”，这里可意译为“公司的赢利”。

②“The test of any democratic society,” he wrote in a Wall Street Journal column, “lies not in how well it can control expression but in whether it gives freedom of thought and expression the widest possible latitude, however disputable or irritating the results may sometimes be. We won't retreat in the face of any threats.”

直接引语被分成了两个部分，其主干是 The test ...lies not in ...but in ...。however 这里的意思是“无论多么”，修饰形容词，引导让步状语从句。

知识点补充：in the face 意为“在…面前，面对”，例如：It's the instinct of a mother to protect her children

in the face of danger. (在危险面前，母亲本能地保护自己的孩子)。

③During the discussion of rock singing verses at last month's stockholders' meeting, Levin asserted that "music is not the cause of society's ills" and even cited his son, a teacher in the Bronx, New York, who uses rap to communicate with students.

句子主干是 Levin asserted that ...and even cited ..., 其中，主语前 During... 是时间状语，引号部分是直接引语，做 asserted 的宾语；his son 是 cited 的宾语，a teacher in the Bronx, New York 是 his son 的同位语，最后是 who 引导的定语从句修饰 his son。

佳句赏析：

①Levin would not comment on the debate last week, but there were signs that the chairman was backing off his hard-line stand, at least to some extent.

was backing off his hard-line stand 描写形象入微、生动、地道。hard-line stand 意思是“强硬立场”；back off 意为“后退，撤回”，要比 retreat 更加生动形象。

#### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

- (1) come to realize 认识到，体会到
- (2) comment (v.) (on) 注释，评论；(n.) 注释，评论，意见
- (3) contend (v.) 斗争，竞争；坚决主张
- (4) contribute (v.) (to) 贡献，捐助，捐献；投稿；contribution (n.) 贡献，捐献物；contribute to 促成，有助于
- (5) financial (a.) 财政的
- (6) irritating (a.) 令人恼火的；irritate (v.) 激怒，恼火，使急躁
- (7) latitude (n.) 纬度；范围；言论行动等的自由
- (8) launch (v.) 发射；使（船）下水，发动，发展；(n.) 发射，下水；launch a drive 发起一场运动
- (9) mountainous (a.) 多山的，山一般的
- (10) objectionable (a.) 会引起反对的；objection (n.) (to) 反对，异议
- (11) release (v.) 发行，发表；释放，解放

#### 五、全文翻译

没有一家公司乐意听到别人说自己引起了社会的道德败坏。参议员罗伯特·多尔上星期质问时代—华纳公司管理人员时说：“难道这就是你们要成就的事业吗？你们已经出卖了自己的灵魂，难道还非要败坏我们的国家、威胁我们的孩子不成？”不过，对于成立于 1990 年的时代—华纳而言，这样的质问仅仅是公司进行反思的最新表现，是一种自我反省，在不同时代已涉及到责任、创作自由和公司底线等不同问题。（长难句①）

56 岁的现任董事长杰拉德·列文是争论的焦点人物，他于 1992 年接替已故董事长斯蒂夫·罗斯。财政方面，他承受着使股价升值，减少公司巨额债务的压力。在两笔新的有线电视交易谈妥后，公司债务将达到 173 亿美元。他也允诺出售部分资产并对公司进行重组，但现在投资者们仍在焦急地等待着。

人们对说唱音乐的焦虑并没使他的日子好过一些。列文一向以表现方式为理由来捍卫公司的说唱音乐。1992 年公司因出品 Ice-T 乐队暴力的说唱歌曲《警察杀手》后倍受谴责时，列文却将说唱音乐描述为街头文化的合法表达方式，并说它应该有自己的宣泄途径。他在《华尔街日报》一篇专栏文章中写道：“对任何一个民主社会的检验，不在于它能多有效的控制情感的表达，而在于是否给予了人们最广泛的思考和表达自由，尽管有时这种结果会引起争论和愤怒。我们不会在任何威胁面前退却。”（长难句②）

列文不愿对上周的辩论做任何评论，但有迹象表明，这位董事长至少在某种程度上放弃了自己强硬的

立场。(佳句)在上个月就摇滚乐的歌词进行讨论的股东会议上，列文宣称“音乐不是社会问题的病因”，他甚至还以自己的儿子为例，他儿子是纽约州布朗克斯的一名教师，上课时用说唱的形式与学生进行交流。(长难句③)但他也谈到了创作自由和社会责任之间要“保持平衡”的问题，还宣布对一些可能令人反感的音乐，公司将致力于制定一套发行和标识的标准。

一般来说，时代—华纳公司的 15 位董事是支持列文和他为公司制定的经营策略的。但内部人士透露其中几位对此事表示担忧。“我们中的一些人多年来一直知道，《宪法》第一修正案所规定的自由并非毫无限制”，鲁斯说，“我认为与公司有关系的一些人可能最近才意识到这一点”。

## Passage 5

### 一、文章结构总体分析

这是一篇关于美国及其他发达国家经济形势的文章。这些国家都持续保持了较低的通货膨胀率，这一点出乎经济学家的预料。

第一段：通过类比论证，说明货币政策对经济的影响难以预测。

第二段至第四段：笔锋一转，指出尽管有诸多不利因素，各国的经济形势却令人满意，通货膨胀率低于经济学家的预测。该部分用了大量数据证明。

第五段：分析该现象的原因，即经济增长和通货膨胀相联系的旧经济模式的结束。

### 二、试题具体分析

27.From the passage we learn that \_\_\_\_.

[A] there is a definite relationship between inflation and interest rates

[B] economy will always follow certain models

[C] the economic situation is better than expected

[D] economists had foreseen the present economic situation

27.从文章中，我们可以得知 \_\_\_\_。

[A] 通货膨胀和利率之间有明确的联系

[B] 经济总会遵循某种模式

[C] 经济形势比预料的要好

[D] 经济学家已经预见到了目前的经济状况

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨题。

选项 C 其实是全文的主旨大意。第二段首句提到，银行家们似乎对近来之形势有了不少值得夸耀的东西；第三段首句提到“它（指平均通货膨胀率）比多数预测者预测的数字要低”；第四段首句亦指出“经济学家对英美两国有利的通胀率特别感到诧异”。C 选项是各段内容的概括。

A 选项与第一段第三句“利率和通货膨胀之间的关系难以确定”意思相反，其中 *definite* 和 *uncertain* 正好是反义词。文章最后一句提到，“一些经济学家认为，世界经济结构强有力的变化已经推翻了旧有的经济模式。”而且全文多处提到，经济发展形势比预料的好，可见经济的发展不会总是遵循某种模式，否则就不会不可预料了。排除 B 选项。D 选项与第三段和第四段首句表达的含义相反。

技巧：选项中若出现 *always*, *almost*, *all*, *never*, *only* 等词时，一定要看原文中的限定范围。若文中未出现对应的词语，则该选项一般来说是错误的。

28.According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

28.根据文章内容，下面哪项陈述正确？

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>[A] Making monetary policies is comparable to driving a car.</p> <p>[B] An extremely low jobless rate will lead to inflation.</p> <p>[C] A high unemployment rate will result from inflation.</p> <p>[D] Interest rates have an immediate effect on the economy.</p> | <p>[A] 把制定货币政策比作开车。</p> <p>[B] 特别低的失业率会导致通货膨胀。</p> <p>[C] 通货膨胀会导致高失业率。</p> <p>[D] 利率直接而快速地影响经济。</p> |
|---|---|

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：综合细节题。

第一段最后一句指出，“制定货币政策如同开车，挡风玻璃被涂黑了，后视镜裂了，方向盘也有问题”。注意这里的喻体不仅仅是开车，而是开一辆千疮百孔的车，暗示不可预测性。因此，A 选项与原文内容不符。第四段末句中破折号后面部分提到，“过去，当比率低于（自然失业率）时，通货膨胀率早已迅速上升”，由此可推出 B 选项。C 选项文中未提及，而且根据经济学常识，经济紧缩才会造成经济萎缩，失业增加。第一段第三句和第四句指出，利率和通货膨胀之间的关系难以确定，政策改变对经济的影响存在滞后性，D 选项与文意相悖。

29.The sentence “This is no flash in the pan” (line 5, paragraph 3) means that\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the low inflation rate will last for some time
- [B] the inflation rate will soon rise
- [C] the inflation will disappear quickly
- [D] there is no inflation at present

29. “This is no flash in the pan” (3 段 5 行)  
的意思是\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 低通货膨胀率会持续一段时间
- [B] 通货膨胀率很快会提高
- [C] 通货膨胀率很快会消失
- [D] 目前没有通货膨胀率

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：句意题。

This is no flash in the pan 源自成语 a flash in the pan (an effort that is quickly over or at once ends in failure)，即昙花一现。考生也可以从上下文推测该表达在文中的含义。它出现在第三段末句，其上文提到，近来美国、英国和日本的通货膨胀率都低于经济学家预期的数字。下文又指出，在过去的数年里，英国和美国的通货膨胀率始终低于预期的水平。可见，整个段落都围绕低通货膨胀率而展开论述。因此，A 选项的含义最符合上下文。

技巧：意义明显相反的选项（如本题选项 A 和 B），做题时可以予以优先考虑，因为两者中只有一个正确。这样做可以提高解题速度。

30.The passage shows that the author is the present situation\_\_\_\_.

- [A] critical of
  - [B] puzzled by
  - [C] disappointed at
  - [D] amazed at
- [A] 批评的
  - [B] 迷惑不解的
  - [C] 失望的
  - [D] 惊奇的

〔精解〕 本题考核的知识点是：作者态度题。

全文引用了大量数据说明通货膨胀率、失业率都较低。第二段首句指出，近来之形势值得夸耀（boast about）；第三段、第四段首句都指出，通货膨胀率比预料的要低，经济学家对有利（favourable）的通货膨

通胀感到诧异。第五段首句作者不禁也提出“为何通货膨胀如此和缓（mild）”的疑惑，因此，D 选项正是作者对目前状况的态度。其他三个选项都含否定态度，与作者多处使用的正评价词不符。

技巧：解态度题时，要学会通过作者所选词的褒贬含义去推知其态度。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

① Hence the analogy that likens the conduct of monetary policy to driving a car with a blackened windscreens, a cracked rear-view mirror and a faulty steering wheel.

此句没有谓语动词，只是一个名词性短语。Hence 意思是 for this reason，表示承接前面的原因。中心词 the analogy 后接 that 引导的定语从句。理解时可以直接去掉 that 理解为主谓句。

知识点补充：likens 这个词用来打比方，显示两事物的相像。如：Life has often been likened to a journey.

② Given all these disadvantages, central bankers seem to have had much to boast about of late.

句中 given 做介词用，意为“考虑到（某事物）”，这里引导条件状语，boast about... 可指“自夸、自吹自擂”，也可以指“以…为荣”。of late：意思是“最近以来”，相当于 recently。

例句补充：Given the government's record on unemployment, their chances of winning the election look poor。（尽管本届政府失业率创下了记录，但是他们在大选中获胜的几率也很小）

③ Economists have been particularly surprised by favourable inflation figures in Britain and the United States, since conventional measures suggest that both economies, and especially America's, have little productive slack.

句子主干是 Economists have been ... surprised by ..., 后面接 since 引导的让步状语从句；在这个从句中主干是 conventional measures suggest that ..., 谓语 suggest 后是 that 引导的宾语从句。

④ America's capacity utilisation, for example, hit historically high levels earlier this year, and its jobless rate (5.6% in August) has fallen below most estimates of the natural rate of unemployment—the rate below which inflation has taken off in the past.

此句由 and 连接的两个并列分句构成。在第一个分句的主语和谓语 America's capacity utilisation 与 hit 之间的 for example 做插入成分；第二个分句后的破折号是对 the natural rate of unemployment 的进一步解释，其中还有一个 which 引导的定语从句。

⑤ Some economists argue that powerful structural changes in the world have up-ended the old economic models that were based upon the historical link between growth and inflation.

句子主干是 Some economists argue that ...; that 后是宾语从句，从句中的主干是... changes ... have up-ended ...models ...。在宾语 model 后又跟了一个 that 引导的定语从句。

佳句赏析：

① Nothing could be further from the truth.

英语中比较级的否定可以表示最高级，该句字面意思是“没有什么比这离真实情况更远的了”，即“这是最荒谬的，事实远非如此”。

例句补充：Nothing is more beautiful than a child's smiling in the world.（这个世界上，最美的莫过于孩子的笑脸）。

② This is no flash in the pan; over the past couple of years, inflation has been consistently lower than expected in Britain and America.

句中的 This is no flash in the pan 是对 a flash in the pan 的改写，既有创意，又很地道。

### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

- (1) analogy (n.) 比拟, 类比
- (2) faulty (a.) 有过失的, 有缺点的, 不完美的; fault: (n.) 过失, 过错; 缺点
- (3) forecast (v./ n.) 预测, 预报
- (4) inflation (n.) 通货膨胀
- (5) poll (n.) 民意测验
- (6) slack (a.) 懒惰的, 懒散的, 松弛的, 不紧的; 萧条的; (n.) 淡季, 萧条; (pl.) 便裤, 运动裤
- (7) steer (v.) 驾驶, 掌舵
- (8) thrilling (a.) 令人震惊的; thrill (n.) 令人激动的事; (v.) 使激动, 使兴奋; 使毛骨悚然
- (9) up-end (v.) 颠倒, 倒放; 推翻, 打倒
- (10) utilization/ utilisation (n.) 利用

## 五、全文翻译

很多用来描述货币政策的词, 如“引导经济软着陆”, “触动经济刹车”, 使货币政策听起来像是一门精确的科学。事实远非如此。(佳句①)利率和通货膨胀之间的关系难以确定。在政策改变对经济产生影响之前, 会有一段较长时间且变化不定的后滞期。因此, 才会有人将货币政策的制定比作是驾驶一辆汽车, 这辆车挡风玻璃被涂黑了、后视镜裂了, 方向盘也失灵了。(长难句①)

尽管有这么多不利因素, 中央银行家们似乎对近来之形势有了不少值得夸耀的东西。(长难句②)西方七大工业国去年的平均通货膨胀降至仅 2.3%, 接近三十年来的最低水平。今年 7 月略微升高到 2.5%。这远远低于许多国家在 70 年代和 80 年代早期经历的两位数的膨胀率。

这也低于许多预测者预测的数字。1994 年底, 每月接受《经济学家》意见调查的一组经济学家指出, 美国在 1995 年的平均通货膨胀率将达到 3.5%。实际上, 8 月份就降到了 2.6%, 而且有望全年仅为 3%。去年年底, 英国和日本的通货膨胀率实际上比预测的要低半个百分点。这不是昙花一现; 在过去几年里, 英国和美国的通货膨胀率始终低于预测水平。(佳句②)

经济学家对英美两国有利的通胀率特别感到诧异, 因为传统的计量方法表明两国经济, 特别是美国经济几乎没有出现生产萧条。(长难句③)比如, 美国的生产力利用率在今年早些时候达到了历史最高水平, 失业率(八月份为 5.6%)已降到低于很多人对自然失业率的估测——过去, 当比率低于自然失业率时, 通货膨胀率早已迅速上升。(长难句④)

为何通货膨胀如此和缓? 可惜的是, 即使是最令人兴奋的解释也会有小的缺陷。一些经济学家认为, 世界经济结构强有力的变化已经推翻了以往那种以经济增长和通货膨胀率的历史关联为基础的旧有的经济模式。(长难句⑤)

## Part III English-Chinese Translation

### 一、试题总体分析

本文探讨了动物是否有权利的问题。作者首先提出, 由于人们对人的权利无法达成共识, 因此无从谈起动物有无权利的问题。人们在动物权利问题的讨论上走的两个极端都是不可取的, 即: 要么像对人类自身一样关心体谅, 要么完全冷漠无情。接着作者提出最好问一个更基本的问题, 即对动物是否需要考虑道德问题? 作者指出, 认为动物与人在各方面均不相同而无需考虑道德的看法很肤浅, 人对动物的同情心是人类用道德观念进行推理的本能, 应该加以鼓励。

1997 年翻译试题选材内容较新颖, 难度适中, 试题的覆盖面较均匀, 较全面地测试了考生对英语语言知识的掌握及应用能力。在句子结构上考查了非限定性定语从句的译法、并列结构的省略、现在分词做状语和同位语的翻译; 在词汇的考查上涉及了 rather than 的译法、代词(尤其是 that 和 it)的指代、泛指代

词的译法、有固定译法的词语和猜测词义。

## 二、试题具体解析

(31) [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：非限定性定语从句的译法+关系代词的指代。难度：0.39

该句子的主干是 it isn't, because..., because 引导原因状语从句 it assumes that, that 引导宾语从句 there is an agreed account of human rights, an agreed account 是以过去分词修饰名词，译为“共识、一致的看法”；后面紧跟着的 which 非限制性定语从句修饰的是 an agreed account of human rights, 而不仅仅是 human rights, 由于非限定性定语从句与原句联系不紧密，翻译时可以根据情况，用重复先行词或用“这、这种...”等代词代替先行词的方法另起一句。非限定从句中又含有一个限定性定语从句 the world does not have 修饰 something。

词汇：assume 意为“以…为前提条件，以…为基础”。

译文：事实并非如此，因为这种看法是以人们对人的权利有一种共识为基础的，而这种共识并不存在。

(32) [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：有固定译法的词语和猜测词义。难度：0.53

该句子的主干是 Some philosophers argue that..., that 引导宾语从句。其中 as 引导的介宾结构修饰 a social contract，意为“作为...”。

词汇：argue 提出观点时应译为“论证说”，而不是“争论”；social contract 在社会学意义上固定翻译为“社会契约”，不应该随意另作他译；entitlements 意为“应得的权利/权益”，如果不熟悉的话可以通过它与 duties（责任、义务）在文中的对照去猜测，因为与“义务”交换（exchange）的多半是“权利”。

译文：有些哲学家论证说，权利只存在于社会契约中，是责任与权益交换的一部分。

(33) [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：it 的指代、并列结构的省略、泛指代词的译法。难度：0.48

该句子的主干是 It leads the discussion to extremes...: it invites you to think that...。It 承接上文指一种观点、一种说法，所以实际可译为“这种说法”。英语中的冒号和汉语的冒号功能相似，都表示下文是上文的说明。在这里，冒号表示的是 extremes 的内容。冒号后的主干部分是：it invites you to think that...。that 引导的宾语从句中含有一个省略了关系代词的定语从句 humans extend to other humans 修饰 consideration，此外还有一个 either...or...的并列结构，一般译成“要么…要么…”。注意并列结构的后一部分经常会承前省略，如：本句中的 or with no consideration at all 就是 or animals should be treated with no consideration at all 的省略，在翻译时为了表意清楚应翻译出来。代词方面，要注意 you, one, they 这样的代词常表示泛指，此处的 you 就是泛指所有人，不能够译成“你”，而应该译成“你们”。

词汇：lead...to 意为“导致，引向”；at the outset 意为“从一开始”；extend consideration to 意为“对…表示关心体贴”。

译文：这种说法从一开始就将讨论引向两个极端，它使人们认为应该这样对待动物：要么像对人类自身一样关切体谅，要么完全冷漠无情。

(34) [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：现在分词做状语和同位语的翻译。难度：0.59

该句子的主干是 extremists...think that...。that 后接的是宾语从句；arguing from...是现在分词做原因状语，翻译的时候，“因为，由于”在不影响词义的情况下可以省略，这主要是因为汉语是意合的文字。view 后面有一同位语从句说明其内容，可以顺译（即不加任何连词另起一句），也可以用“即”，“这就是”。(extremists) of this kind 是指“持上述观点（即 humans are different from animals in every relevant respect）的人。”

词汇：in every relevant respect 指“各相关方面”；extremists 在本文当中最好不译成“极端主义分子”，因为这个词在汉语中含动用武力的意思，而本文中仅仅指具有极端看法的人。lie outside the area of moral choice，应该意译成“对待动物无须考虑道德问题”方符合汉语习惯。

译文：这类人持极端看法，认为人与动物在各相关方面都不相同，对待动物无须考虑道德问题。

(35) [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：rather than 的译法和 that 的指代。难度：0.61

该句子的主干是 it is not a mistake, when 引导时间状语从句, 冒号后的从句解释前面主句。该句同样有代词指代的问题, That 的意思必须到上文去找。上文是说看到动物疼痛大部分人都会产生同情, 而 that 就是指人类产生同情心的这种表现和反应。后文的两个 it 也都与 that 指代的内容相同。所以 that 和 it 应该译成“这种反应, 这种表现”等等。rather than 在英译汉题中屡屡出现, 不容忽视。一定要注意它是表示否定而不是肯定, 应该译成“而不是”。

词汇: in action 的意思是“起作用”。最后一个分句中的 an instinct 指的就是前文的 mankind's instinct。

译文: 这种反应并不是错误, 这是人类用道德观念进行推理的本能在起作用。这种本能应该得到鼓励, 而不应该遭到嘲笑。

### 三、参考译文

动物有权利吗? 人们通常这样提问。这像是一个实用且具创新的提问方式。(31) 事实并非如此, 因为这种问法是以人们对人的权利有一种共识为基础的, 而这种共识并不存在。

诚然, 根据对权利的一种看法, 必然认为动物没有权利。(32) 有些哲学家论证说, 权利只存在于社会契约中, 是责任与权益交换的一部分。因此动物不可能有权利。惩罚吃人的老虎的想法是荒谬的。同样, 认为老虎有权利也是荒谬的。然而, 这只是一种认识, 而且是一种有争议的认识。这种认识不仅剥夺了动物的权利, 而且也剥夺了某些人的权利, 例如婴儿, 这些还不会用大脑来思考问题的下一代。此外, 谁也不清楚, 对于从来就不同意契约的人来说, 这项契约又具有多大约束力, 如果有人说“我不喜欢这项契约”, 那你又如何回答呢?

问题的症结在于, 如果对人的权利没有一致的看法, 争论动物的权利是徒劳无益的。(33) 这种说法从一开始就将讨论引向两个极端, 它使人们认为应该这样对待动物: 要么像对人类自身一样关切体谅动物, 要么完全冷漠无情。这是一种不真实的选择。这是一种错误的选择。最好以另一种更为根本性的提问开始: 我们对待动物的方法是一个道德问题吗?

许多人否认这种提法。(34) 这类人持极端看法, 认为人与动物在各相关方面都不相同, 对待动物无须考虑道德问题。任何关心动物疾苦的想法都是错误的, 因为它把应该用来关心其他人的同情心错误地用到动物身上。

这种观点认为, 折磨猴子从道义上讲无异于劈柴, 这种看法似乎是大胆的“逻辑推理”。实际上, 这种看法非常肤浅, 因为其中心混乱到应该被摒弃的程度。道德推理的最初级形式, 和学习爬行的理论一样, 是把自身利益和他人利益加以权衡考虑。那么, 这就需要同情心和想象力。没有这两点, 就无法用道德观念来进行思考。看到动物受苦足以使大多数人产生同情感。(35) 这种反应并不是错误, 这是人类用道德观念进行推理的本能在起作用。这种本能应该得到鼓励, 而不应该遭到嘲笑。

## Section IV Writing(15 points)

### 一、审题谋篇

1997 年的作文看起来非常简单, 是我们非常熟悉的吸烟问题, 似乎每个人都能就此发表自己的观点。实则不然, 这篇文章有几个暗含的难点。首先, 与往年不同, 本年度的图表比较复杂, 包含四幅图画。第一幅图是 1994 年与 1995 年世界烟草总产量的一个比较图; 第二幅图是一个扇形图, 说明烟民占世界人口的比例(在此, 我们可以看到这个比例是非常高的, 言外之意, 对吸烟的控制将不是一件轻而易举的事情); 第三幅图和第四幅图分别显示吸烟带来的经济损失和人员损失之大, 进一步说明控制吸烟势在必行。考生看了四幅图后, 首先应该做的一件事情就是寻找四幅图之间的逻辑联系和内线索, 而不是简单地依次描述四幅图。其次, 本作文另外一个难点就是文章的重点或落脚点比较隐蔽, 也就是在文章提纲的第二点要求上: 预测烟草消费的趋势并给出原因。

基于以上的分析，这篇文章最好分为两段或者三段。第一段段首可以着重利用后两幅图，论述吸烟的危害性，段末部分使用第一幅图点出文章的中心：烟草消费量可能下降的趋势。文章第二段可着重论述这种消费下降趋势的原因。考生也可以在第二段段首点明烟草消费下降的趋势，进而阐述原因。范文使用第二种方法。考生可以根据实际情况，增加一个第三段，客观地分析烟草消费量下降不是一件容易的事，在此可以利用第三幅图，说明烟民占世界总人口的比例较大，控制吸烟不是一件容易的事情。

## 二、参考范文

It goes without saying that tobacco consumption and tobacco industry have always been a hot-debated issue in our society. With the increasing scope of the tobacco industry, more and more people become addicted to smoking. The tremendous tobacco consumption not only causes vast economic losses but also threatens people's health. The annual economic loss due to tobacco consumption amounts to 200 billion US dollars, and meanwhile 3 million people worldwide lose their lives because of smoking-related diseases.

To our great relief, there is a tendency of declining in tobacco consumption—the year between 1994 and 1995, as indicated by chart 1, witnessed a drop in total tobacco production in the world, declining from 14.364 million pounds in 1994 to 14.2 million pounds in 1995. The reason that more and more people begin to quit smoking is mainly people's increasing awareness of the harmful effects of tobacco. If this trend can be maintained, the number of people dying of smoking-related diseases can be significantly reduced. Therefore, great efforts should be made by people in all walks of the society to stop smoking.

Needless to say, no easy solution can be found to solve the smoking problem. To begin with, the percentage of smokers is too large: according to a survey, there are 1.2 billion tobacco consumers in the world, accounting for approximately 20 percent of the world population. It wouldn't be an easy task to persuade such a large amount of people to give up their smoking habits, especially the heavy smokers. In addition, tobacco industry still plays a very important role in the development of the economy. As a consequence, only with concerted efforts of all people, can this problem be properly dealt with.

## 三、范文点评

### 文章结构：

从结构上看，该范文对提纲做出适当调整，分为三段而不是两段。第一段采用了先总后分的写作方法，段首先对图画做出总体评价，进而指出烟草业和吸烟对人类社会的危害。第二段段首和上段形成对比，段首指出这种现象有所改变：烟草消费数量有所下降，进而结合图表，指出这种下降的原因何在。第三段采用总一分一总的写作方法，段首为主题句，指出吸烟问题解决起来并没有那么容易，段落中使用 To begin with 和 In addition 从两个方面进行论证，段尾对本段进行了总结。

### 语言亮点：

1. hot-debated issue：“讨论的热点”，还可以说 widely-discussed issue。
2. become addicted to: 或 be addicted to 上瘾。例如: More and more young people become addicted to on-line chatting. (越来越多的年轻人着迷于网上聊天)。
3. annual: 每年的，近义词为 yearly。Every year 为副词，相当于 annually。
4. due to: “因为”，如: Most accidents are due to driving at high speed. (大部分事故是由于高速驾驶造成的)。类似的表达有: because of, on account of, as result of, in consequence of, caused by 等。
5. amount to: “达到(某数量)，到…之多”。这是一个图表题中经常使用的结构，例如: Expenses on food amount to 30% of every Chinese family's income. (用于食物的开支占每个中国家庭收入的 30%)。类似的表达有: add up to, come to, total, sum up 等。

6. meanwhile: 与此同时。词性为副词，相当于 at the same time。
7. smoking-related diseases: 与吸烟有关的疾病。
8. (much) to one's great relief: 使某人大为放心，使某人深感宽慰。
9. witness: “时间+experience /see /witness +变化+在哪方面”可用来表达某段时间发生的变化。
10. The reason that... is... : 用 reason 接从句表原因有两种方式：一种是范文中的用法 the reason (that) (定语从句) ... is (that) ...，另一种是 the reason why (接同位语从句) ... is that...，如：The reason why we cook food much faster today is that the changes in food preparation methods (今天我们烹饪食物的速度提高了很多的原因是在准备食物的方法上有了变化)。
11. maintain: 保持。例如：If the present rate of economic increase can be maintained, the majority of Chinese will live a well-off life in the middle of the 21st century. (如果中国经济增长能保持目前的速度，21世纪中叶，大部分中国人就能过上小康生活)。
12. in all walks of the society: “社会的各个方面”，又如：men in all walks of life (各行各业的人)。
13. To begin with: 首先，相当于 first of all 或 first(ly)。
14. account for: (在数量、比例方面) 占。例如：Farmers account for about 80% of the total population of China. (农民占中国总人口的约 80%)
15. In addition: 而且，再者。相当于 What's more。
16. concerted: “商定的，共同计划或完成的”，如：We made a concerted effort to solve the problem. (我们一起努力解决了这个问题)

#### 四、写作误区

##### 篇章结构误区：

生硬的图表罗列是本题写作的第一个误区。任何形式的图表作文，考试的目的都不是单纯的描写，而是要抓住图表之间的内在联系。如果只是罗列现象、描写图表，就会犯言之无物的错误，难以展开有力有效的分析。

本题写作的第二个误区是跑题，因为很多考生一看到题目，就理所当然地认为这是非常熟悉的“吸烟有害健康”主题的文章，便开始大谈吸烟的危害、主动吸烟、被动吸烟，及至如何降低吸烟对社会及个人造成危害，等等。考生犯这样的错误说明没有审清楚题，题目的要求有两点：解释图片；预测烟草消费的趋势并给出原因。换句话说，这样的考生没有意识到或者根本没有看清楚第二个要求。

##### 语言表达错误：

###### ①用词不当：

The other reason is that smoking is forbidden in the popular areas in more and more countries. (The other reason is that smoking is forbidden in public areas in more and more countries.)

Thus I think the tendency of world tobacco consumption is descend. (Thus I think the tendency of world tobacco consumption is to decrease.)

###### ②动词误用：

Even the strongest method can't decline the number of smokers. (Even the toughest method can't make the number of smokers decline.)

###### ③连词误用：

Because of the tendency of tobacco consumption, I think the number of cigarette smokers is rising in some developing countries. (As far as the tendency of tobacco consumption is concerned, I think the number of cigarette smokers is rising in some developing countries.)

###### ④冠词错误：

For above-mentioned reasons, I believe the consumption of tobacco will decrease and all problems it causes

will be solved. (For all the above-mentioned reasons, I believe the consumption of tobacco will decrease and all the problems it causes will be solved.)

⑤主谓搭配错误：

More and more people believe smoking do harm to health, waste money. (More and more people believe smoking does harm to health, and is a waste of money.)

⑥中式英语：

From the pictures, we first know that there are a lot of smoking people in the world. (From the pictures, we first know that there are a lot of smokers in the world.)

⑦句意笼统：

You can see the number from the chart, which make you think deeply of the harm of smoking. (It can be seen from the chart that there are 200 billion dollars' loss and 3 million deaths resulting from smoking.)

# 1998 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题

## Section I Cloze Test

### Directions:

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

Until recent 1 most historians spoke very critically of the Industrial Revolution. They 1 that in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living for the 2 man. But they insisted that its 3 results during the period from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery for the 4 of the English population. 5 contrast, they saw in the preceding hundred years from 1650 to 1750, when England was still a 6 agricultural country, a period of great abundance and prosperity.

This view, 7, is generally thought to be wrong. Specialists 8 history and economics, have 9 two things: that the period from 1650 to 1750 was 10 by great poverty, and that industrialization certainly did not worsen and may have actually improved the conditions for the majority of the populace.

- |                   |                |               |                |
|-------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] admitted   | [B] believed   | [C] claimed   | [D] predicted  |
| 2. [A] plain      | [B] average    | [C] mean      | [D] normal     |
| 3. [A] momentary  | [B] prompt     | [C] instant   | [D] immediate  |
| 4. [A] bulk       | [B] host       | [C] gross     | [D] magnitude  |
| 5. [A] On         | [B] With       | [C] For       | [D] By         |
| 6. [A] broadly    | [B] thoroughly | [C] generally | [D] completely |
| 7. [A] however    | [B] meanwhile  | [C] therefore | [D] moreover   |
| 8. [A] at         | [B] in         | [C] about     | [D] for        |
| 9. [A] manifested | [B] approved   | [C] shown     | [D] speculated |
| 10. [A] noted     | [B] impressed  | [C] labeled   | [D] marked     |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Directions:

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

### Text 1

Few creations of big technology capture the imagination like giant dams. Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the idea of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating. But to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind. Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good.

The lesson from dams is that big is not always beautiful. It doesn't help that building a big, powerful dam has become a symbol of achievement for nations and people striving to assert

themselves. Egypt's leadership in the Arab world was cemented by the Aswan High Dam. Turkey's bid for First World status includes the giant Ataturk Dam.

But big dams tend not to work as intended. The Aswan Dam, for example, stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left -- all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

And yet, the myth of controlling the waters persists. This week, in the heart of civilized Europe, Slovaks and Hungarians stopped just short of sending in the troops in their contention over a dam on the Danube. The huge complex will probably have all the usual problems of big dams. But Slovakia is bidding for independence from the Czechs, and now needs a dam to prove itself.

Meanwhile, in India, the World Bank has given the go-ahead to the even more wrong-headed Narmada Dam. And the bank has done this even though its advisors say the dam will cause hardship for the powerless and environmental destruction. The benefits are for the powerful, but they are far from guaranteed.

Proper, scientific study of the impacts of dams and of the cost and benefits of controlling water can help to resolve these conflicts. Hydroelectric power and flood control and irrigation are possible without building monster dams. But when you are dealing with myths, it is hard to be either proper, or scientific. It is time that the world learned the lessons of Aswan. You don't need a dam to be saved.

11. The third sentence of Paragraph 1 implies that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] people would be happy if they shut their eyes to reality  
[B] the blind could be happier than the sighted  
[C] over-excited people tend to neglect vital things  
[D] fascination makes people lose their eyesight
  
12. In Paragraph 5, "the powerless" probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] areas short of electricity  
[B] dams without power stations  
[C] poor countries around India  
[D] common people in the Narmada Dam area
  
13. What is the myth concerning giant dams?  
[A] They bring in more fertile soil.  
[B] They help defend the country.  
[C] They strengthen international ties.  
[D] They have universal control of the waters.
  
14. What the author tries to suggest may best be interpreted as \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] "It's no use crying over spilt milk"

- [B] "More haste, less speed"
- [C] "Look before you leap"
- [D] "He who laughs last laughs best"

## Text 2

Well, no gain without pain, they say. But what about pain without gain? Everywhere you go in America, you hear tales of corporate revival. What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.

The official statistics are mildly discouraging. They show that, if you lump manufacturing and services together, productivity has grown on average by 1.2% since 1987. That is somewhat faster than the average during the previous decade. And since 1991, productivity has increased by about 2% a year, which is more than twice the 1978-87 average. The trouble is that part of the recent acceleration is due to the usual rebound that occurs at this point in a business cycle, and so is not conclusive evidence of a revival in the underlying trend. There is, as Robert Rubin, the treasury secretary, says, a "disjunction" between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics.

Some of this can be easily explained. New ways of organizing the workplace -- all that re-engineering and downsizing -- are only one contribution to the overall productivity of an economy, which is driven by many other factors such as joint investment in equipment and machinery, new technology, and investment in education and training. Moreover, most of the changes that companies make are intended to keep them profitable, and this need not always mean increasing productivity: switching to new markets or improving quality can matter just as much.

Two other explanations are more speculative. First, some of the business restructuring of recent years may have been ineptly done. Second, even if it was well done, it may have spread much less widely than people suppose.

Leonard Schlesinger, a Harvard academic and former chief executive of Au Bon Pain, a rapidly growing chain of bakery cafes, says that much "re-engineering" has been crude. In many cases, he believes, the loss of revenue has been greater than the reductions in cost. His colleague, Michael Beer, says that far too many companies have applied re-engineering in a mechanistic fashion, chopping out costs without giving sufficient thought to long-term profitability. BBDO's Al Rosenshine is blunter. He dismisses a lot of the work of re-engineering consultants as mere rubbish -- "the worst sort of ambulance chasing."

15. According to the author, the American economic situation is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] not as good as it seems
- [B] at its turning point
- [C] much better than it seems
- [D] near to complete recovery

16. The official statistics on productivity growth \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] exclude the usual rebound in a business cycle

- [B] fall short of businessmen's anticipation
  - [C] meet the expectation of business people
  - [D] fail to reflect the true state of economy
17. The author raises the question "what about pain without gain?" because \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] he questions the truth of "no gain without pain"  
[B] he does not think the productivity revolution works  
[C] he wonders if the official statistics are misleading  
[D] he has conclusive evidence for the revival of businesses
18. Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?  
[A] Radical reforms are essential for the increase of productivity.  
[B] New ways of organizing workplaces may help to increase productivity.  
[C] The reduction of costs is not a sure way to gain long-term profitability.  
[D] The consultants are a bunch of good-for-nothings.

### Text 3

Science has long had an uneasy relationship with other aspects of culture. Think of *Gallileo*'s 17th-century trial for his rebelling belief before the Catholic Church or poet William Blake's harsh remarks against the mechanistic worldview of Isaac Newton. The schism between science and the humanities has, if anything, deepened in this century.

Until recently, the scientific community was so powerful that it could afford to ignore its critics -- but no longer. As funding for science has declined, scientists have attacked "anti-science" in several books, notably *Higher Superstition*, by Paul R. Gross, a biologist at the University of Virginia, and Norman Levitt, a mathematician at Rutgers University; and *The Demon-Haunted World*, by Carl Sagan of Cornell University.

Defenders of science have also voiced their concerns at meetings such as "The Flight from Science and Reason," held in New York City in 1995, and "Science in the Age of (Mis) information," which assembled last June near Buffalo.

Anti-science clearly means different things to different people. Gross and Levitt find fault primarily with sociologists, philosophers and other academics who have questioned science's objectivity. Sagan is more concerned with those who believe in ghosts, creationism and other phenomena that contradict the scientific worldview.

A survey of news stories in 1996 reveals that the anti-science tag has been attached to many other groups as well, from authorities who advocated the elimination of the last remaining stocks of smallpox virus to Republicans who advocated decreased funding for basic research.

Few would dispute that the term applies to the Unabomber, whose manifesto, published in 1995, scorns science and longs for return to a pre-technological utopia. But surely that does not mean environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth are anti-science, as an essay in *US News & World Report* last May seemed to suggest.

The environmentalists, inevitably, respond to such critics. The true enemies of science, argues Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, a pioneer of environmental studies, are those who question the evidence supporting global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer and other consequences of industrial growth.

Indeed, some observers fear that the anti-science epithet is in danger of becoming meaningless. “The term ‘anti-science’ can lump together too many, quite different things,” notes Harvard University philosopher Gerald Holton in his 1993 work *Science and Anti-Science*. “They have in common only one thing that they tend to annoy or threaten those who regard themselves as more enlightened.”

19. The word “schism” (Line 4, Paragraph 1) in the context probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] confrontation  
[B] dissatisfaction  
[C] separation  
[D] contempt
20. Paragraphs 2 and 3 are written to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] discuss the cause of the decline of science’s power  
[B] show the author’s sympathy with scientists  
[C] explain the way in which science develops  
[D] exemplify the division of science and the humanities
21. Which of the following is true according to the passage?  
[A] Environmentalists were blamed for anti-science in an essay.  
[B] Politicians are not subject to the labeling of anti-science.  
[C] The “more enlightened” tend to tag others as anti-science.  
[D] Tagging environmentalists as “anti-science” is justifiable.
22. The author’s attitude toward the issue of “science vs. anti-science” is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] impartial  
[B] subjective  
[C] biased  
[D] puzzling

#### Text 4

Emerging from the 1980 census is the picture of a nation developing more and more regional competition, as population growth in the Northeast and Midwest reaches a near standstill.

This development -- and its strong implications for US politics and economy in years ahead -- has enthroned the South as America’s most densely populated region for the first time in the history

of the nation's head counting.

Altogether, the US population rose in the 1970s by 23.2 million people -- numerically the third-largest growth ever recorded in a single decade. Even so, that gain adds up to only 11.4 percent, lowest in American annual records except for the Depression years.

Americans have been migrating south and west in larger numbers since World War II, and the pattern still prevails.

Three sun-belt states -- Florida, Texas and California -- together had nearly 10 million more people in 1980 than a decade earlier. Among large cities, San Diego moved from 14th to 8th and San Antonio from 15th to 10th -- with Cleveland and Washington. D. C., dropping out of the top 10.

Not all that shift can be attributed to the movement out of the snow belt, census officials say. Nonstop waves of immigrants played a role, too -- and so did bigger crops of babies as yesterday's "baby boom" generation reached its child bearing years.

Moreover, demographers see the continuing shift south and west as joined by a related but newer phenomenon: More and more, Americans apparently are looking not just for places with more jobs but with fewer people, too. Some instances—

■ Regionally, the Rocky Mountain states reported the most rapid growth rate -- 37.1 percent since 1970 in a vast area with only 5 percent of the US population.

■ Among states, Nevada and Arizona grew fastest of all: 63.5 and 53.1 percent respectively. Except for Florida and Texas, the top 10 in rate of growth is composed of Western states with 7.5 million people -- about 9 per square mile.

The flight from overcrowdedness affects the migration from snow belt to more bearable climates.

Nowhere do 1980 census statistics dramatize more the American search for spacious living than in the Far West. There, California added 3.7 million to its population in the 1970s, more than any other state.

In that decade, however, large numbers also migrated from California, mostly to other parts of the West. Often they chose -- and still are choosing -- somewhat colder climates such as Oregon, Idaho and Alaska in order to escape smog, crime and other plagues of urbanization in the Golden State.

As a result, California's growth rate dropped during the 1970s, to 18.5 percent -- little more than two thirds the 1960s' growth figure and considerably below that of other Western states.

23. Discerned from the perplexing picture of population growth the 1980 census provided, America in 1970s \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] enjoyed the lowest net growth of population in history
- [B] witnessed a southwestern shift of population
- [C] underwent an unparalleled period of population growth
- [D] brought to a standstill its pattern of migration since World War II

24. The census distinguished itself from previous studies on population movement in that

- 
- [A] it stresses the climatic influence on population distribution  
[B] it highlights the contribution of continuous waves of immigrants  
[C] it reveals the Americans' new pursuit of spacious living  
[D] it elaborates the delayed effects of yesterday's "baby boom"
25. We can see from the available statistics that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] California was once the most thinly populated area in the whole US  
[B] the top 10 states in growth rate of population were all located in the West  
[C] cities with better climates benefited unanimously from migration  
[D] Arizona ranked second of all states in its growth rate of population
26. The word "demographers" (Line 1, Paragraph 8) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] people in favor of the trend of democracy  
[B] advocates of migration between states  
[C] scientists engaged in the study of population  
[D] conservatives clinging to old patterns of life

### Text 5

Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots. Unlike most of the world's volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth's surface; on the contrary, many of them lie deep in the interior of a plate. Most of the hot spots move only slowly, and in some cases the movement of the plates past them has left trails of dead volcanoes. The hot spots and their volcanic trails are milestones that mark the passage of the plates.

That the plates are moving is now beyond dispute. Africa and South America, for example, are moving away from each other as new material is injected into the sea floor between them. The complementary coastlines and certain geological features that seem to span the ocean are reminders of where the two continents were once joined. The relative motion of the plates carrying these continents has been constructed in detail, but the motion of one plate with respect to another cannot readily be translated into motion with respect to the earth's interior. It is not possible to determine whether both continents are moving in opposite directions or whether one continent is stationary and the other is drifting away from it. Hot spots, anchored in the deeper layers of the earth, provide the measuring instruments needed to resolve the question. From an analysis of the hot-spot population it appears that the African plate is stationary and that it has not moved during the past 30 million years.

The significance of hot spots is not confined to their role as a frame of reference. It now appears that they also have an important influence on the geophysical processes that propel the plates across the globe. When a continental plate comes to rest over a hot spot, the material rising from deeper layers creates a broad dome. As the dome grows, it develops deep fissures (cracks); in at least a few cases the continent may break entirely along some of these fissures, so that the hot spot initiates the

formation of a new ocean. Thus just as earlier theories have explained the mobility of the continents, so hot spots may explain their mutability (inconstancy).

27. The author believes that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the motion of the plates corresponds to that of the earth's interior
- [B] the geological theory about drifting plates has been proved to be true
- [C] the hot spots and the plates move slowly in opposite directions
- [D] the movement of hot spots proves the continents are moving apart

28. That Africa and South America were once joined can be deduced from the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the two continents are still moving in opposite directions
- [B] they have been found to share certain geological features
- [C] the African plate has been stable for 30 million years
- [D] over 100 hot spots are scattered all around the globe

29. The hot spot theory may prove useful in explaining \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the structure of the African plates
- [B] the revival of dead volcanoes
- [C] the mobility of the continents
- [D] the formation of new oceans

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

- [A] the features of volcanic activities
- [B] the importance of the theory about drifting plates
- [C] the significance of hot spots in geophysical studies
- [D] the process of the formation of volcanoes

#### Section IV English-Chinese Translation

##### Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on the **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

They were, by far, the largest and most distant objects that scientists had ever detected: a strip of enormous cosmic clouds some 15 billion light-years from earth. 31) But even more important, it was the farthest that scientists had been able to look into the past, for what they were seeing were the patterns and structures that existed 15 billion years ago. That was just about the moment that the universe was born. What the researchers found was at once both amazing and expected: the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Cosmic Background Explorer satellite -- Cobe -- had discovered landmark evidence that the universe did in fact begin with the primeval explosion

that has become known as the Big Bang (the theory that the universe originated in an explosion from a single mass of energy).

32) The existence of the giant clouds was virtually required for the Big Bang, first put forward in the 1920s, to maintain its reign as the dominant explanation of the cosmos. According to the theory, the universe burst into being as a submicroscopic, unimaginably dense knot of pure energy that flew outward in all directions, emitting radiation as it went, condensing into particles and then into atoms of gas. Over billions of years, the gas was compressed by gravity into galaxies, stars, plants and eventually, even humans.

Cobe is designed to see just the biggest structures, but astronomers would like to see much smaller hot spots as well, the seeds of local objects like clusters and superclusters of galaxies. They shouldn't have long to wait. 33) Astrophysicists working with ground-based detectors at the South Pole and balloon-borne instruments are closing in on such structures, and may report their findings soon.

34) If the small hot spots look as expected, that will be a triumph for yet another scientific idea, a refinement of the Big Bang called the inflationary universe theory. Inflation says that very early on, the universe expanded in size by more than a trillion trillion trillion fold in much less than a second, propelled by a sort of antigravity. 35) Odd though it sounds, cosmic inflation is a scientifically plausible consequence of some respected ideas in elementary particle physics, and many astrophysicists have been convinced for the better part of a decade that it is true.

31. \_\_\_\_\_

32. \_\_\_\_\_

33. \_\_\_\_\_

34. \_\_\_\_\_

35. \_\_\_\_\_

## Section V Writing

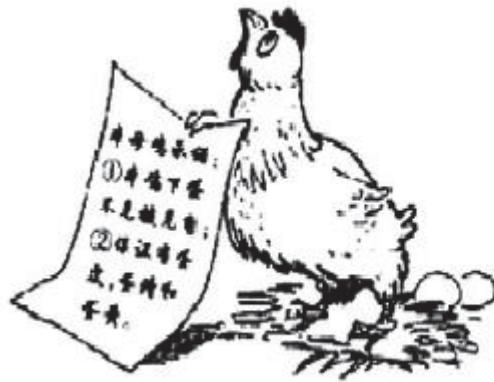
### Directions:

[A] Study the following cartoon carefully and write an essay in no less than 150 words.

[B] Your essay must be written clearly on the **ANSWER SHEET 2.** (15 points)

[C] Your essay should meet the requirements below:

1. Write out the messages conveyed by the cartoon.
2. Give your comments.



如此承诺  
各行各业兴承诺  
欢迎监督不推托  
原本皆为份内事  
何须高唱“文明歌”

注：图片上的文字是：

本母鸡承诺：

- ①本鸡下蛋不见棱不见角
- ②保证有蛋皮，蛋黄和蛋清

# 1998 年答案及解析

## Part I Cloze Test

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

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Passage 1

11. C      12. D      13. D      14. C

#### Passage 2

15. A      16. B      17. B      18. A

#### Passage 3

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

#### Passage 4

23. B      24. C      25. D      26. C

#### Passage 5

27. B      28. B      29. C      30. C

## Part III English-Chinese Translation

31. 更为重要的是，这是科学家们能够观测到的最遥远的过去的景象，因为他们看到的是 150 亿年前宇宙云的形状和结构。

32. 巨大的宇宙云的存在，实际上是 20 年代首创的大爆炸论得以保持其宇宙起源论的主导地位不可缺少的。

33. 天体物理学家使用南极陆基探测器和球载仪器，正在越来越近地观测这些云系，也许不久会报告他们的观测结果。

34. 假如这些小热点看上去同预计的一致，那就意味着又一种科学论说的胜利，这种论说即更完美的大爆炸论，亦称宇宙膨胀说。

35. 宇宙膨胀说虽然听似奇特，但是它是基本粒子物理学中一些公认的理论产生的在科学上看来似乎可信的结论。许多天体物理学家近十年来一直确信这一论说是正确的。

## Section IV Writing(15 points)

36. 见分析

# 试题精解

## Section I Cloze Test

### 一、文章总体分析

本文在关于工业革命对英国人民生活的影响问题上提出了两种对立的观点。第一段讲述了第一种观点，是大部分历史学家的看法，即工业革命的直接结果是给英国大多数人民带来了普遍的贫穷和苦难。第二段讲述的是另一种人普遍持有的观点，即工业革命不但没有加重这种贫困，反而使绝大多数人的生活得到了改善。

### 二、试题具体解析

- 1.[A] admitted 承认 [B] believed 相信，认为  
[C] claimed 声称 [D] predicted 预言

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义 + 动词词义辨析。难度：0.54

文章开篇指出：Until recently most historians spoke very critically of the Industrial Revolution，接着第二句又谈到，in the long run industrialization greatly raised the standard of living。显然，后一句是对前一句的让步。第三句又以 But 开头，暗示与第二句有转折关系。因此可以肯定，这里要表达的意思是历史学家不得不承认既成事实。

四个选项中，首先排除 predicted，因为句子时态是过去时，表明"提高人们的生活水平"已经是事实，不存在"预测"了；其次 believed 和 claimed 都是表达人们肯定态度的词语，它们和首句所表达的含义自相矛盾；因此只有 admitted 可以承接上下文，表示一种让步，意为"直到最近，大多数的历史学家对工业革命仍持强烈的批评态度。尽管他们承认从长远角度来看，工业革命已大大地提高了一般人的生活水平。"

- 2.[A] plain (man) 衣着朴素或相貌平平的人 [B] average (man) 平民，普通人  
[C] mean 平均的，吝啬的，卑鄙的 [D] normal (man) 正常人

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：形容词词义辨析。难度：0.53

本题要求考生判断工业革命提高了什么人的生活水平。四个选项中，首先排除 mean，它意为"平均的"时一般不能直接作定语修饰人，如：the mean temperature (平均气温)，a mean motive (卑鄙的动机) 而 a mean man(自私的、刻薄的人)；A 选项强调的衣着和相貌与上下文没有关系；从文意来看，这里只是泛泛谈到工业革命对一般人的影响，并无正常和不正常人的区分，因此，D 项也不正确；只有 average man 符合语意，意为：工业化提高了普通老百姓的生活水平。

- 3.[A] momentary 瞬间的，刹那间的 [B] prompt 敏捷的，迅速的，即时的  
[C] instant 直接的，立即的 [D] immediate 迅速的，直接的

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：形容词词义辨析。难度：0.22

空格处的形容词修饰 results。从下文来看，考生需判断 from 1750 to 1850 were widespread poverty and misery 是怎样一种后果。四个选项中，momentary 强调相当短促的一段时间，如：momentary joy (瞬息的喜悦)；prompt 强调速度很快，如：Prompt payment of bills greatly helps our company. (迅速付款帮了我们公司大忙)；instant 通常指不需要花很多时间就可以完成的，如：instant noodles (方便面)。根据下文可知，这种结果持续了一百年，因此表示短暂时间的 A、B、C 这三个选项都应加以排除。只有 immediate 除了表

示"立刻的", 还有"直接的"之意, 如: the immediate cause of death (死亡的直接原因), 它和 results 搭配, 意为" (工业革命的) 直接结果", 符合文意。此外, 它与上句中时间状语 in the long run 形成对照。

- 4.[A] bulk (of) [B] host (of) [C] gross (of) [D] magnitude (of)

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 修饰名词的前置短语。难度: 0.28

从结构上看, 空格所在名词组成 the<sup>4</sup>of 短语, 并修饰不可数名词 population。首先排除 host 和 gross, host 组成的短语只能是 a host of 或 hosts of, 意为"许多", 如: a host of students (许多学生); gross 作名词时, 可表示"一罗 (12 打, 144 个)", 但只和具体数字而不和定冠词搭配, 如: two grosses of bananas (两罗香蕉), 它也可表示"总收入", 如: gross for the year (年收入), 但我们不能说"对于英国人口总收入的广泛贫困"; magnitude 意为"巨大", 如: The magnitude of the flood was impossible to comprehend. (这场水灾之大是无法想像的), 但放入文中, 表示"对于英国人口的巨大的广泛贫困"也不符合语意。正确选项是 bulk, the bulk of 是固定搭配, 意为"大多数, 大部分", 相当于"the majority of", 在文中, the bulk of English population 意为"大多数英国人"。

- 5.[A] On [B] With [C] For [D] By

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 习惯搭配。难度: 0.48

contrast 的常用短语是 by contrast 和 in contrast, 选项中其它介词都不和 contrast 搭配。By contrast 意为"对比起来, 与之相比", 强调与另一事物进行比较, 存在反差。它可单独使用, 也可在后面接比较对象, 从文意上讲, 文中空格前提到, 1750 和 1850 年间英国人民普遍贫穷和苦难 (widespread poverty and misery), 空格后则提到 1650 到 1750 间英国的繁荣富足 (great abundance and prosperity), 两者刚好形成鲜明的对比。因此, 选项 D 正确。

知识点补充: by contrast 表示"对比之下", 可以和"with"连用, 也可以单独使用, 例如: His brother is very silent. By contrast, he is very out ✓ spoken. (他弟弟非常安静, 相比之下, 他非常健谈); By contrast with his brother, he is very out ✓ spoken. (和弟弟相比, 他非常健谈)。in contrast 必须与 with 或 to 连用, 如: Her affected manner is in striking contrast with her sister ✓ s spontaneous gait. (她矫揉造作的样子和她妹妹天生的乐观形成了鲜明的对比)。

- 6.[A] broadly 大体上, 概括地, 广泛地

[B] thoroughly 彻底地

[C] generally 通常地, 一般地, 普遍地

[D] completely 完全地

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 上下文语义 + 副词词义辨析。难度: 0.40

从结构上来说, 所填选项用来修饰形容词 agricultural。四个选项中, 先排除 A、C 选项, 它们一般不修饰形容词, 而修饰动词。如: The question must be considered broadly. (这个问题必须被广泛地考虑); The plan has been generally accepted. (这项计划被人们普遍接受)。thoroughly 强调程度彻底; completely 强调范围的广泛性。根据常识或上文的提示可知, 工业革命发生在 1750 年~1850 年间, 1750 年以前, 英国还没有工业革命的迹象。也就是说, 那时的英国还是一个纯粹的完完全全的农业国。这里主要强调的是广度不是深度, 因此 D 是正确答案。

- 7.[A] however 然而, 表转折关系 [B] meanwhile 同时, 表时间关系

[C] therefore 因此, 所以, 表因果关系 [D] moreover 而且, 表递进关系

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 逻辑关系。难度: 0.89

两个逗号间显然要填入一个逻辑词。考生关键要判断空格所在句子 This view, 7, is generally thought to be wrong 和上文之间的关系。从上下文来看, 句中的 this view 指的是上段历史学家们的观点, 即大多数历史

学家对工业革命仍持批判态度。而这句话指出这种观点被普遍认为是错误的，接着下文又介绍了一种完全相反的观点。因此空格处应是一种表转折关系的逻辑词，答案只能选 however。

- 8.[A] at [B] in [C] about [D] for

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：习惯搭配。难度：0.74

本题考查哪个介词与名词 specialist 搭配，表示“某方面的专家”。能表达这个含义的介词只有 in，如：a specialist in linguistics（语言学专家）。类似的用法还有 specialize in（擅长于，专攻）和 expert in（…的专家），如：He specializes in math.（他专攻数学）；expert in teaching small children（幼儿教育专家）。

- 9.[A] manifested 表现，证明 [B] approved 同意，批准，赞同

- [C] shown 指出，显示，说明 [D] speculated 推测，思索

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：动词词义辨析。难度：0.39

本题要求考生判断“历史和经济学方面的专家”对两件事情作了什么动作。首先，需要知道这两件事是什么。从下文可知，一是 1650 年～1750 年有显著的贫困（great poverty），二是工业革命当然没有加重这种贫困，而是使绝大多数人的生活得到了改善。其中，第一件是客观事实，第二件是一种观点。接着，由上文可知，专家做这个动作的目的是为了证明“历史学家对工业革命持批判态度的观点是错误的”。

四个选项中，approve 一般指“赞成，通过”，如：Congress approved the budget.（国会批准了国家预算），显然我们不能说专家赞成“显著的贫困”这个事实；speculate 是一个不及物动词，一般与 on 搭配，如：I've been speculating on my future.（我一直在思索我的未来），因此也可排出；余下两个选项，manifest 可译为“证明”，show 意为“指出，表明”，由于文中并未论述专家如何证明这两件事情，而只是把这些专家的观点和历史家的观点作了比较，因此 have shown two things 为正确答案，即：指出了两件事。

- 10.[A] (was) noted (for/as) 因…而著名

- [B] (was) impressed (by) 被…留下深刻印象

- [C] (was) labeled as 被视为…，被称作…

- [D] (was) marked (by) 具有…的特征

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：动词词义和用法辨析。难度：0.41

本题要求填入一个动词的过去分词与其前后的 period 和 by great poverty 搭配，由上下文语义可知 great poverty 是 the period 的一个特征。首先 A、C 选项在与表特征的词搭配时不能用 by，如 This country is noted for its china.（这个国家以瓷器而闻名）；He was labeled as a communist.（他被称作是共产主义者）。B、D 两项虽然都能与 by 搭配，但 B 选项的主语一般是人，如 I am deeply impressed by his words.（我被他的话深深地打动了），而不能是 the period。只有 D 选项 marked 放入文中符合逻辑，表示“该阶段以显著的贫困为特征”。

### 三、全文翻译

直到最近，大多数的历史学家对工业革命仍然颇有微词。尽管他们承认从长远角度讲，工业革命已大大地提高了一般人的生活水平。然而他们坚持认为，工业革命在 1750 和 1850 年间引起的直接结果是给英国大多数人民带来了普遍的贫穷和苦难。相比之下，他们把在此之前从 1650 到 1750 的一百年看成是一个繁荣富足的时期。尽管那个时候英国还是一个完全意义上的农业国家。

然而，人们通常认为这种观点是错误的。历史和经济学专家已指出两件事情：一是 1650 至 1750 年间以显著的贫困为特征；二是工业革命不但没有加重这种贫困，反而使绝大多数人的生活得到了改善。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

## Text 1

### 一、文章结构总体分析

这是一篇批评盲目建造水坝的文章，文章开宗明义，进而使用了大量例子证明作者的观点，挖掘了这种盲目性的内在原因，最后进行了总结，是一篇典型的总-分-总结构的文章。

第一段：段首几句话为引子，引出全文主题句（最后一句）：几个大坝工程带来的害处可能大于益处。

第二至第五段：通过大量举例说明人们想通过大坝控制水的神话依然存在。人们建造大坝来显示成就、证明实力，但其效果并没有人们预先设想的好，因为大坝带来的并不一定是利益。

第六段：呼吁人们应该吸取历史教训，不要盲目建大坝。

### 二、试题具体分析

1.The third sentence of paragraph 1 implies that.	1.第一段第三句的隐含意义是。
[A] people would be happy if they shut their eyes to reality	[A] 人们如果无视现实就会感到快乐
[B] the blind could be happier than the sighted	[B] 盲人比有眼睛的人更幸福
[C] over excited people tend to neglect vital things	[C] 过于兴奋的人容易忽视极为重要的事情
[D] fascination makes people lose their eyesight	[D] 兴奋使人丧失视力

[答案] C

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。难度：0.77

第一段前两句谈到人们热衷建坝的事实以及热衷的自然原因，第四句却提出“有些大坝弊大于利”的观点。作者前后态度不一致，变化突然，由此推知第三句应该在态度上与前面相比有所转折。C 选项是原句的释义，它引出了作者对建坝行为的批评，为正确答案。此外，理解这句话的关键是理解 blind 一词，句中取的是其引申义“盲目的”，而 B 选项和 D 选项都取其本义“盲人，瞎”，因而理解上有了偏差。A 选项与文意不符。

技巧：考生可以根据句子和段落前后的并列、转折等关系去解题。

2.paragraph 5, "the powerless" probably refers to.	2.第五段的词语"the powerless"很可能是指。
[A] areas short of electricity	[A] 缺电的地区
[B] dams without power stations	[B] 没有建发电站的大坝
[C] poor countries around India	[C] 印度周边的穷国
[D] common people in the Narmada Dam area	[D] 纳尔马达河大坝周围的平民百姓

[答案] D

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。难度：0.29

首先从语法角度看，定冠词 the 加上形容词或分词多用于表示具有某种属性的人群：如 the rich 富人，据此可排除将 the powerless 解释为“地区、大坝、穷国”的干扰选项，直接得出 D 选项正确。此外根据上下文可知，cause hardship for the powerless 与最后一句中的 The benefits are for the powerful 对应，the powerless 承担的是“苦难”，而 the powerful 获得的是“利益”；它们应该代表印度社会中的不同阶层：后者指有权有势的人，那么前者应指无权无势的人，即大坝地区的平民百姓。

3.What is the myth concerning giant dams?	3.关于大型水坝的神话是什么？
[A] They bring in more fertile soil.	[A] 它们带来更肥沃的土地。

[B] They help defend the country.	[B] 它们有助于国防。
[C] They strengthen international ties.	[C] 它们加强国际关系。
[D] They have universal control of the waters.	[D] 它们普遍能够控制水。

[答案] D

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节题。难度：0.73

文章第四段第一句话明确指出 the myth of controlling the waters persists，因此可知该神话就是指 D 选项的内容。A 选项与第三段第二句提到的埃及的阿斯旺水坝使之失去沃土的内容相反。文中只提到建坝是为了证实自己的实力：a symbol of achievement（第二段）和 bidding for independence... needs a dam to prove itself（第四段），而未提到是为了保卫国家或加强国际关系，因此 B、C 选项不对。

4.What the author tries to suggest may best be interpreted as.	4.作者想通过本文说明的道理是。
[A] "It ✓ s no use crying over spilt milk"	[A] 覆水难收，后悔是没用的
[B] "More haste, less speed"	[B] 欲速则不达
[C] "Look before you leap"	[C] 三思而行
[D] "He who laughs last laughs best"	[D] 谁笑到最后，谁笑得最好

[答案] C

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨题。难度：0.74

文章中作者的态度非常明确。全文都围绕建坝的盲目性而展开论说；最后一段，作者更是直接指出：应该对大坝的影响做出正确的、科学的评估，放弃大坝的神话，吸取阿斯旺水坝的教训。因而可以推知，作者是在呼吁切忌盲目行动。只有 C 选项与作者提出的建议吻合，其他选项都不能正确反映作者观点。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

①Perhaps it is humankind ✓ s long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the idea of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating.

该句子的主干结构是强调句型 it is...that...， that 后面部分含有 make+宾语（n.）+宾补（a.）的复合结构 make the idea so fascinating, idea 后是 of 引导的介词短语做定语。at the mercy of 意为"听凭…摆布，完全受…支配"，如：at the mercy of fate 受命运的摆布； bid（动词）意思很多，可表示"祝愿； 命令，要求，吩咐； 投标，出价，报价； 尝试"，如： bid for independence 争取、试图（获得）独立； Turkey ✓ s bid for First World status includes the giant 土耳其想通过阿塔特克大坝的建设获取第一世界地位。句中 do our bidding 意为"按照我们的指示做，按照我们的意愿办事"。

②It doesn ✓ t help that building a big, powerful dam has become a symbol of achievement for nations and people striving to assert themselves.

该句子的主干是 it doesn ✓ t help that...， 主语 it 代指上文中提到的"大的未必总是美的"这个教训，谓语 help 后是一个从句，其主干是 building a dam has become a symbol of achievement; 分词短语 striving to assert themselves 修饰 nations and people。it doesn ✓ t help 意思是"无法阻止，不起作用"。

③The Aswan Dam, for example, stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left ✓ all in return for a giant reservoir of disease, which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

该句的核心句是 The Aswan Dam stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the silt, silt 后是 that 引导的定语从句 that floods left 做定语；破折号后面部分做整个句子的状语，介词短语 in return for（作为回报）的宾语是 giant reservoir of disease，后面带了一个 which 引导的从句对它进行修饰。

④This week, in the heart of civilized Europe, Slovaks and Hungarians stopped just short of sending in the troops in their contention over a dam on the Danube.

句子主干是 Slovaks and Hungarians stopped sending in the troops，主语之前是时间状语和地点状语。句末的介词短语 in their contention over a dam on the Danube 做原因状语，指出两国派兵的原因。short of 意思

是"离…有，差一点就…”，如：We stopped a mile short of the top.（我们在离山顶一公里处，即快到山顶的地方停住了）；send in意思是"派遣"。

⑤Proper, scientific study of the impacts of dams and of the costs and benefits of controlling water can help to resolve these conflicts.

句子主干是 study can help to resolve conflicts；谓语 study 后接了两个由 and 连接的并列的 of 介词短语，说明 study 的内容，分开看应该是 study of the impacts of dams 和 study of the costs and benefits of controlling water。

⑥It is time that the world learned the lessons of Aswan.

It is time that...该…的时候了，是一种虚拟语气的形式，后面从句中谓语注意要用过去时。强调做某个事情的时机成熟了。如：It is time that we learned to take care of ourselves.

佳句赏析

①Few creations of big technology capture the imagination like giant dams.

表达人们对宏伟、美好事物的欣赏和赞叹。如：Few paintings can capture such rich imagination like Mona Lisa ✓ s smiling.

②But to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind.

这里暗含的意思是告诫人们不要被表面的美好景象迷惑，要理性地看到潜在的危害。如：Big cities ✓ fast development has really provided us fascinating conveniences and pleasure. However, to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind.

③Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good.

这种表达也用来暗示某种事物是一把双刃剑，不能只看到好的一面，而忽略了潜在的危险。

④The lesson from dams is that big is not always beautiful.

这种表语从句结构可以用来总结经验教训。如：The lesson from this bad exam is that no pains, no gains.

⑤But big dams tend not to work as intended.

表达一种事与愿违的遗憾。如：His parents put too much hope on the child, but his performance tended not to work as intended.

#### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

(1) capture (v.) 夺得，攻占；捕获；(n.) 捕获，俘虏

(2) drought (n.) 旱灾

(3) fascinating (a.) 迷人的；fascinate (v.) 迷住，强烈吸引

(4) strive (v.) (to) 奋斗努力

(5) cement (v.) 胶合；巩固，加强；(n.) 水泥；胶泥，胶接剂

(6) deprive (v.) (of) 夺去，使丧失

(7) contention (n.) 争夺，竞争；争吵，口角；contend (v.) 斗争，竞争；坚决主张

(8) go ✓ ahead (n.) 批准，同意；如：We ✓ re all ready to start the new book, as soon as we get the go ✓ ahead from the people concerned.

(9) wrong ✓ headed (a.) 错误判断的；坚持错误的，执迷不悟的

(10) hydroelectric (a.) 水电的；hydro ✓：前缀，表示"水"，"液体"。如：hydrobiology 水生物学；hydro ✓ cooling 水冷法；hydro ✓ mania 投水狂，自溺

#### 五、全文翻译

在重大技术所创造的东西中很少能像大型水坝这样激起人们想象力的。（佳句①）可能正是因为人类长期遭受旱涝灾害的摆布才使得人们治理江河、供我驱策的理想如此令人痴迷。（长难句①）但让人着迷有时也就使人盲目。（佳句②）有几个巨型大坝项目就有弊大于利的危险。（佳句③）

建造大坝的教训是：大的未必总是美的。（佳句④）但这个教训也无法阻止修建高大雄伟的大坝已成为那些力争得到自我肯定的国家和人民的伟大成就的象征。（长难句②）埃及由于建造了阿斯旺大坝而巩固了在阿拉伯世界的领导地位。土耳其在力图跻身第一世界的努力中也包括修建阿塔特克大坝。

但大坝不会像预期的那样产生效果。（佳句⑤）以阿斯旺大坝为例，它阻止了尼罗河洪水泛滥，但也使埃及失去了洪水冲击过后留下的肥沃土壤，换回来的却是一个疾病滋生的水库。现在这个水库积满了淤泥，几乎不能发电了。（长难句③）

不过，控制水的神话还在继续。本周，在文明的欧洲腹地，斯洛伐克人和匈牙利人就为了多瑙河上的一处水坝引起争端，差点动用了军队。（长难句④）这个大型工程可能会出现大坝所有的常见问题。但斯洛伐克正在要求脱离捷克而独立，现在它们需要建一个大坝来证明自己的实力。

与此同时，世界银行已经贷款给印度来建造问题更多的纳尔马达大坝。尽管世界银行的顾问指出，该大坝将给平民带来苦难，而且会破坏那里的环境，但世界银行依然一意孤行。大坝只会给有权有势者带来利益，而且这种利益也远远得不到保障。

对于水坝的影响作用、水坝控制水流的成本和收益进行恰当而科学的研究能够有助于解决这些冲突。（长难句⑤）水力发电，治理洪水以及灌溉即使不建大型水坝也是可能的。但当你相信神话时就很难做到合理或科学。现在是世界吸取阿斯旺大坝教训的时候了。（长难句⑥）我们未必要通过大坝来拯救自己。

## Text 2

### 一、文章结构总体分析

这是一篇介绍美国生产力革命的文章。作者用改写谚语的方式提出文章主旨。论证部分先用数据说明美国经济形势没有商界人士认为的那样好，接着分析其原因是企业的生产力革命没有促进生产力的发展。主要使用了数据、引文、及说理的论证方法。

第一段：开始部分使用谚语作为引子，引出全文主题：美国生产力革命并没有改善经济状况。

第二段：指出官方统计数据无法证明经济的复苏，它和生产力飞跃增长的商业传奇不相符合。本段结构为总-分-总。第一句为主题句，中间部分使用数据说明，最后一句进行总结。

第三段至第五段：具体解释企业重组没有促进生产力发展的原因。

### 二、试题具体分析

1.According to the author, the American economic situation is.	1.按照作者观点，美国经济形势。
[A] not as good as it seems	[A] 不如表面看上去那么好
[B] at its turning point	[B] 处于转折点
[C] much better than it seems	[C] 比表面看起来好得多
[D] near to complete recovery	[D] 几乎完全复苏

[答案] A

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：段落主旨题。难度：0.84

第一段和第二段介绍了美国的经济形势。第一段指出，在美国，无论你走到哪里都会听到企业复苏的故事。但很难确定的是商界自认为正在进行的生产力革命究竟是否真实。可见，作者对美国表现出来的经济复苏的形势持怀疑态度。第二段进一步指出，官方的统计数字并不让人乐观。最近的经济增长部分是由于商业周期中出现反弹（rebound）造成的，因此不是企业复苏已经是潜在趋势的确凿证据。因此 A 选项是对美国经济形势最好的概括。在文中可以发现 discouraging, trouble, disjunction 等贬义词汇的运用，说明文章的基调是沮丧的，因此 C、D 选项错误，B 选项在原文中找不到相关表述。

技巧：本文前两段虽然都在谈美国经济现状，但没有用总结性的话进行描述。考生需要对作者态度和所给事实进行分析，才能够得出答案。

2.The official statistics on productivity growth.	2.关于生产力增长的官方统计数据。
[A] exclude the usual rebound in a business cycle	[A] 排除了商业周期中的正常反弹现象
[B] fall short of businessmen's anticipation	[B] 没有达到商业人士的预想
[C] meet the expectation of business people	[C] 达到了商业人士的预想
[D] fail to reflect the true state of economy	[D] 没有反映出经济的真实状况

[答案] B

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节题。难度：0.14

根据题干中的关键词 official statistics 定位到第二段。本段最后一句指出，在商界有关生产力飞跃增长的传闻与统计数据反映的情况之间存在"脱节" (disjunction)。也就是说在生产力增长的问题上商业人士的期望与政府统计数据不相符。B 选项以 fall short of 代替原文中的 disjunction，为正确选项。C 选项中 meet 一词和原文不符。

第二段第五句将（数据反映出来的）生产力增长的部分原因归结于经济发展周期中的反弹现象，可见数据是反映了而非排除了反弹现象。排除 A 选项。作者没有对数据的真实性产生怀疑，因此 D 选项不对。

3.The author raises the question "what about pain without gain?" because.	3.作者提出"有劳无获"的问题是因为。
[A] he questions the truth of "no gain without pain"	[A] 他怀疑"不劳无获"的真实性
[B] he does not think the productivity revolution works	[B] 他认为所谓的生产力革命并没有奏效
[C] he wonders if the official statistics are misleading	[C] 他怀疑官方数字有误导性
[D] he has conclusive evidence for the revival of businesses	[D] 他掌握了商业复苏的确凿证据

[答案] B

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨题。难度：0.52

本题看似细节题，实际上是变相地考文章主旨。解题的关键在于根据上下文确定 pain 和 gain 两个词在文中的确切含义。下文即第一段第二句提到，"虽然到处可听到企业复苏的故事，但很难确定商业人士自认为领导的生产力革命是否确有其事"。可见，pain 指的是"生产力革命"，no gain 指的是"没有效果"。第三段至第五段也都围绕"企业生产力革命无效"问题展开分析。因此 B 选项是作者真正想反映的问题。

A 选项单纯从字面上理解，是典型的干扰项。C 选项与作者用官方数据去说明自己的观点的用意相悖。D 选项与第二段第五句提到的"（统计数据）不是经济复苏的确凿证据"的事实相反。

4.Which of the following statements is NOT mentioned in the passage?	4.下面哪个说法在文中没有被提及？
[A] Radical reforms are essential for the increase of productivity.	[A] 激进的改革对于生产力的增长必不可少。
[B] New ways of organizing workplaces may help to increase productivity.	[B] 新的企业组织方法可能有助于提高生产力。
[C] The reduction of costs is not a sure way to gain long-term profitability.	[C] 降低成本并不一定能带来长期利润。
[D] The consultants are a bunch of good-for-nothings.	[D] 顾问是一群无用之辈。

[答案] A

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：综合细节题。难度：0.51

B 选项在第三段第二句中提及，即企业的新组织方法是提高生产力的一种途径（one contribution）。C 选项在第五段中提及，作者引用比尔的话说明一些公司用机械的方式进行重组，虽然降低了成本，却牺牲了长期的利润。D 选项在文章最后一句提及：“重组顾问们所做的工作大多被视为垃圾-‘典型的劳而无获’”。只有 A 选项在文中未提及。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

① What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.

句子主语是 what 引导的主语从句，谓语是 is，后面是 whether 引导的表语从句。在这个从句中，主干是 the productivity revolution is for real，其中主语 the productivity revolution 后又接了一个 that 引导的定语从句。

② The trouble is that part of the recent acceleration is due to the usual rebound that occurs at this point in a business cycle, and so is not conclusive evidence of a revival in the underlying trend.

该句的主语是 The trouble，谓语是系表结构，第一个表语是 that 引导的从句：从句中的主语是 acceleration，表语是 due to...形容词短语，介词 to 后的名词 the usual rebound 又由 that 引导的定语从句（that occurs at this point in a business cycle）修饰。第二个表语由 and so 连接，与前面表语是并列加因果的关系。due to...意为“由…引起的”。

如：The team ✓ s success was largely due to her efforts.

③ There is, as Robert Rubin, the treasury secretary, says, a "disjunction" between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics.

句子主干是 There is... a "disjunction" between the... anecdote that... and the picture...。谓语和表语间是人名及其职位做插入成分。anecdote 后带有一个 that 引导的定语从句（that points to a leap in productivity），名词 picture 后是过去分词 reflected by the statistics 做后置定语。

④ New ways of organizing the workplace-all that reengineering and downsizing-are only one contribution to the overall productivity of an economy, which is driven by many other factors such as joint investment in equipment and machinery, new technology, and investment in education and training.

该句的主干是 New ways... are only one contribution...；破折号之间的内容是对主语的解释。在 economy 之后接了一个 which 引导的非限定性定语从句。such as 之后列举了三方面的原因说明前面的 factors。

⑤ Moreover, most of the changes that companies make are intended to keep them profitable, and this need not always mean increasing productivity: switching to new markets or improving quality can matter just as much.

该句的主干是... the changes... are intended to... and this need not always mean increasing productivity: ...。连词 Moreover 表明是递进关系。主干部分意思比较明确，and 后的指示代词 this 指前面句子所有的内容。需要注意的是，冒号前后是相关的两件事情。前面是“这并不意味着提高生产力”，冒号后的内容起解释的作用，即“另外两个方面也同等重要”。

佳句赏析：

① Well, no gain without pain, they say. But what about pain without gain?

英语中有一句谚语 No pains, no gains 不劳则无获。作者在这里改变了它的形式，赋予了新的含义，即 pain without gain 劳而不获，在文中它用来表达美国当今一种吃力不讨好的情形。用法诙谐幽默，且其含义深刻。

② He dismisses a lot of the work of reengineering consultants as mere rubbish—"the worst sort of ambulance ✓ chasing".

句中短语 dismisses sb./sth. (as sth.) 相当于 consider sb./sth. not worth talking about (对某人某事物不予理睬或不屑一提)。这里，罗森席恩认为顾问们所做的工作不屑一提，还打了一个比方去形容其工作的无效性，称之为 the worst sort of ambulance & chasing, ambulance & chasing 意思是"怂恿事故受伤者起诉"，这里指于事无补，即本来是想帮忙，然而可能什么也帮不了。

例句补充：She was dismissed as a dreamer. (大家认为她喜欢作白日梦，对她不屑一顾。)

#### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

- (1) acceleration (n.) 加速 (度); accelerate (v.) 加速，促进
- (2) blunt (a.) 直率的，钝的; (v.) (使) 钝，(使) 迟钝
- (3) disjunction (n.) 分离，分裂
- (4) revenue (n.) 财政收入，税收
- (5) preside (v.) (over, at) 主持
- (6) rebound (v.) 跳回; 回生; (n.) 跳回，弹回; 回生，回复
- (7) restructuring (n.) 重建，改组，调整; restructure (v.) 重建，改组，调整; re & 前缀，表示"再"，"又"，"重新"，"反复"; 如: reappear (v.) 再次出现; reconstruction (n.) 重建; retell (v.) 复述; reunite (v.) 使重聚
- (8) revival (n.) 苏醒，复苏，复活; 复兴，再流行; revive (v.) 恢复; 使复苏
- (9) speculative (a.) 思索的，推测的; 不确定的，冒险的; 纯理论的; speculate (v.) (about, on) 推测，推断; 投机
- (10) statistics (n.) 统计 (学); statistical (a.) 统计的，统计学的

#### 五、全文翻译

人们说，不劳不获。但是，如果付出了却没有收获会怎样呢？(佳句①)在美国，无论你走到哪里都会听到企业复苏的故事。但难以确定的是商业人士自认为领导的这场生产力革命是否确有其事。(长难句①)

官方的统计数据却有些让人沮丧。这些数据表明，如果把制造业和服务业合起来算，1987年以来生产力平均增长1.2%，这比上一个十年的平均增长速度略快。自1991年来，生产力每年约增长2%。这比1978至1987年的平均增长速度高两倍多。问题在于，近年发生的生产力快速增长现象部分是由于商业周期到了这时候通常会出现的反弹造成的，因而它不是经济复苏已经是潜在趋势的确凿证据。(长难句②)正如财政部长罗伯特·鲁宾所说的，大量有关生产力飞跃增长的商业传奇与统计数据所反映的情况之间存在着"出入"。(长难句③)

这其中的一些原因很容易解释。企业重组的新方法--所有那些重新规划和缩小规模的做法--只能对一个经济的整体生产力做出一方面的贡献，而生产力的发展还受到许多其它因素的驱动，如设备机械上的联合投资、新技术、以及教育和培训上的投资。(长难句④)另外，公司大部分的改革是为了赢利，而达到赢利的目的不一定非要提高生产力：转入新的市场或改善产品质量也会有同样的功效。(长难句⑤)

其他两种解释带有很大的猜测性。一种解释认为，近年来的一些企业重组也许进行得并不恰当。另一种解释则认为，即使有成效，效果也没能象人们所设想的那样广泛。

哈佛学者，快速发展的面包咖啡连锁店 Au Bon Pain 的前任总裁莱昂纳多·施莱辛格说，"重新规划"大多是粗糙的。他认为在很多情况下，企业收益的损失超出了成本的降低。他的同事迈克·比尔说，太多的公司采用了机械的方式进行重组，没有充分考虑长期赢利能力就削减成本。BBDD 的艾尔·罗森夏恩更是直言不讳。他把重组顾问所做的许多工作视为垃圾--"典型的劳而无获"。(佳句②)

#### Text 3

## 一、文章结构总体分析

这是一篇批评滥贴"反科学"标签的文章，作者从自然科学和人文科学的分歧入手，转而提到"反科学"这一现象，最后提出科学界把很多学科归为"反科学"的做法。文章主要使用了例证、引证和说理三种论证手段。文章是总-分-总结构，但是段落较多，有些意群被分割，理解上有一定困难。

第一段：前两句为引子，引出最后一句，即本世纪自然科学和人文科学之间的分裂更深了。

第二至三段：通过例证法说明自然科学和人文科学之间的分歧，即科学界开始通过著书和集会抨击"反科学"势力。

第四至七段："反科学"这一标签被贴在了不同群体上。但将环保主义者也归为"反科学"则是不恰当的。

第八段：使用引证法指出被"反科学"涵盖的各种不同的东西的共同点。

## 二、试题具体分析

1.The word "schism" (line 3,paragraph1) in the context probably means .	1. 根据上下文推测第一段第三行出现的"schism"的含义是。
[A] confrontation	[A] 对抗、冲突
[B] dissatisfaction	[B] 不满
[C] separation	[C] 分裂、分歧
[D] contempt	[D] 蔑视

[答案] C

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。难度：0.53

第一段第一句指出，一直以来自然科学和文化其他方面的关系都很紧张；第二句举例之后，第三句提到，本世纪自然科学与人文科学之间的 schism 更深了。显然，第一句和第三句在内容上相呼应。Long 和 in this century, other aspects of culture 和 humanities 相互对应。由此可推知，schism 指的就是 uneasy relationship。自然科学和文化其他方面（人文科学）都属于文化的范畴，因此它们之间的"紧张关系"应是学科之间的"对抗、分歧"。A 选项和谓语 deepen 不搭配，只有裂痕才能"加深"，而对抗只能"加强"。B、D 选项多指人的态度，明显不符文意。因此 C 选项正确。

超纲词补充：schism: strong disagreement within an organization that makes its members divide into separate groups（主要指宗教团体和社会团体发生的）分裂。

2.Paragraphs 2 and 3 are written to.	2.第二、三段的写作目的是。
[A] discuss the cause of the decline of science ✓ s power	[A] 讨论科学影响力下降的原因
[B] show the author ✓ s sympathy with scientists	[B] 表示作者对科学家的同情
[C] explain the way in which science develops	[C] 说明科学发展的方向
[D] exemplify the division of science and the humanities	[D] 例证说明自然科学和人文学科的分歧

[答案] D

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：写作目的题。难度：0.64

文章第一段提出了全文的主旨：自然科学和人文学科之间的分裂在加深。第二段指出科学家通过著书来抨击"反科学"势力，并列出了代表性人物及作品。第三段谈到科学的捍卫者在集会上表示了他们的担忧，并提到了两次具体的集会。由此可知，第二段和第三段是第一段的顺接和延伸，D 选项是其写作目的。第二段虽然提到"以前，科学界如此之强大... 但现在不同了。由于科研经费减少..."，但 A 选项不是两段主要涉及的内容，当然也不是写作目的。B 和 C 选项文中均未涉及。

3.Which of the following is true according to	3.根据文章下面哪个说法是正确的？
---	-------------------

the passage?	
[A] Environmentalists were blamed for anti-✓ science in an essay.	[A] 环境保护者在一篇文章里被指责为反科学学者。
[B] Politicians are not subject to the labeling of anti-✓ science.	[B] 政治家不容易被贴上反科学的标签。
[C] The "more enlightened" tend to tag others as anti-✓ science.	[C] "更有见识的人"倾向于给别人贴上反科学的标签。
[D] Tagging environmentalists as "anti-✓ science" is justifiable.	[D] 把环境保护者冠以"反科学"的称谓是有道理的。

[答案] A

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：综合细节题。难度：0.32

A 选项与第六段末句提到的"去年五月《美国新闻与世界报道》在一篇文章中似乎暗示环境保护者是反科学的"内容相符。因此是正确答案。

B 选项与第五段提到的"从官方人士到共和党人都被贴上反科学标签"的内容相悖。C 选项中 more enlightened 只在文末出现，指那些被"反科学"标签激怒或威胁，自以为比别人更有见识的人，而不是给别人贴标签的人。D 选项与第七段第二句"这并不意味着，对不加控制的工业发展表示担忧的环境主义者也是反科学的"相悖。

4.The author ✓ s attitude toward the issue of "science vs. anti-✓ science" is.	4.作者对科学与反科学的争论所持的态度是。
[A] impartial	[A] 公平的，不偏不倚的
[B] subjective	[B] 主观的
[C] biased	[C] 有偏向的
[D] puzzling	[D] 令人困惑的

[答案] A

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：作者态度题。难度：0.38

从文章结构看，作者首先提出自然科学和人文学科之间的分歧越来越大并举例说明。然后作者谈到"反科学"这一词语适用的对象。作者只是客观地叙述自然科学和人文学科之间的论战，而并未评价孰好孰坏，态度不偏不倚。因而 A 选项表述了作者的态度。

技巧:①当涉及到某一事物的好坏时，作者无论赞成或反对态度，在文中都会有明确表示，因此带有中立感情色彩的词通常不入选。而在评判某一事物或观点时，作者态度必须客观或支持或反对，或肯定或否定。

②表漠不关心的词汇不入选。

③区分作者态度和文中其他人的态度，考生应保持旁观者的立场。

④通过文章中的褒贬词汇来判断。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

#### 长难句分析

①Think of Galileo ✓ s 17th century trial for his rebelling belief before the Catholic Church or poet William Blake ✓ s harsh remarks against the mechanistic worldview of Isaac Newton.

这是一个类似祈使句的无主语句。think of 后有两个宾语，即 think of Galileo ✓ s trial 和 think of poet William Blake ✓ s remarks; for his rebelling belief 解释的是原因，而 before the Catholic Church 表示的是地点。

②Defenders of science have also voiced their concerns at meetings such as "The Flight from Science and Reason," held in New York City in 1995, and "Science in the Age of (Mis) information," which assembled last June near Buffalo.

句子主干是 Defenders... have also voiced their concerns at meetings...。后面的 such as 是举例说明 meetings；引号里是两个会议的名称，其中在第一个引号后用过去分词短语 held...修饰引号中的内容；第二个引号后用 which 引导的非限定性定语从句补充说明该会议召开的时间和地点。

③A survey of news stories in 1996 reveals that the anti ✓ science tag has been attached to many other groups as well, from authorities who advocated the elimination of the last remaining stocks of smallpox virus to Republicans who advocated decreased funding for basic research.

句子主干是 A survey... reveals that..., 谓语后是 that 引导的宾语从句，其主干是 the... tag has been attached to many other groups...；逗号后面是 from...to...的结构连接两个并列名词 authorities 和 Republicans，举例说明 other groups，在这两个名词后又分别使用了 who 引导的定语从句进行修饰。

④Few would dispute that the term applies to the Unabomber, whose manifesto, published in 1995, scorns science and longs for return to a pretechnological utopia.

该句主干是 Few would dispute that...，宾语是 that 引导的从句，其中 whose 引导的定语从句修饰从句的宾语 Unabomber（指近年来美国一系列针对工商业的科学和研究从业人员的邮件炸弹事件的制造者）；在这个定语从句的主语 manifesto 和谓语 scorns 之间又有一个过去分词的插入成分 published in 1995 修饰主语。utopia 音译为“乌托邦”，指想象中的一种完美的地方或状态。

⑤But surely that does not mean environmentalists concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth are anti ✓ science, as an essay in US News & World Report last May seemed to suggest.

该句主干是 that does not mean...，宾语是一个省略了关系代词的从句，其主干是：environmentalists are anti ✓ science，逗号后是关系代词 as 引导的非限定性定语从句，其中 as 指代前面整个定语从句的内容。该从句在含义上有轻微转折。原句相当于：that does not mean environmentalists... are anti ✓ science, (but) an essay... seemed to suggest they are. 类似的句子还有：He didn't have any hope of success, as she thought.（他没有任何成功的希望，而她却认为他有），其中 as she thought 相当于 (but) she thought he did。Concerned about uncontrolled industrial growth 作定语修饰 environmentalists 可译为“对不加控制的工业发展表示担忧的环保者”。

⑥The true enemies of science, argues Paul Ehrlich of Stanford University, a pioneer of environmental studies, are those who question the evidence supporting global warming, the depletion of the ozone layer and other consequences of industrial growth.

句子的主语 Paul Ehrlich，主语的同位语 a pioneer of environmental studies 和谓语 argues 成了类似插入语的成分，插在宾语从句中主语 The... enemies 和谓语 are those...之间；在 those 之后是 who 引导的定语从句，该从句中的谓语是 question，宾语是 the evidence，宾语之后是 supporting 这一现在分词短语对其进行修饰。

#### 佳句赏析

①Anti ✓ science clearly means different things to different people.

...means different things to different people 这个结构相当于中文的“仁者见仁、智者见智”。此句简单易懂而意义深刻。

## 四、核心词汇和超纲词汇

(1) trial (n.) 审讯；实验，考验；on trial 在试用中、在受审中；trial by fire 考验、测试某人（尤指在压力下正常行动）的能力

(2) harsh (a.) 粗糙的；严厉的，苛刻的；刺耳的

(3) humanity (n.) 人类，人性，人情；(pl.) 人文科学

(4) afford (v.) (sth./to do sth.) 负担得起，买得起，花得起(时间)；供给，给予

(5) ignore (v.) 不理，不顾，忽视；ignorance (n.) 无知，不知；ignorant (n.) (of) 无知的；不知道

(6) voice (v.) 表达，吐露，如：~opinions/feelings/a grievance (发表看法/表达出情绪/表达悲哀)；注意英文中有很多词语既可做名词也可做动词，如：mouth beautiful words (说漂亮话)；light the candles (点燃

蜡烛); Hand me your keys (把你的那些钥匙递给我)。

(7) sociologist (n.) 社会学家; socio- 前缀, 表示"社会的"; 如: socio- group 社会群体; socio- linguistics 社会语言学

(8) academic (a.) 学院的, 学术的; (n.) 大学教师, 学术界人士, 学者 academy (n) 学院

(9) objectivity (n.) 客观性; objective (n.) 目标, 目的; (a.) 客观的, 真实的 反义词 subjectivity (n) 主观性, subjective 主观的。

(10) contradict (v.) 反驳, 同…矛盾; contra- "反对, 相反, 相对", 如: contra- missile 反导弹导弹, contra- dict "说, 言"。

(11) smallpox (n.) [医]天花; pox (n.) [医]发疹的疾病, 瘡, 疹, 瘟疫; cowpox (n.) 牛痘; chicken pox 水痘; goatpox 羊痘; horsepox 马痘, 马天花

(12) manifesto (n.) 宣言, 声明; manifest: (v.) 表明, 证明; (a.) 明白的, 明了的

(13) scorn (n./v.) 轻蔑, 蔑视, 不屑做, 嘲弄的对象, be a/the scorn to 是…的嘲笑对象, 遭到…的鄙视

(14) depletion (n.) 耗尽, 枯竭; deplete (v.) 耗尽, 使衰竭

(15) epithet (n.) 别称, 绰号; 表述词语

(16) lump sth. together 意思是"把…归并在一起"。

## 五、全文翻译

科学与文化其他方面的关系一直都很紧张。想想看, 17 世纪伽利略为他叛逆性的信仰而遭受天主教会的审判, 还有诗人威廉·布莱克对艾萨克·牛顿的机械论世界观所发表的尖锐批判。(长难句①)本世纪,(自然)科学与人文科学之间如果说有什么的话, 那就是分裂更深了。

以前, 科学界如此之强大以至于可以对批评者置之不理--但现在不同了。由于科研基金减少, 科学家开始在几本著作中抨击"反科学"势力, 特别是弗吉尼亚大学生物学家保罗·R·格罗斯和拉特格斯大学的数学家诺曼·莱维特合著的《高级迷信》及康奈尔大学的卡尔·萨根著的《鬼怪出没的世界》。

科学的捍卫者们也在一些会议上表示了他们的担忧。比如, 1995 年在纽约举行的"远离科学和理性"会议, 以及去年 6 月在布法罗附近召开的"(伪)信息时代的科学"会议。(长难句②)

显然, 反科学对不同的人有不同的含义。(佳句)格罗斯和莱维特主要挑那些质疑科学客观性的社会学家、哲学家和其他学者的毛病。而萨根则更关注那些相信鬼怪、上帝造物论和其他违背科学世界观的现象的人。

1996 年对新闻报道的调查表明, 反科学的标签也贴在了许多其他群体上, 从提倡消灭最后残存的天花病毒库的官方人士到倡议削减基础研究基金的共和党人。(长难句③)

将该词用在在美国制造一连串类似炸弹爆炸事件的人身上, 也不会引起多大争议, 他在 1995 年公开发表蔑视科学、渴望回到前技术时代的理想社会的声明。(长难句④)当然, 这并不意味着, 对不加控制的工业发展表示担忧的环保主义者也是反科学的, 而去年 5 月份刊登在《美国新闻和世界报导》的一篇文章却似乎暗示是这么回事。(长难句⑤)

环保主义者必定会对这些批评做出反应。作为环境研究的先驱者, 斯坦福大学的保罗·埃利希认为, 科学的真正的敌人是那些对全球变暖、臭氧层稀薄和其他由于工业增长带来的后果的证据提出质疑的人。(长难句⑥)

的确, 一些观察者担心反科学这个称号面临失去意义的危险。"反科学"一词可以涵盖很多截然不同的东西", 哈佛大学的哲学家杰拉尔德·霍尔顿在其 1993 年的著作《科学与反科学》中写道: "它们惟一的共同之处就是会激怒或威胁那些自以为比别人更有见识的人。"

## Text 4

## 一、文章结构总体分析

本章主要介绍了美国 1980 年人口普查所反映的人口增长、分布和迁移特点及其原因。

第一至五段：给出人口普查的结果，包括净增长数量、总人口增长率及人口的分布特点：南部成为人口最稠密的地区。

第六至十一段：分析人口向南部和西部迁移的原因，特别是新出现的因素：人们开始寻求更广阔的生活空间。

## 二、试题具体分析

1.Discerned from the perplexing picture of population growth the 1980 census provided, America in 1970s.	1.根据 1980 年美国人口普查提供的复杂的人口增长情况，可以看出 20 世纪 70 年代的美国。
[A] enjoyed the lowest net growth of population in history	[A] 经历了历史上最低的人口净增长
[B] witnessed a southwestern shift of population	[B] 经历了人口向西南地区的迁移
[C] underwent an unparalleled period of population growth	[C] 经历了一段空前的人口增长期
[D] brought to a standstill its pattern of migration since World War II	[D] 终止了自二战以来的迁移模式

[答案] B

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节题。难度：0.26

文章第三段指出：“20 世纪 70 年代，美国人口总共增长了 2 320 万--从数字上看，这是有历史记载以来 10 年期间内人口增长的第三高”，A 选项中 lowest 和 C 选项中 unparalleled 都与文意不符。文章第四段谈到人口普查显示出“第二次世界大战以来，美国人不断移居西部和南部，现在这种趋势依然存在”。由此得出 B 选项是正确答案，而 D 选项与该段内容正好相反。

2.The census distinguished itself from previous studies on population movement in that.	2.这次人口普查不同于以前的人口流动研究是因为。
[A] it stresses the climatic influence on population distribution	[A] 它强调了气候对人口分布的影响
[B] it highlights the contribution of continuous waves of immigrants	[B] 它强调了不断的移民潮的影响
[C] it reveals the Americans ✓ new pursuit of spacious living	[C] 它显示了美国人对宽敞的生活空间的新追求
[D] it elaborates the delayed effects of yesterday ✓ s "baby boom"	[D] 它详尽地阐述了昔日“生育高峰”的滞后影响

[答案] C

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节题。难度：0.47

第七段指出：“人口学家发现，向南部和西部地区的不断迁移还伴随着一种相关却又较新的现象：越来越多的美国人显然不再仅仅寻找有更多工作机会的地方，也在寻找人口稀少的地方”。第九段也指出：“没有哪次调查比 1980 年美国人口普查更能突出显示出美国人迁往最西部是为了寻找更广阔的生活空间”。综合这两处，C 选项正是这次人口普查显示出来的新特点。A、B、和 D 选项都在第六段有所提及，但作者并未强调它们是新特点，也未作详尽地阐述。

3.We can see from the available statistics that.	3.根据可得到的数据，我们可以看出。
[A] California was once the most thinly populated area in the whole US	[A] 加州曾经是全美国人口最稀少的地区
[B] the top 10 states in growth rate of population were all located in the West	[B] 人口增长率排名前十位的州都位于西部地区
[C] cities with better climates benefited unanimously from migration	[C] 气候条件好的城市无一例外地都从人口迁移中受益
[D] Arizona ranked second of all states in its growth rate of population	[D] 在所有州中，亚利桑那州的人口增长率排名第二

[答案] D

[分析]本题考核的知识点是：综合细节题。难度：0.51

第七段指出，在所有州中，内华达州和亚利桑那州人口增长速度最快，分别为 63.5% 和 53.1%，因而亚利桑那州排在第二位。D 选项为正确答案。

文章分别在第五段、第九段、第十段和最后第一段提到加州，但是都没有涉及人口是否稀少的问题，因此 A 选项不正确。B 选项与第七段“除了佛罗里达州（位于东部和南部）和得克萨斯州（位于中部）以外，人口增长率最高的十个州都在美国西部”不符。第十段提到，人们选择气候较冷的地区，为的是躲开“黄金州”（加利福尼亚）的烟雾等问题，可见 C 选项与文意不符。

技巧：细节题中，定位非常重要。考生应该学会通过大写字母、时间、人名、地名等迅速定位。如本题四个选项都谈到了州或城市，而文中是从第七段开始介绍各州和城市的。因而我们应该从第七段开始定位。

4.The word "demographers" (line 1, paragraph 7) most probably means.	4.单词"demographers"（第七段第一行）的含义可能是。
[A] people in favor of the trend of democracy	[A] 赞成民主倾向的人
[B] advocates of migration between states	[B] 主张州与州之间迁移的人
[C] scientists engaged in the study of population	[C] 从事人口研究的科学家
[D] conservatives clinging to old patterns of life	[D] 坚持旧生活模式的保守分子

[答案] C

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。难度：0.73

第七段首句出现的“demographers”与第六段首句出现的 census officials（人口普查官员）相呼应。而且该词上下文的内容都与人口有关，从而可知 C 选项是正确含义，其他三个选项都没有提到中心词“人口”，因此干扰性很小。同时，也可以运用构词法的知识，“demo”=“people”，“graph”=“write”，er 指人，因而猜出它指“记录人口方面数据的人”。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

#### 长难句分析

①Emerging from the 1980 census is the picture of a nation developing more and more regional competition, as population growth in the Northeast and Midwest reaches a near standstill.

该句是个倒装句。正常的结构应该是 The picture of... is emerging from the 1980 census, 因为修饰主语的成分太长，造成倒装。分词 developing 修饰 nation，做定语。as 引导的是一个伴随性状语。

知识点补充：emerge 意为“（从水中）出来，露出；使（事实、意见等）暴露、知悉”。如：There is no new evidence emerged during the enquiry.（调查中未发现新的证据。）

②Nonstop waves of immigrants played a role, too-and so did bigger crops of babies as yesterday ✓ s "baby boom" generation reached its child ✓ bearing years.

这是由两个分句组成的并列句，由破折号连接。其中第二个分句 so did bigger crops of babies 属于语法倒装，so 用来代替前述肯定句谓语部分所说情况，即重复前面分句的谓语 played a role，意为“也如此”。as 引导了一个原因状语从句。baby boom 指美国二战结束后的“育婴高峰”期。

③Nowhere do 1980 census statistics dramatize more the American search for spacious living than in the Far West.

本句是倒装句，句中否定副词 nowhere 提前到句首，引起部分倒装（Nowhere do...）。还原成非倒装句的形式为：1980 census statistics dramatize more the American search for spacious living **nowhere than** in the Far West.

否定结构 nowhere than ... 强调地点，直译为“除了...没有其他的地方”，或意译为“只有...”。例：The answer is to be found in **nowhere than** the cultural basis and structure that develop such a cultural ethos. 只能从形成这种文化氛围的文化基础和结构中去寻求答案。因此文中句子的翻译为：1980 年美国人口统计更能显示出，美国人迁往最西部（而不是其他地方）是为了寻找更广阔的生活空间。

知识点补充：dramatize 意为“使…戏剧化，夸张”。

#### 佳句赏析

①This development-and its strong implication for US politics and economy in years ahead ✓ has enthroned the South as America ✓ s most densely populated region for the first time in the history of the nation ✓ s head counting.

句子主干是 This development... has enthroned the South as... region...。enthrone 本义是“（国王、女王或主教）登基、就任”。该句里作者采用 enthrone 的这个含义，诙谐地暗示这种情况的出现很不容易，难得一见。head counting 和 census 一样都指“人口普查”，但是比 census 更加形象化。

②Often they chose-and still are choosing-somewhat colder climates such as Oregon, Idaho and Alaska in order to escape smog, crime and other plagues of urbanization in the Golden State.

smog, crime, plagues of urbanization 形象贴切地说明了城市的弊端。plagues 本指“瘟疫”，这里指的是都市固有的弊病。

## 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

(1) census (n.) 人口普查 (调查)

(2) standstill (n.) 停止；停滞

(3) numerically (adv.) 数字地，数值地

(4) migrate (v.) 移居 (国外)，迁移；候鸟迁徙

(5) immigrate (v.) 从外国移入，作为移民定居 ~ into

(6) emigrate (v.) 移居外国或外地 ~ from...to...

(7) prevail (v.) (over, against) 取胜，占优势；流行，盛行

(8) attribute (v.) (to) 把…归因于；认为…是…所为

(9) overcrowdedness (n.) 过于拥挤；over ✓: (前缀) 表示“越过，超过”。如：overestimate 估计过高，过高评价，oversensitive 过于敏感，overplease 使过分高兴，overactive 过于活跃

(10) spacious (a.) 宽敞的

(11) urbanization (n.) 城市化；✓ ize: (后缀) 表示“使成为”，“使形成”，“使…化”；如：systemize 使系统化，使成体系，Americanize 使美国化，modernize 使现代化，unionize 使成立联合组织

## 五、全文翻译

1980 年美国人口普查显示出这样一幅图像：随着东北部和中西部人口增长近乎停止，地区间的竞争越来越激烈了。（长难句①）

这一发展--以及它对今后美国政治和经济的强大影响--使南部地区在美国人口普查史上首次成为人口最

密集的地区。(佳句①)

20世纪70年代，美国人口总共增长了2320万--从数字上看，这是有历史记载以来10年期间内人口增长的第三高。即使如此，人口总数也只增加了11.4%，除了大萧条时期，这是美国年度记录中最低的增长率。

第二次世界大战以来，美国人口大量向南部和西部地区迁移，而且这种趋势如今仍然盛行。

佛罗里达、得克萨斯和加利福尼亚这三个阳光地带的州，1980年人口比前10年增加了近1000万。在大城市排行榜上，圣地亚哥从第14位上升到第8位，圣安东尼奥从第15位升到第10位，而克利夫兰和华盛顿特区则被挤出了前10位。

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。不断涌入的移民，还有往昔“生育高峰”时期出生的一代也已到了生育年龄，生育了大批婴儿，这些都发挥着作用。(长难句②)

而且，人口学家发现，向南部和西部地区的不断迁移还伴随着一种相关却又较新的现象：显然，越来越多的美国人不再只是寻找提供更多工作机会的地方，而是人口密度较小的地方。例证如下：

- 从区域上看，洛基山脉各州上报了自1970年以来最高的人口增长率--37.1%，而以前这片广阔的土地上的人口仅占美国总人口的5%。

- 从各州情况看，内华达和亚利桑那是增长最快的两个州：其增长率分别为63.5%和53.1%。除了佛罗里达州和得克萨斯州外，处于人口增长率前10位的都是西部各州，共有750万人--每平方英里约9个人。

从人口过度稠密地区的逃离，影响了以前那种从寒冷地带到气候宜人地区的迁徙趋势。

1980年美国人口统计更能显示出，美国人迁往最西部（而不是其他地方）是为了寻找更广阔的生活空间。(长难句③)最西部的加利福尼亚州在70年代人口增加了370万，比其他任何州都多。

同时，70年代也有大量的人从加利福尼亚迁出，大多数去了西部其他的地方。他们常常选择--现在依然这样选择--气候较冷的地区，如俄勒冈、爱达荷和阿拉斯加，为的是躲开“黄金州”(加利福尼亚)的烟雾、犯罪和城市化带来的其他问题。(佳句②)

结果，加利福尼亚的人口增长率在70年代降到了18.5%--略高于60年代增长率的2/3，但大大低于西部其他各州。

## Text 5

### 一、文章结构总体分析

这是一篇纯自然科学的文章。主要介绍了“热点”现象以及其对地质板块学研究的重要意义。由于文章目的是解释一种理论，因此，从语言上讲，描写成分比较多。

第一段：对于中心概念“热点”进行了描述，实际相当于一个定义。

第二段：从大陆板块移动谈起，后半段指出“热点”理论对于地质板块学研究的一个意义，即，作为参照。

第三段：“热点”理论对于地质板块学研究的第二个意义，即，影响地球物理过程，如海洋的形成。

### 二、试题具体分析

1.The author believes that.	1.作者相信的观点是。
[A] the motion of the plates corresponds to that of the earth ✓ s interior	[A] 板块的运动与地球内部的运动相一致
[B] the geological theory about drifting plates has been proved to be true	[B] 地质学上的板块漂移说被证明是正确的
[C] the hot spots and the plates move slowly in opposite directions	[C] 热点和板块向相反方向缓慢地移动
[D] the movement of hot spots proves the	[D] 热点的运动证明各大洲（即大陆板块）

continents are moving apart

正在彼此分开

[答案] B

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：作者观点题。难度：0.43

文章第二段首句明确指出"板块漂移这一理论现在毋庸置疑"，接着作者又对此进行举例说明，因此可知B选项与文意相符。A选项与第二段第四句"但一个板块相对另一板块的运动还不能轻易地解释为相对于地球内部的运动"内容不符。第二段后四句提到，（凭借板块的相对运动）人们不能确定两个大陆的运动方向。而位于地球更深层的热点提供了解决该问题所需要的测量仪器。从热点地区的人口情况分析可看出，非洲板块是静止不动的。由此，排除D选项。同样，根据以上分析，以及第一段第二句提到的"许多热点深藏于板块内部"，可排除C选项。

2.That Africa and South America were once joined can be deduced from the fact that.	2.非洲和南美洲曾经彼此相连可以从这一事实推断出来。
[A] the two continents are still moving in opposite directions	[A] 这两个大陆仍然在向相反的方向移动
[B] they have been found to share certain geological features	[B] 它们被发现具有某些共同的地质特征
[C] the African plate has been stable for 30 million years	[C] 非洲板块至少3000万年未移动
[D] over 100 hot spots are scattered all around the globe	[D] 地球各地散布着一百多个热点

[答案] B

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节题。难度：0.75

根据非洲和南美洲定位到第二段。该段第三句指出"互相吻合的海岸线和某些地质特征会使人想到这两个大陆曾经是连在一起的"，因而可知B选项证明了这两个洲曾经相连。A选项与该段第五句谈到的"人们无法断定两个大洲是向相反的方向移动，还是一个大洲没有运动而另一个大洲在漂离"的事实不符。C选项（第二段末句）和D选项（第一段第一句）都是事实，但不是非洲和南美洲曾经彼此相连的证据。

3.The hot spot theory may prove useful in explaining.	3.在解释方面热点理论可以被证明是有用的。
[A] the structure of the African plates	[A] 非洲板块的结构
[B] the revival of dead volcanoes	[B] 死火山的复苏
[C] the mobility of the continents	[C] 大陆板块的移动性
[D] the formation of new oceans	[D] 新海洋的形成

[答案] D

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节题。难度：0.43

最后一段谈到，热点的重要性不仅限于作为参照体系这一作用，还对推动板块在地球表面漂移这一地球物理过程有重要影响。接着文章具体说明热点如何导致大陆断裂，从而形成新海洋的。因此D选项是热点理论能够解释的内容。C选项在文章末句谈到，但是它是早期理论解释的对象，热点理论解释的是板块的不稳定性。A选项和B选项文中未提及。

4.The passage is mainly about.	4.本文主要是关于。
[A] the features of volcanic activities	[A] 火山活动的特点
[B] the importance of the theory about drifting plates	[B] 板块漂移理论的重要性
[C] the significance of hot spots in geophysical studies	[C] 热点学说在地质物理研究中的重要性

[答案] C

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨题。难度：0.85

题干要求考生回答文章主旨。文章第一段给出了热点的定义及热点和板块之间的关系。第二段主要介绍热点在板块移动的研究中提供参照的作用。最后一段指出，热点对推动板块移动的地质物理学过程也提供了解释。可见全文内容都围绕热点理论展开，因此 C 选项正确。文章只在开始部分解释热点时提到了火山，其他部分不再涉及，因此 A 选项和 D 选项不是主要内容。文章第二段提到了板块漂移理论，但这也是为了说明热点对于解释地质学现象的作用，排除 B 选项。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

#### 长难句分析

①Unlike most of the world ✓ s volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth ✓ s surface; on the contrary, many of them lie deep in the interior of a plate.

该句是由分号隔开的两个并列分句。前一个分句的主干是... they are not found at the boundaries..., 在主语 they 前是形容词性的短语对其进行修饰；在 plates 后是 that 引导的定语从句。第二个分句中用 on the contrary 表示与前面情况的不同，译为"与此相反，恰恰相反"。

②The complementary coastlines and certain geological features that seem to span the ocean are reminders of where the two continents were once joined.

该句主干是 coastlines and features are reminders，其中主语被 that 引导的定语从句修饰，并在从句中也做主语；reminder 指"提醒某人想起什么的东西，提示"；where 引导的结构应该译为"…的地方"。

③The relative motion of the plates carrying these continents has been constructed in detail, but the motion of one plate with respect to another cannot readily be translated into motion with respect to the earth ✓ s interior.

该句是 but 连接的两个平行结构的分句，前一个分句的主干是 motion has been constructed，后一个是 motion cannot readily be translated，前一分句中 carrying 做定语修饰主语，后一分句中 with respect to"相对于"修饰前面的名词 plate。

④It is not possible to determine whether both continents are moving in opposite directions or whether one continent is stationary and the other is drifting away from it.

It 是形式主语，真正的主语是后面 to 引导的不定式短语，其中 determine 后接的是 or 连接的两个 whether 引导的从句。

#### 佳句赏析

①That the plates are moving is now beyond dispute.

sth. is beyond dispute 的结构用起来很地道，意思是"无可置疑，不容争辩"。

②Thus just as earlier theories have explained the mobility of the continents, so hot spots may explain their mutability (inconstancy).

短语 just as... so... 表示"就像…一样也…"，它可表达一种对比，如：Just as they must put aside their prejudices, so we must be prepared to accept their good faith.

### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

(1) isolated (a.) 隔离的，孤立的；isolate (v.) 孤立，隔离；isolation (n.) 隔绝，孤立，隔离

(2) volcanic (a.) 火山的；猛烈的，易突然发作的；volcano (n.) 火山

(3) trail (n.) 踪迹，痕迹，形迹 (v.) 跟踪，追踪，拉，拖

(4) milestone (n.) 里程碑；人生或历史上重大事件或转折点

(5) stationary (a.) 静止的，固定的；stationery (n.) 文具

(6) confine (v.) (to, within) 限制，局限于；管制

- (7) **propel** (v.) 推进, 推动; 激励, 驱策
- (8) **fissure** (n.) 裂缝, 裂隙 (v.)
- (9) **initiate** (v.) 开始, 发动, 发起, 提议; **initiation** (n.); **initiator** (n.) 创始人, 发起人, 传授者, 教导者
- (10) **mobility** (n.) 运动性, 稳定性
- (11) **mutability** (n.) 可变性, 易变性, 不定性

## 五、全文翻译

地球上散落分布着一百多个互不相连的小火山活动区, 被地质学家称为热点。和世界上大多数火山不同的是, 它们并不总是在构成地球表面的巨大漂流板块之间的边界上被发现; 相反, 许多热点深藏于板块内部。(长难句①) 大多数热点只缓慢地移动, 有时, 经过这些热点的板块运动留下了死火山的痕迹。热点及其火山痕迹是标志板块迁移的里程碑。

板块漂移这一理论现在是毋庸置疑的。(佳句①) 以非洲和南美洲为例, 由于有新的物质注入二者之间的海底, 两大洲正在彼此分离。但互相吻合的海岸线和某些似乎跨越海洋的地质特征会使人想到这两个大陆曾经是连在一起的。(长难句②) 携带这些大陆的板块的相对运动已经能够被详细地阐述出来, 但一个板块相对另一板块的运动还不能轻易地解释为相对于地球内部的运动。(长难句③) 人们不能确定两个大陆是在朝相反的方向运动, 还是一个大陆停止不动而另一个从它身边漂移开去。(长难句④) 位于地球更深层的热点提供了解决该问题所需要的测量仪器。从热点地区的人口情况分析来看, 非洲板块似乎是静止不动的, 在过去 3000 万年里都没有移动过。

热点的重要性不仅限于作为参照体系这一作用。现在看来, 它们还对推动板块在地球表面漂移这一地球物理过程有重要影响。当大陆板块漂移到热点上方, 来自地球深层的物质便形成了巨大的圆顶状隆起物。随着这个圆顶的增长, 板块出现深深的裂缝。至少有几次, 大陆可能会沿着其中的一些裂缝完全裂开了, 因此这个热点就引发了一个新的海洋的形成。这样, 正像早期的理论解释了大陆的移动性一样, 热点理论或许能解释大陆板块的不稳定性。(佳句②)

## Section III English-Chinese Translation

### 一、试题总体分析

文章主要讲述的是关于宇宙形成的问题。现在所见到的星云是关于宇宙形成的"大爆炸"理论成立的重要证据之一。在人造卫星的帮助下, 人们将得以弄清宇宙起源的真相, 从而证实宇宙膨胀说 ("大爆炸"理论的一种完美形式)。

选文看似偏向理科, 但是作为一个准备攻读硕士学位的考生而言, 这样的科普知识还是应该具备的。比如: 当年有考生将文中的 Big Bang 译成"大笨钟", 这个译文从上下文中是绝对不会联想到的, 这就是考生可能以前在其他文章中看到过 Big Ben (英国"大笨钟") 的故事而望文生义所致。这也反映出考生平时应加强常识性的科普和文化知识的积累。科普类文章在句型使用上的一个最大的特点就是被动语态使用较多, 考生需要根据具体的语言事与环境决定被动语态在译文中是保留, 还是加主语变为主动, 亦或使用一些特殊的表达形式, 如"为、所"等。此外, 由于文章涉及的是关于宇宙形成的学说, 不可避免里面会涉及一些专有名词, 这些词的意思确定以及译名的确定都是考生需要斟酌的内容。

### 二、试题具体解析

(1) But even more important, it was the farthest that scientists had been able to look into the past, for what they were seeing were the patterns and structures that existed 15 billion years ago.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：多重复合句的译法、补词。难度：0.63

该句是一个多重复合句，其结构可以分为两层。第一层是句子的主干 it was the farthest, that 引导定语从句，for 引导原因状语从句。注意 it 在这里是具有指代意义的实义词，它指的是上句提到的距地球约 150 亿光年的巨大云系。第二层结构为 for 引导的原因状语从句中，what they were seeing 为主语从句，that existed 15 billion years ago 为定语从句，修饰前面的 the patterns and structures。

词汇：farthest 在翻译的过程中需要按照汉语习惯，增补一个名词，例如“景象”、“地方”等。billion 是指“十亿”。

译文：更为重要的是，这是科学家们能够观测到的最遥远的过去的景象，因为他们看到的是 150 亿年前宇宙云的形状和结构。

(2) The existence of the giant clouds was virtually required for the Big Bang, first put forward in the 1920s, to maintain its reign as the dominant explanation of the cosmos.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：被动语态、过去分词做定语。难度：0.46

该句为简单句，其主干是 The existence...was required for...to maintain...。该句是一个被动句，如果译成“被要求的”，则与汉语习惯不符，因此可以意译为“是不可缺少的”。for...to (do) ...是不定式的复合结构，基本译法是“对于…做…（怎么样）”；不定式 to maintain...cosmos 做目的状语；first put forward...是过去分词做 the Big Bang 的修饰语，插在了不定式结构中，该修饰语不长，翻译时可以做前置定语。

词汇：put forward 译为“提出”，reign 为“统治地位”。virtually 为“实际上，本质上”。Big Bang 此处含义可以参考前文的解释（the theory that...），从而译成“大爆炸论”。

译文：巨大的宇宙云的存在，实际上是 20 年代首创的大爆炸论得以保持其宇宙起源论的主导地位不可缺少的。

(3) Astrophysicists working with ground based detectors at the South Pole and balloon borne instruments are closing in on such structures, and may report their findings soon.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：用构词法猜测词义、意译。难度：0.03

该句是由 and 连接并列谓语的简单句，其主干是 astrophysicists...are closing in on...and may report their findings. working with...and...instruments...是现在分词作后置定语，修饰主语 astrophysicists，实际上是表示 astrophysicists 所用的研究工具，所以不一定要译成定语，可译为“用…”；at the south Pole 修饰 ground based detectors。

词汇：astrophysicists 的意思可以由 astro（天体的，如 astronaut 宇航员）+physicists，推测它指的是天体物理学家；close in (on) 意为 come nearer and attack from several directions，这里是一个比喻用法，可以意译为“越来越近地观察”；structures 的翻译要结合上下文，如：“云系，团状物质”，而不能取其常用义“结构”。

译文：天体物理学家使用南极陆基探测器和球载仪器，正在越来越近地观测这些云系，也许不久会报告他们的观测结果。

(4) If the small hot spots look as expected, that will be a triumph for yet another scientific idea, a refinement of the Big Bang called the inflationary universe theory.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：同位语、习惯语 as expected 的翻译。难度：0.49

该句是主从复合句，主干是：If..., that will be a triumph..., a refinement...。as expected 是一种习惯用法，意为“正如预料的那样”。idea 后的成分是它的同位语，同位语可以用中文的“即、也就是”等词翻译，需要时可以把 idea 这个词重复一遍。这里由于同位语较长，可以单独处理成一个句子。called...theory 为过去分词做 the Big Bang 的后置定语，可以译为前置定语，当然也可以独立成句。

词汇：a triumph for sth. 的意思是“…的胜利”；refinement 的意思有“提炼，文雅，改良”等意思，在这里说的是一种理论，因此应该灵活译成“（大爆炸论）的更完美的形式”或“更完美的（大爆炸论）”。

译文：假如这些小热点看上去同预计的一致，那就意味着又一种科学论说的胜利，这种论说即更完美的大爆炸论，亦称宇宙膨胀说。

(5) Odd though it sounds, cosmic inflation is a scientifically plausible consequence of some respected ideas in elementary particle physics, and many astrophysicists have been convinced for the better part of a decade that it is true.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：倒装、词义引申、被动语态。难度：0.39

这是一个由 and 连接的两个并列句。前一部分主干：cosmic inflation is a...consequence. 其中 Odd though it sounds 是倒装句，正常语序是 Though it sounds odd, 为让步状语从句。consequence 由 of some respected ideas...修饰。后一部分主干是 many astrophysicists have been convinced...that, 是一个被动句，翻译中可以译为主动语态。此句中出现了两个 it, 均指 cosmic inflation, 按照汉语习惯，应避免过多使用相应的代词，而应将它们所替代的内容直接翻译出来或译成"这一论说"。

词汇：sound 意为"听起来"；odd 意为"奇怪，奇特"。elementary particle physics 意为"基本粒子物理学"；respected ideas 需要引申词义使之符合汉语的习惯，本意是"受人尊敬的想法或思想"，引申为"公认的理论"；for the better part of a decade 意为"近十年来"。

译文：宇宙膨胀说虽然听似奇特，但是它是基本粒子物理学中一些公认的理论产生的在科学上看来似乎可信的结论。许多天体物理学家近十年来一直确信这一论说是正确的。

### 三、参考译文

迄今为止，科学家所发现的最大、最遥远的物体是：离地球大约 150 亿光年的一块狭长的巨大宇宙云系。(1) 更为重要的是，这是科学家们能够观测到的最遥远的过去的景象，因为他们看到的是 150 亿年前宇宙云的形状和结构。那大约就是宇宙形成的时候。研究人员所发现的宇宙云既令人惊讶，又在人们的意料之中：美国国家航空航天局的 Cobe 号（宇宙背景探测器）已经发现了划时代的证据，表明宇宙确实起源于最早的一次爆炸，人们称之为"大爆炸"（此理论认为宇宙起源于一大块能量的爆炸）。

(2) 巨大的宇宙云的存在，实际上是 20 年代首创的大爆炸论得以保持其宇宙起源论的主导地位不可缺少的。按照这一理论，宇宙形成于一团亚微观的、密度相当大的纯能量团，它在向四面八方发散的过程中放出辐射线，浓缩成粒子，然后形成气体原子。数十亿年来，这种气体在引力的压缩下形成星系、恒星、植物，甚至最终产生人类。

设计 Cobe 卫星就是要观察这些最大的物体结构，但宇航员还想看到更小的热点，即，像星系中的星团和超星团这样一些局部物体的粒子。看来他们不必等待很长时间。(3) 天体物理学家使用南极陆基探测器和球载仪器，正在越来越近地观测这些云系，也许不久会报告他们的观测结果。

(4) 假如这些小热点看上去同预计的一致，那就意味着又一种科学论说的胜利，这种论说即更完美的大爆炸论，亦称宇宙膨胀说。膨胀说认为，很久以前，在一种反引力的驱动下，宇宙的体积在不到一秒钟内膨胀了无数倍。(5) 宇宙膨胀说虽然听似奇特，但是它是基本粒子物理学中一些公认的理论产生的在科学上看来似乎可信的结论。许多天体物理学家近十年来一直确信这一论说是正确的。

## Section IV Writing

### 一、审题谋篇

本题为漫画加提纲式作文。文章的主题应该落在讽刺虚假承诺上，即：承诺自己份内之事这一不良现象。

考生在审题时，从漫画和旁边的打油诗可以看出该文章的关键词为虚假承诺（false promise 或 empty promise）。提纲有两点要求：写出漫画所要表达的信息；进行评论。由此可见，这是一篇描写加议论的文章。文章第一段可以从描写漫画入手。漫画题材的写作，应着重抓住漫画本身所传达的信息，即漫画的寓意，对漫画本身不用拘泥于细节。考生可以在段尾点明该漫画所要表达的信息：虚假承诺。由于提纲的第二点

要求比较泛，因此，考生可以根据各自的思路展开。第二段可以针对主题进一步讨论，既可以列举社会上众多的虚假承诺的不良现象，也可以着重讨论虚假承诺的危害，亦或追寻虚假承诺的根源。在第三段中考生可提出自己的观点，即，解决该问题的方法。

## 二、参考范文

Whoever sees this cartoon can't help laughing. How funny it is-A hen is holding a notice promising that her eggs would be round and surely would contain everything a normal egg contains. But at second thought, it is anything but funny because the picture reveals a prevalent phenomenon in our society: Many of these promises are meaningless since the promise provided is nothing but the normal responsibility of the promise maker.

Odd and funny as they sound, such false promises are so prevalent that we cannot afford to ignore them. Manufacturing units guarantee to turn out products of good quality; commercial enterprises swear to provide genuine commodities and enthusiastic services; administration departments assure to perform their tasks effectively and fairly without taking any bribery. As a matter of fact, these cannot be called promises at all since they are no more than their normal duties and obligations. It seems that we should be grateful to them because they just do what they are supposed to do.

I dare say these empty promises are causing great damage to our society both materially and morally. But the hen and her likes should know that by dishonest words no one could survive the intense competition under market economy system. People engaged in providing all kinds of services should honestly inform their customers of the service that they can enjoy because mutual trust is the foundation of business. They should remember the old saying, "Honesty is the best policy." On the other hand, necessary laws and regulations should be adopted and enforced to ensure a trust worthy economic and social environment. Only in this way, can both parties, service providers and those served, enjoy a healthy atmosphere of mutual trust.

## 三、范文点评

### 文章结构：

从结构上看，该范文对提纲做出适当调整，分为三段而不是两段。第一段采用了先总后分再总的写作方法，段首先用 Whoever sees this cartoon can't help laughing 一句话对图画做出总体评价，进而描写图画，在段末指出：这幅画实际并不可笑，而是讽刺了社会上非常普遍的虚假承诺现象。这句话也是文章的中心所在。第二段段首承接上段，指出这种现象不容忽视，进而使用列举的方法举了三个例子，说明其普遍性并与第一段呼应，指出这些现象都是在承诺本职所在的工作。第三段段首为主体句，段落中从两个方面提出改变这种现象的措施，段尾进行总结，与段首形成呼应。

### 语言亮点：

1. whoever: 是疑问代词 who 的强调形式，也可做关系代词，等于 any person who, 如: Whoever comes is welcome. (任何人来了都欢迎)。同类的词还有: whatever=anything that (无论什么), whichever=any one that (任何一个)。

2. can't help laughing: can't help doing 忍不住干某事。如: We can't help worrying about our air condition when watching so many cars pumping huge amounts of waste gases into the atmosphere every day. (看到每天都有这么多汽车排放大量废气到大气中，我们禁不住为我们的空气质量而担忧)。

3. at second thought: 仔细一想；at first thought乍一想。

4. anything but: 根本不，决不，远非。例如: The present situation is anything but a relief. (目前形势绝对不容乐观)。

5. prevalent: "普遍的"，同义词为: wide & spread, common, predominant 等。

6. nothing but 和 no more than: 仅仅，只不过。类似的表达有: amounts to nothing but。

7. as: 句子的表语提到句首时, as 引导的是让步状语从句, 如: Popular as it is, in terms of nutrition, fast food

is far from satisfactory. (虽然快餐食品很流行，但从营养上来说，它很难让人满意)。

8. afford: 经得起。例如: Our country cannot afford to go through another Cultural Revolution. (我们国家经不起再来一次文化大革命)。

9. ignore: "忽视，忽略，对…视而不见"。同义词有: disregard, overlook, look over 等。

10. guarantee(保证)、swear(发誓)、assure(保证): 三个动词词义相近，形成对仗。同义词还有: promise, vow, pledge, give a warranty。

11. likes: 类似的(人或物)。如: I've never seen the likes of this before. (我从没见过这样的事)。

12. inform sb. of sth.: 通知某人某事。该结构还经常用于被动形式，如 The news media keep us informed of what is happening in our country and in the world. (新闻媒体使我们知道我国和世界发生了什么事情)。

13. adopted: 采纳，采用。近义词有: introduced。

14. party: (缔约或谈判等的)一方，如: In the agreement all parties guaranteed to take their own responsibilities. (在协议中各方都承诺担负起他们各自的责任)。

15. a trust-worthy economic and social environment: 一个值得信赖的经济和社会环境。

#### 四、写作误区

##### 篇章结构误区:

1998年的作文第一个需要避免的问题还是跑题。首先，有些考生只注意到广告失实，并未抓住"承诺"二字，于是将文章主旨说成伪劣产品或虚假广告，结果跑题了。其次，考生在下笔前对文章的结构要心中有数，切不可想到什么就写什么，否则会造成文章思路不清，结构混乱。与往年试题不同，本年度的作文是一副漫画，为了要表达作者的意图，图画往往会运用夸张等手段，因此考生在描写图画时，切不可拘泥于个别单词或语句的表达，对于"见棱见角"，"蛋白"，"蛋黄"等陌生词汇，可采用迂回概括的方法表达思想。

##### 语言表达错误:

###### ①词性错误:

These dishonest behaviors, if permitted to continue, will surely do harm to the development of our country. (These dishonest behaviors, if permitted to continue, will surely do harm to the development of our country.)

###### ②词义错误:

It is taken for granted that an egg is round and has three parts. (It is known to all that an egg is round and has three parts.)

###### ③捏造词汇:

Promise can generate worse results than unpromise if customers find they are cheated at last. (Making false promises can bring about worse results than making no promise if customers find they are cheated at last.)

###### ④结构不平衡:

Nowadays, making promises is prevalent in society, from companies, factories, to shops. (Nowadays, making promises is prevalent in society, from companies and factories, to shops and stores.)

###### ⑤非谓语结构错误:

For one thing, making promises about one's products is so popular that no one wants to leave behind. (For one thing, making promises about one's products is so popular that no one wants to be left behind.)

###### ⑥指代不清:

The advertisers make false promises because they will buy more goods. (The advertisers make false promises because the consumers will be induced to buy more goods.)

###### ⑦关联词误用:

Promises are necessary and we need not false and cheaty promises. (Promises are necessary but we need not false and deceptive ones.)

###### ⑧中式英语:

My solutions to the problem have several ways. (As far as I am concerned, there are several solutions to the problem.)

⑨句子含义不完整：

Those who intend to deceive consumers should be punished as well as consumers ✓ consciousness. (Those who intend to deceive consumers should be punished and consumers should be on their guard against any false promises.)

⑩句子不连贯：

So to solve this problem, it needs everyone to make great effort. (It needs everyone ✓ s efforts to solve this problem.)

# 1999 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题

## Part I Cloze Test

### Directions:

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

Industrial safety does not just happen. Companies 1 low accident rates plan their safety programs, work hard to organize them, and continue working to keep them 2 and active. When the work is well done, a 3 of accident  $\downarrow$  free operations is established 4 time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

Successful safety programs may 5 greatly in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the program. Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices by 6 rules or regulations. 7 others depend on an emotional appeal to the worker. But, there are certain basic ideas that must be used in every program if maximum results are to be obtained.

There can be no question about the value of a safety program. From a financial standpoint alone, safety 8. The fewer the injury 9, the better the workman's insurance rate. This may mean the difference between operating at 10 or at a loss.

- |                      |                 |                  |                   |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] at            | [B] in          | [C] on           | [D] with          |
| 2. [A] alive         | [B] vivid       | [C] mobile       | [D] diverse       |
| 3. [A] regulation    | [B] climate     | [C] circumstance | [D] requirement   |
| 4. [A] where         | [B] how         | [C] what         | [D] unless        |
| 5. [A] alter         | [B] differ      | [C] shift        | [D] distinguish   |
| 6. [A] constituting  | [B] aggravating | [C] observing    | [D] justifying    |
| 7. [A] Some          | [B] Many        | [C] Even         | [D] Still         |
| 8. [A] comes off     | [B] turns up    | [C] pays off     | [D] holds up      |
| 9. [A] claims        | [B] reports     | [C] declarations | [D] proclamations |
| 10. [A] an advantage | [B] a benefit   | [C] an interest  | [D] a profit      |

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Directions:

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

### Passage 1

It's a rough world out there. Step outside and you could break a leg slipping on your doormat. Light up the stove and you could burn down the house. Luckily, if the doormat or stove failed to warn of coming disaster, a successful lawsuit might compensate you for your troubles. Or so the thinking has gone since the early 1980s, when juries began holding more companies liable for their customers' misfortunes.

Feeling threatened, companies responded by writing ever  $\checkmark$  longer warning labels, trying to anticipate every possible accident. Today, stepladders carry labels several inches long that warn, among other things, that you might —surprise!—fall off. The label on a child’s Batman cape cautions that the toy “does not enable user to fly”.

While warnings are often appropriate and necessary—the dangers of drug interactions, for example—and many are required by state or federal regulations, it isn’t clear that they actually protect the manufacturers and sellers from liability if a customer is injured. About 50 percent of the companies lose when injured customers take them to court.

Now the tide appears to be turning. As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably wouldn’t have changed anything. In May, Julie Nimmons, president of Schutt Sports in Illinois, successfully fought a lawsuit involving a football player who was paralyzed in a game while wearing a Schutt helmet. “We’re really sorry he has become paralyzed, but helmets aren’t designed to prevent those kinds of injuries,” says Nimmons. The jury agreed that the nature of the game, not the helmet, was the reason for the athlete’s injury. At the same time, the American Law Institute—a group of judges, lawyers, and academics whose recommendations carry substantial weight—issued new guidelines for tort law stating that companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones. “Important information can get buried in a sea of trivialities,” says a law professor at Cornell Law School who helped draft the new guidelines. If the moderate end of the legal community has its way, the information on products might actually be provided for the benefit of customers and not as protection against legal liability.

11. What were things like in 1980s when accidents happened?

- [A] Customers might be relieved of their disasters through lawsuits.
- [B] Injured customers could expect protection from the legal system.
- [C] Companies would avoid being sued by providing new warnings.
- [D] Juries tended to find fault with the compensations companies promised.

12. Manufacturers as mentioned in the passage tend to.

- [A] satisfy customers by writing long warnings on products
- [B] become honest in describing the inadequacies of their products
- [C] make the best use of labels to avoid legal liability
- [D] feel obliged to view customers’ safety as their first concern

13. The case of Schutt helmet demonstrated that.

- [A] some injury claims were no longer supported by law
- [B] helmets were not designed to prevent injuries
- [C] product labels would eventually be discarded
- [D] some sports games might lose popularity with athletes

14. The author’s attitude towards the issue seems to be.

- [A] biased
- [B] indifferent
- [C] puzzling
- [D] objective

## Passage 2

In the first year or so of Web business, most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market. More recently, as the Web proved to be more than a fashion, companies have started to buy and sell products and services with one another. Such business  $\checkmark$  to  $\checkmark$  business sales make sense because business people typically know what product they’re looking for.

Nonetheless, many companies still hesitate to use the Web because of doubts about its reliability. “Businesses need to feel they can trust the pathway between them and the supplier,” says senior analyst Blane Erwin of

Forrester Research. Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established business partners who are given access to the company's private intranet.

Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce concerns the technology available for marketing. Until recently, Internet marketing activities have focused on strategies to "pull" customers into sites. In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to "push" information directly out to consumers, transmitting marketing messages directly to targeted customers. Most notably, the Pointcast Network uses a screen saver to deliver a continually updated stream of news and advertisements to subscribers' computer monitors. Subscribers can customize the information they want to receive and proceed directly to a company's Web site. Companies such as Virtual Vineyards are already starting to use similar technologies to push messages to customers about special sales, product offerings, or other events. But push technology has earned the contempt of many Web users. Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request. Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the Web and television fades. That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists.

But it is hardly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to push strategies to make money. The examples of Virtual Vineyards, Amazon .com, and other pioneers show that a Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers. And the cost of computing power continues to free fall, which is a good sign for any enterprise setting up shop in silicon. People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge.

15. We learn from the beginning of the passage that Web business.

- [A] has been striving to expand its market
- [B] intended to follow a fanciful fashion
- [C] tried but in vain to control the market
- [D] has been booming for one year or so

16. Speaking of the online technology available for marketing, the author implies that.

- [A] the technology is popular with many Web users
- [B] businesses have faith in the reliability of online transactions
- [C] there is a radical change in strategy
- [D] it is accessible limitedly to established partners

17. In the view of Net purists, .

- [A] there should be no marketing messages in online culture
- [B] money making should be given priority to on the Web
- [C] the Web should be able to function as the television set
- [D] there should be no online commercial information without requests

18. We learn from the last paragraph that.

- [A] pushing information on the Web is essential to Internet commerce
- [B] interactivity, hospitality and security are important to online customers
- [C] leading companies began to take the online plunge decades ago
- [D] setting up shops in silicon is independent of the cost of computing power

### Passage 3

An invisible border divides those arguing for computers in the classroom on the behalf of students' career prospects and those arguing for computers in the classroom for broader reasons of radical educational reform. Very few writers on the subject have explored this distinction—indeed, contradiction—which goes to the heart of what is

wrong with the campaign to put computers in the classroom.

An education that aims at getting a student a certain kind of job is a technical education, justified for reasons radically different from why education is universally required by law. It is not simply to raise everyone's job prospects that all children are legally required to attend school into their teens. Rather, we have a certain conception of the American citizen, a character who is incomplete if he cannot competently assess how his livelihood and happiness are affected by things outside of himself. But this was not always the case; before it was legally required for all children to attend school until a certain age, it was widely accepted that some were just not equipped by nature to pursue this kind of education. With optimism characteristic of all industrialized countries, we came to accept that everyone is fit to be educated. Computer v education advocates forsake this optimistic notion for a pessimism that betrays their otherwise cheery outlook. Banking on the confusion between educational and vocational reasons for bringing computers into schools, computered advocates often emphasize the job prospects of graduates over their educational achievement.

There are some good arguments for a technical education given the right kind of student. Many European schools introduce the concept of professional training early on in order to make sure children are properly equipped for the professions they want to join. It is, however, presumptuous to insist that there will only be so many jobs for so many scientists, so many businessmen, so many accountants. Besides, this is unlikely to produce the needed number of every kind of professional in a country as large as ours and where the economy is spread over so many states and involves so many international corporations.

But, for a small group of students, professional training might be the way to go since well v developed skills, all other factors being equal, can be the difference between having a job and not. Of course, the basics of using any computer these days are very simple. It does not take a lifelong acquaintance to pick up various software programs. If one wanted to become a computer engineer, that is, of course, an entirely different story. Basic computer skills take—at the very longest—a couple of months to learn. In any case, basic computer skills are only complementary to the host of real skills that are necessary to becoming any kind of professional. It should be observed, of course, that no school, vocational or not, is helped by a confusion over its purpose.

19. The author thinks the present rush to put computers in the classroom is.

- [A] far v reaching
- [B] dubiously oriented
- [C] self v contradictory
- [D] radically reformatory

20. The belief that education is indispensable to all children.

- [A] is indicative of a pessimism in disguise
- [B] came into being along with the arrival of computers
- [C] is deeply rooted in the minds of computer v ed advocates
- [D] originated from the optimistic attitude of industrialized countries

21. It could be inferred from the passage that in the author's country the European model of professional training is.

- [A] dependent upon the starting age of candidates
- [B] worth trying in various social sections
- [C] of little practical value
- [D] attractive to every kind of professional

22. According to the author, basic computer skills should be.

- [A] included as an auxiliary course in school
- [B] highlighted in acquisition of professional qualifications
- [C] mastered through a life v long course
- [D] equally emphasized by any school, vocational or otherwise

#### Passage 4

When a Scottish research team startled the world by revealing 3 months ago that it had cloned an adult sheep, President Clinton moved swiftly. Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment—although no one had proposed to do so—and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning. That group—the National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC)—has been working feverishly to put its wisdom on paper, and at a meeting on 17 May, members agreed on a near final draft of their recommendations.

NBAC will ask that Clinton’s 90 day ban on federal funds for human cloning be extended indefinitely, and possibly that it be made law. But NBAC members are planning to word the recommendation narrowly to avoid new restrictions on research that involves the cloning of human DNA or cells—routine in molecular biology. The panel has not yet reached agreement on a crucial question, however, whether to recommend legislation that would make it a crime for private funding to be used for human cloning.

In a draft preface to the recommendations, discussed at the 17 May meeting, Shapiro suggested that the panel had found a broad consensus that it would be “morally unacceptable to attempt to create a human child by adult nuclear cloning.” Shapiro explained during the meeting that the moral doubt stems mainly from fears about the risk to the health of the child. The panel then informally accepted several general conclusions, although some details have not been settled.

NBAC plans to call for a continued ban on federal government funding for any attempt to clone body cell nuclei to create a child. Because current federal law already forbids the use of federal funds to create embryos (the earliest stage of human offspring before birth) for research or to knowingly endanger an embryo’s life, NBAC will remain silent on embryo research.

NBAC members also indicated that they would appeal to privately funded researchers and clinics not to try to clone humans by body cell nuclear transfer. But they were divided on whether to go further by calling for a federal law that would impose a complete ban on human cloning. Shapiro and most members favored an appeal for such legislation, but in a phone interview, he said this issue was still “up in the air”.

23. We can learn from the first paragraph that.

- [A] federal funds have been used in a project to clone humans
- [B] the White House responded strongly to the news of cloning
- [C] NBAC was authorized to control the misuse of cloning technique
- [D] the White House has got the panel’s recommendations on cloning

24. The panel agreed on all of the following except that.

- [A] the ban on federal funds for human cloning should be made a law
- [B] the cloning of human DNA is not to be put under more control
- [C] it is criminal to use private funding for human cloning
- [D] it would be against ethical values to clone a human being

25. NBAC will leave the issue of embryo research undiscussed because.

- [A] embryo research is just a current development of cloning
- [B] the health of the child is not the main concern of embryo research
- [C] an embryo’s life will not be endangered in embryo research
- [D] the issue is explicitly stated and settled in the law

26. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that.

- [A] some NBAC members hesitate to ban human cloning completely
- [B] a law banning human cloning is to be passed in no time
- [C] privately funded researchers will respond positively to NBAC's appeal
- [D] the issue of human cloning will soon be settled

### Passage 5

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn't they fall out of the sky? The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

How many men would have considered the possibility of an apple falling up into the tree? Newton did because he was not trying to predict anything. He was just wondering. His mind was ready for the unpredictable. Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research. If you don't have unpredictable things, you don't have research. Scientists tend to forget this when writing their cut and dried reports for the technical journals, but history is filled with examples of it.

In talking to some scientists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought. I've attended research conferences where a scientist has been asked what he thinks about the advisability of continuing a certain experiment. The scientist has frowned, looked at the graphs, and said, "the data are still inconclusive." "We know that," the men from the budget office have said, "but what do you think? Is it worthwhile going on? What do you think we might expect?" The scientist has been shocked at having even been asked to speculate.

What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of his own writings. He has put forward unquestioned claims so consistently that he not only believes them himself, but has convinced industrial and business management that they are true. If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents. It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope. Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the "odd balls" among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who "work well with the team".

27. The author wants to prove with the example of Isaac Newton that.
- [A] inquiring minds are more important than scientific experiments
  - [B] science advances when fruitful researches are conducted
  - [C] scientists seldom forget the essential nature of research
  - [D] unpredictability weighs less than prediction in scientific research
28. The author asserts that scientists.
- [A] shouldn't replace "scientific method" with imaginative thought
  - [B] shouldn't neglect to speculate on unpredictable things
  - [C] should write more concise reports for technical journals

[D] should be confident about their research findings

29. It seems that some young scientists.

- [A] have a keen interest in prediction
- [B] often speculate on the future
- [C] think highly of creative thinking
- [D] stick to "scientific method"

30. The author implies that the results of scientific research.

- [A] may not be as profitable as they are expected
- [B] can be measured in dollars and cents
- [C] rely on conformity to a standard pattern
- [D] are mostly underestimated by management

### Part III English → Chinese Translation

#### Directions:

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

31) While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, modern practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past. Caught in the web of its own time and place, each generation of historians determines anew what is significant for it in the past. In this search the evidence found is always incomplete and scattered; it is also frequently partial or partisan. The irony of the historian's craft is that its practitioners always know that their efforts are but contributions to an unending process.

32) Interest in historical methods has arisen less through external challenge to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves. While history once revered its affinity to literature and philosophy, the emerging social sciences seemed to afford greater opportunities for asking new questions and providing rewarding approaches to an understanding of the past. Social science methodologies had to be adapted to a discipline governed by the primacy of historical sources rather than the imperatives of the contemporary world. 33) During this transfer, traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study.

Methodology is a term that remains inherently ambiguous in the historical profession. 34) There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry. Historians, especially those so blinded by their research interests that they have been accused of "tunnel method," frequently fall victim to the "technical fallacy." Also common in the natural sciences, the technicist fallacy mistakenly identifies the discipline as a whole with certain parts of its technical implementation.

35) It applies equally to traditional historians who view history as only the external and internal criticism of sources, and to social science historians who equate their activity with specific techniques.

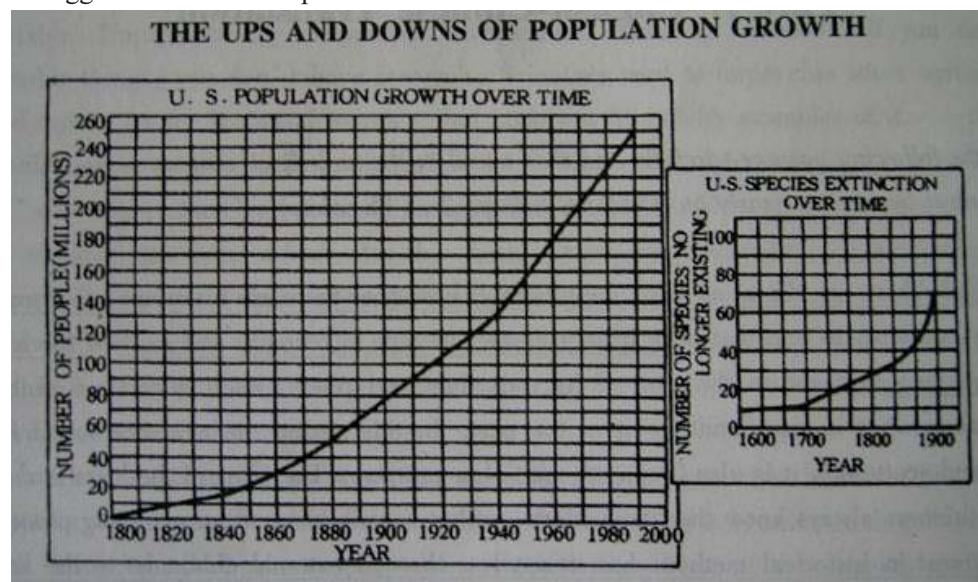
### Section IV Writing(15 points)

#### 36. Directions:

- A. Study the following graphs carefully and write an essay in at less than 150 words.
- B. Your essay must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET 2.

C. Your essay should cover three points:

- a. effect of the country's growing human population on its wildlife,
- b. possible reasons for the effect,
- c. your suggestion for wildlife protection



# 1999 年答案及解析

## Part I Cloze Test

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

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Passage 1

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

#### Passage 2

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

#### Passage 3

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

#### Passage 4

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

#### Passage 5

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

## Part III English v Chinese Translation

31. 几乎每个历史学家对史学都有自己的界定，但是现代史学家的实践最趋于认为历史学试图重现过去的重大史实并对其做出解释。

32. 人们之所以关注历史研究的方法论，主要是因为史学界内部意见不一，其次是因为外界并不认为历史是一门学问。

33. 在这种转变中，历史学家研究历史时，那些解释新史料的新方法充实了传统的历史研究方法。

34. 所谓方法论是指一般的历史研究中的特有概念，还是指历史探究中各个具体领域适用的研究手段，人们对此意见不一。

35. 这种谬误同样存在于历史传统派和历史社科派；前者认为历史就是史学界内部和外部人士对各种史料来源的评论，后者则认为历史的研究是具体方法的研究。

## Section IV Writing(15 points)

36. 见分析

## 试题精解

### Part I Cloze Test

#### 一、文章总体分析

本文是围绕安全生产这个话题的一篇论证性文章。第一段是安全生产的基本介绍：它不是新事物，而是企业制定并不断实施自己的安全计划以建立无事故工作氛围的做法。第二段指出，成功有效的安全计划的侧重点各不相同，但都遵循某些基本的思想。第三段强调安全生产对企业的意义：其价值是不可低估的，它决定了工厂的运营是盈利还是亏损。

#### 二、试题具体解析

##### 1. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：介词的用法。难度：0.36

本题空格处的介词和 low accident rates 搭配成介词短语，做后置定语修饰 companies。选项中只有 at 和 with 能与 rate 搭配，at a/the rate (of) 意为“以…的速度”，如：She can read at the rate of 100 words a minute. (她一分钟能读 100 个单词)，但我们不能说“低速度事故的（at low accident rates）公司”，因此排除 at。with 意为“具有，带有”，用来表示附属于一个物品的某种显著的特点，如：a country with a long history (历史悠久的国家)，在短文中意为“事故发生率低的公司”。

##### 2. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：形容词词义辨析。难度：0.32

空格处的结构为 keep(动词)them(宾语)2(宾补)and active(宾补)，其中 them 指代前面的 safety programs，该空的形容词应与 active 在语义上一致，并且可以修饰 safety programs (安全计划)。选项中 alive 的常用义为“活着的，有活力的”，但它与 keep 搭配时意为“使继续有效、存在或进行”，如：The argument was kept alive by the politicians. (政治家们还在继续争论那件事)。放入文中，keep safety programs alive 从语法和意义上均符合文意。整个句子的大意为：事故发生率低的公司制定自己的安全计划，努力实施它们，并且不断使之发挥作用并保持活力。

##### 3. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：上下文逻辑语义 + 名词词义辨析。难度：0.08

解此题，首先要理解空格后的短语 accident free operations 意为“无事故操作”，free 此处意为“无…的，免…的”，如：a nuclear ▶ weapon ▶ free zone (无核武器区)；其次要理解条件从句 When the work is well done 的含义，根据上文，可知它指的是：当公司能够很好地制定安全计划并贯彻实施时。考生还需注意这里条件从句实际上也反应出它和主句之间是因果关系，即：由于公司能够很好地…，无事故操作的“什么”就可以建立起来了。根据逻辑判断，建立规章 (regulation) 和要求 (requirement) 都不是可能的结果。其它两个选项中，climate 可以表示“气氛，氛围”，如：a climate of unrest (不安的气氛)，它在文中意为“建立一个无事故操作的工作氛围”。干扰项是 circumstance，它也可以表示“环境”，但一般用复数，如：The circumstances forced me to accept. (环境迫使我不得不同意)；当它做单数时，含义是“一个情况，一个特定事件”，如：Your arrival was a fortunate circumstance. (你的到来是一件幸事)。

##### 4. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：定语从句中的关系代词和关系副词。难度：0.38

空格前后部分是两个结构完整的句子：a climate of accident free operations is established (一个无事故操作的工作氛围被建立起来) 和 time lost is kept at a minimum (工伤损失的时间保持在最低的限度)，这时空格处填入的词只有两种可能：一是连词，来表明两者之间的逻辑关系；一是关系代词或关系副词，把后面句子变成前面句子的从句。选项中唯一的连词是 unless，但它表达的含义“除非…否则…”放入文中显然不符合逻辑。那么接下来可以肯定空格连接的是一个从句。所在句子可简化为 a climate is established 4 time is kept at a minimum，显然后面的从句只可能修饰先行词 climate，从结构上看这是个定语从句，空格处需要一

个关系副词，因此排除关系代词 what，关系副词 how 也排除，因为 how 不能引导定语从句（详解见下面知识点补充）；只有 where 可以使句子结构合理，它相当于 in which，在句中代替 in the climate，引导定语从句。从句的完整结构是 time is kept at a minimum in the climate（工伤损失的时间在这种氛围里会被保持在最低的限度）。

知识点补充：关系副词 when, where 和 why 可以引导定语从句，并在从句中分别表示时间、地点或原因。它们的意思相当于“介词+which 结构”，其中 when=at/in/on/during which, where=in/at which, why=for which。关系副词 how 不能引导定语从句，像 This is the way how he behaves 这样的句子是错误的。如果要用 how，句子中就不能有先行词，如：This is how he behaves.

5. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：动词词义和用法辨析。难度：0.53

本题首先考核动词与介词 in 的搭配。四个选项中，alter 和 distinguish 不能和 in 搭配，首先应该排除；shift in 表示“在…里移动，变换位置”，如：He shifted impatiently in his seat（他不耐烦地在椅子上动来动去），显然这个含义不符合文意需要；differ 能与 in 搭配，意为“在…方面不同”，如：My brother and I differ in many ways.（我和我兄弟在许多方面都不同）。它放入句中符合语法，而且从下文 Some place great emphasis on... Others stress safe work 也可以看出，空格所在句子的含义应是“成功的安全计划在所强调的重点方面有很大的不同”。

6. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：句内语义+ 动词词义辨析。难度：0.25

空格所在句子是 Others stress safe work practices by rules or regulations，其中 others 指代的是 other safety programs，by 表示方式、手段。本题空格处虽然填入的是动名词，但实际考查的是哪个中心动词可以与宾语 rules and regulations（规章制度）搭配。句子的大意是：其它（成功的安全计划）强调通过…规章制度来实施安全作业。A、B 和 D 选项都可以做及物动词，但它们与 rules or regulations 搭配在意义上都不符合句意，因为通过“组成规章制度”、“加剧规章制度”或“为规章制度进行辩护”都不能达到实施安全作业的目的。只有 observe rules or regulations 意为“遵守规章制度”，放入句中符合逻辑，而且 observe 有一个特殊的词义“遵守（法律、规章、制度等）”。

7. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：固定用法。难度：0.39

由上文可知，成功的安全计划的侧重点有很大的不同。文章对此举出了三个方面的例子：Some place emphasis on mechanical guarding... . Others stress safe work practices... others depend on an emotional appeal to the worker。显然，这三个结构是平行的。空格处需要一个连词或副词来连接。some 和 many 是不定代词，不能接句子，首先被排除；even 意为“甚至，即使”，表递进关系，不符合本题的并列关系。still 意为“还有”，是正确选项。在表示三者以上的列举时，常用到 some...others...still others...的结构，表示“一些…，一些…，还有一些…”。

8. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：短语语义辨析。难度：0.25

段落首句提到，安全计划的价值毋庸置疑。接着文章从财政的角度来说明这个问题，由于这句话前后没有出现表转折的连词，因此，推知其含义应该是：单从财政的角度来说，安全计划的价值毋庸置疑。此外前文的关键词 value 和 financial 都暗示了填入的短语和经济有关。四个短语符合句意的只有 pays off（…是值得的，…没有白费），如：John studied hard before the examination, and it paid off. He made an A.（约翰考前学习很刻苦，但这一切没有白费。他考试得了优）。放入句中，意思是“安全计划是值得的”。

例句补充：The table tennis finals come off tomorrow.（乒乓球决赛明日举行）；Something unexpected has turned up.（发生了意料之外的事情）；They held up under fierce enemy attack（他们顶住了敌人猛烈的进攻）。

9. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑推理 + 名词词义辨析。难度：0.27

这里涉及固定表达形式：the fewer..., the better...（…越少，…越好）。考生关键要判断什么能和“工人的保险率”成反比。显然不应该是“伤害报告”、“伤害声明”或“伤害宣告”，而应该是“伤害索赔”，因为索赔的工人越少，越能够保证他及时得到赔偿。所在句子大意为：“工伤索赔越少，工人的保险率就越大”。the injury claims 为固定说法，指“工伤索赔”。

10. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑语义搭配+名词词义辨析。难度：0.50

空格所在部分是 the difference between operating at 10 or at a loss, 其中 difference 和 or 表明 at 和空格部分组成的短语和 at a loss (亏本) 是选择关系，在意义上相反。四个选项中，benefit 和 advantage 都不和 at 搭配；interest 只有做不可数名词时才和 at 搭配，指“利息”，如：The loan was made at 6 per cent interest (以百分之六的利息贷款)；只有 a profit 能与 at 搭配，意为“赢利”，正好与“亏损”相对，符合句意。整句话的含义是“这也就意味着工厂的运营是盈利还是亏损”。

### 三、全文翻译

安全生产并不是偶然事件：事故发生率低的公司制定自己的安全计划，努力付诸实施，并且不断使之发挥持久效力。如果这项工作做得好，就会建立一个无事故的工作氛围。在这种环境里，因工伤损失的时间会被保持在最低限度。

成功的安全计划强调的重点可能大不相同。有些计划强调机械防护。另一些强调通过遵守规章制度来实施安全作业。还有一些靠的是对工人的感情投入。但是，要获得最好的效果，每一个计划当中都会遵循某些基本的思想。

安全计划的价值不容置疑。单从财政的角度来说，安全计划花钱值得。工伤索赔越少，工人的保险率也就越高。这可能就决定着工厂的运营是盈利还是亏损。

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Passage 1

#### 一、核心词汇注释

①**anticipate** vt. \*1. 预期，预料 例：anticipated the hard winter ahead 预见到前面的严冬 2. 期盼，期待（尤指好事） 例：I anticipated the interview with pleasure. 我愉快地期待着这次会见。 3. 早于（别人）采取行动，抢先一步，先于……之前（做） 例：When I arrived, I found that he had anticipated me. 当我到达时我发现他已先到过那里。

②**cape** n. [C] \*1. 斗篷，披风，披肩 2. (常用于地理名称) 海角；岬 例：the Cape of Good Hope 好望角

③**have/get/follow one ✓ s (own) way** 一意孤行，为所欲为，随心所欲 例：Since he insists, I ✓ ll let him have his way. 既然他坚持，我就由着他。

④**liable** a. \*1. (法律上) 有赔偿责任的 (后跟介词 for) 例：Manufacturers are liable for any defects in the equipment. 制造商对设备的任何缺陷都负有赔偿责任。2. 易于(可能，倾向于)做某事 (尤指不幸的事情) 例：In a depression banks are liable to fail. 萧条时期银行往往倒闭。 3. 易出问题的，易得病的；可能受 (尤指结果不好的事情) 影响 (后跟介词 to) 例：liable to diabetes 易患糖尿病的；liability n. (法律上对某事物的赔偿等) 责任，义务；负债，债务；受某物影响的倾向 (尤指不好的事物)

⑤**moderate** a. 1. 中等的，适度的 例：a moderate ✓ sized garden 中型花园 2. (尤指政治观点、信仰等) 不极端的，温和的，不偏激的 \*3. 有节制的，不过分的，合理的 例：moderate wage demands 合理的工资要求

vi.&vt. (使) 缓和，(使) 减轻，节制，克制 例：The students moderated their demands. 学生们降低了他们的要求。

⑥**side with sb (against sb/sth)** 支持某人 (反对……)，和某人站在一起 (反对……) 例：The kids always sided with their mother against me. 孩子们总是和妈妈站在一边，跟我唱对台戏。

⑦**slip** vi. \*1. 滑；滑倒，失足 2. to move quickly, smoothly, or secretly 迅速移动；悄悄溜走 (常跟介词

或副词使用) 例: Nobody saw her slip silently out. 没有人看到她悄悄地溜了出去。

vt. 把……悄悄放在或递给…… 例: I slipped a note into his hand under the table. 我偷偷从桌子底下塞给他一张条子。

n. [C] 1.滑动; 滑倒 2.小纸片, 纸条 3.a small mistake 小错误 例: a slip of the tongue/pen 口误/笔误

⑧**weight** n. 1. [U, C] 重量, 分量 2. a great responsibility or worry 重任, 重担, 重压 例: The news was certainly a weight off my mind. 这个消息真是去掉了我心里的重担。 \*3. [U] importance, influence or strength 重要性, 影响力, 实力 例: The many letter of support added weight to the campaign. 许多声援信增加了这场运动的影响力。

#### 超纲词汇:

**tort** [tɔ:t] n.民事侵权行为; tort law 侵权法;

**bombard** [’bɔ:m bəd] v. 轰炸, 轰击; 大量提问, 大肆抨击, 提供过多信息

## 二、文章结构总体分析

这是一篇法律题材的文章。它客观叙述了人身伤害索赔的来由、发展和变化, 以及索赔案所涉及的消费者(原告)、公司(被告)和法庭三方面的反应, 着重指出法庭态度的转变。

第一段至第三段: 介绍过去人身伤害索赔案的特点。由于法庭总是倾向于让公司负责, 公司开始写出冗长的警示语来避免承担法律责任。但即使这样也不能保护它们免受制裁。该部分使用了例证法。

第四段: 指出现在情况发生了变化, 一些法庭开始站到公司(被告)一边, 同时警示语开始真正起到保护消费者利益的作用。该部分使用了例证和引证说明。

## 三、试题具体分析

11.What were things like in 1980s when accidents happened?	11.在 20 世纪 80 年代当发生事故时, 情况会如何?
[A] Customers might be relieved of their disasters through lawsuits.	[A] 顾客可以通过诉讼而免受灾难。
[B] Injured customers could expect protection from the legal system.	[B] 受伤的顾客有望得到法律体制的保护。
[C] Companies would avoid being sued by providing new warnings.	[C] 公司将通过提供新的警示语避免被起诉。
[D] Juries tended to find fault with the compensations companies promised.	[D] 陪审团倾向于对公司所承诺的赔偿严加挑剔。

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是: 具体细节题。难度: 0.34

根据题干给出的时间信息 1980s 定位到第一段末句。该句是一个主从复合句。主句中 the thinking 指代上一句的内容, 即, “还算幸运的是, 如果门垫或炉灶上没有警示语提醒你可能发生的危险, 那么一场成功的诉讼或许可以补偿你所受的伤害”。has gone 中 go 取其引申义: 流传、传播。因此主句的含义是: 这种因意外事故受伤后希望通过诉讼获取补偿的想法大约自 20 世纪 80 年代初得以传播。关系副词 when 引导非限定性定语从句, when 相当于 in 1980s, 意为“当时(在 20 世纪 80 年代)陪审团开始认为更多的公司应对其客户所遭受的不幸负责”。主从句之间暗含了一个因果关系: 因为法庭对事故受害者的保护倾向导致索赔这种想法的广泛传播。本题考的就是末句所陈述的事实, [B] 选项是对 the thinking 的具体阐述, 为正确项。

[A] 选项与原文不符, 顾客是遭受灾难之后希望通过诉讼得到金钱上的补偿(compensate), 而不是“免于灾难”, relieve sb of sth 意为 free sb from sth unpleasant, arduous or monotonous 使(人)从不愉快的、费力的、单调的事情中解脱出来, 如: relieve you of a tremendous burden/unwanted advertisements 使你卸掉沉

重的包袱/免受垃圾广告的骚扰。[C] 选项出现了原文中没有的内容 new warnings，而且第三段第一句指出，虽然警示语常常是合理而必要的，但是当消费者受伤时，这些警示语能否真正保护制造商和销售商使之免于承担责任，却还很难说。[D] 选项文中未提及，文章只提到，陪审团认为公司应对其客户所遭受的不幸负责（第一段末）。

12.Manufacturers as mentioned in the passage tend to.	12.文中提及生产厂商往往。
[A] satisfy customers by writing long warnings on products	[A] 通过在产品上写长长的警示语使顾客满意
[B] become honest in describing the inadequacies of their products	[B] 诚实描述自己产品不足
[C] make the best use of labels to avoid legal liability	[C] 充分利用标签避免法律责任
[D] feel obliged to view customers ✓ safety as their first concern	[D] 不得不视顾客的安全为自己的第一考虑

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节题。难度:0.68

文章第二段提到（由于陪审团认为公司应对客户的不幸负责）公司方面做出的反应是：撰写冗长的警告标签，以预先标明种种可能发生的事故。第三段接着提到，警示语能否真正保护制造商和销售商使之免于承担责任，却还很难说。由此可知生产商利用警示语或标签的真正意图是“避免可能要承担的法律责任”。[C] 选项是正确答案。其他选项都不符合文意。

13.The case of Schutt helmet demonstrated that.	13.Schutt 头盔的案例说明。
[A] some injury claims were no longer supported by law	[A] 某些因为伤害提出的索赔不再受法律的保护
[B] helmets were not designed to prevent injuries	[B] 头盔不是被设计用来防止伤害的
[C] product labels would eventually be discarded	[C] 产品标签最终将被淘汰
[D] some sports games might lose popularity with athletes	[D] 运动员可能不再热衷于某些体育运动项目

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：写作目的题。难度：0.69

根据 Schutt 定位到第四段，在举该例之前作者指出“现在情况似乎正在发生转变。虽然个人受伤索赔的案子像以往一样不断出现，但是一些法庭开始站到被告一边，特别是在有警告标签也可能无法避免事故的案件中”。这正是该例子所要说明的观点。[A] 选项是该段主题的概括。[B] 选项是 Schutt 公司总裁辩护时的用词，属部分细节，与目的无关。[C] 选项和 [D] 选项文中未提。

技巧：考生应该注意举例前后的总结往往是其目的所在。因此见到例子时考生应迅速查找其上下文。

14.The author ✓ s attitude towards the issue seems to be .	14.作者对所讨论的问题的态度似乎是。
[A] biased	[A] 有偏见的
[B] indifferent	[B] 冷漠的
[C] puzzling	[C] 迷惑不解的
[D] objective	[D] 客观的

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：作者态度题。难度：0.72

回答作者态度题时，考生需在通读全篇的基础上，找出作者在陈述事实和发表观点时的口气和态度。

综观全文，作者只是站在第三者的角度论述问题，没有掺杂个人的主观臆断和看法，而是客观地叙述索赔案的来由、发展和变化，以客观事实和例子说明问题，无任何偏袒。因此 [D] 选项为正确答案。

技巧：对于态度题，考生要联系全文，把握整篇文章。同时不要把考生自己的态度糅进其中，还要注意区分作者本人的态度和被作者引用的他人的观点的态度。一般情况下，作者的态度和观点都应具有客观性，不带有主观感情，所以考生应注意慎选具有主观感情色彩的词汇，另外，作者一旦将某种观点表达成立，就说明他对该事件是充分关注的，因此，诸如 *indifferent* 这类词汇不入选。

#### 四、文章长难句分析和佳句赏析

##### 长难句分析

①Step outside and you could break a leg slipping on your doormat. Light up the stove and you could burn down the house.

这两个句子都是通过 *and* 把一个祈使句和陈述句连接组成的并列句式。在这样的句子结构中，前面的祈使句式是后面的陈述句的条件，相当于一个条件状语从句，连词 *and* 表示结果，意思是“结果是；那么；就”，如：Miss another class and you *✓ ll fail.* (你再缺一次课就会不及格的)。

知识点补充：*light up* 意为“点燃”；*burn down* 意为“烧毁”。

② While warnings are often appropriate and necessary—the dangers of drug interactions, for example—and many are required by state or federal regulations, it isn’t clear that they actually protect the manufacturers and sellers from liability if a customer is injured.

该句主干是 *While... , it isn’t clear that... ,* 其中 “it” 是形式主语后接 *that* 引导的主语从句。前面是 *While* 引导的让步状语从句，它其中又包含着 *and* 连接的两个并列分句，即 *warnings are often appropriate and necessary* 和 *many are required by state or federal regulations*；破折号中的部分是前一个分句的插入语，举例说明 *warnings* 的具体内容。而 *many* 后省略了 *warnings*。

知识点补充：*drug interactions* 意为“药物相互作用”。

③ At the same time, the American Law Institute—a group of judges, lawyers, and academics whose recommendations carry substantial weight—issued new guidelines for tort law stating that companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones.

句子主干是 *…, the American Law Institute...issued new guidelines...*。破折号起解释说明的作用，是对 *the American Law Institute* 进行的解释说明。在 *guidelines* 这个宾语之后，是 *state* 的现在分词引导的短语做定语。

知识点补充：*carry substantial weight* 为 *carry weight* 这一成语的变形，意为“(说话)有分量，起作用”，因此这里 *carry substantial weight* 的意思是“发挥实际的作用或影响”。*weight* 是名词，意为“分量、重要性；影响”如：*The weight of evidence is in his favour* (证据很大分量上是有利于他的)；*tort* 是法律用语，指民事侵权行为；*bombard* 原义为“轰炸”、“向…提一系列问题”，这里用做比喻，形容“大量地提供”。

##### 佳句赏析

①Now the tide appears to be turning.

“现在这种潮流(形势)似乎在逆转”，相当于汉语中的“三十年河东，三十年河西”。“tide... turn”这样的搭配经常用于描述潮流或形势的变化，比较贴切、形象。如：*The tide of the battle turned against us.* (战斗的形势开始变得不利于我们)。

②Important information can get buried in a sea of trivialities.

“重要的信息可能被埋没在浩如烟海的细枝末节里”。句中的“a sea of”是一个比喻，形容“一大片，大量的”。如：*The immense square was a sea of flowers and happy faces.* (这个大广场上到处是鲜花和笑脸)。

#### 五、全文翻译

外面是一个危险的世界。迈出家门时，你可能会滑倒在门垫上，而摔伤一条腿。点燃炉灶时，你可能会把房子烧掉。（长难句①）不过还算幸运的是，如果门垫或炉灶上没有警示语提醒你可能发生的危险，那么一场成功的诉讼或许可以补偿你所受的伤害。这种想法大约自 20 世纪 80 年代初开始传播，那时陪审团开始认为更多的公司应对其客户所遭受的不幸负责。

由于感到了威胁，公司方面做出了反应：写出越来越长的警示语，力图预先标明种种可能发生的事故。如今，活梯上贴着几英寸长的警告标签，除了其他警告事项外，还警告你可能会摔下来，简直是莫名其妙！贴在儿童的蝙蝠侠披风上的标签也告诫说，本玩具“无法让用户飞行”。

虽然警示语常常是合理而必要的（如警告药物有相互作用的危险），并且很多是州或联邦法规所要求的，但是当消费者受伤时，这些警示语能否真正保护制造商和销售商使之免于承担责任，却还很难说。（长难句）被受伤的消费者告上法庭的公司中，大约一半会败诉。

现在这种趋势似乎正在转变。（佳句①）尽管个人伤害索赔案件如以往一样不断发生，但有些法庭已开始站到被告一方，特别是在处理那些有警告标签也可能无法避免伤害的案件时。五月份，伊利诺斯州的 Schutt 体育公司总裁朱利·尼蒙斯就成功地打赢了这样一场官司。一名橄榄球队员戴着该公司的头盔在一场比赛中受伤瘫痪，遂将该公司告上法庭。尼蒙斯说：“他成了瘫痪，我们非常难过，但我们设计头盔不是为了预防这类伤害的。”陪审团也认为造成该运动员受伤的是这项运动本身的危险性，而不是头盔。与此同时，美国法学会——一群说话举足轻重的法官、律师、学者——发布了新的侵权法指导原则，宣布公司不必警示顾客那些显而易见的危险，或者给顾客列出一份冗长的可能遇到的危险的清单。（长难句③）康奈尔大学法学院一位参与起草新指导原则的教授说，“重要的信息会淹没在细枝末节的汪洋之中”。（佳句②）如果该法律团体的这一适中的目标能够实现，产品上提供的警示信息就不再是为回避法律责任而设，而是为保护消费者利益而提供了。

## Passage 2

### 一、核心词汇注释

① **customize** vt. 按顾客的要求制作，定制，用户化

② **intranet** n. 局域网，企事业单位内部互联网；intra- 前缀，表示“在（……）里，在（……）内”，如：intra- departmental a. 部门内的

③ **pathway** (=path) n. [C] 1. 小路，小径；(移动的)路线，道路 \*2. a plan of action or a way of achieving sth 行动计划，成功的途径 例：a career pathway 职业道路

④ **plunge** 1. [一般用单数] a sudden movement downward or away from sth 突降，俯冲，突然分离 例：a plunge towards the Earth 向地面俯冲 2. (财产、股票等价值的)暴跌，骤降 例：a dramatic plunge in house prices 房价的突然暴跌 3. 跳水；快速短时间的游泳

vt.&vi. (使)突然前移或跌落 例：Her car plunged off the cliff. 她的车突然跌下悬崖。

[短语搭配] \*take the plunge (尤指经过拖延或长时间踌躇之后) 最终决定决定冒险一试

⑤ **proceed** vi. 1. 继续进行，继续做 例：He paused to consult his notes, then proceeded with his questions. 他停下来看了看笔记，然后继续提问。\*2. (向某一方向)前进，移动(后跟介词或副词) 例：Passengers should proceed to gate 25. 旅客请前往 25 号门登机。3. to happen or exist as a result of sth 源于，出自(后跟介词 from) 例：diseases that proceed from poverty 由贫困引起的疾病 4. 起诉，对……提起诉讼(后跟介词 against)

⑥ **revolve around sth** [不用被动态] \*1. 以……为主题或目的，围绕 例：Her life revolves around her career. 她的生活以她的事业为中心。 2. 围绕……旋转 例：The moon revolves around the Earth. 月球围绕地球旋转。

⑦ **tap** vi.&vt. 1. 轻敲，轻拍，轻叩 例：Someone tapped at the door. 有人轻轻叩门。 \*2. 利用，开发，发掘(已有的资源、知识等)(后跟介词 into) 例：We need to tap the expertise and skill of the people we already

have. 我们需要利用我们现有人员的专业知识和技能。

n. [C] 1.龙头，塞子 2.轻叩，轻拍 3.利用，使用 例: on tap 可随时使用的，随时提供的

⑧targeted a. 被定为目标的; target n. 目标，对象，靶子 v. 瞄准，以……为目标

⑨transmit vt.&vi.发送，播送，播放(电子信号、信息等) 例: The World Cup final is being transmitted live to over fifty countries.世界杯决赛现正向五十多个国家作实况转播。

vt.\*to send or pass sth from one person, place or thing to another 传送，传递，传播，传染 例: The tension soon transmitted itself to all the members. 这种紧张情绪很快感染了所有人。

## 二、文章结构总体分析

这是一篇关于网络商务的文章，讲述了网络商务的两大变化，从意群上也分为两大部分：先指出商家之间网络商务活动的兴起，继而介绍了网络营销策略的变化。

第一至第二段：指出网络商务由单一的开拓消费者市场转向公司互相交易产品和服务，但商家对网上商业活动的可靠性存在怀疑。

第三段：指出网络商务的另外一个变化是营销策略由“拉”转为“推”。本段对两种营销策略进行了比较论证，并使用了例证法。

第四段：分析网上销售的可行性，给出了成功网络销售的例子和成本持续降低的事实，并指出这一事实对于建立了网上销售点的企业都是个好的征兆。

## 三、试题具体分析

15.We learn from the beginning of the passage that Web business.	15.从文章开始部分我们了解到网络商务。
[A] has been striving to expand its market	[A] 一直努力扩展市场
[B] intended to follow a fanciful fashion	[B] 打算遵循一种奇异的时尚
[C] tried but in vain to control the market	[C] 企图控制市场，但是徒劳无功
[D] has been booming for one year or so	[D] 已经繁荣了大约一年的时间

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节题。难度：0.62

文章首句指出：在网络商务的初期，大部分活动都围绕着开拓消费者市场(tap the consumer market)而进行。[A]选项是该句的改写，striving to expand 对应原文中的efforts to tap。

[B]选项与第一段第二句“网络被证实不仅是一种时尚，公司开始(在网上)相互交易产品和服务”不符。文中未提到网络商务是否控制了市场，排除[C]选项。[D]选项是利用首句中the first year or so设计的干扰项。作者只是指出在开始那年左右的时间里，大部分业务活动是围绕开发消费市场展开，并未提到繁荣与否一事。

16.Speaking of the online technology available for marketing, the author implies that.	16.谈到可用于营销的在线技术时，作者暗示。
[A] the technology is popular with many Web users	[A] 该技术受到很多网络用户的喜爱
[B] businesses have faith in the reliability of online transactions	[B] 企业对在线交易的可靠性有信心
[C] there is a radical change in strategy	[C] 在策略上发生了根本变化
[D] it is accessible limitedly to established partners	[D] 只限于固定商业伙伴可以使用

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。难度：0.40

根据题干中 online technology available for marketing，定位到第三段。该段首句明确指出，网络商业模式的另一个重大变化与可用于营销的技术有关；接着该段其他部分详细介绍了网上的营销策略由“拉”到“推”的变化。[C] 选项是对整个段落的概括，为正确答案。

[A] 选项中只泛泛提及 the technology，而没有明确说明是 push（推）还是 pull（拉）。若指的是前者，则与文中提到的“这种‘推’的技术遭到许多网上用户的鄙视”（第三段倒数第4句）不符；若指的是后者，文中没有对这种策略进行评价。[B] 选项与第二段首句提到的“由于怀疑网络的可靠性，许多公司仍对网络的使用犹豫不决”相左。第二段末句提到，一些公司只给予固定贸易伙伴进入本公司局域网的权利，而没有提到只有它们才能使用网上技术，因此 [D] 选项错误。

17.In the view of Net purists, .	17.在网络净化者看来,。
[A] there should be no marketing messages in online culture	[A] 在线文化中不应该有营销信息
[B] money making should be given priority to on the Web	[B] 网络上应该优先考虑赚钱
[C] the Web should be able to function as the television set	[C] 网络在功能上应该和电视一样
[D] there should be no online commercial information without requests	[D] 在没有要求的情况下，不应该有在线商业信息

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：观点细节题。难度：0.53

根据 Net purists 定位到第三段末句。实际上该段以 but 转折开始的最后四句是一个意群。该部分提到，在线文化推崇这样一个理念：流动到屏幕上的信息应是在专门的请求（by specific request）之后才出现。该段最后一句中 that 具体指代的对象是上文“一旦商业促销不请自来地充斥电脑屏幕，那么网络和电视就没什么差别了”。既然这是让网络净化者害怕的，那么他们支持的就是这种情况的反面。因此可以推出 [D] 选项是网络净化者提倡的观点。

[A] 选项不对，因为 Net purists 反对的是网络上的信息传送方式，而不是信息本身。[B] 选项出现了文中未有的内容“上网目的”。[C] 选项与网络净化者的想法正好相反。

18.We learn from the last paragraph that.	18.从最后一段我们可以知道。
[A] pushing information on the Web is essential to Internet commerce	[A] 在网上推出信息对于网络商务是必不可少的
[B] interactivity, hospitality and security are important to online customers	[B] 互动、友好、安全对于在线顾客是非常重要的
[C] leading companies began to take the online plunge decades ago	[C] 一些大公司几十年前就大胆尝试在线业务
[D] setting up shops in silicon is independent of the cost of computing power	[D] 建立网上销售点与计算机计算能力的成本无关

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：综合细节题。难度：0.46

最后一段首句指出，公司在网上并不是非得依靠“推”的策略方能挣钱。接着该段以 Virtual Vineyards、Amazon.com（网址名称）和其他一些开拓者为例，说明将交互性、热情服务和安全性合理结合的网站会吸引网民。可见，[B] 选项符合文意。

[A] 选项强调“推”的必要性，与本段第一句话意思相左。[C] 选项与该段末句提到的“人们惊讶为何很少有人尝试网上销售（took the online plunge 原意指“冒险尝试”，这里强调在还没有多少人参与的时候，率先开展网上销售是要冒风险的）的事实不符。[D] 选项与本段第三句提到的“计算机计算能力的成本不断下降（即计算机购买和上网价格变得便宜）有利于公司在网上设立销售点”意思不符。

#### 四、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

##### 长难句分析：

① Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established business partners who are given access to the company ✓ s private intranet.

该句的主干是 Some companies are limiting the risk by... , by 引导的结构做谓语 are limiting 动作的方式状语，指“通过某种手段”，状语中有一个 who 引导的定语从句，修饰前面的 business partners。

知识点补充：established 意为“固定的，长期以来已确立的”；access 在这里是计算机用语，指“访问，上网”；intranet 与 internet(互联网)相应，指“内部局域网，内联网”。

② But it is hardly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to push strategies to make money.

该句 it 是形式主语，真正的主语是 that 引导的从句，hardly inevitable 是双重否定，表示“并非必然趋势”。

知识点补充：resort to 意为“求助于”。例如：People should resort to legal actions when their rights are offended. (当权利受到侵害时，人们应当诉诸于法律)。

③ The examples of Virtual Vineyards, Amazon.com, and other pioneers show that a Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers.

句子主干是 The examples ... show that .... 谓语 show 后是 that 引导的宾语从句，从句的主干是 a Web site... will attract online customers；其中，主语后跟了一个现在分词做定语，注意介词宾语 mix 后有一个 of 引导的三个并列名词的修饰。

④ And the cost of computing power continues to free fall, which is a good sign for any enterprise setting up shop in silicon.

Which 引导定语从句，指的是上文“计算机计算能力成本持续下降”这件事。enterprise 后有一个现在分词做的定语。silicon 原义是硅，这里指代的是互联网和计算机。

##### 佳句赏析：

① People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge.

该句中的... looking back... years from now may well wonder... 结构可以表达人们隔一段时间后看过去的事情发出的感叹。如：When you look back ten years from now, you may well wonder how stupid you are.

#### 五、全文翻译

网上商务开始的第一年左右，大部分活动都围绕着开拓消费者市场而进行。最近，随着网络被证实不仅仅是一种时尚，公司便开始（在网上）相互交易产品和服务。公司之间的这种交易非常合理，因为商人都清楚地知道他们需要的是产品。

不过，由于怀疑网络的可靠性，许多公司仍对网络的使用犹豫不决。弗瑞斯特研究所的资深分析员布兰·欧文说，“商家需要感受到，他们可以信赖自己和供应商之间的这种沟通途径”。有些公司为了降低风险，只与固定的贸易伙伴进行在线贸易，给予这些伙伴进入本公司局域网的权利。（长难句①）

网络商业模式的另一个重大变化与可用于营销的技术有关。直到最近，因特网上的营销活动还集中在使用将用户“拉进”网站的策略上。然而去年，软件公司开发出新的技术，使公司可以将信息直接“推出”给消费者，直接把营销信息传送给特定的用户。最突出的例子是 Pointcast 网络，该网络使用一种屏幕保护系统，将最新的信息和广告不断地传送到用户的计算机显示器上。用户可以量身设定自己想要接收的信息，然后直接进入某个公司的网址。像 Virtual Vineyards 这样的公司业已开始采用类似的技术将有关特价销售、产品促销或其他活动的信息“推”向用户。但这种“推”的技术遭到许多网上用户的鄙视。在线文化推崇这样一个理念：流动到屏幕上的信息应是在专门的请求之后才出现。一旦商业促销不请自来地充斥着电脑

屏幕，那么网络和电视就没多大差别了。这种前景让网络净化者感到不安。

公司在网上并不是非得依靠“推”的策略方能挣钱。(长难句②)像 Virtual Vineyards 和 Amazon.Com 及其他开拓者的例子表明：一个销售适类商品的网站，如果将互动、热情服务、安全相结合，肯定会吸引网上用户的。(长难句③)计算机计算能力的成本持续下降，对任何建立了网上销售点的企业来说都是个好的征兆。(长难句④)回顾过去的 5 年或 10 年，人们或许会感到奇怪。为什么只有这么少的公司尝试网上销售呢？(佳句)

### Passage 3

#### 一、核心词汇注释

① **acquaintance** n. 1. [U] (often slight) knowledge of sth 对某事物（常为略微的）了解(后跟介词 of) 例: little acquaintance with the Japanese language 稍微会一点儿日语 2. [C] person whom one knows but who is not a close friend 相识而非密友者，泛泛之交 例: He has a wide circle of acquaintances. 他交友甚广。 \*3. [U] the fact or process of being acquainted 认识的过程，相识，了解 例: Our acquaintance lasted a year. 我们的相识持续了一年。acquaint v. 使认识，使了解 (~ sb. with)

② **betray** vt. 1. to stop supporting your old beliefs and principles (尤指为得到权势或免除麻烦而)背弃(信仰、原则等) 例: betray your beliefs/ideals 背弃自己的信仰/理想 2. hand over or show sb/sth disloyally (to an enemy) (向敌人)出卖某人或泄漏某事 (用~sb/sth to) 例: betraying state secrets 泄漏国家机密 3. to hurt sb who trusts you by not being loyal or faithful to them 辜负，对……不忠 例: betray his trust 辜负他的信任 \*4. show (sth) unintentionally; be a sign of 无意中显示出，显露出，表现出 例: His accent betrayed the fact that he was foreign. 他的口音显露出他是外国人。

③ **campaign** n. \*1. [C] a series of actions intended to achieve a particular result (尤指政治性或商业性的)运动；宣传活动 例: a campaign against nuclear weapons 反对核武器运动 2. 战役 例: He fought in the North African campaign during the last war. 在上次战争中他参加了北非战役。

vi. 发起或参加(旨在获得某一结果的)运动 例: She spent her life campaigning for women's rights. 她毕生致力于女权运动。

④ **characteristic of sth/sb** [做后置定语或表语] ……所特有的，典型的 例: Windy days are characteristic of March. 有风天气是三月的特点。

⑤ **contradiction** n. \*1. [C, U] a difference between two statements, beliefs, or ideas about sth that means they cannot both be true 对立，矛盾(的说法、信念、观点等) 例: in contradiction to 与……相矛盾 2. [U] the act of saying that someone else's opinion, statement etc is wrong or not true 反驳，否认，驳斥 例: You can say what you like without fear of contradiction. 可以说你想说的，不用怕反驳。 contradict v. 反驳，抗辩，否认；与……相反或相矛盾

⑥ **host of sb/sth** 许多，大量 例: A host of musicians will perform at the festival. 音乐节上将有多位音乐家表演。

⑦ **livelihood** n. 赚钱谋生的手段，生计 例: Communities on the island depended on whaling for their livelihood. 岛上的居民靠捕鲸为生。-hood 用以构成名词的后缀，表示 1.“……的状态或性质”，如: childhood 儿童时期， falsehood 虚假；2. “(某类人的)集体”，如: the priesthood 司祭团

⑧ **outlook** n. [C] \*1. your general attitude to life and the world (对生活、世界的)看法，观点，态度(后跟介词 on) 例: a very positive outlook on life 一种非常积极的人生观 2. what is expected to happen in the future 将来预期发生的事，前景，远景(后跟介词 for) 例: The outlook for sufferers from this disease is not good. 这种疾病的患者希望渺茫。 3. (从某处望见的)景色，风光 例: a very pleasing outlook from the bedroom window 从卧室窗户看到的非常宜人的景色

(9) **presumptuous** a. 专横的，自负的，放肆的 例：Would it be presumptuous of me to ask to borrow your car? 我想借用你的车，这会不会太冒昧？**presume** v. 推测，假定，假设；妄行，越权行事；~ous 构成形容词的后缀，表示“有……性质的”，如：mountainous 多山的

(10) **pursue** vt. \*1.to continue doing an activity or trying to achieve sth over a long period of time 追求，继续进行 例：pursue an acting career 追求表演事业 2.to continue trying to ask about, find out about a particular subject 追究，追查，追踪 例：pursue the matter/argument 追究某件事/继续争论 3.(尤指为抓捕、袭击等而)紧随……之后，追击

#### 超纲词汇：

**forsake** (forsook, forsaken) v. 抛弃，遗弃，摒弃，离开 (~ sb/sth for sb/sth)

## 二、文章结构分析

这是一篇关于推行计算机课堂教学的文章，主要讨论了关于将计算机引入课堂，人们所持有的两种截然不同的观点。

第一段：指出关于计算机教育目的的不同观点。

第二段：通过对职业教育和普及教育的比较，批评计算机教育倡导者忽视了学生的教育成就。

第三段至第四段：指出职业教育虽然有可取之处，但不适合美国国情。而且混淆教育目的对任何学校都无益处。

## 三、试题具体分析

19.The author thinks the present rush to put computers in the classroom is	19.作者认为，目前存在的匆忙将计算机引入课堂的现象是。
[A] far ~ reaching	[A] 意义深远的
[B] dubiously oriented	[B] 目标不明确
[C] self ~ contradictory	[C] 自相矛盾的
[D] radically reformatory	[D] 具有彻底革命性的

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：作者态度题。难度：0.3

第一段首句指出，人们主张将计算机引入课堂，存在两种不同的理由：一是学生的就业前景，一是彻底的教育改革。该句中作者也用了 an invisible border 这样的词汇来形容。接着作者就此发表评价：很少有人对两种理由的区别或矛盾进行探讨，但它是将计算机进入课堂活动的症结所在。作者在全文的最后一句进一步指出：“不管是职业学校、还是普通学校，混淆计算机教学的目的 (confusion over its purpose)，都不会受益。”因此，可以判定正确答案为 [B] 选项。

技巧：解答态度题一要注意作者使用的具有感情色彩的词汇；二要归纳文章各段大意，从整体上把握作者态度。

20.The belief that education is indispensable to all children.	20. “教育对于所有孩子是必不可少的”这种观点。
[A] is indicative of a pessimism in disguise	[A] 表明了伪装下的悲观主义态度
[B] came into being along with the arrival of computers	[B] 随着计算机的到来而产生
[C] is deeply rooted in the minds of computer advocates	[C] 深深地根植于计算机教育倡导者的思想中
[D] originated from the optimistic attitude of	[D] 起源于工业化国家的乐观态度

industrialized countries

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节题。难度：0.61

题干中的这种观念反映在教育上就是第二段提到的普及教育。第二段第五句指出：工业化国家特有的乐观精神使我们开始接受这样一种观念：人人都适合受教育。可见，普及教育产生的根源应该是[D]选项。

紧接着该段第六句提到，倡导计算机教育的人抛弃了这一乐观理念，代之的是与他们乐观外表相悖的悲观论调。因此[A]选项是主张计算机教育的人的特点，与普及教育的态度相反。由此也排除[C]选项。[B]选项文中未提及。

技巧：考生关键要准确把握题干中 education 的所指，不要把它与计算机教育搞混。此题的三个干扰选项都错误地把它理解为计算机教育。

21. It could be inferred from the passage that in the author ✓'s country the European model of professional training is	21. 从文中可以推出，在作者所在的国家，欧洲职业培训模式。
[A] dependent upon the starting age of candidates	[A] 取决于学员开始接受培训的年龄
[B] worth trying in various social sections	[B] 值得在社会各界进行尝试
[C] of little practical value	[C] 几乎不具有实际价值
[D] attractive to every kind of professional	[D] 对各种专业人员来说都具有吸引力

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。难度：0.43

根据 European model of professional training 定位到第三段第二句：欧洲的许多学校很早就引进职业培训的概念，以确保儿童具备将来从事的职业所需的技能。接着作者对这种模式做出评价：然而，在我们这么大的一个国家里，这种做法（欧洲式的职业教育）不大可能按照数量培养出所需要的各类专业人员。由文中 however, presumptuous 和 unlikely 等可推知，作者所在的国家对欧洲职业培训模式持否定态度，[C] 选项正确。其他选项文中未提及。

22. According to the author, basic computer skills should be	22. 按照作者观点，基本的计算机技能应该。
[A] included as an auxiliary course in school	[A] 作为学校的辅助课程
[B] highlighted in acquisition of professional qualifications	[B] 在获得专业素质的过程中加以强调
[C] mastered through a life ✓ long course	[C] 要花毕生的时间去掌握
[D] equally emphasized by any school, vocational or otherwise	[D] 无论是职业学校还是其他学校都强调的

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：作者观点题。难度：0.39

最后一段倒数第二句指出，基本的计算机技能只是对成为专业技术人员所需的各种实际技能的补充 (complementary)。所以[A] 选项是作者对基础技能持有的观点。原文中的 complementary 与选项中的 auxiliary (辅助的，补充的) 是近义词。

[B] 选项与“目前使用计算机的基本操作非常简单（无须加强）”(第四段第 2 句) 相悖；[C] 选项与原文“不需要花毕生的时间去熟悉各种不同的软件程序的使用”(第四段第 3 句) 不符。[D] 选项文章未提及，文章结尾只提及无论是职业学校还是普通学校都要明确计算机教学的目的。

#### 四、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

##### 长难句分析：

① An invisible border divides those arguing for computers in the classroom on the behalf of students ✓ career

prospects and those arguing for computers in the classroom for broader reasons of radical educational reform.

该句的主干是 An...border divides those... and those...; those 后跟的都是 arguing 引导作为限定成分的现在分词短语。

知识点补充：argue for，意为“为…辩护，说理”；on the behalf of 意为“代表某种利益”，注意区别 on behalf of sb（做某人的代表或代言者）。

②Rather, we have a certain conception of the American citizen, a character who is incomplete if he cannot competently assess how his livelihood and happiness are affected by things outside of himself.

句子主干是 we have a conception of the American citizen; a character 为同位语，复指 the American citizen，其后是 who 引导的定语从句，这个定语从句中又含有 if 引导的条件状语从句。

③Banking on the confusion between educational and vocational reasons for bringing computers into schools, computered advocates often emphasize the job prospects of graduates over their educational achievement.

句子主干是... computered advocates emphasize the job prospects...over ... their educational achievement。主语之前是现在分词 Banking 引导的状语。Bank on 意思是“基于…”，“依赖于…”

#### 佳句赏析：

①Computer education advocates forsake this optimistic notion for a pessimism that betrays their otherwise cheery outlook.

句子主要是 forsake sth for sth，forsake 后的 optimistic 和 for 后面的 a pessimism 意思正好相反，形式上形成对仗。

②It should be observed, of course, that no school, vocational or not, is helped by a confusion over its purpose.

该句主干是 It should be observed that...，真正的主语是 that 引导的一个主语从句，vocational or not 是插入语，修饰从句主语 school。这句话主要的特点是插入语使用比较灵活，of course 和 vocational or not 都是状语作插入语。

## 五、全文翻译

有人以学生的就业前景为理由主张将计算机引入课堂，有人则因彻底的教育改革这样更宽泛的原因主张将计算机引入课堂。(长难句①)在这两类人中存在着一条无形的界限。很少有人就这一差别—实际上是矛盾—撰文进行探讨，但它却是将计算机引入课堂这一活动的关键所在。

旨在使学生胜任某种工作的教育是职业教育，它存在的理由与法律所规定的普及教育之间有很大差别。根据法律要求，所有儿童都必须上学至十几岁，其目的并非单纯地为了扩大其就业前景。而是，我们对美国公民有这样一种概念：如果他不能准确地判断自身的生活及幸福如何受外界影响，他就是一个不完善的公民。(长难句②)但是情况并不总是如此；在法律要求所有儿童必须上学至一定年龄之前，人们普遍认为有些儿童天生就不适合接受这种教育。工业化国家特有的乐观精神使我们开始接受这样一种观念：人人都适合受教育。倡导计算机教育的人抛弃了这一乐观理念，代之的是与他们乐观外表相悖的悲观论调。(佳句①)基于将计算机引入学校的“教育理由”和“谋职理由”的混淆，计算机教育倡导者常常只强调毕业生的就业前景，而忽略了他们的教育成就。(长难句③)

对适当的学生实施职业教育也是合理的。欧洲的许多学校很早就引进职业培训的概念，以确保儿童具备欲从事的职业所需的技能。然而，去臆断会有这么多的工作给予这么多的科学家、商人、会计是武断的。此外，在我们这么大的一个国家里，经济拓展到这么多的州，涉及到这么多的国际公司，这种做法(欧洲式的职业教育)不大可能按照数量培养出所需要的各类专业人员。

但是对少数学生而言，职业培训也许是可取之路，因为在其他因素相同的情况下，熟练的技能是否能得到工作的关键。当然，目前使用计算机的基本操作非常简单。不需要花毕生的时间去熟悉各种不同的软件程序的使用。当然如果想成为一名计算机工程师，那就是另外一回事了。基本的计算机技能最长也只需一两个月即能学会。不管怎样，基本的计算机技能只是对成为专业技术人员所需的各种实际技能的补充。

当然应该看到的是，职业学校也好，普通学校也罢，混淆计算机教学的目的，都不会有何益处。（佳句②）

## Passage 4

### 一、核心词汇注释

①**appeal** n. 1. [C] 热切或急切的要求，请求，恳求（为得到金钱、帮助等，尤其是为了救人于危急之中）；呼吁（后跟介词 for） 例：make/launch an appeal for the famine victims 发出了援助饥民的呼吁 2. [U] a quality or power of attracting or of arousing interest 感染力，吸引力 例：a city with appeal for tourists 对游客有吸引力的城市 3. [C,U] 上诉，申诉 例：an appeal to the European court of Human Rights 向欧洲人权法庭提出的上诉

vi. \*1. (热切或急迫地) 恳请，恳求（得到帮助，钱，信息等）；呼吁（用~ to sb for/to do sth） 例：The police are appealing to the public for information about the crime. 警方呼吁公众提供有关这宗罪案的信息。 2. 吸引（某人）（后跟介词 to） 例：Does the idea of working abroad appeal to you? 你对出国工作的主意感兴趣吗？

vt.&vi. (提出)上诉/申诉

②**chair** n. 1. [C] 椅子 2. [用单数] (主持会议或委员会的)主席(席位), 委员长(职位) 例：She takes the chair in all our meetings. 她主持我们所有的会议。 3. [C] (大学的)系主任

③**consensus** n. [C,U] 共同意见，一致看法，共识 例：reach a consensus 达成共识；词根 sens “感觉”，如：sense n. 感官，知觉，意义，判断力；con ↓前缀，表示“共同”，如：concentric a. 同心的，confederate a. 结盟的，同盟的 v.结盟，联合 n. 同盟者，同盟国

④**impose** vt. 1.实施(禁令)，征收(税款、罚款)，推行(法令)等 例：The government imposed a ban on the sale of ivory. 政府禁止买卖象牙。 2. to force sb/sth to deal with sth unpleasant or difficult 迫使，把……强加于 例：The system imposes additional financial burdens on many people. 这个制度给很多人增加了额外的经济负担。 3.迫使(别人)接受自己的想法、信仰等

⑤**nuclei** n. (nucleus 的复数) 1. (原子)核 2.细胞核 3.a small, important group at the centre of a larger group or organization 核心，中心 例：the nucleus of an effective team 高效团队的核心；其他一些外来名词的复数变化：um/on→a, 如：datum (数据，资料) →data, medium (媒介，媒体) →media, bacterium (细菌) →bacteria, curriculum (课程，大纲) →curricula, criterion (标准) →criteria, phenomenon (现象) →phenomena; is→es, 如：analysis (分析) →analyses, basis (基础，基本) →bases, crisis (危机) →crises, diagnosis (诊断) →diagnoses

⑥**panel** n. [C] 1. (门、墙、栅栏等的) 镶板，嵌板；窗玻璃片 \*2. (由选定人员组成的)专门小组，专题讨论小组 例：a panel of experts 专家小组 3. (汽车、飞机、船等的) 仪表盘/控制板

⑦**preface** n. [C] \*an introduction at the beginning of a book or speech (书的)序言，前言；(演讲的)开场白

vt. 1.为……写序言(用~ sth with sth) 2.作为……的开端，作为……的开场白 例：She prefaced her talk with an apology/by apologizing for being late. 她先为迟到表示歉意，然后开始讲话。

⑧**stem** n. [C] 1. (植物的)茎；梗 2. (葡萄酒杯、花瓶等的)颈，柄，脚 3.词干(如 driving 和 driven 中的 driv ↓)

vt.阻止(液体的流动)，堵住，封堵，遏制 例：stem the tide/flow of 阻止……的扩散，遏制……的发展

[短语搭配] \*stem from sth [不用进行式] to develop as a result of sth else 源于……，来自……；由……发生 例：Most of the difficulties stemmed from poor workmanship. 困难大多是由于工艺差造成的。

超纲词汇：

**embryo** n. 胚胎；

**husbandry** n. 农牧业

## 二、文章结构总体分析

这是一篇涉及生物克隆问题的文章。主要介绍了苏格兰成功地克隆了羊以后，美国政府的反应——成立了专家小组进行研究并就该问题向总统提出建议。结构上是总一分结构，第一段总说，后面详细交待两个建议和一个呼吁。

第一段：主要交待事件的背景。克林顿政府对克隆羊消息的反应迅速强烈，成立了独立专家小组(NBAC)，针对克隆人研究方面的国家政策提出建议。

第二段至第三段：指出专家组的第一个建议及原因——无限期延长联邦资金用于克隆人的禁令，因为专家组已取得广泛的共识，即认为克隆人是违背道德伦理的。但同时他们会避免给克隆人体DNA或细胞等研究带来更多的限制，而且就私人资金用于克隆人的行为是否违法还无一致意见。

第四段：专家小组可能向政府提出的另一项建议——禁止政府资助任何克隆人的研究。

第五段：专家小组呼吁禁止私人资助的研究者和诊所进行克隆人研究。

## 三、试题具体分析

23.We can learn from the first paragraph that.	23.从第一段我们可以知道
[A] federal funds have been used in a project to clone humans	[A] 联邦基金已被用于一个克隆人的项目中
[B] the White House responded strongly to the news of cloning	[B] 白宫对这一克隆方面的消息反应强烈
[C] NBAC was authorized to control the misuse of cloning technique	[C] NBAC 被授权控制克隆技术的滥用
[D] the White House has got the panel ✓ s recommendations on cloning	[D] 白宫已经得到专家组有关克隆问题的建议

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。难度：0.67

第一段主要谈及克林顿政府对克隆羊消息的反应。从该段中... President Clinton moved swiftly. (立刻采取行动) Declaring that he was opposed to (宣布反对) ... he ordered that (下令禁止) ... and asked ... to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations (要求 90 天内写出报告，提出建议)，可以看出白宫对此消息反应强烈，[B] 选项是正确答案。

[A] 选项和该段第二句中“尚未有人提议联邦资金用于克隆人的实验”不符。第二句也提到克林顿要求组成专家组的目的是“让他们提出有关克隆人的国家政策性建议”，[C] 选项过度推断。该段只提到克林顿要求独立专家小组在九十天内拿出有关克隆人的国家政策的建议并未授权他们控制克隆技术的滥用。[D] 选项无从得知。

24.The panel agreed on all of the following except that.	24.专家组能达成以下所有协议，除了。
[A] the ban on federal funds for human cloning should be made a law	[A] 联邦基金不得用于克隆人的禁令应该被制定成法律
[B] the cloning of human DNA is not to be put under more control	[B] 克隆人体 DNA 不会受到更多的限制
[C] it is criminal to use private funding for human cloning	[C] 使用私人基金克隆人是犯罪行为

[D] it would be against ethical values to clone a human being	[D] 克隆人将违背道德价值观
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[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节题。难度：0.55

第二段最后一句明确指出，NBAC 成员在是否建议立法机关将私人资金用于克隆人的行为法定为犯罪问题上尚未达成一致，因此 [C] 选项为正确答案。

[A] 选项是 NBAC 极力赞成的（二段首句）。[B] 选项是 NBAC 计划涉及的（第二段第二句），注意原文中的 avoid new restrictions on 改写成了 not put under more control。[D] 选项仍是 NBAC 达成广泛共识的（a broad consensus），第三段首句提到，专家组一致认为用克隆技术创造婴儿是不道德的（morally unacceptable）。

技巧：解答三正一误题时可采取排除法。

25.NBAC will leave the issue of embryo research undiscussed because.	25.NBAC 将不讨论胚胎研究问题是因为。
[A] embryo research is just a current development of cloning	[A] 胚胎研究只是克隆当前的发展阶段
[B] the health of the child is not the main concern of embryo research	[B] 婴儿的健康状况不是胚胎研究主要关心的问题
[C] an embryo ✓ s life will not be endangered in embryo research	[C] 胚胎的生命在胚胎研究中不会受到威胁
[D] the issue is explicitly stated and settled in the law	[D] 这个问题在法律中已经得到了明确的陈述和规定

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：因果细节题。难度：0.73

第四段第二句中 because 引导的原因状语从句直接给出了回答，即：因为现行的联邦法律已经禁止联邦基金用于克隆研究用的胚胎或有意识地危及胚胎的生命。[D] 选项是对原文的恰当总结。[C] 选项是该句部分内容的篡改。[A] 选项内容文中根本未涉及。[B] 选项中“婴儿的健康状况”出现在第三段第二句，它是道德上关注的方面。因此其他选项都不是相关原因。

26.It can be inferred from the last paragraph that.	26.从最后一段可以推知。
[A]some NBAC members hesitate to ban human cloning completely	[A] 某些 NBAC 成员对完全禁止克隆人表示犹豫不决
[B] a law banning human cloning is to be passed in no time	[B] 禁止克隆人的一项法律将很快被通过
[C] privately funded researchers will respond positively to NBAC ✓ s appeal	[C] 私人资助的研究人员将会积极响应 NBAC 的呼吁
[D] the issue of human cloning will soon be settled	[D] 克隆人的问题将很快得到解决

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。难度：0.67

该段第二句指出，(NBAC 的成员) 在是否进一步要求联邦立法强令完全禁止克隆人这一问题上存在分歧 (divided on)。[A] 选项与此内容相符，为正确答案。[B] 选项和 [D] 选项与该段最后提到的“问题悬而未决 (up in the air)” 的事实不符。该段第一句提到，NBAC 的成员将呼吁受私人基金资助的研究人员不要尝试克隆人，但未提及研究人员的反应，排除 [C] 选项。

#### 四、文章长难句分析和佳句赏析

## 长难句分析

① Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment—although no one had proposed to do so—and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning.

该句的主干是...he ordered that...and asked...to report...。第一个逗号前是 declaring that...分词结构做伴随状语，其中 that 引导宾语从句；在第一个谓语 ordered 之后也是 that 引导的宾语从句，这个从句用了虚拟语气，在谓语动词 not be used 前面省略了 should；破折号之间是 although 引导的让步从句做插入语，是对主句前一个分句行为的补充说明；and 后的一个分句是由动词短语 ask sb to do sth 构成的句式。其中 chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro 过去分词短语作定语修饰名词 independent panel of experts。

知识点补充：be opposed to 意为“反对”，其中的 to 是介词，后面的宾语只能是名词或动名词；animal husbandry 意为“畜牧业；畜牧业”。

② NBAC will ask that Clinton ✓ s 90 ✓ day ban on federal funds for human cloning be extended indefinitely, and possibly that it be made law.

该句主干是 NBAC...ask that...and that...。谓语 ask 后的两个并列宾语从句都用了虚拟语气的谓语形式，即谓语用动词原形 be,省略了 should。

③ The panel has not yet reached agreement on a crucial question, however, whether to recommend legislation that would make it a crime for private funding to be used for human cloning.

句子主干是 the panel has not reached agreement..., 宾语 agreement 后跟了一个 on 引导的短语做定语，说明的是 agreement 的内容，即“在一个关键问题上达成一致 (a crucial question)”; question 后是 whether 引导的不定式短语，其中包含一个 that 引导的定语从句，在这个从句有一个形式宾语 it，真正的宾语是后面的 for...to...结构。

④ In a draft preface to the recommendations, discussed at the 17 May meeting, Shapiro suggested that the panel had found a broad consensus that it would be “morally unacceptable to attempt to create a human child by adult nuclear cloning” .

句子主干是... Shapiro suggested that...。主语前是该句的状语，其中 recommendations 后的过去分词结构作定语，可译为“在 5 月 17 日会议上讨论的建议序言草案”。主句的宾语从句中又包含了一个 that 引导同位语从句，其中 it 做形式主语，真正的主语是 to attempt to create a human child by adult nuclear cloning。

## 佳句赏析

① This issue was still “up in the air” .

“这个问题悬而未决”。in the air 有多种含义：当它表示“在流行中，在传播中”时，相当于 in circulation; current。如：There ✓ s a feeling of unrest in the air.四处充满不安的感觉。当它表示“未确定的；悬而未决”时，相当于 uncertain; undecided。如：Our plans are still up in the air.我们的计划悬而未决。

## 五、全文翻译

三个月前，当一个苏格兰研究小组宣布他们克隆了一只成年绵羊时，世界为之震惊，克林顿总统迅速做出反应。他宣称反对利用这种非同寻常的畜牧业技术去克隆人，并下令禁止联邦资金用于此类实验——尽管还没有人提议要那样做——并要求一个由普林斯顿大学校长哈罗德·夏皮罗为首的独立专家小组，在九十天内拿出有关克隆人的国家政策的建议，向白宫汇报。（长难句①）这个名为“全国生物伦理道德顾问委员会”（NBAC）的小组一直在非常积极地工作，集思广益，并诉诸笔端；在 5 月 17 日的一次会议上，委员们就接近定稿的意见书取得了一致意见。

NBAC 将要求克林顿总统禁止联邦资金用于克隆人的九十天禁令无限期地延长，并且还可能要求将之立法。（长难句②）但是，NBAC 成员们正计划在建议的措辞上更为严谨，以避免给克隆人体 DNA 或细胞

等研究带来更多的限制——（这属于）分子生物研究中的常规课题。然而，该小组尚未在一个关键问题上达成一致，即是否建议立法机关将私人资金用于克隆人的行为法定为犯罪。（长难句③）

在 5 月 17 日会议上讨论的建议序言草案中，夏皮罗表示，专家组已取得广泛的共识，认为“试图利用成人细胞核去克隆婴儿将是违背道德伦理的”。（长难句④）夏皮罗解释说在与会期间，道德上的怀疑主要源于对婴儿健康的担忧。随后，该小组非正式地接受了几项概括性的结论，尽管有些细节尚无定论。

NBAC 计划呼吁继续禁止为任何企图利用人体细胞核去制造婴孩的做法提供联邦政府基金资助。因为现行的联邦法律已经禁止联邦基金用于制造研究用的胚胎（人类后代出生前的最早阶段）或有意识地危及胚胎的生命，所以 NBAC 在胚胎研究这一问题上将保持沉默。

NBAC 的成员明确表示，他们将呼吁受私人基金资助的研究人员和诊所不要尝试通过人体细胞核转移来克隆人。但他们在是否进一步要求联邦立法强令完全禁止克隆人这一问题上存在分歧。夏皮罗和大多数委员赞成将此立法，但在电话采访中，他透露这一议题仍“悬而未决”。（佳句）

## Passage 5

### 一、核心词汇注释

①**advisability** n. 可取性，适当，得当，明智；**advisable** a. 可取的，适当的

②**auditor** n. \*1.a person who officially examines a company ✓ s business financial records in order to check that they are correct 审计员，稽核者 2.（大学课程的）旁听生；**audit** v.查……的帐目，审计，稽查；旁听（大学课程）；词根 aud 意为 to hear “听”，如：**audible** a. 可听见的

③**cash register** 收银机，现金出纳机；**register** n. 名册，登记簿 v. 记录；登记

④**conformity** n. [U] behaviour, etc conforming to established rules, customs, etc 符合，依照（法规、习俗等）（的行为等） 例：in conformity to/ with 和…相适应，和…一致、符合，遵照；**conform** v. 遵守，依照，符合，顺应

⑤**cut and dried** 1.（观念等）单调乏味的，缺乏新意的，呆板的 2.已成定局的，不容更改的 例：The inquiry is by no means cut and dried. 调查之事并未说死。

⑥**discriminate** vt.&vi. to recognize or make a difference between things 区别，辨别（用~ between/~ sth from sth） 例：discriminate fact from opinion 把事实和看法区分开来

vi. \*to treat (one person or group) worse/better than others in an unfair way 歧视/偏袒（某人或某些人）（后跟介词 against /in favor of） 例：Society still discriminates in favor of men. 社会上仍然厚待男性。

⑦**gravity** n. [U] \*1. 重力，地心引力 例：Newton ✓ s law of gravity 牛顿的万有引力定律 2.the extreme importance and worrying seriousness of a situation (局势的) 严重性 例：Carl did not seem to understand the gravity of this situation. 卡尔似乎不理解这种情况的严重性。 3.an extremely serious way of behaving, speaking etc (指举止、言谈等的)严肃，庄重 例：The Consul spoke slowly and with great gravity. 领事语速缓慢，而且十分严肃。

⑧**speculate** vt.&vi. \*to think or talk about the possible causes or effects of sth without knowing all the facts or details 猜测，推测，思索（后跟介词 on/about） 例：We can only speculate about why he did it. 我们只能猜测他为什么那样做。

vi. to buy goods, property, shares in a company etc hoping that you will make a large profit when you sell them 投机，做投机买卖（后跟介词 in/on） 例：Ned had speculated in gold and lost heavily. 内德曾做过黄金投机买卖，损失惨重。

⑨**supposedly** ad. according to what is generally thought or believed but not known for certain 据信，据说，按照推测 例：The novel is supposedly based on a true story. 据说这部小说是以一个真实的故事为依据的。 **supposed** a.假定的，推测的；**suppose** v.假设，料想，推测

⑩**unpredictable** a. 不可预测的，不可预知的; un ~ “非，不”，如: undesirable 不受欢迎的; pre ~ “提前”; 词根 dict 意为“说”，如: predict v. 预言, benediction n. 祝福(说好话)

11 **unquestioned** \*1. 显而易见的，无可争议的，公认的 例: His courage remains unquestioned. 他的勇敢仍然不容置疑。2. 不假思索而认可的，盲目接受的 例: an unquestioned assumption 盲目接受的假设; unquestionable a. 不成为问题的，毫无疑问的; questionable a. 可疑的，有(道德或品行方面)问题的

## 二、文章结构总体分析

这是一篇关于科学思维的文章，讲述了科学研究所中不可预测性的重要性。

第一段：给出全文的主题，即科学的进步更依赖于科学家有所准备的头脑。进而用牛顿发现万有引力的例子加以说明。

第二段：承上启下，先通过分析牛顿发现万有引力定律的原因指出不可预测的重要性。接着引起下文，指出现在科研人员总是忽略不可预测性在科学研究所中的地位。

第三段至第四段：作者使用自己亲身经历的事说明现在科研人员用“科学方法”替代创造性思维，并指出这一趋势的危害和错误。本段主要使用了假设论证。

## 三、试题具体分析

27.The author wants to prove with the example of Isaac Newton that.	27. 作者引用牛顿的例子是想证明。
[A] inquiring minds are more important than scientific experiments	[A] 好奇的头脑比科学实验更重要
[B] science advances when fruitful researches are conducted	[B] 当进行富有成效的研究时，科学就会进步
[C] scientists seldom forget the essential nature of research	[C] 科学家很少忘记研究的本质特征
[D] unpredictability weighs less than prediction in scientific research	[D] 在科学研究所中，不可预测性不如预测性重要

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：写作目的题。难度：0.77

第一段首句指出，“实际上，科学的进步依赖于做实验，但更依赖于实验的观察者(即做实验的人)有所准备的头脑”。之后，作者举出牛顿发现万有引力的例子来说明这一论点。[A] 选项是首句的改写，其中 inquiring minds 对应原文中的 preparedness of the minds。

[B] 选项文中未提及；[C] 选项与第二段最后一句“科学家们在为学术刊物撰写呆板的例行报告时往往忘记这一点(科学研究的重要特征)”相反。从第一段首句和第二段五句“不可预测性是科学研究所本质内容的一部分”可以看出，作者重在强调不可预测性的重要性，因此 [D] 选项错误。

技巧：第一段首句为中心句，其他各句用牛顿的例子阐述此观点。因此问例子就是问首段的观点。

28.The author asserts that scientists.	28. 作者认为科学家。
[A] shouldn't replace “scientific method” with imaginative thought	[A] 不应该用想像思维代替“科学方法”
[B] shouldn't neglect to speculate on unpredictable things	[B] 不应该忽视对不可预测现象的推测
[C] should write more concise reports for technical journals	[C] 应该为学术杂志撰写更简明的报告

[D] should be confident about their research findings	[D] 应该对自己的研究发现有信心
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[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：作者观点题。难度：0.71

第二段着重指出，不可预测性是科学的本质内容（第二段五句）。如果没有不可预测现象的产生就无所谓科学了。然而科学家们在为学术刊物撰写呆板的例行报告时往往会忘记这一点。但是历史上充满了（像牛顿一样通过做好不可预测性的准备而获得重大发现的）例子。因而 [B] 选项正是作者呼吁科学家做的事情。

第三段作者通过举例说明，希望科学家不要用“科学方法”代替创造性思维，[A] 选项与之相矛盾；第二段末提到科学家们写的报告只是说明它们忽视不可预见因素，与简明不简明无关，因此 [C] 选项不正确；[D] 选项在文章未提及。

29. It seems that some young scientists.	29. 一些年轻的科学家们似乎。
[A] have a keen interest in prediction	[A] 对预测很感兴趣
[B] often speculate on the future	[B] 经常预测未来
[C] think highly of creative thinking	[C] 崇尚创造性思维
[D] stick to “scientific method”	[D] 坚持“科学方法”

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：具体细节题。难度：0.63

第三段第一句指出，年轻科学家认为“科学方法”可以代替创造性思维。[D] 选项正合题意。其他选项都是作者认为他们缺乏的品质。

30. The author implies that the results of scientific research.	30. 作者暗示科学研究的结果。
[A] may not be as profitable as they are expected	[A] 可能不像预料的那样有利可图
[B] can be measured in dollars and cents	[B] 可以用美元和美分测量
[C] rely on conformity to a standard pattern	[C] 依赖于与标准模式的一致性
[D] are mostly underestimated by management	[D] 大都被商界人士低估了

[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。难度：0.49

本题考查考生对假设条件句的理解。根据题干关键词 the results 定位到第四段第三句。该句是个假设条件句，指出“假如科学实验像科学杂志登载的科学报告显示的那样完全按事先的计划去规划和实施，那么，对管理层来说，期待研究能够产生可以用美元和美分衡量的结果是完全合理的”。此处正话反说，言外之意是，科学实验总有不可预测的现象，产生的结果也难以预测，因此不能肯定有效益。[A] 选项才是作者真正想要表达的含义。

[B] 选项是第四段第三句中得出的假设性结果，而事实上条件是不成立的。[C] 选项只是第四段最后一句（如果像他们的论文所反映的那样，科学家也想看到规律性和与某种标准模式的一致性）中的假设条件的一部分，也并非事实；[D] 选项文中未提及，都应该排除。

#### 四、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

##### 长难句分析

①Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments...

该句主干是 Science depends far less on...than on..., 其中 far less...than 表明要强调后者；此外两个定语从句 (that) it prepares 和 who watch the experiments 分别修饰先行词 experiments 和 men。

②The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been

asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

句子的主干是 The fact...answered the question...。主语 fact 之后跟了一个 that 引导的同位语从句，解释 fact 的内容；宾语 question 带了一个定语从句：(which) he had been asking himself about those larger fruits。those larger fruits of the heavens 指的就是后面的 the moon and the planets，这里作者之所以称之为 fruits，是因为它们和牛顿发现的苹果一样，都是在不可预测的情况下发现的。

③ In talking to some scientists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the “scientific method” a substitute for imaginative thought.

句子主干是...you gather the impression...。宾语 impression 后是同位语从句，该从句中的 find+宾语 (n.) +宾补 (n.) 结构意为“觉得…是…”。句首的介词短语充当状语成分。

④ He has put forward unquestioned claims so consistently that he not only believes them himself, but has convinced industrial and business management that they are true.

该句用了 so...that 和 not only...but (also)...两个结构，convince sb of sth/that...意为“使某人相信”；management 这里不是“管理”，而是指管理者。

⑤ If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents.

句子主干是... it is logical for management to expect...，其中 it 是形式主语，代替真实主语 for... to...结构。句首是 if 引导的条件从句，从句中的状语结构含有比较成分：as faithfully as the reports indicate。

⑥ It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope.

该句主干是 It is reasonable for sb to believe that...，其中 it 是形式主语，代替真实主语 to believe that...。that 引导的从句做 believe 宾语，其主干是：scientists should not be distracted by the necessity...，scientists 后接 who 引导的从句做定语；necessity 后是较长的定语成分：keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope 是一种很形象的说法，指科学家在做实验时还要担心研究经费问题。

⑦ Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the “odd balls” among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who “work well with the team”.

该句主句是一个否定词提前的倒装句 nor is management to be blamed (商界人士不应被责备)，否定词 nor 和 is 间插入了一个 if 引导的条件从句；主句中含有 who 引导的定语从句修饰 conventional thinkers。discriminate against 歧视；in favor of 支持、赞同、喜欢；odd ball 意为（在面貌、行为、习惯等方面）古怪的人；conventional 惯例的，常规的。

### 佳句赏析

① What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of his own writings.

此句简短有力。amount to 在这里是引申义，表示“相当于，意味着，实际上是”。这种句式可作为总结性的句子使用。

## 五、全文翻译

实际上，科学的进步依赖于做实验，但更依赖于实验的观察者（即做实验的人）有所准备的头脑。（长难句①）据说艾萨克·牛顿爵士是从苹果落地现象中发现了万有引力。多少个世纪以来，许多地方一直都有苹果落到地面，成千上万的人也都看过苹果落地。但多年来只有牛顿一直对月球和行星沿轨道运行的起因感到好奇。是什么使它们保持在现在的位置？它们为什么不从天上掉下来？苹果向下落到地面而不向上飞到树上，这一事实回答了他长期以来一直对天空中更大的“果实”——月球和行星所存有的疑问。（长难句

(2)

多少人会考虑过苹果向上飞到树上的可能性呢？牛顿这样做了，因为他不想对任何事情进行预测。他只是怀有好奇心。他的头脑在准备思考不可预测的事。不可预测性是科学的一个基本特征。如果没有不可预测现象的产生就无所谓科学了。科学家们在为学术刊物撰写呆板的例行报告时往往会忘记这一点，而历史上这样的例子却比比皆是。

在和一些科学家，特别是年轻科学家交谈时，你可能会有这样一种印象：他们认为“科学方法”可以代替创造性思维。(长难句③)我出席过一些科研会议，会上有人问一位科学家继续某项实验是否是明智之举。那位科学家皱了皱眉，又看了看图表，然后说：“数据还是不够确定。”预算部门的人说：“这点我们知道，但你的意见如何？你觉得值得做下去吗？你觉得我们可以期待什么呢？”这位科学家感到很震惊，他没有料到人们会让他做出预测。

当然，这几乎等于说：这位科学家成了自己所写报告的受害者。(佳句)他所提出的种种论断是如此不容置疑、如此一致，以至于不仅他自己相信了，而且也说服了工商界的管理者相信其正确性。(长难句④)假如科学实验像科学杂志报告显示的那样完全按事先的计划去规划和实施，那么，对管理层来说，期待研究能够产生可用美元、美分衡量的结果是完全合理的。(长难句⑤)审计人员也完全有理由相信，确切知道自己的目标并知道如何实现这一目标的科学家们根本没必要分心：用一只眼盯着现金计数器的同时，用另一只眼睛盯着显微镜。(长难句⑥)如果像他们的论文所反映的那样，科学家渴望规律性和与某种标准模式的一致性，那么管理人员歧视研究人员中的“标新立异者”，而赞赏“善于合作”的具有传统思维模式的人，也就是无可指摘的。(长难句⑦)

### Part III English & Chinese Translation

#### 一、核心词汇注释

①**adapt** vt. \*1.修改某事物(使其适合新的用途, 目的, 情况等) 例: The materials can be adapted for use with older children. 这些材料改一下可以给大一点的孩子用。 2. (为电视、舞台等) 改编或改写 (稿本)

vt.&vi. (使)适应, (使)适合 (后跟介词 to) 例: Our eyes slowly adapted to the dark. 我们的眼睛慢慢地适应了黑暗的环境。

②**afford** vt. 1.买得起 2.担负得起 (损失、费用、后果等), 足以 例: He can hardly afford to miss another day at school. 他几乎再也缺不得一天课了。 /afford the time 抽出时间 \*3.提供, 给予 例: Music affords her pleasure. 音乐给她带来愉快。

③**but** prep. apart from, except 除……以外 例: I could come any day but Thursday. 除了星期四, 我哪天都能来。

④**fall victim/prey to sth** 得 (重病), 受伤, 受损, 被害 例: Many plants have fallen victim to the sudden frost. 许多植物因突如其来的霜降冻伤了。

⑤**implementation** n. 实施, 贯彻, 执行 例: implementation of the peace plan 和平计划的实施; implement v. (正式地) 使生效, 执行, 履行

⑥**imperative** n. [C] \*1. something that is essential and must be done urgently 需要, 紧急的事 例: Survival is our first imperative. 我们当务之急是设法生存下来。 2. 祈使语气 (的动词形式) 3. 强烈的欲望, 冲动

a. 1.紧急的, 极为重要而必须立即处理的 例: It is absolutely imperative that these safety measures are implemented immediately. 这些安全措施必须立刻执行。 2. 命令式的, 必须服从的; 权威的 3. (动词) 祈使的

⑦**methodology** n. 方法学, 方法论; method n. 方法

⑧**partial** a. \*1.not complete 部分的, 不完全的 例: a partial success 部分成功 2. 特别喜欢、偏爱…… (后跟介词 to) 例: He is partial to a glass of brandy after dinner. 他很喜欢饭后喝一杯白兰地。 3. 倾向

一方的，偏袒的，不公平的（后跟介词 to）

**超纲词汇：**affinity n. 类同，密切关系；anew ad. 重新，再；fallacy n. 错误的推理，推论；partisan  
a. 党派性的，帮派性的；revere v. 敬畏，崇敬

## 二、试题总体分析

本文主要讨论的是历史学研究方法的问题。现代历史学认为历史学是重现过去的重大史实并对其做出解释的行为。每一代历史学家对史实都有不同的解释，历史学家内部对历史研究方法各执己见，传统派和社科派对历史的看法也不尽相同。

1999 年度翻译试题难度属于中等，但是除了往年常考的词义选择、代词复指等项之外，1999 年比较突出的一个特点是考查了较多的固定句型结构，例如：there be 句型，while 引导状语从句，as... as... 结构，比较句等等。考生在平时的学习过程中，需要不断积累这些固定句型结构，这样不但有助于翻译，也有助于理解。

## 三、试题具体解析

(31) [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：while 句型、as...as... 结构的译法。难度：0.52

该句为简单的复合句，主干是：While..., modern practice... conform to one that...。理解的关键在于 while 从句，这里的 while 不是“当…时候”，而是“一方面…，另一方面…”或“…，但是”。这种用法的 while 表示轻微的转折，其要求是 while 必须用在句首。很多考生错误的认为这里 while 引导的是一个时间状语从句，但是这样翻译之后，也应该意识到整个句子逻辑上讲不通。

as...as... 是同级比较，进行抽象意义上的比较，需要灵活翻译（可参照以前翻译题中出现的 more...than...，less...more...）。在这个句子中没有必要译成“象…一样多的…”，可以直译为“有多少历史学家就有多少对历史下的定义”，或者更符合汉语习惯：“每个历史学家对历史下的定义各有不同”。

主句中，one 是承接上文的 definitions，表示 one definition；that sees...as...past 是 one 的定语从句；attempt 后面的不定式 to recreate and explain 做定语修饰 attempt。

词汇：modern practice 在这里的意思实际是 the practice of modern historians（现代史学家的实践）；conform to 意为“符合、遵守一般的规则、准则”；see...as... 意为“把…看作”；significant events 在这篇具体讨论关于历史学的文章中应该译成“史实”。

译文：几乎每个历史学家对史学都有自己的界定，但是现代史学家的实践最趋于认为历史学试图重现过去的重大史实并对其做出解释。

(32) [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：less...more... 结构的译法。难度：0.41

该句的主干是：Interest...has arisen less through...and more from...。less... 和 more... 可以与 more...than... 等词组联系起来理解。它们大都表示抽象意义上的比较并且肯定 more 后的成分，否定 less 后的成分。在本句中，less...more... 是两个事物重要程度的比较，可以译成“主要是…其次是…”，“与其说…不如…”，“主要不是…，而是…”等等。

词汇：词汇翻译时根据上下文适当使用增词法，如：Interest in historical methods 应译成“对历史研究方法的兴趣”。challenge to... 意为“对…的挑战”。

技巧：此外，本题的主语是 interest，这是一个抽象的物的概念。英文中这样的句子很多，在翻译时最好转换成人做主语的句子方符合中文习惯，即，人们对…有兴趣。

译文：人们之所以关注历史研究的方法论，主要是因为史学界内部意见不一，其次是因为外界并不认为历史是一门学问。

(33) [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：代词的指代、词义确定、被动语态、过去分词作后置定语。难度：0.45

该句为简单句，其主干是...methods were argued by...methodologies designed to...，翻译时可以将被动语态译成主动形式：by 后面带的介词宾语 additional methodologies...做译文中的主语，原来的主语 traditional historical methods 则做译文中的宾语。this transfer 指的是上文中提到的转变的内容，此处可译为“在这种转变当中”。designed to...study 是过去分词短语做定语修饰 additional methodologies。

词汇：additional 本义是“附加的”，但在这里是与 traditional 对应，而且从 methodologies 的修饰语来看，它是用来解释新史料的，此处宜译为“新的”；augment 的译法也与搭配有关，因为接的是历史研究方法，因此应该译为“充实，补充，完善”。

译文：在这种转变中，历史学家研究历史时，那些解释新史料的新方法充实了传统的历史研究方法。

(34) [精解] 本题考核的知识点是：there be 句型的译法。难度：0.45

该句子的主干是 There is no agreement whether...or...。there be 句型比较特殊，当它表示人们普遍的看法时，经常要根据中文习惯加上人称，我们这里使用泛指人称代词“人们”。whether...or...意为“是…还是…”，在这个句子中做 agreement 的同位语；or 后的部分可看作是省略了主语和谓语结构 methodology refers。the concepts 和 research techniques 并列做 refer to 的宾语，peculiar to...general 修饰 the concepts，而 appropriate to...inquiry 修饰 research techniques，都做后置定语，翻译的时候根据汉语习惯前置。

词汇：agreement 本义指“意见一致，相同意见”，由于前面有否定词 no，根据上下文，可以译为“人们对…看法不一”或“在…方面，人们有不同的看法”。

译文：所谓方法论是指一般的历史研究中的特有概念，还是指历史探究中各个具体领域适用的研究手段，人们对此意见不一。

(35)

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是：代词指代、定语从句、view... as... 结构、意译和补词。难度：0.33

该句子的主干是：It applies equally to traditional historians who... and to social science historians who...。It 的指代同样需要到上文去寻找，指 fallacy，即上文指的...identifies the discipline as a whole with certain parts of its technical implementation(把整个学科与学科研究的某些操作方法等同起来)，所以 it 最好译成“这种谬误”。

applies to 意为“应用到”，它有两个并列宾语：traditional historians, social science historians。equally 是指应用到这两方面的程度相同。第一个定语从句中，包含 view... as... 结构，译为“认为…是…”。最后一个定语从句中 equate their activity with specific techniques 如果直译为“把活动等同于具体的技巧”，则令人不知所云，因此可以译成“认为研究活动就是对具体方法的研究”。

词汇：external and internal criticism of sources 直译是“对史料的内部和外部的评论”，然而实际上应理解为“史学界内部和外部人士对各种史料来源的评论”，此处，应增补行为的发出者“人士”。

译文：这种谬误同样存在于历史传统派和历史社科派；前者认为历史就是史学界内部和外部人士对各种史料来源的评论，后者则认为历史的研究是具体方法的研究。

#### 四、参考译文

(31) 几乎每个历史学家对史学都有自己的界定，但是现代史学家的实践最趋于认为历史学试图重现过去的重大史实并对其做出解释。由于受其所处时间和地点的限制，每一代史学家都要重新判断过去哪些史料对他们具有重要价值。在这种探索中，所发现的证据总是不完全的、零散的，而且常常是不全面的或带有派别色彩的。历史研究这个行当的讽刺意味在于，从事研究的人一直知道，他们的努力只不过是为永无止境的过程添砖加瓦而已。

(32) 人们之所以关注历史研究的方法论，主要是因为史学界内部意见不一，其次是因为外界并不认为历史是一门学问。尽管历史学一度崇尚它与文学和哲学的相似之处，但新兴的社会科学似乎提供了更多机会，以便人们能够提出新问题，有了解过去的有效途径。社会科学研究的方法论必须进行改变以适应这样一个学科，其基础是史料，而不是当代社会的需要。(33) 在这种转变中，历史学家研究历史时，那些解释新史料的新方法充实了传统的历史研究方法。

在历史学界，方法论这个词从来都是模棱两可的。（34）所谓方法论是指一般的历史研究中的特有概念，还是指历史探究中各个具体领域适用的研究手段，人们对此意见不一。史学家，尤其是那些单纯局限于他们研究兴趣的史学家，被指责为使用“单方向研究法”，他们常常成为“纯技术方法论”的牺牲品。纯技术方法论错误地把整个学科与学科研究的某些操作方法等同起来，这种情况在自然科学领域里也屡见不鲜。（35）这种谬误同样存在于历史传统派和历史社科派；前者认为历史就是史学界内部和外部人士对各种史料来源的评论，后者则认为历史的研究是具体方法的研究。

## Section IV Writing(15 points)

### 一、审题谋篇

本题命题形式为图表加提纲式写作。首先考生需要就两幅图各自描写，并且更重要的是，得出两幅图之间的联系，也就是美国人口增加和野生动物灭绝之间的联系，得出的结论应该是美国人口的快速增长是动物灭绝的原因之一，文章结尾应该落在保护野生动物这一论调上。

由提纲可以看出，文章应该分为三段。第一段应该描写两幅图并得出结论，即，美国人口增加和动物灭绝之间的联系。段落主题句可以放在段落第一句也可以放在段落末尾处。

第二段主要讨论的问题是人口增长导致野生动物灭绝的原因，这一段需要避免的缺点是就事论事，换句话说，也就是不能停留在人口增长导致动物物种灭绝这一现象上，而是要讨论这个现象背后的问题，为什么人口的增长会导致野生动物灭绝。考生需要分析现象背后隐藏的原因，如人类占据了动物生存的空间、破坏了动物赖以生存的自然环境等等。

第三段考生可就以上问题提出建议，在该段在写作过程中，考生应注意两点：其一，条理清楚；其二，减少语言错误。

### 二、参考范文

It is clear from the first graph that the two hundred years from 1800 to 2000 saw a continuous increase in American population. In the second graph we can see that about 70 wild life species had become extinct in a span of three hundred years and the situation was especially serious from 1800 to 1900, with about 50 to 60 species disappearing from the planet. With these two graphs, we can conclude that the growth of population in the United States is closely related to the drop in the number of wild species. In other words, the population explosion has given rise to the mass destructive effect on the wild life.

As we all know, the problem of the extinction of wild life results from several factors. In the first place, the ever increasing population has taken up a large area of space, which used to be the home of many kinds of wild life. Besides, the process of urbanization and industrialization has driven many kinds of wild life away from their shelter to other places where they cannot survive due to the harsh environment.

Concerning the extinction of the wild life, some actions should be taken to tackle this problem. First of all, population should be controlled within a reasonable range with effective measures. Moreover, efforts should be made to protect our environment. In a word, it is not easy to find a solution to this frustrating problem.

### 三、范文点评

文章结构：

该范文从结构上说，首先紧扣提纲，分为三段。第一段采用了先分后总的写作方法，先描写两幅图，

进而做出比较，在段末得出两幅图之间的联系，这也是第一段的主题句。主题句出现在段落末尾还有一个好处，就是可以达到承上启下的作用，为第二段进一步深入论述这一现象的原因做准备。第二段段首承接上段，开段点明主题：这一现象的产生有几个原因。第三段段首为主体句，段落中提出两个建议，段尾进行总结，与段首形成呼应。

语言亮点：

1. saw：这是在描写在某段时间发生某种变化时，经常使用的一个表达形式，构成为：时间+experience /see /witness +变化+在哪方面。例如：The 25 years of reforming and opening up see a continuous development in China ✓ s economy and society. (改革开放 25 年来，中国经济和社会都不断发展)。

2. a span of three hundred years: 300 年的时间内。Span 表“延续的一段时间”，一般时间较长。如：life span (寿命)，the whole span of English history (英国历史的全程)。

3. is closely related to: 与…密切相关，同义表达为 is closely associated with。

4. drop: 表示数量的降低，还可以用 decline 或 decrease。

5. give rise to: 导致，引起，同义词为 cause, bring about, result in。

6. result from: 由…引起；urbanization: 城市化；industrialization: 工业化。

7. concerning: 涉及到…,同义词是：about 和 regarding。

8. tackle: 处理（问题等），同义词有：deal with, resolve, solve。这句话还可以写成：… , some approaches may be adopted in solving this problem。

9. within a reasonable range: 在一个合理的范围内。

#### 四、写作误区

篇章结构误区：

1999 年的作文中，考生很容易犯两个错误：跑题和论证不深刻。第一个错误主要是因为考生审题不清所致，有些考生看到了 “The Ups and Downs of Population Growth” 就误认为这是一篇关于人口增长与控制的作文，最后甚至联想到了计划生育政策，这都是审题不清的结果。考生犯的第二个比较明显的错误就是论证深度不够，这个问题尤其在第二段较为明显。文章第二段主要要求“论证这一结果的原因”，这一结果指的是第一段中分析的人口增长与野生动物灭绝之间的联系，那么考生分析的重点应该是为什么人口的不断增加会导致野生动物的持续减少。结果有些考生根本没有考虑到人口增加会占用野生动物的生存空间、破坏环境等，而是一味地反复说“人口增长使得野生动物的数量减少”。这一现象也反映出考生平时在知识和思考的广度和深度上都有待进一步提高。

语言表达错误：

①谓语动词错误：

Concerning myself, I think that people should paid much attention to the protection of wildlife. (As far as I am concerned, I think that people should pay much attention to the protection of wildlife.)

②近形词混淆：

The increasing population effects on its wildlife. (The increasing population affects / have effects on its wildlife.)

③词的数用错：

So some of the wildlives become homeless and extinction. (So some of the wildlife become homeless and extinct.)

④不间断句子：

More and more people came to live some wild animals ✓ place, these animals moved to other places. (More and more people came to occupy some wild animals ✓ home, so these animals had to move to other places.)

⑤不知所云：

This measure should be a protection of education. (By this way, we can educate the public about the protection of wild animals.)

⑥时态语态不一致：

If the law said that the man who destroy the wildlife ✓ s environment will be fined 10,000 dollars, there will be fewer people to do that. (If the law says that the man who destroys the wildlife ✓ s environment will be fined 10,000 dollars, there will be fewer offenders.)

⑦中式英语：

With the increase of population, the grain needed by people grow too. (With the increase of population, people ✓ s need for grain also grows / increases.)

⑧从句结构不完整：

It is the reason that the number of wild animals decreasing. (It is the reason why the number of wild animals is decreasing.)

⑨综合性错误：

The first step is that take the thought of environment up in everyone ✓ s heart. (The first step is to raise the public ✓ s consciousness of environment.)

# 2000 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Part I Close Test

### Directions:

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

①If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must try to keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production. ②He must store a large quantity of grain 1 consuming all his grain immediately. ③He can continue to support himself and his family 2 he produces a surplus. ④He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance 3 the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to 4 old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to 5 the soil. ⑤He may also need money to construct irrigation 6 and improve his farm in other ways. ⑥If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be 7. ⑦He must either sell some of his property or 8 extra funds in the form of loans. ⑧Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low 9 of interest, but loans of this kind are not 10 obtainable. [139 words]

- |                       |                |                     |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] other than     | [B] as well as | [C] instead of      | [D] more than  |
| 2. [A] only if        | [B] much as    | [C] long before     | [D] ever since |
| 3. [A] for            | [B] against    | [C] of              | [D] towards    |
| 4. [A] replace        | [B] purchase   | [C] supplement      | [D] dispose    |
| 5. [A] enhance        | [B] mix        | [C] feed            | [D] raise      |
| 6. [A] vessels        | [B] routes     | [C] paths           | [D] channels   |
| 7. [A] self-confident |                | [B] self-sufficient |                |
| [C] self-satisfied    |                | [D] self-restrained |                |
| 8. [A] search         | [B] save       | [C] offer           | [D] seek       |
| 9. [A] proportion     | [B] percentage | [C] rate            | [D] ratio      |
| 10. [A] genuinely     | [B] obviously  | [C] presumably      | [D] frequently |

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Directions:

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

### Passage 1

①A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. ②When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any

competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. ③ Its scientists were the world ✓ s best; its workers the most skilled. ④<sup>(11)</sup> America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

① It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. ② Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. ③ By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. ④ Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. ⑤ By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. ⑥ (Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea’s LG Electronics in July.) ⑦<sup>(12)</sup> Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America’s machine-tool industry was on the ropes. ⑧ For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

① All of this caused a crisis of confidence. ② Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. ③ They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. ④ The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America’s industrial decline. ⑤ Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

① How things have changed! ② In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. ③<sup>(14)</sup> Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. ④ Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. ⑤ “American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted,” according to Richard Cavanaugh, executive dean of Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government. ⑥ “It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity,” says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, DC. ⑦ And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as “a golden age of business management in the United States.” [429 words]

11. The U.S. achieved its predominance after World War II because.

- [A] it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal
- [B] its domestic market was eight times larger than before
- [C] the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors
- [D] the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy

12. The loss of U.S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American.

- [A] TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market
- [B] semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises
- [C] machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions
- [D] auto industry had lost part of its domestic market

13. What can be inferred from the passage?

- [A] It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride.
- [B] Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.
- [C] The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.
- [D] A long history of success may pave the way for further development.

14. The author seems to believe the revival of the U.S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the.

- [A] turning of the business cycle [B] restructuring of industry  
[C] improved business management [D] success in education

### Passage 2

①<sup>(15)</sup> Being a man has always been dangerous. ②There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. ③But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. ④Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. ⑤This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. ⑥More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. ⑦Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. ⑧Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone.

①There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. ②Few people are as fertile as in the past. ③Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children. ④Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. ⑤Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. ⑥<sup>(16)</sup> Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. ⑦India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. ⑧The grand mediocrity of today—everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring—means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived. ②Strangely, it has involved little physical change. ③No other species fills so many places in nature. ④But in the past 100, 000 years—even the past 100 years—our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. ⑤<sup>(17)</sup> We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. ⑥Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they “look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension.” ⑦No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us. [406 words]

15. What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?

- [A] A lack of mates. [B] A fierce competition.  
[C] A lower survival rate. [D] A defective gene.

16. What does the example of India illustrate?

- [A] Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.  
[B] Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.  
[C] The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of the tribes.  
[D] India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.

17. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because.

- [A] life has been improved by technological advance  
[B] the number of female babies has been declining  
[C] our species has reached the highest stage of evolution  
[D] the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing

18. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- [A] Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution.
- [B] Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution.
- [C] The Evolutionary Future of Nature.
- [D] Human Evolution Going Nowhere.

### Passage 3

①<sup>(20)</sup> When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however farfetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal. ②With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be—even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right—it can hardly be classed as Literature.

①This, in brief, is what the Futurist says: for a century, past conditions of life have been conditionally speeding up, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and speed. ②Consequently, our feelings, thoughts and emotions have undergone a corresponding change. ③<sup>(21)</sup> This speeding up of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expression. ④We must speed up our literature too, if we want to interpret modern stress. ⑤We must pour out a large stream of essential words, unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs. ⑥Instead of describing sounds we must make up words that imitate them; we must use many sizes of type and different colored inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words at will.

①Certainly their descriptions of battles are confused. ②But it is a little upsetting to read in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river —and then to find that the line consists of the noise of their falling and the weights of the officers: “Pluff! Pluff! A hundred and eighty-five kilograms.”

①<sup>(22)</sup> This, though it fulfills the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature. ②All the same, no thinking man can refuse to accept their first proposition: that a great change in our emotional life calls for a change of expression. ③The whole question is really this: have we essentially changed? [334 words]

19. This passage is mainly.

- [A] a survey of new approaches to art
- [B] a review of Futurist poetry
- [C] about merits of the Futurist movement
- [D] about laws and requirements of literature

20. When a novel literary idea appears, people should try to.

- |                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| [A] determine its purposes  | [B] ignore its flaws      |
| [C] follow the new fashions | [D] accept the principles |

21. Futurists claim that we must.

- [A] increase the production of literature
- [B] use poetry to relieve modern stress
- [C] develop new modes of expression
- [D] avoid using adjectives and verbs

22. The author believes that Futurist poetry is.

- [A] based on reasonable principles
- [B] new and acceptable to ordinary people

- [C] indicative of a basic change in human nature  
[D] more of a transient phenomenon than literature

#### Passage 4

①<sup>(23)</sup> Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe. ②But increasingly the Japanese are seeing a decline of the traditional work-moral values. ③Ten years ago young people were hardworking and saw their jobs as their primary reason for being, but now Japan has largely fulfilled its economic needs, and young people don't know where they should go next.

①The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teen-agers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs. ②In a recent survey, it was found that only 24.5 percent of Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared with 67.2 percent of students in the United States. ③In addition, far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 other countries surveyed.

①While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression. ②<sup>(25)</sup> "Those things that do not show up in the test scores—personality, ability, courage or humanity—are completely ignored," says Toshiki Kaifu, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's education committee. ③ "Frustration against this kind of thing leads kids to drop out and run wild." ④Last year Japan experienced 2, 125 incidents of school violence, including 929 assaults on teachers. ⑤Amid the outcry, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. ⑥Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War II had weakened the "Japanese morality of respect for parents."

①<sup>(26)</sup> But that may have more to do with Japanese life-styles. ② "In Japan," says educator Yoko Muro, "it's never a question of whether you enjoy your job and your life, but only how much you can endure." ③With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households. ④Urban Japanese have long endured lengthy commutes (travels to and from work) and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell. ⑤In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter. [447 words]

23. In the Westerners' eyes, the postwar Japan was.
- [A] under aimless development                  [B] a positive example  
[C] a rival to the West                  [D] on the decline
24. According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society?
- [A] Women's participation in social activities is limited.  
[B] More workers are dissatisfied with their jobs.  
[C] Excessive emphasis has been placed on the basics.  
[D] The life-style has been influenced by Western values.
25. Which of the following is true according to the author?

- [A] Japanese education is praised for helping the young climb the social ladder.
- [B] Japanese education is characterized by mechanical learning as well as creativity.
- [C] More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity.
- [D] Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking.

26. The change in Japanese life-style is revealed in the fact that.

- [A] the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life
- [B] the divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the U.S.
- [C] the Japanese endure more than ever before
- [D] the Japanese appreciate their present life

### Passage 5

①<sup>(27)</sup> If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny—must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. ②If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. ③<sup>(28)</sup> In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up on ambition as an ideal. ④What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition—if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. ⑤There is a heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped—with the educated themselves riding on them.

①Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly. ②Summer homes, European travel, BMWs—the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago. ③<sup>(29)</sup> What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar. ④Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools. ⑤For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper formulation is, “Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious.”

①The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive. ②As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States. ③This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed. ④Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made sly. ⑤Such, then, is the way things stand: on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to get on in life. [431 words]

27. It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if.

- [A] its returns well compensate for the sacrifices
- [B] it is rewarded with money, fame and power
- [C] its goals are spiritual rather than material
- [D] it is shared by the rich and the famous

28. The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that it is.

- [A] customary of the educated to discard ambition in words
- [B] too late to check ambition once it has been let out
- [C] dishonest to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal
- [D] impractical for the educated to enjoy benefits from ambition

29. Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because.

- [A] they think of it as immoral
- [B] their pursuits are not fame or wealth
- [C] ambition is not closely related to material benefits
- [D] they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible

30. From the last paragraph the conclusion can be drawn that ambition should be maintained.

- [A] secretly and vigorously                    [B] openly and enthusiastically
- [C] easily and momentarily                    [D] verbally and spiritually

### Part III English-Chinese Translation

#### Directions:

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

Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community. 31) Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts. 32) Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. It also means that governments are increasingly compelled to interfere in these sectors in order to step up production and ensure that it is utilized to the best advantage. For example, they may encourage research in various ways, including the setting up of their own research centers; they may alter the structure of education, or interfere in order to reduce the wastage of natural resources or tap resources hitherto unexploited; or they may cooperate directly in the growing number of international projects related to science, economics and industry. In any case, all such interventions are heavily dependent on scientific advice and also scientific and technological manpower of all kinds.

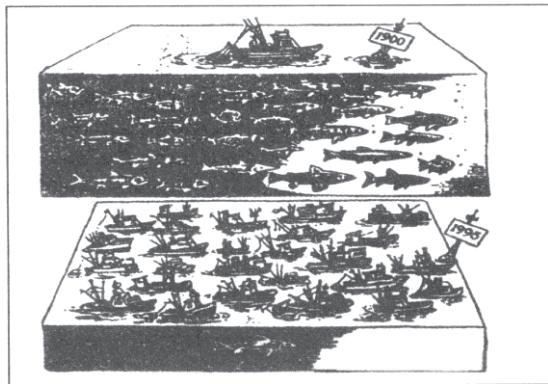
33) Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above. At the same time, the normal rate of social change throughout the world is taking place at a vastly accelerated speed compared with the past. For example, 34) in the early industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization — with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed—was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the governments concerned. 35) Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements—themselves made relatively easy nowadays by

modern means of transport. As a result of all these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect. [390 words]

## Section IV Writing(15 points)

### 36.Directions:

- A. Study the following two pictures carefully and write an essay of at least 150 words.
- B. Your essay must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.
- C. Your essay should meet the requirements below:
  - 1) Describe the pictures.
  - 2) Deduce the purpose of the painter of the pictures.
  - 3) Suggest counter-measures.



A Brief History of World Commercial Fishing

# **2000 年英语试题答案**

## **Part I Cloze Test**

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

## **Part II Reading Comprehension**

### **Passage 1**

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

### **Passage 2**

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

### **Passage 3**

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

### **Passage 4**

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

### **Passage 5**

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

## **Part III English-Chinese Translation**

31.在现代条件下，这需要程度不同的集中控制措施，从而就需要获得诸如经济学和运筹学等领域的专家的协助。

32.再者，显而易见的是一个国家的经济实力与其工农业生产效率密切相关，而效率的提高则又有赖于各种科技人员的努力。

33.大众通讯的显著发展使各地的人们不断感到有新的需求，不断接触到新的习俗和思想。由于上述原因，政府常常得推出更多的革新。

34.在先期实现工业化的欧洲国家中，其工业化进程以及随之而来的各种深刻的社会结构变革，持续了大约一个世纪之久，而如今一个发展中国家在十年左右就可能完成这个过程。

35.由于人口的猛增或人口的大量流动(现代交通工具使这种流动相对容易)造成的种种问题也会对社会造成新的压力。

## **Section IV Writing(15 points)**

36.见分析

## 试题精解

### Part I Close Test

#### 一、文章总体分析

本文是一篇短小的论证性文章，其主题是强调农民储存余粮的必要性。

文章①句提出论点：农民想成功，就必须努力保持消费和生产之间有较大的差距。②句对①句进行具体的解释：即他必须存储大量的粮食。③④⑤从正面论述储存余粮的必要性：③句总说可以养家糊口；④⑤句具体说可以留作播种、应对恶劣天气影响及作为商品卖掉以满足农业再生产等需要。⑥⑦⑧句论述没有余粮的危害：不能自给自足，从反面论证储存余粮的必要性。

#### 二、试题具体解析

- 1.[A] other than 不同于，除了…… [B] as well as 也，又（表示附加）  
[C] instead of 而不是……（表选择） [D] more than 比……更多（表比较）

本题考核的知识点是：逻辑关系。正确率：72%

【快速解题】文章首句的含义是：一个农民要想成功，就必须努力保持其消费和生产之间较大的差距。接着文章提到了两种正好相反的做法，一种是 store a large quantity of grain（存储大量的粮食），另一种是 consuming all his grain immediately（立即把他所有的粮食都消费完）。显然前一种做法是农民可以成功的做法，因此空格处需要一个词语来否定后面部分，而且其后能跟现在分词。选项中，只有介词短语 instead of 符合要求，意为“他必须存储大量的粮食而不是立即把所有的粮食都消耗完”。

【篇章分析】①句为文章主旨句，核心内容是“保持消费和生产之间的差距”。②句承接①句，具体阐述如何保持这个差距：储存大量的粮食。

【空格设置】 instead of 是连接性介词，体现上下文语义上的逻辑关系。instead of 表选择关系，意为“代替，作为……的替换，而不是…”，在两种做法中肯定前者，否定后者。如：I will stay at home instead of going out. 我将待在家里，不出门。其他连接性介词还包括 because of（因为），despite（尽管），besides（除了）等。

【干扰项设置】其他项的短语都可用于连接前后并列的两部分。other than 常用于否定句中，实际上是对后面部分的肯定，如：I don't know any French people other than you. 除了你，我不认识别的法国人。其他例句：The editors as well as the proofreaders are working overtime. 编辑和校对者都在加班工作。I like her more than her husband. 我比较喜欢她，不太喜欢她丈夫。

- 2.[A] only if 只要，只有（表条件） [B] much as 尽管，虽然（表让步）  
[C] long before 早在…以前（表时间） [D] ever since 自从（表时间）

本题考核的知识点是：逻辑关系。正确率：62%

【快速解题】考生需判断空格前后部分之间的逻辑关系。显然，he produces a surplus 是 he can continue to support himself and his family 的前提条件。备选项中只有 only if 引导条件状语从句，代入句中，意为“只有生产有剩余，农民才能继续养活自己及家人”。这两个分句继续强调储存粮食的必要性，符合上下文意。

**L篇章分析】** ②句提到农民必须储存粮食，③句进一步解释这样做的目的：养活自己及家人。②句的 store a large quantity of grain 和③句的 produces a surplus 是近义复现，实现了句子之间的语义衔接。

**【空格设置】** only if 体现了主从句之间的逻辑关系，而且 only if 是 if 的强调形式，在文中用于强调存储粮食的必要性。only if 用于句首时，主句一般要倒装，如：Only if the red light comes on is there anything wrong with the machine. 只要红灯一亮，就表示机器出毛病了。②句中的考点还包括：一，熟词僻义。句中 support 意为 to provide everything necessary, esp. money, so that sb/sth can live or exist “养活，赡养，维持”，如：Mark has to support two children from his first marriage. 马克得供养他第一次婚姻生的两个孩子。He turned to crime to support his drug habit. 他为维持吸毒的恶习而走上犯罪的道路。二，根据上下文选词。句中 surplus 为名词，意为“过剩（量），剩余（额）”，如：agricultural surpluses 过剩的农产品。它和上文 store a large quantity 相呼应。

**【干扰项设置】** 其他项也是主从复合句的连接词。例句：Much as she needed the job, she had to refuse. 虽然她非常需要这份工作，她只能拒绝。She had seen the film abroad long before it was shown in Beijing. 早在这部电影在北京上映之前，她就在国外看过了。She had been worrying ever since the letter arrived. 自从接到那封信后她就一直焦虑不安。

- 3.[A] for 为了，至于，对于，适用于
- [B] against 反对，靠着，相反，对…不利，预防
- [C] of ……的，关于，对于
- [D] towards 向，朝，接近，有助于

本题考核的知识点是：介词的用法 + 习惯搭配。正确率：62%

**【快速解题】** ④句提到，农民可以将余粮用于三种用途：as seed, as an insurance 和 as a commodity。空格处填入的介词与名词短语 the unpredictable effects of bad weather 搭配，做 insurance 的后置定语，意为“作为…恶劣天气影响的保障”。insurance 的常见含义是“保险，保障”，也可意为“(防备不测的) 保障措施”，常与介词 against 搭配。余粮当然是一种预防恶劣天气影响的保障措施，能表达“预防”含义的介词只有 against。

**【篇章分析】** ③句和④⑤句是并列关系，共同支持②句的观点：必须储存粮食。③句阐述储存余粮的目的；④⑤句介绍余粮的用途。④句主干为 He must use this surplus，介词短语 in three ways 做状语，冒号后三个并列的 as...介词结构列举了使用余粮的三种方式。

**【空格设置】** against 作为常用介词，其含义和用法非常丰富。against 意为“反对，违反；对…不利；倚靠；预防”，如 the fight against evil 反对邪恶的斗争；The evidence is against him. 证据对他不利；Put the piano against the wall. 把钢琴紧靠着墙；precautions against fire 防火措施。文中取其“预防”的含义。其他考点包括：熟词僻义。本句中 insurance 意为“(防备不测的) 保障措施，安全保证”，如：At that time people had large families as an insurance against some children dying. 那时人们养的子女很多，以防有孩子夭折。

**【干扰项设置】** 其他项都是常用的介词。for 可指“以帮助，为了……”，如：soldiers fighting for their country 为祖国出征的军人；或表示目的或用途，如：a machine for slicing bread (用于) 切面包片机。toward 可指“对，对于；以……为目的或目标，用于”，如：our attitude towards death 我们对死亡的态度；The money will go towards a new school building. 这笔资金将用于修建新校舍。of 可指“……的”。它们的中文释义都有干扰，要注意各自的用法。

- 4.[A] replace 取代，替换；更新，更换
- [B] purchase 购买
- [C] supplement 补充，增补；附录
- [D] dispose 排列，安排；(~of) 处置，部署

本题考核的知识点是：逻辑语义 + 动词词义辨析。正确率：70%

**[快速解题]** 空格所在部分谈到农民把余粮作为商品（as a commodity）出售的目的之一是：4 old agricultural implements，空格处填入的动词说明对“旧农具”施加的动作。出售余粮不应该是为了补充（supplement）或购买（purchase）旧农具，更不可能是为了处置、安排（dispose）旧农具。只有 replace 表达的“用余粮换得的钱来买新农具以更换旧农具”符合逻辑。

**[篇章分析]** 此处 commodity 后跟有 which 引导的定语从句，具体说明余粮作为商品的用途：更换旧农具及购买化肥。定语从句中，in order to 连接两个并列的不定式结构 to replace...and (to) obtain... 做目的状语。

**[空格设置]** ④句较长，其中嵌套了 which 引导的定语从句。replace 一词含义虽然简单，但需要通过理解上下文意来解答。例句：to replace meals with snacks 不吃正餐，改吃点心；You'll be expected to replace any broken glasses. 玻璃杯如有损坏，要负责赔偿。

**[干扰项设置]** 从语法上讲，其他项都可与 implements（工具，器具）构成动宾搭配。例句：They purchased the land for \$1 million. 他们以 100 万美元买下了这块土地。a diet supplemented with vitamin pills 有维生素片的饮食。dispose 意为“排列，安排，布置”，dispose of sb/sth 可意为“处置，清除，销毁”，如：He disposed of his old car. 他处理掉他的旧汽车。也指“解决，处理（问题、困难等）；击败，杀死（某人）”。

5.[A] enhance 提高，增强，增进（效力、影响、价值等）

[B] mix（使）混合，融合；混淆

[C] feed 供给必需品，喂养，饲养

[D] raise 种植，饲养；抚养，养育

本题考核的知识点是：动词词义辨析。正确率：40%

**[快速解题]** 空格部分谈到农民把余粮作为商品出售的另一目的：obtain chemical fertilizers to 5 the soil。选项中 enhance 从含义上看似乎符合上下文语义要求，但它通常与抽象名词搭配；mix the soil 指“混合（不同的土壤）”，不符合文意；raise 不接 soil 做宾语。只有 feed 与 soil 搭配，feed 为引申义，意为“给土壤增加养料”，符合文意。

**[空格设置]** 此题重点考查动词的用法及搭配。feed 可意为“为……提供食品，喂（养），养活”，如：You can't feed a family of five on \$100 a week. 你无法靠每周 100 美元的收入来养活一家五口。文中 feed 是比喻用法，需要根据上下文意理解。

**[干扰项设置]** enhance 在词义上形成干扰，如：Health enhances beauty. 健康使人显得更美。mix 利用句中出现的两个事物“化肥”与“土壤”形成“将二者混合”的干扰，如：Oil does not mix with water. 油不和水相溶。raise 对 feed 构成近义干扰，如：raise corn/cattle 种植玉米/养牛；They raised her (as) a Catholic. 他们把她培养成为天主教徒。

6.[A] vessels 船，容器，导管，脉管 [B] routes 路，路线

[C] paths 路，小路 [D] channels 渠道，管道

本题考核的知识点是：固定搭配 + 名词词义辨析。正确率：57%

**[快速解题]** 空格处填入的名词与 irrigation（灌溉）搭配。四个选项，首先排除 routes 和 paths，它们主要指空中或地面的道路。vessel 可以指“导运体液的导管”，但一般是细小的管道，特别是脉管、血管。只有 irrigation channel 可表示“灌溉水渠”。

**[篇章分析]** ⑤句和④句后半部分（as a commodity which he must...）含义密切相关。⑤句承接上文，继续介绍余粮被当作商品卖掉后的其他用途：（用卖余粮获得的钱）建灌溉水渠或以其他方式来改进农场。⑤句中 also 一词表明了它与上文的并列逻辑关系。

**[空格设置]** 名词的固定搭配也是知识运用的常考点。channel 含义丰富，意为“电视台，频道；途径，渠道；水渠，河槽，水道，航道，海峡”，如：Complaints must be made

through the proper channels. 技师必须通过正当途径进行。drainage channels in the rice fields 档田的排水沟。考生较熟悉的是它的前几个义项，此处考察了它表示“水渠”的含义及与 irrigation 的搭配。

**[干扰项设置]** 其他项与 channel 一样，都可以表示“路线、线路”，需要考生能辨清各自的用法。route 意为“路线，路途；（公共汽车和列车等的）常规路线，固定路线”，如：a scenic/coastal route 景色优美的/沿海的公路；an air/bus route 飞行航线/公交路线，它也可比喻为“途径，渠道”，如：the route to fame/power 成名的/获取权力的途径。path 意为“小路，小径”，也指“（行进的）路线，道路”，如：a bicycle path 自行车道；the path of a hurricane 飓风行经的路线；它还可比喻为“行动计划，成功途径”，如：a career path 职业道路；the path to freedom/success 通向自由/成功的道路。vessel 可意为“大船；（盛液体的）容器；（人或动物的）脉管，血管，（植物的）导管”，如：blood vessel 血管。

7.[A] self-confident 自信的 [B] self-sufficient 自给自足的

[C] self-satisfied 自满的，自鸣得意的 [D] self-restrained 自我控制的，有节制的

本题考核的知识点是：形容词词义辨析。正确率：67%

**[快速解题]** 空格所在句子的含义：如果农民没了余粮（来周转），就不能……。[A]、[C] 和 [D] 都是描述人的心理特点的形容词，不符合上下文意；只有 [B] 表达的“不能自给自足”符合逻辑，下文提到的“他只得变卖部分家产或……贷款”进一步说明了农民不能自给自足的状态。

**[篇章分析]** ⑥句是一个承上启下的过渡句，从上文“余粮的作用”转向“农民没有余粮的后果”。⑥句是统领了⑦⑧句的总起句。

**[空格设置]** 此题实际上是通过考查复合形容词来考查上下文的语义。self-sufficient 与上文③句中 support himself and his family 遥相呼应，说明的都是农民储备余粮的重要作用。self-sufficient 意为“自给自足的，自立的”，如：The country is totally self-sufficient in food production. 在粮食生产上，这个国家完全达到了自给自足。

**[干扰项设置]** 其他项都是 self- 构成的复合形容词，且都可修饰 farmers。例句：a self-confident manner 自信的态度。He had a self-satisfied smile on his face. 他脸上挂着得意洋洋的笑容。her self-restrained smile 她克制的微笑。

8.[A] search 搜查 [B] save 解救，节省

[C] offer 提供，出价 [D] seek 寻求，寻找

本题考核的知识点是：动词词义辨析。正确率：68%

**[快速解题]** ⑦句指出，（如果农民没有生产剩余）他必须变卖部分家产或以贷款的形式……额外的资金。因此“节省（save）额外的资金”或“提供（offer）额外的资金给别人”都不符合文意。search 作“找寻”讲时，应搭配介词 for。因此正确答案是 seek，放入文中，意为“寻求以贷款的形式获得的额外资金”。

**[篇章分析]** ⑦句是分叙句，具体论述⑥句中的 cannot be self-sufficient：他或者需要变卖财产，或者需要借贷。

**[空格设置]** 本题既考查了动词与名词（extra funds in the form of loans）的搭配，又考查了上下文意。seek 意为“寻找；寻求，谋求”，如：seek new ways of expanding membership 探索发展会员的新途径。

**[干扰项设置]** 其他项都可接 funds 做宾语，尤其是 search 干扰性较强，因此必须理解上下文并准确掌握动词用法，才能排除干扰。save 可意为“节省”；offer 可意为“提供，供给”；search 意为“搜索，搜寻，搜查”，接表示地点的名词做宾语，或用~for sth/sb，表示“找寻（某人/物）”，如：searched the plane for survivors 搜索飞机寻找幸存者，She searched in vain for her passport. 她翻找自己的护照，但没找着。

9.[A] proportion 比例, 比率, 均衡

[B] percentage 百分比

[C] rate 比率, 速度, 等级

[D] ratio 比率, 对比, 比值

本题考核的知识点是：固定搭配。正确率：61%

**[快速解题]** 根据⑦句中的 loans (贷款) 以及本句的 borrow money, 可以推测出 9of interest 应表示利率。rate of interest 或 interest rate 意为“利率”，是固定搭配。

**[篇章分析]** ⑦⑧句是承接关系，⑦句提到农民不能自足时，要去借贷，⑧句说明借贷时会遇到的困难。⑧句中 borrow money 与⑦句中 extra funds in the form of loans 是近义复现，实现了句子之间的衔接。

**[空格设置]** 本题考查名词的搭配用法。rate 可意为“比率，率”，指一定时期内事情发生的次数或事例存在的个数的测量方法，如：the annual divorce rate 离婚率；或指“(收取或付给的固定的) 费用，价格”，如：a low/high hourly rate of pay 按小时支付的低/高报酬；the basic rate of tax 基本税额。文中用到的是第二个含义。

**[干扰项设置]** 其他项都可以表示某种比例关系，构成对 rate 的近义干扰。proportion 意为“比例，比率”，常见用法有 the proportion of sth to sth (即事物或事物各部分之间在大小、数量或程度上的关系)，如：the proportion of births to deaths 人口出生与死亡的比例；另一个是 in proportion to (数量之间的一种关系，暗指如果一方发生变化则另一方也随之发生相应的变化)，如：happiness not in proportion to virtue 幸福与美德不成比例。percentage 意为“百分比”，如：What percentage of the students were absent? 旷课的学生占百分之几？ratio 指“两件相似事情在程度或数量上的对比关系”，如：The ratio of hydrogen to oxygen in water is 2 to 1. 水中氢和氧的比率是 2 : 1。

10. [A] genuinely 真诚地, 诚实地

[B] obviously 明显地

[C] presumably 可能地, 大概, 推测起来

[D] frequently 经常地

本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+副词词义辨析。正确率：67%

**[快速解题]** 空格处是 but 引导的转折分句，前文提到农民自然想获得低利率贷款，后半句转折指出：但是这种低息贷款并不…得到。四个选项中，首先排除 genuinely，它在语义上不与 obtainable 搭配。obviously 表示的“明显不可获得”过于绝对，不符合逻辑。presumably 一般做句子副词单独使用，不和其他形容词连用。从意义上来看，只有 [D] 符合题意，“不经常 (frequently) 可以得到”表示这样的机会很少。

**[篇章分析]** ⑧句是一个由 but 连接的表转折关系的并列句，this kind 即指上文 low rate of interest (低利率)。

**[空格设置]** 本题通过考查副词词义，实际考查考生对上下文语义的理解，not frequently 与上文 Naturally he will 存在转折关系。

**[干扰项设置]** 其他项都是副词，是根据中文含义设置的干扰。例句：He genuinely believes in what he sells. 他真地相信他卖的东西。 He was obviously drunk. 他显然是喝醉了。 Presumably the bad weather has delayed the flight. 大概恶劣的天气使飞机误点了。

### 三、全文翻译

一个农民要想成功，就必须在消费和生产之间努力保持着较大的差距。他必须存储大量的粮食而不是立即把所有的粮食都消费掉。只有生产有剩余，农民才能继续养活自己及家人。他必须用以下三种方式来使用这些余粮：留作种子，留作预防恶劣天气影响的保障措施，以及作为商品卖掉，来更换旧农具和购买化肥给土壤施肥。他可能还需要钱来修建灌溉水渠，或在其他方面改善自己的农场。如果没有余粮，农民就不能自给自足，他就只得变卖部分家产或通过贷款寻求额外的资金。自然，他会尽量争取低息贷款，但这种贷款不是经常能够得到的。

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Passage 1

#### 一、核心词汇注释

at a loss

困惑, 不知所措 例: I'm at a loss what to do next. 我对下一步做什么心里没谱。

casualty

n. 1. [C] (事故或战斗中的)伤亡人员 \*2. [C] (某特定事件或情况造成的)受害者, 损坏物 例: Small shops have been a casualty of the recession. 小商店在经济萧条中深受其害。

3. [U] 急救室, 急诊室

fade

vi. \*1.to gradually disappear 逐渐消失 例: Her beauty has faded a little. 她的美貌已有点失色。 2. to become weaker physically(身体)变得虚弱 (尤指因此导致重病或死亡)

vt. & vi. (使)褪色; (使)失去光泽 例: The sun had faded the curtains. 太阳把窗帘晒得褪了色。

glowing

a. 1.发红光的, 白热的 2.热烈赞扬的, 热情洋溢的, 例: a glowing account/report 热情洋溢的叙述/报道 \*3.光明的, 辉煌的; glow v. 发热, 发光, 发红 n. 光亮, 光辉

handicap

vt. give or be a disadvantage to sb/sth 对(某人、某物)设置不利条件; 被施加不利条件 例: be handicapped by a lack of education 因文化水平低而吃亏

n. [C] 1. (由于受到损坏而产生的身体或智力上的)残障, 残疾 \*2. 障碍, 不利条件 例: Illiteracy is a serious handicap in life. 不能读写是生活中的严重障碍。 3. (比赛或竞赛中加给强手的)不利条件 (以示公平) 例: She had a handicap of 7 in golf. 她在高尔夫球比赛中让了 7 杆。

on the ropes

岌岌可危, 即将灭亡, 处于困境

predominance

n. 优势, 主导地位; predominant a. 占优势的; 主要的; 突出的 (~over)

quick-witted

a. 机敏的, 富于机智的; wit n. 智力, 才智, 智慧

retreat

n./vi. 1. [U] (承诺的)撤回, (立场的)改变, 放弃 例: a retreat from hard-line policies 放弃强硬政策 \*2. [C, U] a movement away from a place or an enemy because of danger or defeat 撤退, 退却, 撤离 例: Napoleon's retreat from Moscow 拿破仑从莫斯科的撤退 3.

[C] (对某个环境的)逃避, 躲避, 隐退

shrink

vt. & vi. 1. (使) (衣物)缩水 \*2. (使) (数量、体积或价值)变小, 减少, 缩小 例:

The number of students has shrunk from 120 to 70. 学生人数已从 120 减至 70 人。

vi. (尤指因恐惧而)退缩, 畏缩 例: I will not shrink from my duties. 我不会逃避责任。

take for granted

1. take it for granted (that...) 认为……是理所当然 \*2. take sb/sth for granted (因习以为常) 对……不重视, (因视为当然而)不把……当回事 例: We take having an endless supply

ot clean water **for granted**. 我们想当然地认为洁净水的供应尤为尤尽而予以珍惜。

think-tank

*n.* 智囊团，思想库

yield to

1. to stop resisting 屈服，让步例：He reluctantly yielded to their demands. 他不情愿地屈从于他们的要求。 \* 2. to be replaced by 被……取代 例：Barges yielded to road vehicles for transporting goods. 在货物运输方面，驳船让位给了公路车辆。

## 二、句式结构分析

1. A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force.

该句由 but 连接的两个转折关系的并列分句构成。But 与后一个分句之间插入 if 引导的条件状语从句。

2. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale.

句子主干是 ... it had a market ...。主语之前是 When 引导的时间状语从句；现在分词 giving 相当于 which gave...，为结果状语。unparalleled 意为“无法比拟的，空前的”。

3. For a while it looked as though [the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty].

主句主语和谓语是 it looked; as though 引导的从句做 looked 的表语，其中在这个表语从句的主语 the making of semiconductors 和谓语 was going to be... 之间，又插入了两个并列的定语从句修饰 semiconductors。casualty 本意是“伤亡人数，受害人”，这里指“被外国产品击败的美国本土产品”。

4. American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted.

这句话在文中是用暗喻的方法，把“企业精简机构提高效率”与“人通过适当节食促进身体健康”进行类比，达到形象生动的效果。我们可以反过来形容人，如：Mr. Smith was advised by the doctor to lose weight. Now he has changed his body structure, has gone on a diet, has learned to be more quick-moving.

## 三、文章结构分析

本文题材涉及美国经济。全文通过描述二战后到 90 年代美国经济发展所经历的“兴旺——衰退——复兴”三个阶段，论证了作者在文章首句阐明的观点。考生应根据时间发展顺序这一论述主线来把握文章的脉络。

第一段首句：阐述作者的观点。第一段②句至段末：描述二战后美国毫不费力就取得了经济霸主地位及其原因。

第二至三段：描述 80 年代美国经济霸主地位的丧失及其影响。第二段使用举例论证法加以证明。第三段分析影响，即美国作出了反思和调整。

第四段：描述 90 年代美国经济的复苏及随之而来的盲目乐观情绪。该段最后引用一些专家的话来证明这种盲目乐观的存在。

## 四、试题具体分析

11.The U.S. achieved its predominance after	11.二战后美国取得霸主地位是由于。
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World War II because.	
[A] it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal	[A] 它为实现这一目标付出了艰辛的努力
[B] its domestic market was eight times larger than before	[B] 其国内市场比以前大八倍
[C] the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors	[C] 战争摧毁了大多数潜在竞争对手的经济
[D] the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy	[D] 空前规模的劳动力促进了其经济的发展

本题考核的知识点是：因果细节。正确率：67%

【快速解题】根据题干时间关键词 after World War II 定位到第一段②句。该段列举了美国取得霸主地位的多个原因。末句提到：美国的国富民强是欧亚国家做梦都想不到的，因为战争摧毁了后者的经济。由此可推知[C]正确。[A]中 painstaking efforts 与①句的 effortless success 相悖。[B] 比较对象错误，文中指出美国的市场比竞争者大八倍，而 [B] 成了美国自身的前后比较。[D] 出现了文中未提的对象“空前规模的劳动力”，而原文谈及的是“空前的产业经济规模”。

【篇章分析】第一段首句阐述了作者两个层次的观点：一，毫不费力获得持久成功的历史可能成为一种可怕的障碍；二，若处理得当，则这种障碍可以成为动力。随后三句构成的义群对首句的“毫不费力获得持久成功的历史”进行具体阐述。②句的 such a glowing period 回指①句的 A history of long and effortless success。这三句列举了二战后美国无可比拟的五个经济优势，也就是其获得经济霸主地位的原因，从而说明二战后美国的经济繁荣时期是一段毫不费力获得成功的历史。所列举的五个原因中，前四个较明显，正面论述美国的经济优势：大市场、大规模的产业经济、最优秀的科学家、技术最娴熟的工人。最后一个间接论述美国的优势：其主要竞争对手的经济遭到战争破坏。

【正确项设置】正确答案的信息隐含于第一段末句的定语从句中。末句的主句指出了美国的经济霸主地位：美国的国富民强令欧亚国家难以望其项背，从句暗含了原因：战争摧毁了欧亚国家（美国的多数潜在竞争对手）的经济。[C] 是末句的改写，用 most potential competitors 替换末句中的 the Europeans and Asians。

【干扰项设置】[A] 根据首句中关键词 effortless 以及人们的常规思维——成功往往需要巨大的努力——设置反向干扰。[B]、[D] 偷梁换柱：[B] 将②句中的比较对象“(U. S.) than any competitor”替换成“(then) than before”；[D] 将②句中的 unparalleled economies of scale 和③句中的 workers 糅合成 unparalleled size of its workforce。

12. The loss of US predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American.	12. 20世纪80年代美国丧失了世界经济霸主地位，可以被事实证明。
[A] TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market	[A] 电视产业已萎缩到国内市场
[B] semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises	[B] 半导体行业已被外国公司接管
[C] machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions	[C] 机床制造业已自取灭亡了
[D] auto industry had lost part of its domestic market	[D] 汽车工业失去了部分国内市场

本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。正确率：46%

**L快速解题** 根据题干时间关键词 1980s 先定位到第一段③句。由于备选项涉及了四个具体产业的事实细节，因此进一步定位到⑤至⑨句，将原文与选项对比，辨别事实真伪。

[A] 与⑤⑥句的事实不符——美国最后一家电视生产厂家都被外国公司收购 (Now there is none)。⑦句提到，“外国制造的汽车和纺织品正在大举进入国内市场”，言外之意，美国的这两个行业正在失去部分国内市场，因此 [D] 正确。⑧句提到美国机床工业岌岌可危 (on the ropes)，没有提到它“已经灭亡”或“有自杀性行动”，排除 [C]。末句提到，半导体制造业似乎将要成为下一个“受害者”，(即，与其他行业一样，也将失去国内市场)。但词组 looked as though 和 was going to 说明它只是一种可能性，并未成为事实。[B] 指出其已经被外国公司接管，不符合文意。

**[篇章分析]** 继第一段“美国战后轻而易举获得成功”之后，第二段开始转入对“80年代美国丧失经济霸主地位”的描述，从而论证全文首句中第一层次的观点：毫不费力获得持久成功的历史可能成为一种可怕的障碍。该段前三句阐述“美国丧失经济霸主地位”的事实，通过同义表达的复现 (primacy should have narrowed, retreat from predominance 和 fading industrial competitiveness) 实现了句子间的衔接。①句分析了原因：其他国家日益强盛，即竞争对手的竞争力增强；②③句指出了影响：令美国人感到痛苦和不知所措。④句至段末列举美国多个产业（消费电子业、汽车业、纺织业、机床业、半导体业）的衰败证明其经济霸主地位已经丧失。

**[正确项设置]** [D] 是⑦句的同义表达。第二段在提到汽车和纺织业时，是从“外国商品入侵美国国内市场”的角度间接地说明其衰败的。

**[干扰项设置]** [A]、[B] 偷梁换柱。[A] 将第⑤句隐含的信息 lost all its domestic market 偷换成 withdrawn to its domestic market。[B] 将末句的将来时态 was going to be 替换成过去完成时 had been。[C] 利用考生对短语 on the ropes 的不熟悉，添加无关信息 collapsed after suicidal actions。

13.What can be inferred from the passage?	13.从文章中可以推出什么？
[A] It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride.	[A] 在自我怀疑与盲目骄傲之间来回转变是人的本性。
[B] Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.	[B] 激烈竞争有可能促进经济发展。
[C] The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.	[C] 经济复苏取决于国际合作。
[D] A long history of success may pave the way for further development.	[D] 持续成功的历史可能为进一步的发展铺平道路。

本题考核的知识点是：推理引申。正确率：49%

**[快速解题]** 题干没有提供定位信息。因此只能每个选项分别定位。此外，题干中 infer 一词说明正确项的内容是文中暗示而没有直接陈述的内容。本文始终将“竞争”与“经济兴衰”联系在一起：当竞争对手的经济遭受战争破坏时，美国毫不费力地享有经济霸主地位；当竞争日益激烈时，美国的经济开始衰退，并由此而反思、警惕，最后实现了经济的复苏。可见，激烈竞争促使美国人作出改变，从而间接上促进了经济的发展。[B] 符合文意。

根据 [A] 的关键词 self-doubt and blind pride 定位到第四段④句。该句提到“自我怀疑被盲目骄傲取代”，并没有说它们之间的相互转换，更没有说这是人的本质。所以 [A] 不正确。[C] 中“国际合作”在文中根本没有提及。根据 [D] 的关键词 A long history of success 定位到第一段首句，该句指出持久成功的历史可能成为可怕的障碍。第一、二段论述的“美国在持续成功后出现经济的衰退”也证明了这一点。由此排除 [D]。

**【篇章分析】** 第二段承接第一段，叙述美国人面对经济衰退而作出的反思和调整。前三句指出经济衰退使美国人出现信心危机：不再视繁荣为理所当然之事；开始对自己的商业经营方式和未来的收入都失去了信心。②句暗含了一个信息：美国人曾经将经济繁荣视为理所当然的态度加速了美国经济的衰退。后两句叙述美国采取的措施：不断探究产业衰退的原因；发出海外竞争压力日益增长的警告。

第四段前两句指出，90年代美国经济取得了复苏。至此，全文首句中第二层次的观点得到了论证：若处理得当，则这种障碍可以成为动力。

**【正确项设置】** 正确答案的信息跨越多个段落，且非常隐蔽。第二至四段的因果链条是：激烈竞争——经济霸主地位的丧失——反省警惕——经济复苏，[B] 指出了该链条中隐含的间接因果关系。

**【干扰项设置】** [A] 根据第四段④句设置，将文中 yielded to 替换成 shift between，并添加无关信息 human nature。[C] 也根据因果关系设置，编造原因 international cooperation。

[D] 反向干扰，将全文首句中的 be a dreadful handicap 改为 pave the way for。

14.The author seems to believe the revival of the U.S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the.	14.作者似乎认为美国 20 世纪 90 年代的经济复苏可以被归结为。
[A] turning of the business cycle	[A] 经济的周期性变化
[B] restructuring of industry	[B] 产业改组
[C] improved business management	[C] 企业管理的改善
[D] success in education	[D] 教育的成功

本题考核的知识点是：作者观点。正确率：34%

**【快速解题】** 根据题干中时间关键词 1990s 定位到第四段。③句指出，鲜有美国人将经济的增长仅仅归因于美元贬值或经济周期变化这些显而易见的原因。④句称这种态度为“盲目骄傲”。由此可知，它们可能是作者认同的真正原因。故 [A] 正确。[B]、[C] 分别是下文引用的专家 Richard Cavanaugh 和 Stephen Moore 认可的原因，它们是“盲目乐观”的引证，因此是作者批判的观点。[D] 文中未提及。

**【篇章分析】** 第四段前两句指出美国经济得以复苏，③④句分析其影响：美国没有理性地认识它的真实原因，而是表现出盲目骄傲。⑤至⑦句引用专家的话来证明盲目骄傲态度的存在。

**【正确项设置】** [A] 是第四段③句暗含的作者观点。第四段主要从两个方面论证经济复苏带来的“盲目骄傲”。其一，指出很少有人意识到经济增长的更可能的原因；其二，引证“盲目骄傲”的错误观点。

**【干扰项设置】** [B]、[C] 利用第四段引用的他人观点作为干扰。因此考生一定要分清哪些是作者自己的观点，哪些是作者引用的观点。[D] 无中生有。

## 五、全文翻译

一段毫不费力就可以获得持久成功的历史可能成为一种可怕的障碍，但若处理得当，它也有可能转化为一种推动力。（句式 1）二战结束后，美国恰好进入了这样的一段辉煌时期，当时，它拥有比任何竞争者大八倍的市场，使其产业经济达到了前所未有的规模。（句式 2）它已拥有世界上最优秀的科学家和技术最娴熟的工人。美国的国富民强是那些经济遭到战争破坏的欧亚诸国做梦也无法想像的。

随着其他国家日益强盛，美国的这一领先优势逐渐缩小，这是不可避免的。领先优势的丧失同样不可避免地令人感到痛苦。到了 80 年代中期，面对其日益衰退的产业竞争力，美国人感到不知所措。面对国外竞争，一些大型的美国产业，如消费电子业，已经萎缩或倒闭。

到 1987 年，美国只剩下 Zenith 这一家电视机生产商（现在一家也没有了：Zenith 于 1996 年被韩国 LG 电器公司收购）。外国制造的汽车和纺织品正在大举进入美国内外市场。美国的机床产业也岌岌可危。半导体是美国人发明的，并在计算机新时代处于核心地位，但有一段时间，半导体制造业似乎将要成为下一个“受害者”。（句式 3）

所有这一切引发了一场信心危机。美国不再视繁荣为理所当然之事。他们开始相信自己的商业经营方式不灵了，也相信不久他们的收入会因此而下降。80 年代中期，人们不断地探究美国产业衰退的原因。偶尔一些耸人听闻的发现中充满着对海外竞争压力日益增长的警告之词。

情况变化尤为神速！1995 年，当日本还在奋力挣扎的时候，美国却可以对五年的稳固发展作一回顾了。很少有美国人将此仅仅归因于美元贬值或经济的周期循环这些显而易见的原因。于是，自我怀疑被盲目乐观所取代。用哈佛大学肯尼迪管理学院行政院长理查德·卡佛纳的话说就是：“美国产业已经调整了其结构，进行了精简，反应也更敏捷了”。（句式 4）华盛顿特区的智囊团——卡托研究院的史蒂芬·莫尔也说：“我们的企业正在提高生产率，作为一个美国人，我感到自豪。”哈佛商学院的威廉·萨尔曼相信人们回顾这段时期时，将把它视为“美国企业管理的黄金时代”。

## Passage 2

### 一、核心词汇注释

agent

n. [C] 1.代理人，代理商，代理公司；（演员等的）经纪人 2.特工人员，情报员，间谍 \*3.something that affects or changes a situation or that exerts power or produces an effect 原动力，动因；作用者；作用物 例：Technological advances are the chief **agents** of change. 技术进步是变革的主要原动力。

commit suicide

自杀；文中 commit evolutionary suicide 指的是“阻碍、扼杀进化”

excess

n. [U] \*1.过分，过量 例：an **excess** of enthusiasm 过度热情 2. [C, U] 过多的量，超过的量 例：We cover costs up to 600 and you pay the **excess**. 我们最多支付 600 英镑的费用，超过的部分由你承担。3. [用复数] 过分的行为，暴行，越轨的行为 例：to curb the **excesses** of the secret police 约束秘密警察的越轨行为

a. [仅用于名词前] 过多的，多余的，超额的 例：Cut any **excess** fat from the meat. 把多余的肥肉切掉。

fertile

a.1. (土地或土壤) 肥沃的，富饶的 \*2. 可繁殖的，能生育的 3. that produces good results; that encourages activity 能产生好结果的，促进的 例：a **fertile** partnership 有成效的合伙关系

mortality

n. 1. 必死性 例：man's **mortality** 人总有一死 \*2. 死亡数，死亡率；mortal a. 必死的，临死的，致命的

universal

a. 1. involving or understood by everyone in the world 普遍的，一般的 2. done by all the members of a group 全体(做)的，一致的 例：a **universal** agreement on this issue 在这个问题上的一致观点

n. \* (存在于所有文化群落中的) 普遍行为模式，普遍习俗 (如家庭的存在)；(特定社会成年人中) 普遍具有的文化特征

## 二、句式结构分析

1. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men.

“出生时男女比例大约为 105 : 100，但是到了成熟期，这种比例下降几乎达到平衡；在 70 岁的老人中女性比男性多一倍”。这句话是拿男性和女性在不同时期的数量做比较，注意其中用了几种不同的表达法：There are about...M for every...F, this ratio drops to near balance, among...there are twice as many F as M。这些结构在图表作文中可以使用。

2. There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children.

该句写作手法诙谐，把少生孩子的这种行为夸大，称之为“进化自杀”。

3. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished.

该句主干是 differences... and opportunity... have diminished。本句的难点在于 opportunity 后面的定语成分是不定式结构 for...to take advantage of it，其中的关键又是代词 it，它回指前面的 differences, opportunity 及其定语成分的意思是“自然选择利用这种差异的机会”。

4. The grand mediocrity of today—everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring—means that [natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes].

该句的主干是 The grand mediocrity of today... means that...。主语 mediocrity 原意指“平庸，普通”，破折号为该词的同位语，可以确定该词在这里的特定含义是“大家都活一样长，都生一样多的孩子”。that 引导的宾语从句中，compared to the tribes 为状语。

5. For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived.

知识点补充：Utopia(乌托邦)指什么都很完美的地方或状态，例：Create a political Utopia 创造政治的乌托邦。

6. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they “look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension”.

该句的主干是 Darwin had a phrase，不定式结构 to describe... 做 phrase 的后置定语。冒号后的部分是 phrase 的同位语，对其进行解释说明。这个部分的结构为“A look at B just as C look at D”，句中这个比喻可以用来描述对某些事情一无所知的人。句末为省略结构，即 as (a savage looks) at something wholly beyond his comprehension。

7. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

前半句是由 however 引导的让步状语从句，修饰提前的表语 amazed，主要意思是“无论我们的后代对……多么吃惊”。however 引导让步从句时，相当于 no matter how，后面接形容词或副词，例：However carefully I explained, she still didn't understand. 无论我解释得多么详细，她还是没弄懂。

## 三、文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于人类进化的文章。先指出人类进化自然选择的因素已消失，进而说明人类身体已经停止进化并指出其社会原因。

第一段：指出自然选择的两个因素都已消失：男性死亡率和婴儿体重的差别。主要使用了（现在与过去）对比论证。

第二段：指出造成人类进化停止的另一个因素是：子女数目减少，并以印度为例进行说明。

第二段：总结全文，指出以上这些现象意味着人类进化已经结束，并分析其社会原因。

#### 四、试题具体分析

15.What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?	15.按照文章第一段，过去身为男性面临的危险是什么？
[A] A lack of mates.	[A] 缺乏配偶。
[B] A fierce competition.	[B] 激烈的竞争。
[C] A lower survival rate.	[C] 存活率低。
[D] A defective gene.	[D] 基因缺陷。

本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。正确率：52%

【快速解题】 第一段①句指出过去存在的情况：作为男人充满危险。第二句用男女比例变化的数据予以说明：出生时男性比女性多，到成年期男女数量达到平衡，到70岁时女性比男性多一倍。从这个变化过程可以推出过去男性存活率普遍低于女性。此外，紧跟着的③句指出“（过去）男性死亡率普遍偏高的情况（the great universal of male mortality）正在改变”，因此[C]正确。从上述分析可知，到了成年期，男女的比例基本持平，因此男性不存在[A]“缺乏配偶”的危险。[B]未在文中提到。本段只在最后一句提到“基因差异”（variation is due to genes），并没有提到“基因缺陷”，排除[D]。

【篇章分析】 第一段指出自然选择的两个因素已消失。①至⑤句构成的意群指出，男女存活率的差异已经消失。①句用简洁概括的语言指出，过去身为男性总是充满危险。②句用数据对这种“危险”予以说明：在整个生命过程中，男性的存活率低于女性。...born...maturity...70-years-olds...构成的时间链串起了人的整个生命历程。③句为过渡句，指出这种情况已发生改变。is being changed说明这种变化是由于人为作用引起的。④⑤句指出现在的情况：男女的存活率已经几乎相同。⑥至⑩句构成的意群为“总——分——总”结构。⑥句为过渡句兼意群主旨句，承接上文指出，自然选择的另一个（another）因素也已消失。⑦至⑨句通过对比现在和过去的情况（Fifty years ago... Today）指出，体重几乎不再影响到婴儿的存活率。⑩句总结指出，这意味着又一个进化因素的消失。

【正确项设置】 [C] 是第一段②句的言外之意。

【干扰项设置】 [A] 对②句 105 males born for every 100 females 断章取义。但这种差异存在于“婴儿期”而不是“成年期”。[B] 无中生有。[D] 偷梁换柱，将“基因差异”偷换为“基因缺陷”。

16.What does the example of India illustrate?	16.印度的例子说明了什么？
[A] Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.	[A] 富人往往比穷人的孩子少。
[B] Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.	[B] 自然选择在穷人和富人中几乎都不起作用。
[C] The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of the tribes.	[C] 中产阶级的人口比部落人口少80%。
[D] India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.	[D] 印度是出生率很高的国家之一。

本题考核的知识点是：写作目的。正确率：60%

【快速解题】 第二段最后两句介绍了印度的情况：这个国家少数居住在大城市的人拥有财富，而其他部落民族却很贫穷。但如今，无论贫富，每一个人都同样地生存并且拥有同样多的子女，这意味着自然选择对印度的富有阶层也不再起很大作用。而举例之前的观点论述（⑥句）是该例子要说明的，即：人与人之间的差异和利用差异进行自然选择的机会再一

次减少。因此，[B] 是半例所要说明的。[A] 与第一段末句谈到的“攸关显者的平均化——每个人的生存机会和子女数量都相同”事实不符。第二段末句提到 80% 是为了说明中上阶层与部落在自然选择因素上的差异大大缩小，不是具体说明它们人口数量的差异，[C] 无从推知。[D] 在文中未提及。

**[篇章分析]** 第二段和第一段为并列关系，指出造成人类进化停止的另一个因素。①句为段落主旨句，指出该因素是子女数目减少。②到⑤句具体阐述这一因素的消失：相比过去，人们的子女数目减少；子女数目和寿命都趋于平均化。⑥句总结指出，人与人之间的差异和利用这种差异进行自然选择的机会都减少。⑦到⑨句以印度为例论证前文观点。⑦句为过渡句，说明下文举例是为了论证上文观点。⑧⑨句之间存在对比关系：（本来）财富差异使得印度的中上层具有绝对的优势，但随着子女数目和寿命的平均化，中上层失去了这种绝对优势（lost 80% of its power）。

**[正确项设置]** ⑧⑨句关于印度的例子中存在多种比较，[B] 是结合例子和所论证的观点（⑥句和⑨句）的阐述，对应⑨句中 has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes。

**[干扰项设置]** [A] 对事实进行反向干扰，对应第二段末句中 everyone being the same in... number of offspring。[C] 偷换概念，将第二段末句中“自然选择影响力的比较”偷换成“人口数量的比较”。[D] 利用常识设置无关干扰。

17.The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because.	17.作者认为我们的身体不再进化的原因是。
[A] life has been improved by technological advance	[A] 技术的进步改进了人的生活
[B] the number of female babies has been declining	[B] 女婴数量一直在减少
[C] our species has reached the highest stage of evolution	[C] 我们这种物种已达到了进化的最高阶段
[D] the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing	[D] 贫富差别正在逐渐消失

本题考核的知识点是：因果细节。正确率：82%

**[快速解题]** 根据题干关键词 our bodies have stopped evolving 定位到第三段④⑤句。④句指出事实，我们的身体在过去 10 万年乃至 100 年中没有改变。⑤句指出原因：机器和社会代替我们进化了。即，技术的进步改善了人的生活，造成人体进化的停止。[A] 正确。[B] 与题干无关，而且也与第一段的事实不符。[C] 是题干“我们不再进化”的换一种说法，而不是原因。文中只提到贫富者之间在生育率方面不再有差别，而未一概而论所有差别都消失，排除 [D]。

**[篇章分析]** 第三段指出人类进化已经停止。①句为过渡句，基于上文“多个进化因素的消失”的分析，指出人类进化已经结束。分号表示解释说明。②至④句进一步指出人的身体已经停止进化。⑤句指出其原因：机器和社会代替我们进化了。⑥句借用达尔文的比喻说明“进化远远超出人们的想像（savage looks at a ship, beyond his comprehension）”。⑦⑧句指出：（同样，）人类生活方式会进化（未来回顾 20 世纪的生活方式，它是原始的、丑陋的），但人类身体不会再继续进化（our descendants will look just like us）。

**[正确项设置]** [A] 对应⑤句 machines and society did it for us。

**[干扰项设置]** [B] 和 [D] 根据前两段介绍的“男女存活率差异的消失”和“贫富阶层的生育率的差异在消失”捏造干扰信息。[C] 是第三段①句 the biological Utopia has arrived 的同义改写。

18.Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?	18. 下面哪一个定义文章最好的题目?
[A] Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution.	[A] 人类进化过程中性别比例的改变。
[B] Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution.	[B] 延续人类进化的方法。
[C] The Evolutionary Future of Nature.	[C] 自然进化的未来。
[D] Human Evolution Going Nowhere.	[D] 人的进化已穷尽。

本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨。正确率：69%

**【快速解题】** 通观全文，第一段指出，由于促使自然选择的因素一个一个地消失了，自然选择的规律无法再保证人类的优胜劣汰。第二段以印度为例说明孩子数量的平均化这种“自杀性行为”导致自然选择的差异变小。最后一段中作者指出，人类进化已经结束。所以[D]是合适的标题。

**【正确项设置】** [D] 是文章主题句（第三段①句）的改写，going nowhere 同义替换 is over。

**【干扰项设置】** 其他项都涉及文章关键词 evolution，增强了干扰。但[A] 太窄，“性别比例的改变”只在第一段提到，不足以概括全文内容；[B] 离题甚远，既然进化已经结束，又何来延续；[C] 的 nature 太泛，future 则和文中的时态不符。

## 五、全文翻译

身为男性总是有危险，男女出生时的比例大约是 105 : 100，但到了成年期，这一比例几乎持平，而在 70 岁的老年人中女性是男性的两倍。（句式 1）但是男性死亡率普遍偏高的情况正在改变。如今，男婴存活率几乎同女婴一样高。这就意味着到了男孩寻找伴侣的关键年龄，将首次出现男孩过剩现象。更重要的是，自然选择的另一次机会也已不复存在了。50 年前，婴儿（尤其是男婴）存活的机率取决于体重，轻一公斤或重一公斤几乎意味着必死无疑。现在，体重几乎不起什么作用。因为大部分差异是由基因引起的，所以进化的又一个因素消失了。

**进化自杀还有另一种方法：活着，但少生孩子。**（句式 2）现在，没有几个人像过去那样具有旺盛的生育力。除了在一些宗教团体之外，几乎没有妇女能够生育 15 个孩子。当今出生的人数同死亡年龄一样已趋于平均化，我们多数人的子女数量大致相同。**而且，人与人之间的差异和利用这种差异进行自然选择的机会都已经减少。**（句式 3）印度可以说明正在发生的一切。这个国家给大城市里的少数人提供财富，而给其余的各部落民族以贫困。**今天这种极其显著的平均化——每个人的生存机会和子女数量都相同——意味着与部落相比，自然选择在印度中、上阶层已经失去了 80% 的效力。**（句式 4）

对我们来说，这意味着进化已经结束；生物学上的乌托邦已经来临。（句式 5）奇怪的是，这一过程几乎丝毫没有牵涉到人身体上的变化。没有其他哪种物种在自然界中占有这么大的空间。但在过去的 10 万年——甚至过去的 100 年中，我们的生活发生了变化，但我们的身体却没有改变。我们没有进化。因为机器和社会代替我们进化了。**达尔文曾用这样一句话描述那些对进化一无所知的人：他们“看有机的生命如同野人看船，好像看着某种完全不能理解的东西”。**（句式 6）毫无疑问，人类在回顾 20 世纪的生活方式时，会因其丑陋不堪而不能理解。但是，**不管我们的子孙后代对我们离乌托邦的理想境界还差很远感到多么惊讶，他们的样子会同我们差不了多少。**（句式 7）

## Passage 3

### 一、核心词汇注释

at will

whenever or wherever you like 任意，随意 例：They were able to come and go **at will**. 他们能够来去自由。

class

vt. \* [常用被动态] to think or decide that sb/sth is a particular type of person or thing 把……看作或分类、归类(用~sb/sth as sth) 例：Immigrant workers were **classed** as aliens. 移民来的工人已归入侨民类。

n. 1. [C] 种类，类别，(质量)等级 例：It was good accommodation for a hotel of this **class**. 就这种档次的旅馆来说，住宿条件算是不错了。/different **classes** of drugs 不同种类的毒品 2. [U] an elegant quality or a high level of skill that is impressive 优雅，典雅，高超 例：She has **class** all right—she looks like a model. 她的确风姿娴雅，看上去像模特儿一样。

a. [仅用于名词前] (技术、风格等)很好的，优秀的 例：a **class** player/performer 优秀的选手/表演者

consequently

ad. as a result; therefore 因此，所以；consequent a. 作为结果的，随之发生的；consequence n. 结果，后果，影响，重要性

corresponding

a. matching or connected with sth one has just mentioned 符合的，相应的，相关联的(后跟介词 **to**) 例：A change in the money supply brings a **corresponding** change in expenditure. 货币供应量的改变随即引起支出的相应改变。correspond v. 相一致，符合；类似于，相当于

farfetched

a. 牵强的 例：a **farfetched** analogy/excuse 牵强的相似/借口；类似的词还有：far-famed 驰名的，威名远播的，farsighted 有远见的

fulfill

vt. to do or achieve what was hoped for or expected 实现(希望等) 例：to **fulfill** your ambition/potential 实现抱负/发挥潜力 \*2. to do or have what is required or necessary 履行，执行；符合，具备(要求的或必备的条件) 例：to **fulfill** a duty/all the criteria 履行职责/符合所有标准 3. to make sb feel happy and satisfied with what they are doing or have done (所做的事)使高兴，使满意(用~sb/**oneself**) 例：I need a job that really **fulfills** me. 我需要一份真正令我感到满足的工作。

proposition

n. [C] 1. a statement that consists of a carefully considered opinion or judgment 主张，观点，见解 例：Marx accepted several of the key **propositions** developed by Adam Smith. 马克思采纳了亚当·史密斯阐述的几个主要观点。2. an offer or suggestion (尤指商业、政治上的) 提议，建议 例：We have a **proposition** to make. 我们有个建议要提。propose v. 提议，建议；提名，推荐；求婚；proposal n. 建议，提议；求婚

unhampered

a. 不受阻碍的，不受限制的；hamper v. 妨碍，阻碍，牵制

## 二、句式结构分析

1. When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however farfetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal.

该句的主干是 it is advisable to find out ..., for ... it is possible that...。句首 when 引导的是一个时间状语从句。在表示原因的分句 for ... it is possible that... 中插入 however 引导的让

步状语从句“无论他们的准则在今天有多么牢固而坚定、多么不可忽视”。attains a certain fashion 意为“兴盛一时”。

2. With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be—even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right—it can hardly be classed as Literature.

该句的主干是...the case is difficult..., 前面 with 介词结构做状语，即“就未来派诗歌而言”；however 是插入语，单独使用表明整个这句话和其上文存在转折关系。主句后接 for 引导的表示原因的并列分句 it can hardly be classed as Literature。该分句中有两个表让步的状语成分：一个是 whatever 引导的从句；一个破折号之间的插入语，即 admitting 分词结构。分词结构中 on which it is based 是修饰 the theory 的定语从句。with regard to sb/sth 意为“关于某人或某事，在这点/那点上”，例：I have nothing to say with regard to your complaints. 对你的抱怨，我无话可说。

3. But it is a little upsetting to read in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river—and then to find that the line consists of the noise of their falling and the weights of the officers: “Pluff! Pluff! A hundred and eighty-five kilograms.”

句子主干是 it is a little upsetting to read ... and then to find..., 其中 it 是形式主语，指代的是 to read ... and then to find...两个不定式结构；其中不定式结构中的动词 read 和 find 分别接有 that 引导的宾语从句做宾语，即：that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge... 和 that the line consists of the noise of their falling and the weights of the officers...。前一分句中 off which they both fall into the river 是修饰 bridge 的定语从句。

### 三、文章结构分析

这是一篇关于未来派诗歌这种新文学形式的文学评论。文章介绍了未来派诗歌的观点，并对其进行批评，指出很难将其归入文学范畴。文章为总-分-总的结构。

第一段：提出全文主旨：即使承认未来派诗歌的理论依据，也很难将它视为文学作品。

第二段：阐述未来派诗歌的观点。

第三段：以一首描写战斗的诗歌为例，指出未来派诗歌描写的杂乱无章。

第四段：呼应首段，再次重申未来派诗歌很难被归于文学作品这一主旨。

### 四、试题具体分析

19.This passage is mainly.	19.这篇文章主要是。
[A] a survey of new approaches to art	[A] 对艺术新方法的概观
[B] a review of Futurist poetry	[B] 对未来派诗歌的评论
[C] about merits of the Futurist movement	[C] 有关未来派运动的优点
[D] about laws and requirements of literature	[D] 有关文学的规则和要求

本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨。正确率：56%

【快速解题】本题涉及全文主旨，可以作为最后一道题来解答。首段给出了作者对未来派诗歌的总体评价——即使承认其理论根据，也很难将其视为文学作品。第二段介绍了未来派诗歌倡导者的观点，而其理论前提在全文最后受到了作者的质疑 (The whole question is...)。第三段首句评价未来派诗歌令人费解，并以一首诗为例说明。第四段作者再次评价未来派诗歌很难被归入文学。因此，[B] 是全文论述的内容。

【正确/干扰项设置】 [B] 是文章主题的集中体现，futurist poetry 是贯穿全文的中心

词汇。[A]、[D] 都嵌入了全文的大基调 futurist poetry, [A] 不泛, 嵌之针对性, [D] 利用第四段首句中 the laws and requirements 设置无关干扰。[C] 与作者的否定态度相悖。

20. When a novel literary idea appears, people should try to.	20.当新的文学观点出现时,人们应该努力去。
[A] determine its purposes	[A] 确定其目的
[B] ignore its flaws	[B] 忽视其缺陷
[C] follow the new fashions	[C] 追随这些新风尚
[D] accept the principles	[D] 接受其原则

本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。正确率：64%

【快速解题】文章首句指出，当一场新的艺术运动形成某种风尚时，理应弄清其倡导者的目的所在……。[A] 正确。

【篇章分析】第一段从“普遍原理”到“特殊个例”，引出文章主旨。①句阐述普遍原理，为主题的出现作铺垫：只要弄清楚新艺术运动倡导者的目的，那么无论他们的观念多么不可思议，将来都有可能被接受。②句介绍“特殊个例”，引出主旨：即使了解了未来派诗歌倡导者的目的，仍然很难将其接受为文学作品。

【正确/干扰项设置】[A] 和题干是①句前半部分 (When a new movement... are aiming at) 的同义改写, [A] 对应文中 find out what its advocates are aiming at。其他项利用①句中的个别词汇 (unreasonable, fashion, principles) 设置无关干扰。

21. Futurists claim that we must.	21.未来主义者宣称我们必须。
[A] increase the production of literature	[A] 加大文学作品的创作数量
[B] use poetry to relieve modern stress	[B] 用诗歌来减轻现代的压力
[C] develop new modes of expression	[C] 形成新的表达方式
[D] avoid using adjectives and verbs	[D] 避免使用形容词和动词

本题考核的知识点是：观点细节。正确率：87%

【快速解题】根据题干关键词 futurist claim 定位到第二段。由③句“这种加速的生活节奏需要一种新的表达形式 (a new form of expression)”, 可知 [C] 正确。④句中 speed up our literature 指“使文学的表现形式更富有速度感以诠释现代生活的节奏”, 与数量无关, 排除 [A]。该句也提到, 未来派诗人主张用诗歌诠释 (interpret) 现代生活的压力, 而不是减轻, 排除 [B]。第五句提到, 诗歌的表达不应受句号、修饰性形容词和限定动词的过多限制, 但并非完全不能用形容词和动词, 排除 [D]。

【篇章分析】第二段介绍了未来派诗歌倡导者的观点, 即目的。①句指出, 人类生活状况飞速变化, 生活环境充斥着喧嚣、暴力和快节奏。②句指出, 人类的感情、思想和情绪也随之产生了快速的变化。③④句指出, 加速的生活节奏需要新的表达形式, 即加速的文学形式。⑤⑥句指出这种文学形式的具体表现。

【正确/干扰项设置】[C] 为③句 a new form of expression 的同义替换。[A] 是④句中 speed up our literature 的曲解。[B] 偷梁换柱, 将④句中 express 偷换为 relieve。[D] 是⑤句中 unhampered by... finite verbs 的曲解。

22. The author believes that Futurist poetry is.	22.作者认为未来主义流派诗歌是。
[A] based on reasonable principles	[A] 基于合理的原则
[B] new and acceptable to ordinary people	[B] 对普通人来说是新生的、可接受的事物
[C] indicative of a basic change in human nature	[C] 显示出人性的根本变化
[D] more of a transient phenomenon than	[D] 与其说是文学,不如说是一种暂时的

本题考核的知识点是：作者观点。正确率：59%

【快速解题】通读全文，作者对未来派诗歌持完全否定的态度。第一段末句和最后一段首句都提到，即使承认其理论基础的合理性，也很难将其归入文学。[D] 符合此意。其他选项均有肯定成分，与全文基调不符，应排除。[A] 过于肯定，作者只是假设其理论合理。[B] 与作者认为它“很难作为新文学形式被人们接受”的观点相悖。[C] 不是未来派提出的，他们只谈到生活环境和思想感情的变化。

【篇章分析】第三段与上文构成转折，以一首描述战斗的诗歌说明：（虽然未来派诗歌倡导者的目的已经很明确，但是）诗歌的描述却令人费解。

第四段①句评价以上这首诗很难被看作文学。②③句让步转折，先肯定未来派诗歌倡导者的基本观点，接着质疑其理论前提，从而更进一步证明很难将其归入文学之列。

【正确干扰项设置】[D] 是贯穿全文的观点，另外，全文基调（对未来派诗歌的完全否定）也是判断[D] 正确的重要依据。[A] 将作者的让步假设看做作者承认的事实。[B] 根据文章首句中 new movement, be regarded as normal 设置干扰。[C] 无中生有。

## 五、全文翻译

当一场新的艺术运动形成某种风尚时，明智的做法是弄清其倡导者的目的所在，因为无论他们的观念在今天看来是多么牵强附会、多么不可思议，将来都有可能被视为是正常的。(句式 1)然而，就未来派诗歌而言，情况却比较复杂，因为无论未来派诗歌为何物，即使承认其理论根据可能正确，也很难将它归入文学。(句式 2)

简而言之，未来派诗人这样宣称：一个世纪以来，过去的生活状况一直在有条件地飞速变化；现在，我们生活在一个充斥着喧嚣、暴力和快节奏的世界之中。因此，我们的感情、思想和情绪都产生了相应的变化。未来派诗人声称，这种加速的生活节奏需要一种新的表达形式。如果我们想诠释现代生活的压力，就必须加快文学发展的步伐。我们必须大量使用基本词汇，摆脱句号、修饰性形容词及限定动词的羁绊。我们不是要描绘声音，而是必须造出模仿声音的词语；我们必须在同一张纸上使用不同型号的字体和不同颜色的墨水，任意缩短或加长词语。

毫无疑问，他们对战斗的描述会令人费解。但是读到一句描写战斗的诗行的注解时，则更令人生厌。注解中说该诗描写了一名土耳其军官和一名保加利亚军官在一座桥上发生了搏斗，结果双双从桥上掉进河中——后来发现这一行诗文是由军官落水的声音和他们的体重组写的：“扑通！扑通！一百八十五公斤。”(句式 3)

尽管这种写法符合未来派诗歌的规则和要求，但是却很难被归入文学之列。同样，任何一个有思想的人都不会拒绝接受他们的基本主张：情感生活的巨大变化要求表达方式也随之变化。但实际问题是：我们发生了根本的变化吗？

## Passage 4

### 一、核心词汇注释

assault

n./vt. \*1. [C,U] sudden violent attack; the crime of attacking sb 殴打，侵犯人身(罪) 例：increases in violent assaults over the past decade 近 10 年来暴力袭击事件的增加 2. [C] (军队等) 袭击，攻占(后跟介词 on/upon) 例：make an assault on the enemy lines 突袭敌军阵线 3. [C] an attempt to achieve sth difficult or dangerous 攻取(难关)，(向困难或危险的事物发起的) 冲击 例：a new assault on unemployment 向失业发起的新的攻势 4. [C] 猛烈的批评，抨击

baby boom

n. (尤指美国二战后从 1946 年至 1964 年间) 生育高峰 (期); baby boomer n. 生育高峰期时出生的人

basics

n. 1.the most important and necessary facts, ideas etc from which other things develop 基本因素、原理、规律、原则等 例: the **basics** of computer programming 计算机编程概要 2. 基础设施, 基本需要

being

n. \*1. [U] existence 存在, 生存 例: come into **being** 形成, 产生 2. [C] a living creature 生物 例: human **beings** 人 3. [U] your mind and all your feelings 全部思想感情, 身心 例: I hated him with my whole **being**. 我从心底憎恨他。

humanity

n. 1. [U] 人 (总称); 人类 \*2. [U] 人性, 普通人具有的特性 例: We must never forget our common **humanity**. 我们永远不要忘记我们共有的人性。3. [U] 仁慈, 博爱, 同情心 4. [用复数] 人文学科 (尤指文学、语言、历史和哲学)

in favor of

1.support and agree with sb/sth 赞同; 支持 例: He argued **in favour of** a strike. 他据理力争主张罢工。 \*2.if you replace one thing in favour of another, you think the second thing is better or you want it more 看中; 选择 例: He abandoned teaching **in favour of** a career as a musician. 他弃教从事音乐。

liberal

a. 1.心胸宽阔的, 尊重别人想法、意见、感情的 2.supporting or allowing gradual political and social change 支持、主张渐进式变革的 例: a more **liberal** policy on issues of crime and punishment 对犯罪及量刑问题更加开明的政策 \*3.allowing people or organizations a lot of political or economic freedom, advocating individual freedom 给予政治或经济方面很大自由的, 自由主义的 例: **liberal** state/ reforms 自由的国家/自由主义改革 4.not strict or literal 不拘一格的, 不拘泥字面的 例: a **liberal** translation 意译 5.丰富的, 充足的 例: a **liberal** supply of drinks 饮料的充足供应 6.慷慨的, 大方的 例: a **liberal** giver 出手大方的施主

n. [C] 1.开明人士 2.英国先前的自由党支持者; 加拿大自由民主党支持者

outcry

n. [C,U] 呐喊, 怒吼, 强烈的抗议 (后跟介词 at/over/against) 例: an **outcry** over the proposed change 对拟议的改革所发出的强烈抗议; 本词的构词法: 副词+动词=复合名词, 类似的词还有: upturn (情势) 的好转

tell

vi. to have an effect on sb/sth, esp a bad one 产生效果, 发生影响 (尤指负面的) (后跟介词 on) 例: The strain was beginning to **tell** on the rescue team. 过度的疲劳开始让救援队吃不消了。

## 二、句式结构分析

1.Ten years ago young people were hardworking and saw their jobs as their primary reason for being, but now Japan has largely fulfilled its economic needs, and young people don't know where they should go next.

该句由 but 连接的两个并列分句构成。“十年前, 年轻人工作努力, 将工作看做是生存的首要动力。然而, 目前日本在很大程度上已经满足其经济发展的需要, 年轻人反而不知道

“一步的友成目标”。这种现象对中国亦有借鉴作用。例：More than thirty years ago, our parent generation worked hard and saw revolutionary ideal as their primary reason for being, but now China has largely developed its economy and improved its people's living standards, and a few of young people don't know what they really strive for.三十多年前，我们的父辈努力工作，把革命理想看作他们生存的首要原因，但是现在，中国经济有了长足的发展，人民生活也有了很大改善，一些年轻人却不明白为什么而奋斗。

2. The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs.

该句很长，因为后置修饰成分很多。该句主干是 The coming...and an entry...limited the opportunities of teenagers...。并列主语中的名词 age 和 entry 后都有 of 短语做定语，宾语中 teenagers 后跟着 who 引导的定语从句，从句中的名词 sacrifices 后面跟着的过去分词 involved in... 做它的定语。

3. “Those things that do not show up in the test scores—personality, ability, courage or humanity are completely ignored," says Toshiki Kaifu, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's education committee.

“那些在考试分数中不能表现的东西——个性、能力、勇气和人性——被完全忽视了”，这是执政的自由民主党教育委员会主席的话。他的话也适用中国的国情：考试不能代表一切，还有很多更重要的东西。

### 三、文章结构分析

本文论述了日本传统道德价值观的沦落及其原因。文章先阐述现象，接着分析原因，使用的论证方法包括：说理、数据、引证、对比。

第一段：提出日本工作道德价值观沦落的现象。该段使用了对比论证方法。

第二段：说明这种现象的第一个原因，即日本年轻人因发展机遇有限，而对学习和工作产生质疑和不满。该段使用数据论证方法。

第三段：引用专家的话和数据说明这一现象的第二个原因，即日本教育存在的弊端。

第四段：说明该现象的第三个原因，即日本人生活方式的改变。本段使用了引证和数据论证。

### 四、试题具体分析

23.In the Westerners' eyes, the postwar Japan was.	23.在西方人看来，战后的日本。
[A] under aimless development	[A] 处于漫无目标的发展状态下
[B] a positive example	[B] 是个正面的例子
[C] a rival to the West	[C] 是西方国家的劲敌
[D] on the decline	[D] 正在走下坡路

本题考核的知识点是：推理引申。正确率：48%

【快速解题】根据题干关键词 postwar 定位到文章首句。该句指出，战后日本的生产力水平与社会的和谐程度为美国和欧洲所称羡（the envy of 意为“羡慕的对象”），可见在西方人眼中，日本是一个成功的范例，因此正确选项为 [B]。由 Aimlessness 和 hardly 两个否定词可得出肯定结论：无目标性一直不是战后日本的典型特点（即：其发展目标明确）。排除 [A]。文中只提到日本为西方国家所称羡，而未提及 [C]。[D] 是当今日本的情况，不

是故后的特点。

**[篇章分析]** 第一段提出全文讨论的现象。①②句先扬后抑，先指出战后日本的强盛（其目标明确、生产力增长迅速、社会和谐令西方人羡慕），接着转折后引入话题：如今的日本传统工作道德价值观丧失。③句是②句的阐述，通过对比十年前日本人的工作态度（年轻人努力工作且视工作为自身存在的主要理由）和现在的工作态度（年轻人不知何去何从），说明日本传统工作道德价值观的丧失。

**[正确项设置]** [B] 为第一段①句内容的概括，体现了作者引入主题的方法。

**[干扰项设置]** [A] 反向干扰，忽略了①句中的否定副词 hardly。[C] 偷换概念，将①句中 the envy 偷换成 a rival。[D] 张冠李戴，把当今日本的情况说成是战后日本的特征。

24.According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society?	24.作者认为，日本社会道德水平下降的主要原因是什么？
[A] Women's participation in social activities is limited.	[A] 妇女参加社会活动受到限制。
[B] More workers are dissatisfied with their jobs.	[B] 更多的工人对自己的工作感到不满。
[C] Excessive emphasis has been placed on the basics.	[C] 过多地注重基础教育。
[D] The life-style has been influenced by Western values.	[D] 生活方式受西方价值观的影响。

本题考核的知识点是：因果细节。正确率：44%

**[快速解题]** 文章第二至四段分析了日本道德水平下降的多种原因。第四段首句“（日本社会中道德观的弱化）更与生活方式的改变有关”说明，[D] 是主要原因。[A] 与第二段首句指出的“女性进入过去男性主导的就业市场”不符。[B] 在第二段末句提到，但“相比其他国家的工人，更多日本工人对工作不满”应该是日本道德水平下降的表现而非原因。

[C] 错在 excessive。第三段首句只提到，日本重视基础教育的同时忽视了创造力和自我表达的培养，并没有提及“对基础教育的重视过度”。

**[篇章分析]** 继第一段提出现象“日本传统道德价值观沦丧”之后，第二至四段层层深入，剖析了现象背后的原因。第二段分析社会原因：年轻人因发展机遇有限而对学习和工作产生质疑(questioning)和不满 (dissatisfaction)。第三段分析了教育方面的原因：日本“重视应试和机械学习、忽略创造力和自我表现力的培养”的教育方式给青少年带来巨大压力和挫败感。第四段通过 but… more…这一转折递进结构，指出造成该现象的主要原因：日本生活方式的改变使得日本人容忍力降低。

**[正确项设置]** [D] 是第四段主旨的概括。

**[干扰项设置]** [A] 偷梁换柱，将第二段①句中“青年人的社会机遇受到限制”改为“女性的社会活动受到限制”。[B] 答非所问，将表现当作原因。[C] 偷梁换柱，将第三段①句 emphasis on the basics 加上否定词 excessive。

25.Which of the following is true according to the author?	25.按照作者的观点，下面哪一个是正确的？
[A] Japanese education is praised for helping the young climb the social ladder.	[A] 日本的教育受到称赞，因为它有助于年轻人攀登社会阶梯。
[B] Japanese education is characterized by mechanical learning as well as creativity.	[B] 日本教育以机械的学习和创造力为特征。
[C] More stress should be placed on the	[C] 应该更多地强调创造力的培养。

cultivation of creativity.	
[D] Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking.	[D] 辍学导致了应试的挫败感。

本题考核的知识点是：作者观点。正确率：57%

**〔快速解题〕** 作者在第三段评价日本教育时，先批评其强调应试和机械性学习而不强调创造力和自我表达的培养，接着引用教育委员会主席的话指出，这导致了严重的不良后果：孩子们辍学，变得难以管教，校园暴力也很突出。由此可知，作者希望教育加强对学生的创造力和自我表达能力的培养。**[C]** 正确。同时可以排除**[B]**。第三段首句提到，日本教育受到表扬是因为它强调基础教育，排除**[A]**。**[D]** 的因果关系颠倒了，文中提到的是应试的挫败感导致孩子们辍学。

**〔篇章分析〕** 第三段从教育方面分析了日本道德价值观沦落的原因。**①**句指出了日本教育的特点：对“应试和机械学习”的强调胜过对“创造性和自我表现”的培养。**②③**句引用教育委员会主席的话，指出这种教育特点存在的弊端及导致的严重后果：忽略了学生的个性、能力、勇气或人道（而这些对人的价值观有重大影响）；挫败感造成学生辍学、放荡不羁、暴力。**④**句用数据证明**②③**句的观点。**⑤**句指出日本保守的领导人针对这种情况提出的建议——恢复到战前强调道德教育的状况。**⑥**句指出持此观点的理由——战后美国占领当局引进的自由改革削弱了日本人的道德观。

**〔正确项设置〕** **[C]** 为第三段**①②**句的深层含义。

**〔干扰项设置〕** **[A]** 将 climbing Japan’s rigid social ladder(第二段首句) 和 often praised for (第三段首句) 糅杂到一起形成干扰。**[B]** 偷梁换柱，将“stress mechanical learning over creativity” 改为“stress mechanical learning and creativity”。**[D]** 颠倒第三段**③**句中 Frustration … leads kids to drop out 的因果关系。

26.The change in Japanese life-style is revealed in the fact that.	26.日本生活方式的改变可以透过下列哪项事实表现出来？
[A] the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life	[A] 年轻人更难以忍受生活中的困难
[B] the divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the US	[B] 日本人的离婚率超过了美国人
[C] the Japanese endure more than ever before	[C] 日本人忍受的东西比以前更多了
[D] the Japanese appreciate their present life	[D] 日本人欣赏他们目前的生活

本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。正确率：50%

**〔快速解题〕** 根据题干关键词 life-style 定位到第四段。该段**④**句指出，随着生活方式的改变，新一代的日本人不像从前那样愿意忍受生活中的不适 (the discomfort is beginning to tell, tell 意为“产生影响，显露出来”)。末句提到的离婚率和自杀率的上升就是不堪忍受的表现。可见，**[A]** 是日本生活方式改变的表现。**[B]** 与末句中“日本人的离婚率仍然低于美国人”的事实不符。**[C]** 在文中未提及，文中只提到日本人的忍耐力减弱。**[D]** 显然不对，否则就不会出现离婚率和自杀率的上升。

**〔篇章分析〕** 第四段指出日本社会道德观沦丧的主要原因。**①**句为过渡句兼段落主旨句。承接前两段的原因分析，指出最主要的原因是日本生活方式的改变。**②**句援引教育家的话指出承受力的重要性。**③④**句指出了日本生活方式发生的改变：城市居住的集中造成人们的容忍性降低。**⑤**句指出了容忍性降低的表现：离婚率和自杀率上升。

**〔正确项设置〕** **[A]** 是第四段**④**句 the discomfort is beginning to tell 的同义改写，对该句的理解需要结合上下文及段落主旨。

**〔干扰项设置〕** 其他项反向干扰。**[B]** 中 exceeds 对应**⑤**句中的 still well below。**[C]**

将第四段提到的“容忍性降低”改为“相比以前忍受更多”。LD」利用③句中 in favor of（着重，选择）设置干扰，但该句只客观介绍“大家庭被两代之家取而代之”。

## 五、全文翻译

毫无目标几乎不是战后日本的特色，相反，其生产率与社会的和谐程度为美国和欧洲所羡慕。但是，日本人正在经历传统工作道德价值观的日益衰退。**10 年前，日本年轻人工作勤奋，将工作视为他们存在的主要理由，但现在日本的经济需求已经大体上得到了满足，因此年轻人不知道他们下一步何去何从。（句式 1）**

战后生育高峰期的到来，以及女性进入由男性主导的就业市场，都限制了青少年的发展机遇，这些青少年已经开始质疑在为了进好学校，找好工作，而攀登日本等级森严的社会阶梯的过程中所付出的沉重的个人代价是否值得。（句式 2）最近的一次调查发现，与 62.7% 的美国学生相比较，只有 24.5% 的日本学生对学校生活完全满意。此外，与被调查的其他 10 个国家的工人相比，对自身工作表示不满的日本工人数量要多得多。

虽然日本重视基础教育而经常受到外国人的赞扬，但是它往往强调应试和机械的学习，而不重视创造性和自我表现的培养。“考分反映不出的那些东西——个性、能力、勇气或人道——完全被忽视，”执政的自民党教育委员会主席 Toshiki Kaifu 说，（句式 3）“这种情况带来的挫败感，致使孩子们辍学、放荡不羁。”去年日本发生了 2 125 起校园暴力事件，其中包括 929 起攻击老师事件。在一片抗议声中，许多保守的领导人正在力图恢复战前强调道德教育的状况。去年，时任教育大臣的 Mitsuo Setoyama 就提出责难，他认为二战后美国占领当局引进的自由改革削弱了“日本人尊敬父母的道德观”。

但是，这也许与日本人的生活方式关系更大。教育家 Yoko Muro 说，“在日本，你是否喜欢自己的工作和生活从来不是问题，问题仅仅是你能承受多大的负荷。”随着经济的发展，居住集中化也接踵而至，在日本一亿一千九百万人当中，足有 76% 的人生活在城市，社区和几世同堂的大家庭已经成为过去，取而代之的是单门独户的两代之家。城市里的日本人长期忍受着漫长的上下班来回路程和拥挤不堪的居住条件，但是，随着传统的群体和家庭价值观念的削弱，这种不舒适开始突显出来。在过去 10 年中，日本的离婚率，尽管仍远在美国之下，却也已经上升了 50% 多，而自杀率则上升了近 1/4。

## Passage 5

### 一、核心词汇注释

acquisitive

a. wanting very much to buy or get new possessions 渴求获取财物的，贪婪的； acquire v.  
获得，得到，取得

angle

n. [C] 1. 角，角度 \*2. a position from which you look at sth or photograph it; a way of  
considering a problem or situation 视角，(拍摄)角度；(看问题或情况的)角度，立场 例：  
We need to look at the issue from a different angle 从一个不同的角度来看这个问题

vt. to present information, a report etc from a particular point of view or for a particular  
audience 从某一特定角度提出，以某观点提供信息 例：a report which was angled in favour of  
the victim 从有利于受害者的角度提出的报告

vi. 1. 钓鱼，垂钓 2. to try to get sth by making suggestions and remarks instead of asking  
directly(以暗示等方法)猎取，谋求 例：angle for a pay rise 拐弯抹角地请求加薪

distinction

n. 1. [C] (相似事物之间的)差别，区别，不同 2. [U] (事物或人按其质量、品

**质、寺敬寺的)区分,区别对待** 例: The school makes no **distinction** between male and female students. 学校并没有对男女学生区别对待。 \*3. [U] the quality of being excellent and important **优秀,卓越,杰出** 例: a writer of **distinction** 优秀作家 4. [C] 荣誉;殊荣 例: She had the great **distinction** of being invited to meet the Prime Minister. 她获得极大的荣誉,受邀与首相见面。

exceptional

a. \*1.unusually good 非常好的,杰出的 例: **exceptional** talent as a musician 非凡的音乐才能 2.unusual and likely not to happen often 罕见的,不寻常的 例: in **exceptional** circumstances 在特殊情况下

formulation

n.1.制定,规划,构想 例: the **formulation** of a policy 政策的制订 \*2.明确的表达,确切的阐述: formulate v. 制定,规划,构想;确切地表达、阐述

get on in life

出人头地: get on 发迹,出人头地 例: He will get on in the world. 他会在社会地位方面青云直上。

hypocrisy

n. [U] 伪善;虚伪 例: It's sheer **hypocrisy** for politicians to preach about family values when so many of them are having affairs. 伪善的政客们口口声声宣扬家庭道德观,而他们中有很多人却大搞婚外恋。hypocritical a. 虚伪的,伪善的

note

n. 1. [C] 笔记,记录 2. [C] 单音,音调,音符\*3. [用单数] a particular quality in sth, for example in sb's voice or the atmosphere at an event 特征,口气,调子,气氛(后跟介词 of) 例: There was a **note** of amusement in his voice. 听他的口气,是觉得很有意思。

odd

a.\*1.奇特的,异常的,古怪的 例: an **odd** character 古怪的性格 2. not in a pair/set 单只的,不成对的 例: an **odd** shoe 单只鞋 3.left over; extra; surplus 剩余的,多余的,多出的 例: thirty-**odd** years later 三十多年后 4.奇数的,单数的(不能被2整除的) 例: **odd** number 奇数(even number 偶数) 5.not regular or fixed; occasional 不规则的,非固定的,临时的 例: weed the garden at **odd** times 用零星时间给花园除草

profess

vt. 1.to claim that sth is true or correct, esp when it is not 妄称;伪称;声称 例: She still **professes** her innocence. 她仍然声称自己无辜。 \*2.宣称,公开表明 例: He **professed** his admiration for their work. 他表示钦佩他们的工作。词根fess意为to speak“说”,如: confess v.承认,坦白, professor n. 教授

pushing

a. 1.推的,推进的 \*2.有进取心的,有事业心的,充满干劲的 3.莽撞的,一意孤行的 regard

vt.\*1.to think about sb/sth in a particular way 将……认为;把……视为;看待 例: Her work is very highly **regarded**. 她的工作受到高度评价。 2.to look at sb/sth, esp in a particular way (尤指以某种方式)注视,凝视 例: He **regarded** us suspiciously. 他以怀疑的眼光看着我们。

n. 1. [U] 注意,关注,关心(后跟介词 to/for) 例: to do sth with little/no **regard** for sb/sth 做事几乎不/根本不顾及某人/某事物。 2. [U] 尊重,尊敬(后跟介词 to/for) 例: He held her in high regard. 他对她非常尊重。 3. [用复数] (用于信函的结尾或转达问候)致意;问候 例: With kind regards, Yours... 谨此致意,……敬上

## 二、句式结构分析

1.If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny—must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf.

此句主干是 If..., the rewards of ambition...must be deemed worthy of ...。其中 if 引导的是条件状语从句；破折号中的 wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny 既是插入成分，又是 the rewards of ambition 的同位语，起解释说明的作用；made on ambition's behalf 是 sacrifices 的定语。worthy of 意思是“值得，不辜负”；on one's behalf 意思是“为了”。

2.If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them.

该句的主干是 If..., it must be... ; and it especially must be... by... 。分号前后是两个分句，前一个分句是含 if 条件句的主从复合句，其主句为被动语态。后一个分句同样是被动语态，其中 who 引导的定语从句修饰 people，从句后是一个独立主格结构作补充说明。regard sb/sth (with sth) 意为“将某人、某事物视为，认为某事物是”，这里 highly regard 表示“很受重视”，例：your work is highly regarded. 你的工作很受重视。

3.Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly. Summer homes, European travel, BMWs—the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago.

句子主干是 people do not...和...may change, but... do not。这两句话并不难理解，考生关键是要理解 do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly 和 do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago 这两个双重否定的比较级，意思是“丝毫不...，一点都不比...时候...”。

4.What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar.

what 引导的名词从句做主语，that 引导的从句作表语，as...as...结构意为“像...一样”，修饰表语从句中的谓语 confess。lest 意为“惟恐、以免”，后面接的句子用虚拟语气(should) do，例：He ran away lest he (should/might) be seen. (他跑开了，以免被人看见)。think sb /sth+a. 意为“认为某人或某事物怎样”，例：You must think me very silly. (你肯定认为我很蠢)。

5.Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools.

be treated to 的意思是“被款待，被招待”，spectacles 意为“壮观景象”，这里具有反讽意味。冒号后面三个并列名词性短语分别由 with 引导的介词短语做定语，who 引导的定语从句做定语和 advocate 的现在分词形式做定语，语言形式富于变化，无累赘乏味之感。

## 三、文章结构分析

本文是一篇关于如何正确看待雄心壮志的文章。文章先是表达了对雄心壮志的正确看法，接着批判了一些人对雄心壮志所持有的虚伪态度，同时也暗示雄心壮志是一种健康的追求，人们应该正确对待它。

第一段：抨击了一些受过教育的人对雄心壮志所持有的虚伪态度，主要使用说理和比喻论证方法。

第二段：指出人们的雄心壮志依然存在，只是人们不愿公开承认自己的梦想。该段使用

举例论证。

第三段：指出由于人们支持较少，雄心壮志被迫转入地下的状况，并暗示人们应该正确看待雄心壮志。

#### 四、试题具体分析

27.It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if.	27.人们普遍认为，雄心壮志可能受到好评，如果。
[A] its returns well compensate for the sacrifices	[A] 其收益充分地补偿了所作出的牺牲
[B] it is rewarded with money, fame and power	[B] 它以金钱、名誉和权力作为回报
[C] its goals are spiritual rather than material	[C] 其目标是精神上的而不是物质上的
[D] it is shared by the rich and the famous	[D] 它是富人和名人共享的

本题考核的知识点是：具体细节。正确率：55%

【快速解题】文章开篇指出，若要雄心壮志被正确看待，那么它带来的回报——财富、声誉、对自己命运的掌控——应该被认为使人们值得为实现抱负而做出牺牲。[A]正确。[B]只提了雄心壮志带来的回报，没有将它与“为实现抱负作出牺牲”联系起来，含义不完整。

[C]与文意不符，雄心壮志的目标也包括物质，如：财富。[D]文中未提，该段②句只提到“人们应当广泛地拥有（widely shared）雄心壮志这种传统”。

【篇章分析】第一段①②句指出如何才能正确看待雄心壮志，两个句子使用平行结构：If ambition is to…If the tradition of ambition is to …实现了句间的衔接。①句指出，必须把为了得到雄心壮志的回报而作出的各种牺牲看作是值得的。②句进而指出，雄心壮志必须受到人们，尤其是包括受教育者在内的成功人士的广泛的推崇。该句采用 it must...it especially must...not least 的递进结构引出了推广雄心壮志的关键人群：the educated，从而与下文更好地衔接。③④句转而指出了受教育人士相反的做法：虽然从雄心壮志中受益匪浅却宣称已经放弃了雄心壮志。⑤句为全文主旨句，利用比喻的修辞手法揭示了受教育者这一行为的虚伪性。

【正确项设置】[A]为第一段①句的同义改写，its returns 对应句中的 the rewards of ambition；well compensate for 对应 be deemed worthy of。

【干扰项设置】[B]只截取了①句的部分内容 the rewards of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny。[C]曲解原意，将①句提到的“雄心壮志带来的物质和精神的回报”曲解为“目标只有精神上的”。[D]利用②句中个别词汇 shared 设置无关干扰。

28.The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that it is.	28.第一段最后一句话最有可能暗示。
[A] customary of the educated to discard ambition in words	[A] 受过教育的人习惯于口头上摈弃雄心壮志
[B] too late to check ambition once it has been let out	[B] 雄心壮志一旦被释放出来，再想抑制则为时已晚
[C] dishonest to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal	[C] 在目标实现后否认雄心壮志是不诚实的
[D] impractical for the educated to enjoy benefits from ambition	[D] 对受过教育者来说，享受雄心壮志带来的益处是不现实的

本题考核的知识点是：句意。正确率：39%

【快速解题】首段末句先指出受教育者行为的虚伪性，接着以“马已经跑了再关上马

慨的！」”这一生动的比力揭露受教育者“从雄心壮志中收益匪浅，却声称要放弃雄心壮志”的虚伪本质。二者相同之处在于均是虚伪的行为，其中，horses 代表 ambition，riding 代表 ambition 带来的好处。[C] 概括了这种虚伪性。

**[正确项设置]** 第一段末句以打比方作为论据，[C] 是它要论证的观点。其中 dishonest 对应⑤句中 hypocrisy，deny ambition after the fulfilment of the goal 是⑤句 this 所指代的内容，也是③④句内容的概括。

**[干扰项设置]** [A] 只提及部分事实。遗漏了“受教育者从野心中获益匪浅”这个重要内容，不足以体现其虚伪性。[B] 望文生义，由末句 closing the barn door after the horses have escaped 联想到谚语 lock the barn door after the horse is stolen（亡羊补牢，为时已晚），没有结合上下文来理解。[D] 利用文中个别词汇 benefits, ambition 设置无关干扰。

29. Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because.	29. 有些人不公开承认他们有雄心壮志是因为。
[A] they think of it as immoral	[A] 他们将此看作是不道德的
[B] their pursuits are not fame or wealth	[B] 他们追求的不是名誉和财富
[C] ambition is not closely related to material benefits	[C] 雄心壮志与物质利益没有密切的联系
[D] they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible	[D] 他们不想显得贪婪与可鄙

本题考核的知识点是：因果细节。正确率： 77%

**[快速解题]** 第二段③句指出，人们不能像以前那样轻易地、公开地坦陈自己的梦想（即承认有雄心壮志），惟恐别人认为自己爱出风头、贪得无厌、庸俗不堪（pushing, acquisitive and vulgar）。由此可知 [D] 正确。[A] 文中未提及。第二段首句提到，“人们对成功及其标志的兴趣丝毫未减”，可见，[B]、[C] 与事实相反。

**[篇章分析]** 第二段进一步阐述第一段末提出的观点“受教育者宣称放弃雄心壮志的做法有着浓重的虚伪色彩”。①句首先否定了宣称放弃雄心壮志是因为对成功及其标志的兴趣减少。②用人们依然在追求象征成功的物质的事实支持①句观点。③句进而指出他们不愿承认心怀雄心壮志的真正原因：害怕被别人认为自己贪得无厌、庸俗不堪。④句列举了现实生活中的虚伪做法。⑤句揭露这些做法的虚伪性：一方面享受着雄心壮志带来的成功，另一方面却避免表现出雄心壮志。

**[正确项设置]** 题干和正确项是第二段③句的同义改写。[D] 将原句中的三个形容词替换为 greedy and contemptible，题干用 openly admit they have ambition 同义替换句中 confess fully to their dreams easily and openly。

**[干扰项设置]** [A] 偷换概念，将③句中“被别人认为爱出风头等”偷换成“自己认为是不道德的”。[B]、[C] 反向干扰，对应第二段①句 people do not seem less interested in success and its signs。由②句可知，its signs 主要指 fame and wealth，因此，雄心壮志和物质利益密切相关，人们追求它们的热忱丝毫未减。

30. From the last paragraph the conclusion can be drawn that ambition should be maintained.	30. 从最后一段可以推出的结论是，雄心壮志应该被保持。
[A] secretly and vigorously	[A] 秘密而精力充沛地
[B] openly and enthusiastically	[B] 公开热情地
[C] easily and momentarily	[C] 轻松而暂时地
[D] verbally and spiritually	[D] 口头上和精神上地

本题考核的知识点是：推理引申。正确率： 34%

**[快速解题]** 最后一段谈到人们对雄心壮志的攻击远多于对它的维护，因此本应是一

一种健康公力的品质却得不到很多支持。一个公开表达雄心壮志的后来是坦白雄心壮志转入地下，或暗藏于胸。由此我们可推知，人们不应该隐瞒自己的雄心壮志。此外，纵观全文，作者提倡的是正确看待雄心壮志，坦言自己的抱负。[B] 恰是此意。[A] secretly 是作者谴责的方式；[C] 文中未提到；[D] 没有涉及作者提倡的方式：公开地、积极地。

[篇章分析] 第三段①句承接上文介绍的对待雄心壮志的虚伪做法，指出雄心壮志受到的不公正对待：受到的攻击多；得到的维护少。②至④句指出这种情况造成的后果。该部分运用 As a result, … This doesn’t mean that… but only that… Consequences follow from this… 这一正反交织的论证结构指出了目前的情况：雄心壮志虽依然起到激励人们的作用，但却得不到公开支持，而是被迫转入地下。⑤句总结指出现在人们对雄心壮志的三种态度。

[正确项设置] 正确项信息暗含于末段②至④句。一方面，作者指出人们不敢坦诚心怀雄心壮志（less openly, no longer openly, underground 和 sly）；另一方面，作者又对雄心壮志高度赞扬（a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired, its stirrings and promptings）。[B] 是作者观点的概括。

[干扰项设置] [A] 反向干扰，secretly 对应④句中 sly, 是作者反对的观点。[C] 无中生有。[D] 利用文中词语 impulse, in the mind of, openly professed 设置无关干扰。

## 五、全文翻译

如果要正确看待雄心壮志的话，那么它带来的回报——财富、声誉、对自己命运的掌控——则应该被认为是值得人们为实现抱负而做出牺牲的。（句式 1）如果雄心壮志的传统要继续保持活力，那么它就应该受到广泛的推崇，尤其应该受到那些受人仰慕的人们的高度重视，而那些受过教育的人更应包括在内。（句式 2）然而，恰恰是那些受过教育的人却不可思议地声称他们已经放弃了雄心壮志这一理想。奇怪的是他们或许已经从雄心壮志壮志中获益匪浅——如果不总是他们自己的雄心壮志，那么就是他们父辈或祖父辈的雄心壮志。这其中有着浓厚的虚伪色彩，恰如马跑后再关上马厩的门那样，而受过良好教育的人自己正骑在那些马背上。

当然，与过去相比，现在人们对成功及其标志的兴趣丝毫未减。避暑别墅，欧洲旅行、宝马轿车——位置、地名和品牌可能会改变，但现在对这些东西的需求似乎并未比一二十年前有所减少。（句式 3）现在的情况是人们不能像以前那样轻易地、公开地坦陈自己的梦想，惟恐别人认为自己爱出风头、贪得无厌、庸俗不堪。（句式 4）相反，我们似乎目睹了比以往任何时候都多的虚伪景象：美国实利主义的批评家在南安普顿拥有避暑别墅；激进的出版商到三星级宾馆就餐；倡导终生共享民主制的新闻记者却把自己的子女送进私立学校。对于这样的人，及更多也许不这么出色的人而言，最好的诠释是“不惜一切代价获得成功，但避免表现出雄心勃勃”。（句式 5）

对雄心壮志的攻击非常之多，且出自各种不同的角度；公开为之辩解的则少之又少，虽不能说这些辩解毫无吸引力可言，但却未能给人们留下深刻印象。因此，在美国，雄心壮志作为一种健康的动力，一种应该令人称羡并扎根于青年人心灵的品质，它所得到的支持也许比以往任何时期都低。但这并不意味着雄心壮志已经穷途末路，人们再也感觉不到它的萌动和激励了，只是人们不再公开地以它为荣，更不愿公开地表白它了。当然由此产生的后果中的一些就是雄心壮志被迫转入地下，或暗藏于胸。于是，情况就成了这样：左边是愤怒的批评家，右边是愚蠢的支持者，而居中的通常是大多数认真而努力追求成功的人。

## Part III English-Chinese Translation

### 一、核心词汇注释

act on

\*1.按……行动，奉行 例：**act on** principles 根据原则办事 2.对……起作用，影响 例：  
The music **acted** stirringly **on** the emotions of the audience. 音乐使观众情绪激动。

build up

1.吹捧，赞扬，宣传 例：You have to **build** kids **up**—make them feel important. 你必须表扬孩子——让他们觉得自己重要。2.使(某人)逐步恢复体力(尤指病后) 例：**Build** your mother **up** with nourishing food. 让你母亲吃点营养食品好逐步恢复体力。 \*3. (使)增加，(使)增强，(使)扩大 例：**build up** one's confidence/huge stockpiles of arms 增强信心/大量增加武器贮备

compel

vt. \*1.强迫，迫使某人做某事 例：reports that children were **compelled** to participate in bizarre rituals 关于孩子们被迫参加古怪仪式的报道 2.激起，使产生(某种感情、态度) 例：His courage **compels** universal admiration. 他的勇气不禁令人肃然起敬。

rate

n. [C] \*1.速度，速率 例：Children learn at different **rates**. 儿童学东西有快有慢。2.the number of times sth happens or the number of examples of sth within a certain period 比率，率，数量 例：birth/unemployment/crime **rate** 出生/失业/离婚率(人数) 3.费用，价格 例：The sports centre has reduced **rates** for students. 运动中心对学生实行优惠。

vt. 1.对……作评估，评价 例：She is generally **rated** as one of the best modern poet. 她被公认为最杰出的现代诗人之一。2.值得，应得：They **rate** a big thank you for all their hard work. 他们的辛勤工作值得好好感谢。3.给(影片)定级

vi. 被认为，被评价为(后跟介词 as) 例：Becker **rates** as one of the finest players of his generation. 贝克尔被认为是他那一代人当中最优秀的运动员之一。

step sth up

\*1.使增加，使上升，使加快 例：**step up** one's pace/their social position 加快步伐/提高他们的社会地位 2.晋升，获得提升 例：You are going to be **stepped up** to manager. 你将被提升为经理。

unexploited

a. 未被利用的，未经开发的；**exploit** v. 剥削，榨取；利用，开发，开采

wastage

n. 耗费(量)，损耗(量)，(尤指)浪费；**waste** v. 浪费，滥用；(疾病)使消瘦、虚弱  
n. 浪费；废料，废弃物 a. 废弃的，无用的；盛装或运送废物的

### 二、文章结构分析

本文从两个方面论述了现代政府在实施职能方面越来越依靠各个科学领域中的专家人才。一是政府依赖经济学、运筹学等领域的专家来干预经济，促进经济发展，从而增加人们的福利。二是由于人们产生新的需要、人口增长给改革增添了新的压力，从而使政府更加依赖生物学家和社会学家的决策。

2000 年的翻译试题与往年的相比容易，考生的得分普遍较高。主要因为以下几个原因：（1）句子结构不太复杂，语法修饰关系比较清晰；（2）难理解的词汇少；（3）文章的背景知识简单，不造成理解障碍。具体而言，该部分主要考查了以下几点：逻辑词的翻译来体现句子内部逻辑；*it is obvious that* 结构；被动语态、时态的翻译；多个因果分句的译法；带破折号的句子的译法；状语从句的译法。但是尽管本年翻译难度不大，依然有考生由于基础差的原因得分很低。因此考生在备考时，要着重从词汇和语法方面下手，加强基本功的练习。

### 三、试题具体解析

(31) Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts.

本题考核的知识点是：逻辑词的翻译。正确率：55%

**[句子结构]** 该句为简单句，其主干是：this requires varying measures and hence the help。谓语 require 带了两个宾语 measures 和 the help。本句的难点是 hence 的译法，它在句中是承上启下起连接作用的逻辑词，表明上半句内容“这需要程度不同的集中控制措施”导致了后半句话的内容“需要获得专家的协助”，即前因后果关系。因此 Hence 可译为“从而，从此”。

**[词义确定]** varying 意为“不同的”；operational research experts 直译是“研究操作过程的科学家”，用术语翻译就是“运筹学专家”。

**[标准译文]** 在现代条件下，这需要程度不同的集中控制措施，从而就需要获得诸如经济学和运筹学等领域的专家的协助。

(32) Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds.

本题考核的知识点是：*it is obvious that* 结构，代词指代，逻辑词的翻译。正确率：65%

**[句子结构]** 该句子由两个并列的主语从句构成，其主干是 *it is obvious that..., and that...*。it 为形式主语，真正主语是两个由 and 连接的 that 引导的从句。*it is obvious that...* 经常译作“很显然”或“显而易见”。第二个 that 从句中的代词 this 指代第一个分句中的 *efficiency of its agriculture and industry*（工农业的高效率），在翻译的时候应点明一下；*in turn* 的英文释义为 *as a result of something*，它表达的是一种递进关系，因此注意不能把两个从句只译成平行关系的句子，如：“两件事情很明显：一是…，二是…”。

**[词义确定]** *bound up with* 的意为“与…密切相关”；*in turn* 意为“又，依次，转而”；*rest upon* 意为 *to depend upon*（依靠）。

**[标准译文]** 再者，显而易见的是一个国家的经济实力与其工农业生产效率密切相关，而效率的提高则又有赖于各种科技人员的努力。

(33) Owing to the remarkable development in mass communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above.

本题考核的知识点是：被动语态、时态的翻译、多个因果分句的译法。正确率：59%

**[句子结构]** 该句为复合句，其主干是 *people are feeling wants...and are being exposed to*，其中含有两个并列的现在进行时态的谓语动词，英语中的现在进行时除了表示现在正在进行的动作之外，还可以表示一段时间内正在进行的动作，可用“不断…”来表示这层意思。句首介词短语 *owing to...*（由于…）引导表原因的状语；主句后面 *while* 也引导伴随状语。翻译时关键要弄清三个分句的逻辑关系，即第一分句“大众通讯的显著发展”表原因，第二分句“人们不断感到有新的需求”是结果，而第三分句“政府推出更多的革新”则是上面两

分句引起的结束。由于有两套因果关系，乃至况两次出现“由于……”，原因状语 owing to...结构可译成“…使，造成了”。

**[词义确定]** mass communication 指报纸、电视、电台等具有广泛影响的大众传媒或通讯；want 做名词，意为“缺乏，需要”；be exposed to 是被动语态，基本意思是“被暴露于……”，可灵活译成“接触到……”；introduce 在句中和 innovations 搭配，应译作“实施，采取”，而不是“介绍、宣传”；further 虽可表示距离，但修饰“改革”时表示“更进一步，更多的”；for the reasons given above 意为“由于上述的原因”。

**[标准译文]** 大众通讯的显著发展使各地的人们不断感到有新的需求，不断接触到新的习俗和思想。由于上述原因，政府常常得推出更多的革新。

(34) in the early industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization—with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed—was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so.

本题考核的知识点是：带破折号的句子的译法。正确率：62%

**[句子结构]** 该句为复合句，其主干是：the process...was spread..., whereas...。句子中出现了两个破折号，英语中的破折号大致相当于汉语中的括号，起一个补充的作用。理解的时候可以先把破折号中的部分略去不看，以便加强对此句的整体印象。翻译的时候看破折号之间的内容是否与前后联系紧密，才能够决定译文中用不用破折号。第一个破折号后 with 介宾结构表示伴随，可以译成“随之而来的”；其中紧跟在 social patterns 后的定语从句 that followed 修饰的是 changes，而不是 social patterns，因此 far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed 应该译成“随之而来的各种深刻的社会结构变革”。whereas 表示转折，使前后形成对比，可以译作“而、可是”；the same process 是指前面的 the process of industrialization (工业化进程)。

**[词义确定]** far-reaching 指“深远，深刻，广泛的”，spread over 意为“延续，持续”，undergo 意为“经历，完成”，or so 意为“左右”。

**[标准译文]** 在先期实现工业化的欧洲国家中，其工业化进程以及随之而来的各种深刻的社会结构变革，持续了大约一个世纪之久，而如今一个发展中国家在十年左右就可能完成这个过程。

(35) Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements—theirelves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport.

本题考核的知识点是：破折号的作用、additional 的译法和状语从句的译法。正确率：63%

**[句子结构]** 该句子的主干是 social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems, because of 介词短语做原因状语。由于中文一般先说原因后说结果，因此翻译时可以把主句放在后面。arising from...修饰 problems，意为“从…而起的问题”或“由于…而造成的问题”。破折号后 themselves 和过去分词 made relatively easy 一起是一个独立主格结构，起补充说明的作用，themselves 指代前面的 mass migration movements (大量的人口流动)。

**[词义确定]** social stresses 指“社会压力”；occur 意为“发生”；mass 在这里指“大量的”。

**[标准译文]** 由于人口的猛增或人口的大量流动(现代交通工具使这种流动相对容易)造成的种种问题也会对社会造成新的压力。

#### 四、参考译文

世界各国政府的行力都基于一个假设，即，本国人民的福利主要依赖于该国经济实力和社会财富。（31）在现代条件下，这需要程度不同的集中控制措施，从而就需要获得诸如经济学和运筹学等领域的专家的协助。（32）再者，显而易见的是一个国家的经济实力与其工农业生产效率密切相关，而效率的提高则又有赖于各种科技人员的努力。这也就意味着政府被迫越来越多地干预这些产业部门，以便提高生产率，确保产品的消费发挥最佳效益。例如，政府可能利用各种方法鼓励研究工作，包括建立自己的研究中心；政府可以改变教育结构，或进行干预，以便减少自然资源的浪费，开发尚未利用的资源；或者在日益增多的跨国科学、经济和工业项目中直接进行合作。无论如何，一切干预都离不开科学家的建议和各种科技人才。

（33）大众通讯的显著发展使各地的人们不断感到有新的需求，不断接触到新的习俗和思想。由于上述原因，政府常常得推出更多的革新。与此同时，与过去相比，世界各地社会变化的正常速度越来越快。例如，（34）在先期实现工业化的欧洲国家中，其工业化进程以及随之而来的各种深刻的社会结构变革，持续了大约一个世纪之久，而如今一个发展中国家在十年左右就可能完成这个过程。这一切带来的后果就是，在社会内部营造了异乎寻常的压力和紧张气氛，从而给有关政府带来了严重问题需要处理。（35）由于人口的猛增或人口的大量流动（现代交通工具使这种流动相对容易）造成的种种问题也会对社会造成新的压力。目前，以上所有这些因素产生的后果就是，各国政府为了制定合理的计划并将之付诸实施，越来越多地依靠生物学家和社会学家。

## Section IV Writing(15 points)

### 一、审题谋篇

本题命题形式是图画式写作。该图片由上下两部分组成，展现的是对比关系。图片的主体是“船和鱼”，上部分的图片中，船有一艘，鱼则很多；而下部分图片则完全相反，船变得特别多，鱼却只有一条。图片上的“1900”和“1995”表明两部分展现的是不同时间段的不同景象。图片下面的标题“A history of world commercial fishing”揭示了图片所反映的现象的背景和原因。

分析图片后，接下来进行构思。根据题目要求，文章可以分为三部分写。第一部分对图片进行描写：因为两幅图形成的是一种鲜明的对比，描写时可采用对比的句式，注意表对比、转折的连接词的选用。第二部分分析画者的意图：结合图片及标题可知画者在揭示大肆捕捞使得海洋鱼类资源迅速减少的现象。进一步剖析，则可得出图片传达的深层含义是批判人类对自然资源的滥用，如果透过现象，分析原因，还可以得出：这一切破坏的根源是商业利益的驱使。第三部分提出相应的解决方案，需要列出具体可行的措施和建议。具体建议可以从负责部门和普通个人的角度分别提出。需要注意的是本文字数限制为150字左右，因此观点表达应力求简单明了。

### 二、参考范文

A big contrast is shown in the picture. In 1900 there was only one ship in the sea rich in fish, while in 1995, there became only one fish in the sea crowded with ships. The caption demonstrates that it was the ever-developing fishing industry that caused the devastating effects on the fishing resource.

The picture **conveys** a deep concern about the ecological disaster which is being brought about by the over-fishing driven by short-term commercial interests. It also **implies** a more worrisome consequence. The profit-oriented behavior may penetrate into other fields, which

results in the abuse of more resources.

To solve this concern, we should **spare no efforts** in protecting natural resources. Laws should be enforced to **prohibit** the actions of blind exploitation, such as over-fishing in this picture. In addition, people should be educated to realize the value of these resources and voluntarily protect them.

### 三、范文点评

文章结构：

文章以描写图片开篇，自然过渡到图片含义的阐释和引申，并在充分论证的基础上提出合理的建议。整篇文章自然连贯，层次清晰。

语言亮点：

1. 平行结构表示对比，增强语势；同义词的运用，避免重复

In 1900 there was only one ship in the sea rich in fish, while in 1995, there became only one fish in the sea crowded with ships.

2. 强调句突显文章主题

It was the ever-developing fishing industry that...

3. 非限制性定语从句使语义紧凑、层次分明

The profit-oriented behavior may penetrate into other fields, which ...

4. 合成形容词

Ever-developing: ever+ing 表示“一直，不断……”，该词的意思是“不断发展”。又如：ever-increasing（不断增长）

Profit-oriented: 名词+oriented, 意思是“以……为中心”，该词的意思是“以利益为中心”。又如：exam-oriented（以考试为中心）

Over-fishing: over+ing/ +ed 表示“过度的……”，该词的意思是“过度捕捞”。又如 over-cooked(煮过了的)

5.词汇亮点

devastating: 毁坏性的。一般修饰 impact, effect, consequence 等，如：Acid rain has a **devastating** effect on the forest. 酸雨对森林有很大的破坏性

convey: 表达，传达。如：I want to **convey** to children that reading is one of life's happiest things. 我想告诉孩子，在人的一生中，阅读是一件最快乐的事情

imply: 暗示；意味。如：I don't **imply** that you are wrong. 我没有暗示你错了

penetrate: 渗透到，深入到。如：Explorers **penetrated** deep into unknown regions. 探险家深入到未知地域。

spare no efforts: “不遗余力”。类似表达有：work very hard, put in great effort, use all one's power

prohibit: 禁止，阻止。搭配形式有 prohibit sb from doing sth, 如：They are **prohibited** from revealing details about the candidates. 严禁他们泄露候选人的具体信息

### 四、写作误区

篇章结构误区：

考生在主题把握上出现偏差，其原因如下：一，受惯有思维的影响。一些考生看到图片表现了鱼类资源减少，就想当然地把这一现象与 pollution 联系到了一起，从而大谈环境污染的坏处以及控制的措施。二，审题不全面。有些考生只看了图片的文字，通篇只写捕鱼业的历史。或者忽视图片文字，只谈鱼类资源减少，避而不谈捕鱼业在其中的影响。三，立意



# 2001 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题

## Part I Cloze Test

### Directions:

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

The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers seeking to buy up people involved in prominent cases 1 the trial of Rosemary West.

In a significant 2 of legal controls over the press, Lord Irvine, the Lord Chancellor, will introduce a 3 bill that will propose making payments to witnesses 4 and will strictly control the amount of 5 that can be given to a case 6 a trial begins.

In a letter to Gerald Kaufman, chairman of the House of Commons media select committee, Lord Irvine said he 7 with a committee report this year which said that self regulation did not 8 sufficient control.

9 of the letter came two days after Lord Irvine caused a 10 of media protest when he said the 11 of privacy controls contained in European legislation would be left to judges 12 to Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor said introduction of the Human Rights Bill, which 13 the European Convention on Human Rights legally 14 in Britain, laid down that everybody was 15 to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families.

“Press freedoms will be in safe hands 16 our British judges,” he said.

Witness payments became an 17 after West was sentenced to 10 life sentences in 1995. Up to 19 witnesses were 18 to have received payments for telling their stories to newspapers. Concerns were raised 19 witnesses might be encouraged exaggerate their stories in court to 20 guilty verdicts.

- |                     |                    |                   |                   |
|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] as to        | [B] for instance   | [C] in particular | [D] such as       |
| 2. [A] tightening   | [B] intensifying   | [C] focusing      | [D] fastening     |
| 3. [A] sketch       | [B] rough          | [C] preliminary   | [D] draft         |
| 4. [A] illogical    | [B] illegal        | [C] improbable    | [D] improper      |
| 5. [A] publicity    | [B] penalty        | [C] popularity    | [D] peculiarity   |
| 6. [A] since        | [B] if             | [C] before        | [D] as            |
| 7. [A] sided        | [B] shared         | [C] complied      | [D] agreed        |
| 8. [A] present      | [B] offer          | [C] manifest      | [D] indicate      |
| 9. [A] Release      | [B] Publication    | [C] Printing      | [D] Exposure      |
| 10. [A] storm       | [B] rage           | [C] flare         | [D] flash         |
| 11. [A] translation | [B] interpretation | [C] exhibition    | [D] demonstration |
| 12. [A] better than | [B] other than     | [C] rather than   | [D] sooner than   |
| 13. [A] changes     | [B] makes          | [C] sets          | [D] turns         |

- |                    |                |                 |                |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 14. [A] binding    | [B] convincing | [C] restraining | [D] sustaining |
| 15. [A] authorized | [B] credited   | [C] entitled    | [D] qualified  |
| 16. [A] with       | [B] to         | [C] from        | [D] by         |
| 17. [A] impact     | [B] incident   | [C] inference   | [D] issue      |
| 18. [A] stated     | [B] remarked   | [C] said        | [D] told       |
| 19. [A] what       | [B] when       | [C] which       | [D] that       |
| 20. [A] assure     | [B] confide    | [C] ensure      | [D] guarantee  |

## Part II Reading Comprehension

**Directions:**

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

### Passage 1

Specialisation can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. But specialisation was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science: exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word "amateur" does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of specialisation in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science. The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth

century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Although the process of professionalisation and specialisation was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century. In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

21. The growth of specialisation in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] sociology and chemistry                            [B] physics and psychology  
[C] sociology and psychology                            [D] physics and chemistry
22. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] there is little distinction between specialisation and professionalisation  
[B] amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science  
[C] professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community  
[D] amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones
23. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the process of specialisation and professionalisation  
[B] the hardship of amateurs in scientific study  
[C] the change of policies in scientific publications  
[D] the discrimination of professionals against amateurs
24. The direct reason for specialisation is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the development in communication  
[B] the growth of professionalisation  
[C] the expansion of scientific knowledge  
[D] the splitting up of academic societies

## Passage 2

A great deal of attention is being paid today to the so-called digital divide—the division of the world into the info (information) rich and the info poor. And that divide does exist today. My wife and I lectured about this looming danger twenty years ago. What was less visible then, however, were the new, positive forces that work against the digital divide. There are reasons to be optimistic.

There are technological reasons to hope the digital divide will narrow. As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest of business to universalize access—after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are. More and more governments, afraid their countries will be left

behind, want to spread Internet access. Within the next decade or two, one to two billion people on the planet will be netted together. As a result, I now believe the digital divide will narrow rather than widen in the years ahead. And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

Of course, the use of the Internet isn't the only way to defeat poverty. And the Internet is not the only tool we have. But it has enormous potential.

To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment. Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States. When the United States built its industrial infrastructure, it didn't have the capital to do so. And that is why America's Second Wave infrastructure—including roads, harbors, highways, ports and so on—were built with foreign investment. The English, the Germans, the Dutch and the French were investing in Britain's former colony. They financed them. Immigrant Americans built them. Guess who owns them now? The Americans. I believe the same thing would be true in places like Brazil or anywhere else for that matter. The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be. That doesn't mean lying down and becoming fooled, or letting foreign corporations run uncontrolled. But it does mean recognizing how important they can be in building the energy and telecom infrastructures needed to take full advantage of the Internet.

25. Digital divide is something \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] getting worse because of the Internet
  - [B] the rich countries are responsible for
  - [C] the world must guard against
  - [D] considered positive today
26. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] offers economic potentials
  - [B] can bring foreign funds
  - [C] can soon wipe out world poverty
  - [D] connects people all over the world
27. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] providing financial support overseas
  - [B] preventing foreign capital's control
  - [C] building industrial infrastructure
  - [D] accepting foreign investment
28. It seems that now a country's economy depends much on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] how well-developed it is electronically
  - [B] whether it is prejudiced against immigrants
  - [C] whether it adopts America's industrial pattern

[D] how much control it has over foreign corporations

### Passage 3

Why do so many Americans distrust what they read in their newspapers? The American Society of Newspaper Editors is trying to answer this painful question. The organization is deep into a long self-analysis known as the journalism credibility project.

Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of headscratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

But the sources of distrust go way deeper. Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confused news.

There exists a social and cultural disconnect between journalists and their readers which helps explain why the "standard templates" of the newsroom seem alien to many readers. In a recent survey, questionnaires were sent to reporters in five middle size cities around the country, plus one large metropolitan area. Then residents in these communities were phoned at random and asked the same questions.

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in community.

Reporters tend to be part of a broadly defined social and cultural elite, so their work tends to reflect the conventional values of this elite. The astonishing distrust of the news media isn't rooted in inaccuracy or poor reportorial skills but in the daily clash of world views between reporters and their readers.

This is an explosive situation for any industry, particularly a declining one. Here is a troubled business that keeps hiring employees whose attitudes vastly annoy the customers. Then it sponsors lots of symposiums and a credibility project dedicated to wondering why customers are annoyed and fleeing in large numbers. But it never seems to get around to noticing the cultural and class biases that so many former buyers are complaining about. If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

29. What is the passage mainly about?

- [A] needs of the readers all over the world.
- [B] causes of the public disappointment about newspapers.
- [C] origins of the declining newspaper industry.
- [D] aims of a journalism credibility project.

30. The results of the journalism credibility project turned out to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] quite trustworthy [B] somewhat contradictory  
[C] very illuminating [D] rather superficial
31. The basic problem of journalists as pointed out by the writer lies in their \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] working attitude [B] conventional lifestyle  
[C] world outlook [D] educational background
32. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] failure to realize its real problem  
[B] tendency to hire annoying reporters  
[C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting  
[D] prejudice in matters of race and gender

#### Passage 4

The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed. The process sweeps from hyperactive America to Europe and reaches the emerging countries with unsurpassed might. Many in these countries are looking at this process and worrying: "Won't the wave of business concentration turn into an uncontrollable anti-competitive force?"

There's no question that the big are getting bigger and more powerful. Multinational corporations accounted for less than 20% of international trade in 1982. Today the figure is more than 25% and growing rapidly. International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment. In Argentina, for instance, after the reforms of the early 1990s, multinationals went from 43% to almost 70% of the industrial production of the 200 largest firms. This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands. All these are beneficial, not detrimental, to consumers. As productivity grows, the world's wealth increases.

Examples of benefits or costs of the current concentration wave are scanty. Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the U.S., when the Standard Oil trust was broken up. The mergers of telecom companies, such as WorldCom, hardly seem to bring higher prices for consumers or a reduction in the pace of technical progress. On the contrary, the price of communications is coming down fast. In cars, too, concentration is increasing—witness Daimler and Chrysler,

Renault and Nissan—but it does not appear that consumers are being hurt.

Yet the fact remains that the merger movement must be watched. A few weeks ago, Alan Greenspan warned against the megamergers in the banking industry. Who is going to supervise, regulate and operate as lender of last resort with the gigantic banks that are being created? Won't multinationals shift production from one place to another when a nation gets too strict about infringements to fair competition? And should one country take upon itself the role of "defending competition" on issues that affect many other nations, as in the U.S. vs. Microsoft case?

33. What is the typical trend of businesses today?  
[A] to take in more foreign funds.                          [B] to invest more abroad.  
[C] to combine and become bigger.                          [D] to trade with more countries.
34. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the greater customer demands.                          [B] a surplus supply for the market.  
[C] a growing productivity.                                  [D] the increase of the world's wealth.
35. From paragraph 4 we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers  
[B] WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs  
[C] the costs of the globalization process are enormous  
[D] the Standard Oil trust might have threatened competition
36. Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] optimistic    [B] objective  
[C] pessimistic    [D] biased

## Passage 5

When I decided to quit my full time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend. A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming "I wanted to spend more time with my family".

Curiously, some two-and-a-half years and two novels later, my experiment in what the Americans term "downshifting" has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality. I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of "having it all", preached by Linda Kelsey for the past seven years in the pages of She magazine, into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything.

I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation from the editorship of She after a build-up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of "juggling your life", and making the alternative move into "downshifting" brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status. Nothing could persuade me to return to the kind of life Kelsey used to advocate and I once enjoyed: 12-hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on "quality time".

In America, the move away from juggling to a simpler, less materialistic lifestyle is a well-established trend. Downshifting—also known in America as “voluntary simplicity” has, ironically, even bred a new area of what might be termed anticonsumerism. There are a number of bestselling downshifting self-help books for people who want to simplify their lives; there are newsletter's, such as The Tightwad Gazette, that give hundreds of thousands of Americans useful tips on anything from recycling their cling-film to making their own soap; there are even support groups for those who want to achieve the mid-'90s equivalent of dropping out.

While in America the trend started as a reaction to the economic decline—after the mass redundancies caused by downsizing in the late' 80s—and is still linked to the politics of thrift, in Britain, at least among the middle-class downshifters of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives.

For the women of my generation who were urged to keep juggling through the' 80s, downshifting in the mid-'90s is not so much a search for the mythical good life —growing your own organic vegetables, and risking turning into one——as a personal recognition of your limitations.

37. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1?
  - [A] Full-time employment is a new international trend.
  - [B] The writer was compelled by circumstances to leave her job.
  - [C] “A lateral move” means stepping out of full-time employment.
  - [D] The writer was only too eager to spend more time with her family.
38. The writer’ s experiment shows that downshifting \_\_\_\_
  - [A] enables her to realize her dream
  - [B] helps her mold a new philosophy of life
  - [C] prompts her to abandon her high social status
  - [D] leads her to accept the doctrine of *She* magazine
39. “Juggling one’ s life” probably means living a life characterized by\_\_\_\_.

[A] non-materialistic lifestyle	[B] a bit of everything
[C] extreme stress	[D] anti-consumerism
40. According to the passage, downshifting emerged in the U.S. as a result of \_\_\_\_

[A] the quick pace of modern life	[B] man’ s adventurous spirit
[C] man’ s search for mythical experiences	[D] the economic situation

### Part III English-Chinese Translation

#### Directions:

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

In less than 30 years' time the Star Trek holodeck will be a reality. Direct links between the brain's nervous system and a computer will also create full sensory virtual environments, allowing virtual vacations like those in the film Total Recall.

41) There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend. 42) Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell television, and digital age will have arrived.

According to BT's futurologist, Ian Pearson, these are among the developments scheduled for the first few decades of the new millennium (a period of 1,000 years), when supercomputers will dramatically accelerate progress in all areas of life.

43) Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place. Some of the biggest developments will be in medicine, including an extended life expectancy and dozens of artificial organs coming into use between now and 2040.

Pearson also predicts a breakthrough in computer-human links. "By linking directly to our nervous system, computers could pick up what we feel and, hopefully, simulate feeling too so that we can start to develop full sensory environments, rather like the holidays in Total Recall or the Star Trek holodeck," he says. 44) But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration: "It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century."

Through his research, Pearson is able to put dates to most of the breakthroughs that can be predicted. However, there are still no forecasts for when faster-than-light travel will be available, or when human cloning will be perfected, or when time travel will be possible. But he does expect social problems as a result of technological advances. A boom in neighborhood surveillance cameras will, for example, cause problems in 2010, while the arrival of synthetic lifelike robots will mean people may not be able to distinguish between their human friends and the droids. 45) And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage.

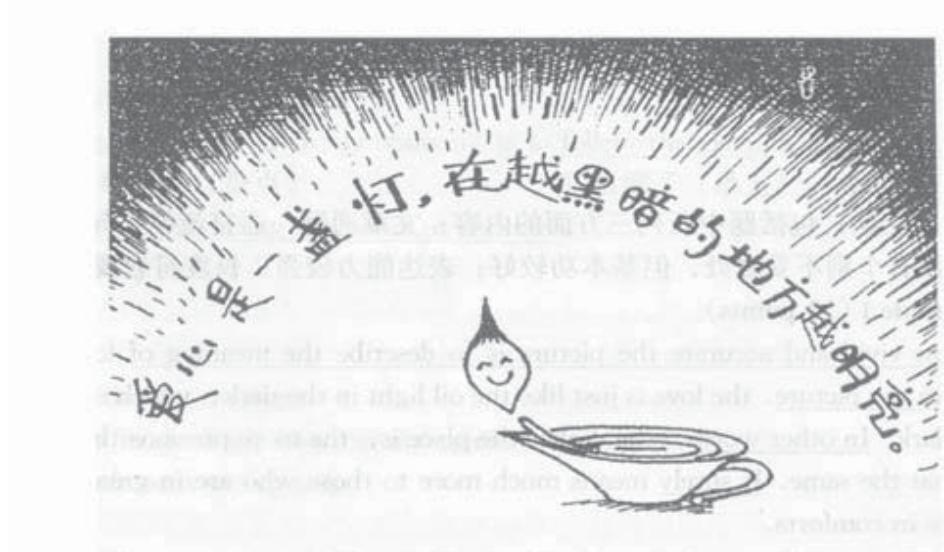
## Section V Writing

### 46. Directions:

Among all the worthy feelings of mankind, love is probably the noblest, but everyone has his/her own understanding of it.

There has been a discussion recently on the issue in a newspaper. Write an essay to the newspaper to

- 1) show your understanding of the symbolic meaning of the picture below.
- 2) give a specific example, and
- 3) give your suggestion as to the best way to show love.



## 第一部分 英语知识应运试题解析

## 一、文章总体分析

本文是一篇报道性的文章，介绍了自露丝玛莉·韦斯特案件发生后，政府、法院、媒体各方面对于付款给证人的反应。文章第一段介绍了政府的反应：要禁止报界买断证人新闻的举动。第二至六段介绍了以大法官埃尔温勋爵为代表的法院在这个问题上的态度。最后一段介绍了露丝玛莉·韦斯特案件的始末。在该案件中由于很多证人通过讲述他们的经历而从媒体获得报酬，结果导致被告数罪并罚，被判十项无期徒刑。结论为付款给证人的做法成为一个颇有争议的问题。

## 二、试题具体解析

1. [A] as to 关于, 至于 [B] for instance 举例  
[C] in particular 特别地 [D] such as 例如

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑关系。

解答该题时，考生需要判断空格前后部分 prominent cases 和 The trial of Rosemary West 之间的关系，前者泛指“一些著名的案件”，后者是一个具体的案件，即“对露丝玛莉·韦斯特案件的审判”，可见两者是例证关系。因此，所填入的选项应是一个表示“例如”或“像……一样”的连接词。首先排除 as to 和 in particular。for instance（或 for example）可表示“举例”，但放在句中多为插入语，且后面不可直接加宾语。如：Here in Chicago, for instance, the movement was growing by leaps and bounds.（比如在芝加哥，运动正在迅猛发展）。选项中只有介词短语 such as 可以接名词做宾语，表达“例如…，象这种的”的含义。

首段第一句话的结构比较复杂，中心句为 The government is to ban payments to witnesses by newspapers（政府要禁止报界付钱给证人），现在分词结构 seeking to buy up... Rosemary West 做后置定语，用来修饰 newspapers，意为“试图收买涉及一些要案证人的报纸”。过去分词结构 involved in 也是后置定语，用来修饰 people。整个句子的含义是：政府要禁止报界付钱给涉及一些要案（诸如审判露丝玛莉·韦斯特案）的证人以图收买他们的举动。

2. [A] tightening 收紧, 加紧, 使…严格 [B] intensifying 加强, 强化  
[C] focusing 集中 [D] fastening 扣紧, 扎牢

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：习惯搭配 + 动词词义辨析。

本题的四个选项虽然都是动名词，但实际上考核的是能与 controls 搭配的中心动词。首先排除 focus 和 fasten，focus 意为“把注意力等集中在…”，如：You must try to focus your mind on work and study.（你应该努力把思想集中在工作和学习上）文章第一段只提到政府要禁止付款收买证人的这种做法，并没有涉及其它方面的情况，也就无所谓“集中法律控制”了。fasten 表“扣紧，扎牢”的含义时多接具体名词，如：fasten our seat belts（系紧安全带），不适用于抽象名词 control。intensify 侧重于强调数量、活动、情感的增加或增强，不和 control 搭配，如：The press has intensified its scrutiny of the candidate's background.（新闻界已加强了对候选人的背景调查）；只有 tighten 与 legal control 搭配，表示“加强法律控制”。

知识点补充：常与 control 构成的搭配还有：gain/ take/lose/seize ~ of, have/hold ~ over, offer~, set up ~。

3. [A] sketch 略图, 早稿, 概慨  
[C] preliminary 初步的, 预备的
- [B] rough 慷慨的, 不完整、未完成的  
[D] draft 草稿, 草案, 草图

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：固定搭配。

本题要求考生判断哪个选项与 bill 搭配。draft bill 是法律中的一个固定搭配，意为“草案，（提交议会讨论的）法案”；其他三个选项虽然不与 bill 搭配，但都可以表示类似于“初步的，不完整的，简略的”的含义，sketch 的搭配有 sketch map (略图、示意图)，sketch plan (草拟计划)；rough 的搭配有 a rough drawing (草图)；preliminary 强调“初步的”，如：a preliminary examination (初试)。

4. [A] illogical 不符合逻辑的  
[C] improbable 不大可能发生的
- [B] illegal 非法的  
[D] improper 不适当的，不正确的

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义 + 形容词词义辨析。

空格所在部分是 that 引导的定语从句 that will propose making payments to witnesses 4，修饰先行词 bill，说明是怎样一种法案。其中从句的宾语是一个复合结构 making payment to witness 4，(使给证人支付报酬的行为…)，解此题时，考生关键要判断这个草案在对待收买证人的问题上的态度是怎样的。

文章第一句提到“政府要禁止报界收买一些要案的证人的举动”，第二段首句紧接着提到“为了加强对报界的控制，大法官埃尔温勋爵将要提出这个法案”。从逻辑上讲，政府和大法官的行为应该是一致的。那么大法官提出法律草案的目的也是反对报界收买证人的做法。illegal 强调不符合法律规定，符合题意。其他三个选项都不符合语义，illogical 强调不合逻辑，如：Sometimes illogical behaviors may result in a great invention. (有时不合逻辑的做法可能会导致伟大的发明)；improbable 指可能性很小，如：It is improbable that she will go. (她不大可能会走)；improper 表示“不得体”，若用在本题中，语气太弱，如：an act improper to the occasion (不合时宜的行为)。

5. [A] publicity 公开，公诸于众  
[C] popularity 普遍，流行
- [B] penalty 处罚，罚款  
[D] peculiarity 特性，怪癖

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑语义搭配。

空格所在部分是：a bill that will propose …and will strictly control the amount of 5 that can be given to a case。从结构上看，空格处填入的名词，既是 control 的宾语，又是 that 引导的定语从句修饰的先行词，即符合 give sth. to a case 的搭配。符合这两个要求的只有选项 A. publicity, give publicity to sth. (宣扬/公布某事) 为常用搭配。整个句子大意为：草案提议对报界付款给证人的做法定为非法，并严格控制案件的公开程度。

**词汇补充：**the penalty for speeding (超速罚款); enjoy / win general popularity (受欢迎); One of the peculiarities of his behavior is that he shouts instead of talking. (他的一种怪癖是说话总爱高声嚷)。

6. [A] since 自…以后，自…以来  
[C] before 在…之前，
- [B] if 如果，要是，即使  
[D] as 当…之时，与…一样

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义 + 逻辑推理。

本题需要考生判断空格处应填入什么连词来连接这两个动作：“严格限制案件的公开程度”和“审判开始”。根据上下文逻辑推理，政府之所以要禁止报界付钱给案件的证人，是

因为新闻界要把这些证人的观点公诸于众，这些观点难免夹杂个人的因素，而司法要求的是公正，不能因为这些观点影响案件的审理。因此要严格控制的应该是案件在审理开始“之前”（before）就过分公开。

7. [A] sided (with) 与(某人)站在同一边，同意某人的观点  
[B] shared (with) 与……分享  
[C] complied (with) 遵守，服从  
[D] agreed (with) 同意

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：习惯搭配 + 动词短语语义辨析。

本题考查了动词与 with sth. 的搭配。四个选项都能与 with 搭配，关键是看哪个能与后面的宾语 a committee report (委员会的报告) 搭配。先排除选项 B 和 C，因为我们不能说“分享报告”或“遵守报告”。而 side with 后一般连接“某人”，如：He sided with the conservatives in Congress. (他在国会中支持保守派)。只有 agreed with 合适，意为“埃尔温勋爵阐明自己赞同委员会今年的报告”。

例句补充：He shared the story with us. (他给我们讲了这个故事); The patient complied with the physician's orders. (病人遵从医生的嘱咐)。

8. [A] present 赠与，提交 [B] offer 提供，给予  
[C] manifest 表明，证明 [D] indicate 显示，暗示

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：动词词义辨析。

本题空格处再次考查了动词与 control 的搭配。根据上下文，这里指的应是埃尔温勋爵批评报界收买证人，随意公开案件的情况，自我约束力度不够。四个选项中，manifest 和 indicate 的含义明显不符合文意。offer 属于使用非常广泛的词语，当表示“给”的含义时等于 give，它放入文中，表达的含义是：自我约束 (self-regulation) 不能提供足够的监控。present 一般指正式的呈递，如：The committee is presenting its investigation report next week. (委员会将于下星期提出调查报告)。

例句补充：He doesn't manifest much interest in his studies. (他对学业没多大兴趣); The symptoms indicate immediate surgery. (症状表明需要立即做外科手术)。

9. [A] Release 释放，放松 [B] Publication 发表，公之于众  
[C] Printing 印刷，打印，出版 [D] Exposure 暴露，揭露

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：名词词义辨析。

空格所在句子指出，“这封信的…在两天后发生了”。四个选项中，Release 有“准许发表，发布”的意思，但它强调的是经过努力才得以发表，多用于消息(发布)、影片或者书籍(发行)；若用 printing 表示“两天后把信打印出来”显然不对；exposure 多指“暴露或揭露一些不好的事情，如违法或犯罪行为”，如：exposure of graft in the government.

(对政府贪污的揭露)；因此正确答案是 publication，表达的含义是“两天后，这封信便公布于众”。

10. [A] (a) storm (of) 一阵猛烈的(感情或激动)的爆发；一阵风波  
[B] (a) rage (of) 一阵(狂怒)  
[C] (a) flare (of) 一阵(怒气)  
[D] (a) flash (of) 突然闪现(的东西)

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：固定搭配 + 名词词义辨析。

空格所仕部分是：Lord Irvine caused a 10 of media protest，这里描述了媒体抗议的程度。从结构上来看，填入的名词应与“media protest”搭配。从文意来看，其含义应是“（引起了）一片（媒体的抗议）”。storm 可以与 a...of 的形式搭配，表示“一阵猛烈的情感爆发或一阵风波”，如：a storm of tears (泪如雨下)，a storm of protest (一阵/片猛烈的抗议)。

rage 也表示“暴怒、大怒”，但是搭配形式只能是 a rage，如：be in a rage, flew into a rage (勃然大怒)；flare 在 a...of 搭配中仅表示“一阵怒气”，它不和 media protest 搭配，如：a flare of temper (大发雷霆)，a flare of resentment (一阵怒气)；flash 表示突然闪现的东西，如：a flash of hope (一线希望)，a flash of wit (灵光一现) 等。因此用 a storm of 修饰 media protest 形象地描绘了媒体抗议的激烈程度。

11. [A] translation 翻译，转换      [B] interpretation 口译，解释，解释权  
[C] exhibition 展览，显示      [D] demonstration 示范，实证

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：名词词义辨析。

本题考查哪个名词能和 privacy controls 搭配，从意义上来看，只有 interpretation 符合题意。“the interpretation of privacy controls”意为“隐私控制的解释权”。注意 translation 和 interpretation 及各自的动词形式都是近义词，可以表示“翻译”，但表示“解释、阐释（语言以外的东西）”之义时不能用 translate，只能用 interpret，相当于 explain，如：How can I interpreted his behavior? (我怎么解释他的行为)。

12. [A] better than 好过，胜于      [B] other than 不同于；除了  
[C] rather than 是…而不是，与其…毋宁      [D] sooner than 快于，早于

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：介词短语辨析。

本题空格前后连接的是两个介词短语 (left) to judges (留给法官) 与 (left) to Parliament (留给国会)，它们描述的对象都是 interpretation of private controls，显然两者在意义上是不能共存的，只能选其一。因此空格处要填入一个含有选择意义的词。先排除 better than 和 sooner than，前者表达程度比较，后者反映速度比较。other than 表达选择概念时可意为“不同于”，如：The result was quite other than we had expected. (结果和我们预期的不同)，但是根据上下文，“把隐私控制的解释权留给法官不同于留给国会”本身就是客观事实，不至于会引起媒体的一片抗议，因此可推知 rather than 最恰当，意为“是…而不是”，如：These shoes are comfortable rather than pretty. (这双鞋子是舒服而不是好看)。文中意思为“把隐私控制的解释权留给法官而不留给国会”。

13. [A] changes 改变，变革，改造      [B] makes 制造，安排，使（成为）…  
[C] sets 致使，使（某人）做某事      [D] turns (使) 转动，翻转，(使) 变质

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：动词用法。

本题所在句子的结构是 which 引导的一个非限制性定语从句，从句的主语是 which 指代的 the Human Rights Bill。从本题和下一题的选项可看出两个空格应分别填入动词和形容词。那么从句的基本结构应是：动词+宾语 (the European Convention on Human Rights) +形容词 (宾语补足语)。由此可见，所选的动词应能接宾补。从语法上来看，四个选项中，make 常接形容词做宾语补足语，如：made her position clear (使她的地位明朗化)；set 也可以接宾语补足语，但宾补一般是现在分词、不定式或介词短语，很少用形容词，只有：set the boy right (纠正孩子的错误)，a good rest will set you right (休息将使你的精神得到恢复)，set the prisoners free (把囚犯释放出来)，set your hat straight (把

帽于带止)等情。因此 make 为正确答案, 放入空格意为“使《欧洲人权公约》在法律上……”。

14. [A] binding 有约束力的 [B] convincing 具有说服力的  
[C] restraining 抑制的, 遏制的 [D] sustaining 持续的, 支持的

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 上下文语义 + 形容词词义辨析。

从上一题的分析可知, 空格填入的形容词做 make 复合结构的宾补: make the European Convention on Human Rights legally 14。其次根据上下文, the Human Rights Bill...laid down that everybody was 15 to privacy and that public figures could go to court to protect themselves and their families (人权法案规定每一个人都…隐私权, 公众人物可以走上法庭去保护自己和他们的家人), 因此从《人权法案》的具体内容看, 它对《欧洲人权公约》的影响应该是使其在法律上有约束力(binding), 而不仅仅是“具有说服力”, 更不是“具有说服力”或“抑制的”。因此 A 选项符合题意。

15. [A] authorized 被授权 [B] credited 把…归于, 认为属于…  
[C] entitled 有资格, 能胜任 [D] qualified 有权…, 有资格…

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 习惯搭配 + to 的用法。

空格所在部分的搭配是 be +过去分词+to sth., 其中 to 是介词。四个选项中, be authorized to do sth. 意为“被授权……”, 其中 to 是不定式符号, 不是介词, 如: She was authorized by her partner to negotiate with the dealer. (她的合伙人授权她与经销商谈判); be credited to sth. 意为“把…归于某人或某物, 认为属于……”, 如: Superpowers are credited to the big stone. (人们认为这块大石头有超能), 该词组虽然在语法上可行, 但在文中表达的意思是“把每个人归于隐私”显然逻辑不通; be qualified to do sth. 意为“有资格, 能胜任”, 但其中的 to 不是介词, 是不定式符号, 后面要接动词原形, 如: He is qualified to teach English. (他有资格教英语)。符合题意的 be entitled to sth. 是个固定搭配, 意为“有权……, 有资格……”, 如: He is entitled to the pension. (他有权领取养老金)。

16. [A] with 和, 带着, 以…方式, 由…负责 [B] to 向, 直到, 靠着…, 伴随  
[C] from 从…(时间), 离开, 因为 [D] by 在附近, 经, 依据, 通过

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 介词的用法。

本题考查哪个介词可以与 in safe hands (安然无恙) 搭配。空格所在句子是 Press freedoms will be in safe hands 16 our British judges (新闻自由由法官掌握将安然无恙), 介词中只有 with 可表达“由…掌握, 由…负责”的含义, 例句: I shall leave the child with you. (我将把这孩子交给你)。

17. [A] impact 冲撞, 冲击, 影响 [B] incident 事件, 事变  
[C] inference 推断, 结论 [D] issue 问题, 争论点

[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。

本题要求考生判断“自 West 被判十次无期徒刑后, 付款给证人的做法成为了什么”。首先考生需知道 West 和前面提到的 the trial of Rosemary West 联系起来, 这个事件的影响很大, 政府和法官都意识到要严格控制报界付款给证人的行为。由此可以推断出付款给证人的做法应该成为颇有争议的问题(issue), 而不只是一个事件(incident), 或推断(inference), 或冲击(impact)。虽然 impact 也有“影响”的含义, 但和不定冠词搭配只能是 have/make a great impact on sth., 例句: This book had a great impact on its

readers. (这本书对读者有很人的影响)。

18. [A] stated 陈述, 表明 [B] remarked 陈述, 发言, 评论  
[C] said 说 [D] told 告诉

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 动词用法辨析。

本题所在部分是 Up to 19 witnesses were 18 to have received payments, 其谓语动词是被动语态的复合结构: be +过去分词+ to have done sth.。适用这个结构的只有 said 和 told, 但 be told to have done sth. 意为“被告知做过某事”, 不符合句意。正确答案只有 C, be said to have done sth. 意为“据说做过某事”, 本句可译为: 据说多达 19 个证人因向报社讲述他们的故事而获得报酬。

19. [A] what 关系代词 [B] when 关系副词  
[C] which 关系代词 [D] that 关系代词

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 同位语从句中的关系代词。

空格后面部分是 concerns 的同位语, 表明其具体内容。选项中能引导同位语从句的关系代词只有 that。注意: 同位语从句本来应该直接跟在先行词 concerns 后面, 但因为从句太长, 会显得头重脚轻, 所以放在了后面, 达到句子平衡的效果。

知识点补充: 同位语从句接在名词后, 对名词作进一步解释, 说明其具体内容。这类名词包括: belief (相信), conclusion (结论), decision (决定), doubt (怀疑), evidence (证据), fact (事实), hope (希望), idea (想法), information (消息), news (消息), probability (可能), problem (问题), rumor (传闻), suggestion (建议), truth (真理) 等等。

20. [A] assure 确保, 保证 [B] confide 吐露, 倾诉, 托付  
[C] ensure 确保, 使确信 [D] guarantee 保证, 承诺

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 动词词义辨析。

guilty verdicts 意为“(陪审团的) 定罪决定”。空格所在句子意为: 证人被鼓励在法庭上夸大事实, 目的就是为了…定罪。考生需判断哪个动词可以与 guilty verdicts 搭配。assure 后面一般接人, 表示消除别人的疑虑, 如: I can assure you of its quality. (我可以向您保证它的质量)。confide 接 sth. 时, 意为“吐露(内幕), 托付”, 如: He confided his troubles to a friend. (他向朋友倾诉烦恼事), confide my property to your care. (把我的财产托付你保管)。显然这两个含义都不符合文意。guarantee 接 sth. 时意为“担保…质量, 保证, 落实”等, 当含义是“保证”时多接褒义的名词, 如: guarantee a good crop (保证了好收成); ensure 意为“保证, 担保, 使…一定得到”, 强调对某行为有把握, 根据文意, 证人的目的就是想确保让被告得到定罪, 因此 ensure 最符合句意。

### 三、全文翻译

政府要禁止报界付钱给涉及一些要案的证人以图收买他们的举动。审判露丝玛莉·韦斯特案就是这样的一起案子。

为了加强对报界的法律控制, 大法官埃尔温勋爵将要提出一个法案的草案。这一法案将提议把报界付款给证人的做法定为非法, 并且, 法案还严格对案件在开庭前的公开程度加以限制。

在给下院媒体选择委员会主席格拉德·考夫曼的一封信中, 埃尔温勋爵说他同意该委员会今年的报告。该报告指出对媒体的自我约束没有实施足够的监控。当埃尔温勋爵说对于欧

洲立法中所包含的大胆隐私权的控制的解释权将留给法官而不是国会时，他的这一作法遭到了媒体的一片抗议。两天后，这封信便公布于众。

大法官说《人权法案》的引入使《欧洲人权公约》在英国具有了法律约束力。它规定每个人都享有个人隐私权，公众人物可以走上法庭去保护自己和家人的权利。

“新闻自由由法官掌握将安然无恙”，他说道。

自韦斯特在1995年被判处十项无期徒刑后，给证人付报酬的做法就成了颇有争议的问题。据说多达十九个证人因向报社讲述他们的经历而获得报酬。这引起了人们的关注：证人为了确保法庭给被告定罪，可能会被怂恿在法庭上夸大事实。

## 第三部分 阅读理解试题解析

### 第一篇

#### 一、文章结构总体分析

这是一篇论述科学发展的专业化和职业化的文章。全文客观地描述这一过程，并且以英国地质学的发展为例说明专业化发展导致专业人员和业余人员之间的分化越来越明显。

第一段：科学知识的积累导致知识的进一步分类和分化，即专业化发展。与专业化发展同时并存的另一现象是科学活动的日益职业化。

第二段：专业化的发展给业余研究者的进入带来了困难，这种趋势在某些科学领域尤为突出。

第三、四段指出：以英国地质学研究为例，说明专业人员和业余人员之间分化越来越明显。而这种专业化和职业化的分化过程早在19世纪英国的地质学领域就已经开始形成。

#### 二、试题具体解析

21. The growth of specialisation in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as \_\_\_\_.
- [A] sociology and chemistry  
[B] physics and psychology  
[C] sociology and psychology  
[D] physics and chemistry
21. 19世纪专业化的发展在\_\_\_\_科学领域更为显见。
- [A] 社会学、化学  
[B] 物理学、心理学  
[C] 社会学、心理学  
[D] 物理学、化学

【答案】D

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题 + 常识。

文章第二段最后两句话指出，“19世纪专业化的发展要求时间更长、内容更复杂的培训，这使得非专业研究人员面临越来越大的困难。这个趋势在以数学训练或实验室训练为基础的科学领域显得更为突出。”四个选项中涉及社会学、化学、物理学、心理学四个学科。根据常识，物理学、化学与地质学都是以数学和实验室培训为基础的科学，而社会学和心理学则不是。比较四个选项只有D选项“物理和化学”是正确答案。

22. We can infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_.
- [A] there is little distinction between specialisation and professionalisation  
[B] amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science
22. 从文中，我们可以推断出\_\_\_\_。
- [A] 专业化和职业化过程几乎没有区别  
[B] 业余研究者可以在某些科学领域与专业研究者相匹敌

- [C] professionals tend to welcome amateurs [C] 专业人员倾向于欢迎业余人员加入  
into the scientific community 他们的科学团体
- [D] amateurs have national academic societies [D] 非专业研究人员拥有全国性的学术  
but no local ones 机构，但是没有地方性的机构

**[答案] B**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

文章第一段最后两句指出，“专业化仅仅是科学领域内影响交流过程的一系列相关科学发展的现象之一，另一现象是科学活动的日益职业化。”由此可知，专业化和职业化是两个不同的过程，因而可排除 A 选项；第二段最后一句指出“专业化的发展给业余研究者的进入带来了困难，这种趋势在某些科学领域尤为突出”，其暗含的意思是在另外一些领域非专业人员可以和专业人员去竞争，B 选项表达了此意，是正确答案。在此基础上，第三段更是举出英国地质学研究的例子来说明专业人员与非专业人员出现的越来越明显的分化，因此 C 选项明显错误；D 选项与第三段最后一句“业余人员有两种选择：或者呆在地方研究团体中，或者以另外一种方式在全国范围内联合”不符。

23. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate . 23. 作者提到地质学发展的目的是为了说明\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the process of specialisation and [A] 职业化和专业化形成的过程  
professionalisation
- [B] the hardship of amateurs in [B] 业余研究者在科学的研究中碰到的困难  
scientific study
- [C] the change of policies in scientific [C] 科技出版物出版方针的变化  
publications
- [D] the discrimination of professionals [D] 专业研究者对业余研究者的歧视  
against amateurs

**[答案] A**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：作者意图题。

作者在第二段末句提到，业余研究者很难进入专业领域的趋势可以通过英国地质学发展的例子很好地来说明。第三段谈到英国地质学研究中出版标准的变化、专业和业余人员的不同研究方式、业余人员在专业刊物上发表论文的困难及专业和业余两种不同的刊物和学会的形成。可见，作者举例的目的是描述职业化和专业化形成的过程，A 选项正确。

B 选项和 C 选项都是第三段提到的职业化和专业化发展过程中的具体表现，并不是例子旨在说明的问题。D 选项文中未明确提出。

24. The direct reason for specialisation is 24. 造成专业化的直接原因\_\_\_\_\_?

\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the development in communication [A] 交流的发展
- [B] the growth of professionalisation [B] 职业化的发展
- [C] the expansion of scientific knowledge [C] 科学知识的扩展
- [D] the splitting up of academic societies [D] 学术团体的分裂

**[答案] C**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：细节题

第一段第一句指出，“专业化过程可以看作是对科学知识不断积累问题的反映”，其中 response to 与题干中的 direct reason 对应，因此 C 选项正确。文中提到 A 选项受专业化过程影响（一段末句），B 选项是与专业化发展并存的现象，D 选项是专业化发展造成的结果，因此都不是专业化的直接原因。

### 三、文章长难句解析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

① Nevertheless, the word “amateur” does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values.

句子主干是 the word “amateur” does carry a connotation, 后面是 that 引导的同位语从句，从句的主干是：the person is not fully integrated into and not fully share，其中包含了两个并列谓语。

② The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

句子主干是 The trend was obvious in... and can be illustrated in terms of...。science 后接过去分词 based on 做定语。In terms of “以…观点/方式，就…而说”。

③ A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper.

句子主干是 A comparison reveals not simply... but also..., 并列连词 not only...but also 连接两个并列宾语 emphasis 和 definition，宾语后都接有介词短语做定语。

④ The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century.

句子主干是 The result has been to make entrance harder for amateurs, a result...。逗号后面部分 a result 相当于 the result has been a result, a result 后是 that 引导的定语从句，其中存在两套被动结构，一是 a result has been reinforced by the introduction of refereeing, 另一套是 first the introduction of refereeing first by ... and then by...。make sth. harder for sb. 意为“使某事对于某人来说更难了”；referee 原义为“当裁判，裁决”，句中意为“(出版) 评审制度”。

佳句赏析：

Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture.

该句由 but 连接两个分句，前后两个不同的时间状语表现了一种对比。结构严谨，对比鲜明，给人一目了然之感。

### 四、词汇注释

(1) specialisation (n.) 专业化; specialize (v.) (in) 专攻，专门研究，使专用于; specialized (a.) 专门的，专科的

(2) accumulation (n.) 积累，积聚(物); accumulate (v.)

(3) split (v./n.) 裂开，劈开; 分裂，分离; split up (使)分裂; (使)分离; 分成(小组); [美俚]吵架; 离婚

(4) professionalisation (n.) 职业化; professionalize (v.) (使)职业化/专业化;

professional (a.) 专业的，职业的 (n.) 专业职业者，专业人员

(5) clear-cut (a.) 明确的，清晰的

(6) amateur (n.) 业余爱好者；外行 (a.) 业余的；非职业的；外行的 amateurish (a.) 业余者的资格或身份 amateurism (n.) 业余的，非职业的，不熟练的 amateurismn. (n.) 业余性，非职业的作为

(7) connotation (n.) 含义，内涵，隐含意义；言外之意

(8) integrate (v.) (into, with) (使) 成为一体，(使) 结合在一起，(使) 合并； integration (n.) 综合； integrative (a.) 综合的，一体化的

(9) participation (n.) 参与，参加； participate (v.) (in) 参加，参与； 分享，分担； participator (n.) 参与者，合作者； participatory (a.) 供人分享的

(10) primacy (n.) 首位，首要，首席

(11) in one's own right 凭本身的权利（能力、实力，资格）

(12) reinforce (v.) 加强，增援，增加，强化

(13) referee (v.) 审阅，鉴定；裁判，仲裁 (n.) 仲裁人，调解人，[体]裁判员

(14) reckon (v.) 认为，估计；指望，想要；测算，依靠 ~ as 认为，视为，把…看作

## 五、全文翻译

专业化可被视为针对科学知识不断膨胀这个问题所做出的反应。通过将学科细化成小单元，人们能够继续处理这些不断膨胀的信息并将它们作为深入研究的基础。但是专业化仅是科学领域内一系列影响交流过程的有关现象之一。另一现象是科学活动的日益职业化。

在科学领域内，专业人员与业余人员之间没有绝对的区分：任何规则都有其例外。但是“业余”这个词的确有含义：那就是所指的那个人没有完全融入某个科学家群体，特别是，他可能并不完全认同这个群体的价值观。（长难句①）19世纪的专业化的发展，以及随之而来的对训练的长期性和复杂性的要求，对业余人员进入科学界造成了更大的困难。这一趋势在以数学训练或实验室训练为基础的科学领域里自然表现得最为突出，英国地质学的发展可以说明这一问题（长难句②）。

把英国最近一个半世纪的地质学刊物作一比较，人们发现，不仅研究的重要性越来越受到强调，而且学术论文的出版标准也在不断地发生变化（长难句③）。因此，在19世纪，局部的地质学研究本身就代表了一种有价值的科研；而到了20世纪，局部的研究只有在包含或考虑到更广阔的地质面貌时才越来越被专业人员接受（佳句）。另一方面业余人员继续以旧的方式从事局部的研究。结果是，业余人员更难在专业地质刊物上发表论文。这种结果因为评审制度的引入表现得更突出。开始是19世纪国家级杂志的引入，后来是20世纪数家地方地质杂志的引入（长难句④）。这样发展的必然结果是出现了针对专业读者和业余读者的不同杂志。类似的分化过程也导致专业地质学家聚集起来，形成一两个全国性的团体，而业余地质学家则要么留在地方性团体中，要么以不同方式组成全国性的团体。

虽然职业化和专业化过程在19世纪的英国地质学界中已经开始形成，但是它的效果却延迟到20世纪才充分显示出来。然而，从科学这个整体来看，19世纪必须被视为科学结构发生变化的关键时期。

## 第二篇

### 一、文章结构总体分析

本文主要讨论因特网在信息时代的重要性及如何利用外资帮助贫困国家搞好第三次电

于基础建设。作者从“数字化分界”(digital divide)的概念入手，谈及互联网对消除数字化分界的作用，最后呼吁贫困国家积极引用外资普及互联网。

文章从意群上讲，主要为两个部分：前两段是一个意群，后两段是另一个意群。

第一段：前半部分提出很多人对于数字化分界的出现比较担忧，但是作者认为情况还是令人乐观的。段落最后一句为主题句。

第二段：结构为总一分一总，第一句为主题句，中间部分说理论证，倒数第二句话进行总结。该段从技术角度证明数字化分界会缩小。本段最后一句话实际是下一段的主题句，即互联网可以用来摆脱贫困。

第三、四段：要想充分利用互联网，就要积极利用外资。无论是在第二次基础建设浪潮中的美国，还是现在第三次电子基础建设浪潮(指电子产业设施，如：互联网)中的贫困国家，外资引进同样十分重要。该段落使用说理和例证两种论证方法。

## 二、试题具体解析

25. Digital divide is something\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] getting worse because of the Internet  
[B] the rich countries are responsible for  
25. 数字化分界是\_\_\_\_\_。  
[A] 差异因为互联网而（变恶化）加大  
[C] 全世界应该警惕  
[D] 信息差现在被认为是积极的因素

**[答案] C**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

本题要求考生把握作者对数字化分界的基本态度和观点。关键是对文章第一句话的理解。该句提到，今天所谓的数字化分界正在被高度重视。接下来作者提到，他和妻子20年前就在讲演中谈到这种**隐约出现的危险**(looming danger)，这里的danger当然是指前面提到的“the digital divide”，即数字化分界。既然是危险，当然要警惕。因此C选项为正确答案。A选项与文章第二段谈到利用“technological reasons”即“Internet”可以缩小数字化分界相矛盾；无论从首段对数字化分界的定义中或是下面对缩小数字化分界的论述中，都可知D选项与作者的态度相反。文中没有提及这一现象是谁造成，由谁负责，因此B选项不对。

词汇补充：loom 隐现，迫近，常令人生畏，如：An enormous shape looms in the distance, out of the darkness.

26. Governments attach importance to the Internet because it\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] offers economic potentials  
[B] can bring foreign funds  
[C] can soon wipe out world poverty  
[D] connects people all over the world  
26. 政府重视互联网是因为\_\_\_\_\_。  
[A] 提供经济潜能  
[B] 互联网可以带来海外投资  
[C] 能很快消灭贫困  
[D] 它将世界连成一片

**[答案] A**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：因果关系题。

本题要求考生弄清各种因果关系。通过题干关键词“Governments”和“Internet”定位到第二段。该段提到，随着互联网越来越趋于商业化，普及上网(universalize access)符合商家的利益，因为网络会给他们带来更多的潜在顾客。因此，各国政府惟恐落后于形势，都想普及上网(spread Internet access)。可见，政府关心的是互联网带来的经济利益。

因此，A 选项为正确答案。

B 选项因果颠倒。全文第四段重点谈到利用外资可以发展互联网。C 选项“不切实际”。虽然作者提到了互联网可能是战胜贫困的工具，但是这仅仅是一种潜力，把这种力量转化为现实还取决于很多因素。D 选项只能是互联网的一种功能，但不是政府关注的直接原因。

27. The writer mentioned the case of the United States to justify the policy of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] providing financial support overseas
- [B] preventing foreign capital's control
- [C] building industrial infrastructure
- [D] accepting foreign investment

**[答案] D**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：作者意图题。

本题要求考生辨析作者的写作目的。例证的写作手法通常采用论点—例子，例子—论点，或论点—例子—重申论点的形式，因此考生要到例子前后去寻找该论据所要说明的论点是什么。在最后一段的例子中作者介绍了美国在第二次基础设施浪潮期间是如何利用外资搞好基础建设的。在举例之前，作者建议贫困国家应该抛弃认为外国投资是对本国主权入侵的陈腐观点。举例之后，作者更直接指出，哪个国家利用外资多（The more foreign capital），哪个国家就将更富裕（the better off）。D 选项正是作者举这个例子要提倡的。A 选项与文意相反；B 选项是作者建议人们不要担心的；C 选项是例子中谈到的事实，但不是作者想要说明的问题。

28. It seems that now a country's economy depends much on \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] how well-developed it is electronically
- [B] whether it is prejudiced against immigrants
- [C] whether it adopts America's industrial pattern
- [D] how much control it has over foreign corporations

**[答案] A**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：引申推理题。

文章最后一段提到现在第三次电子基础建设浪潮（Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure）中哪个国家接受的外资越多就越富有，言外之意是利用外资进行电子基础建设才是富有与否的关键。这足以说明 A 选项“其电子工业发展的程度”对于一个国家经济发展的重要作用。

B 选项和 D 选项的内容文中根本未提到。作者谈到美国，只是作为一个引用外资建设基础设施的成功范例，而不是提倡完全效仿它的模式。所以 C 选项也不对。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

①As the Internet becomes more and more commercialized, it is in the interest

of business to universalize access—after all, the more people online, the more potential customers there are.

该句子的主句是 it is in the interest of sb to do sth. (做某事符合某人的利益), 前面是 As 引导的状语从句表伴随: 随着…, 破折号后面的一句话是对主句的解释。

②To take advantage of this tool, some impoverished countries will have to get over their outdated anti-colonial prejudices with respect to foreign investment.

该句结构并不复杂, 关键注意其中的几个介词短语的使用, get over 克服, 从……中恢复过来; with respect to, 涉及、提到或关于某事物。主句前是 to 引导的目的状语从句。

③ The more foreign capital you have helping you build your Third Wave infrastructure, which today is an electronic infrastructure, the better off you're going to be.

该句中有一个比较级的固定结构 the more...the more, 表示“越……越……”, which 引导的定语从句解释前面的 Third Wave infrastructure。

佳句赏析:

①And that is very good news because the Internet may well be the most powerful tool for combating world poverty that we've ever had.

句中 may well+动词原形结构相当于 have good reason to, 意为“理应, 有足够的理由”。如: He may well be proud of his son. (他大可以以他的儿子为荣)。该句子用这个结构来强调“网络完全可以成为最有力的工具来战胜世界贫困”。

②Countries that still think foreign investment is an invasion of their sovereignty might well study the history of infrastructure (the basic structural foundations of a society) in the United States.

Might/may (as) well +动词原形结构常常用来建议或劝说某人采取某种活动, 有时相当于 had better, 译为“还不如, 不妨”。如: Students that still have some problem with this lesson might well ask me after class. (那些对这篇课文仍然有问题的同学不如课后再问一下我)。该句中作者建议那些抱有偏见的人不妨研究一下美国基础设施建设的历史。

#### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

(1) attention 做“注意力”讲是不可数名词, 和它构成的动宾搭配在含义上主要分为两类: 一是“(某事)引起(某人的)注意”, 如: attract/ arrest/ call/ catch/ draw / get /invite one's attention to sth., engage one's attention; 二是“(某人)注意(某事)”concentrate attention upon/on sth., devote/turn/give attention to sth, 此外, divert attention from sth (转移注意力)

(2) digital divide 数字化分界; digital (a.) 数字的, 信息的; divide (n.): 分界线, 分水岭, 差异

(3) lecture (n. /v.) 演讲, 讲课, ~to somebody on something; 教训, 谴责

(4) commercialize (v.) 商业化; -ize 后缀意为“…化”, 如: universalize 普遍化。

(5) access (n.) 通道, 访问, 接近, 接近权, 享用权, have/gain/get/obtain access to sth., (v.) 存取, 接近, 得到, 了解; accessible (a.) 易接近的, 可到达的, 易受影响的, 可理解的; inaccessible (a.) 无法接近的, 不能达到的, 难懂的

(6) combat (n. /v.) 搏斗, 斗争, ~ poverty 对抗贫困, 也可用 defeat poverty。

(7) impoverished (a.) 贫穷的, 词根 -pover- 意为“贫穷”, impoverish: 使贫穷

(8) anti-colonial (a.) 反殖民主义的, anti-前缀表示“反, 抗”, 如: antibody 抗

生素; antislavery 反奴隶制

(9) sovereignty (n.) 主权 (国家), 君主, 词根-reign-意为“统治, 支配”。

(10) infrastructure (n.) 基础设施, 前缀 infra-表示“下, 低”, 如: infrared 红外线 (低于红线), infrasound 亚音速 (低于音速)。

## 五、全文翻译

今天, 人们正在高度重视所谓数字化分界——世界上信息资源丰富的地区和信息资源贫乏的地区之间的差异。这个差异确实存在, 我和我妻子 20 年前就曾就当时出现的这种临近的危险做过演讲。然而, 那时还不太明显的一些抵制数字化分界的、新的积极因素。现在我们是完全有理由感到乐观的。

一些技术上的因素使我们有理由期望数字化分界会缩小。随着互联网的日趋商业化, 普及上网对商家是有利的——毕竟, 上网人数越多, 潜在的客户就越多 (长难句①)。越来越多的政府, 惟恐自己的国家落后, 纷纷推广互联网的普及。未来一二十年之内, 全球将有一二十亿人加入互联网。因此, 我认为在未来的数年中, 数字化分界将缩小而不会变大。那是好消息, 因为互联网完全可以成为我们战胜所面临的贫困的最强有效的工具 (佳句①)。

当然, 使用互联网不是惟一战胜贫困的方法。互联网也不是我们所拥有的惟一工具, 但它却有巨大的潜力。

要想利用互联网这一工具, 某些贫困国家必须克服对外国投资所持的过时了的反殖民主义偏见 (长难句②)。那些认为外国投资是侵犯本国主权的国家不妨研究一下美国的基础建设 (社会的基本结构基础) 建设历史 (佳句②)。当初美国建设自己的工业基础设施时, 缺乏必要的资金, 因此美国的第二次浪潮基础设施建设, 包括公路、港口、高速公路、港口城市等等——都是用国外资金建造的。英国人、德国人、荷兰人和法国人都在前英国殖民地投资。他们提供资金, 美洲移民建造。想想看, 现在谁拥有这一切? 美国人。我想, 在这件事上, 像巴西或其他任何地方同样也该这样。你拥有的去建造第三次浪潮基础设施建设 (今天主要指电子基础设施) 的外国资金越多, 那么你的情况就越好 (长难句③)。这并不是说卑躬屈膝, 任人愚弄, 也不是对外国公司不加控制。但这的确意味着你已认识到外国公司对本国能源及通信基础设施建设的重要性, 这些基础设施是充分利用互联网所必要的。

## 第三篇

### 一、文章结构分析

这是一篇关于美国新闻媒体遭受不信任危机的文章。文章介绍了一个针对此不信任危机而开展的调查, 并阐述造成这一危机的原因, 也是调查失败的原因。文章前两段交待了背景, 第三段首先给出主题, 在下面的三段中, 逐步深入地追寻其背后的深层次原因, 最后两段进行总结。整篇文章的论证方法主要是说理。

第一段: 第一句以疑问句的形式提出问题, 并指出该调查的目的。

第二段: 直接指出该调查的结果不令人满意。

第三段: 第一句为主题句——对媒体不信任是由于深层次原因。本段中“in other words”说明本段的论证方法是典型的说理。

第四段: 进一步举例说明上段提到的新闻“标准模式”与普通人的生活相距甚远。

第五段: 进一步指出这种差距是由于新闻界人士的生活态度导致的。

第六段: 对文章观点进行总结。

第七段: 指出这一趋势的危害。

## 二、试题具体解析

29. What is the passage mainly about? 29. 文章主要谈论\_\_\_\_\_内容。  
[A] Needs of the readers all over the [A] 世界各地读者的需要  
world.  
[B] Causes of the public disappointment [B] 造成公众对报纸失望的原因  
about newspapers.  
[C] Origins of the declining newspaper [C] 造成报业衰败的根源  
industry.  
[D] Aims of a journalism credibility [D] 一个新闻可信度调查项目的目的  
project.

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨题。

文章首段就是主题段。第一句提出本文的主旨问题“为什么那么多美国人不相信自己在报纸上看到的东西？”这就是整个文章要回答的问题，也是以疑问句形式出现的文章主题，是主旨问题的一个改写。因而 B 选项为答案。选项中的 disappointment 是原文中 distrust 的近义词。

A 选项与文章谈的新闻遭受的信任危机无关，并非文章主要内容。文章只有最后第一段首句提到报业是一个日趋衰败的行业，但是未对衰败原因进行探究，所以 C 选项不对。D 选项仅仅在第二段提及这一项目的内容和发现，属于细节内容，而非主题内容。

答题技巧：答主旨类型的题目关键是找到主题段（一般为首段）或其他各段的主题句（一般为首句）。一般而言，主题段包含文章主题思想。如无主题段，则找到各段的主题句加以归纳和总结，便可得出文章中心。

30. The results of the journalism 30. 新闻可信度调查项目的结果是\_\_\_\_\_。  
credibility project turned out to  
be .  
[A] quite trustworthy [A] 相当可信  
[B] somewhat contradictory [B] 有点矛盾  
[C] very illuminating [C] 很有启发  
[D] rather superficial [D] 相当肤浅

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

第二段涉及该调查的结果。该段指出“这次新闻机构可信度的调查计划只得出一些极其肤浅的结论（low-level findings）诸如新闻报道中的事实错误，拼写或语法错误，和这些低层次发现交织在一起的还有许多令人挠头的困惑，譬如读者到底想读些什么。”因此 D 选项是正确答案，答案中的 superficial 是原文 low-level 的近义词。其他三个选项文中均未提及，也无法推导出。

答题技巧：对于这类形容词的选项，考生首先可以判断这些词哪些是褒义，哪些是贬义，以便缩小范围。例如，本题中考生如果先确定作者对于该发现的态度为否定的话，就可以把答案首先确定到 B、D 两个选项内，接下来需要考虑的问题就是“矛盾”还是“肤浅”。

31. The basic problem of journalists as [A] working attitude  
pointed out by the writer lies in [B] conventional lifestyle  
their\_\_\_\_\_. [C] world outlook

- [D] educational background [A] 工作态度  
31. 作者指出的记者们存在的基本问题是他们的\_\_\_\_\_。 [B] 传统生活方式  
[C] 世界观  
[D] 教育背景

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

第六段指出，“读者对新闻媒介令人震惊的不信任的根源不是……，而是记者与读者的世界观每天都发生着碰撞（the daily clash of world views）”。因此，C选项为正确答案。

A选项文中未提及。B选项和D选项应该属于记者和读者不同的两个方面，但仅是表面现象，不是问题的根本所在。

32. Despite its efforts, the newspaper industry still cannot satisfy the readers owing to its \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] failure to realize its real problem  
[B] tendency to hire annoying reporters  
[C] likeliness to do inaccurate reporting  
[D] prejudice in matters of race and gender

32. 尽管新闻界付出了努力，仍然不能满足读者的需要是由于\_\_\_\_\_。  
[A] 没有认识到真正的问题所在  
[B] 往往雇用令人厌烦的记者  
[C] 可能进行失真的报道  
[D] 有种族和性别偏

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

最后一段谈到新闻业为此做出的种种努力，如“出资组织研讨会和可信度调查项目、探究为什么顾客们恼火以及为什么会有那么多人逃避新闻”；接着用 but 话锋一转，指出他们没有做到的方面，即“但是它似乎从来就没有回过头去注意文化方面和阶级方面的偏见，而这正是很多以前的顾客抱怨的内容”。由此可以总结得出，他们的问题就是没有对症下药。因此 A 选项是正确答案。

B 选项、C 选项都是表面现象，和 D 选项均与该段最后一句“这个项目现在还只是单纯考虑招收不同种族和性别的员工”的事实不符。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

### 长难句分析：

① Sad to say, this project has turned out to be mostly low-level findings about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes, combined with lots of head-scratching puzzlement about what in the world those readers really want.

句子主干是...this project has turned out to be ... findings ....。about factual errors and spelling and grammar mistakes 是宾语 findings 的补语成分；后接过去分词 combined 引导的伴随状语，其中 about what in the world those readers really want 是 puzzlement 的补语。

② Most journalists learn to see the world through a set of standard templates (patterns) into which they plug each day's events. In other words, there is a conventional story line in the newsroom culture that provides a backbone and a ready-made narrative structure for otherwise confusing news.

这两句生动地介绍了新闻界的工作方式。两句各自含有一个定语从句，第一句中的定语从句为 *into which they plug each day's events*，修饰前面的中心名词 *into which they plug each day's events*，后一句中的定语从句由 *that* 引导，修饰前面的 *a conventional*

story line.

知识点补充：“plug sth. into sth.” 意为“塞入、插入”；“story line”指“叙述故事的线路、套路”；“culture”在这指“某群体或民族的风俗、人文现象、社会惯例”，如：enterprise culture.（企业文化）。

③ If it did, it would open up its diversity program, now focused narrowly on race and gender, and look for reporters who differ broadly by outlook, values, education, and class.

此句为虚拟语气，主要结构为：If it did, it would open up...and look for...。其中在由 and 连接的两个并列谓语，插入成分 now focused narrowly on race and gender 为过去分词形式的后置定语，修饰 program。第二个谓语结构中，宾语 reporters 后面有一个 who 引导的定语从句。

佳句赏析：

Replies show that compared with other Americans, journalists are more likely to live in upscale neighborhoods, have maids, own Mercedeses, and trade stocks, and they're less likely to go to church, do volunteer work, or put down roots in community.

句子中 are more likely to... and ... are less likely to... 后都跟了三个不定式做补语，前后对应，结构严谨，给人一种层次美。

#### 四、词汇注释

- (1) alien (a.) (to) 不相容的; (from) 相异的; (n.) 外侨; 外星人
- (2) diversity (n.) 差异; 多样性; 不同
- (3) get round to 找时间做, 开始考虑
- (4) head-scratching (a.) 困惑的, 令人挠头的
- (5) metropolitan (a.) 大城市的; 宗主国的
- (6) random (a.) 随机的, 随意的; (n.) 随机, 随意
- (7) symposium (n.) 讨论会, 专题报告会; 专题论文集
- (8) template (n.) 模式, 样板

#### 五、全文翻译

为什么那么多美国人不相信自己在报纸上看到的东西？美国新闻编辑协会正试图回答这个痛苦问题。该组织正深深陷入一个长期的自我剖析过程中，即，一个称为新闻可信度的调查项目。

遗憾的是，这次新闻机构可信度调查计划结果只获得了一些肤浅的发现，诸如新闻报道中的事实错误，拼写或语法错误，和这些低层次发现交织在一起的还有许多令人挠头的困惑，譬如读者到底想读些什么。（长难句①）

但这种对媒体的不信任有更深刻的根源。多数新闻记者都学着用一套标准的模式去看待世界，并把每天发生的事件套入这一模式即可。换言之，在媒体的新闻采编室文化中存在着一套约定俗成的写作模式，为纷繁复杂的新闻报道提供了一个主干框架和一个现成的故事叙述套路。（长难句②）

新闻记者和读者之间存在着社会和文化方面的脱节，这就是为什么新闻编辑室的“标准模式”与众多读者的意趣相差甚远。在最近一次调查中，问卷被送到了全国五座中等城市及一座大都市的记者手中，然后随机地给这些城市的居民打电话，问他们同样的问题。

结果表明，与其他美国人相比，新闻记者更有可能居住在富人区，有女佣，有奔驰车，炒股，而不大可能去教堂，参加志愿服务，扎根某个社区。（佳句）

记者们往往属于广义的社会和文化精英的一个部分，因此他们的工作往往反映了这些精英的传统价值观。读者对新闻媒介令人震惊的不信任，其根源并非是报道失实或低下的报道技巧，而是记者与读者的世界观每天都发生着碰撞。

这对任何一个行业来说，都是一个句有破坏力的形势，对于一个正在衰落的行业来说尤其如此。这是一个有很多麻烦的行业，却不断地雇佣观点总使客户恼怒的雇员。然后它又出资组织研讨会和可信度调查项目，去探究为什么顾客们生气，而大量流失。但它似乎从来就没回过头来去注意那么多以前的顾客所抱怨的文化和阶级偏见。如果它能注意这个问题的话，它就应该进一步开放其多样化项目（这个项目现在还只单纯考虑招收不同种族和性别的员工），进一步寻找那些世界观、价值观、教育水平和社会阶层各不相同的记者。（长难句③）

## 第四篇

### 一、文章结构总体分析

本文是关于企业兼并与收购的一篇文章。作者从目前的兼并与收购浪潮现象着手，分析其产生的原因及带来的影响。

第一段：首句提出世界正在经历一场兼并与收购浪潮，段尾以问句的方式提出文章主题：这种兼并是否会演变成一种无法控制的反竞争力量？

第二段：用数据证明了企业合并形式之一，即跨国公司贸易的增长。

第三段：解释了造成企业合并现象的原因。

第四段：分析了合并热潮的影响，认为它没有给消费和技术进步带来危害，还有可能使世界财富增长。该段论证中既进行推理也使用了例证。

第五段：第一句为本段主题，即：人们对这种兼并还需要加以注意。论证中使用较多反意疑问句以加强语气。

### 二、试题具体解析

33. What is the typical trend of businesses today? 33. 当今企业发展的主要趋势是\_\_\_\_\_?
- [A] To take in more foreign funds. [A] 吸收更多外资  
[B] To invest more abroad. [B] 更多地向海外投资  
[C] To combine and become bigger. [C] 合并并且变得更大  
[D] To trade with more countries. [D] 与更多国家做生意

**[答案]** C

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

文章第一段就指出，当今企业界出现的一个现象，即整个世界正在经历一场前所未有的（ever witnessed）兼并与收购浪潮（wave of mergers and acquisitions，或 M&A wave）。这一并购之风从异常活跃的美国到达欧洲，并以不可比拟的威力（unparalleled might）影响到新兴经济国家。接着第二段谈到跨国公司在世界范围内贸易的迅猛增长。因此，C 选项即文中多次提到的 mergers and acquisitions，是当今企业发展的主要趋势。其他三项都不符文意。

答题技巧：命题者的意图在于考核考生能否把握该段段落主旨句为首句，并且理解句中

关键字眼 mergers and acquisitions 的意义。

34. According to the author, one of the driving forces behind M&A wave is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the greater customer demands  
[B] a surplus supply for the market  
[C] a growing productivity  
[D] the increase of the world's wealth
34. 按照作者观点, 推动合并和收购浪潮的动力之一是\_\_\_\_\_。  
[A] 顾客更大的需求  
[B] 对市场的供给过分充裕  
[C] 日益增长的生产率  
[D] 世界财富的增长

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 事实细节题。

第三段剖析造成并购潮流的重要原因。它们和导致经济全球化过程的因素是一样的, 如: 交通运输成本的日趋下降、贸易和投资壁垒的降低和扩大的市场以满足需要扩大运作而方能满足顾客的需求。显然, A 选项即为上面提到的三个因素之一, 为正确答案。B 选项即市场供应过剩, 应该是企业缩小生产的原因。其他 C 和 D 两项在文中均没有提及。

35. From paragraph 4 we can infer that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the increasing concentration is certain to hurt consumers  
[B] WorldCom serves as a good example of both benefits and costs  
[C] the costs of the globalization process are enormous  
[D] the Standard Oil trust might have threatened competition
35. 从第 4 段中, 可以推断出\_\_\_\_\_。  
[A] 日益增长的合并浪潮肯定会损害顾客的利益  
[B] 世界通信公司是关于合并并且利弊兼有的一个很好的例子  
[C] 全球化过程成本巨大  
[D] 标准石油联合公司可能对竞争形成过威胁

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 推理引申题。

第四段首句提到, 关于目前合并浪潮一定会带来利或弊的例子还不多见。第二句接着指出, 但是目前数家石油公司的合并, 是否会再次对竞争造成威胁却难以预料; 100 年前美国的标准石油联合公司 (Standard Oil trust) 被解散, 就是因为当时人们担心它会对竞争构成威胁。由此可以推知 D 选项为正确答案。

从该段的电信业和汽车工业的例子可知, 企业合并没有带来价格上涨或阻碍技术进步, 因而消费者的利益也未受损害。所以 A 选项与本段最后一句话不符。文中举了世界通信公司的例子 (本段第 3 句) 只是说明合并并没有带来坏处, 而不是 B 选项。C 选项在文中根本未涉及。

36. Toward the new business wave, the writer's attitude can be said to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] optimistic  
[B] objective  
[C] pessimistic  
[D] biased
36. 作者对新出现的企业合并浪潮的态度是\_\_\_\_\_。  
[A] 乐观的  
[B] 客观的  
[C] 悲观的  
[D] 有偏见的

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 作者态度题。

在第三段最后两句中，作者明确指出“所有这些（推动合并的因素）对消费者来说都是有益而无害。随着生产力的提高，世界的财富亦随之增长。”第四段作者举例说明合并没有给消费和技术进步带来危害。到了第五段，作者开始提醒人们要避免它带来的不利影响。可见，作者提到合并浪潮可能产生的正反两方面的影响，就事论事，并且列举大量数字和事实进行说明。所以作者的态度应该是客观的，因此 B 选项为正确答案。

知识点补充：作者在文中一般使用带有褒贬色彩的词汇（尤其是形容词和动词），或者引用专业和权威人士的话去表明自己的态度。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

① International affiliates account for a fast-growing segment of production in economies that open up and welcome foreign investment.

该句主干为 International affiliates account for…，其中“that”引导的是一个定语从句，修饰“economies”。

知识点补充：“affiliates”指世界各地的分公司；“account for”意为“是……的原因”、“导致，引起”或“占……比例”；“economies”用的是复数形式，指的是各个国家经济领域的各行各业。

② I believe that the most important forces behind the massive M&A wave are the same that underlie the globalization process: falling transportation and communication costs, lower trade and investment barriers and enlarged markets that require enlarged operations capable of meeting customers' demands.

该句主干是“I believe that”加上一个较长的宾语从句。从句中，主干为 the most important forces…are the same that …，that 引导一个定语从句，修饰前面的 the same。冒号后的成分一般是起解释的作用，这里列举原因。

知识点补充：“forces behind”和“underlie”意思相同，都表达“造成…的原因”。

③ Yet it is hard to imagine that the merger of a few oil firms today could re-create the same threats to competition that were feared nearly a century ago in the US, when the Standard Oil trust was broken up.

该句主干是“It is hard to imagine that…”。第一个 that 引导 imagine 的宾语从句。宾语从句中又含有一个 that 引导的定语从句，修饰“competition”，定语从句中包含一个由“when”引导的时间状语。Standard Oil trust 指美国石油托拉斯，它像现在的微软公司因为有垄断之嫌而被迫解体。

佳句赏析：

① The world is going through the biggest wave of mergers and acquisitions ever witnessed.

该句运用暗喻的修辞手法，形象地使用 wave 一词描述全球企业兼并的大趋势。

② This phenomenon has created serious concerns over the role of smaller economic firms, of national businessmen and over the ultimate stability of the world economy.

该句运用两层并列形式的结构，达到较强的语境效果。over the role 和 over the ultimate stability 的并列是第一层，role 后面的两个 of 是第二层并列。

### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

- (1) affiliate (n./v.) 分公司, 附属机构; 使附属于
- (2) detrimental (a.) 不利的。～ to ... 对……不利的
- (3) hyperactive (a.) 极其活跃的; hyper 是一词缀, 常与形容词或名词结合, 意为“过度的”, 如: hypercritical 吹毛求疵的
- (4) infringement (n.) 侵害
- (5) megamerger (n.) 大型合并; mega-是一词缀, 意为“大, 强”, 如 megacity 特大城市
- (6) merger (n.) 合并, 归并; acquisition 获得, 收购
- (7) take upon oneself 承担
- (8) warn against 告诫、提防(不要做某事); warn sb. of sth. 提醒某人某事

## 五、全文翻译

世界正在经历一场从未见过的巨大的并购浪潮。(佳句①)这个浪潮从异常活跃的美国席卷到欧洲, 并以不可比拟的威力影响到正在崛起的国家。这些国家的许多人看着这个浪潮, 忧虑着: “企业合并的浪潮会不会产生一种无法控制的反竞争力量?”

无疑, 大企业正在变得更大、更强。跨国公司在 1982 年只占有国际贸易不到 20% 的份额。目前, 这个数字上升到 25%, 并且还在迅速上升。**在那些对外开放并欢迎外资的国家的经济中, 国际分公司在国民生产中形成一个快速增长的部门。**(长难句①)例如, 在阿根廷, 经过 90 年代初的改革之后, 跨国公司在 200 家大型企业的工业生产中从 43% 增加到几乎 70%。这个现象使得人们非常担忧小型企业, 民族资本的作用, 也使得人们对世界经济的最终稳定产生了忧虑。(佳句②)

我认为, 推动这次巨大的并购浪潮的最主要的力量, 也是推动全球化进程的力量, 就是运输与通讯费用的降低, 贸易与投资障碍的减少, 以及市场的扩大和为满足市场需求的生产的扩大。(长难句②)所有这些对消费者来说都有益而无害。随着生产力的提高, 世界的财富也就增长了。

目前这场合并浪潮的利与弊并无多少实例。但是很难想象当今的几个石油公司的合并能够重新造成 100 年前美国标准石油公司被解散时人们担心它对竞争造成的威胁。(长难句③)通讯公司的合并, 如世界通讯公司, 似乎没有给消费者带来更高的价格, 或者滞缓了技术进步的速度。在汽车行业, 合并也同样在增加, 看看戴姆勒与克莱斯勒, 雷诺与尼桑, 但仿佛消费者并未受到伤害。

但是事实仍然是, 合并运动必须受到严密监视。几星期以前, 格林斯潘对银行业的大规模合并发出了警告。如果如此巨大的银行出现, 谁来充当最终的借贷者, 发挥监督、管理和运作的作用?当一个国家对破坏公平竞争的行为的处理过于严格时, 跨国公司会不会把它们的产业从一个地方转到另一个地方?在事情将影响所有国家的情况下, 一个国家是否应该独自担负起“保护竞争”的责任, 如美国政府诉讼微软公司的案件?

## 第五篇

### 一、文章结构总体分析

本文是一篇关于美国人追求简朴生活这一潮流的散文。作者以第一人称的笔调叙述了自身生活态度和方式的转变经历, 进而谈及整个美国的情形及剖析这股潮流的成因。从写作特点来说是一篇夹叙夹议的文章, 叙述部分(前三段)是一个引子, 为后面的议论作铺垫。

前三段: 作者通过对自己生活方式转变的总结, 进而讲述当初辞职的初衷以及现在作者

的生活，并总结自己生活变化带来的益处和感悟。

第四段：段首指出这种生活方式在美国成为一个潮流，并列举一些实例说明其普遍性。

第五、六段：探讨美国和英国这一趋势的成因，并总结这种生活方式的实质就是认识到自己的局限性。

## 二、试题具体解析

37. Which of the following is true according to paragraph 1? 37. 按照第一段，下列哪个是个说法是正确的？
- [A] Full-time employment is a new international trend.  
[B] The writer was compelled by circumstances to leave her job.  
[C] “A lateral move” means stepping out of full-time employment.  
[D] The writer was only too eager to spend more time with her family.
- [A] 全职工作是一种新的国际时尚。  
[B] 作者因环境所迫而辞职。  
[C] “平级调动”意味着退出全日制工作。  
[D] 作者太想多花点时间和家人在一起了。

**[答案] B**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：**事实细节题**。

本题考查考生对细节的理解，包括读懂每句话的含义，及弄清前因后果和事实。文章第一段第二句讲到，“一次工作的平级调动（a lateral move）伤害了我的自尊，阻碍了我在工作上的升迁，这促使我放弃了相对体面的（high profile）职业生涯”。可见，作者辞职是有外因的。B选项“作者因环境所迫而辞职”与该事实相符，是正确答案。

A选项与原文相矛盾。第一句说的是我辞去全职工作（quit my full time employment）使我成为国际时尚的一分子，而不是做全职工人。C选项错误地把“A lateral move”理解为放弃全职工人。lateral原意是“横向的”，这里指“平级之间的”。第一段末句提到，为了掩饰（cover）辞职的真正原因，我找了一个“想多花些时间和家人在一起”的借口，因此D选项是托词而不是事实。

38. The writer’s experiment shows that  
38. 作者的经历表明“放慢生活节奏”  
downshifting\_\_\_\_\_. [A] 使她能够实现梦想  
[B] 使作者形成了一种新的生活哲学  
[C] 促使她放弃了较高的社会地位  
[D] 使她接受了《女性》杂志的观点
- [A] enables her to realize her dream  
[B] helps her mold a new philosophy of life  
[C] prompts her to abandon her high social status  
[D] leads her to accept the doctrine of *She* 是\_\_\_\_\_。  
magazine

**[答案] B**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：**事实细节题**。

本题仍然考查考生对细节的理解，要求考生从作者的经历去分析其生活态度前后的转变，关键在于把握第二段末句“transform from... into...”的结构。作者在第二段谈到，“经过约两年半的时间并发表了两部小说以后，我那被美国人称之为‘放慢生活节奏’的生活经历，却将我反复用的借口（指第一段最后一句掩饰辞职原因的话）转化为实实在在的事

实。我已经从一个‘拥有一切’(having it all)生活哲学的积极倡导者(这是过去七年里Linda Kelsey一直在《她》杂志上鼓吹的生活方式),变成一个知足常乐(settle for a bit of everything)的女人”。可见B选项正确,因为她从这次生活经历中有了重新认识,形成了新的人生观。

从文章内容可知,“放慢生活节奏”并不是作者原有的梦想,而是当初迫不得已的选择,只是后来她意外发现自己喜欢上了这种生活方式,所以A选项不对。C选项是最初的平级调动带来的结果,而非放慢生活节奏的结果。D选项恰恰与文中事实相反,实际结果是抛弃而非接受。

39. “Juggling one’s life” probably means living a life characterized by\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] non-materialistic lifestyle
- [B] a bit of everything
- [C] extreme stress
- [D] anti-consumerism

39. “Juggling one’s life”有可能意味着过\_\_\_\_\_的生活。

- [A] 不追求物质利益的生活方式
- [B] 任何东西都有一点就行
- [C] 极度紧张
- [D] 反消费主义

**[答案]** C

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是:词义题。

本题考查考生通过上下文猜测词义的能力。考生关键要通过对第三段首句复杂的句子结构的分析(见长难句③),知道“Juggling one’s life”即是“downshifting”的反面。在这个句子中,作者把“Juggling one’s life”和“downshifting”对立起来进行比较,因此前者应该指与“放慢生活节奏”相反的“工作压力大、忙忙碌碌的生活”。下文第二句话中的四个并列名词短语“12-hour working days, pressured deadlines, the fearful strain of office politics and the limitations of being a parent on ‘quality time’”(一天工作12小时、每件事情都有最后的期限、公务上争权夺利带来的可怕压力以及因为时间有限连做母亲也得“高效率”)对该短语进行了进一步解释。显然只有C选项是对这些特征的高度概括。注意第四段首句提到的A选项、第二段提到的B选项和第四段第二句谈到的D选项的内容都是“downshifting”的特征。

词汇补充: politics原意多指“政治事件、政治生活、政治活动”,也可指“一个群体或组织内部为争夺权利和利益的斗争”如: Church politics教会的明争暗斗。

40. According to the passage, experiences downshifting emerged in the US as a [D] the economic situation

40. 根据课文,“放慢生活节奏”在美国出

现是\_\_\_\_\_的结果。

result of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the quick pace of modern life
- [B] man’s adventurous spirit
- [C] man’s search for mythical [D] 经济形势

**[答案]** D

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是:因果关系题。

本题考查考生理解具体细节的能力。第五段首句指出,美国的这一趋势开始是对经济衰退的一种反映(a reaction to the economic decline),所以D选项“经济形势”是这种生活方式产生的原因。其它三个选项在文中都未提及。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

①A lateral move that hurt my pride and blocked my professional progress prompted me to abandon my relatively high profile career although, in the manner of a disgraced government minister, I covered my exit by claiming “I wanted to spend more time with my family”.

该句是由 although 连接含转折语气的两个分句：A lateral move prompted me to abandon my career 和 I covered my exit。前一分句的主语 A lateral move 由 that 引导的定语从句修饰；后一个分句中用了 in the manner of (以…的方式) 和 by claiming 两个结构做谓语 covered 的方式状语。

②I have been transformed from a passionate advocate of the philosophy of “having it all”，preached by Linda Kelsey for the past seven years in the pages of She magazine, into a woman who is happy to settle for a bit of everything.

该句子的特点是定语修饰成分较多。句子主干是 I have been transformed from a advocate... into a woman...，advocate 后接 of 短语做定语，woman 后接 who 引导的定语从句做定语。preached by... 分词结构用做 philosophy 的定语。having it all 指“拥有的一切”，是一种享乐主义；settle for a bit of everything 中的 settle 意为“安定、定居”，整个短语指“什么都只要一点”，即“很容易满足”。

③I have discovered, as perhaps Kelsey will after her much-publicized resignation from the editorship of *She* after a build-up of stress, that abandoning the doctrine of “juggling your life”，and making the alternative move into “downshifting” brings with it far greater rewards than financial success and social status.

该句子结构较复杂，有多重结构。第一重是主句的主干 I have discovered... that...，that 引导宾语从句：abandoning... and making...brings with it far greater rewards，其中主语由并列的动名词结构构成；第二重结构是：that 前的插入语是个省略倒装句，as 代替主句的谓语 discover，其正常顺序应是 perhaps Kelsey will discover after...；that 后宾语从句中含有一个比较结构...brings greater rewards than...。Juggling one's life 中“juggle”原意为“耍把戏”，短语里借用它暗含的“忙个不停”的意思，表示“忙忙碌碌地生活”。

④While in America the trend started as a reaction to the economic decline —after the mass redundancies caused by downsizing in the late-80s—and is still linked to the politics of thrift, in Britain, at least among the middle class downshifters of my acquaintance, we have different reasons for seeking to simplify our lives.

该句子的特点是 while 引导两个分句形成对照，前一分句的主干是 in America the trend started as a reaction and is still linked to the politics；后一分句的主干是 in Britain we have different reasons；破折号之间的插入语是前一分句的时间状语；逗号间的插入语 at least among... 是后一分句的状语。

⑤For the women of my generation who were urged to keep juggling through the '80s, downshifting in the mid-90s is not so much a search for the mythical good life —growing your own organic vegetables, and risking turning into one—as a personal recognition of your limitations.

该句子的主干中含有一个具有比较意义的结构 downshifting is not so much a search...as a personal recognition (与其说是追求,不如说是个人认识)。句首介词结构 For the women...做句子的状语,表示“对于...来说”,两个破折号之间的两个并列的动名词短语 growing...and risking...是对前面名词 the mythical good life 的解释。

佳句赏析:

①When I decided to quit my full time employment it never occurred to me that I might become a part of a new international trend.

“When...it never occurred to me that...”结构可以表达在过去某个时间里没法预料到后来要发生的事情。如: Nobody can really expect his future. When Steven Doglas worked as a salesman in a shoes-shop of a small town, it never occurred to him that he might become a superstar three years later.

②My experiment in what the Americans term “downshifting” has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality.

该句子中 tired excuse 使用了英语中的一种修辞格,叫“转移形容词”,即形容词形式上修饰事物,实际上用来修饰人所具有的某种品质、性质或状况。这种修辞格的使用使句子具有修辞效果,简洁而地道。类似的用法有: sleepless night (不眠之夜), wise decision (明智的决定), respectful distance (敬而远之), word by painful word (一字一字吃力地) smiling words (微笑着交谈)。句子中 tired excuse 指的是作者声称“累了想陪陪家人”来作为辞职的借口。

#### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

(1) it occurred to sb. that... /it occurred to sb. to do sth. 某人想到某事,如: It occurred to her that she might adopt homeless child. (她突然想到可以收养一个孤儿); Didn't it occur to you to close the window. (你就没有想到要关窗户吗?)。

(2) prompt (v.) 促使, 鼓动 (n.) 提示, 付款期限 (a.) 敏捷的, 迅速的, 即时的

(3) profile (n.) 剖面, 侧面, 外形, 轮廓; 态度, 姿态, 对公众暴露的程度 (degree of exposure to public notice), 能见度, 如: keep a low profile 保持低姿态

(4) downshift (v.) 原意指减低汽车的档, 这里指“放慢生活节奏”。文中出现的 downshifting 是它的动名词形式, downshifter 指的是选择这种生活的人

(5) preach (v.) 传教, 宣讲; 宣扬, 鼓吹

(6) resignation (n.) 辞职 (书); 放弃, 顺从; resign (v.) 辞职; 听任

(7) doctrine (n.) 教条, 学说, 主义

(8) anticonsumerism (n.) 反消费主义。Anti-前缀意为“反, 防”; -ism 后缀意为“...主义”。如: antiwar 反战的, anti-colonial 反殖民主义的, materialism 唯物主义, adventurism 冒险主义

(9) drop out 退学, 脱离, 不参与, [美俚] (因对传统的道德观和价值观不再抱幻想而)退出习俗社会, 逃避现实

(10) redundancy (n.) 冗余; redundant (a.) 多余的

(11) mythical (a.) 神话的, 虚构的; myth: (n.) 神话, 虚构的故事

(12) 本文词汇的特点是复合词的使用, 包括(1) 副词+过去分词=复合形容词, 文中出现了 much-publicized 多次公开宣称的 well-established 稳定存在的, 类似的词有: well-informed 消息灵通的, much-needed 非常需要的; (2) 动词+副词=名词, 文中出现了 build-up 增大, 类似的词有: put-off 推迟, get-together 联欢会, check-up 检查; (3) 名

词+名词=复合名词，文中出现了 self-help 自助，cling-film (粘附+薄膜) 保鲜膜，类似的词有：book review 书评，traffic light 街灯

## 五、全文翻译

当我决定辞去自己的全日制工作时决没有想到，自己竟成了一种新的国际性潮流的一分子（佳句①）。一次平级的人事调动伤了我的自尊心，并阻断了我的事业发展，这促使我放弃自己地位较高的职业，然而，我却像面子扫尽的政府部长那样，掩饰地说“我想与家人更多地呆在一起”（长难句①）。

奇怪的是，大约两年半的时间我写完两部小说后，我这个被美国人称为“放慢生活节奏”的尝试，却使我所谓的累了的借口变成了现实（佳句②）。我已从一个“获得一切”哲学（琳达·凯茜过去七年中在《她》这本杂志所宣扬的）的狂热支持者，变成了一个乐于接受任何东西只要一丁点的女人（长难句②）。

我已经发现（由于压力过大，凯茜已多次公开宣称要辞去《她》杂志编辑的职务，在这之后她也许会有同样发现），放弃“忙忙碌碌”的生活哲学，转而过一种“放慢生活节奏”的生活所带来的回报，比金钱和社会地位更有价值（长难句③）。什么也说服不了我回到过去那种凯尔茜所宣扬的、我也曾自得其乐的生活中去：每天 12 小时的工作日，压得人喘不过气来的最后期限，可怕而紧张的办公室里的争权夺利，以及在“最佳时期”做父母受到限制。

在美国，摆脱忙碌，转而过一种简单、不太物质化的生活已成明确趋势。具有讽刺意味的是，“放慢生活节奏”——在美国也称“自愿简单化”——甚至孕育了一个崭新的、可称之为反消费主义的新领域。对于那些想过简单生活的人来说，有许多很畅销的帮你轻松生活的自助书籍；有各种像《守财奴简报》这样的简讯，给美国人提供成千上万条有用的点子，从回收保鲜膜到自制肥皂；甚至还有一些帮助团体，帮助有些人按 90 年代中期逃避社会现实的人的生活方式去生活。

在美国，这种趋势一开始是对经济衰落所做出的一种反应——出现于 80 年代后期缩小经济规模所引起的大量人员冗余之后——现在这种趋势仍被认为与节俭政治有关联；而在英国，至少在我所认识的愿意简化生活的中产阶级中，却有着不同的缘由去寻求使自己的生活简单化（长难句④）。

对我们这一代女性来说，整个 80 年代我们曾被迫忙碌地生活，90 年代中期的简化生活与其说是寻求神话般的好生活——自己种有机蔬菜以及冒险成为像有机蔬菜一样简单淳朴的人——倒不如说我们都认识了自身的局限（长难句⑤）。

## 第三部分 翻译试题解析

### 一、试题总体分析

这篇文章主要展望了科学技术给人类未来生活可能带来的各种变化，未来学家对科学突破性进展日期的预测，以及某些技术进步可能带来的社会问题。

2001 年度翻译试题难度适中，考点涉及了词义确定、非谓语结构以及从句的翻译。就此，考生可以总结出，词义确定和句子结构是翻译必考的项目。词义确定要求考生根据上下文和搭配的要求，确定某个特定词在本句中的意思以及翻译后选择的汉语表达，而这个意思往往不是考生在平时记忆的单词词义，可能是某个偏僻的词义、引伸义，甚至在该上下文中

才有的、没有在词典中确定下来的意思。因此特别提醒考生不要字对字地翻译，而要在上下文中确定具体单词的意思，正如一句话说得好：“There is no meaning except in the context.”（只有在上下文中才有词义）。

## 二、试题具体解析

(41) There will be television chat shows hosted by robots, and cars with pollution monitors that will disable them when they offend.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：定语从句的翻译、过去分词做定语、词义确定。

句子的主干是 there be 句型的将来时，译成“将会出现……，将有……”。hosted by robots 是过去分词作后置定语修饰 chat shows，由于不太长，翻译时可以前置做定语。pollution monitors（污染监控器）后面接的定语从句 that will disable... offend 并不是起修饰限定作用，翻译时不能把它前置做定语，此从句实际是说 pollution monitors 的功能，译时可独立成句。定语从句中包含一个 when 引导的时间状语从句。

词汇: chat shows 即是近年来在我国也广为流行的电视谈话节目; host 做名词为“(男)主持人”, 做动词是“主持”; offend 本意是“冒犯, 侵犯”, 在这里根据上下文, 意思应当是“违规”, 进而可译为(汽车)“污染超标”; disable 的意思也应当根据上下文确定为“使(汽车)无法运转”。

译文：届时，将会出现由机器人主持的电视谈话节目和装有污染监控器的汽车。一旦这些汽车排污超标（违规），监控器就会使其停驶。

(42) Children will play with dolls equipped with personality chips, computers with in-built personalities will be regarded as workmates rather than tools, relaxation will be in front of smell television, and digital age will have arrived.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：意译、介词结构作后置定语、rather than的译法。

整个句子实际上由四个分句并列组成，由逗号和 and 连接，但是最后一句从意思上看实际是一句总结性的话。第一分句中，equipped with personality chips 是过去分词做定语修饰 dolls；第二句是一个被动语态，其中主要结构为 be regarded as … rather than …，意思为“被看作是……而不是……”，该句中 with in-built personalities 这一介词结构作 computers 的后置定语；第三句如果直译成“休闲将在气味电视机前面”不太贴切，尤其作为书面语不合适，考生可以加入“休闲”这一动作的发出者，将该句译成：人们将在气味电视机前休闲，或译成：休闲将在气味电视机前面进行；第四句中，考生需要注意时态为将来完成时。

词汇：computers 后的 with 结构是“带有、具有”的意思；in-built 意为“内在的，内置的”，rather than 表示否定，此结构翻译题中就已经数次出现。

译文：儿童将与装有个性化芯片的玩具娃娃玩耍，具有个性内置的计算机将被视为工作伙伴而不是工具，人们将在气味电视机前休闲，届时数字化时代就要来到了。

(43) Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：多重复合句的译法。

该句子是复杂的复合句，其结构可以分三层。第一层是句子主语是 Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers ... to ..., 不定式引导目的状语，第二层在目的状语中，宾语 calendar 后有 that 引导的定语从句，第三层结构为 that 引导的定语从句中，宾语 the latest dates 后又有一个 when 引导的定语从句，注意不要误以为时状

语从句。这样的三层复合结构形成了环环相套的定语从句链，关键在于考生需要把这个链条打断，也就是进行断句，考生可以在 that 处断句。

词汇：piece together 意为“汇集”；the latest dates 意为“最近的日期”；key breakthroughs 意为“重大突破”。

译文：皮尔森汇集世界各地数百位研究人员的成果，编制了一个独特的新技术千年历，它列出了人们有望看到数百项重大突破和发现的最迟日期。

(44) But that, Pearson points out, is only the start of man-machine integration: “It will be the beginning of the long process of integration that will ultimately lead to a fully electronic human before the end of the next century.”

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：定语从句。

Pearson points out 属插入语成分，主句为主表结构 that is the start，它实际上也是 point out 的宾语内容。主语 that 是代词，指前两句中提到的电脑与人之间连接的突破。引号中的是 Pearson 所说的话。it 指代紧跟它的 integration（一体化）。that will ultimately... century 是修饰 the process of integration 的定语从句，由于定语太长，不适宜在中文中做前置定语，只能另起一句，用重复先行词的办法，或把定语从句译作并列句。

译文：皮尔森指出，这个突破仅仅是人机一体化的开始：“它是人机一体化漫长之路的第一步，最终会使人们在下世纪末之前就研制出完全电子化的仿真人。”

(45) And home appliances will also become so smart that controlling and operating them will result in the breakout of a new psychological disorder—kitchen rage.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：so … that 结构、词义确定。

这个句子的主干是 home appliances will become so... that...，“so ... that ...”结构的意思是“如此……以至……”。that 后接的是结果状语从句，从句的主语是 controlling and operating them；them 指的是主语 home appliances；从句的谓语是 will result in，breakout of... 是 in 的介词宾语。此处的破折号起解释作用，解释 a new psychological disorder 的内容。

词汇：smart 意为“巧妙的，(人) 聪明的”，但是在这里需要结合上下文理解为“智能化的”；breakout 一般译为“爆发”，但是与心理疾病或心理紊乱(a psychological disorder) 搭配不合适，所以意译为“引起，引发”；同理 kitchen rage 亦不可直译为“厨房暴怒”，尽量与心理疾病的用词挂钩，译为“厨房狂躁症”。

译文：家用电器将会变得如此智能化，以至于控制和操作它们会引发一种新的心理疾病——厨房狂躁症。

### 三、参考译文

在未来不到三十年的时间里，特列克星号的全息舱面就会成为现实。大脑神经系统和计算机之间的直接连接还会创造出全方位感受虚拟环境，使电影《全部回忆》中展示的虚拟假期成为可能。

(41) 届时，将会出现由机器人主持的电视谈话节目和装有污染监控器的汽车。一旦这些汽车排污超标（违规），监控器就会使其停驶。(42) 儿童将与装有个性化芯片的玩具娃娃玩耍，具有个性内置的计算机将被视为工作伙伴而不是工具，人们将在气味电视机前休闲，届时数字化时代就要来到了。

依 BT 的未来学家亚恩·皮尔森做出的预见，这些都属于新世纪头几十年发展计划之列，

届时，超级计算机将急剧加速各个生活领域的发展。

(43) 皮尔森汇集世界各地数百位研究人员的成果，编制了一个独特的新技术千年历，它列出了人们有望看到数百项重大突破和发现的最迟日期。一些最大的进展将在医学领域，包括人预期寿命的延长和数十种人造器官，这些将在现在到 2024 年之间陆续实现。

皮尔森还预言，在计算机与人的连接上会有一个重大突破。他说：“通过直接与我们的神经系统相连，计算机可以知道我们的感觉，并且，我们希望，它可以模仿感觉，这样，我们就能够发展全方位感知环境，就像电影《全部回忆》中的虚拟假期或特列克星号上的全息舱面。”(44) 但皮尔森指出，这个突破仅仅是人机一体化的开始：“它是人机一体化漫长之路的第一步，最终会使人们在下世纪末之前就研制出完全电子化的仿真人。”

通过研究，皮尔逊能够预言大多数突破的发生时间。然而，对于何时能够进行超光速旅行，何时人类克隆技术能够得以完善，何时可以进行时间旅行，却依然没有预见。但他的确预见技术进步引起的社会问题。比如，到 2010 年，住宅区附近监视器数量的剧增将引发问题；仿真机器人意味着人类可能无法区分同类朋友和这些机器人伙伴。(45) 家用电器将会变得如此智能化，以至于控制和操作它们会引发一种新的心理疾病——厨房狂躁症。

## 第四部分 写作试题解析

### 一、审题谋篇

本题命题形式为漫画加提纲式写作。

提纲有三点要求：(1) 描述画面的寓意，此处考生要注意 symbolic meaning (比喻义)；(2) 举一个具体的例子对主题加以论证；(3) 对于如何献爱心给出你的建议。

首先，审题时考生要抓住关键词。漫画加提纲式写作中，漫画中的字，特别是漫画的题目可谓是一字千金，千万不可放过。本题的漫画中出现“爱心是一盏灯，在越黑暗的地方越明亮”一句话，该句最突出的词是“爱心”，后半句话指出最需要爱心的环境——“黑暗中”，也就是说别人有困难的地方。因此漫画旨在提倡为需要帮助的人或地方献出爱心。

其次，考生需要看清题目要求。要求指出文章应点明漫画所示内涵，并应举出具体事例，在此前提下提出自己对献爱心的建议。由此可见，文章中既要联系社会举例，又要给出自己的评论，所以命题所测试的中心内容为描述加议论。

考生可以在坚守三段论基础上采用叙议结合的方法：第一段需围绕图画展开，将图画中所有信息描述清楚，点出漫画所示内涵。第二段要针对主题举具体的例子，由本题中心可知，举的例子应体现两要素：“爱心”和“需要”。第三段应在联系实际，突出中心的基础上，提出具体建议。

### 二、参考范文

As can be seen from this **vivid** picture, like a light, love means much more to those who are **in great difficulty** than to those who live **in comforts**. Love, as **illustrated** in the picture, is just like the oil lamp, which certainly shines brighter in the dark. In other words, **the darker** the place is, **the more precious** the light will be. Love is somewhat the same: it is most needed by those who are in urgent need of help and considered most **precious** in most difficult situations. Therefore, as people living in the modern society, we all should **contribute** our love to those

needy people.

I can **exemplify** this conclusion with the Poverty Alleviation Project. It is known to all that the Chinese government has been calling for people **participating in** the project. Obviously, the expression of love can be best **demonstrated** by helping the poor in some backward regions. Therefore, many college students choose to work in these regions **upon graduation**. It is in these places **that** they are most needed and their knowledge can be made best use of.

The best way to show our love, in my opinion, is to **follow the above mentioned example**, giving love to the people during the hours of darkness. So when we see someone in difficulty or in distress, don't hesitate to **offer our hands**. I believe the relationship between people will be more **harmonious** and our society will be a better place for us to live in. Let's do as a famous saying goes: **Ask not what others can do for you; ask what you can do for others.**

### 三、范文点评

#### 文章结构:

本文思路清晰，重点突出。首段开篇点题，接着，考生清晰地阐述了灯光的象征意义，段尾再次概括全文的主题，段落几个部分相互呼应。第二段中，考生举出一个既有深度（崇高性），又有广度（社会性）的例子——扶贫工程，并在段尾总结论证论点：要在别人困难的时候献爱心。第三段，作者提出具体建议，最后提出号召，并以流行语点睛。

#### 语言亮点:

1. **vivid:** 形象的，生动的。副词为 **vividly**。
2. **in great difficulty** 和 **in comforts:** 两个介词结构意思相反，形成对仗。
3. **illustrate:** (用插图或图画)说明，阐明。例如: **The cartoon illustrates a profound principle in life.** (这幅画揭示了一个深刻的人生哲理)
4. **the darker ...the more precious...:** 这里使用的是 **the more ... the more ...** 结构，例如: **The faster our country's industry develops, the more efforts we should spare in protecting the environment.** (工业发展越快，我们越应该花精力保护环境)。
5. **precious:** 珍贵的，宝贵的。如: **Time is precious.** (时间很宝贵)。
6. **contribute:** 对…做贡献，名词形式是 **contribution**，如: **make a contribution**。
7. **exemplify:** 用例子说明，例证。例如: **This story exemplifies what I just said.** (这个故事正好说明了我刚才说的话)。类似用法有: **illustrate, serve as an example**。
8. **participate in:** 参加，类似的用法有: **take part, join in, partake, get involved**。
9. **demonstrate:** 表现，表明，证明。例如: **This cartoon demonstrates a widespread phenomenon in society.** (这幅画表现了社会上的一个普遍现象)。
10. **upon graduation:** **upon** 后加名词，可表示“…的时候”。如: **Upon seeing their child make achievements, the parents are always as joyful as anything.** (当看到自己的孩子取得成绩，父母总是高兴得不得了)
11. **It is...that (who) ...:** 常引导结构强调句，**it is** 后接句子中被强调的部分，它可以是状语、主语、宾语或宾与补足语，但不可以是表语、谓语动词和让步状语从句或对比状语从句。若强调的是人，用关系代词 **who**，其它都用 **that**。如: **It is with the development of technology and population growth, the amount and range of materials used has increased at an alarming rate.** (正是随着技术的发展和人口的增长，使用材料的数量和

范围也都在以惊人的速度增长)。在写作中让句型保持多样化可以给文章增加不少色彩和可读性,强调句就是一个很好的选择,它使句子简洁而有力度。

12. follow the above mentioned example: follow example 表示“模仿…”; above mentioned 的意思是“上面提及的”。

13. offer our hands: “帮助”,类似的表达有: help out, extend a hand, lend a hand, give assistance.

14. harmonious: “和睦的”,该词常形容 family 或 relations.

15. Ask not what others can do for you; ask what you can do for others: 不要问别人能为你做什么,而问你能为别人做什么。该句来自于美国总统肯尼迪的名言:“Ask not what your nation can do for you; ask what you can do for your nation.”(不要问你的国家能为你做什么,而要问你能为你的国家做什么)。能够在作文中恰当地用上名言的考生恐怕不会太多,但是一旦用上就会引起阅卷老师的注意,得高分的可能性也就越大。因此考生平时可注意加强这方面的准备。如:The people who get on in this world are the people who get up and look for circumstances they want, and if they cannot find them, make them. (在这个世界上取得成功的人,都努力去寻找他们想要的机会,如果找不到时,他们就自己创造机会。——英国著名作家萧伯纳)

#### 四、写作误区

##### 篇章结构误区:

首先,考生应当看清题目要求。一看到油灯,有的考生就按照固定思维,想当然地认为文章中心是赞扬“春蚕到死丝方尽,蜡炬成灰泪始干”的人民教师,结果写成了一篇教师颂。指导语中虽说明了“Everyone has his/her own understanding of love”,但图画上已经明确给出了主题:“爱心是一盏灯,在越黑暗的地方越明亮”,也就是说爱心在最需要它的地 方显得最有价值。而有的考生花了大量笔墨赞美爱,包括爱情、友情、亲情等,论述“love is noblest feeling”,有的考生则联想到社会上的黑暗面,对缺乏“爱心”的人进行一番批判。以上都是由于审题不慎而造成的跑题。其次作文要求中规定要举一个例子说明问题。因此,考生所举的例子应当具体并且具有代表性。不可泛泛而谈,也不可虚构一些不切实际的例子。本文要想写得有深度,很大程度上由例子的深度和广度决定。因此,要想得高分,例子至关重要,应具有广阔的社会性,如“希望工程”、“长江抗洪”、“扶贫计划”、帮助下岗职工再就业等等。

##### 语言表达错误:

###### ①词性错误:

Our world will bright if everyone shows love to others. (Our world will become bright if everyone shows love to others.)

###### ②搭配不当:

Although the light is weak, it plays a great effect which will make people more firmly than before. (Although the light is weak, it has a great effect which will make people more firm than before.)

###### ③代词不一致:

When every one devotes some love to the world, you will find the world is brighter and more beautiful. (When every one gives his share of love to the world, he will find the world is brighter and more beautiful.)

###### ④介词错误:

----- 中文 · 英文 -----

I was greatly worried my future life. (I was greatly worried *about* my future life.)

⑤非谓语结构错误：

The best way show love is to help those need help in their life. (The best way to show love is to help those *needing* / *who need* help in their life.)

⑥累赘：

For those people who still live very poor lives, the help from other people can give them light and hope to improve their lives. (Poor people can get light and hope from others' help to improve their lives.)

⑦综合性错误：

Even if the government gives more money to help children in poor areas, the rate of them are helped is still very low. (Even if the government *appropriates* more money to help children in poor areas, the *number* of *those who can be* helped is still very *small*.)



# 2002 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)

Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Yet much had happened 1. As was discussed before, it was not 2 the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic 3, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the 4 of the periodical. It was during the same time that the communications revolution 5 up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading 6 through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures 7 the 20<sup>th</sup> century world of the motor car and the air plane. Not everyone sees that Process in 8. It is important to do so.

It is generally recognized, 9, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, 10 by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, 11 its impact on the media was not immediately 12. As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became “personal” too, as well as 13, with display becoming sharper and storage 14 increasing. They were thought of, like people, 15 generations, with the distance between generations much 16.

It was within the computer age that the term “information society” began to be widely used to describe the 17 within which we now live. The communications revolution has 18 both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been 19 view about its economic, political, social and cultural implications. “Benefits” have been weighed 20 “harmful” outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult.

- |                       |                |                 |                   |
|-----------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] between        | [B] before     | [C] since       | [D] later         |
| 2. [A] after          | [B] by         | [C] during      | [D] until         |
| 3. [A] means          | [B] method     | [C] medium      | [D] measure       |
| 4. [A] process        | [B] company    | [C] light       | [D] form          |
| 5. [A] gathered       | [B] speeded    | [C] worked      | [D] picked        |
| 6. [A] on             | [B] out        | [C] over        | [D] off           |
| 7. [A] of             | [B] for        | [C] beyond      | [D] into          |
| 8. [A] concept        | [B] dimension  | [C] effect      | [D] perspective   |
| 9. [A] indeed         | [B] hence      | [C] however     | [D] therefore     |
| 10. [A] brought       | [B] followed   | [C] stimulated  | [D] characterized |
| 11. [A] unless        | [B] since      | [C] lest        | [D] although      |
| 12. [A] apparent      | [B] desirable  | [C] negative    | [D] plausible     |
| 13. [A] institutional | [B] universal  | [C] fundamental | [D] instrumental  |
| 14. [A] ability       | [B] capability | [C] capacity    | [D] faculty       |

- |                     |                   |                    |                  |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| 15. [A] by means of | [B] in terms of   | [C] with regard to | [D] in line with |
| 16. [A] deeper      | [B] fewer         | [C] nearer         | [D] smaller      |
| 17. [A] context     | [B] range         | [C] scope          | [D] territory    |
| 18. [A] regarded    | [B] impressed     | [C] influenced     | [D] effected     |
| 19. [A] competitive | [B] controversial | [C] distracting    | [D] irrational   |
| 20. [A] above       | [B] upon          | [C] against        | [D] with         |

## 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**

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. "Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "Oh, that's God," came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

Look for the humor. It often comes from the unexpected. A twist on a familiar quote "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation. Search for exaggeration and understatement. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about

and inject with humor.

21. To make your humor work, you should \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] take advantage of different kinds of audience  
[B] make fun of the disorganized people  
[C] address different problems to different people  
[D] show sympathy for your listeners
22. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] impolite to new arrivals  
[B] very conscious of their godlike role  
[C] entitled to some privileges  
[D] very busy even during lunch hours
23. It can be inferred from the text that public services \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] have benefited many people  
[B] are the focus of public attention  
[C] are an inappropriate subject for humor  
[D] have often been the laughing stock
24. To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] in well-worded language  
[B] as awkwardly as possible  
[C] in exaggerated statements  
[D] as casually as possible
25. The best title for the text may be \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] Use Humor Effectively  
[B] Various Kinds of Humor  
[C] Add Humor to Speech  
[D] Different Humor Strategies

## Text 2

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty. That compulsion has resulted in robotics—the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy—far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves—goals that

pose a real challenge. "While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error," says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, "we can't yet give a robot enough 'common sense' to reliably interact with a dynamic world."

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented—and human perception far more complicated—than previously imagined. They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don't know quite how we do it.

26. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the use of machines to produce science fiction.  
[B] the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry.  
[C] the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work.  
[D] the elite's cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work.
27. The word "gizmos" (line 1, paragraph 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] programs    [B] experts    [C] devices    [D] creatures
28. According to the text, what is beyond man's ability now is to design a robot that can \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery.  
[B] interact with human beings verbally.  
[C] have a little common sense.  
[D] respond independently to a changing world.
29. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] make a few decisions for themselves.  
[B] deal with some errors with human intervention.  
[C] improve factory environments.  
[D] cultivate human creativity.
30. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] expected to copy human brain in internal structure.  
[B] able to perceive abnormalities immediately.  
[C] far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information.  
[D] best used in a controlled environment.

### Text 3

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$26 a barrel, up from less than \$10 last December. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock,

when prices quadrupled, and 1979-1980, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time?

The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25-0.5% of GDP. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies—to which heavy industry has shifted—have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. The Economist's commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

31. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] global inflation. [B] reduction in supply.  
[C] fast growth in economy. [D] Iraq's suspension of exports.

32. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] price of crude rises. [B] commodity prices rise.  
[C] consumption rises. [D] oil taxes rise.

33. The estimates in Economic Outlook show that in rich countries \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive.  
[B] income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices.  
[C] manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed.  
[D] oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP.

34. We can draw a conclusion from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] oil-price shocks are less shocking now.  
[B] inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks.  
[C] energy conservation can keep down the oil prices.  
[D] the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry.

35. From the text we can see that the writer seems \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] optimistic. [B] sensitive. [C] gloomy. [D] scared.

#### Text 4

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect", a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects—a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen—is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who "until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient medication to control their pain if that might hasten death".

George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. "It's like surgery," he says. "We don't call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn't intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. If you're a physician, you can *risk* your patient's suicide as long as you don't *intend* their suicide."

On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying.

Just three weeks before the Court's ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, *Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life*. It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of "ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying" as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. "Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering", to the extent that it constitutes "systematic patient abuse". He says medical licensing boards "must make it clear...that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension".

36. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain
- [B] it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives
- [C] the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide
- [D] patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide

37. Which of the following statements its true according to the text?

- [A] Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients' death.  
[B] Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.  
[C] The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.  
[D] A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions.
38. According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] prolonged medical procedures [B] inadequate treatment of pain  
[C] systematic drug abuse [D] insufficient hospital care
39. Which of the following best defines the word "aggressive" (line 4, paragraph 7)?  
[A] Bold. [B] Harmful. [C] Careless. [D] Desperate
40. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] manage their patients incompetently  
[B] give patients more medicine than needed  
[C] reduce drug dosages for their patients  
[D] prolong the needless suffering of the patients

## 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)

Almost all our major problems involve human behavior, and they cannot be solved by physical and biological technology alone. What is needed is a technology of behavior, but we have been slow to develop the science from which such a technology might be drawn. (41) One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on. Physics and biology once followed similar practices and advanced only when they discarded them. (42) The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find. The environment is obviously important, but its role has remained obscure. It does not push or pull, it *selects*, and this function is difficult to discover and analyze. (43) The role of natural selection in evolution was formulated only a little more than a hundred years ago, and the selective role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual is only beginning to be recognized and studied. As the interaction between organism and environment has come to be understood, however, effects once assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits are beginning to be traced to accessible conditions, and a technology of behavior may therefore become available. It will not solve our problems, however, until it replaces traditional prescientific views, and these are strongly entrenched. Freedom and dignity illustrate the difficulty. (44) They are the possessions of the autonomous (self-governing) man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements. A scientific analysis shifts both the responsibility and the achievement to the environment. It also raises questions concerning "values". Who will use a technology and to what ends? (45) Until

these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

### Section III Writing

#### 46. Directions:

Study the following picture carefully and write an essay entitled “Cultures National and International”.

In the essay you should

1. describe the picture and interpret its meaning, and
2. give your comment on the phenomenon.

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



An American girl in traditional Chinese costume (服装)

# 第一部分 英语知识应用试题解析

## 一、文章总体分析

本文主要介绍了计算机的发展对通信革命及人们的生存方式产生的影响。文章第一段从早期的通信革命入手，指出在 15、16 世纪和 20 世纪之间发生了很多事情，特别是通信革命加快了步伐。第二段接着提到 20 世纪计算机的出现极大地改变了这一进程。第三段指出随着计算机的发展，我们步入了一个信息社会。在计算机影响下，通信革命改变了我们的工作和休闲方式，也影响了我们的思考和感知方式。在结尾部分，文章提到，当然，关于这种通信革命在经济、政治、社会和文化各方面的影响是利大于弊还是弊大于利，还存在争议。

## 二、试题具体解析

1. [A] between 在…当中，在空间、位置或时间的中间  
[B] before 在此之前早些时候，在…前面  
[C] since 自从…以后，以前  
[D] later 后来，稍后，随后

**[答案] A**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：时间副词的用法辨析。

解此题关键看两个方面，一是理解文章第一句话的含义：人们曾对 20 世纪电视的发展以及 15 世纪和 16 世纪印刷术的传播进行了比较。二是注意转折连词 yet 的用法，yet 一般标志着接下来的内容与前面的内容出现了较大的不同，如：She said she would be late, yet she arrived on time. (她说她会迟到，但她却准时到达了)。文中第二句话结构非常简单，主语和谓语都无法体现与第一句话的强烈对照，这时只能通过空格里填入的时间状语来体现了，因此这个时间副词应与第一句话中的时间状语 in the 20th century 和 in the 15th and 16th centuries 相呼应并对照。接下来关键看这个时间副词表示的是哪个时间段，15、16 世纪之前，20 世纪之后还是两者之间。其实我们从下文中的 the 19th century 也可以推断出正确答案是 between，即“然而，在这两个时段之间却发生了很多事情”。

2. [A] after                  [B] by                  [C] during                  [D] until

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：固定句型。

空格所在的句子是一个强调句型：it was + 时间状语 + that。四个选项中能与 not 搭配的只有 until, not until 表示“直到……才……”，整个句意是“直到十九世纪，报纸才成为电子时代到来前主要的……”。如：It was not until the afternoon that he began to tackle the problem.（直到下午他才开始解决问题）。

知识点补充：在这种强调状语的结构中，表示状语的成分可以是单词、词组或句子。强调句子时可以是主语从句、宾语从句或状语从句。如：It was at an evening party that I first met her.（强调地点状语）；It was because the water had risen that they could not cross the river.（强调原因状语从句，引导词只能用 because，不能用 since, as 或 why）；It is what you will do that is essential.（强调主语从句）。

3. [A] means 方式，方法，手段                  [B] method 方法  
[C] medium (表达或传播的) 媒介                  [D] measure 措施，步骤，方法

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：名词词义辨析。

本题相关部分是 the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic 3, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book, 其中 in the wake of 意为“紧跟…之后，接踵而来”，如：Outbreaks of disease occurred in the wake of the drought.（那场旱灾过后，疾病肆虐）。因此整个句子的含义是“报纸继宣传册和书之后成为电子时代到来前主要的 3”从句意来看，空格处填入的名词应概括 newspaper、pamphlet 和 book 的共同特点，根据常识，报纸、宣传册和图书都只能是传播信息的媒介 (medium)，而不是方法或措施。Medium 可特指“大众传播手段，包括报纸、杂志、广播或电视等”，如：Commercial television is a medium for advertising.（商业电视是一种广告媒介）。

词汇补充：注意 means 和 medium 都可以表示借以成就某事或达到某目的人或物。means (单复数同形)可以指人或物，其含义为“手段”或“工具”。这个词不仅用于具体的东西，也可以用于抽象的意念。如：Thoughts of one individual could be communicated to another by means of speech (一个人的思想能够借助于语言传递给另一个人)；medium 的含义是“媒介，手段”，通过它能完成、传输或转移某种事物的东西：如：Air is a medium of sound.（空气是声音传播的媒体）。

method 所表示的“方法”可以指做某件事的具体步骤或程序，也可以指抽象概念“条理”，如：To do this, scientists have to devise methods using radar and underwater television.（为此，科学家还要设计出使用雷达和水下电视的方法）；measures 表示“手段，策略，为达到目的采取的行动，权宜之计”，如：They took strong measures against dangerous drivers.（他们对危害公众的司机采取强硬的措施）。

4. [A] (in the) process (of) 在……过程中  
[B] (in the) company (of) 在……陪伴下，与……同时出现  
[C] (in the) light (of) 按照，根据  
[D] (in the) form (of) 以……的形式

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义 + 介词短语辨析。

文章相关部分是 newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic medium, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the 4 of the periodical, 从结构上来看，现在分词结构 following in the wake of 和介词短语 in the 4 of 是并列成分，都做主句的伴随状

倍, newspaper, pamphlet and book, periodical 也是二个平行的部分, 它们之间的关系是通过 in the wake of 和 in the          of 两个部分来体现的。分词结构 following in the wake of... 意为“随着宣传册和书的出现以后”, 体现了时间上的先后。因此空格处的动词构成的短语应既需要与分词结构表并列含义, 又需要体现 newspaper 和 periodical 之间的时间关系。四个选项从意义上来看, 只有 B 符合。

5. [A] gathered (up) 收集, 蜷缩, 概括
- [B] speeded (up) 加速
- [C] worked (up) 逐步建立, 逐步发展, 逐步引起, 整理
- [D] picked (up) 拾起, 染上, 学到, 整理, 收听到, 好转

**[答案] B**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是: 动词短语辨析。

本题要求考生判断哪个动词可以与 up 搭配, 构成短语动词, 且符合文意。该动作的发出者是前面的主语 communication revolution。根据语义, 恰当选项是 speeded up, 表示“通信革命加速发展”。文中所在句子用了强调结构 It was during the same time that, 强调时间状语 19 世纪, 表明在这一时期不但报纸成为主要媒介, 而且通信革命也取得了重大的成果: 运输业、铁路、电报、电话、无线电、电影都在发展。

知识点补充: 与 up 搭配组成的短语动词还包括: beat up (毒打), choke up (说不出话), dress up (盛装), end up (结束), hold up (阻止, 妨碍), mix up (混淆), play up (强调), sign up (签约), take up (从事), wash up (洗餐具) 等。

例句补充: The child gathered up his toys and put them away. (孩子把他的玩具收拾起来放好); I worked up this business from nothing. (我在一无所有的情况下把这个事业逐步发展起来的, 或, 我白手起家); Trade has been slack for the past six months, but it is now picking up. (过去六个月里商业一直很萧条, 但现在情况正在好转)。

6. [A] (lead) on 引导, 率领……继续前进
- [B] (lead) out 开始, 领舞伴起舞
- [C] over 不与 lead 搭配
- [D] (lead) off (begin) 开始

**[答案] A**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是: 短语动词搭配 + 副词词义辨析。

事实上本题和下一个题目可以一起解答。因为第六空和第七空是所在句子整体中不可分割的两个部分。考生首先需判断选项中哪个副词可以与 lead 和 through 搭配。首先排除 over, 它不能与 lead 搭配。从结构上看, 空格所在部分中的 beginning with... 和 leading... 都是现在分词状语成分, 说明通信革命是怎样加速发展的: 开始于运输和铁路, 接着通过电报、电话、收音机和电影的发展, 直到二十世纪的汽车和飞机。四个选项只有副词 on 可以表示“继续, 向前”的含义, 用在句子中强调“电报、电话、收音机和电影行业推动通信革命的继续发展”。

7. [A] of ...的, 属于...的; 有关...的
- [B] for 为了; 代表; 以...为目的地; 因为
- [C] beyond 超出 (理解、范围、眼界) 之上
- [D] into 进入...之内; 成为...状态

**[答案] D**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是: 介词用法辨析。

根据上一题的分析, 句子空格处需要一个介词和前面的 begin with, lead on through 一起来表达通信革命发展的全过程。选项中只有 into 符合, 而且它和前面的 leading 相呼应, 表达“进入 20 世纪的汽车和飞机时代”。

8. [A] concept 观念, 概念  
[B] dimension 长度, 宽度, 高度, 尺寸, 大小  
[C] (in) effect 实际上, 事实上, 简直是  
[D] (in) perspective 正确地、如实的（观察事物）

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：句内语义 + 介词短语搭配。

本题要求考生判断哪个名词和介词 in 搭配构成副词短语。空格所在句子是 Not everyone sees that process in \_\_\_\_ (并不是每个人都...地看待这个过程)。首先排除 concept 和 dimension, 它们一般不和 in 搭配, 即使搭配了, 所表达的含义“在观念上看待这个过程”和“在尺度上看待这个过程”也不符合文意。in effect 为固定搭配, 如: They have no formal contract, but he is, in effect, her manager. (他们之间没有正式合同, 但他实际上是她的经理), 但它在文中能表达的含义“实际上看待这个过程”也不符合逻辑; 只有 in perspective 放入句中, 表示“并不是每一个人都能正确地看待这一问题”。

知识点补充: in perspective 和 in one's right perspective 都是固定搭配, 都表示“正确、如实地（观察事物）”, 如: see problems in their right perspective (如实地看待问题)。

另外, 该句中, 代词 everyone 与 not 搭配使用, 表部分否定, 意思是“不是每个人”。类似的代词或副词还有 all, both, every, everyday, everybody, many, everything, entirely, absolutely, always, completely, often, wholly 等, 它们和 not 一起表达出“并非都是, 不是每个都是”的含义。如: Both of them are not my brothers. (他们两个不全是我的兄弟)。I do not remember all those formulas. (这些公式我并非全都记得)。

9. [A] indeed 实际上, 确实 (表强调) [B] hence 因此, 所以, (表因果关系)  
[C] however 然而, (表转折关系) [D] therefore 因此, (表因果关系)

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑关系。

从结构上看, 空格所在句子是一个 it 做形式主语的完整的主语从句 It is generally recognized that the introduction of the computer radically changed the process。空格由两个逗号隔开, 在主语从句中是插入语。从四个选项看, 这里需填入一个逻辑连接词, 表明这个句子和其前文之间的逻辑关系。

从语义上看, 第一段主要论述在 15、16 世纪和 20 世纪之间发生了很多事情, 如: 报纸等媒介的出现和通信革命的发展。第二段一、二句综合指出正确看待这个过程很重要。从空格所在这一句开始, 文章提出“计算机的出现极大地改变了这个进程”, 可以判断这里的逻辑关系为转折。选项中只有 however 表转折。

知识点补充: 像 however 这类逻辑连接副词在句中的位置可以是句首、句中或句尾, 而当在用于句中时, 与句子其他部分既可用逗号也可用分号隔开, 如: ①However, not everybody agreed. ②The visitor came to the door; however, it was too late for him to get in. ③The composition is all right; there is room for improvement, however.

10. [A] brought 带来  
[B] followed 跟随  
[C] stimulated 刺激, 激励  
[D] characterized 表现.....的特色, 刻画的.....性格

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：过去分词辨析。

空格所在部分 \_\_\_\_ by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s 是插入成分, 插在了 that 引导的主语从句的主语 the introduction of the computer 和谓语 radically

changed 之间，修饰从句的土培。从选坝可有出至格处将填入过去分词，考生大键要判断土语“计算机在 20 世纪早期问世”和插入成分“集成电路在 20 世纪 60 年代发明”之间是什么联系，显然这两件事是时间先后关系。从词义上来看，只有 follow 表示时间先后关系，符合题意。本题最具干扰的选项是 brought，但考生注意 20 世纪初期出现的电脑不可能由比它还晚（20 世纪 60 年代）出现的集成电路所带来。

11. [A] unless 除非，(引导条件状语从句)  
[B] since 自……以来，既然，(引导时间、原因状语从句)  
[C] lest 惟恐，以免，(引导条件状语从句)  
[D] although 虽然，尽管，(引导让步状语从句)

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑关系。

在做本题之前，先做第 12 题比较好。空格前文提到，计算机的出现大大改变了这种进程，接着空格下文又说它对媒体的影响没有立即见效。显然，这里的逻辑关系为让步。四个选项中，只有 although 符合要求，意为“极大地改变了这一进程。虽然对媒体的影响并没有立即见效。”

12. [A] apparent 明显的  
[B] desirable 值得要的，合意的，令人想要的，悦人心意的  
[C] negative 否定的，消极的，负的，阴性的  
[D] plausible 似是而非的

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义 + 形容词词义辨析。

空格所在句子是 its impact on the media was not immediately 12，其中 its 指代的是 the computer's。首先排除 plausible，因为我们不能说“影响不是立即似是而非的”。其次，根据上下文的逻辑，考生可推出虽然计算机的影响很大，但这个影响不是一蹴而就的，它刚出现时应该没有像现在这样得到这么广泛的使用，因此它对媒体的影响不是立刻就很明显的 (apparent)。desirable 更强调主观上的愿望，如：a home computer with many desirable features. (有许多理想性能的家庭计算机)。但计算机的影响不是我们主观上能决定的。

13. [A] institutional 惯例的；公共机构的，社会事业性质的  
[B] universal 全体的，普通的，大众化的  
[C] fundamental 基础的，根本的，必要的  
[D] instrumental 起作用的，有助于，一般做表语

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：句内语义 + 形容词词义辨析。

从结构上来看，空格所在句子中的代词 they 指代前面的 computers，逗号后的 and 连接了两个并列句子，即上句的 smaller and more powerful 与下文的 personal as well as 13 相对应。上句的 smaller 和 powerful 在含义上有转折，意为“虽然越来越小却越来越强”，因此空格所填入的词也应与 personal 相对照。如果从字面上理解 personal，它的含义是“私人的、个人的”，universal 可以是它的反义词，但 universal 多做定语，强调“普遍性”，如：universal interest (普遍感兴趣)，而且它在文中表达的含义“不仅被普遍使用，也被个人使用”也不符合逻辑；只有 institutional 与 personal 相对应，指出“电脑不再仅仅是团体而且也成了个人使用的工具”，符合文意。

例句补充：Technical innovation is instrumental in improving the qualities of products. (技术革新有助于提高产品的质量)

14. [A] ability [B] capability

[C] capacity

[D] faculty

**[答案] C**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：名词词义辨析。

从结构上看，空格所在句子是 with 引导的分词独立结构：with display（逻辑主语）becoming sharper（现在分词结构）and storage 14（逻辑主语）increasing（现在分词），来修饰前面的主句做状语。从语义上看，“计算机也成了个人工具，是随着其显示效果（display）越来越清晰（sharper）和存储…的提高”，因此空格和 storage 搭配后应指“（计算机的）存储能力”。考生关键要判断哪个名词能与 storage 搭配。四个选项都可以表示“能力”，但只有 capacity 可以指承受力或容纳力，和 storage 是固定搭配，表“存储能力”。例如：The hall has a seating capacity of 200 people（大厅可容纳 200 人）。

知识点补充：ability 指去做某件事情的能力（精神的或生理的），如 children's ability to learn（孩子们的学习能力）；capability 强调生长、发展或成功的一种潜能。如：The little girl has great capability as a singer and should be trained.（这个小女孩很有当歌手的才能，应该加以训练）；faculty 指内在的、天生的力量或能力，如：the faculty to learn languages（学语言的能力）。

15. [A] by means of 用…，依靠…，通过…  
[B] in terms of 按照，在…方面，从…角度  
[C] with regard to 关于  
[D] in line with 符合，和…一致

**[答案] B**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：介词短语辨析。

空格所在句子是 They were thought of, like people, 15 generations，其中主语 they 指的仍然是 computers，插入语意为“像人一样”，谓语是被动语态形式 were thought of，指“被考虑，被想”，可见，空格和 generations（一代人，世代，衍生代）一起做状语，修饰谓语，说明电脑是怎样被看待考虑的。因此考生重点要区分 A、B 选项，A 选项 by means of 强调“用某种方式或手段”，而 B 选项 in terms of 可以强调用某个字眼、措辞及它所传达的概念，如：Give the answer in terms of a percentage.（用百分比来回答）。根据文意，“计算机与人一样，都可以按照代（generations）来划分”，这里使用 generation 更多地是借用这个词和它的概念，因此正确选项为 B。

例句补充：Thoughts are expressed by means of words.（思想用词汇来表达）；The work is not very profitable in terms of cash, but I am getting valuable experience from it.（这个工作从钱的角度来说不是非常有利可图，但我从中获得了宝贵经验）；He would make no concession in regard to his own rights.（他在关于自己权利的方面不会作出让步）；That isn't in line with my ideas at all.（那和我的想法根本不一致）。

16. [A] deeper [B] fewer  
[C] nearer [D] smaller

**[答案] D**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：习惯搭配。

本题要求考生判断哪个形容词的比较级可以修饰 the distance。选项中只有 smaller 可以，表示“距离减小”。注意，英文中不能用 near 形容 distance 来表达“距离近”，而只用 small 或 big 这类的词来形容距离的远近。许多考生选择了 A 或 C，是因为受到了中文思维的影响，觉得距离可以是深浅和远近。

17. [A] context （事情发生的）环境，背景  
[B] range 山脉；（种类变化的）范围，幅度；射程

[C] scope (处理, 做某事物的) 范围; (做某事物的) 机会, 禁地

[D] territory 领土, 版图

**[答案] A**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：名词词义辨析。

空格所在句子是一个强调句型 It was within the computer age that..., 其大意是：正是在这个计算机时代，“信息社会”开始被广泛用来描述我们现在所生活的.....。information society 描述的当然是 society，因此考生关键要判断哪个选项和 society 属于同一语义范畴，显然我们不能说 society 是“范围 (range/scope)”或“领土 (territory)”，而只能说是一种“环境或背景 (context) ”。

18. [A] regarded 看待, 把...作为, 尊敬, 涉及 [B] impressed 留下印象, 盖印  
[C] influenced 影响 [D] effected 产生, 招致, 实现

**[答案] C**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：动词词义辨析。

空格所在句子是 The communications revolution has 18 both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, 因此考生需判断哪个动词可以描述句子主语“通信革命”对宾语“我们的工作和休闲方式以及对时间和空间的思考和感知方式”所做的动作。显然 influenced 是正确选项，句意为“通信革命影响了我们的众多方式”，其他三个选项和 work 和 leisure 搭配后从语义上都讲不通。

例句补充：I have always regarded him highly. (我总把他看的很高); I wrote down whatever impressed me during the journey. (我记下旅行过程中使我感动的所有事物); The new manager effected several changes in the company. (新来的经理在公司里促成了好几次改革)。

19. [A] competitive 竞争的 [B] controversial 有争议的  
[C] distracting 注意力不集中的 [D] irrational 无理性的, 不合理的

**[答案] B**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义+ 形容词词义辨析。

本题要求考生判断哪个形容词可与 view 搭配，并符合文意。首先排除 distracting，它不和 view 搭配。其次，从转折连词 but 可知空格所在部分 there have been 19 view 表示的意思和前文相反。前文指出“通信革命影响了我们工作、休闲及思考和感知的方式”，空格所在句子指出“但是关于其在经济、政治、社会和文化上的含义的看法却...”。此外，从下文中的 benefits 和 harmful 的对比以及最后一句的 And generalizations have proved difficult (现在形成统一的看法还有困难) 也可以知道，人们对这个通信革命影响的看法是褒贬不一的，因此，该看法是有争议的 (controversial)，而不是竞争的 (competitive) 或不合理的 (irrational)。

20. [A] above 在...上, 超出 [B] upon 在...上  
[C] against 对照, 对比, 与...相反 [D] with 和..., 同...在一起

**[答案] C**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：习惯搭配。

解答本题，考生关键要知道 weigh sth. against sth. 或 sth. is weighed against sth. 是固定搭配，意为“权衡，斟酌”，如：weigh one plan against another (比较一计划与另一计划的优劣)。空格所在句子的含义是“把利益和产生的弊端进行了权衡”。

### 三、全文翻译

人们曾对 20 世纪电视的发展以及 15 世纪和 16 世纪印刷术的传播进行了比较。然而，在这两个时段之间发生了很多事情。正如前面所讲的，直到十九世纪，报纸才继宣传册和书之后，伴随着期刊的出现，成为电子时代到来前主要的传播手段。在同一时间，通信革命也

加快了步伐，先从运输和铁路开始，紧接着有是电报、电话、收音机和电影，直到二十世纪的汽车和飞机。

并不是每一个人都能正确地看待（通信革命发展）这一进程，但这一点非常重要。然而，人们普遍认识到二十世纪初期计算机的出现，及随后六十年代集成电路的发明，在极大程度上改变了这一进程，虽然它对媒体的影响并没有立即见效。随着时间的推移，计算机变得越来越小，功能却更加强。它们不仅被单位，也被个人使用。计算机的图像显示变得更加清晰，储存容量也在增加。它们被看作和人一样，可以分成几代。每一代的距离也在缩小。正是在计算机时代，“信息社会”这个词语开始被广泛地用于描述我们现实的生活环境。通信革命改变了我们的工作和休闲方式，同时也改变了我们对时间和空间的思考和感知方式。但对这一革命在经济、政治、社会和文化上的含义，人们还有争议。人们把利益和产生的弊端进行了权衡，但很难得出一个概括性的结论。

## 第二部分 阅读理解试题解析

### Part A

#### 第一篇

##### 一、文章结构总体分析

本文是关于幽默的一篇说明文，旨在教会读者如何使用幽默。文章从三个层次讲述使用幽默时应该注意的问题，并多次举例说明。

第一段：第一句话是主题句，说明为了达到幽默的效果，必须知道如何识别听话者共有的经历和问题，针对不同的听众谈不同的幽默话题。该段主要使用说理的论证手段。

第二段：举例证明上面的观点。

第三段：推理说明为什么第一段提出的方法会达到幽默的效果。

第四段：谈论幽默很重要的一个方面是注意练习，让它显得自然随意。

第五段：举例说明获得幽默的重要方法——主动寻找幽默。

##### 二、试题具体解析

21. To make your humor work, you should \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] take advantage of different kinds of audience [A] 利用不同类型的听众

- [B] make fun of the disorganized people [B] 取笑杂乱无章的人  
[C] address different problems to different people [C] 对不同的人谈不同的问题  
[D] show sympathy for your listeners

21. 要使自己的幽默让人发笑，你应当

- [D] 对你的听众表示同情

**[答案] C**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：段落主旨题。

本题考查的是局部信息，考生关键要理解第一段。该段首句指出，如果你想在谈话中用幽默使人发笑，你就必须知道如何辨别共同的经历和共同的问题。接着作者又对此进行了解释，即：你的幽默必须与听众相关，显示你是他们中的一员，或你理解他们的处境并赞成他们的观点。作者在第三句得出结论，即“Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different（针对不同的听众，谈及不同的问题）”。由此可知，C 选项恰好是对该段中

心的概括，为正确答案。

A 选项虽然在某种程度上谈到了“不同的听众”的重要性，但没有接着阐述听众不同应该怎样做，而且它出现了文中没有的内容：利用听众。B 选项是该段最后举例说明的内容，if you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses。但这只是用来论证“听众不同问题不同”这个论点的一个具体个案，缺乏普遍性，无法由此而得出取笑他们就总会使幽默起作用的结论，因此不能选。D 选项就是该段第二句谈到的 in sympathy with their point of view，但是它仅仅是“对不同的人谈不同的问题”这个中心论点的部分解释，不具备完整性和概括性。

答题技巧：本题要求考生透过字里行间去把握段落主题句。注意主题句一般是观点而非描写、说明或事实。段落中除了表观点的主题句外，其他的内容一般起说明或论证作用，并且，主题句大都具有归纳性、概括性、抽象性等特点。

22. The joke about doctors implies that, in \_\_\_\_\_'s eyes of nurses, they are \_\_\_\_\_. 生的看法是他们\_\_\_\_\_。

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| [A] impolite to new arrivals             | [A] 对新来的人没有礼貌    |
| [B] very conscious of their godlike role | [B] 非常在乎自己上帝般的角色 |
| [C] entitled to some privileges          | [C] 享有某些特权       |
| [D] very busy even during lunch hours    | [D] 用午餐时都很忙      |

22. 从那个关于医生的笑话里推出护士对医

**[答案] B**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：**推理引申题**。

本题考查考生概括理解具体例子的能力，考生关键要把握作者通过举例手法所表达的观点。作者在第二段讲述了一则嘲笑医生的笑话。笑话中上帝的动作 rush to grab 和 stomp over 都表明了上帝的傲慢和目中无人，而圣彼德的话“但是有时他认为自己是一名医生”表明医生也有同样的特点，即无礼、傲慢、自以为像上帝一样。由此可知，B 选项为正确答案。

A 选项不是笑话中暗示的医生的普遍特点，我们无法从笑话中得出医生对所有新来的人都不礼貌。而 C 选项和 D 选项都没有嘲笑他们的意味，因此也不对。

23. It can be inferred from the text that public services \_\_\_\_\_. 给许多人带来利益

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| [A] have benefited many people             | [A] 给许多人带来利益   |
| [B] are the focus of public attention      | [B] 是公众注意的焦点   |
| [C] are an inappropriate subject for humor | [C] 不适合作为幽默的笑料 |
| [D] have often been the laughing stock     | [D] 经常是大家的笑料   |

23. 从文中可以推出，公共服务\_\_\_\_\_。

**[答案] D**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：**推理引申题**。

本题要求考生根据第三段的内容去推测最后一句的含义。文章第三段指出，如果谈话者是听话者中的一分子，就可以用双方共同的经历作为幽默的素材，否则，这样做就不合适。最后指出，这时如果拿公共服务行业作为替罪羊（scapegoats）去评论，你就会处于安全境地。这就说明即使对不同的听众也可以以它们为笑料，也就是说它们是大家经常谈论的笑料。因此 D 选项为正确答案。C 选项恰与原文意思相悖。A 选项未提到，因为当作笑料并非就是带来利益。B 选项似乎也有道理，但是他的针对性不如 D 选项。

24. To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] in well-worded language  
[B] as awkwardly as possible  
[C] in exaggerated statements  
[D] as casually as possible
- 24.为了达到预期的效果，幽默故事应该以  
\_\_\_\_\_方式讲述。

- [A] 话语措辞得当；  
[B] 尽可能地不自然；  
[C] 用夸张的词语；  
[D] 尽可能自然。

**[答案] D**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：段落主旨题。

本题要求考生理解第四段的主题思想。文章第四段指出，如果在讲述幽默时感到有些不自然，就必须加以练习，使之变得更自然。你可以加入一些随便的、看上去是即兴（off-the-cuff）的话，用轻松的、自然的方式把它说出来。让听众发笑的通常是讲述幽默的过程，因此应该放慢语速，再加上一些表情，这些都在告诉人们你在讲述笑话。从该段的一些关键词 natural, relaxed, unforced 和 light-hearted 等，都可看出 D 选项才是讲幽默故事的正确方法。

A 选项是文中未出现的内容；B 选项与文章内容相悖；C 选项是在第五段中谈到搜集幽默素材时应该留意的内容之一，只是列举，同样不具有概括性，因而不能入选。

25. The best title for the text may be \_\_\_\_\_. 25. 这篇文章最好的标题是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] Use Humor Effectively
- [B] Various Kinds of Humor
- [C] Add Humor to Speech
- [D] Different Humor Strategies

- [A] 有效地使用幽默
- [B] 各种各样的幽默
- [C] 在谈话中添加幽默
- [D] 不同的幽默策

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：文章主旨题。

本题考的是对全文的理解，是总括题，要求考生综合各段主题找出全文的主旨。文章第一至三段谈的是选择恰当的幽默话题，以求实现幽默效果；第四段谈论的是自然随意的幽默，可以达到幽默效果；第五段建议人们留意幽默，并指出了幽默可能存在的地方，也就是实现幽默的一些策略方法。因此可知，A 选项是全文都在谈论的论点，为正确的答案。

B 选项不符合文章的主要内容，因为文中并未举出幽默有哪些种类。C 选项也不是全文探讨的问题。D 选项只是最后一段间接涉及的一些内容，如：对一句常言进行歪曲，玩弄语言文字或情景，夸大其词或是故意地轻描淡写等以求实现幽默的效果，因此无法概括全篇。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

① Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point if view.

本句主干是 Your humor must be...and should help to show..., 不定式 to show 后是两个 that 引导的宾语从句： that you are one of the them 以及 that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view，中间用 or 连接。

② Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors.

该句的主干是：Here is an example of a story, example 后是非限定性定语从句 which I heard...做定语；story 后是限制性定语从句 which works well 做定语，其中又含有一个原因状语从句 because...。work 意思是“起作用，有效”。如：How long does a sleeping pill take to work? 安眠药要多长时间才起作用？

③ If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you **and** it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties.

该句子有多重结构。第一重是，句首 if 引导的条件从句和主句构成主从复合句。if 从句充当主句的条件状语，主句由两个并列的分句构成：you will be...and it'll be appropriate....。第二重是，if 从句中的 group 后接有一个限定性定语从句 which you are addressing 做定语，主句中前一个分句中不定式的宾语 the experiences and problems 后接 which 引导的定语从句做定语，后一分句的结构是 it'll be appropriate for sb. to do sth.....。

be in a position to do sth.意思是“由于客观或主观条件”可能做某事。如：He is in a position to marry.他有条件结婚。passing 意思是：粗略的，随便的，仓促的。如：a passing mention 顺便提及。

④ With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman.

句中 as 引导的是原因状语从句, will 在这里 是情态动词, 表示某种推测。cut in with sth. 意思是“以……插入”。

佳句赏析:

① Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different.

这就是我们常说的“因人而异”的英文版说法。

② If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

两个 if 条件从句的并列、talking to 和 addressing、refer to 和 comment on 的替换以及 disorganized 的重复, 使该句子变化中有重复, 动中有静。

#### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

(1) identify (v.) 认出, 识别; 鉴定; identification (n.) 识别, 身份证明, 简写成 ID。

(2) sympathy (n.) 同情, 同感; be in～with sb./sth. 同意, 赞同。如: We are all in～with your proposals. sym-前缀表示“相同的”; anti-表示“相反的”, 如: antipathy 反感。

(3) address (v.) 与...说话, 向...致辞, 演说; 从事, 忙于

(4) alternatively (ad.) 作为选择, 或者; 这个词在写作中常用来引导另外一个平行的观点或意见; alternative (a./n.) 二者择一(的), 选择性(的)

(5) convention (n.) 大会, 协定, 习俗, 惯例; conventional (a.)

(6) accommodations (n.) 住处, 住所; 座位, 车厢; 适应; 便利的设备, 有帮助的事物

(7) St. Peter 圣彼得, St. 是 Saint 的缩写, 是人们对耶稣基督的尊称。

(8) stomp (n./v.) 跺脚, 践踏, 重踏

(9) passing (a.) 经过的, 短暂的, 匆匆的, 随便的, 偶然的, 及格的

(10) notorious (a.) 声名狼藉的, 臭名昭著的; notorious 是一个贬义词。表示“名气很大”的贬义词还有 infamous。褒义词很多, 如: famous, well-known, renowned 等。

(11) resent (v.) 憎恨, 怨恨, 对...感觉不愉快; resentment (n.)

(12) disparaging (a.) 蔑视的, 轻视的, 毁谤的

(13) scapegoat (n.) 替罪羊。记住 goat, 与“羊”有关的词语还有 black sheep 害群之马。

(14) understatement (n.) 一种修辞手法, 故意的轻描淡写; under-前缀表示“未达, 未满, 不足”, 如: undertreatment 处理不足或不力, underestimate, underripe 不成熟的。

(15) turn about 转变, 改变意见, 转身, 反复思考

## 五、全文翻译

如果你想在谈话中用幽默来使人发笑，你就必须知道如何识别共同的经历和共同的问题。你的幽默必须与听众有关，向他们表明你是他们中的一员，或者你了解他们的处境并同情他们的观点。（长难句①）根据谈话对象的不同，问题也有所不同。（佳句①）如果你在和一群经理谈话，你就可以评论他们秘书紊乱的工作方法；相反，如果你在和一群秘书谈话，你就可以评论他们毫无章法的老板。（佳句②）

下面举一个例子，它是我在一个护士大会上听到的。这个故事效果很好，因为听众对医生都有同样的看法。（长难句②）一个人到了天堂，由圣彼得带着他参观。他看到了豪华的住宅、美丽的花园、晴朗的天气等等。所有人都很安静、礼貌和友善，然而当这位新来的人在排队等候午餐时，突然被一位穿白大褂的人推到一旁。只见这人挤到了队伍的前头，抓起他的食物，噔噔地旁若无人地走到一张餐桌旁。“这是谁啊？”新来的人问圣彼得，“哦，那是上帝，”他回答说，“但有时也认为自己是一名医生。”

如果你是你谈话对象集体中的一员，你就有条件去了解你们所共有的经历和问题，你就可对餐厅极难吃的食物或者总裁在选择领带方面差劲的品味进行评头论足。（长难句③）而对于其他听众，你就不能试图贸然地讲这种幽默，因为他们也许不喜欢外人对他们的餐厅或总裁有如此微词。（长难句④）但如果你选择去评论邮局或电话局这样的替罪羊，那你就会很安全。

如果你在幽默时感到很别扭，你应该进行练习使它变得更自然。包括一些很随便的、看上去是即兴的话，你可以用轻松的、不做作的方式把它们说出来。常常是你说话的方式使听众发笑，因此说慢一些，并且记住扬扬眉毛或者做出一种不相信的表情都会向人们显示你正在说笑话。

留意幽默，它常常是在出其不意的时候出现。它可以是一句常言的歪曲如“你要是一开始不成功，就放弃”，或者是调侃词藻和场景；寻求夸大其词和轻描淡写；考虑一下你的谈话，选出一些词汇和句子，对它们反复琢磨，并注入一些幽默。

## 第二篇

### 一、文章结构总体分析

本文是一篇关于机器人科技发展的文章。文章首先介绍机器人科技发展取得的成果，接着谈到它的局限性，即机器人和人类在智能上的差距。

第一、二段：指出自从人类开始有了创造力，就一直在设计日益巧妙的工具去处理那些危险的、困难的工作，其结果是机器充斥了人类的生活并节省了许多劳动力。

第三至五段：指出机器人如果要进入节省劳力的下一个阶段，它必须能够独立地解决问题，但是这是一个艰巨的任务。目前研究人员已经将机器人模仿人脑活动的预想向后推迟了数十年，甚至数百年，因为人脑在迅速变化的环境中的高聚焦能力是机器人无法做到的。

### 二、试题具体解析

26. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated 26. 人类智慧最初表现在\_\_\_\_\_。

in\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] the use of machines to produce science fiction [A] 使用机器去创作科幻小说

[B] the wide use of machines in manufacturing [B] 制造业中机器的广泛使用

industry

- [C] the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work [C] 发明工具去处理困难和危险的工作  
[D] the elite's cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work [D] 精英们对危险、乏味的工作的灵巧处理

【答案】C

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

本题是个局部题，考查考生是否看懂了第一段。题干中的 initially 与原文的 the dawn 对应。该段第一句指出“自从人类开始有了创造力，就一直在设计日益巧妙的工具来处理一些危险、乏味、繁重或者是讨厌的工作”。C 选项是对此句的恰当改写：the invention of tools 与 devised ever more cunning tools 对应，for difficult and dangerous work 与 to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome, or just plain nasty 对应，因此它是正确答案。A 选项是文章中没有的内容，其中的干扰词 science fiction 只在第一段末尾提到，“如果说科学家还没有创造出机械版的科幻小说，他们也已经接近这个目标了”，这里只是通过打比方来形容科学家创造的机器工具越来越灵巧，和科幻小说一样神奇。B 选项是智慧的表现，但却不是人类智慧的最初表现。D 选项谈的是文中没有的“精英人物”。

27. The word “gizmos” (line 1, paragraph 2) most probably means.

- [A] programs  
[B] experts  
[C] devices  
[D] creatures

27. 第二段第一行中的“gizmo”在句中可能的意思是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 程序  
[B] 专家  
[C] 设备  
[D] 生物

【答案】C

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

本题考查学生从上下文猜测词义的能力。文章第二段第一句指出“现代世界充斥着越来越多聪明的 gizmos，虽然我们几乎都注意不到他们，但他们的普遍存在却节省了许多人类劳力”，由此可知 gizmos 的特点是：普遍存在和节省劳力。下文提到的“工厂的机器人”、“银行的自动柜员机”、“地铁的机器人司机”、“医院做手术的机器人系统”对“gizmos”进一步举例说明，由此可猜出 gizmos 指的是“机器、设备或装置”，C 选项正确。其他三个选项都不在本文讨论的对象范围之内。

28. According to the text, what is beyond man's ability now is to design a robot that can\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery  
[B] interact with human beings verbally  
[C] have a little common sense  
[D] respond independently to a changing world

28. 根据文章，现在超出人类能力范围的是制造能\_\_\_\_\_的机器人。

- [A] 完成类似于做大脑手术这样需要高技术的任务  
[B] 与人进行口头交流  
[C] 有一点点常识  
[D] 独立地对变化的世界做出反应

【答案】D

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

文章第三段首句指出“机器人若要进入节省劳力的下一个阶段，它们必须能够在更少的人工监控下运行，并且至少能够自己做些决定，这样的目标为我们提出了一个真正的挑战”；接着在第二句里作者谈到此项挑战之所以艰巨的原因是：“尽管我们知道如何让机器人处理 QQ3134948686

一个具体的错误，但是我们不能给它们足够的‘常识’使其与不断变化的世界进行可靠的交流”。由此可知，机器人目前还必须在人的操控下工作，它还不能独立适应不断变化的外部环境。D 选项是对原句‘common sense’to reliably interact with a dynamic world 的改写，为正确答案。

A 和 B 选项均在第二段提及（医院做手术的机器人和自动取款机），可见这样的机器人是人能够造出来的。C 选项不正确，因为第三段指出的“但是我们不能给他们足够的‘常识’去与动态世界进行可靠的交流”说明目前的机器人还是有一点点常识的。

29. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] make a few decisions for themselves
- [B] deal with some errors with human intervention
- [C] improve factory environments
- [D] cultivate human creativity

【答案】B

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

文章第三段（翻译见上一题）说明当前阶段机器人只能在较多的人工监控下运行，可以处理具体的错误但不能独立地做决定，因此只有 B 选项的内容是机器人可以做的，排除 A 选项。文章提到工厂的机器人是用于节省人类劳动力，而不是改善环境的，排除 C 选项；D 选项本末倒置，应该是人类创造力推动了机器人的发明。

30. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] expected to copy human brain in internal structure
- [B] able to perceive abnormalities immediately
- [C] far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information
- [D] best used in a controlled environment

【答案】C

【解析】本题考核的知识点是：作者意图题。

本题表面上是考查例证写作的意图，实际上却考查了对文章最后一段的理解。该段的主题句是首句：研究人员发现，人类大脑中的近一千亿个神经细胞要比以前想象的更聪明，人类的感觉器官也更复杂。接下来作者通过对机器人和人脑的比较来说明段落主题，“机器人能够在人工控制的工厂环境下识别机器控制面板上不到一毫米的误差；但是人脑扫一眼一个快速变化的场景，就能迅速排除 98% 的不相干信息，立即把注意力集中到蜿蜒的森林小路边的一只猴子，或者一大群人中的一张可疑的面孔上”。该段末句既对前面比较论证部分的目的进行说明，又重申了主题：世界上最先进的机器人也无法和人脑相比。可见文中举猴子的例子只是为了说明人脑的复杂性。四个选项中只有 C 选项说明机器人不如人脑，符合题意。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

① And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version of science fiction, they have begun to come close.

该句子是含 if 条件从句的主从复合句。注意其中词汇的用法。从句中 have yet to 表否定，意为“尚未，还不得不”；the mechanical version of science fiction 是“机械版的科幻小说”，也就是指科幻小说中的梦想在机器人上的实现；主句中的 come close 是“走近”，而不是 come to a close（结束，完成）。

② As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor.

该句子的主干是 the modern world is populated by intelligent gizmos，宾语 gizmos 后是两个 whose 引导的定语从句做定语：whose presence...but whose universal existence...。

③ And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy—far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

该句的主干是 there are robot systems，systems 后是 that 引导的定语从句，破折号后面的部分用来补充说明 submillimeter accuracy。句首介词短语 thanks to（由于，多亏...）引导原因状语。

④ But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves—goals that pose a real challenge.

该句子是含 if 条件从句的主从复合句，句首 but 表示对上一段内容的转折。主句的主干是 they will have to operate...and be able to make decisions...。破折号后是一个补充说明成分，修饰整个主句，其中 goals 指的是前面主句的两个并列谓语动作，后面还有 that 引导的定语从句。If 从句中 be to do 结构表示一种愿望，可译为“要想...”，又如：If you are to succeed you must be patient and persistent.（要想成功，就必须有耐心，有毅力），这种结构还可以表示安排（They are to marry next week.）、命令（You are to be back by 10 o'clock.）、禁止（Children are not to smoke.）等。

⑤ Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

该句子的特点是状语修饰成分较长。从 despite 开始一直到 2010 都是句子的让步状语，意为“尽管...”，其中含有关系副词 when 引导的定语从句限定时间名词 the 1960s and 1970s。句子的主干是 researchers have begun to extend that forecast。a spell of 意思是“一段时间”，It appeared that 意思是“似乎，好像”，如：It appears that you have known the news.（你好像已经知道这个消息了）。

⑥ What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented—and human perception far more complicated—than previously imagined.

该句中的特点是插入语的使用。句子主干是 What they found is that...，主语和 be 动词间的插入成分是介词 in+现在分词结构做状语。be 动词后是 that 引导的表语从句，该从句其实是两个句子的糅合，即 nerve cells are much more talented than previously imagined 和 human perception is far more complicated than previously imagined，句子通过破折号的方式把两个句子共同的部分省略掉了。

⑦ But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd.

该句子关键要把握其结构上对几个动词的处理：“the human mind can glimpse...and disregard...，focusing on...or...”，前两个动词由 and 连接，做主句的谓语，第三个动词 focus on 变为分词结构做结果状语。glimpse 接的宾语是由定语从句修饰的中心名词 98 percent，focus on 接的宾语是由连词 or 连接的两个并列成分：the monkey or the single suspicious face。

佳句赏析：

Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robo-drivers.

排比句的运用通过罗列反映出我们现在的生活里到处都有机器人的影子。拟人手法的使用赋予了机器人很多人的特质，生动地表现出他们和人的相似性，如：robot arms，automated teller terminals thank us with politeness，tireless robo-drivers。

#### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

(1) dawn (n.) 黎明，拂晓，开端，起始；(v.) 破晓，开始出现，变得（为人）明白；文中取其比喻意，相当于 appearance(出现)，又如：The war was ended and they looked forward to the dawn of happy days. (战争结束了，他们期待着幸福日子的来临)。

(2) ingenuity (n.) 智巧，精巧的设计，创造力；ingenious (a.) 灵敏的，聪明的，有发明天才的；genuine (a.) 真实的，真正的，诚恳的

(3) cunning (a.) 聪明的，[美] 漂亮的，可爱的；[英] 狡猾的，巧妙的；该词一般为贬义，但在文中是中性的，含贬义的近义词有：sly, shrewd

(4) nasty (a.) 令人不愉快的，讨厌的，肮脏的，险恶的

(5) compulsion 强迫，强制；难以抗拒的冲动，禁不住要做的事，如：Drinking is a ~ with her. (她忍不住要喝酒)

(6) robotics 机器人学，关于建造和使用机器人的技术。-ics 后缀表示“学科”，如：physics, aesthetics (美学)

(7) confer (v.) 授予，赠予，赋予，协商，~sth. on sb.; conference (n.) 会议

(8) hum (v.) (动物等)发出嗡嗡声；哼哼声；活跃，忙碌，~to (随着...而忙碌)

(9) terminal (n.) 终点，终端；极限；(a.) 末端的，极限的，定期的 Automatic Teller Machine 指“自动取款机”。

(10) miniaturization (n.) 小型化，mini“小的”，-ize“化”-ation 名词后缀

(11) submillimeter (n.) 小于毫米的，sub“小于，低于，在...之下”，mill“千分之一”，meter 是“米”

(12) dynamic (a.) 动力的，有活力的；动态的；dynamics (n.) 动力学；dynamite (n.) 炸药

(13) panel (n.) 面板，嵌板；座谈小组；全体陪审员

(14) fraction (n.) 破片，小部分，片段，分数

(15) instantaneously (ad.) 瞬间地，即刻地；突如其来地；instantaneous (a.); instant (a.) 立即的，直接的，紧迫的

(16) neuroscientists (n.) 神经科学家，neuro- 神经（系统）的，neuroscience 神经科学

(17) 本文出现了和计算机相关的词汇，如：artificial intelligence 人工智能，在电脑上模拟人智慧的科学，transistor circuits 晶体管电路，microprocessors 微处理器。同类词汇还有：assembler 汇编程序，batch processing 成批处理，binary digit 二进制位，buffer storage 缓冲存储器，cybernetics 控制论，data processing 数据处理，flow chart 流程图，latency time 等

待时间等等。

## 五 全文翻译

自从人类开始有了创造力，就一直在设计日益巧妙的工具来处理那些危险、枯燥、繁重或者是讨厌的工作。这样一种驱动力导致了机器人的诞生，即赋予机器以人的各种技能的科学。如果说科学家还没有实现科幻小说中对机器的幻想，他们也已经很接近这个目标了（长难句①）。

由此引起的结果是，现代世界充斥着越来越多的智能仪器，虽然我们几乎都注意不到他们，但他们的普遍存在却节省了许多人类劳力（长难句②）。我们的工厂里轰鸣着机器人组装臂的节奏声；我们的银行业务完成于自动柜员机旁，完成业务后，它们还会用机器语言礼貌地感谢我们；我们的地铁车由不知疲倦的机器人司机驾驶。（佳句①）由于电子器件和微型机械仪器的不断缩小，现在已出现了机器人系统能够进行精确到毫米的脑部和骨髓手术，其精确性远远超过熟练的医生仅用他们的双手所达到的水平（长难句③）。

但是要想让机器人进入节省劳力的下一个阶段，它们必须能够在更少的人工监控下运行，并且至少能够独立地作一些决定。这些是真正具有挑战性的目标。（长难句④）“虽然我们知道如何让机器人去处理一个特定的错误，”NASA 的一个机器人项目经理戴维·拉维里说，“但是我们不能给它们足够的‘常识’使其与不断变化的世界进行可靠的交流”。

实际上对真正的人工智能的探索已经取得了各种不同的成果。虽然在 20 世纪 60 年代和 70 年代有过一段乐观的时期——那时候仿佛晶体管电路和微处理器的发展使人们相信它们在 2010 年能够复制人类大脑的活动——但是最近研究人员已经开始将这个预测延后数十年，甚至数百年（长难句⑤）。

在试图建造思维模型的过程中，研究人员发现，人类大脑中的近一千亿个神经细胞要比以前想象的更聪明，人类的感觉器官也更复杂（长难句⑥）。他们建造的机器人在严格控制的工厂环境里，能够在机器控制面板上识别毫米以下的误差。但是人脑扫一眼一个快速变化的场景，就能迅速排除 98% 的不相干信息，立即聚焦于蜿蜒的森林小路边的一只猴子，或者一大群人中的一张可疑的面孔上（长难句⑦）。世界上最先进的计算机系统也不达不到这种能力。神经学科学家至今仍然不知道我们人类是怎样做到这一点的。

## 第三篇

### 一、文章结构总体分析

这是一篇关于油价上涨对全球经济影响的文章。文章主要分析了油价上涨不会造成全球经济衰退的原因。文章前两段为引子（引起读者的兴趣并交待背景），第三段给出作者观点，紧接着用三个理由对其观点加以支持。

第一段：以提问和数据两种方式提出作者关注的问题：这次石油价格上涨会不会像前两次一样造成经济衰退？以便引起读者的兴趣。

第二段：补充说明油价上涨的另外两个因素，交代所讨论问题的背景。

第三段：第一句话为全文的中心思想，也是对第一段提出问题的回答，即：不会导致经济滑坡，接着给出一个理由——原油仅占汽油价格的一小部分。

第四段：给出支持作者论点的第二个理由：大国经济对石油的依赖性不大。本段主要使用数据进行论证。

第五段：不会导致经济滑坡的第三个理由：没有整体的物价上涨为大背景。论证中使用

70年代的情况作为参照与现在的情况进行比较。

## 二、试题具体解析

31. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] global inflation
- [B] reduction in supply
- [C] fast growth in economy
- [D] Iraq's suspension of exports

31. 最近石油价格上涨的主要原因是\_\_\_\_\_

- [A] 全球性通货膨胀
- [B] 石油供应量下降
- [C] 经济快速增长;
- [D] 伊拉克暂停石油出口。

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

第一段明确指出“自从石油输出国组织在3月决定减少原油供应以来，原油的价格便从去年12月的不到10美元一桶上升至约26美元一桶”，因此B选项为正确答案。

A选项是第一段提到的前两次油价暴涨造成的后果，而非原因。C选项和D选项是第二段提到的进一步推动油价上涨的原因，而非主要原因。

答题技巧：题干中如果有找出主要原因之类的提法，说明原文中肯定有不止一个原因，命题意图是检查考生能否从众多信息中抓住主要信息。

32. It can be inferred from the text that the retail

price of petrol will go up dramatically if \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] price of crude rises
- [B] commodity prices rise
- [C] consumption rises
- [D] oil taxes rise

[A] 原油价格上涨

[B] 商品价格上涨

[C] 消费上涨

[D] 石油税上涨

32. 从文中可以推出，在什么情况下，石油零售价格会大幅上涨？

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

文章第三段指出，原油价格只占汽油零售价格的一小部分，其大部分(在欧洲高达五分之四)是税收，因此原油价格的变动对汽油价格影响不大。由此可知，影响汽油价格的主要因素是税收。D选项为正确答案，而不是A选项。B选项是前两次石油涨价产生的结果(第1段第4句)；而C选项文中未提及。

答题技巧：命题目的是检查考生能否通过文章所给事实推出二者的潜在关系。对于此题，需要考生准确把握price的具体所指，方能正确解题。

33. The estimates in *Economic Outlook* show that in rich countries \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] heavy industry becomes more energy intensive
- [B] income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices
- [C] manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed
- [D] oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP

33. 在《经济展望》中的文章估计在发达国家\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 重工业消耗更多能源

[B] 收入的损失来自原油价格的波动

[C] 制造业受到严重冲击

[D] 油价变化对GDP没有很大影响

[答案] D

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

根据“rich countries”可断定答案大抵在第四段，原文为“Rich economies”。文中提到，“国际经合组织在最近一期的《经济展望》中估计，如果油价持续一年维持在每桶 22 美元左右，与 1998 年的 13 美元一桶相比，也只会使发达国家的石油进口在支出增加 GDP 的 0.25%~0.5%”。这个数据表明影响不是很大，因此 D 选项为正确答案。

B 选项和 C 选项文中没有提及，A 选项和题干不能构成因果关系。

34. We can draw a conclusion from the text that \_\_\_\_\_.
- [A] oil price shocks are less shocking now  
[B] inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks  
[C] energy conservation can keep down the oil prices  
[D] the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry
- [A] 现在的油价暴涨并不可怕  
[B] 通货膨胀与油价暴涨无关  
[C] 能源储备可以抑制油价  
[D] 原油价格上涨导致重工业的萎缩

34. 从课文中，可以得出的结论是 \_\_\_\_\_

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

文章一开始提出最近石油价格大幅上涨，接下来阐述这次油价上涨不会造成经济衰退的原因：(1) 原油价格只占汽油价格的一小部分；(2) 发达国家对石油的依赖性不如从前；(3) 此次油价上涨并不在商品总价格上涨和全球需求旺盛这种大环境中发生。因此，综合全文得出的结论是 A 选项。

B 选项与文中通货膨胀是石油危机的结果相悖（第 1 段第 4 句）。C 选项（第 4 段第 2 句）和 D 选项（第 4 段最后一句）都是文中的事实细节，并非综合全文而得到的结论。

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35. From the text we can see that the writer seems \_\_\_\_\_. 35. 作者对“油价上涨”所持的态度为\_\_\_\_\_

[A] optimistic

[A] 乐观

[B] sensitive

[B] 敏感

[C] gloomy

[C] 悲伤

[D] scared

[D] 害怕

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：作者态度题。

作者大篇幅地给出理由说明这次油价上涨的后果不会很严重。第三段谈到，“我们有充分的理由预期这次油价暴涨给经济带来的影响不会像 20 世纪 70 年代那么严重”，最后一段第一句话又谈到“另一个不应该因为油价上升而失眠的原因是，与 20 世纪 70 年代不同，这次油价上升不是发生在普遍的物价暴涨及全球需求过旺背景之下”。可见 A 选项表达了作者的真正态度。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

① This near tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979~1980, when they also almost tripled.

句子主干是 This near tripling of oil prices ...calls up... memories of the 1973 ... and 1979~1980 ...其中 of oil prices 修饰前面的 tripling ,of the 1973 和 1979~1980 修饰 memories. 1973 以及 1979~1980 后面又分别跟了两个 when 引导的定语从句对时间进行修饰。

② Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

该句主语 Strengthening economic growth 和谓语 could push 之间放入一个时间状语作插入成分，用逗号与主句隔开。

③ The OECD estimates in its latest *Economic Outlook* that, if oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25%~0.5% of GDP.

句子主干是 The OECD estimates ...that ..., that 后是宾语从句，在这个从句中又含有一个 if 引导的条件状语，主语是 this，指的就是这个条件句，谓语是 would increase..., compared with \$13 in 1998 是一个状语。

④ On the other hand, oil importing emerging economies—to which heavy industry has shifted—have become more energy intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

句子主干是 oil importing emerging economies ...have become ...and so could be ...；其中在主语和第一个谓语后放入一个 which 引导的定语从句修饰主语作插入成分。

⑤ One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity price inflation and global excess demand.

句子主干是... reason ... is that ...。not to lose sleep over ...是 reason 的后置定语。that 引导的表语从句比较复杂，其中包括一个形容词短语 unlike...做状语，主语 it 指的是前文提到的 the rise in oil prices。

知识点补充：lose sleep over 意思是“因...而失眠”；occurred against the background of ...意思是“发生在...的背景下”。

佳句赏析：

So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time?

句中的 gloom and doom 用了尾韵的修辞方法，很有节奏感。

#### 四、核心词汇与佳句赏析

- (1) conservation (n.) 保护；保存；保护区
- (2) conserve (v.) 保存
- (3) crude (a.) 天然的；未加工的；粗制的；粗鲁的
- (4) doom (n.) 毁灭，灭亡
- (5) energy intensive (a.) 能源密集型的
- (6) gloom (n.) 黑暗，阴暗
- (7) hemisphere (n.) 半球，半球体
- (8) quadruple (a.) 四倍的； quadri= quadru 前缀，表示“四”，如： quadruple 四倍的； quadrilingual 能用四种语言的
- (9) squeeze (v.) 压榨，挤，挤压
- (10) swing (v.) 摆摆，摆动，回转，回旋；(n.) 秋千，摆摆，摆动

#### 五、全文翻译

过去经济衰落的坏日子是否会重来？自从石油输出国组织在 3 月决定减少原油供应以来，原油的价格便从去年 12 月的不到 10 美元一桶上升到约 26 美元一桶。这次近三倍的涨价令人想起了 1973 年和 1979-1980 年两次可怕的石油恐慌，当时的油价分别是涨了四倍和近三倍。（长难句①）前两次的油价暴涨都导致了两位数的通货膨胀率以及全球性的经济衰退。那么这次警告人们厄运来临的头版新闻都到哪里去了呢？（佳句①）

本周伊拉克暂停石油出口，这使油价又一次上扬。强劲的经济增长势头，随着北半球冬季的到来，有可能在短期内使石油价格涨得更高。（长难句②）

然而，我们有充分的理由预期这次油价暴涨给经济带来的影响不会象 20 世纪 70 年代那么严重。与 70 年代相比，现在多数国家的原油价格占汽油价格的分额要小。在欧洲，税金在汽油零售价的比例高达五分之四，因此，即使原油价格发生很大的波动，汽油价格所受的影响也不会象过去那么显著。

发达国家对石油的依赖性也不如从前，因此对油价的波动也就不会那么敏感。能源储备、燃料替代以及能源密集型重工业的重要性降低，这些都减少了石油消耗量。软件、咨询及移动通讯消耗的石油，比钢铁、汽车行业少得多。发达国家国内生产总值（以目前价格计算）中，每一个美元所消耗的石油量比 1973 年少了近一半。国际经合组织在最近一期的《经济展望》中估计，如果油价持续一年维持在 22 美元左右，与 1998 年的 13 美元一桶相比，这也只会使发达国家的石油进口支出上增加 GDP 的 0.25—0.5 个百分点。（长难句③）这还不到 1974 年或 1980 年收入减少部分的四分之一。另一方面，进口石油的新兴国家由于转向了重工业，消耗能量更大，因此可能会受到石油危机的强烈影响。（长难句④）

另外一个不应因油价上升而失眠的原因是，与 20 世纪 70 年代不同，这次油价上升不是发生在普遍的物价暴涨及全球需求过旺背景之下。（长难句⑤）世界上很多地区才刚刚走出经济衰落。《经济学家》的商品价格指数与一年前相比，总体上没有什么变化。1973 年的商品价格跃升了 70%，而 1979 年也上升了近 30%。

#### 第四篇

## 一、文章结构总体分析

本文讲述的是美国法律和医学界对于医生协助病人结束生命这一医疗措施的支持态度。这篇文章理解起来的困难在于段落数量较多以及意群分散，有时同一意群的内容分为两段论述。

第一、二段：从语意上讲实际是一个段落，第一段只有一句话，指出最高法院的裁决对医生协助病人结束生命这一现象的重要性，第二段推理证明为什么重要。

第三段：首先指出医生协助病人结束生命这一现象并不是新鲜事物，进而引用南希·杜勒尔的话说明最高法院的裁决产生的影响在于保护医生。

第四段：依然使用引证的方法说明第三段“保护医生”的论点。

第五、六段：从语意上讲又是一个段落，第五段是主题句，说明该裁决的另一个推动因素，即，病人不愿忍受死亡的折磨。第六段使用典型事例对此进行论证。

第七段：第一句为主题句，说明对此医学界采取的行动。

第八段：采用引证法说明律师可以起关键作用。

## 二、试题具体解析

36. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_. [A] 医生曾经用增加药物剂量的方法控制病人的疼痛

[A] doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain

[B] it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives

[C] the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide

[D] patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide

36. 从前三段中，我们可以知道\_\_\_\_\_。

[B] 医生帮助病人结束生命仍是不合法的

[C] 最高法院强烈反对医生协助病人结束生命

[D] 病人没有法律赋予的权力去自杀

**[答案]** B

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

这是一道总括性的题，需要以文章中的多处信息为线索。选项 B 是文章第二段首句的改写。该句提到，法院在判决中承认医生协助病人结束生命不是宪法赋予的权利。选项中的“illegal”对应文中“no constitutional right”，“doctors to help the dying end their lives”对应“physician-assisted suicide”。

选项 A 的时间与原文不符。“used to do”意为“过去常常做……事情（但是现在不做了）”，而文章第三段提到，近年来医生一直使用这个原则为他们使用大剂量的吗啡去控制临死病人（terminally ill patients）的痛苦进行辩护。选项 C 与原文意思相反。第二段首句明确提出，法院实际上对这种“双重效果”的医疗原则表示了支持（in effect supported the medical principle）。选项 D 在文中未提及，原文只提到医生没有宪法赋予的权利去协助病人结束生命。

答题技巧：这种跨段落的细节题，正确选项一般是对原文中某语句的改写或替换，错误选项则与原文意义相悖或无关。

37. Which of the following statements its true according to the text?

[A] Doctors will be held guilty if they

37. 按照课文，下列哪个观点是正确的？

[A] 如果医生冒病人死亡的风险，他将被认  
risk their patients' death.

[B] Modern medicine has assisted terminally  
ill patients in painless recovery.

[C] The Court ruled that high-dosage  
pain-relieving medication can be  
prescribed.

[D] A doctor's medication is no longer  
justified by his intentions.

**[答案] C**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

本题也是总括性的题目，信息比较分散。文章第二段和第三段分别提到：法院对“双重效果”的医疗原则表示支持，而近年来医生一直使用这个原则为他们使用大剂量吗啡进行辩护。按照逻辑推理，法院支持原则，医生利用原则做某事，那么法院应该支持这件事。因此，选项 C 为正确答案。

选项 A 与原文意思相反。“hold sb.(to be) a/n.”意为“认为、相信某人怎样”，如：I hold the parents responsible for their children's behavior. 第五段谈到，外科手术中，医生虽然冒了病人死亡的风险，但是我们不把这种情况下的死亡称作他杀，因为医生并非有意要杀死病人，即医生没有责任。选项 B 与原文不符。第六段提到，引起病人绝望的原因恰恰是现代医学一直只能延长他们死亡前的肉体痛苦。选项 D 与原文意思相反。第五段中健康法律系主任通过外科手术的例子说明，意图是决定医生所开的药物合不合法的关键，其含义是只要意图是好的，即使出现坏的结果也是可以接受的。

38. According to the NAS's report, one of the  
problems in end-of-life care is\_\_\_\_\_.

[A]prolonged medical procedures  
[B]inadequate treatment of pain  
[C]systematic drug abuse  
[D]insufficient hospital care

38. 根据 NAS 的报告，临终关怀的问题之一

**[答案] B**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

根据关键字“NAS 报告”和“临终关怀”定位第七段。全国科学院发布的报告中明确提到了临终关怀的两个问题：(1) undertreatment of pain (对病痛不进行足够的处理)；(2) the aggressive use of “ineffectual and forced medical procedures” (大胆使用“无效和强制的医疗程序去延长死亡期甚至让病人死得很没有尊严”)。因此选项 B 是提到的问题之一。A 和 D 选项是干扰项，A 选项中的 prolonged、medical procedures 是原文中出现的词汇，D 选项中的 insufficient 和 undertreatment 近义，但它们都只是词语的重新组合，含义上和原文有出入。C 项中的“systematic”意为“planned in advance and done with malicious thoroughness and exactness”(有预谋的、蓄意的)。如：a systematic attempt to ruin one's reputation (蓄意破坏某人的名誉)。

为有罪。

[B] 现代医学一直在帮助那些临死病人进  
行无痛康复。

[C] 法院判决，医生可以开大剂量镇痛药。

[D] 医生开出的药是否合法不再取决于他  
们的意图。

是\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 延长的医疗程序  
[B] 对病痛处理不力  
[C] 蓄意的药物滥用  
[D] 医院护理不足

- 
39. Which of the following best defines the word “aggressive” (line 2, paragraph 7)?  
39. 第七段第二行出现的 aggressive 的含义是什么?
- [A] Bold.  
[B] Harmful.
- [C] Careless.  
[D] Desperate.  
[A] 大胆的。  
[B] 有害的。  
[C] 粗心的。  
[D] 不顾一切的。

**[答案] B**

**[解析]**本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

原文谈到的是一种使用“无效和强制的医疗程序去延长死亡期甚至让病人死得很没有尊严”的做法，考生需判断哪个形容词可以替代 aggressive 来描述这种行为。“aggressive”这个词用于褒义时，意为“强有力的、坚持己见的”，用于贬义时，意为“攻击性的、不顾后果的”。选项 A“Bold”用于贬义时意为“大胆的、冒失的、失慎的”，意义最接近。

知识点补充：介词 of 可用于两个名词(短语)之间，前者形容后者，如：He's got the devil of temper(devil 形容 temper); Where's that fool of a receptionist? (fool 形容 receptionist)。同样，这里的 aggressive use 用来形容 ineffectual and forced medical procedures。

40. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they \_\_\_\_\_
- [A] manage their patients incompetently.  
[C] reduce drug dosages for their patients.  
[B] give patients more medicine than needed.  
[D] prolong the needless suffering of the patients.
40. 乔治·安纳斯认为在以下哪一种情况下，医生应该受到制裁?
- [A] 不能胜任管理病人的工作。  
[B] 给病人的药物超量。  
[C] 减少病人的药物剂量。  
[D] 延长病人不必要的痛苦

**[答案] D**

**[解析]**本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

在最后一段中安纳斯明确指出，painful deaths(病人痛苦的死亡)should result in license suspension(应该使那些对此漠不关心的医生受到惩罚，吊销执照)，因此选项 D“延长病人不必要的痛苦”是医生受制裁的原因。

选项 A 太泛，不一定是指的是无视病人痛苦这一方面。文章第五段提到，安纳斯认为只要医生开的药物是用于合法的医疗目的，就没有违法，而不存在药量多少的问题。因此，可以排除选项 B 和 C。

### 三、文章长难句分析和佳句赏析

长难句分析：

①Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of “double effect,” a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects—a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen—is permissible if the actor intends only the good effect.

这是个一句话的段落，其中心结构是 the Court supported the medical principle, Although 引导的分句与后面构成转折关系。a centuries-old moral principle...good effect 是对 the medical principle of “double effect”进行解释说明的同位语，其主干是 principle holding that an action... is permissible。

②Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who “until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient mediation to control their pain if that might hasten death.”

该句的基本结构是 Nancy Dubler contends that the principle will shield doctors, who 引导的定语从句修饰 doctors。注意 insist 后面有接虚拟语气和非虚拟语气两种用法。前者意为“坚持要求、坚持认为”，如：I insisted that you (should) take immediate action to put this right, 后者意为“坚持说、固执声称”，如：She insisted that she was innocent.这里应该取第二种意思。

另外在新闻报道体裁的文章中引用某专家的言论，多采用这种句式结构，即人名+职位+动词（contend, maintain, hold, believe 等）+that 引导的宾语从句。本文在第四段和第五段就两次出现。

③It identifies the undertreatment of pain and the aggressive use of “ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying” as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

该句子的主干是 It identifies... as ..., identify 接的宾语是由 and 连接的两个 of 短语：undertreatment of pain 和 aggressive use of “ineffectual and forced medical procedures, 其中第二个 of 的宾语后紧跟着一个定语从句做定语。

④“Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering,” to the extent that it constitutes “systematic patient abuse”.

该句的主干是 physicians seem unconcerned with the pain... to the extent that..., pain 后面由一个省略了关系代词的定语从句修饰，needlessly and predictably 意为“既没有必要又不可避免”。extent 后也接了一个 that 引导的定语从句。

佳句赏析：

①On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying.

On another level 是全文的分界点，起着切换话题的作用。fueled in part by 运用暗喻的修辞手法，形象地描述了后面的现象对这场争论起到推波助澜的作用。

②The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

该句将四个 to 引导的不定式结构并列，使句式显得整齐而具有气势。

### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

(1) physician-assisted 这个词语的构词法是名词+过去分词=复合形容词，它相当于 assisted by physician (由医生协助的)，类似的词有：weather-beaten 饱经风霜的 state-owned 国有的

(2) implications (n.) 暗示，隐含义，牵连，推论；imply (v.) 暗示，暗指；意味，包含；implicative (a.) 含蓄的，连带的

(3) shield (n.) 盾，防护物；(v.) 保护，遮蔽。Shield...from...: 保护...免受...(的侵害)，如：shield his eyes from the sun

(4) homicide (n.) 杀人(者)，词根 cide 意为“杀”，如：suicide 自杀，patricide 猝父，matricide 猝母

(5) undertreatment (a.) 处理不足或不力。Under-前缀意为“未达，未满，不足”，如：underripe 不够成熟的

(6) ineffectual (a.) 无效的，不起作用的。与 ineffective 意思相近但是有所区别，ineffectual 强调“不起作用”，而 ineffective 强调“工作效率低”。

(7) hospice (n.) 收容所，济贫院

(8) initiatives (n.) 首创精神，主动(权)，动机；(a.) 起始的，初步的，自发的

(9) presumptively (ad.) 据推测，可据以推定，可认为是

(10) suspension (n.) 悬，吊，悬挂物；悬而未决；保留，中止，暂停，吊销，停职，停学 suspend (v.) suspensive (a.)

## 五、全文翻译

最高法庭关于医生协助病人自杀问题的裁决，对于医学界寻求减轻病危者的痛苦，具有重要的意义。

尽管裁决认为，宪法没有赋予医生帮助病人自杀的权利，然而最高法庭实际上却认可了“双效”的医疗原则，这个存在了好几个世纪的道德原则认为，如果某种行为具有双重效果(希望达到的好效果和可以预见得到的坏效果)，那么，只要行为实施的目的是想达到好效果，这个行为就是可以被允许的。(长难句①)

近年来，医生们一直在借用这项原则，为自己替病危患者注射大剂量的吗啡镇痛的做法提供正当的理由，尽管他们知道，不断增加的剂量最终会杀死病人。

蒙特非奥里医疗中心主任南希·道布勒认为，这项原则将保护一些医生，他们直到现在还坚持说，在大量药物可能加速病人死亡的情况下，他们总不能给病人开足够的药来帮助他们止痛。(长难句②)

波士顿大学健康法律系主任乔治·安纳斯坚持认为，只要医生是出于合理的医疗目的开药，那么即使此药会加速病人的死亡，医生的行为也没有违法。“这就像做手术，”他说，“尽管医生冒着病人死亡的危险，我们也不能称那些死亡为谋杀，因为医生并没有想杀死病人。假定你是一名医生，只要你的目的不是让病人自杀，你就可以去冒你病人自杀的风险。”

另一方面，许多医疗界人士承认，致使医助自杀这场争论升温的部分原因是由于病人们的绝望情绪，对这些病人来说，现代医学延长了临终前肉体的痛苦。(佳句①)

就在最高法庭对医助自杀进行裁决的前三周，全国科学学会公布了一份长达两卷的报告《临近死亡：完善临终护理》。报告确定了医院临终关怀护理中存在的两个问题：对病痛处理不力和大胆使用“无效而强制性的医疗程序”，这些程序可能会延长死亡期，甚至会让病人临终时痛苦不堪。(长难句③)

医疗行业正在采取措施，让年轻医生去晚期病人体养所培训，测试各种大胆的镇痛疗法方面的知识，为医院护理制定一份医疗保障制度的条例，以及制定新的标准来评估和治

## 疗病人的临终痛苦。(佳句②)

安纳斯说，在坚持让善意的医疗动机转化成更好的护理方面，律师可以发挥关键作用。“不少医生对病人不必遭受的、可预见的痛苦无动于衷”，甚至构成“蓄意虐待病人”。(长难句④)他说，行医执照颁发机构“必须明确表明——病人痛苦地死亡可以被认为是由于医生治疗不当造成的，应当吊销其行医执照”。

## Part B

### 翻译试题解析

#### 一、试题总体分析

本文主要讲的是行为科学的建立。人类的行为问题只能由行为科学去解决，然而行为科学发展缓慢，部分原因是传统意义上的行为科学多数情况下还是从心态等方面而不是从环境中寻找行为的根源，环境的重要作用刚刚被承认并开始成为研究对象，而传统理解又根深蒂固，只有当这些问题得以解决之后，行为科学才能得以发展。

与往年相同，本年度的翻译试题首先要求考生进行语法分析，梳理句子结构。2002 年试题的句子结构并不十分复杂，但是翻译时需要小心谨慎，因为里面有一些词汇的意思不是考生在词汇表中记忆的词义，而需要根据上下文，做出相应的调整，才能确定在本上下文中搭配恰当的词义，如果仅停留在英汉词义对译的层面上，译出的句子肯定比较生硬蹩脚，有时甚至不知所云。通过对考生试卷的抽查，发现部分考生对词汇的掌握仅停留在英汉词义对译的层次；语法分析能力差，句子结构梳理不清；有些英文句子理解到了，但由于中文表达能力非常有限，结果翻译出来的句子逻辑混乱，自然得分很低。因此，考生如果要想翻译得高分，应培养好扎实的语言（中、英文）基本功。

#### 二、试题具体解析

(41) One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义选择、固定搭配 **trace ... to ...**、表语从句。

这是一个简单句，主干为：One difficulty is that .... that 引导的表语从句中主语 all 由一个 of 引导名词性从句 what is called behavioral science 修饰；谓语是 continues；最后的 states of mind, feelings...and so on 都是做 trace...to...中介词 to 的宾语。

词汇：what is called behavioral science 在句中不能译为“被称为行为的科学”；continue to 原意为“继续...”，但是此处译成“继续”不特别贴切，在这里的意思其实是“仍然，依然”，动词应译成副词；trace 做动词，trace sth. (back) to sth. 的意思是 find the origin of sth.“找到...的根源”为固定搭配。state of mind 意为“心态”；trait 意为“特征”；human nature 意为“人性”。

译文：难题之一在于所谓的行为科学几乎全都依然从心态、情感、性格特征、人性等方面去寻找行为的根源。

(42) The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：形容词带不定式、对仗结构、被动语态的译法。

这是一个主从复合句，句子主干为 The behavioral sciences have been slow to ... partly because... and partly because ...。slow to change 是形容词带不定式，译成“发展缓慢”。主句是由两个 partly because 形成对仗结构，都引导原因状语从句，可译作“部分原因是……”，“部分由于……”。两个状语从句都是被动语态，但都可译成主动语态。两个从句内容相互对照，可以对照理解：other kinds of explanations（其他的解释）是相对于前一从句中的 the explanatory items（用来解释的依据）说的；directly observed（直接观察到）和 hard to find（难以找到）意思上也基本相对。

词汇：the explanatory items 直译是“解释性的项目”，但在这是指“解释行为的项目”，应该根据上下文需要补上“行为”这一层意思。

译文：行为科学之所以发展缓慢，部分原因是用来解释行为的依据似乎往往是直接观察到的，部分原因是其他的解释方式一直难以找到。

(43) The role of natural selection in evolution was formulated only a little more than a hundred years ago, and the selective role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual is only beginning to be recognized and studied.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：词义的引申、被动语态的译法。

这个句子是由 and 连接的两个简单句构成的。前一个句子为被动语态，其主干是 the role ... was formulated...。the role 由 of... 和 in... 两个介词短语修饰，only a little...ago 是时间状语，汉语中状语的位置是主句之前或谓语动词之前。后一个句子主干为 the selective role of ... in ... is only beginning to be ...。主语 role 由形容词 selective 和 of the environment in...individual 修饰，in... 表示“在...方面”。两个分句都是被动语态，但被动语态不一定全要译成“被”，因为中文许多情况下主动态可以表示被动。此外还有“得以……”，“为……所”等方法可以选择。

词汇：role 的一个意思是“角色”，这里使用的是另外一个词义“作用”，两个句子的主语的结构都是 the role of A in B, of 和 in 都修饰 the role, 意思是“A 在 B 方面的作用”。formulate 的意思是 to create sth. in a precise form (阐明); a little more than a hundred years 意为“一百多年”；shape 做动词的意思是“塑造”。

译文：自然选择在进化中的作用仅在一百多年前才得以阐明，而环境在塑造和保持个体行为时的选择作用则刚刚开始被认识和研究。

(44) They are the possessions of the autonomous (self-governing) man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：代词指代、定语从句的译法。

这是一个由 and 连接的并列句。前一句中是主系表结构：They are the possessions of ...；后一句也是主系表结构：they are essential to ...。前一分句中考查主语指代问题，本题两个分句的主语都是 they，它们的上文是：Freedom and dignity illustrate the difficulty. They 是复数，因此可以推断它们不是指代 difficulty，而是指代 freedom 和 dignity。possessions 意为“拥有的东西”，在这可转译成动词“拥有”。此处括号 (self-governing) 的作用是解释 autonomous（自治的，自主的，自我管理的）这个词，两词意思基本一样，译时只用一个即可。

后一分句中，practices 由 in which...achievements 修饰。定语从句中是被动语态，主语是 a person，谓语是 is held... 和 (is) given。按照汉语习惯，可以分别处理为：“一个人应该对自己的行为负责”和“一个人因...受到表扬、给予肯定”。

词汇：held 不能翻译成“持、握”，它在这里是“认为”的意思。再如：Many people hold the opinion that the Government should take measures to stop terrorism.（许多人认为政府应当采取

措施去制止恐怖主义), 文中 is held responsible for...可以意译为“要求一个人对.....负责”; give credit for 意为“因.....而受到表扬”; practices 的意思很多, 如“练习, 实践”等, 在这里, 它的意思是 thing done regularly; habit or custom, 即“习惯, 做法”, 在翻译中由于这些“做法”的具体内容的出现, “做法”这个词可以被省略。essential 意为“对.....必不可少”, 即“是...的必要条件”, 或“是...必不可少的前提”。

技巧：考研中经常考查代词指代，包括 they, it, that, this 等等。这些代词给理解造成了困难，是一个难点。其实这些代词基本上都不难在上下文中找到答案，它们基本上都指向文出现的某人或某物（this 较为特殊，还可以指紧接的下文）。考生一般根据代词的单复数和题目的意思就可以找到指代对象。

译文：自由和尊严（它们）是传统理论定义的自主人拥有的，是要求一个人对自己的行为负责并因其业绩而给予肯定的必不可少的前提。

(45) Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：省略句、正面意思反面表达、代词指代。

本句是一个并列句，由 and 连接，前半句由于时间状语 until 提前，主句进行倒装。until 意为“直到”，直译是“在这些问题得到解决之前，技术将继续……”，这种说法不符合中文习惯，它适合从反面表达：“如果这些问题得不到解决，技术将……”。注意被动语态 are resolved 按照汉语习惯可以译成“得到解决”。

and 后是一省略句，其难点在于确定代词 it 的指代内容。it 经常指代前文的单数名词或不可数名词（词组），也经常指代前文的某件事情，某个情况。本文中就是最后一种用法，it 指的就是前文 a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected 这件事情。

with 做状语一般表示伴随。这一分句只有一个状语加一个名词结构，不成一个完整的句子。其实，省略句一般是与前句的相同成分才会被省略，前一句的谓语部分是：will continue to be rejected。所以后一分句补充完整是：with the rejection of the technology of behavior, the only way to solve our problem will continue to be rejected.。当然这里 with it 也可简单译为“随之”，但是只有真正了解句子之后才能正确翻译。

词汇：technology of behavior 要根据文章内容适当加词，译为“研究行为的技术手段”。

译文：（如果）这些问题得不到解决，研究行为的技术手段就会继续受到排斥，解决问题的惟一方式可能也随之继续受到排斥。

### 三、参考译文

几乎我们所有的问题都涉及到人类行为，这些问题不能单纯依靠物理学和生物技术就可以解决。我们需要的是一门行为技术，但是发展行为技术需要科学为基础，在这方面，我们一直滞后。（41）难题之一在于所谓的行为科学几乎全都依然从心态、情感、性格特征、人性等方面去寻找行为的根源。物理学和生物学一度使用类似的方法，而且当它们放弃这些方法后才得以向前发展。（42）行为科学之所以发展缓慢，部分原因是用来解释行为的依据似乎往往是直接观察到的，部分原因是其他的解释方式一直难以找到。环境固然重要，但是它的作用依然不很清楚。环境并不起强迫或促进的作用，它进行的是选择，这种功能发现和分析起来都很困难。（43）自然选择在进化中的作用仅在一百多年前才得以阐明，而环境在塑造和保持个体行为时的选择作用则刚刚开始被认识和研究。然而，随着有机体和环境之间的相互作用逐渐为人们所了解，一度被认为是由思维、感情、性格产生的影响现在被追溯到人们可以理解的环境上去了，因而，建立行为技术也就成为了可能。然而，除非行为技术

取代科学出现之前形成的传统观念，否则它无法解决我们的问题，而这些传统观念已经根深蒂固。自由和尊严就能说明困难程度。（44）它们是传统理论定义的自主人拥有的，是要求一个人对自己的行为负责并因其业绩而给予肯定的必不可少的前提。科学分析把中心从责任和成就转向了环境。这也引发了关于“价值”的问题。谁来使用这一技术，又要达到何种目的？

（45）（如果）这些问题得不到解决，研究行为的技术手段就会继续受到排斥，解决问题的惟一方式可能也随之继续受到排斥。

## 第三部分 写作试题解析

### 一、审题谋篇

本题为图画，是命题加提纲式写作。

与往年的图画加提纲式写作相比，2002年考题给出了题目“Cultures—National and International”。对于考生这是不应忽略的审题重点之一。首先，由题目可看出，本文关键字为“文化”，修饰词为“National”和“International”再加上图片的标题是“An American Girl in Traditional Chinese Costume”，由此可以得出本文的立意应该是文化交流。这种交流反映了两方面的情况：一方面是中国文化对世界文化的渗透，中国源远流长的文化本身是世界文化财产的一部分，中国的腾飞无疑使中国文化这颗世界文化中的瑰宝更加耀眼。另一方面是世界对中国文化的了解与接受。瑰宝自然是吸引人的，世界人民渴望了解中国。由此，当外国人身着中式服装，体验中国文化时，那种欣喜与满意自然也在情理之中。

另外，事实上，考研的考题通常是有某种社会意义的。2001年中国发生的几件大事确实使世界对中国刮目相看，如奥运申办成功，中国加入世界贸易组织等。这些确实加强了世界了解中国的渴望。加之中国经济腾飞，中国要走出去，外国要走进来，这种国际间的交流已成定局。有了以上想法，作文中心就已确定。

文章可以遵循大纲写成两段，也可以分为三段。第一段描写图画并指出图画所反映的现象，即：中国文化被许多外国人接受和认可。第二段主要对这一现象做出评论，可以集中于讨论这种现象产生的原因。在这一段中，可以用一些表示“导致、引起”意思的词汇，例如：“bring about, give rise to, cause, lead to, bring forth, make happen”等等。考生可以根据实际情况决定是否增加一个第三段，该段属于发挥，写法考生应该比较熟悉，既可以谈自己的看法，也可预测一下这种现象将来发展的趋势。

### 二、参考范文

#### Cultures—National and International

This unique picture shows an American girl in traditional Chinese costume. The jeweled headdress, beaded necklace and earrings with tassels, and silk attire with ribbons characterize the traditional costume of Chinese minority nationality girls. The costume adds oriental charm to her beauty. Her radiant smile is as much a tribute to Chinese culture as to the progress China has recently made. Like this American girl who shows a special interest in Chinese costumes, more and more foreigners have begun to understand and accept the Chinese culture.

Obviously, we can deduce from this picture that with the development of China, the

increasing charm of Chinese tradition **appeals to** more and more foreigners who come to China. On the one hand, it **highlights** the glamour of our culture—now **universally** accepted as the **invaluable treasure** of all human beings. Attracted by the splendid Chinese culture, now **many a foreigner floods into** China to study or to work. On the other hand, it reflects our great achievements. When China was then **engulfed** in poverty, backwardness, corruption and foreign invasion, who **cared about** the culture **associated with** the pigtailed coolies? But during the last two decades one can hardly ignore the rapid progress of China. Three months after China won the right to **host** their first Olympics in 2008, China **capped** the most significant year in its sporting history when the national soccer team reached the World Cup finals for the first time. How can one resist being appealed to such an energetic country with a long and colorful culture!

**It goes without saying** that culture exchange **does good to** people in many ways. Firstly, it effectively reduces the misunderstanding between people from different cultures. Moreover, this kind exchange has **mutual** benefits to people from different cultures because it **enables** them to learn from each other. As a result, culture exchange has become more and more common in our life.

### 三、范文点评

#### 文章结构：

从结构上看，范文首先对提纲做出适当调整，分为三段。每段段首出现主题句，点明该段主要思想，每段内部层次清晰。第一段段首为该段主题句，中间对图画进行描写，段尾从图画中得出全文的主题。第二段段首为该段主题句，进而用 *On the one hand* 和 *On the other hand* 分两个方面进行论证。第三段是进一步的发挥，段首提出作者观点，并在段尾对全文做出总结。

#### 语言亮点：

1. jeweled: “镶珠宝的”，与下面的 *beaded* (珠子串成的) 属于同一种用法，为名词加 *ed* 构成形容词。类似的用法还有： *bearded* 有胡须的， *haired* 有毛发的， *windowed* 有窗的。
2. characterize: “是...的特点；以...为特征”。例如： *High GDP increase rate characterizes the overall economic development of China in the past ten years.* (国内生产总值高增长率是过去十年中国整体经济发展的特点)。
3. minority nationality: “少数民族”。
4. oriental: “东方的”。例如： *The Oriental Pearl Tower* (东方明珠电视塔)； *Shanghai is an oriental metropolis* (上海是一个东方大都会)。
5. radiant: “容光焕发的，喜气洋洋的”，例如： *The bride was radiant (with joy).* 她（因高兴）而精神焕发。
6. as much a tribute to Chinese culture as to the progress: as much ... as...“和...一样，如同...”。例如： *Protecting the environment is as much the government's responsibility as every citizen's duty.* (保护环境既是政府的职责，同样也是每个公民的责任)。 *tribute to* 意思为“对...的称赞”。
7. deduce: 推论，可替换的词语还有： *conclude*。
8. appeal to: “向...上诉”或“吸引”。例如： *Video games are increasingly appealing to teenagers.* (电子游戏越来越吸引青少年)。
9. highlight: “使...显著，使...突出；强调...”。例如： *Growing economic problems were highlighted by a slowdown in oil output.* (石油产量的下降使日益增加的经济困难更加突出)

了)。

10. universally: “普遍”。如: It is a universally accepted principle that ...。

11. invaluable treasure: “无价之宝”。例如: Health is an invaluable blessing. (健康是无价之宝)。

12. many a foreigner: “很多外国人”。many a 加名词单数相当于该名词的复数形式, 是古英语的遗留痕迹。

13. flood into: “涌入”。例如: Many migrant workers flood into cities. (很多农民工涌入城市)。类似能够表达“大量而来”含义的还有: swarm into (蜂拥而入), pour into (如潮水般涌入) flow into, rush into 等。如: Hundreds of people rush into cities, especially big cities. They come for better jobs and better education, for better medical care, and for commerce and trade. (成百上千的人涌入城市尤其是大城市里, 为了得到更好的工作或教育, 得到更好的医疗保健, 也为了开展商业贸易活动)。

14. engulf: “吞没, 淹没”, 如: An almost unbearable loneliness engulfed her. (她陷入了一种几乎难以忍耐的寂寞)。类似含义的词有: overwhelm, submerge, immerse 等, 如: The whole nation was immersed in a festival atmosphere. (全国沉浸在节日的气氛中)。

15. care about: “在乎, 在意”。

16. be associated with: “与...连在一起”。例如: Many foreigners still associate China with backwardness. (很多外国人还把中国和落后连在一起)。

17. host: “举办”, 近义词为 sponsor, stage。

18. cap: “完成, 使圆满结束”, 如: This week's summit capped months of intensive negotiations between the two governments. (这个星期的最高级会议圆满结束了两国政府间几个月来深入细致的谈判)。

19. It goes without saying: “不言而喻, 显然”。It goes without saying that children should not be exposed to too much violence on TV. (显然, 不能让孩子们看电视上太多的暴力节目)。如: 类似的表达有: it is taken for granted, needless to say, it is obvious that 等。

20. does good to: “对...有好处”, 同义词有 benefit。

21. mutual: 相互之间的。如 mutual dependence (相互依靠), mutual understanding (相互了解)。

22. enable: 使能够。例如: Education enables one to broaden the horizon of knowledge. (教育可以拓展人的知识)。

#### 四、写作误区

篇章结构误区:

在对图画描述部分, 考生存在两个极端。一是描述非常简单, 只是一句话代过, 例如 This is an American girl in traditional Chinese costume., 接着就开始发表议论。这样的问题出现很可能是考生词汇量太小, 写作功底太薄, 面对这样一个图片形式的描述无从下笔。有些考生也只写出了几个简单句子, 如: The girl is laughing. The girl is wearing beautiful hat and clothes. She is happy. 另一个极端是局限于画面的具体内容, 就事论事, 用很大的篇幅来描写画面中服饰的细节。实际上在适当的描述后考生应当展开主题, 按照题目的要求从“文化”这一概念入手。同样, 文章也不应当写成中美或中西文化的对比。

语言表达错误:

①用词错误:

We should develop China's economic, and lead our country to a rich, strong nation. (We

should develop China's *economy*, and make our country *thriving and prosperous*)

②主谓搭配:

The picture shows an American girl who *wearing* the traditional Chinese costume. (The picture shows an American girl who *wears* the traditional Chinese costume.)

③句子不完整:

The importance of cultural communication just to let more foreigners know China. (The cultural communication *is to* let more foreigners know China.)

④不间断句子:

China opened the door to the world, more and more people visit China and become interested in Chinese culture. (As China opened the door to the world, more and more people visit China and become interested in Chinese culture.)

⑤句子结构混乱:

The way of people to do things will become similar if they communicate more with people belong to other cultures. (The way *in which people do things* will become similar if they communicate more with people *who belong* to other cultures.)

⑥中式英语:

The girl very likes Chinese culture. (The girl likes Chinese culture *very much*.)

# 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 emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. And they also need to give serious 1 to how they can best 2 such changes. Growing bodies need movement and 3, but not just in ways that emphasize competition. 4 they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the 5 that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are 6 by others. However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be 7 to plan activities in which there are more winners than losers, 8, publishing newsletters with many student-written book reviews, 9 student artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs. A variety of small clubs can provide 10 opportunities for leadership, as well as for practice in successful 11 dynamics. Making friends is extremely important to teenagers, and many shy students need the 12 of some kind of organization with a supportive adult 13 visible in the background.

In these activities, it is important to remember that the young teens have 14 attention spans. A variety of activities should be organized 15 participants can remain active as long as they want and then go on to 16 else without feeling guilty and without letting the other participants 17. This does not mean that adults must accept irresponsibility. 18 they can help students acquire a sense of commitment by 19 for roles that are within their 20 and their attention spans and by having clearly stated rules.

- |                      |                 |                 |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 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](http://www.Straitford.com).

Straitford 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 18<sup>th</sup>-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, scientists 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 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 cancer 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 contrast 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) 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. 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) 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.

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.

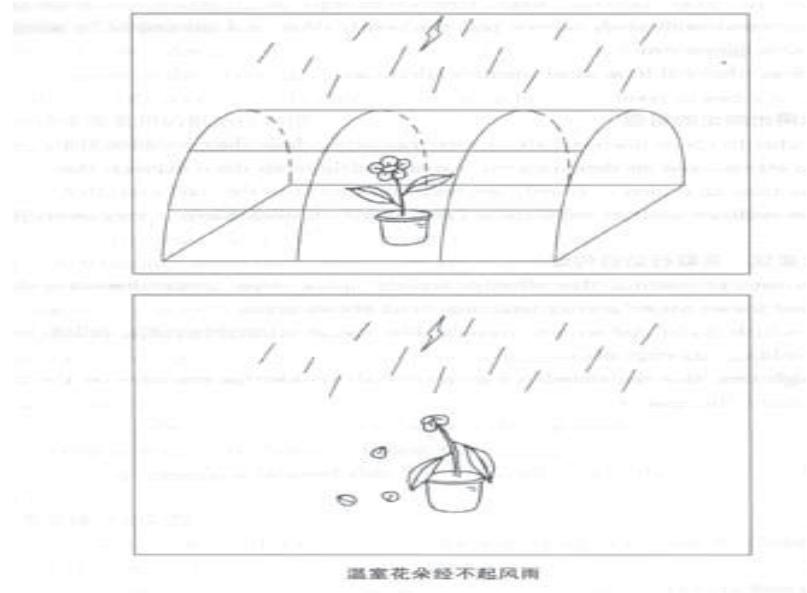
## Section III      Writing

### 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)



温室花朵经不起风雨

## 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 这个词义又很丰富，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，9 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。

文中的相关部分是 A variety of small clubs can provide 10 opportunities，它要求考生判断各种各样的小型俱乐部可以提供什么样的机会。解题的关键词是前面的 variety（多样，多样性），多种多样的俱乐部应该提供多种多样的（multiple）机会，而不是持久的（durable），过多的（excessive）或多余的（surplus）机会。

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 12”。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：If only Mother were here. (要是妈妈在这就好了)；now that 表条件，常置于句首，如：Now that 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：Even if 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

他呆种活动”付合句才语法和前后语意大系的搭配，方止佣选坝。

知识点补充：else 可与 something 这类代词连用。如：Let's try something else. (我们尝试一下其它的事吧); I don't think there is anything else 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 nothing else 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); Everything else 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 17”。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

判断哪个短语动词与 roles 搭配，并付合义意。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（询问），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      [B] responsibility 责任  
[C] proficiency 熟练，精通                          [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·多诺汉为引子，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

21. The emergence of the Net has \_\_\_\_\_. [A] 得到了多诺汉这样的网迷的支持  
[A] received support from fans like Donovan [B] 改变了情报收集工作  
[B] remolded the intelligence services [C] 恢复了许多平常的消遣活动  
[C] restored many common pastimes [D] 使谍报复兴成为一个职业  
[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），这说明多诺汉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，多诺汉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, remodel”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 [A] 为网上谍报这个话题提供开头  
[B] show how he fought for the US [B] 展示多诺文是如何为美国效力的  
[C] give an episode of the information war [C] 提供信息战的一个片断  
[D] honor his unique services to the CIA [D] 表彰他为中情局所做出的杰出贡献

22. 文中提到多诺文的故事是为了\_\_\_\_。

[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·多诺文，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。多诺文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文的生平事迹有关，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 \_\_\_\_.

- [A] causing the biggest trouble  
[B] exerting the greatest effort  
[C] achieving the greatest success  
[D] enjoying the widest popularity

23. 段落中的“making the biggest splash”(第  
三段第一行)最可能的意思是\_\_\_\_。

- [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、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 \_\_\_\_.

- [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

[答案] D

[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
- [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

25. 司特雷福公司最引以自豪的是\_\_\_\_\_。

[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

此试题多以例子出题，包括比尔·多诺万的例子（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) The author mentioned CIA's contest to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] CIA was eager to know who was able to get as much information about Burundi as possible  
[B] Open-Source Solutions is a very successful company in information collection  
[C] electronic spying isn't something new  
[D] Open-Source Solutions' success is an old story
- (2) Straiford is cited \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] as a success in the mastery of the electronic world  
[B] as a successful spying agency  
[C] to show how the Net influences the spying vocation  
[D] to show the importance of being independent of government
- (3) The phrase "earns its keep" (last line, paragraph 4) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] keeps its leading position [B] makes profits  
[C] takes risks [D] sticks to the task
- (4) The best title for the passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] Spying: an Information War  
[B] Internet Changes the World  
[C] The Success of Intelligence-Analysis Agencies  
[D] Spying in the New Age

参考答案：(1) C (2) A (3) B (4) D

#### 四、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

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”。

②Donovan 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。

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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。

④Straitford 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; 偷探; (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 (旁观者), 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·多诺文 (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)。多诺文相信, 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, 也正在改变多诺文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](http://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 个用户登录发布的信息,”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广大群众交流, 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 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
26. 作者在文章开头引用 18 世纪政治家埃德蒙·柏克的话的用意在于 \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] 呼吁科学家采取行动  
[B] 批评动物权利运动这个被误导的事业  
[C] 警告生物医学研究即将终结  
[D] show the triumph of the animal rights movement  
[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 \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] cruel but natural  
[B] inhuman and unacceptable  
[C] inevitable but vicious  
[D] pointless and wasteful
27. 被误导的人们看待用动物做实验的态度是 \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] 残酷的，但是自然  
[B] 不人道的，不可接受的  
[C] 不可避免的，但是邪恶的  
[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 \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] discontent with animal research
- [B] ignorance about medical science  
[C] indifference to epidemics  
[D] anxiety about animal rights

- 28.“老奶奶”这个例子被用来说明公众对\_\_\_\_\_。  
[A] 动物实验的不满  
[B] 医学科学的无知  
[C] 瘟疫漠不关心  
[D] 动物权利的忧虑
- [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 the challenge from animal rights  
29. 作者认为，在动物权利倡导者的挑战面前，科学家应该\_\_\_\_\_。  
advocates, scientists 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
- [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 Cooper is\_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] a well-known humanist  
[B] a medical practitioner  
[C] an enthusiast in animal rights  
[D] a supporter of animal research  
30. 从文章提供的信息中推论斯蒂芬·库柏是\_\_\_\_\_。  
[A] 一个著名的人文主义者  
[B] 一个医疗从业者  
[C] 一个动物权利热衷者  
[D] 一个动物研究的支持者
- [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-known 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

考点设计点评：

### 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] supportive [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：

① To paraphrase 18<sup>th</sup> 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。

③ 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.

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。

④To 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”。该从句的主语是 animal rights misinformation, 谓语是 and 引导的两个动词短语 go...和 acquire....

⑥Finally, 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）。

## 二、试题具体解析

31. According to those who support  
mergers railway monopoly is unlikely  
because \_\_\_\_\_. 业的垄断，原因是\_\_\_\_\_。  
[A] cost reduction is based on competition [B] 以竞争为基础的成本的降低  
[A] 支持兼并的人认为不可能形成铁路行  
throat [B] 服务项目需要跨行业的合作  
[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  
exist

[答案] C

[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）。

32. What is many captive shippers' attitude  
towards the consolidation in the rail industry? 持什么样的态度?  
[A] Indifferent. [A] 漠不关心  
[B] Supportive. [B] 支持的  
[C] Indignant. [C] 愤怒的  
[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  
[D] a government board ensures fair play in railway business
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] 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 paragraph 4) most probably refers to those \_\_\_\_\_.
34. “arbiters”（第 4 段第 7 行）一词最可能是\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] who work as coordinators  
[B] who function as judges  
[C] who supervise transactions  
[D] who determine the price
- [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
- [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 probably 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。

④It'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荣的位置。(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. | [A] 美国人在死亡面前比其他人更有准备。  |
| [B] Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before.    | [B] 美国人享受的生活质量比从前更高。   |
| [C] Americans are over-confident of their medical technology.  | [C] 美国人对他们的医疗技术过于自信。   |
| [D] Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy. | [D] 美国人对他们较长的寿命感到洋洋得意。 |

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。

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 cancer patients to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| [A] medical resources are often wasted          | [A] 医疗资源经常被浪费   |
| [B] doctors are helpless against fatal diseases | [B] 医生对致命疾病束手无策 |
| [C] some treatments are too aggressive          | [C] 有些治疗方案过于大   |
| [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

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 Lamm's remark is one of \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] strong disapproval [B] reserved consent  
[C] slight contempt [D] enthusiastic support
38. 作者对理查德·拉姆的言论持有的态度是\_\_\_\_\_。  
[A] 强烈反对 [B] 有保留地赞同  
[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。

39. In contrast to the US, Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] more flexibly [B] more extravagantly  
[C] more cautiously [D] more reasonably  
事业的资助\_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] 更灵活 [B] 更奢侈  
[C] 更谨慎 [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 that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] medicine will further prolong people's lives

[B] life beyond a certain limit is not worth living

[B] 超过了一定限度，生命就不值得延续

[C] death should be accepted as a fact of life

[C] 死亡应该作为生命事实被人们接受

[D] excessive demands increase the cost of health care

40. 文章所要表达的观点是\_\_\_\_\_。

[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 O'Connor and C. Everett Koop 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。

④These 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。**髓骨不行了可以更换, 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.)

# 2004 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)

Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. Theories 1 on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior 2 they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through 3 with others. Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in 4 to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status, 5 as a rejection of middle-class values.

Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families, 6 the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes. The latter may commit crimes 7 lack of adequate parental control. All theories, however, are tentative and are 8 to criticism.

Changes in the social structure may indirectly 9 juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that 10 to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment 11 make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain. The resulting discontent may in 12 lead more youths into criminal behavior.

Families have also 13 changes these years. More families consist of one-parent households or two working parents; 14 , children are likely to have less supervision at home 15 was common in the traditional family 16 . This lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. Other 17 causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased 18 of drugs and alcohol, and the growing 19 of child abuse and child neglect. All these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act, 20 a direct causal relationship has not yet been established.

- |                    |                  |                  |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] acting      | [B] relying      | [C] centering    | [D] commenting   |
| 2. [A] before      | [B] unless       | [C] until        | [D] because      |
| 3. [A] interaction | [B] assimilation | [C] cooperation  | [D] consultation |
| 4. [A] return      | [B] reply        | [C] reference    | [D] response     |
| 5. [A] or          | [B] but rather   | [C] but          | [D] or else      |
| 6. [A] considering | [B] ignoring     | [C] highlighting | [D] discarding   |
| 7. [A] on          | [B] in           | [C] for          | [D] with         |
| 8. [A] immune      | [B] resistant    | [C] sensitive    | [D] subject      |
| 9. [A] affect      | [B] reduce       | [C] chock        | [D] reflect      |
| 10. [A] point      | [B] lead         | [C] come         | [D] amount       |
| 11. [A] in general | [B] on average   | [C] by contrast  | [D] at length    |
| 12. [A] case       | [B] short        | [C] turn         | [D] essence      |

13. [A] survived	[B] noticed	[C] undertaken	[D] experienced
14. [A] contrarily	[B] consequently	[C] similarly	[D] simultaneously
15. [A] than	[B] that	[C] which	[D] as
16. [A] system	[B] structure	[C] concept	[D] heritage
17. [A] assessable	[B] identifiable	[C] negligible	[D] incredible
18. [A] expense	[B] restriction	[C] allocation	[D] availability
19. [A] incidence	[B] awareness	[C] exposure	[D] popularity
20. [A] provided	[B] since	[C] although	[D] supposing

## 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

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across CareerBuilder, a job database on the Internet. He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent". It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. Redmon chose the keywords *legal, intellectual property* and *Washington, D.C.* Three weeks later, he got his first notification of an opening. "I struck gold," says Redmon, who E-mailed his resume to the employer and won a position as in-house counsel for a company.

With thousands of career-related sites on the Internet, finding promising openings can be time-consuming and inefficient. Search agents reduce the need for repeated visits to the databases. But although a search agent worked for Redmon, career experts see drawbacks. Narrowing your criteria, for example, may work against you: "Every time you answer a question you eliminate a possibility," says one expert.

For any job search, you should start with a narrow concept—what you think you want to do—then broaden it. "None of these programs do that," says another expert. "There's no career counseling implicit in all of this." Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again. "I would not rely on agents for finding everything that is added to a database that might interest me," says the author of a job-searching guide.

Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return. When CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs—those it considers the best matches. There may be more matches in the database; job hunters will have to visit the site again to find them—and they do. "On the day after we send our messages, we see a sharp increase in our traffic," says Seth Peets, vice president of marketing for CareerSite.

Even those who aren't hunting for jobs may find search agents worthwhile. Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to

arm themselves when negotiating for a raise. Although happily employed, Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. “You always keep your eyes open,” he says. Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

21. How did Redmon find his job?
  - [A] By searching openings in a job database.
  - [B] By posting a matching position in a database.
  - [C] By using a special service of a database.
  - [D] By E-mailing his resume to a database.
22. Which of the following can be a disadvantage of search agents?
  - [A] Lack of counseling. [B] Limited number of visits.
  - [C] Lower efficiency. [D] Fewer successful matches.
23. The expression “tip service” (Line 4, Paragraph 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_.
  - [A] advisory. [B] compensation.
  - [C] interaction. [D] reminder.
24. Why does CareerSite’s agent offer each job hunter only three job options?
  - [A] To focus on better job matches.
  - [B] To attract more returning visits.
  - [C] To reserve space for more messages.
  - [D] To increase the rate of success.
25. Which of the following is true according to the text?
  - [A] Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters.
  - [B] Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands.
  - [C] Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.
  - [D] Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed.

## Text 2

Over the past century, all kinds of unfairness and discrimination have been condemned or made illegal. But one insidious form continues to thrive: alphabetism. This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

It has long been known that a taxi firm called AAAA cars has a big advantage over Zodiac cars when customers thumb through their phone directories. Less well known is the advantage that Adam Abbott has in life over Zoë Zysman. English names are fairly evenly spread between the halves of the alphabet. Yet a suspiciously large number of top people have surnames beginning with letters between A and K.

Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush’s predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half. Even more striking, six of the seven heads of government of the G7 rich countries are alphabetically advantaged (Berlusconi, Blair, Bush, Chirac, Chrétien and Koizumi). The world’s three top central bankers (Greenspan, Duisenberg and Hayami) are all close to the top of the alphabet, even if one of them really uses Japanese characters. As are the world’s five richest men (Gates, Buffett, Allen, Ellison and Albrecht).

Can this merely be coincidence? One theory, dreamt up in all the spare time enjoyed by the alphabetically disadvantaged, is that the rot sets in early. At the start of the first year in infant school, teachers seat pupils alphabetically from the front, to make it easier to remember their names. So short-sighted Zysman junior gets stuck in the back row, and is rarely asked the improving questions posed by those insensitive teachers. At the time the alphabetically disadvantaged may think they have had a lucky escape. Yet the result may be worse qualifications, because they get less individual attention, as well as less confidence in speaking publicly.

The humiliation continues. At university graduation ceremonies, the ABCs proudly get their awards first; by the time they reach the Zysmans most people are literally having a **ZZZ**. Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them.

26. What does the author intend to illustrate with AAAA cars and Zodiac cars?
  - [A] A kind of overlooked inequality.
  - [B] A type of conspicuous bias.
  - [C] A type of personal prejudice.
  - [D] A kind of brand discrimination.
27. What can we infer from the first three paragraphs?
  - [A] In both East and West, names are essential to success.
  - [B] The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoë Zysman.
  - [C] Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.
  - [D] Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.
28. The 4th paragraph suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] questions are often put to the more intelligent students
  - [B] alphabetically disadvantaged students often escape from class
  - [C] teachers should pay attention to all of their students
  - [D] students should be seated according to their eyesight
29. What does the author mean by “most people are literally having a **ZZZ**” (Lines 2-3, Paragraph 5)?
  - [A] They are getting impatient.
  - [B] They are noisily dozing off.
  - [C] They are feeling humiliated.
  - [D] They are busy with word puzzles.
30. Which of the following is true according to the text?
  - [A] People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated.
  - [B] VIPs in the Western world gain a great deal from alphabetism.
  - [C] The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go.
  - [D] Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias.

### Text 3

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filing or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. Most of her clients spend \$12 to \$50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped

showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says. "I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars." So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too," she says.

Even before Alan Greenspan's admission that America's red-hot economy is cooling, lots of working folks had already seen signs of the slowdown themselves. From car dealerships to Gap outlets, sales have been lagging for months as shoppers temper their spending. For retailers, who last year took in 24 percent of their revenue between Thanksgiving and Christmas, the cautious approach is coming at a crucial time. Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace. But don't sound any alarms just yet. Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

Consumers say they're not in despair because, despite the dreadful headlines, their own fortunes still feel pretty good. Home prices are holding steady in most regions. In Manhattan, "there's a new gold rush happening in the \$4 million to \$10 million range, predominantly fed by Wall Street bonuses," says broker Barbara Corcoran. In San Francisco, prices are still rising even as frenzied overbidding quiets. "Instead of 20 to 30 offers, now maybe you only get two or three," says John Tealdi, a Bay Area real-estate broker. And most folks still feel pretty comfortable about their ability to find and keep a job.

Many folks see silver linings to this slowdown. Potential home buyers would cheer for lower interest rates. Employers wouldn't mind a little fewer bubbles in the job market. Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom. Diners might see an upside, too. Getting a table at Manhattan's hot new Alain Ducasse restaurant used to be impossible. Not anymore. For that, Greenspan & Co. may still be worth toasting.

31. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] Spero can hardly maintain her business.
  - [B] Spero is too much engaged in her work.
  - [C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit.
  - [D] Spero is not in a desperate situation.
32. How do the public feel about the current economic situation?
  - [A] Optimistic.
  - [B] Confused.
  - [C] Carefree.
  - [D] Panicked.
33. When mentioning "the \$4 million to \$10 million range" (Lines 3, Paragraph 3), the author is talking about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] gold market.
  - [B] real estate.
  - [C] stock exchange.
  - [D] venture investment.
34. Why can many people see "silver linings" to the economic slowdown?
  - [A] They would benefit in certain ways.
  - [B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.
  - [C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.

[D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.

35. To which of the following is the author likely to agree?

- [A] A new boom, on the horizon.
- [B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy.
- [C] Caution all right, panic not.
- [D] The more ventures, the more chances.

#### Text 4

Americans today don't place a very high value on intellect. Our heroes are athletes, entertainers, and entrepreneurs, not scholars. Even our schools are where we send our children to get a practical education—not to pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge. Symptoms of pervasive anti-intellectualism in our schools aren't difficult to find.

"Schools have always been in a society where practical is more important than intellectual," says education writer Diane Ravitch. "Schools could be a counterbalance." Ravitch's latest book, *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

But they could and should be. Encouraging kids to reject the life of the mind leaves them vulnerable to exploitation and control. Without the ability to think critically, to defend their ideas and understand the ideas of others, they cannot fully participate in our democracy. Continuing along this path, says writer Earl Shorris, "We will become a second-rate country. We will have a less civil society."

"Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege," writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in *Anti-intellectualism in American Life*, a Pulitzer-Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education. From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism. Practicality, common sense, and native intelligence have been considered more noble qualities than anything you could learn from a book.

Ralph Waldo Emerson and other Transcendentalist philosophers thought schooling and rigorous book learning put unnatural restraints on children: "We are shut up in schools and college recitation rooms for 10 or 15 years and come out at last with a bellyful of words and do not know a thing." Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* exemplified American anti-intellectualism. Its hero avoids being civilized—going to school and learning to read—so he can preserve his innate goodness.

Intellect, according to Hofstadter, is different from native intelligence, a quality we reluctantly admire. Intellect is the critical, creative, and contemplative side of the mind. Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes, and imagines.

School remains a place where intellect is mistrusted. Hofstadter says our country's educational system is in the grips of people who "joyfully and militantly proclaim their hostility to intellect and their eagerness to identify with children who show the least intellectual promise."

36. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school?

- [A] The habit of thinking independently.
  - [B] Profound knowledge of the world.
  - [C] Practical abilities for future career.
  - [D] The confidence in intellectual pursuits.
37. We can learn from the text that Americans have a history of \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] undervaluing intellect.  
[B] favoring intellectualism.  
[C] supporting school reform.  
[D] suppressing native intelligence.
38. The views of Raviteh and Emerson on schooling are \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] identical. [B] similar. [C] complementary. [D] opposite.
39. Emerson, according to the text, is probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] a pioneer of education reform.  
[B] an opponent of intellectualism.  
[C] a scholar in favor of intellect.  
[D] an advocate of regular schooling.
40. What does the author think of intellect?  
[A] It is second to intelligence.  
[B] It evolves from common sense.  
[C] It is to be pursued.  
[D] It underlies power

## 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)

The relation of language and mind has interested philosophers for many centuries. (41) The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

Only recently did linguists begin the serious study of languages that were very different from their own. Two anthropologist-linguists, Franz Boas and Edward Sapir, were pioneers in describing many native languages of North and South America during the first half of the twentieth century. (42) We are obliged to them because some of these languages have since vanished, as the peoples who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages. Other linguists in the earlier part of this century, however, who were less eager to deal with bizarre data from “exotic” language, were not always so grateful. (43) The newly described languages were often so strikingly different from the well studied languages of Europe and Southeast Asia that some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data. Native American languages are indeed different, so much so in fact that Navajo could be used by the US military as a code during World War II to send secret messages.

Sapir’s pupil, Benjamin Lee Whorf, continued the study of American Indian languages. (44) Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society. He reasoned that

because it is easier to formulate certain concepts and not others in a given language, the speakers of that language think along one track and not along another. (45) Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism which, in its strongest form, states that language imprisons the mind, and that the grammatical patterns in a language can produce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a society. Later, this idea became to be known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, but this term is somewhat inappropriate. Although both Sapir and Whorf emphasized the diversity of languages, Sapir himself never explicitly supported the notion of linguistic determinism.

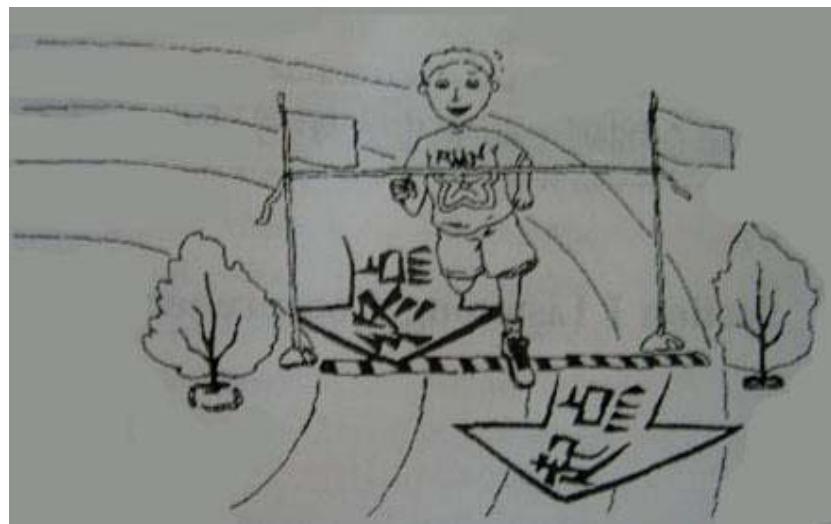
## Section III      Writing

### 46. Directions:

**Study the following drawing carefully and write an essay in which you should**

1. describe the drawing,
2. interpret its meaning, and
3. support your view with examples.

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

文章主要探讨青少年犯罪的原因。一开始，文章从现有的理论出发，指出这些理论集中把个人或社会看作主要影响因素。接着文章又进一步谈到，现有理论只关注来自贫穷家庭的孩子，而忽视了来自富有家庭的孩子也犯罪这一事实。总之，这些理论都是不确定的，容易受到批评和攻击。

从第三段开始，文章提出了新的见解：社会结构的变化可能间接地影响了青少年犯罪率。这其中包括经济结构和家庭结构的变化。除此之外，也有其他一些原因造成了青少年的犯罪行为。最后，文章就以上提到的众多原因作了一个总结：所有上述情形都有可能促使青少年犯罪，但它们与青少年犯罪是否存在直接的因果关系还没有确定。

### 二、试题具体解析

1. [A] acting (on) 对.....起作用
- [B] relying (on) 依靠，指望
- [C] centering (on) 以 .....为中心，围绕；集中于.....
- [D] commenting (on) 对.....做出评论

**[答案] C**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：平行句子结构+分词短语辨析。

本题要求考生判断空格处应填入什么分词与 on 搭配，构成分词短语。从结构上看，文章第一段由三个平行结构的长句子构成，其主要结构为 Many theories concerning...focus on; Theories 1 on the individual suggest that; Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that。三个句子的主语都是 theories，并都接有分词作定语。因此空格处填入的分词应和前一句中的 concerning、后一句中的 focusing on 遥相呼应，都表示“关于...的理论”的含义，从文意方面看，第一句话总述到，关于 (concerning) 青少年犯罪原由的理论集中研究两个方面，即个人因素和社会因素。第二句强调个人因素的理论。第三句强调(focusing on)社会因素的理论。能表达出“集中强调”含义的分词短语只有 centering on。

例句补充：Alcohol acts on the brain. (酒精对大脑起作用); She relies on her parents for

tuition. (她的小说依赖于父母); Her novels centered on the problems of adolescence. (她的小说以青少年问题为中心); He commented on the bad weather here. (他对这里糟糕的天气发表评论)。

2. [A] before 在……之前, 表时间      [B] unless 如果不, 除非, 表条件  
[C] until 直到……才, 表时间      [D] because 因为, 表因果

**[答案] D**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是: **逻辑关系**。

本题要求考生判断空格处应填入什么连词。首先, 从结构上看, 本题的空格在一个由 that 引导的宾语从句中: Theories suggest that...。该从句含有两个完整的分句: children engage in criminal behavior 和 they were not sufficiently penalized。考生关键要判断出这两个在空格前后的分句之间是什么逻辑关系。其次, 根据文意, 强调个人因素的理论把犯罪归结于个人原因, 按照其观点, “儿童以前的不良行为没有及时地受到惩处”就是“儿童犯罪”的原因之一, 两者之间是因果关系。选项中只有连词 because 表因果, 因此是正确答案。

3. [A] interaction (with) 与 .....的互相作用, 互相影响  
[B] assimilation (into) 适应、同化、融入.....  
[C] cooperation (with) 与 .....的合作  
[D] consultation (with) 和 .....的商议

**[答案] A**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是: **名词短语辨析**。

本题要求考生判断空格处应填入什么名词, 与 with others 搭配构成名词短语, 来做 through 的介词宾语。首先排除 assimilation, 它不能与 with 搭配。空格所在的分句是 they have learned criminal behavior through 3 with others, 其中介词 through 表明“和其他人的.....”是“孩子们学会犯罪”的途径或方式。考生接下来要判断选项中哪个名词短语可以表示出一种学会犯罪的途径或方式。显然, 只有 interaction with others 符合, 意为“和他人的相互影响, 即受到坏人的影响(而学会了犯罪)”。注意 cooperation with 多为褒义, 而且也不能说是“通过合作”来学会犯罪。

词汇补充: interaction 可表示“(人的)交往, 影响”, 其构词法是 inter- (在...之间)+action (作用); assimilation 表示“(文化、风俗等的)同化”, 词根为 similar(相同的), assimilate 是动词形式; cooperation 意为“合作”, 其构词法是 co- (共同)+operation (操作); consultation 意为“咨询, 磋商”, con- (共同的, 相同的), consult 为动词形式。

4. [A] (in) return (for) 作为对.....的报答, 交换  
[B] (in) reply (to) 作为对.....的答复  
[C] (in) reference (to) 关于  
[D] (in) response (to) 作为对.....的反应/答复

**[答案] D**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是: **固定搭配**。

本题要求考生判断选项中哪个能与 in...to 构成短语并符合文意。首先排除 return, 因为它只与介词 for 搭配, 构成短语 in return for; 其次, 空格所在长句意为“(强调社会角色)理论认为, 孩子们犯罪是他们自己没有成功地超越现有的社会经济地位的 4”, 根据句意, 可先排除 C 选项 in reference to, 因为它表示“关于....., 就.....而言”, 填入空格后明显语义明显不通; 最后对 in reply to 和 in response to 进行比较, 这两个短语区别的关键在其中心名词 reply 和 response。reply 指“回答, 答复”, 如: in reply to the letters (回信), 而 response 多表示一种自发的反应。这个题目的正确选项应是 in response to, 因为“孩子们犯罪是对自己没有成功地超越现有的社会经济地位的一种自发的、本能的反应行为”。

知识点补充：注意区别 reply, response 和 answer 都有“回答”的含义。

Answer (n. v.)在这三个词中使用范围最广，既可以表示用语言来回答，也可表示用行动来回答。如：answer the telephone(接电话); answer the door bell (去开门)。例句：In answer to these questions I just nodded. (在回答这些问题的过程中，我只是点点头。)

response(动词为 respond)多表示一种自发的反应。例句：In response to your inquiries, we regret to inform you that we cannot help you in this matter. (对于您的疑问，我们很遗憾地通知您我们对此爱莫能助。)

reply (n. v.)和 answer 常常可以互相替换，也可以表示“以行动回答”，但有时与 answer 明显不同：如：answer a letter 只表示“写回信”，但对来信提出的问题并不一定都作了答复，而 reply a letter 则表示回答了来信提出的一切细节。in reply to 表示“回答，回复”。例句：They would be able to use similar methods in reply to our signals. (他们会有能力使用类似的方法来回答我们的信号。)

5. [A] or 或者，表并列                  [B] but rather (非固定搭配)  
[C] but 而是，表转折                  [D] or else 否则，要不然

**[答案] A**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑关系。

本题要求考生判断空格前后两个部分之间的逻辑关系。从结构上看，in response to their failure 和 as a rejection of middle-class values 都是 commit crimes 的状语，分别表示“作为对自己没有……的一种自发地、本能的反应”和“作为对中产阶级价值观的排斥”。从文意上看，社会影响理论强调造成孩子犯罪有两个方面的原因：一是社会经济方面；二是社会价值观方面。显然无论从结构还是意思上，这两者都是并列关系，需要一个表并列的连词来连接，所以 or 正确。

6. [A] considering 考虑到，鉴于                  [B] ignoring 忽视  
[C] highlighting 突出                  [D] discarding 丢弃，抛弃

**[答案] B**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：分词结构作状语+动词词义辨析。

虽然该空格要填入的是分词，但考生重点要辨析的是其中心动词是否符合文意。从结构上看，空格所在句子含有主句 Most theories have focused on children 和作状语的现在分词结构 6 the fact，那么填入的分词和主句的谓语 focused on 都是主语 most theories 发出的动作，关键看这两个动作间是什么关系，仅从结构上无法判断，因为分词可以作时间、原因、方式等多种状语。这时需要从文意上判断，主句意为“大部分研究青少年犯罪的理论都关注来自贫穷家庭的孩子”，从句意为“……来自富有家庭的孩子也犯罪的事实”。从逻辑上讲，“只关注贫穷家庭的孩子的情况”会导致“不关注富裕家庭孩子的情况”的结果。两者之间是因果关系，分词结构在这里作的是结果状语。选项中能表达“不关注”含义的只有 ignoring，它在这里做结果状语，译为“于是就忽视了”。注意 discarding 不能与 fact 搭配。

知识点补充：分词作状语表示的动作是主句动作的一部分，一般用逗号同其他成分隔开。分词可以作时间、原因、方式、条件、结果、目的、让步等状语。例句：The old scientist died all of a sudden, leaving the project unfinished. (那位老科学家突然去世了，(于是)留下了没有完成的项目)。

7. [A] on 涉及、关于                  [B] in 以 .....方式  
[C] for 因为                  [D] with (表伴随)

**[答案] C**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：逻辑关系 + 介词用法辨析。

考生首先要知道空格所在句子的主语 the latter (后者) 指前一句话中提到的“富有家庭

的孩子”；其次要搞清楚空格前后部分 The latter commit crimes 和 lack of adequate parental control 之间的逻辑关系。由于上文一直在探讨青少年犯罪的原因，这里也不例外，谈论的是“富有家庭的孩子犯罪”是由于“缺少父母管教”，空格处需填入表因果关系的介词，for 正确。

8. [A] immune (to) 免疫的, 不受影响的      [B] resistant (to) 有抵抗力的  
[C] sensitive (to) 敏感的                          [D] subject (to) 易受.....影响的

**[答案] D**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：形容词结构作表语。

本题要求考生判断选项中哪个形容词可以与介词 to 搭配，并做空格所在句子中 be 动词的表语。首先，四个形容词都可以和 to 搭配，如：immune to persuasion（不能被说服的）；resistant to corrosion（抗腐蚀的）；sensitive to criticism（对批评敏感）；subject to colds（容易感冒的）。那么关键看哪个能符合句意。空格所在句子是 All theories are tentative and are 8 to criticism。考生应注意句中由 and 连接的两个 be 动词后的表语都描述了主语“所有理论”的特点，因此是并列关系。把四个选项一一放入，只有 subject to 表达的“容易受到批评和攻击”与 tentative 表达的“试验性的、不确定的”在含义上近似，不确定就意味着容易遭受批评和攻击。

9. [A] affect 影响, 感动, 感染      [B] reduce 减少, 缩小, 还原  
[C] check 检查, 制止, 核对                  [D] reflect 反射, 反映, 表现

**[答案] A**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义 + 动词词义辨析。

空格处需填入一个谓语动词，其主语是 Changes in the social structure，宾语是 juvenile crime rates，同时受副词 indirectly 修饰。考生关键要判断主语“社会结构的变化”能间接地对宾语“青少年犯罪率”做什么动作。首先由于语意不通而排除 check；其次，reflect 也不合适，逻辑上讲，只能是“犯罪率（的变化）反映了社会结构的变迁”，而不能反过来说“社会结构的变化反映了犯罪率（的变化）”。再次，由于上下文中不涉及到犯罪率高低变化问题，可排除 reduce。affect 词义相符，表示“社会结构的变化间接地影响了少年犯罪率”。

10. [A] point (to) 指向, 指明, 让人注意到  
[B] lead (to) 通向, 导致, 引起, 造成  
[C] come (to) 谈及, 到达, 共计, 恢复知觉  
[D] amount (to) 总计, 等于, 等同, 接近

**[答案] B**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：上下文语义 + 动词短语辨析。

本题空格所在句子是一个 that 引导的定语从句，从句的主语是 that 的先行词 changes in the economy，谓语是空格处填入的动词与 to 的搭配，宾语是 fewer job opportunities。由于四个选项动词都可与 to 搭配，组成短语动词，如：point to the sharp death in road death (指明马路死亡事故剧增)；too much work lead to illness (劳累过度引起生病)；come to an understanding (达成谅解)；Her standards amounted to perfection (她简直要求事事十全十美)。因此考生关键要判断哪个短语动词符合句意。

首先，从结构上看，这个短语动词 10 to 应该反映主语“经济变化”对宾语“减少的工作机会”施加的一个动作。其次，上文谈到，社会结构变化间接影响犯罪率。逻辑词 for example 表明下面要具体论述是如何影响的。因此接下来谈的应该是“经济变化”造成的影响，即：年轻人工作机会减少，失业率上升。可见这个动作类似于“影响”，体现了一种因果关系。四个选项中能够表达因果关系的只有 lead to，意为“经济变化导致了年轻人就业机会减少和失业率上升”。

知识点补充：与 to 搭配的短语动词还包括：apply to（适合），bring to（办理，带来），conform to（相称），fall to（开始），object to（反对），refer to（提及，指），set to（着手），take to（喜爱上，专心于），yield to（屈服于）。

11. [A] in general 通常，一般说来 [B] on average 平均起来

[C] by contrast 对比起来

[D] at length 最后，终于；充分地，详细地

**[答案] A**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：句内语义 + 固定短语。

由于空格所在长句的主干结构已经完整：changes in the economy（主语）make（谓语）employment（宾语）difficult to obtain（宾补），填入的短语显然只能做状语来修饰谓语。考生需要判断哪个短语填入后能使句子意思更加完整。根据句子的含义“（导致年轻人工作机会减少，失业率上升）的经济变化11使收入丰厚的工作很难被找到”，只有 in general 放入后符合逻辑，表示一种普遍规律：经济形势不好，一般就业就很困难。

例句补充：Children in general are fond of candy.（孩子一般都喜欢糖果）；On average we receive 5 letters each day.（我们每天平均收到五封信）；Mr. Green is a taciturn person. By contrast, his brother was much more talkative.（格林先生是一个沉默寡言的人，相比之下，他兄弟要健谈的多）；At length they reached their destination.（他们最终到达了目的地）。

12. [A] (in) case 假使，如果，万一

[B] (in) short 简而言之，总而言之

[C] (in) turn 轮流地，依次；又（对别人）做同样的事

[D] (in) essence 本质上

**[答案] C**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：句内语义 + 固定搭配。

和上题一样，这道题空格所在句子的主干结构也已经完整：discontent（主语）lead（谓语）more youths（宾语）into criminal behavior（宾补），填入的名词与 in 搭配后在句中作状语。由于四个选项都可以与 in 搭配，因此考生只需判断哪个短语填入后，能使句意表达更完整。句子大意是“（经济变化使年轻人就业变得困难），由此造成的不满情绪12导致更多年轻人犯罪”，选项中只有 in turn 放入后符合逻辑，因为它可以表示一种连锁的因果联系，即“经济变化导致就业困难，就业困难导致不满，不满进而导致犯罪”。

例句补充：Take warm clothes in case the weather is cold.（带上厚衣服以防天气变冷）；In short, society must be reorganized.（总之，社会必须重组）；He found that Mary had told Richard's sister, and she in turn had told Richard.（他发现玛丽告诉了理查德的姐姐，然后她又告诉了理查德）；He is in essence an honest person.（他本质上是个诚实的人）

13. [A] survived 经历...后依然活着，幸免于

[B] noticed 注意到

[C] undertaken 承担，许诺

[D] experienced 经历，体验

**[答案] D**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：上下文语意 + 动宾搭配。

本题要求考生判断哪个动词可以与 changes 构成动宾搭配，并符合文意。若只局限于所在句子的内部语意，答案可以不只一个。因此考生要根据上下文来确定最佳答案。上文从社会结构变化谈到经济变化再谈到家庭变化；下文则提到，越来越多的家庭变成单亲或双职工家庭。这些都在暗示家庭结构有了变化。四个选项构成的动宾搭配分别表示“幸免于变化”、“注意到变化”、“承担变化”和“经历变化”。显然，experienced 最恰当地表达了“近几年家庭也经历着变化”的含义。

知识点补充：除了这个题目外，2003 年英语知识第 2 题也考到了与 change 构成动宾搭配的动词。考生需注意，当 change 作“变化”含义时，常与之搭配的动词有：make, have, take,

bring about, experience, accommodate (to), adapted to, adjust to 等。

14. [A] contrarily 相反地, 表对比 [B] consequently 所以, 因此, 表因果  
[C] similarly 同样地, 类似于, 表比较 [D] simultaneously 同时地, 表比较

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 逻辑关系。

考生注意分号和逗号之间一般要填入一个表达句子间逻辑关系的词, 因此本题要求考生判断空格前后“单亲和双职工家庭增多”和“孩子们在家里得到的监护减少”之间的逻辑关系。根据常识, 在单亲和双职工家庭中, 父母工作相对比较繁忙, 因此孩子受到的监护就会减少。可见, 这里需要一个表因果关系的逻辑副词, 选项中只有 consequently 符合要求。

15. [A] than 兼有连词和代词的性质, 引导比较成分  
[B] that 关系代词, 不能引导比较成分  
[C] which 关系代词, 不能引导比较成分  
[D] as 关系代词, 不能单独引导比较成分

[答案] A

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 从句中的关系代词。

空格的前文是一个主干结构完整的句子: children are likely to have less supervision at home, 空格的后文是: was common in the traditional family。显然这里包含了一个从句, 由空格处的词连接。解题的关键词是 less, 它只能和 than 搭配构成比较级。句子的含义是: (现在的)孩子们在家里得到的父母的监护, 要比(than)在传统的家庭里普遍的(监护)少(less)。考生需要注意 than 在这里的用法。than 在带有比较级的句子中可以做关系代词, 兼有连词和代词的性质, 相当于 than what, 比如这句话就相当于 children have less supervision than (what) was common in the traditional family。例句: The boy has eaten more food than is good for his health 就相当于...eaten more food than (what) is good for his health。(那个孩子吃得太多, 多得对身体都不好了)。

再看三个干扰项。that 比较容易排除, 它常在关系从句中做关系代词, 代替紧跟着的先行词, 可以是名词或代词。这个题目难在其他两个干扰项: which 和 as 似乎可以放入空格中, 做关系代词, 代替前面整个句子, 意为“这种情况在传统家庭中很普遍”。但考生要注意: 首先, which 和 as 的这种用法都在非限定性从句中, 即用逗号隔开, 例句: He took over the government, which was unlawful. (他接管了政府, 这一行为实际是非法的), She usually takes a nap after lunch, as is her habit. (午饭后她一般午睡, 这已经成了习惯); 其次, 填入 which 和 as, 句子的含义就成了: 孩子们在家里得到的监护越来越少的现象在传统家庭中非常普遍, 它不符合逻辑。因为文章谈到造成孩子无人看管, 正是由于家庭结构的变化, 即传统的家庭变成单亲和双职工家庭所造成的。显然它们不符合上下文意。

16. [A] system 系统, 体系, 体制 [B] structure 结构, 构造  
[C] concept 观念, 概念 [D] heritage 遗产, 传统

[答案] B

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是: 上下文语意 + 名词词义辨析。

本题要求考生判断 family 后接什么中心名词。此题有几个线索, 第一个线索在上一题中也提到, 即空格所在句子中的比较级。考生从中可分析出: the traditional family 16 与 families consist of one-parent households or two working parents 是相对照的, 后者为现代家庭的组成方式即结构, 那么前者空格处也应相应地填入表“结构”含义的词。第二个线索离得比较远, 第三段首句提到 changes in the social structure, 接下来依次提到 changes in the economy 和 Families have also experienced changes, 因此后面两个变化是第一个变化的分述, 即从社会结构谈到经济结构和家庭结构, 而且后面提到的“单亲和双职工家庭”等也确实是在谈论家

庭结构问题。因此空格处应填入这个只一次出现的大键词 structure。

17. [A] assessable 可估价的，容易接近、得到和使用的  
[B] identifiable 可以确认的  
[C] negligible 可以忽略的，不予重视的  
[D] incredible 难以置信的，惊人的

**[答案] B**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：形容词用法辨析。

空格的前文是 lack of parental supervision is an influence (影响，原因) on juvenile crime rates, 下文是 Other 17 causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school...。因此填入的形容词首先可以修饰 causes, 其次，根据句意，“其他.....的原因”言外之意就是前面提到的是“一个.....的原因”，也就是说这个形容词是上下文提到的所有原因的共同特点。上文提到的原因是“缺乏管教”，下文提到的原因是“在学校里形成的挫败感或学习不及格、酗酒、毒品、虐待儿童等等”。再分析四个选项，只有 identifiable 是所有原因的共同特点，即：这些原因都是人们已经有所了解的。

知识点补充：选项中几个词的含义可通过几个例句来体会：A telephone is put where it will be accessible. (把电话放到谁都能拿到的地方); The police found an unidentifiable woman buried in the back yard. (警察发现后院埋了一具不明身份的女尸); In buying a suit, a difference of ten cents in prices is negligible. (买一套衣服价钱只差一角钱是无所谓的); He was dressed with incredible speed. (他以惊人的速度穿好了衣服)。

18. [A] expense 费用，代价 [B] restriction 限制，约束  
[C] allocation 分配，安置 [D] availability 可获得性，有效性，实用性

**[答案] D**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：上下文语意+ 名词词义辨析。

本题要求考生在空格处填入一个中心名词，它可以同时被 increased 和 drugs and alcohol 修饰，描述造成青少年犯罪的一种原因。首先可排除 allocation，因为它不能被 increased 修饰；其次，从逻辑上讲，“毒品和酒精的价钱 (expense) 提高”、“对毒品和酒精的限制 (restriction) 增多”都不应该是造成犯罪的原因，反而有可能减少犯罪。只有“(青少年) 越来越容易接触 (availability) 毒品和酒精”才可能引起犯罪。

例句补充：Redecorating the house will be a considerable expense. (重新装饰房屋将是一项很大的花费); There is a restriction against smoking in schools. (学校禁止吸烟); Sugar is under allocation during war time. (战争时期糖是配给的); The availability of clean water resource is becoming more and more difficult. (找到纯净的水源变得越来越难)。

19. [A] incidence (of) 发生(率) [B] awareness (of) 意识，知道  
[C] exposure (to) 暴露，揭露 [D] popularity 普及，流行，出名

**[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。

和上题一样，这个空格填入的中心名词同时被 growing 和 child abuse and child neglect 修饰，描述造成青少年犯罪的另一种原因。由于四个选项都可以被 growing 修饰，解题的关键只能是根据逻辑语意做出判断。首先“儿童受虐待和得不到关怀的日益普及 (popularity)” 明显不可能，其次“不断意识 (awareness) 到儿童受虐待和得不到关怀”和“不断暴露 (exposure) 儿童受虐待和得不到关怀”不但不是犯罪发生的原因，反而有利于减少犯罪；只有“儿童受虐待和得不到关怀事件 (的发生) (incidence) 日益增多”才符合文意。

例句补充：There is a high incidence of malaria in the tropics. (在热带地区疟疾发病率很高); A good parliamentarian must have an awareness of what the people at home want. (一个好

的国会议员必须知道国内的人们想要什么); Exposure of the body to strong sunlight may be harmful. (让身体暴露在强烈的阳光下会可能是有害的); The comedian enjoyed great popularity during the 30's and 40's. (这个喜剧演员在三、四十年代很受人欢迎)。

20. [A] provided 倘若, (表条件)

- [B] since 因为, 既然, (表因果或让步)
- [C] although 虽然, 尽管, (表转折或让步)
- [D] supposing 万一, 假使, (表条件)

**[答案] C**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是: **逻辑关系**。

空格前后是两个完整的分句: All these conditions tend to increase the probability 和 a direct causal relationship has not yet been established, 考生需要判断这两句话之间的逻辑关系。前一句话谈到, 所有这些情形都提高了青少年犯罪的可能性; 后一句谈到, 直接的因果关系还没有确定。前面谈已确定的 (identifiable) 原因, 后面谈还不确定。两者间显然是转折关系。表转折的连词只有 although。

例句补充: The factory will pay the bonus provided the job is completed on time. (如果工作及时完成的话, 工厂将会发放奖金); Since you're not interested, I won't tell you about it. (既然你不感兴趣, 那我就不告诉你了); Supposing it rains what shall you do? (假如下雨, 你会怎么办呢)。

### 三、全文翻译

许多研究青少年犯罪(即低龄人群犯罪)的理论要么强调个人要么强调社会是导致犯罪的主要因素。强调个人因素的理论认为, 儿童从事犯罪活动, 是因为他们以前的不良行为没有及时受到惩处, 或者由于他们受别人影响而学会了犯罪。强调社会因素的理论认为, 儿童犯罪, 是因为他们未能如愿地提高自己的社会经济地位, 或者是因为排斥中产阶级的价值观。

大部分研究青少年犯罪的理论都集中在来自贫困家庭的儿童身上, 而忽略了出身富裕家庭的儿童也会犯罪这一事实。这些儿童可能由于缺乏父母管教而犯罪。当然, 所有这些理论都不是定论, 并且经常遭到批判。

社会结构的变化可能会间接地影响青少年犯罪率。比如, 某些经济变化导致了年轻人就业机会减少和失业率上升, 通常在这种情况下, 想找到薪水丰厚的工作就愈加困难。由此产生的不满反过来可能导致更多的年轻人犯罪。

这些年来家庭也在经历着变化。单亲家庭和双职工家庭越来越多。这样, 儿童在家里所受到的监管就可能比过去传统家庭要少。人们认为缺乏父母管教是影响青少年犯罪率的因素之一。其他已知的原因还包括: 青少年在学校里形成的挫败感或学习不及格, 年轻人越来越容易接触毒品和酒精, 以及儿童受虐待和得不到关怀的事件日益增多。所有上述情况都会增加青少年犯罪的可能性, 虽然其中的直接因果关系还没有被证实。

## 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

文章介绍了一种能够帮助人们迅速找到工作的搜索代理工具。全文从一个使用搜索代理而找到工作的实例入手，对这种新事物的优缺点进行了全面分析，并引用了当事人和专家的观点。

第一段：律师雷德曼通过“个人搜索代理”顺利地找到了工作。

第二、三、四段：这种搜索代理的优点是避免了人工重复性地访问数据库，但缺点是当求职者缩小搜索条件时会失去很多机会。并且这种机械的程序缺少人性化的求职建议。因此最佳策略是把它当作一种提示性服务。比如一些网站在“代理”的程序设计上就考虑到让它吸引求职者回访网站。

第五段：“搜索代理”即使是对那些不找工作的人也有用。

## 二、试题具体解析

21. How did Redmon find his job?

21. 雷德曼是怎样找到工作的？

- [A] By searching openings in a job database. [A] 通过在职业资料库中寻找空缺职位。  
[B] By posting a matching position in a [B] 通过在资料库里张贴相匹配的职位。  
database.

[C] By using a special service of a database. [C] 通过使用数据库的一种特殊服务。

[D] By E-mailing his resume to a database. [D] 通过将个人简历电邮到数据库。

**[答案] C**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

题干中的关键信息是人名“Redmon”，文章第一段就是围绕他的个人经历而展开论述的。四个选项都提到“database”，从文章首句可知，它指的是网上的一个求职资料库。关键看雷德曼在这个资料库里做了些什么而找到工作的。文章提到，雷德曼使用资料库的“个人搜索代理”，敲入了几个关键词，几周后就得到了空缺职位的通知。接着他把个人简历用电子邮件寄给了雇主，从而获得了一份工作。C 选项中的“特殊服务”指的就是网站上提供的“个人搜索代理”这种服务，虽然比较泛，但符合文意。

A 选项中的“寻找空缺职位”和 B 选项中的“张贴相匹配的职位”都是“个人搜索代理”代替当事人做的事情。文中只提到雷德曼将个人简历电邮给雇主，因此 D 选项也不是他找到工作的方式。

22. Which of the following can be a  
disadvantage

of search agents?

- [A] Lack of counseling.  
[B] Limited number of visits.  
[C] Lower efficiency.  
[D] Fewer successful matches.

22. 下面哪一个可能是搜索代理的缺点？

- [A] 缺少建议。  
[B] 限制访问次数。  
[C] 效率低。  
[D] 匹配成功几率低。

**[答案] A**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

文章第二段一、二句谈到搜索代理的优点是：避免了人工重复性地访问数据库。连词 But 后，文章转而提到专家们看到了它的缺点：每缩小一次搜索条件，对求职或应聘者来说就意味着丧失了一次机会。但这个缺点在四个选项中都没有提到。搜索代理的另外一个缺点在文章中比较隐蔽，它是在第三段提到的：There's no career counseling implicit in all of this，代词 this 回指前面的 job searching programs，也就是搜索代理。

23. The expression “tip service” (Line 4, 23. “tip service” (第三段第四行)

Paragraph 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_. 最可能的含义是\_\_\_\_\_。

- 
- [A] advisory [A] 忠告  
[B] compensation [B] 补贴  
[C] interaction [C] 互动  
[D] reminder [D] 提示

**[答案] D**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：词义题。

直接定位到文章第三段，理解这个新词汇要联系其上下文。上文谈到搜索代理都不会有隐含的求职建议。instead 转折之后，下文对这个词汇进行了解释：when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again（最佳策略是把“代理”当作一种提示性服务，来及时跟踪一个特定数据库里的工作信息），tip service 与 reminder 前后呼应。

24. Why does CareerSite's agent offer 24. 为什么求职网的代理每次只提供给求职者

each job hunter only three job 三项工作选择?  
options?

- [A] To focus on better job matches. [A] 为了集中在更好的相匹配的工作上。  
[B] To attract more returning visits. [B] 为了吸引更多人回访。  
[C] To reserve space for more messages. [C] 为了保存更多的信息空间。  
[D] To increase the rate of success. [D] 为了提高成功的几率。

**[答案] B**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：写作意图题。

第四段第二句中的 for example 非常重要。考生应注意：在阅读中，举例必然就是为了说明一个论点，这个论点可以在举例之前或之后指出。那么第四段举求职网的例子就是为了说明首句：Some sites design their agents to tempt job hunters to return（一些网站在“代理”的程序设计上考虑让它诱使求职者回访网站）。接下来的内容具体说明了是怎样诱使的：求职者为了查找数据库中更多的匹配项，不得不回访这个网站。

25. Which of the following is true

according to the text?

- [A] Personal search agents are indispensable to job-hunters.  
[B] Some sites keep E-mailing job seekers to trace their demands.  
[C] Personal search agents are also helpful to those already employed.  
[D] Some agents stop sending information to people once they are employed.

25. 根据文章内容，下面哪一个是正确

的说法？

- [A] 个人搜索代理对于找工作的人来说是必不可少的。  
[B] 一些网站不断地给求职者发电子邮件，以便发现它们的需求。  
[C] 个人搜索代理对于那些已经找到工作的人来说也有用处。  
[D] 一旦人们找到工作，一些代理就停止给他们发送信息。

**[答案] C**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

这种题型有一定难度，它要求考生对全文有综合性的理解。因此在解题时经常是排除和定位法相结合。第五段首句提到：即使那些不找工作的人也会觉得“搜索代理”有用。因此 C 选项正确。文章提出了搜索代理的缺点，指出最好只是把它当作一种提示性服务，因此它不是必不可少的，排除 A 选项；文章只在第五段首句提到“一些人利用搜索代理（发来的电子邮件）密切关注职业市场对于自己行业的需求情况”，排除 B 选项；从雷德曼的经历可以知道，找到工作后还是可以继续使用搜索代理服务的，因此 D 选项也不对。

### 三、试题命制分析

考点设计点评：

文章从内容上讲，主要关于“搜索代理”这种网上谋职帮手，因此第一个考点就围绕文章这一主题，题型主要以事实细节题为主，如原考题第2和第5题。其次，从论证手段讲，文章比较明显的特点是使用了例证法，如第一段雷德曼的例子（原考题第1题）、第三段CareerSite's的例子（原考题第4题）。论证手段的另一个考点涉及引证，原题没有涉及，可见补充考点第1题。全篇文章讲述了“搜索代理”这一新鲜事物，自然还可以考查考生对作者态度观点的把握，参见补充考点第2题。从语言角度讲，该篇文章语言较新，词义句意作为考点非常合适，除了原考题第3题之外，还有几个语言点可以考查，如补充考点第3、4题。

补充考点：

- (1) From the third paragraph, we can infer that \_\_\_\_.  
[A] job-searching agents are not reliable  
[B] broadening a narrow concept is the first step while using a search agent  
[C] career counseling agents always have hidden opportunities  
[D] one should choose a job from a list of offers
- (2) Which of the following word best describes the author's attitude towards career searching agents \_\_\_\_.  
[A] negative [B] positive  
[C] neutral [D] undetectable
- (3) What does Redmon mean when he says "I struck gold" (paragraph 1)?  
[A] Soon he will become a rich man. [B] He has found a treasure.  
[C] He is greatly pleased. [D] He has found a good opportunity.
- (4) By saying "we see a sharp increase in our traffic," (paragraph 4) Seth Peets most probably implies that \_\_\_\_.  
[A] their strategy is very successful [B] the road becomes very crowded  
[C] their message is very attractive [D] many people like to travel

参考答案：(1) C (2) B (3) D (4) A

### 四、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

①It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database.

该强调句的主干是：It is (an interactive feature) that (lets... then E-mails...), 强调主语an interactive feature。That后面连接的是两个谓语动词结构：let sb. do sth.和名词活用为动词的E-mails。Such as...结构举例说明job criteria, when引导的时间状语从句修饰整个句子。

②Instead, the best strategy is to use the agent as a kind of tip service to keep abreast of jobs in a particular database; when you get E-mail, consider it a reminder to check the database again.

该句子分号前后是两个分句，后一分句对前一分句作进一步解释。前一分句的主干是：the best strategy is to use the agent, as...介词短语结构意为“当做.....”。不定式结构“to keep...”表示目的。

③When CareerSite's agent sends out messages to those who have signed up for its service, for example, it includes only three potential jobs—those it considers the best matches.

for example 点明了这个句子和前一句之间的关系：举例说明前面一句话。该句子的主干是：it includes three potential jobs。When 引导时间状语从句。破折号后是 potential jobs 的同位语，中心词是 those，后面接定语从句。句之中的 it 回指 CareerSite's agent。

④Some use them to keep a close watch on the demand for their line of work or gather information on compensation to arm themselves when negotiating for a raise.

该句子的主干是 Some use them，两个并列的不定式结构 to keep...or gather...在句子中做目的状语。在第二个目的状语中又含有一个表目的的不定式短语 to arm...。

佳句赏析：

Redmon maintains his agent at CareerBuilder. “You always keep your eyes open,” he says. Working with a personal search agent means having another set of eyes looking out for you.

在这组句子中使用了 keep one's eyes open 这个习惯表达。由于该短语非常形象化，作者又再次使用了 eyes 这个形象 having another set of eyes looking out for you，来表达人们应该时刻关注新的信息。

## 五、核心词汇与超纲词汇

- (1) stumbled (n./v.) 绊倒，使绊跌 ~ across/on/upon 偶然找到，无意中发现
- (2) notification (n./v.) 通知 (书)，布告，告示； notify (v.) (用正式信件) 通知
- (3) strike (v.) 邂逅，发现 ~ gold 发现金子
- (4) criteria (n.) criterion 的复数形式，(批评判断的)标准，规范
- (5) counseling (n.) (对个人、社会以及心理等问题的)咨询服务 counsel (v.) 提出建议，劝告；推荐，介绍
- (6) abreast (adv.) 并肩，并列；最新，赶得上 keeping abreast of the latest developments. 及时了解最新动态

从这篇文章可以看出，考生不能只局限于掌握基本的大纲词汇，平时也应该有意识地搜集随着新事物、新现象而出现的新词汇、专业词汇。

计算机专业词汇：

- (1) database (n.) 数据库，资料库
- (2) search agent 搜索代理
- (3) interactive 交互性
- (4) key in 键入
- (5) post 粘贴 (帖子)
- (6) keywords 关键词
- (7) repeated visits 回访
- (8) matches 匹配项

求职专业词汇：

- (1) title 称号，头衔
- (2) opening 有空缺的工作或职位
- (3) in-house counsel 机构内部的律师
- (4) raise 加薪
- (5) negotiate 谈判；协商；商谈 ~ with someone about something
- (6) compensation 赔偿 (金) [美] 薪水，工资 (for)

其他专业词汇：

- (1) intellectual property 知识产权

## 六、全文翻译

去年末，甘特·雷德曼律师在找工作时偶然发现网上有一个被称作“职业建筑师”的求职资料库。他找来找去，没有找到需要的工作，但却被该网站上的“个人搜索代理”所吸引。其特点是互动性，这样访问者就可敲入一些和工作标准相关的关键词，如：地点、职位和薪水等等，然后当资料库里出现了相匹配的职位时，“代理”就会把这些信息用电子邮件发出去。（长难句①）雷德曼选择了关键词“法律”、“知识产权”和“华盛顿”。过了三个星期后，雷德曼接到了第一个职位空缺的通知。他说，“我挖到金子了”。他把个人简历用电子邮件寄给了雇主，接着就得到了一份驻公司律师的职务。

由于网上的求职招聘网站数不胜数，因此寻找可能的空缺职位变得费时又费力。而“搜索代理”避免了人工重复性地访问数据库。不过，虽然有一个“搜索代理”已成功地为雷德曼找到了工作，就业专家们还是指出了“搜索代理”存在的问题。比如缩小搜索条件很可能对求职或应聘者不利。一位专家说，“你每回答一个问题就丧失了一次机会”。

寻找任何职业，都得从一个窄的概念出发，即你想要干什么，然后再去扩大它。“而这是任何程序所无法做到的”，另一位专家说，“程序都不会有隐含的求职建议”。实际上，最佳策略是把“代理”当作一种提示性服务，来及时跟踪一个特定数据库里的工作信息。当你收到电子邮件时，把它看作是提醒你该去查一查资料库的新信息了。（长难句②）一本求职指南的作者这样说到，“我不愿意依赖‘代理’，它只是在数据库里逐一寻找可能让我感兴趣的新东西”。

一些网站在“代理”的程序设计上考虑让它诱使求职者回访网站。比如，当这些求职网站的“代理”向注册用户发送信息时，只提供三种它认为最匹配的工作。(长难句③)而实际上，数据库里可能还有更多的匹配项，于是，求职者只得再次访问这个网站来寻找。事实上，求职者真的这样做。求职网销售副总裁塞思·皮茨说，“在我们发送新信息的当天网站访问量就会急剧上升”。

即使那些不找工作的人也会觉得“搜索代理”有用。一些人利用搜索代理密切关注职业市场对于自己行业的需求情况，或者收集有关薪水的信息以便和老板协商加薪时有所准备。（长难句④）雷德曼虽然已经愉快地就业了，但他依然保持着与“职业建筑师”网“代理”的联系。他说，“你要时刻睁大眼睛，关注这方面的信息”。使用“个人搜索代理”就意味着多了一双眼睛在为你观察留心。（佳句）

第二篇

## 一、文章结构总体分析

文章介绍了社会上存在的一种隐蔽的不平等现象：按字母排序。作者采用了下定义、举例子、假设等多种写作手法，详细透彻地分析了一个我们也许从未意识到的社会问题。

第一段：给“字母排序现象”下定义：对那些姓氏字母在字母表中排得靠后的人的歧视。

第二、三段：举例说明社会上存在的字母排序现象。

第四段：提出一种理论来解释字母排序现象的起源。

第五段：进一步举例说明字母排序现象在人类生活中普

第二步：进一步识别分子、细胞、无生命的物质或生物的生存状态。

strate 26 作者借

- with AAAA cars and Zodiac cars? 车”的例子来说明什么?

- 
- [A] A kind of overlooked inequality.  
[B] A type of conspicuous bias.  
[C] A type of personal prejudice.  
[D] A kind of brand discrimination.
- [A] 一种被人们忽视的不平等现象。  
[B] 一种显而易见的偏见。  
[C] 一种个人偏见。  
[D] 一种品牌上的歧视。

**[答案] A**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：写作意图题。

根据题干中给出的信息“AAAA cars” 和“Zodiac cars”迅速定位到文章第二段首句：当乘客翻电话簿叫出租车时，一家名为“AAAA 汽车”的出租车公司远比另一家名为“Zodiac 汽车”的公司占有优势。注意作者举例一般是为了说明一个问题，并且这个问题会在其前后阐释出来。该例子下文是另外一个例子；上文即第一段则是对字母排序，一种隐蔽的不公平现象的定义。因此作者举出这个例子的目的就是说明第一段的主题：存在一种字母排序的不公平现象。原文中的 insidious 和 unaware 对应题干中的 overlooked，discrimination 对应 inequality。B 选项错在 conspicuous，C 选项错在 personal prejudice，本文讨论的是社会问题。D 选项很有迷惑性，但作者的写作意图绝不是只限于讨论品牌，而是字母排序的社会现象。

27. What can we infer from the first three

Paragraphs?

[A] In both East and West, names are essential to success.

[B] The alphabet is to blame for the failure of Zoe Zysman.

[C] Customers often pay a lot of attention to companies' names.

[D] Some form of discrimination is too subtle to recognize.

27. 从文章前三段，我们可以推知

什么？

[A] 在东西方，名字都是成功的关键。

[B] 一些人失败的原因是其姓氏字母

在字母表中排后。

[C] 顾客总是很注意公司的名字。

[D] 某种歧视太微妙以至很难被察觉。

**[答案] D**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

综合文章前三段的内容。第一段提出现象：存在一种隐蔽的不公平待遇，叫字母排序。第二段举例说明：“AAAA 汽车”比“Zodiac 汽车”有优势；名为 Adam 或 Abbott 的人在生活中要比名为 Zoe 或 Zysman 的人有优势；大部分杰出人物的姓氏字母都排在了 A 到 K 之间。第三段进一步举例说明字母排序现象在名人身上的体现，如：美国的总统和副总统、七个富裕国的政府首脑、世界三大重要银行家、最富裕的五个人，他们的姓氏字母都排在前面。

文章并没有拿东西方做比较，而只谈英语名字的字母排序现象，因此可排除 A 选项；文章前三段的举例中只提到很多杰出人物的姓氏字母都在前面，无法推出 B 选项；C 选项有迷惑性，从汽车出租公司的例子确实可以推出，顾客注意到了出租车公司的名字。但并不能由此就推出顾客总是很注意公司的名字，often 一词用得太绝对。从三段整体来看，从 insidious form 和 Less well known 等处可以推出 D 选项为最佳答案。

28. The 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph suggests that \_\_\_\_\_. 28. 文章第四段暗示\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] questions are often put to the more intelligent students.

[B] alphabetically disadvantaged students [B] 按字母排序处于劣势的学生经常逃课  
often escape from class

[C] teachers should pay attention to all of their students. [C] 老师应该关注所有的学生

- 
- [D] students should be seated according to their eyesight. [D] 应该根据学生视力的好坏来给他们排座位

**[答案] C**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

第四段开始作者探讨了造成字母排序现象的原因：幼儿园的老师把学生按姓氏的字母顺序从前往后排座位，因此一些近视的、姓氏字母排后的学生很少被老师提问，结果是这些孩子能力差，公开表达自己时缺乏信心。

文章暗示的是老师经常向坐在前面的学生，即姓氏字母顺序靠前的学生提问，而不是 A 选项，选项 B、D 无从谈起，只有选项 C 比较符合逻辑，因为文章一开始就谈到按字母排序是一种潜在的不公平现象。当作者提到这种做法导致儿童受教育的机会不平等时，当然是在暗示老师们该关注一下那些在字母排序中处于劣势的学生了。

29. What does the author mean by “most people are literally having a ZZZ”

people are literally having a ZZZ” 在文中的含义是什么（第五段第二至三行）？  
(Line 2-3, Paragraph 5)?

- |                                      |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| [A] They are getting impatient.      | [A] 他们变得不耐烦了。  |
| [B] They are noisily dozing off.     | [B] 他们大声地打起鼾来。 |
| [C] They are feeling humiliated.     | [C] 他们觉得很羞耻。   |
| [D] They are busy with word puzzles. | [D] 他们忙于做字迷游戏。 |

**[答案] B**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：解读文化代码题。

直接定位到第五段第二句：在大学毕业典礼上，姓氏字母排前的学生先领到毕业证，而轮到那些姓氏字母靠后的人时，大多数参加者差不多都在……了。理解的关键是 ZZZ，它是拟声词，表示打鼾声。它经常作为符号出现在一些漫画中，比如：瑞星杀毒软件中就有只狮子发出“ZZZZ”声的画面，表示它在酣睡。这个题目是考研阅读中首次考查学生透过语言符号代码，解读文化的能力。它也在提示考生平日学习中要多了解英语文化背景知识。



30. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- [A] People with surnames beginning with N to Z are often ill-treated.
- [B] VIPs in the Western world gain a great deal from alphabetism.
- [C] The campaign to eliminate alphabetism still has a long way to go.
- [D] Putting things alphabetically may lead to unintentional bias.

**[答案] D**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

纵观全文，文章首段定义字母排序为一种隐蔽的不公平待遇。第二、三段举例说明杰出人物多为姓氏字母排序靠前的人。第四段直接指出，字母排序造成了儿童受教育机会的不平等。第五段又列举了生活中更多其他的不平等现象。由此可见，D 选项符合文意，是全文要表达的信息。

文章只是泛泛提到姓氏字母排序靠后的人处于劣势，并没有具体到从哪个字母开始，A 选项不正确。在这篇文章里，作者只停留在提出一种不公平的现象，并举例、分析其原因，而没有涉及消除它是否很困难。因此 C 选项错误。文章中虽然提到，很多杰出人物在姓氏字母排序中靠前，但这只是说明字母排序靠前的人可能更容易成功，并且这种现象是隐蔽而不易被察觉的。B 选项虽然似是而非，但在文章中找不到充分论据。

### 三、试题命制分析

**考点设计点评：**

文章第一大考点就是对于例证法的考查，包括第二段（原考题第 1 题）、第三段（参见补充考点第 1 题）、第四段和第五段中提到的 Zysman（补充考点第 2 题）。文章前三段列举了一些现象作为铺垫，原考题中第 2 题针对的就是这三段的作用，实际是对罗列事例的考查。第四段开始部分作者提出一种解释理论，那么对此作者是否认同，这又是一个考点（补充考点第 3 题）。此外，还可以考察一些语言点（原考题中的第 4 题）以及对文章整体意思的把握（原考题中的第 3 题和第 5 题）。

**补充考点：**

- (1) From the third paragraph it may be inferred that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - [A] alphabetically advantaged ones are always powerful people

(2) The author mentions Zysman \_\_\_\_.

- [A] because he is short-sighed  
[B] because he could escape being asked questions by the teacher  
[C] as a representative of the alphabetically disadvantaged  
[D] because he gets his awards later than the ABCs

(3) The author thinks that the theory put forward by the alphabetically disadvantaged is \_\_\_\_.

- [A] ridiculous [B] reasonable  
[C] to be proved [D] welcomed

参考答案: (1) B (2) C (3) C

#### 四、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析:

① This, for those as yet unaware of such a disadvantage, refers to discrimination against those whose surnames begin with a letter in the lower half of the alphabet.

该句子的主干是 this refers to discrimination。主语 this 和谓语 refers to 之间插入了介词短语 for those 作状语，those 后跟着形容词短语 unaware of... 做定语，直译为：“对于那些（还没有意识到存在这种不公平待遇的）人来说”；宾语 discrimination 后跟介词短语 against those 作定语，those 后又有 whose 引导的定语从句，直译为：“[对那些（姓氏字母在字母表中排得靠后）的人]的歧视”。

② Thus the American president and vice-president have surnames starting with B and C respectively; and 26 of George Bush's predecessors (including his father) had surnames in the first half of the alphabet against just 16 in the second half.

该句子的主干是由 and 连接的两个分句，即 American president and vice-president have surnames, and 26 of... had surnames。第一个分句的宾语 surnames 后是分词结构 starting with 作定语，直译为“美国的总统和副总统有（分别以 B 和 C 字母开头的）姓氏”；第二个分句宾语后紧跟的介词结构 in the first half of the alphabet 作定语，直译为“乔治·布什的祖先中，26 位有（排在字母表前半部分的）姓氏”，另外一个介词结构 against... 的完整形式是 against just 16 of George Bush's predecessors had surnames in the second half，直译为“相对只有 16 位有（排在字母表后半部分的）姓氏”。

③ Shortlists for job interviews, election ballot papers, lists of conference speakers and attendees: all tend to be drawn up alphabetically, and their recipients lose interest as they plough through them. （长难句）

该句子的主干是 and 连接的两个分句：all tend to be drawn up, and their recipients lose interest。冒号前的三个名词短语是第一个分句主语 all 的同位语。As 引导的时间状语从句，修饰第二个分句。

佳句赏析:

As are the world's five richest men.

从这句话里考生可以学会 as 的用法。如这篇文章的第四段一样，作者列举了一系列名人的姓氏字母在排序中占据优势的现象。为了避免重复，作者不断变换表达方式，到最后用了一个 as 也可以达到同样的目的：starting with B and C...in the first half of the alphabet...are

alphabetically advantaged...close to the top of the alphabet...as...。但注意，这时为了保持句子平衡，要采用倒装的句式。

## 五、核心词汇与超纲词汇

- (1) condemn (v.) 谴责，反对；宣判；宣告...不适用
- (2) insidious (a.) 阴险的，不知不觉中进行的
- (3) thrive (v.) 茁壮成长；繁荣，旺盛，兴旺
- (4) alphabetism (n.) alphabet 字母表，-ism 是后缀，表示一种独特的教条、系统或理论。它常常和名词合成为“.....主义、学、术、论、法”。这里是作者临时臆造出来的新词汇，指社会上存在的按照字母排序的理论。
- (5) thumb through 翻阅一遍
- (6) suspiciously (ad.) 猜疑地，怀疑地
- (7) respectively (ad.) 各自地，分别地
- (8) predecessors (n.) 前辈，前任；(被取代的)原有事物 构词法：pre- 前缀“前面”，cess 词根“走”，-or “者，人”，“走在我前面的人”是“前辈”。
- (9) coincidence (n.) 巧合（的事）
- (10) rot (n.) 腐烂；胡说，荒唐的想法 the rot sets in 习惯用语，表示“情况开始出毛病；事情开始走下坡”
- (11) humiliation (n.) 羞辱，蒙耻，使人丢脸的条件或环境
- (12) literally (ad.) 照字面地；完全地，在确切或严格的意义上；差不多，简直
- (14) shortlists (n.) 供最后挑选(或考虑)用的候选人的名单，比如在颁发奖项或填补空缺职位时。
- (15) ballot (n.) 选票，投票权
- (16) attendee (n.) 参加者，出席者 -ee 后缀，表示“.....者”，如：devotee 献身者 retiree 退休者 refugee 逃难者
- (17) plough through 费劲地阅读，吃力地钻研；艰难地通过

## 六、全文翻译

在过去的一个世纪里，各种各样的不平等待遇和歧视都已经受到人们的谴责或被视为违法。但是，有一种隐蔽的不公平待遇却继续盛行：字母排序。对于那些还没有意识到存在这种不公平待遇的人，可以这么向他们解释：它指的是歧视那些姓氏字母在字母表中排得靠后的人。（长难句①）

人们早就知道，当乘客翻电话薄叫出租车时，一家名为“AAAA 汽车”的出租车公司远比另一家名为“Zodiac 汽车”的公司占有优势。而少为人知的是，名为 Adam 或 Abbott 的人在生活中要比名为 Zoe 或 Zysman 的人有优势。英语名字在字母表的前、后部分是很均匀地分布的，但令人不敢相信的是大部分的杰出人物的姓氏字母却都排在了 A 到 K 之间。

因此，美国的总统和副总统的姓氏字母分别以 B 和 C 开头，而乔治·布什的祖先中，有 26 位姓氏字母排在了字母表的前半部分，只有 16 位排在了后半部分。（长难句②）更令人吃惊的是，七个富裕国的政府首脑中，六位具有字母排序的优势，他们分别是：贝波鲁斯科尼、布莱尔、布什、希拉克、科利汀和小泉。世界三大中央银行行长的姓氏也排在了字母表前面，即使其中一位用的是日本名字，他们分别是：格林斯潘、迪森伯格和河野。世界上最富裕的五个人也是这样，（佳句）他们的名字分别是：盖茨、巴菲特、艾伦、埃利森和阿尔布雷克特。

难道这仅仅只是巧合吗？有一种理论是那些在字母排序中处于劣势的人闲暇之余臆造出来的。它认为这种不平等待遇早就存在了。在幼儿园的第一学期里，老师把学生按姓氏的字母顺序从前往后排座位，以便更容易记住他们的名字。因此一些近视的、姓氏字母排后的学生就固定在后面几排了。而一些粗心的老师很少向这些孩子提问，提问其实有利于他们智力的提高。这时，这些字母排序中处于劣势的孩子还认为自己有幸逃脱了提问。然而，结果却造成了能力的差异，因为这些孩子受到的关注要少，在公开表达自己时更缺乏信心。

还有这种让人感到羞辱的情况。在大学毕业典礼上，姓氏字母排前的学生先得到奖励，而轮到那些姓氏字母靠后的人时，大多数参加者差不多都在打鼾了。**在求职面试的最后名单里，在投票选举单上，在与会发言人和参加者名单中……往往都是按照字母先后顺序的排列，等到拿着这些名单的人费劲地从头看到尾时，他们早已经失去了兴趣。（长难句③）**

## 第三篇

### 一、文章结构总体分析

结构分析：

本文从斯珀若的例子展开讨论，论述了美国当前经济形势下，消费者没有表现出恐慌。论证过程中用了举例、列举、引用等论证手段。

第一段：以美甲师斯珀若的情况为典型事例，说明美国的经济情况影响到了很多人的生活。

第二段：使用列举的方法说明美国经济在降温，但段落后半部分笔锋一转，点明人们并不恐慌。

第三段：使用房地产业为典型事例，说明段首的主题句：人们自己财富的感觉依然良好。

第四段：在此使用列举的方法说明段首的主题句：人们从这次经济滑坡中看到了自己可以得到的好处。

### 二、试题具体解析

31. By “Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet” (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] Spero can hardly maintain her business. [A] 斯珀若无法维持自己的生意。
- [B] Spero is too much engaged in her work. [B] 斯珀若过分投入自己的工作。
- [C] Spero has grown out of her bad habit. [C] 斯珀若改掉了坏习惯。
- [D] Spero is not in a desperate situation. [D] 斯珀若还没处于绝望的状态。

**[答案] D**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：词义句意题。

此句主要考对“bite one's nails”的理解，从字面上看，意思是“咬指甲”，似乎应该选 C。但是，这类型题目往往不是考查本意，因此必须放在原文中推敲。第一段第二句接着说“这个 47 岁的美甲师修剪、锉磨、上油的指甲却没有自己希望的那样多了”，后来又说她的生意不如从前。因此，从第二句开始讲的是经济影响到了她的生意状况。在第一句中，作者借用了 not bite one's nails 这个形象的比喻来说明斯珀若并非“处于非常糟糕的情况”。第一句和第二句之间的连接是 but，表转折，由此可知第一句的意思是在铺垫和让步，即“虽然她的状况还不是特别差”。D 选项符合此意。

32. How do the public feel about the current 32. 公众对目前的经济形势感觉如何？

economic situation?

- [A] Optimistic.
- [B] Confused.
- [C] Carefree.
- [D] Panicked.

- [A] 乐观
- [B] 迷惑
- [C] 无忧无虑的
- [D] 恐慌

**[答案] A**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

文章第二段先列举了一些经济形势不好的例子，然后在后半段开始谈及公众对此的看法：“不过，目前还不必拉响警报。消费者好像仅仅是中度关注，没有恐慌，很多人说，即使当他们稍微勒紧裤腰带的时候，他们对经济的远景还是乐观的。”因此 A 选项符合文意。

也可以使用排除法：B 和 D 可以首先排除，因为被作者在文中直接否定了。从 mildly concerned 和 do some modest belt-tightening 等处，可以看出公众对于目前的状况态度虽然算不上极度恐慌，但也不是无忧无虑的，因此，C 选项错误。但是，考生需要意识到，A 选项并不是 mildly concerned 最直接的近义词，而仅比 C 选项更加接近而已。

33. When mentioning “the \$4 million to \$10 million million range”(Lines 3-4, Paragraph 3), range”（第三段第三至第四行）的时候，  
the author is talking about? 在谈论什么？

- [A] gold market.
- [B] real estate.
- [C] stock exchange.
- [D] venture investment.

- [A] 黄金市场
- [B] 房地产业
- [C] 股票交易
- [D] 风险投资

**[答案] B**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：词义句意题。

第三段第二句提到“大部分地区房价保持稳定”，接着文章开始分别介绍曼哈顿和旧金山的情况，可见这两个都是例证，主要谈论的是房地产业。那么，其中引用的话语也应该是围绕这个主题展开的。如果有考生不知道房地产的英语单词，继续往下看的时候，发现 John Tealdi 的同位语是 a Bay Area real-estate broker（一名海湾地区房地产经纪人），因而正确答案为 B。

A 选项是借用了文中的 gold rush 而捏造的干扰项。C 选项看似正确，但注意它和房地产业间的关系是：由于房价稳定，股票才会攀升，股票持有者才会获利，因此文中谈论股市还是为了说明房地产业。D 选项文中没有提及。

34. Why can many people see “silver linings” 34. 为什么在经济滑坡中人们看到了

to the economic slowdown?

“银色的衬里”？

- [A] They would benefit in certain ways.
- [B] The stock market shows signs of recovery.
- [C] Such a slowdown usually precedes a boom.
- [D] The purchasing power would be enhanced.

- [A] 他们可能在某些方面获益。
- [B] 股票市场出现复苏的迹象。
- [C] 紧接着这种滑坡的往往是繁荣。
- [D] 购买力得以增强。

**[答案] A**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

文章最后一段首句出现了题干中的这句话，紧接着作者使用罗列的手法举例证明：买房人会因低利率而高兴；雇主不介意人才市场少点泡沫；投资者把股市波动看作繁荣必不可少的一部分；就餐者也可以去以前上不起的饭馆。从这些事实中我们可以引申出，“银色的衬里”的意思是他们得到了好处，因此，正确答案为 A 选项。其他三个选项中均没有提及。

知识点补充：silver linings 来自一句谚语 Every cloud has a silver lining，意思是“黑暗中总有一线光明”或“情况总会好转”。文中借用 silver linings 来表示“人们依然看到希望”。

35. To which of the following is the author 35.对于下列说法，作者可能同意哪个？

likely to agree?

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| [A] A new boom, on the horizon.          | [A]新的繁荣即将出现。        |
| [B] Tighten the belt, the single remedy. | [B]勒紧裤腰带，这是唯一的解决方法。 |
| [C] Caution all right, panic not.        | [C]有必要谨慎，没必要恐慌。     |
| [D] The more ventures, the more chances. | [D]投资越多，机会越多。       |

[答案] C

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：作者观点题。

这篇文章主要涉及美国经济，开篇以一个事例引出讨论题目：美国经济滑坡。紧接着第二段谈到，格林斯潘承认美国经济开始降温之前，人们就感觉到了经济在滑坡。在该段的后半部分，作者谈到消费者仅是中度关注而没有恐慌。第三段延续第二段后半部分，讨论消费者没有处于绝望境地。最后一段说他们在经济滑坡中还得到很多实惠。综合全文，C 选项最能反应出作者的态度。A 和 B 选项的态度分别过于乐观和悲观。D 选项不符文意。

### 三：试题命制分析

考点设计点评：

试题命制涉及了主题、论证方法和词义句意。对文章主题思想进行考察是任何阅读理解文章共同的特点，考题中考查目的第 2、5 题就是这样的。考题中的第一题涉及了论证手段，但考察角度是词义。此外，还考察了一些语言点（如，考题第 1 题和第 3 题），其中，第 3 题是把语言点和段落意思理解巧妙融合在一起的一道题。从论证方法讲，本文比较明显的特点就是使用了例证法，其中第一段和第三段是典型事例，除考题的第 1 题之外，又补充了其他考点第 1 题。文章第二段和第四段有所不同，是对例子的罗列，这种论证方法更适合出事实细节题或推理引申题（如，其他考点第 2 题和第 3 题）。

其他考点：

- (1) In Paragraph 1, the author mentioned Ellen Spero \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] because she is an economic indicator  
[B] because she is also downscaling  
[C] because she is worried about being abandoned by her clients  
[D] because her life is influenced by the overall economic situation
- (2) From Paragraph 2, we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] most working folks can foresee the economic situation of the country  
[B] car dealers see a sign of clients being conservative  
[C] retailers suffer a great loss in the economic cooling  
[D] customers tight their belts at a critical moment
- (3) Which of the following can be inferred from the last paragraph?  
[A] People are worried because some might be unemployed.  
[B] Many consumers are no longer concerned about the ups and downs in the stock market.  
[C] Diners can get hot food in new restaurants.  
[D] Most people like the new economic policy.

参考答案：(1) D      (2) C      (3) D

#### 四、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析:

① Consumers seem only mildly concerned, not panicked, and many say they remain optimistic about the economy's long-term prospects even as they do some modest belt-tightening.

该句是一个并列句, and 后面的分句比较复杂, 主干为 many say..., 后接的宾语从句中主干为 they remain optimistic about ..., even as 引导让步状语从句。

② Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, which investors now view as a necessary ingredient to a sustained boom.

该句的主干是 Many consumers seem to have been influenced by stock-market swings, 之后 which 引导一个定语从句, 修饰 stock-market swings, 其中 “view...as ...” 这个短语的意思是“把.....当作/看作.....”。

佳句赏析:

① Already, experts say, holiday sales are off 7 percent from last year's pace.

该句中有一个很简略的表达 off, 意思为减少, 这个表达完全可用于写作。例如: The number of applicants is 6 thousand, off from 7 thousand of last year.(申请者的数量从去年的 7 万人降到了今年的 6 万。这里用 pace 而不是 speed 表示“速度”也更加形象化。

② Home prices are holding steady in most regions.

该句的意思是: 大部分地区房价保持稳定。其中, 表示“保持”一般我们用 remain, 但是没有 hold 形象。

③ Diners might see an upside, too.

Upside 本意为上下倒置, 这里用来形容巨大的变化, 导致现在情况与以前截然不同。如: We see an upside in his behavior (我们看到他现在的行为截然不同与以前/他与以前判若两人)。

#### 五、核心词汇与超纲词汇

- (1) dealership (n.) 代理权, 经销权; dealer 代理商
- (2) downscale (v.) 缩减...的规模
- (3) frenzy (n.) 狂暴, 狂怒
- (4) indicator (n.) 指示器; indicate 指出, 显示, 预示
- (5) lining (n.) 衬里
- (6) manicurist (n.) 指甲修饰师
- (7) panick 或 panic (n.) 惊慌, 恐慌
- (8) predominantly (ad.) 主要地, 突出地; 卓越地; predominate 掌握, 控制, 支配; predominant 主要的, 占优势的
- (9) retailer (n.) 零售商人; retail 零售; wholesale 批发; wholesaler 批发商
- (10) slowdown (n.) 减速
- (11) temper (n. v.) 回火; 调节

#### 六、全文翻译

当经济发展减缓时, 艾伦·斯珀若还没有处于绝望的状态。然而, “这个 47 岁的美甲师修剪、锉磨、上油的指甲却没有自己希望的那样多了。她大多数的客户每周花十二至五十美元, 然而上个月两个老顾客突然不来了。斯珀若将之归结于疲软的经济。“我是一个准确的经济晴雨表”, 她说, “我提供的服务在人们考虑省钱时就不需要了。”因此, 斯珀若也在节约开

支。她改去克利兰德郊区她家附近的迪拉德百货商场购物，而不再去奈曼·马克斯了。“我不知道其他的客户是否也会弃我而去。”

甚至在艾伦·格林斯潘承认美国过热的经济开始降温之前，众多的工人自己已经看到了经济减速的迹象。随着消费者削减开支，从汽车销售商到 Gap 名牌专卖店，销售量开始几个月来连续下降。对于零售商来说，在去年感恩节和圣诞节期间的收入为全年收入的百分之二十四，对他们来讲，顾客的这种谨慎态度可是发生在节骨眼上。据专家称，今年的假日消费速度和去年相比已经减缓了百分之七。（佳句①）不过，目前还不必拉响警报。消费者好像仅仅是中度关注，没有恐慌，很多人说，即使当他们稍微勒紧裤腰带的时候，他们对经济的远景还是乐观的。（长难句①）

消费者说，尽管报纸的头条新闻很吓人，他们之所以没有绝望，其原因在于他们对自己的财产状况仍然感觉良好。大部分地区房价保持稳定。（佳句②）在曼哈顿，“又出现了新一轮的淘金热，总值达到四百万至一千万美元。这笔资金主要是由华尔街股票红利注入。”股票经纪人芭芭拉·可考恩说。在旧金山，高价抢购现象虽然已经平息，房价却依旧看涨。“你现在只能在两三套房子间选择了，而不是二十或三十套。”海湾地区房地产经纪人约翰·梯尔迪说道。而且大多数人仍然有能力找到并且保持一份工作，他们对此颇为满足。

许多人从经济减缓中获得了好处。潜在的买房人会因低利率而高兴。雇主不介意人才市场有点泡沫。尽管很多消费者似乎一直受到股票市场波动的影响，投资者却把这种波动看作持续繁荣必不可少的一个因素。（长难句②）就餐者从中也得到很大的益处。（佳句③）过去，在曼哈顿新开的火爆的阿兰·杜卡斯饭店吃上一桌是不可能的，而现在情形大不相同。就凭这个，也值得格林斯潘和商业举杯。

## 第四篇

### 一、文章结构总体分析

这是一篇关于美国教育的文章，主要通过引证等方法论证了才智在美国教育中被忽视，并讨论了这种忽视的危害性及根源。

第一段：以美国人不注重才智为引子，段末点明文章的中心：这种现象在美国教育中非常普遍。

第二段：引用拉维奇的话，说明美国学校不注重才智，而注重实用。

第三段：分析了这种趋势的危害性，并引用绍利斯的话总结：“美国会成为一个二流国家，民主程度要较以前逊色得多。”

第四段：引用历史学家霍夫斯坦特的话，追寻了该趋势的历史原因。

第五段：用爱默生、马克·吐温两个典型事例说明该趋势的历史原因。

第六段：比较了才智和聪明的不同之处。

第七段：对全文进行了总结，与第一段相呼应，批评了学校对才智的忽视。

### 二、试题具体解析

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 36. What do American parents expect their children to acquire in school? | 36. 美国父母期望孩子在学校学到什么？ |
| [A] The habit of thinking independently.                                 | [A] 独立思考的习惯          |
| [B] Profound knowledge of the world.                                     | [B] 有关世界的丰富知识        |
| [C] Practical abilities for future career.                               | [C] 为未来职业做准备的实用技能    |
| [D] The confidence in intellectual                                       |                      |

[D] 追求才智的信心

pursuits.

**[答案] C**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

根据第一段第三句话“即使我们的学校也只是我们送孩子去接受实用教育（a practical education）——而不是为了知识而求知（pursue knowledge for the sake of knowledge）的地方”，可以得出正确答案为 C。文章多次提到学校忽视了才智教育的观点，仅从 pervasive anti-intellectualism 就可判断出 D 选项错误。A 和 B 选项和实用教育是相违背的，而且文中也没有提及，因此不正确。

37. We can learn from the text that Americans 的历史

have a history of\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] undervaluing intellect.

[A] 轻视才智

[B] favoring intellectualism.

[B] 喜欢才智主义

[C] supporting school reform.

[C] 支持学校改革

[D] suppressing native intelligence.

[D] 压抑先天智力

37. 从文章中我们可以知道美国具有\_\_\_\_\_

**[答案] A**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：事实细节题。

根据标志词“history”，可以定位在第四段。文章大部分都在讨论学校教育，只有第四段谈到了美国的历史。霍夫斯坦特教授在他的一本书中探讨了美国政治、宗教和教育领域中反才智主义的根源。他指出“从美国历史一开始，对民主和平民主义的追求驱使我们拒绝任何带有精英优越论味道的东西。实用、常识、先天的智力被认为是比书本中学到的东西更加高尚的素质”。可见，“精英优越论味道的东西”在这里指的就是才智主义。因此，美国有史以来就是反对才智主义的，正确答案为最接近的 A 选项。B、D 选项和事实相反。C 和本文无关，可首先排除。

38. The views of Ravitch and Emerson on schooling are\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] identical.

38. 拉维奇和爱默生对于学校教育的观点是\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 完全相同

[B] similar.

[B] 相似的

[C] complementary.

[C] 互补的

[D] opposite.

[D] 相反的

**[答案] D**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

考生关键要把握这两个人各自的观点。第二段出现的拉维奇指出：学校一直处于一个重实际而轻才智的社会，但学校原本可以成为一种抗衡力。他在书中追溯学校反才智主义的根由并做出结论：美国学校没有逆转美国人对才智追求的厌恶。可见，拉维奇对学校教育的观点是：学校本来是追求才智的，但是无法扭转社会重实际而轻才智的趋势。第五段出现的爱默生则认为，学校教育和严格的课本学习不自然地禁锢了孩子。在学校里学上五到十年，结果满肚子单词（a bellyful of words），什么事情都不知道（do not know a thing）。由此可知两人的观点立场完全不同，应选 D 选项。

39. Emerson, according to the text, is probably.

[C] a scholar in favor of intellect.

[A] a pioneer of education reform.

[D] an advocate of regular schooling.

[B] an opponent of intellectualism.

39. 根据课文，爱默生可能是\_\_\_\_\_

- [A] 教育改革的先驱  
[B] 才智主义的反对者  
[C] 支持才智的学者  
[D] 正常学校教育的主张者

**[答案] B**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：推理引申题。

和上题一样，从第五段可推知，爱默生对学校教育持否定态度，而这种学校教育就是才智教育，与实用、常识和先天聪明（第四段最后一句）不同。因此正确答案应该是 B 选项。

答题技巧：首先本文是关于才智主义的，里面列举的人物肯定和才智有关，可以把答案确定在 B 和 C 两个选项内。接下来，考生需要推断的就是爱默生对才智主义是支持还是反对。

40. What does the author think of intellect?

- [A] It is second to intelligence.  
[B] It evolves from common sense.  
[C] It is to be pursued.  
[D] It underlies power.

40. 作者如何看待才智？

- [A] 与聪明相比是次要的。  
[B] 从常识进化而来。  
[C] 应该被追求。  
[D] 是权力的基础

**[答案] C**

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：作者观点题。

从文中第一段开始，作者提出问题：才智在美国教育中被忽视，进而讨论这种趋势的影响和原因，其中引用了正反很多人的观点来表明自己的态度。如厄尔·绍利斯、霍夫斯坦特和拉维奇等。文章最后指出，学校依然不信任才智，因为学校掌握在敌视才智的人手中，他们急于把自己和那些最没有才智的学生联系在一起。综合全文可知，作者从头至尾一直在批判学校和社会忽视或轻视才智的做法，因此 C 选项是他的观点。

### 三、试题命制分析

考点设计点评：

这篇文章总结起来涉及了两大考点：事实细节（原考题第 1、2、3、4 题）和作者观点态度（原考题第 5 题）。对于事实细节，试题命制者采用了灵活的方式，既有单纯的事实细节题，也有推理引申题，内容上也涵盖了

文章的大部分主要内容。对于才智主义这个主题，里面列举了很多人的观点，这些人的观点以及对他们观点进行比较是一个很好的考点，如原考题中的第3、4题，而且这个角度也是首次出现，非常新颖。另外，作者虽然没有明确说自己如何看待这一问题，但是他肯定有自己的观点，否则不会费此笔墨，这也是一个绝好的考点，如原考题第5题。除此之外，文章有一个比较明显的特点，较多使用引文，而且多表达说话人的观点，这应该是一个较好的考点（补充考点第2题），也可以从例证角度设计试题（补充考点第1题）。此外还可以命制文章主旨大意题（补充考点第3题）。

补充考点：

- (1) By citing Emerson and Mark Twain, the author intends to show that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] practicality, common sense, and native intelligence are more important than schooling  
[B] Emerson and Mark Twain are anti-intellectualists  
[C] anti-intellectualism is deeply rooted in the American society  
[D] intellect education destroys children's nature
- (2) According to Diane Ravitch, schools \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] is a small society which values common sense  
[B] should reduce the effect of society on children  
[C] are places where people show off their power and privilege  
[D] should be blamed for the pervasive anti-intellectualism
- (3) The most suitable title for the passage might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] School: A Battlefield of Intellectualism vs. Anti-Intellectualism  
[B] The Fight Against Anti-Intellectualism  
[C] Intellectualism: A Long Ignored Character  
[D] History of Anti-Intellectualism

参考答案：(1) C            (2) B            (3) A

#### 四、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

长难句分析：

① Ravitch's latest book. *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms*, traces the roots of anti-intellectualism in our schools, concluding they are anything but a counterbalance to the American distaste for intellectual pursuits.

句子的主干是 Ravitch's latest book...traces the roots...。 *Left Back: A Century of Failed School Reforms* 是书的同位语，concluding 引导的是状语，其中 anything but 的意思是“恰恰不是，根本不”。如：I was anything but happy about going. (我根本不喜欢去)。

② “Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege,” writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter in *Anti-intellectualism in American Life*, a Pulitzer-Prize winning book on the roots of anti-intellectualism in US politics, religion, and education.

句子主干为一个直接引语，“Intellect is resented as a form of power or privilege,” writes historian and professor Richard Hofstadter。后面连接的 in *Anti-intellectualism in American Life* 作状语，斜体部分为书名，和 Pulitzer-Prize winning book 为同位语，on 表示“以.....为主题”。

佳句赏析：

① From the beginning of our history, says Hofstadter, our democratic and populist urges have driven us to reject anything that smells of elitism.

Urge 一般用作动词表“督促，驱使”，这里用作名词，意思是“强烈要求”，加上 drive (驱

使) 和 smell of (有...的味道), 三个词都是熟悉的词汇, 但用在这里都非常形象化。平时在一些简单的句子中使用这些表达, 例如: the urges for a stable society (对社会稳定的强烈要求); The desire for success has driven him to work day and night (成功的愿望驱使他夜以继日地工作); His words smell of challenge (他的话有一些挑战的味道), 等等。

② Intelligence seeks to grasp, manipulate, re-order, and adjust, while intellect examines, ponders, wonders, theorizes, criticizes, and imagines.

While 前后连接两个句子, 进行比较或作轻微的转折, 语义上相当于 yet, 但用法更为讲究, 前后两句往往意思相反, 结构相似。

例句补充: The young sees every rising sun as a day added to his life, while the old regards it as 24 hours eliminated from his life (年轻人把朝阳看作生命中的又一天, 而老年人则把它看作生命中又流逝了 24 小时)。

## 五、核心词汇与超纲词汇

- (1) counterbalance (v.) 使平均, 使平衡; (n.) 平衡力, 平衡量; 势均力敌
- (2) entrepreneur (n.) 企业家
- (3) exemplify (v.) 举例说明
- (4) identify (n.) 识别, 鉴别; 把...和...看作一样
- (5) pervasive (a.) 普遍的, 渗透的
- (6) privilege (n.) 特权
- (7) proclaim (v.) 宣布, 声明; 显示, 显露
- (8) resent (v.) 憤恨, 怨恨
- (9) symptom (n.) 症状, 征兆
- (10) vulnerable (a.) 易受攻击的, 易受伤害的; 脆弱的, 易损的。“易受...的伤害”常用“be vulnerable to ...”。

## 六、全文翻译

今天的美国人对才智并不十分重视。我们心目中的英雄不是学者, 而是运动员、演艺界人士和企业家。即使我们的学校也只是我们送孩子去接受实用教育, 而不是为了知识而求知的地方。学校中也不难发现反才智主义的普遍存在。

“学校一直处于一个重实际而轻才智的社会中。”教育作家戴安·拉维奇说。“学校原本可以成为一种抗衡力。拉维奇的新书《落后: 一个世纪失败的学校改革》追溯了学校里反才智主义的根由, 并得出结论: 美国学校绝没有逆转美国人对才智追求的厌恶。(长难句①)

然而, 学校原本可以并且也应该做到这一点的。鼓励孩子们排斥精神生活, 会使他们很容易被利用和控制。如果缺乏批判地思考、捍卫自己的思想和理解他人观点的能力, 他们就不能够完全参与到我们的民主当中去。作家厄尔·绍利斯说: “沿着这种路线走下去, 我们会变成一个二流国家。我们社会的民族程度将会降低。

“才智被看作一种权利和特权而遭到厌弃,”历史学家理查德·霍夫斯坦特教授在《美国生活中的反才智主义》中这样写道。这本曾获普利策奖的书探讨了美国政治、宗教和教育领域中反才智主义的根源。(长难句②)霍夫斯坦特说, 在我们历史的一开始, 我们对于民主和平民主义的渴望驱使我们拒绝任何带有精英优越论味道的东西。(佳句①)实用、常识、先天的智力被认为是比书本中学到的东西更加高尚的素质。

拉尔夫·沃尔朵·爱默生和其他一些先验主义哲学家认为学校教育和严格的课本学习不自然地禁锢了孩子。“我们被关在中小学和大学里背诵了十到十五年。出来之后装满了一肚

子的单词，却什么也不懂。”马克·吐温写的《哈克贝利芬历险记》即展现了美国的反才智主义。这本书的主角拒绝变成文明人，即：不上学，不学习读书写字。这样他就能保存自己善良的本性。

按照霍夫斯坦特的观点，才智同我们所赞赏的那种天生的智力有所不同。**才智指的是人精神世界中批判、创造和思考的一面。智力寻求的是理解、运用、整合和调节，而才智是审视、思考、怀疑、形成理论、批判和想象。**(佳句②)

学校仍然是一个才智受到怀疑的地方。霍夫斯坦特说我们国家的教育体制掌握在这样一群人手中，“他们沾沾自喜地、霸气十足地公然宣称他们对才智的敌意，也迫不及待地表示出对那些在才智上没有前途的孩子们的认同。”

## Part B

### 翻译试题解析

#### 一、试题总体分析

文章从语言与思维的关系入手，谈论了语言学中萨皮尔—沃尔夫假说的形成。博厄斯和萨皮尔在二十世纪后半叶首先开始研究其他语言，尤其是美洲印第安语言。其学生沃尔夫继续研究，并形成了语言决定论。后人将他俩人的观点合称为萨皮尔—沃尔夫假说。

首先，2004 年度的翻译部分难度适中，主要考查了多重复合句的翻译，其中涉及定语从句、宾语从句和同位语从句，这就要求考生必须熟练掌握英语句子结构，能够逐层分析结构复杂的句子，理顺各部分在句子中所作的成份。其次，2004 年度考题与往年不同的是，还考查了一些固定短语，这也要求考生平时加强基本功的训练。

#### 二、试题具体解析

(41) The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：**多重复合句的译法**

该句子是复杂的复合句，其结构可以分三层。第一层是含非限定性定语从句的复合句，主干是 The Greeks assumed sth., which took root...。其中 Which 引导定语从句，代表前面的观点 sth.，因此直接译成“这种观点”；第二层是含宾语从句的主句+含时间状语从句的非限定性定语从句，主句中 that 引导宾语从句做宾语，定语从句中 long before 引导时间状语从句做状语。第三层是含宾语从句的时间状语从句，其中 how diverse languages could be 做 realized 的宾语。

词汇：assume 意为“假定，设想，猜测，认为”，在句子中译为“认为”更符合汉语习惯；some 译为“某种”，表示不确定；take root 的意思是“扎根，生根”；long before，意为“早在……之前就……”；diverse 的意思是“不同的，变化多的”，在句子中通过词类转换，译成“语言的千差万别”。

译文：希腊人认为语言的结构和思维过程有某种联系，这种观点早在人们意识到语言的千差万别之前就已经在欧洲扎下了根。

(42) We are obliged to them because some of these languages have since vanished, as the peoples who spoke them died out or became assimilated and lost their native languages.

**[解析]** 本题考核的知识点是：**短语 be obliged to、多重复合句的译法**

该句也是复杂的复合句，其结构分三层。第一层是含原因状语从句的复合句，主干是 We are obliged to them because ...，because 引导原因状语从句。第二层是 because 原因状语从句中套 as 原因状语从句，从句的主干是 these languages have since vanished, as...。第三层是 as 原因状语从句中套定语从句，主干是 peoples (who spoke them) died out or became assimilated and lost...。其中定语从句 who spoke them 限定先行词 people，做主语；谓语是 or 连接的两个并列部分，其中第二部分又是 and 连接的两个动作。全句翻译的时候非常重要的一点就是排序，原因状语放在主句前后均可，状语从句内部最好先翻译 as 引导的从句。同时也要注意一些细节，如 since, or。

词汇：be obliged to 通常的意思是“不得不”，这里是一个不太常见的意思“感谢”，可以从上下文中推出；since 意为“从此之后”；vanish 的意思是“消失”；assimilate 的意思是“同化，吸收”。

译文：我们得感谢他们，因为在此之后，随着说这些语言的人消亡或者被同化而失去母语，这些语言中有一些就此消失了。

(43) The newly described languages were often so strikingly different from the well studied languages of Europe and Southeast Asia that some scholars even accused Boas and Sapir of fabricating their data.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：so...that 结构、短语 accuse sb. of sth.、过去分词做定语的译法

句子的主干是 languages were often so ...that ...，其中 that 引导结构状语从句。有两个过去分词作定语：newly described 和 well studied，因为较短，可直接译为定语。主句谓语部分 were often so strikingly different from 有两种处理方法：一种是保留原文词性，译为“如此显著地不同于”；第二种是改变词性，将 different 变为名词，strikingly 变为形容词，全句结构为“.....和.....的区别如此显著，以至于.....”。后者更加符合汉语的习惯。

词汇：strikingly 意为“显著地”；accuse 意为“指责；指控”，本句选择前一个词义“指责”；fabricate 的意思是“捏造”，考生即使不知道这个词义，也可以根据上下文推出。

译文：新近被描绘的语言与过去已经得到充分研究的欧洲及东南亚语言之间的区别如此显著，以至于一些学者甚至指责博厄斯和萨皮尔捏造数据。

(44) Being interested in the relationship of language and thought, Whorf developed the idea that the structure of language determines the structure of habitual thought in a society.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：非谓语结构作状语和同位语从句的译法

句子的主干是 Whorf developed the idea that ...，that 引导同位语从句。主句中又有 Being interested in the relationship of language and thought 这个现在分词结构作原因状语，翻译时可以把句子主语提前，译为主谓句，但需要加一个连词，表明和主句的因果关系，这里可以加“因为.....所以”，“以至”或“结果”。that 引导的同位语从句的处理方法可以是“这样的”，或用“那就是”、“即”等表达后，重新组织句子。

词汇：developed 与 idea 搭配，不宜译作“发展”，可译为“得出”；determine 意为“决定”；habitual 的意思是“习惯的”。

译文：沃尔夫对语言和思维的关系很感兴趣，结果他得出这样的观点：语言的结构决定一个社会习惯思维的结构。

(45) Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism which, in its strongest form, states that language imprisons the mind, and that the grammatical patterns in a language can produce far-reaching consequences for the culture of a society.

[解析] 本题考核的知识点是：定语从句、宾语从句的译法

该句子分两个层次。第一层是含定语从句的主句，其主干是 Whorf came to believe in a sort of linguistic determinism which ...，which 引导定语从句修饰 linguistic determinism。第二层是含有两个并列的宾语从句的定语从句，主干是 which states that ...and that...，两个 that 引导宾语从句。

词汇：come to 表达一种转变，可译为“逐渐、进而”；determinism 意为“决定论”或“决定主义”；in its strongest form 按汉语习惯可译作“其极端的形式”；imprison 的本义是“监禁”，这里可以引申为“限制、禁锢”等；far-reaching 与 consequences 连用，可译为“深远的影响”。

译文：沃尔夫逐渐相信某种语言决定论，该理论最极端的形式声称，语言限制思想，并且，语言的语法结构可对一个社会的文化产生深远的影响。

### 三、参考译文

几百年来，哲学家一直对语言与思维的关系很感兴趣。（41）希腊人认为语言的结构和思维过程有某种联系，这种观点早在人们意识到语言的千差万别之前就已经在欧洲扎下了根。

直到最近，语言学家才开始研究与自己母语不同的语言。两位人类学语言学家，佛瑞兹·博厄斯和爱德华·萨皮尔是两位先驱，他们在 20 世纪前半叶描述了南美洲和北美洲很多土著语言。（42）我们得感谢他们，因为在此之后，随着说这些语言的人消亡或者被同化而失去母语，这些语言中有一些就此消失了。然而，他们同时代那些对“异国”语言的奇怪数据无甚兴趣的语言学家，却并不总是心怀感激。（43）新近被描绘的语言与过去已经得到充分研究的欧洲及东南亚语言之间的区别如此显著，以至于一些学者甚至指责博厄斯和萨皮尔捏造数据。印第安语言的确非常不同，以至于二战期间，美国军队发送秘密情报的时候，使用纳瓦霍语作为密码。

萨皮尔的学生本杰明·李·沃尔夫继续研究美洲印第安语言。（44）沃尔夫对语言和思维的关系很感兴趣，结果他得出这样的观点：语言的结构决定一个社会习惯思维的结构。他推理说，在一个特定的语言中，形成某些概念相对比较容易，但形成另一些概念就不同了，说这种语言的人沿着一个轨迹思维，而不是另外一个轨迹。（45）沃尔夫逐渐相信某种语言决定论，该理论最极端的形式声称，语言限制思想，并且，语言的语法结构可对一个社会的文化产生深远的影响。后来，这种观点被称为萨皮尔—沃尔夫假说，但是这个说法并不恰当。尽管萨皮尔和沃尔夫都强调语言的多样性，但是萨皮尔从来没有公开支持语言决定论这种概念。

## 第三部分 写作试题解析

### 一、审题谋篇

本题为图画加提纲式作文。

从近 10 年的命题趋势来看，图表、图画作文已经成为主要的命题方式。从命题者的角度来说，这是为了更好地考查考生的写作能力，如：理解、推断和书面组织、表达能力。学生想要通过押题、背作文模版来应付图画作文是不可能得高分的。审题在图画型作文方面尤为重要。比如 2004 年的这幅图画。由于指导语中没有给出确定的题目，很多考生花了很长时间来琢磨主题，我们来看这幅图画：一个赛跑者正满头大汗地、面带微笑地跑向终点。可是当他刚刚踏上终点线时，跑道上的标志表明这个终点又是一个新的起点。那么我们从图画中可以读出什么样的启示呢？让我们的思维离开图画的直观内容，联想自己的生活时，最容

易想到的是求学生涯。想到这里，考生接着就应该自己推敲，联系现实生活和历史长河中更有说服力的实例。比如：我国载人飞船胜利到达太空这个终点，标志着我国航空探索事业的一个新起点。居里夫人如果满足于自己第一次取得的成就，就不会两次获得诺贝尔奖等等。

接下来考生应按照题目要求，规划文章的结构。文章必须包括三个方面的内容：(1) 描述图画；(2) 诠释图画所传达的内涵；(3) 用实例来论证自己的观点。文章可以分三段完成：首段对图画进行客观描述；第二段需要阐释图画的深层含义，也就是点出主题，如：The ending point is a new starting point 或 Ending means beginning 或 Pursuit is endless 等。无限循环的赛跑代表了人生。一个个终点是短期设定的目标，当它们一一被实现后，接下来的不是停止，而是更多、更高的目标；人类求知的道路是没有终点的，每一个新的突破就是一个新的起点。第三段列举实例对前面的观点加以论证。举例要有说服力，要切合主题。最好能举出两至三个例子。文章结尾处，考生最好用一两句简洁的话语重申观点，总结全文。

## 二、参考范文

### The Ending Point: a New Starting Line

As is shown in the picture, a runner is **dashing** to the finishing line, with smile and sweat on his face. When he is **congratulating himself on finishing** such a task, there are two huge Chinese characters, which read “Starting Point”, in front of the line.

From the drawing we can easily **define** what the author of the drawing tries to **reveal** to us: a finishing line always leads to another starting point. This is true not only in a race, but also in one's life. One track **represents no more than** one stage in the process of life, **while** the finishing line is **merely** the realization of one **short-term** goal. Therefore, this line **rather marks** the starting of another race **than announces** the finishing of one.

This drawing reminds me of a lot of stimulating stories. The most **persuasive** example is the discovery of radium by Madame Curie, which is regarded as the **long-awaited** final answer to the mystery of radiation. On the other hand, it **triggers off** the study of other radioactive elements and their applications, which **starts a brand new chapter** in physics. Another example that **occurs to** me is the safe return of Shenzhou V spaceship, which marks the triumphant end of the launch and at the same time, begins a new **era** for China's space exploration. A third example is relevant to ourselves. Four years' college life is now approaching an end and each of us is standing at a new starting point, either pursuing **further** study or starting a career. Only when we are **well-prepared** for this change, can we face the challenge in the future and be the winner of the next stage.

## 三、范文点评

### 文章结构：

从结构上看，范文按照提纲要求分为三段：第一段写得比较简洁，对图画进行了描写；第二段在段首给出主题句，也就是漫画作者的意图，进而层层深入，进行论证，从赛跑的起点和终点推到人生的起点和终点上，反映出深刻的人生哲理；第三段按照提纲要求举出一些例子，段首为该段主题句，中间给出三个例子，层次非常清晰，而且，最后一个例子联系考生实际情况，很有感召力。

### 语言亮点：

1. dash：“猛冲，急驰，飞奔”，这个词很形象，短距离赛跑专用该词，它也可以充当名词，即：make a dash for the finishing line，此外，能够表达这种快速移动的含义，替换 dash 的词还有：rush, hurry, dart, scamper 等。

2. congratulating himself on finishing: congratulate oneself on...“独自庆幸”。例如 There are so many fishing boats that the only fish left must be congratulating itself on its narrow escape. (渔船如此之多, 仅剩的一条鱼肯定在为自己幸免于难而暗自庆幸)。

3. define: “确定”，此处还可以用 infer, detect, conclude 等词。

4. reveal: “揭示”，类似含义的词还有 show, expose, illustrate, demonstrate 等

5. represent: “代表, 代替”, 可替代的词有 stand for, symbolize, manifest, portray, characterize, describe 等

6. no more than 与接下来的 merely 的意思接近，都是“仅仅、只有”，此处的写作技巧为使用近义词，避免重复。可替换的表达还有：only, just, simply 等。

7. while: 这个转折连词适合引导对比的句子，而且对仗工整。例如 Love is not treasured by one surrounded by love, while to an orphan it is what he desires most in the world. (一个被爱包围的人不会看重生爱，然而，对于一个孤儿来说，爱是这个世界上他最渴望得到的东西)。

8. short-term: “短期的”。反义词为 long-term, 也可以用 in the short run 和 in the long run, 但后两个表达在句子中做状语。

9. rather ... than...: “是...而不是...”。这个结构可以并列任何并列词性，但需要保持一致。例如：It is rather the parents than the child who make decisions for the latter.（为孩子作决定的是父母而不是孩子自己）。

10. mark: “标志着”，它与 announce（宣布）形成对仗。可替换的词有：indicate, signal, declare, proclaim 等

11. **persuasive**: “富有说服力的”，替换词有 convincing

12. long-awaited: “盼望已久的”，它与 well-prepared (准备很好的) 构词相同，均为“副词+动词过去分词”做复合形容词。考生在写作中要掌握它们的使用。类似形容词有：above-mentioned 上面提到的， long-established 长久存在的， much-needed 非常需要的， much-praised 倍受赞扬的， not-yet-ended 尚未结束的， often-repeated 常被重复的， well-known 著名的， wide-spread 广泛流传的。

13. trigger off: “启动，激发，引起”，trigger 原指“扣扳机”，使用其引伸义，非常形象。

14. start a brand new chapter: “开始崭新的一章”，相同的表达为 turn a new page。

15. occur to sb.: “某人突然想起...”

16. era: “时代”，近义词为 age 或 time。这个词多指具有标志性事物或人物的时期，用在文中非常恰当，如：the Kennedy era (肯尼迪时代), the era of space travel (太空旅行时代)。

17. further: 该词是个常见词, 含义简单但使用灵活。它作形容词可以表示“进一步的”, 如 further development(进一步发展)。还可以用作动词, 表示“继续”, 例如: With the furthering of cultural exchanges, more and more people will accept notions and customs which used to be totally foreign to them. (随着文化交流进一步深入, 越来越多的人会接受一些以前对他们来说非常陌生的观念和习俗)。

## 四、写作误区

## 篇章结构误区：

写作中容易犯的第一个错误是跑题，有的考生把这篇文章写成了记叙文，花了大篇幅描述图画上的赛跑者，写他经过努力终于跑到了终点。也有考生好不容易憋出了一个主题，如：成功在于过程，不在结果。还有考生甚至想出的主题是：人很容易陷入一个又一个的怪圈，所以当你发现自己无法控制你的生活时，就要跳出这个怪圈。有考生这样写道“*In the evening we finish all the things and go to bed, which means today's over, but when we open our eyes, we*

will face a new day and a new challenge. That's a order of nature, which we cannot avoid.”这段话根本没有涉及到该图画的内涵，而是谈了一些肤浅的生活琐事。这些都是审题不够准确，产生偏差造成的。

其次，需要避免的误区是例证不充分或不典型。有些考生在举例说明自己的观点时，只停留在论述自己个人生活层面上。还有些考生只是反复地谈论从小学到大学再到社会参加工作的各个阶段。

语言表达错误：

①用词错误：

A boy is throughing a line which is either a starting point or a terminal point. (A boy is crossing a line which is *both* a starting point *and* a terminal *line*.)

②时态混乱：

For example, the student is working hard in the classes and wishes to have a good mark. (For example, the student *works* hard *in the class* and wishes to have a good mark.)

③非谓语结构错误：

His fault is satisfied with the past success and paid little attention to the present challenge. (His fault is *being satisfied* with the past success and *paying* little attention to the present challenge.)

④句子连接混乱：

The reason why you have no need to look back is whether you win or lose, it has been past, they can do nothing on the problem you are facing. (The reason why you *need not* look back is, whether you win or lose, it *is past and* can do nothing *to* the problem you are facing.)

⑤说话角度混乱：

In our lives, we have several steps to experience. Although you have got to the finishing point of one step, it doesn't mean you have accomplished the whole race. (In our lives, we have several *stages* to experience. Although *we* have got to the finishing point of one *stage*, it doesn't mean *we* have accomplished the whole race.)

⑥中式英语：

But it doesn't matter, if you again start from the beginning and do your best, you try again and again. Sooner or later, you will success. (But it doesn't matter. If you start *again* from the beginning and do your best, sooner or later, you will *succeed*.)

# 2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of English

### Directions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Section II   Reading Comprehension

### Part A

**Directions:**

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

**Text 1**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Text 2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Text 3

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Text 4

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[D] contempt for their old-fashionedness

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

- [A] “temporary” is to “permanent”
- [B] “radical” is to “conservative”
- [C] “functional” is to “artistic”
- [D] “humble” is to “noble”

## Part B

### Directions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Part C

### Directions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

##### 51. Directions:

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

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

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

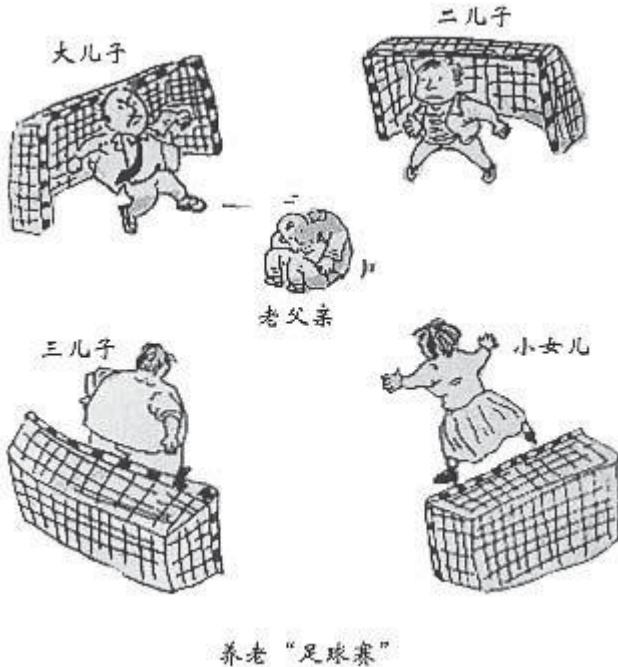
**You do not** need to write the address. (10 points)

#### Part B

52. Directions:

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

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



## 2005 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题答案与解析

### Section I Use of English

#### 一、文章题材结构分析

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

#### 二、试题解析

1.

- [A] although 虽然，表让步
- [B] as 因为，表因果
- [C] but 但是，表转折
- [D] while 虽然，表让步

**【答案】 C**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.183**

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

2.

- [A] above 在上面
- [B] unlike 不像……
- [C] excluding 不包括
- [D] beside 除……之外

**【答案】 B**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.874**

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

3.

- [A] limited (to) 局限于
- [B] committed (to) 献身于
- [C] dedicated (to) 致力于，献身于
- [D] confined (to) 局限于

**【答案】 A**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】 0.395**

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

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

4.

- [A] catching 抓住
- [B] ignoring 忽视
- [C] missing 错过
- [D] tracking 跟踪

**【答案】C**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.443**

**【解析】**分析参看 3 题解析。

5.

- [A] anyway 无论如何
- [B] though 虽然如此
- [C] instead 代替
- [D] therefore 因此

**【答案】B**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】0.146**

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

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

6.

- [A] even if 即使
- [B] if only 但愿
- [C] only if 只有
- [D] as if 好像

**【答案】A**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】0.533**

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

7.

- [A] distinguishing 辨别
- [B] discovering 发现
- [C] determining 确定
- [D] detecting 察觉

**【答案】D**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.237**

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

8.

- [A] diluted 稀释
- [B] dissolved 溶解
- [C] dispersed 分散
- [D] diffused 使扩散

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.158**

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

9.

- [A] when 当……的时候
- [B] since 自……以来
- [C] for 因为
- [D] whereas 然而，但是

**【答案】D**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】0.591**

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

10.

- [A] unusual 不同寻常的
- [B] particular 特殊的
- [C] unique 独一无二的
- [D] typical 典型的

**【答案】B**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.593**

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

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

11.

- [A] signs 标志，标记
- [B] stimuli 刺激(物)
- [C] messages 信息
- [D] impulses 冲动

**【答案】C**

**【考点】词汇搭配**

**【难度系数】0.471**

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

12.

- [A] at first 首先，起初
- [B] at all 根本，全然
- [C] at large 详细地，普遍地；在逃的
- [D] at times 有时，偶尔

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.429**

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

13.

- [A] subjected (to) 受……支配，遭受
- [B] left (to) 被留下
- [C] drawn (to) 被吸引
- [D] exposed (to) 接触到

**【答案】D**

**【考点】词汇搭配**

**【难度系数】0.572**

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

14.

- [A] ineffective 无效果的
- [B] incompetent 不胜任的

[C] inefficient 效率低的

[D] insufficient 不充分的

**【答案】C**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.334**

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

15.

[A] introduce 介绍

[B] summon 召集

[C] trigger 引发

[D] create 创造

**【答案】D**

**【考点】词汇搭配**

**【难度系数】0.394**

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

16.

[A] still 还，表递进

[B] also 也，表并列

[C] otherwise 否则，表转折

[D] nevertheless 然而，表转折

**【答案】B**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】0.795**

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

17.

[A] (be) sure (of) 对……有把握

[B] (be) sick (of) 对……感到厌倦

[C] (be) aware (of) 注意到

[D] (be) tired (of) 厌烦的

**【答案】C**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】0.851**

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

18.

[A] tolerate 忍受，忍耐

[B] repel 使反感

[C] neglect 忽视

[D] notice 注意

**【答案】D**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】0.80**

**【解析】**见上题分析。

19.

[A] available 可用的

[B] reliable 可依靠的

[C] identifiable 可识别的

[D] suitable 适合的

**【答案】A**

**【考点】习惯搭配**

**【难度系数】0.464**

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

20.

[A] similar to 类似于

[B] such as 例如

[C] along with 连同……一起

[D] aside from 除……以外

**【答案】B**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】0.833**

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

### 三、全文翻译

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

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

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

对气味不敏感的解释似乎是大脑发现让所有的气味感受器一直工作效率太低，但是在需要时大脑仍可以产生新的感受器。这也解释为什么我们总是对自己的气味不敏感——不过是不需要而已。我们察觉不到自己家中惯有的气味，但是当我们拜访其他人的家时就会注意到不熟悉的气味。大脑发现最好让气味感受器可随时用于接受不熟悉的、危急的信号，例如可能意味着有火险的烟味。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

### 一、文章题材结构分析

本文选自 2003 年 9 月 18 日 *The Economist*《经济学家》，原文标题是 *Moral Monkeys*（具有道德感的猴子）。这是一篇议论文。这是一篇关于动物行为与动物心理的文章。文章首段通过首先介绍人憎恨不公平的行为现象引出猴子和人一样也有这种情感，第二、三、四段通过一些研究者对雌性猴子的行为进行了研究论证具体论证了这一观点。最后一段在以上研究的基础进一步对这一结论做出了说明。

### 二、试题解析

21. 在文章开始段落，作者引入主题的方法是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 提出一个对比
- [B] 证明一种假定是正确的
- [C] 进行类比
- [D] 解释一种现象

**【答案】C**

**【考点】主旨大意**

**【难度系数】0.246**

**【解析】**本题考查考生对第一段内容的理解及作者引出主题的方式。第一段首先谈到一个关于人行为的案例：当知道懒散的同事拿到比自己更多的薪水时，每个人都会很气愤，接着指出，人会对不公正待遇感到愤怒，并被认为只有人才能够有这样一种感受，实际上是假定了其他动物没有这种高度发达的不满情绪，接下来作者话锋一转，指出：研究表明，猴子也有这种感受。从后面的内容可以看出文章的中心就是讨论的猴子具有的这种情感，显然猴子和人的这种情感是类似的，作者是用一种类比的手法引出中心论点的，

故答案为 C。其中 A 项 contrast 意思是对照，是比较两个事物的不同点，强调不同之处，不符合原文的人与猴子是相似的说法。

22. (第一段最后一行)的句子 “it is all too monkey” 意味着\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 猴子也会被懒散的对手激怒
- [B] 怨恨不公平也是猴子的天性
- [C] 和人一样，猴子也往往相互妒忌
- [D] 除了猴子，没有其他动物可以产生这样的情感

**【答案】B**

**【考点】词义句意**

**【难度系数】0.368**

**【解析】**解答本题的信息在第一段。作者在第一段谈到人类对不公平的待遇表现不满时正常的，而且是人都会做出这种反应 (all too human)。接着提到在《自然》杂志上发表的一篇关于动物行为的文章，说明动物在类似的情况下也会有这种反应 (all too monkey)。文章在接下来的段落中并以雌性卷尾猴中所做的研究的发现证明了动物与人类在这个问题上的共性，由此我们可以得出答案为 B。

23. 雌卷尾猴被选来做研究最有可能是因为它们\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 更喜欢权衡比较她们所得到的东西
- [B] 注意听从研究者的指令
- [C] 外表和性情都很好
- [D] 比雄卷尾猴慷慨

**【答案】A**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.383**

**【解析】**本题信息在文章第二段。第二段中说到雌性棕色卷尾猴的特点是：娇小可爱，性格温和，乐于合作，并乐意分享食物。最重要的是，和女性人类一样，它们比雄性更注重“物品与服务”的价值。接着作者在下一段的首句提出，正是这些特征使得它们成为 Brosnan 博士和 de Waal 博士所做研究的最佳样本，显然这里提到的特征正是上面所说的，其其中注重物品和服务的价值是最重要的，即是更喜欢权衡所得到的东西，故答案为 A。

24. 布卢斯南博士和德·瓦尔博士最终在研究中发现猴子\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 喜欢葡萄甚于喜欢黄瓜
- [B] 可以被教会交换物品
- [C] 如果觉得受了欺骗就不会合作
- [D] 如果与其他猴子分开就会不高兴

**【答案】C**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.805**

**【解析】**本题信息在最后一段，最后一段指出：跟人类一样，卷尾猴也受社会情感的影响。在野外，它们是相互合作的群居动物。只有当每只猴子感到自己没有受到欺骗时，这种合作才可能稳定。有这句话，容易得出答案为 C。

25. 根据最后一段我们可以推知什么？

- [A] 通过训练，猴子可以形成社会情感。
- [B] 人类的愤怒源自什么不得而知。
- [C] 动物通常像人类一样公开表达其情感。
- [D] 猴子间的合作只有在野外才能保持稳定。

**【答案】B**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.584**

**【解析】**本题信息在最后一段，末段第六句谈到“但是这种公平感时在卷尾猴和人类身上各自独立演化成，还是来自三千五百万年前他们共同祖先，这还是一个悬而未决的问题”。从这句话可以得出答案为B。

### 三、长难句分析

1. Such behavior is regarded as “all too human”, with the underlying assumption that other animals would not be capable of this finely developed sense of grievance.

**【解析】**逗号之后的介词短语 with the underlying assumption 作伴随状语，assumption 后面的 that 引导一个同位语从句，解释前面的名词 assumption。

**【译文】**这样的行为被看作是“人之常情”，它潜在的假定是其他动物不可能有这种高度发达的不满意识。

2. But a study by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal of Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, which has just been published in *Nature*, suggests that it is all too monkey, as well.

**【解析】**句子的主干是 a study...suggests that...。其中主语 study 有两个定语：一个是介词结构 by Sarah Brosnan and Frans de Waal；另一个是 which 引导的非限定性定语从句。谓语动词 suggests 后面的 that 引导一个宾语从句。

**【译文】**但是由佐治亚州亚特兰大埃里莫大学的萨拉·布鲁斯南和弗兰·德·瓦尔进行的一项研究却表明，它也是“猴之常情”。这项研究成果刚刚发表在《自然》杂志上。

3. However, whether such a sense of fairness evolved independently in capuchins and humans, or whether it stems from the common ancestor that the species had 35 million years ago, is, as yet, an unanswered question.

**【解析】**本句的主语很复杂，由 or 连接的两个 whether 引导的名词性从句充当，or 后面的名词性从句中还有一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 ancestor；谓语由系动词 is + 表语(an unanswered question)构成。as yet 是一个插入语，意思是“至今”。

**【译文】**但是这种公平感是在卷尾猴和人类身上各自独立演化而成，还是来自三千五百万年前他们共同的祖先，这至今还是一个有待回答的问题。

**【补充】**本句的主语由两个并列的名词性从句充当。

### 四、核心词与超纲词

1. a fat pay rise 丰厚的加薪

2. vanish v. 消失，不复存在

3. reputation n. 名声，名望

4. slack adj. 懈怠的，懒散的

5. outrage n./ v. 暴行；激怒，引起……义愤

6. underlying adj. 潜在的，含蓄的

7. assumption n. 假定，设想

8. grievance n. 怨愤，不平；抱怨

9. good-natured 和蔼的，和善的

10. counterpart n. 极相似的人或物，对应的人或物

11. candidate n. 候选人，应试者

12. token n. 象征的东西，代币

13. adjoining adj. 毗连的

14. in return for 作为(对……的)交换/ 报答/ 回报

15. markedly adv. 显著地，明显地

16. toss v. 扔，抛

17. resentment n. 憤恨，怨恨

18. righteous adj. 正当的，正直的，公正的

19. preserve v. 保存，保护

20. reward n. 报酬，奖金

21. evolve v. 逐渐形成，进化

22. stem from 源于……，由……造成

## 五、全文翻译

人人都喜欢丰厚的加薪，但是当你得知一位同事薪水加得比你还要多的时候，那么加薪带给你的喜悦就消失得无影无踪了。事实上，如果他还有懒散的名声的话，你甚至变得义愤填膺。这样的行为被看作是“人之常情”，它潜在的假定是其他动物不可能有这种高度发达的不满意识。但是由佐治亚州亚特兰大埃里莫大学的萨拉·布鲁斯南和弗兰·德·瓦尔进行的一项研究却表明，它也是“猴之常情”。这项研究成果刚刚发表在《自然》杂志上。

研究者们对雌性棕色卷尾猴的行为进行了研究。这些猴子看起来很可爱，她们生性温和，乐于合作，并且乐意分享食物。最重要的是，像人类女性一样，它们往往比雄性更注重“物品和服务”的价值。这些特点使它们成为布鲁斯南博士和德·瓦尔博士理想的研究对象。两位研究人员花了两年时间教这些猴子用代币换取食物。正常情况下，猴子非常乐意用石块交换黄瓜片。但是，当两只猴子被安置在隔开但相邻的两个房间里，能够互相看见对方用石块换回来什么东西时，猴子的行为就会变得明显不同。

在卷尾猴的世界里，葡萄是奢侈品（比黄瓜受欢迎得多）。所以当一只猴子用一个代币换回一颗葡萄时，第二只猴子就不愿意用自己的代币只换回一片黄瓜。如果一只猴子根本无须用代币就能够得到一颗葡萄的话，那么另一只猴子就会将代币掷向研究员或者扔出房间外，或者拒绝接受那片黄瓜。事实上，只要在另一房间出现了葡萄（不管有没有猴子吃它），都足以引起雌卷尾猴的怨恨。

研究人员指出，正如人类一样，卷尾猴也受社会情感的支配。在野外，它们是协作、群居的物种。只有当每只猴子都感到自己没有受到欺骗时，这种合作才可能稳定。不公平而引起的愤怒感似乎不是人类的专利。拒绝接受较少的酬劳可以让这些情绪准确无误地传达给其他成员。但是这种公平感是在卷尾猴和人类身上各自独立演化而成，还是来自三千五百万年前他们共同的祖先，这至今还是一个有待回答的问题。

## Text 2

### 一、文章题材结构分析

本文选自 2001 年 6 月 25 日 *US News & World Report*《美国新闻及世界报道》，原文标题是 *Warming to the Task*（“赛前热身”——为全球变暖做好充分准备）。

这是一篇环保题材的议论文。文章第一段先谈到一个与主题相类似的教训——对吸烟有害健康的争论导致了上千万人过早的进入了坟墓。第二、三段把全球变暖问题和吸烟进行类比，说明现在环境问题面临着当初和吸烟同样的情况并呼吁人类采取措施。最后两段谈到对这一问题的最新进展，白宫开始关注这个问题。

### 二、试题解析

26. 支持吸烟的人提出的一个论点是。

- [A] 没有科学证据证明吸烟和死亡间的关系
- [B] 过去几十年里因吸烟过早死亡的人数屈指可数

[C] 人们有选择自己的生活方式的自由

[D] 反对吸烟的人常常在胡说八道

**【答案】C**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.108**

**【解析】**文章第一段谈到支持吸烟人的人说：还记得科学家们认为吸烟会使我们丧命，而那些怀疑者们却坚持认为我们无法对此得出定论的时候吗？还记得怀疑者们坚持认为证据不确凿，科学也不确定的时候吗？还记得怀疑者们坚持认为反对吸烟的游说是为了破坏我们的生活方式，而政府应该置身事外的时候吗？从这段话可以看出，支持吸烟者认为吸烟是个人的生活方式的选择，而反吸烟就是对个人生活方式选择的干涉，由此得出答案为 C。

27. 根据布鲁斯·艾伯特的观点，科学可以充当。

[A] 保护者

[B] 裁决者

[C] 评论者

[D] 指导者

**【答案】D**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.82**

**【解析】**文章在第二段末鲁斯·艾伯特谈到科学时说“科学无法解答所有的问题。但科学确实为我们的未来提供了最好的指导，我们的国家和整个世界在做重要决策时，应该以科学能够提供的关于人类现在的行为对未来影响的最佳判断作为依据，这十分关键。”由这句话显然可以得出科学应该是为我们未来行动提供指导，故答案为 D。

28. 作者通过“paralysis by analysis”表达的含义是什么？

[A] 无止境的研究扼杀了行动。

[B] 仔细的调查揭示真相。

[C] 谨慎的计划阻碍发展。

[D] 广泛的研究有益于做出决定。

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词义句意**

**【难度系数】0.57**

**【解析】**文章中出现这一词组的语境为：幸运的是，白宫开始关注这件事了。但是显然大多数总统顾问并没有认真看待全球气候变暖这个问题。他们没有出台行动计划，相反只是继续迫切要求进行更多的研究——这是一个经典的“paralysis by analysis”的案例。从语境可以判断出该词组是对前面谈到没有出台行动计划，继续迫切要求更多研究的行为的形容。四个选项中，能表达这一意思的只有 A 项，故答案为 A。

29. 作者认为政府对全球变暖的问题应做些什么？

[A] 为修建更清洁的发电厂提供帮助。

[B] 提高公众的保护意识。

[C] 迫切要求进一步的科学研究。

[D] 采取一些立法措施。

**【答案】D**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.761**

**【解析】**文章末段谈到政府在面对这一环境问题说“如果政府没有先行立法限制此事，国会就应当开始帮助制定保护措施”。显然这个条件从句透露作者是认为政府应该采取立法措施，故答案为 D。

30. 作者把全球变暖问题与吸烟问题联系起来是因为。

[A] 两个问题都被政府忽视

[B] 从吸烟问题中吸取的教训也适用于全球变暖问题

[C] 吸烟问题产生的后果加剧了全球变暖

[D] 两个问题都变得越来越严重

**【答案】B**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.488**

**【解析】**本题考查考生对全文的理解，并在此基础上做出推断的能力。作者在文章里将全球变暖问题与吸烟问题联系起来，题目要求判断两者联系的原因。在有关吸烟问题的争论中，由于反对者认为科学提供的证据不足，因而继续吸烟，结果导致了上千万人的过早离开世间。给人的警示是：不能等到问题有了百分之百的证据才采取措施，那样一切都晚了。作者是希望人们从有关吸烟的争论所给予的警示钟吸取教训，对待地球变暖的问题上不要再犯同样的错误。故答案为 B。

### 三、长难句分析

1. The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences, enlisted by the White House, to tell us that the Earth's atmosphere is definitely warming and that the problem is largely man-made.

**【解析】**本句的主干是 The latest was a panel from the National Academy of Sciences。过去分词短语 enlisted by the White House 作后置定语，修饰前面的名词 panel；不定式短语 to tell us that ... 也做名词 panel 的定语，其中 tell 后面接两个以 that 引导的并列宾语从句。

**【译文】**最近白宫召集了来自国家科学院的专家团，他们告诉我们，地球毫无疑问正在变暖，而且这个问题主要是人为造成的。

2. But science does provide us with the best available guide to the future, and it is critical that our nation and the world base important policies on the best judgments that science can provide concerning the future consequences of present actions.

**【解析】**本句包含 and 连接的两个并列分句，其中第一个分句中的 does 表示强调；第二个分句中的 it 是形式主语，critical 后面的 that 引导的从句是真正的主语；在主语从句中，judgments 后面接了一个 that 引导的定语从句 that science can provide, 而 provide 后面的分词结构 concerning... 也修饰 judgments 作定语。

**【译文】**但科学确实为我们的未来提供了最好的指导，我们的国家和整个世界在做重要决策时，应该以科学能够提供的关于人类现在的行为对未来影响的最佳判断作为依据，这十分关键。

3. Just as on smoking, voices now come from many quarters insisting that the science about global warming is incomplete, that it's OK to keep pouring fumes into the air until we know for sure.

【解析】本句的主干是 voices now come from many quarters, 现在分词短语 insisting...作伴随状语, insisting 后面接了两个以 that 引导的宾语从句, 其中第二个宾语从句还包含以 until 引导的时间状语从句。

【译文】就像吸烟问题一样, 来自不同方面人士的观点坚持认为有关全球气候变暖的科学还不完善, 在我们证实这件事之前可以继续向大气中排放气体。

## 四、核心词与超纲词

1. inconclusive adj. 不确定的, 无结果的
2. lobby n. 接待室; (立法者或其他官员的) 游说人
3. grave n. 墓穴, 坟墓 adj. 严重的
4. panel n. 面板, 专门小组
5. definitely adv. 明确地, 干脆地
6. parallel n. 类似的事物, 平行线
7. pour v. 倾泻, 涌出; 倒
8. prudent adj. 审慎的, 谨慎的
9. paralysis n. 瘫痪

## 五、全文翻译

还记得科学家们认为吸烟会使我们丧命, 而那些怀疑者们却坚持认为我们无法对此得出定论的时候吗? 还记得怀疑者们坚持认为证据不确凿, 科学也不确定的时候吗? 还记得怀疑者们坚持认为反对吸烟的游说是为了破坏我们的生活方式, 而政府应该置身事外的时候吗? 许多美国人相信了这些胡言乱语, 在过去三十多年中, 差不多有一千万烟民早早地进了坟墓。

现在出现了令人忧虑的类似现象。科学家们前仆后继, 试图使我们意识到全球变暖所带来的日益严重的威胁。最近白宫召集了来自国家科学院的专家团, 他们告诉我们, 地球毫无疑问正在变暖, 而且这个问题主要是人为造成的。他们明确地告诉我们应该立刻着手保护自己。国家科学院院长鲁斯·艾伯特在专家团报告的前言中加上了这一重要的观点: “科学也无法解答所有的问题。但科学确实为我们的未来提供了最好的指导, 我们的国家和整个世界在做重要决策时, 应该以科学能够提供的关于人类现在的行为对未来影响的最佳判断作为依据, 这十分关键。”

就像吸烟问题一样, 来自不同方面人士的观点坚持认为有关全球气候变暖的科学还不完善, 在我们证实这件事之前可以继续向大气中排放气体。这是一个危险的游戏: 到了有百分之百证据的时候, 可能就太晚了。随着风险越来越明显, 并且不断增加, 一个谨慎的民族现在应该准备一份保单了。

幸运的是, 白宫开始关注这件事了。但是显然大多数总统顾问并没有认真看待全球气候变暖这个问题。他们没有出台行动计划, 相反只是继续迫切要求进行更多的研究——这是一个经典的“分析导致麻痹”的案例。

为了成为地球上责任心的管理员，我们必须推进对于大气和海洋的深入研究。但只有研究是不够的。如果政府没有先行立法限制此事，国会就应当开始帮助制定保护措施。西弗吉尼亚的民主党议员罗伯特·伯德提出一项议案，为私企提供财政奖励，就是一个良好的开端。许多人看到我们国家正准备修建许多新的发电厂，以满足我们的能源需求。如果我们要保护大气，那么关键是要让这些新发电厂对环境无害。

## Text 3

### 一、文章题材结构分析

本文选自 2002 年 7 月 15 日 *Newsweek*《新闻周刊》，原文标题是 *Taking Control—A Therapist Teaches Techniques to Help Tame Your Nightmares*（控制——一位治疗专家教你驾驭噩梦的技巧）。

这是一篇以梦为主题的科普性文章。文章主要论说了梦可以被控制的现代观点。文章首段首先回顾了传统的有关梦的观点，然后在段末提出了梦的现代观点，也就是本文的主题。第二至四段用试验研究实证这一观点，并指出人可以通过练习来减少噩梦。第五段就梦的性质对不同的人提出相应的建议。

### 二、试题解析

31. 研究者逐渐认为梦\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 在形成过程中可以被改变
- [B] 容易受到情绪变化的影响
- [C] 反应了我们内心深处的欲望和恐惧
- [D] 是神经修复中偶然产生的结果

**【答案】 A**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】 0.333**

**【解析】** 文章在第一段末提到了现代研究者的一些观点说“目前，研究人员猜想梦是大脑情感自动调节系统的组成部分，当大脑处于‘掉线’状态时对情绪进行调整。一名主要的权威人士说，梦这种异常强烈的精神活动不仅能被驾驭，事实上，还可以有意识地加以控制，以帮助我们更好地睡眠和感觉。芝加哥医疗中心心理学系主任罗莎琳德·卡特赖特说，‘这是你的梦，如果你不喜欢，就改变它。’”由这段内容我们很容易得出本题答案为 A。

32. 作者提到脑的边缘系统是为了说明\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 它在我们梦中发挥的作用
- [B] 快速动眼睡眠的机制
- [C] 梦和情绪间的关系
- [D] 它与前额皮层的区别

**【答案】 C**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.53**

**【解析】**文章在这一系统时说“匹兹堡大学的埃里克博士说，在出现清晰梦境的快速动眼睡眠中大脑和清醒时一样活跃。但并非大脑的所有部分都一样，脑边缘系统(‘情绪大脑’)异常活跃，而前额皮层(思维和推理的中心地带)则相对平静。”从这里可以看出：作者提到大脑边缘系统，就是要说明它是与情感相关的，故答案为C。

33. 白天产生的不良情绪往往\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 在潜意识中加重
- [B] 演变成快乐的梦
- [C] 会一直持续到我们睡着为止
- [D] 在夜晚早期的梦中出现

**【答案】D**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.515**

**【解析】**文章谈到白天产生的不良情绪是说“大多数人似乎在晚上入睡的较早阶段做更多不好的梦，而在快醒来前会逐渐做开心一些的梦，这说明人们在梦里渐渐克服了白天的不良情绪。因为清醒时我们的头脑被日常生活琐事占据着，所以并不总想到白天发生的事情对我们情绪的影响，直到我们开始做梦，这种影响才出现。”这里，因为之后的内容是对前面晚上做梦情况的解释，前面提到我们在晚上入睡较早阶段做的坏梦，从后面内容知道这些坏梦是由于白天不良情绪产生的，而它们在夜晚早期的梦中出现，故答案为D。

34. 卡特赖特似乎在暗示\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 及时醒来对于摆脱恶梦至关重要
- [B] 设想恶梦有助于控制它
- [C] 应该让梦自然推进
- [D] 做梦可能不完全属于无意识行为

**【答案】D**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.434**

**【解析】**卡特赖特在谈到他对梦的看法时说“人们可以练习有意识地控制噩梦的重演”，由此可以判断他认为人能有意识的控制梦，既然是可以有意识的控制，那么梦就不可能是无意识的行为了，故答案为D。

35. 对那些有时做恶梦的人，卡特赖特可能给出的建议是什么？

- [A] 像平常一样生活。
- [B] 寻求专家帮助。
- [C] 练习有意识的控制。
- [D] 避免白天产生焦虑。

**【答案】A**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.328**

**【解析】**文章末段在谈到对待梦的情况时说：那些长期受噩梦折磨的人应该寻求专家帮助，而对其他人来

说，大脑有自动消除不良情绪的方法。既然大脑有自动消除不良情绪的办法，那么自然我们也不用太介意，由此得到答案为 A。

### 三、长难句分析

1. A century ago, Freud formulated his revolutionary theory that dreams were the disguised shadows of our unconscious desires and fears; by the late 1970s, neurologists had switched to thinking of them as just “mental noise”—the random byproducts of the neural-repair work that goes on during sleep.

**【解析】**本句由分号将之分为两部分，其中第一部分的主干是 Freud formulated his revolutionary theory，宾语 theory 后面是一个以 that 引导的同位语从句说明 theory 的内容；在第二部分中，代词 them 指代的是 dreams，破折号后面的部分 the random byproducts of the neural-repair work... 进一步解释什么是 mental noise，work 后面的 that 引导一个定语从句，修饰 work。

**【译文】**一个世纪前，弗洛伊德阐述了革命性的理论，即梦是人们潜意识中的欲望和恐惧经伪装后的预示；到了 20 世纪 70 年代末期，神经病学家们转而认为梦是“精神噪音”，即睡眠时进行的神经修复活动的一种杂乱的副产品。

2. And one leading authority says that these intensely powerful mental events can be not only harnessed but actually brought under conscious control, to help us sleep and feel better.

**【解析】**say 后面是 that 引导的一个宾语从句，该宾语从句的主干是：these events can be not only harnessed but brought underconscious control，是由 not only... but (also)... 连接的并列结构，brought 前面承前省略了 can be。后面的不定式结构作状语。

**【译文】**一名主要的权威人士说，梦这种异常强烈的精神活动不仅能被驾驭，事实上，还可以有意识地加以控制，以帮助我们更好地睡眠和感觉。

3. Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night, progressing toward happier ones before awakening, suggesting that they are working through negative feelings generated during the day.

**【解析】**本句的主干是 Most people seem to have more bad dreams early in the night，后面有两个现在分词结构。第一个分词结构 progressing toward... 表伴随，其动作和主句的动作几乎同时发生；第二个分词结构 suggesting that... 表结果，即“因此表明”，that 引导的宾语从句中，过去分词结构 generated during the day 作后置定语，修饰前面的 feelings。

**【译文】**大多数人似乎在晚上入睡的较早阶段做更多不好的梦，而在快醒来前会逐渐做开心一些的梦，这说明人们在梦里渐渐克服了白天的不良情绪。

### 四、核心词汇回顾

1. component n. 组成部分，部件，元件
2. suspend v. 悬挂；暂停，暂缓，使暂时无效
3. formulate v. 构想出，系统地阐述
4. thermostat n. 自动调温器
5. disguise 伪装，掩饰

6. neurologist n. 神经病学家，神经科医师

7. switch v. 转变，转向

8. random adj. 随机的，任意的

9. byproduct n. 副产品

10. regulate v. 调节；管理，控制

11. harness v. 治理，利用；支配，控制

12. recur v. 反复出现，再发生

13. visualize v. 想象，设想；使形象化

14. at the end of the day 说穿了，说到底，说白了

15. limbic adj. 边缘的，脑边缘系统的

16. prefrontal adj. 前额的

17. cortex n. (植物的)皮层，树皮，(脑或肾的)皮层，皮质

## 五、全文翻译

在睡一个好觉的所有因素中，梦似乎是最无法控制的一个。在梦中，窗户通向的世界里，逻辑暂时失去了效用，死人开口说话。一个世纪前，弗洛伊德阐述了革命性的理论，即梦是人们潜意识中的欲望和恐惧经伪装后的预示；到了 20 世纪 70 年代末期，神经病学家们转而认为梦是“精神噪音”，即睡眠时进行的神经修复活动的一种杂乱的副产品。目前，研究人员猜想梦是大脑情感自动调节系统的组成部分，当大脑处于“掉线”状态时对情绪进行调整。一名主要的权威人士说，梦这种异常强烈的精神活动不仅能被驾驭，事实上，还可以有意识地加以控制，以帮助我们更好地睡眠和感觉。芝加哥医疗中心心理学系主任罗莎琳德·卡特赖特说，“这是你的梦，如果你不喜欢，就改变它。”

大脑造影的证据支持了以上观点。匹兹堡大学的埃里克博士说，在出现清晰梦境的快速动眼睡眠中大脑和清醒时一样活跃。但并非大脑的所有部分都一样，脑边缘系统(“情绪大脑”)异常活跃，而前额皮层(思维和推理的中心地带)则相对平静。斯坦福睡眠研究员威廉·迪蒙特博士说：“我们从梦中醒来，或者高兴或者沮丧，这些情绪会伴随我们一整天。”

梦和情绪之间的联系在卡特赖特诊所的病人身上显露出来了。大多数人似乎在晚上入睡的较早阶段做更多不好的梦，而在快醒来前会逐渐做开心一些的梦，这说明人们在梦里渐渐克服了白天的不良情绪。因为清醒时我们的头脑被日常生活琐事占据着，所以并不总想到白天发生的事情对我们情绪的影响，直到我们开始做梦，这种影响才出现。

这一过程不一定是无意识的。卡特赖特认为人们可以练习有意识地控制噩梦的重演。你一醒来就立刻确定梦中有什么在困扰你，设想一下你所希望的梦的结局，下次再做同样的梦时，试图醒来以控制它的进程。通过多次练习，人们完全可以学会在梦中这样做。

卡特赖特说，说到底，只要梦不使我们无法睡眠或“从梦中惊醒”，就没有理由太在意所做的梦。恐怖主义、经济不确定及通常的不安全感都增加了人们的焦虑。那些长期受噩梦折磨的人应该寻求专家帮助，而对其他人来说，大脑有自动消除不良情绪的方法。安心睡觉甚至做梦，早上醒来时你会感觉好多了。

## Text 4

### 一、文章题材结构分析

本文选自 2004 年 1 月 29 日 *The Economist* (经济学家)，原文标题是 *The Evolution of English—Talking down* (英语的进化：越说越俗的英语)。

本文是一篇关于语言演化的议论文。文章首段指出了当今语言变化的趋势——美国人不再指望公众人物能有技巧和天分地使用英语这门语言。第二、三段分析这一现象产生的原因，第四、五段属于总结性段落，在分析了原因之后，作者指出，其实无论什么语言都有很强的表现能力，而语言这种变化的趋势仅仅是语言美感的丧失而不是语言功能的丧失。

#### 二、试题解析

36. 根据麦荷特的观点，正式英语的退化\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 在彻底的教育改革中不可避免
- [B] 只不过是语言发展过程中的自然现象
- [C] 引起了对反文化潮流的争议
- [D] 导致 20 世纪 60 年代公众态度的变化

**【答案】B**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.319**

**【解析】**文章在第二段末谈到这一话题时说“whom”一词的逐渐消失是自然的，并不比古英语中词格的消失更让人惋惜，有这句我们可以看出，正式英语的退化是一种自然趋势，故答案为 B。

37. 第三段第六行的单词 talking 表示的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 谦逊
- [B] 个性
- [C] 生动
- [D] 非正式

**【答案】D**

**【考点】词义句意**

**【难度系数】0.441**

**【解析】**词所在的语境为“in both oral and written English, talking is triumphing over speaking, spontaneity over crafty”，显然这里 talking is triumphing over speaking 和 spontaneity over crafty 是同义对应，结合文章谈到的正式英语与非正式英语的内容，显然这里 crafty 指代正式英语，而 spontaneity 指代非正式英语，同理递推，talking 指非正式英语，speaking 指代正式英语，故答案为 D。

38. 麦荷特最有可能赞同下面哪个论述?

- [A] 逻辑思维并不一定和我们说话的方式相关。
- [B] 黑人英语比标准英语更具有表达力。
- [C] 非标准类型的人类语言只是娱乐性的。

[D] 在所有语言类型中，标准英语最能表达复杂的思想。

**【答案】A**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.378**

**【解析】**从题目选项的内容可以判断出本题是考查正式语言和非正式语言之间关系的。文章在第四段第四句谈到麦荷特对这两者的看法——人类语言（包括类似黑人英语的非标准语言）都具有很强的表现力，世界上没有一种语言不能表达复杂的思想。而和其他人不一样的是，麦荷特并不认为因为我们不能很好地说话，我们就不能正确的进行思考，这显然说明正确的思维不一定与我们说话的方式相关。故本题答案为 A。

39. 有关俄罗斯人背诵诗歌爱好的描述表现出作者\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 对他们语言的兴趣

[B] 对他们所做努力的欣赏

[C] 对他们记忆力的羡慕

[D] 对他们这种过时风尚的轻视

**【答案】B**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.438**

**【解析】**文章在末段首先谈到“俄罗斯人深爱自己的语言，并在脑海中存储了大量诗歌；而意大利的政客们则往往精心准备演讲，即使这在大多数讲英语的人们眼里已经过时。”后面作者又谈到麦荷特对正式语言消失的惋惜，这反过来说明作者对那些保留自己民族文化赞赏，故本题答案为 B。

40. 根据最后一段，“纸盘子”和“瓷盘子”之间的比较是\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] “暂时的”比“永恒的”

[B] “激进的”比“保守的”

[C] “实用的”比“艺术的”

[D] “卑微的”比“高贵的”

**【答案】C**

**【考点】词义句意**

**【难度系数】0.543**

**【解析】**从文中内容可以看出，文中“beautiful”对应“china”，“useful”对应“paper plates”，而“useful”对应与选项中“functional”，“beautiful”对应于“artistic”，由此，可判断出答案为 C。

### 三、长难句分析

1. In his latest book, *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should Like, Care*, John McWhorter, a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative views, sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible for the decline of formal English.

**【解析】**本句的主干是：John McWhorter sees the triumph of 1960s counter-culture as responsible。本句开始是一个状语，书名 *Doing Our Own Thing: The Degradation of Language and Music and Why We Should Like, Care* 是 book 的同位语；John McWhorter 后面的短语 a linguist and controversialist of mixed liberal and conservative

views 是一个较长的同位语，具体说明 John McWhorter 的身份。本句的难点是对两个同位语的把握。

**【译文】**语言学家麦荷特喜好争论，他的观点混杂着自由派与保守派的看法。在他最近的书《做我们自己的事：语言和音乐的退化，以及为什么我们应该喜欢或在意？》中，这位学者认为 60 年代反文化运动的胜利要对正式英语的退化负责。

2. Mr. McWhorter's academic speciality is language history and change, and he sees the gradual disappearance of "whom", for example, to be natural and no more regrettable than the loss of the case-endings of Old English.

**【解析】**本句是一个由 and 引导的并列句，其中第二个分句比较复杂：宾语是 the gradual disappearance of "whom"，for example 为插入语，接着是 to be natural and no more regrettable than...作宾语的补足语，注意比较结构 no more...than 意为“像……一样不，不比……更”。

**【译文】**麦荷特先生的学术专长在于语言史和语言演变。举例来说，他认为“whom”一词的逐渐消失是自然的，并不比古英语中词格的消失更让人惋惜。

3. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas.

**【解析】**本句的主干是 he acknowledges that...，其中 that 引导一个宾语从句 all varieties of human language...can be powerfully expressive，从句的主谓之间插入了介词短语 including non-standard ones like Black English；破折号后面的分句 there exists no language or dialect 是一个存在句，对前面的句子进行补充说明，其中包含一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰前面的名词短语 language or dialect。

**【译文】**作为语言学家，麦荷特认为各种各样的人类语言，包括像黑人英语这样的非标准语言，都具有强大的表达力—世上没有传达不了复杂思想的语言或方言。

## 四、核心词与超纲词

1. aspire to/ after 渴望，追求，有志于

2. degradation n. 恶化，退化

3. controversialist n. 善辩者，好辩者

4. permissive a. 许可的，自由的，纵容的

5. conservative a. 保守的

6. counter-culture 反正统文化

7. cult n. 狂热的崇拜，膜拜；时尚

8. spell v. (过去式和过去分词分别是 spelt, spelt) 导致

9. elevated a. 高雅的，高尚的

10. genre n. (文学艺术等的)类型，流派

11. spontaneity n. 自发性，自发行为

12. an array of 一排，一群，一批

13. illustrate v. 举例说明

14. chunk n. 大块，相当大的数量

15. elaborate v. 详细制定(某事物)

16. grieve over 对……感到非常后悔，懊悔

## 五、全文翻译

美国人不再期待公众人物在演讲或写作中能运用技巧和文采来驾驭英语，而公众人物自己也不渴望这样。语言学家麦荷特喜好争论，他的观点混杂着自由派与保守派的看法。在他最近的书《做我们自己的事：语言和音乐的退化，以及为什么我们应该喜欢或在意？》中，这位学者认为 60 年代反文化运动的胜利要对正式英语的退化负责。

责备放纵的六十年代不是什么新鲜事，但这次算不上是对教育衰落的又一场批判。麦荷特先生的学术专长在于语言史和语言演变。举例来说，他认为“whom”一词的逐渐消失是自然的，并不比古英语中词格的消失更让人惋惜。

然而，“做自己的事”这一对事物真实性和个人性的崇尚信条，已经导致了正式演讲、写作、诗歌及音乐的消亡。在 20 世纪 60 年代以前，仅受过一般教育的人在下笔时都会寻求一种更高雅的腔调；而那之后，即使是最受关注的文章也想带上口语风格。同样的，对于诗歌来说，非常个性化的和富有表现力的创作风格成为了能够表达真实生动含义的唯一形式。无论作为口语还是书面语言的英语，随意言谈胜过了雅致的言辞，自我发挥也压过了精心准备。

麦荷特先生从上层和下层中列举了一系列有趣的例子，从而说明他所记录的这种趋势是确凿无误的。但就书中副标题中的疑问：为什么我们应该喜欢或在意，答案却不够明确。作为语言学家，麦荷特认为各种各样的人类语言，包括像黑人英语这样的非标准语言，都具有强大的表达力——世上没有传达不了复杂思想的语言或方言。不像其他大多数人，麦荷特先生并不认为我们说话方式不再规范就会使我们不能够准确地思考。

俄罗斯人深爱自己的语言，并在脑海中存储了大量诗歌；而意大利的政客们则往往精心准备演讲，即使这在大多数讲英语的人们眼里已经过时。麦荷特先生认为正式语言并非不可或缺，也没有提出要进行彻底的教育改革——他其实只是为那些美好事物而不是实用的东西的消逝而哀叹。我们现在用“纸盘子”而非“瓷盘子”盛着我们的英语大餐。真是惭愧啊，但很可能已无法避免。

### Part B

#### 一、试题解析

41.

【答案】E

【考点】上下文的衔接

【难度系数】0.387

【解析】空所在的位置是介于两段之间，那么解题的关键是看前后给出的关键信息。文章第一段由加拿大省级官员的会议引出文章谈论的主题——加拿大的保健费用上升。第二段，也就是空的上一段，进一步指出保健费用上升的原因是由于医疗费用上升。空的下一段谈到解决这个问题的措施——建立一个全国性的机构。空前提到问题，空后谈到解决办法，空居于中间，必然要起到承上启下的作用，而从第四段的开头“What to do?”问句，显然这里才开始涉及到方法，故就只能含有承上的内容，也就是继续谈到医疗费用高涨的情况，查看选项，只有 E 满足这一条件，故答案为 E。

42.

**【答案】C**

**【考点】段群内部的指代关系**

**【难度系数】0.867**

**【解析】**空前段落最后提到了一个“创建一个全国性的机构”，空后段落第一句说“但是全国性的并不意味着那样”，由此句我们可以推测出上文必然是对全国性的机构的一种描述，查看选项，只有 C 满足这一条件，故答案为 C。

43.

**【答案】G**

**【考点】上下文的衔接**

**【难度系数】0.119**

**【解析】**空前段落分析了全国性机构的好处，规模大，消费者可以获得一个好的价格，既然谈到消费者的情况，下面必然要谈到厂家对价格的反应，查看选项，G 满足这一条件，故答案为 G。

44.

**【答案】F**

**【考点】上下文的衔接**

**【难度系数】0.291**

**【解析】**空前一段提到一些省的省长对于全国性机构表示怀疑，他们（特别是魁北克省和阿尔伯达省）只希望渥太华出钱，并少带附加条件甚至不带附加条件，这就是迄今该办法还没有向全国推广的一个重要原因。显然这段内容是说明建立一个全国性机构遇到的问题——由于一些省份的私心阻扰，从文中内容我们可以看出，文章作者是支持成立全国性的机构的，那么作者必然会在下文中对这些省份领导做出批判，选项中满足这一条件的只有 F，故答案为 F。

45.

**【答案】B**

**【考点】结构的呼应+特征词的重复**

**【难度系数】0.413**

**【解析】**空后段第一句以 so 开头，显然这里是表示结论，那么前面的内容还是属于论述全国性机构的好处，这就需要联系空前的段落，空前段落首先谈到“省长们喜欢有选择地引用罗马诺先生的报告，特别是有关联邦政府提供更多资金的部分”。接着说“也许他们应该读读罗马诺先生不得不谈的有关药物的部分了：‘国家药物机构会让政府对医药公司施加更大的影响，从而抑制不断上涨的药价。’”显然这里是集中讨国家机构对药价的影响，那么下面一段应该还是与此相关，选项中只有 B 项满足这一要求，故答案为 B。

## 二、全文翻译

在七月底的年度会议上，加拿大各省的总理们对渥太华（加拿大首都）抱怨一番之后，如果还有力气的话，可能会抽出时间做点事情，那就是降低医疗费用。

他们都因医疗预算的飞涨而感到苦不堪言，其中增长最快的部分是药品费用。

41) 加拿大医疗信息学会的资料表明，自 1997 年以来，处方药品费用的增长速度是整体医疗费用增长速度的两倍。部分增长是由于药物使用替代了其他的治疗手段，部分是由于使用了高于原来药品价格的新药，部分是由于药品价格更昂贵了。

该怎么办呢？且不说其他许多专家提出的报告，罗马诺医疗委员会和科尔比医疗委员会就建议设立一个国家药物机构。由现在每个省出台自己的药物清单、有自己的机构、程序和有限的议价能力这种情况，改为资源共享，与渥太华合作创建一个国家机构。42) 这里所说的“国家”是什么意思呢？罗伊·罗马诺和迈克尔·科尔比议员建议成立一个联邦政府和省政府一体的机构，就像最近成立的国家医疗委员会一样。但是“国家”不一定是这个含义。“国家”也可意味着各省之间，即各省联合起来创建的机构。

不管是何种含义，如果可能的话，“国家”级机构的好处之一就是能够通过谈判从医药生产商那里获得更优惠的价格。由原来一个省或省内的几家医院针对该省清单上的某种药物议价，转变成国家机构代表所有省份来议价。

比方说，魁北克省只能代表七百万公民议价，而国家机构代表三千一百万加拿大人进行谈判。基础经济学表明，潜在的客户越多，获得更优惠价格的可能性就越大。

43) 当然，医药公司就会抗议了。他们喜欢散客买家，那样他们可以更好地为自己的利益进行游说。他们也可以威胁把一个省的工作机会转移到另一个省。他们可能认为如果一个省的药单上有某一种药，就会迫使其他的省把这种药也填在药单上，他们不会喜欢全国性代理机构。但是，处于利益的驱使，他们又不得不与它打交道。

由渥太华和其他各省出资成立了加拿大医疗技术评估联合协作办公室，这意味着向成立国家机构迈进了一小步。这个办公室下设的公共药物评估机构向各省推荐应该在清单上增加的新药。不出所料，魁北克省拒绝加入这个机构，这很遗憾。

一些省的总理们对于任何联邦政府和省之间的交易都持怀疑态度。他们(尤其是魁北克省和阿尔伯特省)只想让渥太华额外支付几十亿加元，但自己却不承担任何责任(如果他们有责任的话)。这就是为什么国家药物清单的想法一直得不到落实，而药品价格却不断上涨的原因。

44) 所以如果某些省想全权负责医药事业，他们就必须证明自己有这种能力，他们必须开一张省际单子来终止重复，节约管理费用，防止省与省之间的互斗，而且还要尽量争取更好的药价。

省长们喜欢有选择地引用罗马诺先生的报告，特别是有关联邦政府提供更多资金的部分。也许他们应该读读罗马诺先生不得不说的有关药物的部分了：“国家药物机构会让政府对医药公司施加更大的影响，从而抑制不断上涨的药价。”

45) 或者他们可以读一读科尔比的报告：“这样一个机构的巨大购买力，会进一步加强实施公共处方药保险计划，以保证以可能的最低价格从药厂买药。”

因此当官员们聚集在尼亚加拉瀑布城，像往常那样不停地抱怨时，他们也应该在自己的权限范围内开始做些有利于他们的预算及病人的事情。

## Part C

### 一、试题解析

46) Television is one of the means/ by which these feelings are created and conveyed—/and perhaps never before has it served so much to connect different peoples and nations/ as in the recent events in Europe.

**【考点】**定语从句，倒装结构，比较结构

**【解析】**复合句。前后两个分句由 and 连接。句子主干：Television is one of the means—and perhaps never before has it served so much. by which 引导定语从句修饰 means，其中的被动结构 are created and conveyed 很容易转化为主动结构 television creates and conveys these feelings，并按照汉语习惯翻译出来；第二个分句中，never 否定词置于句首引起倒装结构，还原成正常语序为 it has never served so much...as in the recent events，it 指代 television，serve so much to do 可译为“在做什么方面发挥如此大的作用”，never so...as...是一个比较结构，提出电视“在加强不同民族和国家间的联系方面”后者起的作用更大。

**【词汇】**means 意为“手段，方式，方法”；feelings 指上文提到的 a mixture of skepticism and optimism，因此可译为“情感，情绪”；create “创造，创作”，此处与 feelings 搭配，取“引发”之意；convey 取其抽象义“传达，传递”；serve “服务，提供”，在文中译为“产生……的效果，起到……的作用”；people 本意是“人民”，用复数的时候表示“民族”；events 在上下文语境中应活译为“事务”。

**【译文】**电视是引发和传递这些感受的手段之一——在欧洲近来发生的事件中，它把不同的民族和国家连到一起，其作用之大，前所未有。

47) In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful;/ groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses/ that work in relation to one another.

**【考点】**同位语，定语从句，动宾结构，并列结构

**【解析】**复合句。句子主干为：multi-media groups have been increasingly successful。主句中的 have been increasingly successful 译为“越来越成功”或“日益走向成功”，也可灵活处理为“蒸蒸日上”；分号后面的 groups 是前面 multi-media groups 的同位语，起进一步说明的作用，翻译成“这些集团”；which 引导定语从句修饰 groups，该定语从句中又嵌套一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses，因 that 定语从句较短，可以翻译成“的字结构”，作其先行词的前置定语，即译为“相互联系的……”。bring together + n.，该动宾结构需要处理成汉语中的“把字结构”，即“把/将……整合/集合/联合在一起”。

**【词汇】**multi-media groups 要根据文章内容翻译成“传媒集团”，不能直译为“多媒体集团”；bring together 意为“使团结，使联合，整合”，不能译为“带来”；in relation to “与……有关系，关于，涉及”；publishing houses “出版社”

**【译文】**在欧洲，像在其他地方一样，传媒集团越来越成功：这些集团将相关的电视、广播、报纸、杂志和出版社组合在一起。

48) This alone demonstrates/ that the television business is not an easy world to survive in,/ a fact underlined by statistics/ that show that/ out of eighty European television networks, no less than 50%/ took a loss in 1989.

**【考点】**指代，同位语，定语从句，宾语从句，被动结构，比较结构

**【解析】**复合句。句子主干为：This alone demonstrates that...。this 指代上文中提到的内容，可译为“此，这一点，这种情形，以上情形，这种激烈竞争的情况”都可以；that 引导的宾语从句，该从句中使用了不定式的主动语态，强调做动作的人，所以翻译时按照汉语习惯译成主动形式“要在电视行业里生存下来并非易事”；a fact 是前面 that 从句的同位语，译为“这个事实”；underlined by statistics 是过去分词短语作 fact 的后置定语，跟 a fact 一起可以译为“这一事实被统计数字所证实”或更灵活地处理为“这个事实通过统计数字尤其得到印证”。修饰 statistics 的定语从句 that show...及 show 后面跟着的 that 引导的宾语从句单独翻译成一句，需注意宾语从句中状语语序的调整。

**【词汇】** alone 本意是“单独的，独自的”，在句中译为“光靠，单凭，仅”； world 原意是“世界”，在句中与 business 对应，译为“行业、领域”较恰当； demonstrate 译为“表明，证明”； underline 原意为“加下划线，强调”，在句中与 fact 搭配可译为“凸显，突出证明”； out of 译为“在……中”； no less than 译为“不少于，多达”； take a loss 译为“亏损”。

**【译文】**这一点就足以表明，要在电视行业里生存下来并非易事。统计数字尤其说明了这一事实，在 80 个欧洲电视网中，多达一半在 1989 年亏损。

49) Creating a “European identity”/ that respects the different cultures and traditions/ which go to make up the connecting fabric of

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the Old Continent/ is no easy task and demands a strategic choice.

**【考点】** 嵌套式定语从句，动名词作主语，否定结构，并列结构，动宾结构

**【解析】** 复合句。句子主干为：Creating a “European identity” is no easy task and demands a strategic choice。creating a “European identity” 是动名词结构做主语，系表结构和 demand 动宾结构并列作谓语。that 引导定语从句修饰 “European identity”，which 引导定语从句补充说明 cultures and traditions。本句翻译重点为：嵌套定语从句的译法。根据句意和汉语习惯，需要先翻译后面的 which 引导的定语从句，说明 cultures and traditions 的性质和作用，然后再翻译 that 引导的定语从句，译时处理为 “European identity”的前置定语，重复指代 cultures and traditions 即可。

**【词汇】** identity 原意为“身份，特征，本体”等，但这些词义与原文所包含的意义不符，因为下文紧接着提到“……即选择在欧洲为欧洲制作电视节目，这就要求减少对北美市场的依赖，因为它们的节目所涉及的体验和文化传统与我们的大为不同。”可见文中 “European identity” 指的是一种不同于北美的，代表欧洲特性的标志，因此应译为“特色，品牌”； fabric 原意为“织物”可引申为“结构，纽带”，在句中可把名词活译为动词作“编织”讲； the Old Continent 特指发现北美新大陆之前的欧洲大陆。no easy task 是全部否定，应翻译成“决非易事”，而不能译为“不是一件容易的事情”。

**【译文】**不同的文化和传统把欧洲大陆编织成一体，要创造出一种尊重这些不同文化和传统的“欧洲品牌”绝非易事，需要人们做出战略性的选择。

50) In dealing with a challenge on such a scale,/ it is no exaggeration to say, / “United we stand, divided we fall”.

**【考点】** it 作形式主语，英语习语的翻译

**【解析】** 复合句。句子主干：it is no exaggeration to say...。it 是形式主语，真正的主语是不定式结构 to say...，翻译为“可以毫不夸张地说……”。In dealing with... 是介词短语作状语，on such a scale 为 challenge 的后置定语。本句翻译重点为：引号中习语的翻译。该句改自美国总统肯尼迪的一句话“United, there is little we cannot do; divided, there is little we can do”，句中的表达可意译，即“团结，我们就会胜利；分裂，我们就会失败”，如果在汉语中能找到结构和含义都接近的表达当然更好，如“团结擎天散如沙”。

**【词汇】** deal with 意为“处理，应对”； scale 原意是“标度，刻度”，在这里意为“规模，等级”。stand 和 fall 不能直译为“站着”和“倒下”，而要意译为“生存，胜利”和“灭亡，失败”。

**【译文】**在应对如此规模的挑战时，可以毫不夸张地说，“联合，我们就生存；分裂，我们就灭亡。”

## 二、全文翻译

在欧洲历史上这个无比重要的阶段里，谈论大众媒体的作用并非易事。历史事件和新闻发生混淆，人们对于大众媒体的感受往往是怀疑与乐观情绪的结合。46) 电视是引发和传递这些感受的手段之一——在欧洲近来发生的事件中，它把不同的民族和国家连到一起，其作用之大，前所未有。欧洲现在正在形成的正是它的民族及各族的文化和国家品牌。只有考虑到这一点，我们才能着手分析欧洲电视业的前景。47) 在欧洲，像在其他地方一样，传媒集团越来越成功：这些集团将相关的电视、广播、报纸、杂志和出版社组合在一起。意大利的一个例子是贝鲁思科尼集团，而所知的外国集团有麦斯威尔和默多克。

显然，只有最大最灵活的公司才能在这个饱和的竞争激烈的市场上竞争。48) 这一点就足以表明，要在电视行业里生存下来并非易事。统计数字尤其说明了这一事实，在 80 个欧洲电视网中，多达一半在 1989 年亏损。另外，欧共体的形成将迫使电视公司在制作和发行方面更密切地合作。

49) 不同的文化和传统把欧洲大陆编织成一体，要创造出一种尊重这些不同文化和传统的“欧洲品牌”绝非易事，需要人们做出战略性的选择。——也就是选择在欧洲为欧洲制作节目。这就要求减少对北美市场的依赖，因为它们的节目里所涉及的经历和文化传统与我们自己的大为不同。

为了达到这些目标，我们必须更专注合作制作节目、交换新闻、文件服务及培训。这也意味着欧洲国家之间需要达成协议，创建一个电视节目制作的欧洲银行，该银行可参照欧洲投资银行的模式，处理与制作成本相关的财政问题。50) 在应对如此规模的挑战时，可以毫不夸张地说，“联合，我们就生存；分裂，我们就灭亡。”——如果我不得不选择一个口号的话，它应该是“多样中的统一”。既具有一致的目标，但又尊重每个国家不同的特点。

## Section III Writing

### Part A

## 一、审题谋篇

2005 年研究生入学考试的变化之一是在写作部分增加了应用文写作，旨在考查考生进行一般性应用文写作的能力；考查的应用文类型广泛，包括私人和公务信函、备忘录、摘要、报告、通知等，试卷对考生综合运用语言的能力提出了更高的要求。

本篇作文要求写辞职信。辞职信是由于某种原因而向工作单位提出辞职的书面信。写辞职信，在遣词造句上要尽量使用正式的、客套的用语，不能颠覆作者与“读者”之间的上下级关系；在构思离职原因时，要避免对上司、同事或公司本身的批评性言论；要对曾经接受的培训等向公司表示感谢。在格式上，应包含一般应用文所不可少的三部分：称谓、信体、签名。

本作文要求中不仅详细规定了写信人的身份 (an editor for the magazine Designs & Fashions)、写信对象 (your boss, Mr. Wang) 及辞职理由 (the work is not what you expected)，而且给出了信的三大基本内容：1)告诉他你的决定 (telling your decision)；2)告诉他你的理由 (stating your reasons) 以及 3)道歉 (making an apology)。即使是从没有写过辞职信的考生，只要牢牢抓住这三点内容，做到内容完整，措辞得当，格式准确，也可以拿到高分。

辞职原因是文章的核心部分，题干中已给出的辞职原因是此工作不是自己所期望的，还可以继续拓展，可以写自己性格不合适做编辑工作，或者由于缺少设计与编辑这两方面的专业知识，工作表现和个人发展受到影响，将来也会给公司造成损失，或者不能发挥个人潜力、收入不高以及父母生病等。

## 二、参考范文

Dear Mr. Wang,

I am writing to inform you that I will quit the position as an editor for the reason of myself.

Two months ago, I was accepted by the *Designs and Fashions*. As a member of it, I was deeply impressed by the kindness and diligence of all the staff around me. But during the span of working here, I have come to realize that the job probably is not suitable for me because I am neither outgoing nor interested in designing. Even though I devoted all my efforts, I couldn't handle the job well.

So I am awfully sorry to tell you my decision to quit. Please accept my apology.

Sincerely yours,

Li Ming

## 三、写作技巧

第一段，交代写信目的。

I hereby confirm in writing my resignation from...

I would formally request to resign from my present post as...

I regret to inform you that I decided to resign from my present position as...

第二段，解释辞职原因。

There are three factors accounting for my decision.

I quit because...

I've been trying, but I don't think I'm up to this job.

第三段，表达歉意。

I want to apologize for the inconveniences I have caused.

Thank you for your attention to my request.

I look forward to your reply as soon as possible.

## Part B

## 一、审题谋篇

2005年大作文为图画作文，漫画题目为养老“足球赛”，画上四角均设有一足球门，守门的是一位老人的四个子女——大儿子、二儿子、三儿子和小女儿。画中间，一位老人缩成一团，呈球形，代表足球。我们从图中可以得到什么？联系生活，最容易想到的就是子女对老人的赡养问题。显然，这幅图主要是批判有些子女不赡养父母，将父母像踢足球一样踢来踢去的不负责任的态度。

文章的结构可分三段，第一段，描述图画，四个儿女各守一门，老父亲蜷成一团，被儿女当球一样踢来踢去，儿女们生怕球被踢到自己门里。可能用到的相关表达有：support parents/ take care of parents/ caring the old (赡养父母)，exerting all his strength (用尽全力)，crouch (蜷缩，蹲伏)，guard one's goal (守球门)。第二段，阐述图画所要表达的深层含义，点出文章的问题，即不赡养父母，反映了年轻一代道德沦丧，并可指出原因。可以提到老年人的生活现状，退休之后不仅没有经济收入，还疾病缠身。部分子女过度投入在自我的工作和家庭生活中，忽视赡养老人，更有甚者，部分子女还虐待老年人。相关表达有：assume/ accept claim/ take on responsibilities (承担责任)，shift/ shirk one's responsibility (推卸责任)，the declination of the moral standard (道德沦丧)，traditional virtue (传统美德)。

第三段，陈述自己的观点并总结全文。对不赡养老人的行为进行批判，指出其行为既是不道德的，也是违法的，提出消除这种现象的方法。首先，政府要制定明确的法律法规保障老年人的权益，惩罚那些丧尽天良的子女。其次，我们还要认识到赡养老人是中华民族的传统美德，要继承发扬。此外，儿女除了给父母寄钱，还需要给予他们感情上的关怀。

## 二、参考范文

The cartoon symbolically depicts how three sons and a daughter treat their old, helpless father. They each stand in a different corner of a football field. The eldest son kicks out the father, who huddles up into a ball. The other children are prepared to ward him off. It is sad to see none of them is willing to receive their father.

The picture is thought-provoking, and what it illustrates is a common phenomenon in today's society: many grown-up children refuse to support their aging parents. While they are enjoying a comfortable life, their parents are neglected and reduced to utter poverty, as these elderly people have grown so physically weak that they no longer have the means to support themselves. I think these children have betrayed their own conscience and therefore may subject themselves to social contempt and criticism.

According to Chinese culture, to be kind to one's parents is the height of virtue. We owe so much to our parents in that they not only gave us lives but also have done much in bringing us up. It is against nature for us to shirk the responsibility of taking care of our parents when they are old. Rather, we have the duty to pay back their love by making their later years enjoyable and happy.

## 三、写作技巧

第一段，描述图片。

As we can see from the picture, ... In the cartoon we can see that...

This is certainly the case as shown in the cartoon.

第二段，分析图中的寓意。

This picture does reflect a thought-provoking social phenomenon that...

Undoubtedly, the picture arouses deep concern over the issue of...

Simple as it is, the meaning conveyed by the picture is clear and profound.

第三段，给出自己的观点，并提出解决办法。

Therefore, it is imperative that we should take some effective measures.

This kind of phenomenon is so rampant that some measures should be taken to prevent it.

Only in this way can the tragedy described above be avoided and only in this way can the society become more harmonious to live

## 2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

### Section I Use of English

#### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The homeless make up a growing percentage of America's population. 1 homelessness has reached such proportions that local governments can't possibly 2. To help homeless people 3 independence, the federal government must support job training programs, 4 the minimum wage, and fund more low-cost housing.

5 everyone agrees on the number of Americans who are homeless. Estimates 6 anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million. 7 the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter: that the number of the homeless is 8. One of the federal government's studies 9 that the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade.

Finding ways to 10 this growing homeless population has become increasingly difficult. 11 when homeless individuals manage to find a 12 that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night, a good number still spend the bulk of each day 13 the street. Part of the problem is that many homeless adults are addicted to alcohol or drugs. And a significant number of the homeless have serious mental disorders. Many others, 14 not addicted or mentally ill, simply lack the everyday 15 skills needed to turn their lives 16. *Boston Globe* reporter Chris Reidy notes that the situation will improve only when there are 17 programs that address the many needs of the homeless. 18 Edward Zlotkowski, director of community service at Bentley College in Massachusetts, 19 it, "There has to be 20 of programs. What's needed is a package deal."

1. [A] Indeed      [B] Likewise      [C] Therefore      [D] Furthermore

2. [A] stand      [B] cope      [C] approve      [D] retain
3. [A] in      [B] for      [C] with      [D] toward
4. [A] raise      [B] add      [C] take      [D] keep
5. [A] generally      [B] almost      [C] hardly      [D] not
6. [A] cover      [B] change      [C] range      [D] differ
7. [A] Now that      [B] Although      [C] Provided      [D] Except that
8. [A] inflating      [B] expanding      [C] increasing      [D] extending
9. [A] predicts      [B] displays      [C] proves      [D] discovers
10. [A] assist      [B] track      [C] sustain      [D] dismiss
11. [A] Hence[      B] But      [C] Even      [D] Only
12. [A] lodging      [B] shelter      [C] dwelling      [D] house
13. [A] searching      [B] strolling      [C] crowding      [D] wandering
14. [A] when      [B] once      [C] while      [D] whereas
15. [A] life      [B] existence      [C] survival      [D] maintenance
16. [A] around      [B] over      [C] on      [D] up
17. [A] complex      [B] comprehensive      [C] complementary      [D] compensating
18. [A] So      [B] Since[      C] As      [D] Thus
19. [A] puts      [B] interprets      [C] assumes      [D] makes
20. [A] supervision      [B] manipulation [C] regulation      [D] coordination

## 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**

In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference” characteristic of popular culture. People are absorbed into “a culture of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite,” these were stores “anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act.” The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today’s immigration is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of population; in 1900, 13.6 percent. In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation -- language, home ownership and intermarriage.

The 1990 Census revealed that “a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ after ten years of residence.” The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. “By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families.” Hence the description of America as a “graveyard” for languages. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans.

Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics “have higher rates of intermarriage than do U.S.-born whites and blacks.” By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’s assimilative power.”

Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America’s turbulent past, today’s social indices hardly suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

21. The word “homogenizing” (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] identifying
- [B] associating
- [C] assimilating
- [D] monopolizing

22. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] played a role in the spread of popular culture  
[B] became intimate shops for common consumers  
[C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite  
[D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption
23. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U.S. \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] are resistant to homogenization  
[B] exert a great influence on American culture  
[C] are hardly a threat to the common culture  
[D] constitute the majority of the population
24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?  
[A] To prove their popularity around the world.  
[B] To reveal the public's fear of immigrants.  
[C] To give examples of successful immigrants.  
[D] To show the powerful influence of American culture.
25. In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] rewarding  
[B] successful  
[C] fruitless  
[D] harmful

## Text 2

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry -- William Shakespeare -- but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (RSC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.

The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

The tourist streams are not entirely separate. The sightseers who come by bus -- and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side -- don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. It is the playgoers, the RSC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into

the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

The townsfolk don't see it this way and local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 percent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over) -- lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

26. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue
- [B] the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage
- [C] the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms
- [D] the townsfolk earn little from tourism

27. It can be inferred from Paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately
- [B] the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers
- [C] the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers
- [D] the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater

28. By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally" (Line 2-3, Paragraph 4), the author implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects
- [B] Stratford has long been in financial difficulties
- [C] the town is not really short of money
- [D] the townsfolk used to be poorly paid

29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending
- [B] the company is financially ill-managed

- [C] the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable  
[D] the theatre attendance is on the rise
30. From the text we can conclude that the author \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] is supportive of both sides  
[B] favors the townsfolk's view  
[C] takes a detached attitude  
[D] is sympathetic to the RSC

### Text 3

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals. They suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans.

That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing. They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in *Nature*, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

Dr. Worm acknowledges that these figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the "shifting baseline." The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] large animal were vulnerable to the changing environment  
[B] small species survived as large animals disappeared  
[C] large sea animals may face the same threat today  
[D] slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones
32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%  
[B] there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago  
[C] the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount  
[D] the number of larger predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old
33. By saying "these figures are conservative" (Line 1, paragraph 3), Dr. Worm means that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] fishing technology has improved rapidly  
[B] the catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded  
[C] the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss  
[D] the data collected so far are out of date
34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] people should look for a baseline that can work for a longer time  
[B] fisheries should keep their yields below 50% of the biomass  
[C] the ocean biomass should be restored to its original level  
[D] people should adjust the fishing baseline to the changing situation
35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries' \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] management efficiency  
[B] biomass level  
[C] catch-size limits  
[D] technological application

#### Text 4

Many things make people think artists are weird. But the weirdest may be this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

This wasn't always so. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil.

You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern times have seen

so much misery. But it's not as if earlier times didn't know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today.

After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising. The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in danger and that they would someday be meat for worms. Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

Today the messages the average Westerner is surrounded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling, smiling. Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. And since these messages have an agenda -- to lure us to open our wallets -- they make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. "Celebrate!" commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

But what we forget -- what our economy depends on us forgetting -- is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us, as religion once did, *Memento mori*: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it. It's a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.

36. By citing the examples of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music
- [B] art grows out of both positive and negative feelings
- [C] poets today are less skeptical of happiness
- [D] artists have changed their focus of interest

37. The word "bummer" (Line 5, paragraph 5) most probably means something \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] religious
- [B] unpleasant
- [C] entertaining
- [D] commercial

38. In the author's opinion, advertising \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] emerges in the wake of the anti-happy art
- [B] is a cause of disappointment for the general public

- [C] replaces the church as a major source of information  
[D] creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself
39. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] happiness more often than not ends in sadness  
[B] the anti-happy art is distasteful but refreshing  
[C] misery should be enjoyed rather than denied  
[D] the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms
40. Which of the following is true of the text?  
[A] Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery.  
[B] Art provides a balance between expectation and reality.  
[C] People feel disappointed at the realities of modern society.  
[D] Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths.

## Part B

### Directions:

In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered gaps. There are two extra choices, which you do not need to use in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

On the north bank of the Ohio river sits Evansville, Ind., home of David Williams, 52, and of a riverboat casino (a place where gambling games are played). During several years of gambling in that casino, Williams, a state auditor earning \$35,000 a year, lost approximately \$175,000. He had never gambled before the casino sent him a coupon for \$20 worth of gambling.

He visited the casino, lost the \$20 and left. On his second visit he lost \$800. The casino issued to him, as a good customer, a "Fun Card", which when used in the casino earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user's gambling activities. For Williams, those activities become what he calls "electronic heroin".

(41) \_\_\_\_\_. In 1997 he lost \$21,000 to one slot machine in two days. In March 1997 he lost \$72,186. He sometimes played two slot machines at a time, all night, until the boat docked at 5 a.m., then went back aboard when the casino opened at 9 a.m. Now he is suing the casino, charging that it should have refused his patronage because it knew he was addicted. It did know he had a problem.

In March 1998 a friend of Williams's got him involuntarily confined to a treatment center for addictions, and wrote to inform the casino of Williams's gambling problem. The casino included a photo of Williams among those of banned gamblers, and wrote to him a "cease admissions" letter. Noting the medical/psychological nature of problem gambling behavior, the letter said that before being readmitted to the casino he would have to present medical/psychological information demonstrating that patronizing the casino would pose no threat to his safety or well-being.

(42) \_\_\_\_\_.

*The Wall Street Journal* reports that the casino has 24 signs warning: “Enjoy the fun... and always bet with your head, not over it.” Every entrance ticket lists a toll-free number for counseling from the Indiana Department of Mental Health. Nevertheless, Williams’s suit charges that the casino, knowing he was “helplessly addicted to gambling,” intentionally worked to “lure” him to “engage in conduct against his will.” Well.

(43) \_\_\_\_\_.

The fourth edition of *the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* says “pathological gambling” involves persistent, recurring and uncontrollable pursuit less of money than of thrill of taking risks in quest of a windfall.

(44) \_\_\_\_\_. Pushed by science, or what claims to be science, society is reclassifying what once were considered character flaws or moral failings as personality disorders akin to physical disabilities.

(45) \_\_\_\_\_.

Forty-four states have lotteries, 29 have casinos, and most of these states are to varying degrees dependent on -- you might say addicted to -- revenues from wagering. And since the first Internet gambling site was created in 1995, competition for gamblers’ dollars has become intense. The Oct. 28 issue of *Newsweek* reported that 2 million gamblers patronize 1,800 virtual casinos every week. With \$3.5 billion being lost on Internet wagers this year, gambling has passed pornography as the Web’s most profitable business.

- [A] Although no such evidence was presented, the casino’s marketing department continued to pepper him with mailings. And he entered the casino and used his Fun Card without being detected.
- [B] It is unclear what luring was required, given his compulsive behavior. And in what sense was his will operative?
- [C] By the time he had lost \$5,000 he said to himself that if he could get back to even, he would quit. One night he won \$5,500, but he did not quit.
- [D] Gambling has been a common feature of American life forever, but for a long time it was broadly considered a sin, or a social disease. Now it is a social policy: the most important and aggressive promoter of gambling in America is the government.
- [E] David Williams’s suit should trouble this gambling nation. But don’t bet on it.
- [F] It is worrisome that society is medicalizing more and more behavioral problems, often defining as addictions what earlier, sterner generations explained as weakness of will.
- [G] The anonymous, lonely, undistracted nature of online gambling is especially conducive to compulsive behavior. But even if the government knew how to move against Internet gambling, what would be its grounds for doing so?

## Part C

### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your

translation should be written clearly on **ANSWER SHEET 2.** (10 points)

Is it true that the American intellectual is rejected and considered of no account in his society? I am going to suggest that it is not true. Father Bruckberger told part of the story when he observed that it is the intellectuals who have rejected America. But they have done more than that. They have grown dissatisfied with the role of intellectual. It is they, not America, who have become anti-intellectual.

First, the object of our study pleads for definition. What is an intellectual? 46) I shall define him as an individual who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life the activity of thinking in a Socratic (苏格拉底) way about moral problems. He explores such problems consciously, articulately, and frankly, first by asking factual questions, then by asking moral questions, finally by suggesting action which seems appropriate in the light of the factual and moral information which he has obtained. 47) His function is analogous to that of a judge, who must accept the obligation of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning which led him to his decision.

This definition excludes many individuals usually referred to as intellectuals -- the average scientist, for one. 48) I have excluded him because, while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems, he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems. Like other human beings, he encounters moral issues even in the everyday performance of his routine duties -- he is not supposed to cook his experiments, manufacture evidence, or doctor his reports. 49) But his primary task is not to think about the moral code which governs his activity, any more than a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies to an exploration of rules of conduct in business. During most of his waking life he will take his code for granted, as the businessman takes his ethics.

The definition also excludes the majority of teachers, despite the fact that teaching has traditionally been the method whereby many intellectuals earn their living. 50) They may teach very well and more than earn their salaries, but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems which involve moral judgment. This description even fits the majority of eminent scholars. Being learned in some branch of human knowledge is one thing, living in "public and illustrious thoughts," as Emerson would say, is something else.

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

##### 51. Directions

You want to contribute to Project Hope by offering financial aid to a child in a remote area. Write a letter to the department concerned, asking them to help find a candidate. You should specify what kind of child you want to help and how you will carry out your plan.

Write your letter in no less than 100 words. Write it neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2.**

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter; use "Li Ming" instead.

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)

#### Part B

52. Directions:

Study the following photos carefully and write an essay in which you should

1. describe the photos briefly,
2. interpret the social phenomenon reflected by them, and
3. give your point of view.

You should write 160-200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



有两幅图片，图1 把崇拜写在脸上；图2 花300元做“小贝头”

注：Beckham 是英国足球明星

有两张照片，一张照片上有一位男士脸上写着足球明星的名字，另一张照片上有一个男子在理发，他要求理发师为他设计一个小贝克汉姆的发型。

## Section I Use of English

### 一、文章结构分析

本文介绍了美国无家可归者日益增多这个社会问题。第一、二段分析问题的严重性，指出在美国无家可归者的数量不断增长，已经到了联邦政府必须采取措施给他们提供帮助的地步。第三段指出帮助无家可归者的任务相当艰巨，需要通过全面规划，协调运行来解决他们的各种需求。

### 二、试题具体解析

1.

- [A] Indeed 实际上(表肯定和强调)
- [B] Likewise 同样地(表类比)
- [C] Therefore 因此(表因果)
- [D] Furthermore 而且(表递进)

**【答案】A**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】0.365**

**【解析】**空前后是两个独立的句子，显然填入空的词应该表示这两个句子之间逻辑关系的内容，空前谈到“无家可归者在美国人口中的比例越来越大”，空后“无家可归者达到如此高的比例，以至于到了当地政府无法……”。从两句的内容看，空前内容是两句中的论点，空后是对该论点的具体事实说明，能表征此类关系的只有选项 A。故答案为 A。

2.

- [A] stand 容忍，经受
- [B] cope 应付，处理
- [C] approve 同意，赞成
- [D] retain 保留，保持

**【答案】B**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.243**

**【解析】**空所在的句意为：无家可归问题已经达到了如此的规模，以至于地方政府都不能。从句意可以看出这里应该表示问题的严重性，以至于政府都难以应对了，能表示“处理、应对”的只有 cope。故本题答案为 B。

3.

- [A] in
- [B] for
- [C] with
- [D] toward

**【答案】D**

**【考点】词法搭配**

**【难度系数】0.208**

**【解析】**从空所在的位置可以判断出本题考查的是 help 后面的介词搭配的用法。help sb. in doing sth., 表示“帮助某人做什么事”，in 后面接动名词（固定用法）。help sb. with sth. 意为“通过做某件事帮助别人完成这件事”，两者代入文中，语意上讲不通。for 表示目的，帮助某人，前面不定式已经表示了目的，“为了帮助无家可归的人为了独立”语意也不通。toward 表示“趋向，接近”，后面常接抽象名词，符合文意。故正确答案为 D。

4.

[A] raise 提高

[B] add 增加，添加

[C] take 拿走

[D] keep 保持

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词汇搭配**

**【难度系数】0.573**

**【解析】**从句中内容可以看出空所在的句子表示为了帮助无家可归的人走向自立，联邦政府需要采取的措施，而这种措施必然是改进措施，对于工资来说，改善的条件自然是提高工资，表示涨工资只有 A 项。

5.

[A] generally 一般，通常

[B] almost 几乎，差不多

[C] hardly 刚刚，几乎不

[D] not 不

**【答案】D**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】0.448**

**【解析】**空所在的句子显然是表达人们对无家可归者的数量看法，后面谈到人们的看法从 600,000 到 3 million 不等，这说明人们在这一数量上没有达成一致，因此这个空只能填入一个否定词，C 和 D 比较，显然 D 代入句中句意更加通顺，故答案为 D。

6.

[A] cover 覆盖

[B] change 改变，交换

[C] range 范围

[D] differ 不同

**【答案】C**

**【考点】词汇搭配**

**【难度系数】0.582**

**【解析】**从该句中“from 600,000 to 3 million”判断出，这里应该表示对数字的估计范围。四个选项，可以表示范围的词只有 C，range 常与 from...to 搭配表示“从……到……范围”。故正确答案为 C。

7.

- [A] Now that 既然，由于
- [B] Although 虽然，尽管
- [C] Provided 倘若
- [D] Except that 除……外

**【答案】B**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】0.636**

**【解析】**空所在的整个句子前面谈到不一致，后面谈到人们在另外一件事情上保持一致，显然这是一种转折关系，能表示这一关系的词只有 B，故答案为 B。

8.

- [A] inflating 膨胀，鼓气，涨价
- [B] expanding 扩大，增加，增强
- [C] increasing 增加
- [D] extending 扩充，延伸

**【答案】C**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.802**

**【解析】**从文章前面的内容可以看出，虽然人们在无家可归者的具体数量上有分歧，但在增加的趋势方面是一致的，因此空填入的词应该是表示无家可归者数量的增加，而能表示数量的增加只有 increasing，故答案为 C。

9.

- [A] predicts 预测
- [B] displays 陈列，展示
- [C] proves 证明
- [D] discovers 发现

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.718**

**【解析】**空后说无家可归的数字在这个 10 年的后半期会达到 10 million，显然这是表示将来的数据，对于将来的数据只能用预测，故答案为 A。

10.

- [A] assist 帮助
- [B] track 跟踪
- [C] sustain 维持
- [D] dismiss 解散

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词汇搭配**

**【难度系数】0.33**

**【解析】**从本句后面的内容我们可以看出，这里应该指的是找到能帮助无家可归者的方法变得困难了，表示这一含义的词为 A，故答案为 A。

11.

- [A] Hence 因此
- [B] But 但是
- [C] Even 甚至，连
- [D] Only 只有

**【答案】C**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】0.524**

**【解析】**空前谈到无家可归者最终能够找到一个可以给他们提供一日三餐和夜里睡觉的庇护所，空后说他们中的大部分人仍然在大街上流浪。这两句显然构成让步关系，C 符合语境，故答案为 C。

12.

- [A] lodging 寄宿处
- [B] shelter 庇护处
- [C] dwelling 住所，公寓
- [D] house 房屋，住宅

**【答案】B**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.479**

**【解析】**对于人数众多的无家可归者，其身份类似于难民，对于这种身份的人，显然庇护所对他们来说是最贴切的词，故答案为 B。

13.

- [A] searching 搜索，探求
- [B] strolling 闲逛
- [C] crowding 拥挤，群集
- [D] wandering 徘徊，乱逛

**【答案】D**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.46**

**【解析】**四个选项中，B 和 D 比较接近，但 stroll 指很闲适的散步，显然无家可归者不可能还能很闲适地在大街上散步，而 wandering 表示一种漫无目的的游荡，很适合形容这些无家可归者，因此答案为 D。

14.

- [A] when 当……的时候

- [B] once 一旦
- [C] while 然而，虽然
- [D] whereas 然而

**【答案】 C**

**【考点】 逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.473**

**【解析】**从空所在句子的内容可以看出这句应该是对另外一种，由于无生活技能而无家可归的人，前面谈到无家可归者是由于精神方面的疾病，这里谈到精神正常的人也有无家可归者，两者形成对比，故本空选择 C 合适，表示对比关系。

15.

- [A] life 生命，生活
- [B] existence 存在，生活
- [C] survival 幸存，生存
- [D] maintenance 维持，保养

**【答案】 C**

**【考点】 词汇搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.543**

**【解析】**从该句的内容容易判断出这里填入的一个词应该是指谋生的技能，而对于这些无家可归的流浪者，他们生活在社会的最底层，所缺乏的当然是谋求生存的技能，C 符合这一状况，故答案为 C。

16.

- [A] (turn) around 使转身，使好转
- [B] (turn) over 使翻转，仔细考虑，移交
- [C] (turn) on 打开开关
- [D] (turn) up 调高，开大，出现

**【答案】 A**

**【考点】 习惯搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.185**

**【解析】**结合句意，这里表达的应该是使他们生活变好，四个词组中，只有 A 表达这个意思，故答案为 A。

17.

- [A] complex 复杂的
- [B] comprehensive 综合的
- [C] complementary 补充的
- [D] compensating 补偿的

**【答案】 B**

**【考点】 词汇搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.342**

**【解析】**从句子结构可以看出，填入的是修饰 program 的，这是怎么样的一个 program 呢？后面的定语

从句有说明，这个 program 可以解决无家可归者许多需求，那么四个选项当中能满足这一要求的只有 B 项，故答案为 B。

18.

- [A] So 因此
- [B] Since 自从；因为，既然
- [C] As 正如
- [D] Thus 因而

**【答案】C**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】0.604**

**【解析】**这个空要结合其后面的内容，上句谈到是 comprehensive program，后面一句谈到的是 a package deal，两者显然是指差不多的内容，两者相当的内容，只能是并列结构，只有 C 是表示这种关系的连词，故答案为 C。如果考生平时应注意积累一些常用的固定短语的话，本题可以与 19 题连起来考虑，as...put it 是一个固定表达，意为“正如……所说的那样”。同样可以得出答案为 C。

19.

- [A] puts 提出；说，表达
- [B] interprets 解释
- [C] assumes 假定
- [D] makes 做

**【答案】A**

**【考点】习惯搭配**

**【难度系数】0.131**

**【解析】**本题解析参见第 18 题。

20.

- [A] supervision 监督
- [B] manipulation 操纵
- [C] regulation 调节
- [D] coordination 协调

**【答案】D**

**【考点】词汇搭配**

**【难度系数】0.32**

**【解析】**前面谈到是一个综合的方案，后面又说到是一个一揽子计划，对于这种计划，最重要的当然要是能调和各方利益，故答案为 D。

### 三、全文翻译

无家可归者占美国人口的比例越来越大。实际上，无家可归者的问题已经达到如此规模，连地方政府都无法应对了。为了帮助无家可归者走向独立，联邦政府必须支持就业培训项目、提高最低工资并资助建设更多低价住房。

大家对于美国到底有多少无家可归者的意见并不一致，估计数量在 60 万到 300 万之间。尽管人们估计的数字可能各不相同，但是分析家们在一件事上的确达成了共识，即无家可归者的数量正在增长。联邦政府的一项研究预测，在这个十年结束之前，无家可归者的数量将接近 1900 万。

设法帮助日益增多的无家可归者变得越来越艰巨。即使无家可归者找到了庇护所，白天有三餐，晚上能安眠，仍然还有很多人每天大部分时间流落街头。部分问题是，许多无家可归的成年人都是酒鬼或者瘾君子；并且相当多的无家可归者患有严重的精神疾病；还有许多人虽然不喝酒吸毒，精神也正常，但就是没有改善生活现状的基本生存技能。《波士顿环球日报》记者克里斯·雷迪认为只有通过全面规划解决无家可归者的需求，这种局面才有可能得到改善。用马萨诸塞州本特里学院社区服务部主任爱德华·兹罗特科瓦斯克的话来说就是：“各种规划必须协调运行，我们需要的是一揽子计划。”

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

#### 一、文章结构与内容分析

本文是一篇议论文。文章中心讨论了美国的文化对移民的强大同化能力。第一段介绍了美国大众文化的特点、起源和背后的推动力；第二、三、四段采用事实论证了移民能快速融入美国社会，对大众文化构不成威胁；第五段则说明融合会有些不快的过程，但这种不快无需民众担忧，美国社会的发展依然是光明的。

#### 二、试题具体分析

21. 第一段第二行的单词“homogenizing”最可能的含义是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 识别，确定
- [B] 联系，联合
- [C] 吸收，同化
- [D] 独占，垄断

【答案】C

【考点】词义句意

【难度系数】0.713

【解析】词汇所在的语境是：不管我们如何喋喋不休地谈论了差别，美国社会实际上是一台 homogenizing 机器，前句和后句形成让步关系，前句谈到差别，作为让步结构，下句必然谈到相似或一致的内容，选项中只有 C 项 assimilating 符合题意，故答案为 C。

22. 根据作者的观点，19 世纪的百货商店\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 在传播大众文化方面发挥了作用
- [B] 成为接待普通消费者的人情味十足的小商店
- [C] 满足了知识精英阶层的需求
- [D] 出现的原因是消费文化

**【答案】 A**

**【考点】 事实细节**

**【难度系数】 0.436**

**【解析】** 文章首句就指出，虽然美国人喋喋不休的谈论社会差异，但美国社会是一个惊人的各民族融合的机器。显然民族的融合是指文化的融合，而由这句可以判断出文章的中心是关于美国文化融合方面的内容，而百货商店作为一个事例也是为了服务这一中心，故答案为 A。

23. 这篇文章暗示了现在美国的移民\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 排斥同化
- [B] 对美国文化施加着很大的影响
- [C] 对大众文化几乎不构成威胁
- [D] 构成人口的大多数

**【答案】 C**

**【考点】 推理判断**

**【难度系数】 0.48**

**【解析】** 文章从第二段开始正式开始讨论美国的移民文化问题，文章对移民的到来是这样描述的“may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous(可能没有起到提升美国的作用，但也并非有害社会)”，而且移民进入美国“is neither at unprecedented levels nor resistant to assimilation(速度并不是很快，同时他们也不排斥社会化的同化作用)”。由此我们可以推断出答案为 C。

**【补充】** 第二段首句含有特殊结构 not...but...，作者常强调 but 之后的部分，且含有 hardly 这样的否定结构，转折处常考，否定结构常考。

24. 第五段为什么提到阿诺·施瓦辛格和葛斯·布鲁克斯？

- [A] 为了证明他们在全世界很受欢迎。
- [B] 为了表明公众对移民的恐惧。
- [C] 为了举出成功移民的范例。
- [D] 为了说明美国文化的强大影响力。

**【答案】 D**

**【考点】 例证**

**【难度系数】 0.522**

**【解析】** 第五段在给出这两个人的例子之后说，“然而，‘一些美国人担心，居住在美国的移民对美国民族的同化作用仍会置之不理’”。有这个转折关系我们应该可以判断出两者是用来例证美国文化的同化力量难以受到抵制，也展现了美国文化的强大影响力，因此选 D。

25. 按照作者的观点，美国社会对移民的吸收是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 有价值的，有回报的
- [B] 成功的

[C] 毫无成果的

[D] 有害的

**【答案】B**

**【考点】观点态度**

**【难度系数】0.467**

**【解析】**本文中心探讨的是国外移民融入美国社会的问题。从文章作者对这一事件评论的语句“may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous”可以看出作者对这一事件是持正面态度的，故排除CD两项。从文章讨论的中心分析，移民在进入美国后能很快的融入美国文化，说明融入是成功的，故答案为B。

### 三、文章长难句分析

1. There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of deference” characteristic of popular culture.

**【解析】**本句是一个存在句，主干是 there is..., and... (存在……与……)，表示存在两种现象：一种是“衣着和话语民主统一”(the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse)，另一种是“人们随意而不拘礼节”(and the casualness and absence of deference)，它们都是大众文化的特征(characteristic of popular culture)。注意：引号中的内容是作者引用他人的话。

**【译文】**在美国，大众文化的特点就是“在服饰和谈吐方面大众化的一致性、漫不经心和不拘礼节”。

2. Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrants living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’s assimilative power.”

**【解析】**本句的主干是 Rodriguez notes that...，that 引导的宾语从句中又含有一个由 yet 连接的并列句，前面一句的主干是：children ...are fans of...，后面一句的主干是：“some Americans fear that...”，that 引导宾语从句 immigrants... remain somehow immune to...作 fear 的宾语。

**【译文】**罗德里格兹指出，全世界偏远乡村的儿童是阿诺·施瓦辛格和加斯·布鲁克这样超级明星的影迷或歌迷，然而“一些美国人害怕，居住在美国境内的移民在某种程度上对这个国家的同化作用免疫”。

### 四、核心词汇回顾

1. homogenize vt. 均质化，使均匀

2. assimilation n. 同化，同化作用，消化

3. democratize vt. 使民主化

4. launch n. 发起；使运动

5. intimate a. 亲密的，私人的

6. cater v. 备办食物或服务；迎合

7. fit in/ into 可容纳，装进

8. indices n. index 的复数形式，标志，指标

9. census n. 人口调(普)查 v. 调查人口数字

10. bilingual adj. (能说)两种语言的

11. graveyard n. 墓地, 坟场

12. divisive adj. 区分的, 不和的

13. pocket n. 口袋; 小组织

14. seethe v. 非常气愤、激动; 充满

15. remote adj. 遥远的, 偏僻的

16. immune adj. 免疫的

17. deteriorate v. (使)恶化

## 五、全文翻译

尽管人们喋喋不休地谈论美国社会的差异，美国社会仍然是一部惊人的民族融合的机器。在美国，大众文化的特点就是“在服饰和谈吐方面大众化的一致性、漫不经心和不拘礼节”。人们沉迷于一种由19世纪的百货商店掀起的“消费文化”中。这些商店“在幽雅的环境中供应琳琅满目的商品。与那些迎合知识精英人士的人情味十足的小商店不同”，这些商店是“任何阶段和背景的人都可以进入的”。这使得购物转变为一种公认和大众的行为。大众媒介、广告和体育赛事也促进了民族同化。

移民正在快速成为大众文化的一部分，这种情况也许不能从总体上提升美国，但也几乎没有什么害处。在为“美国移民论坛”撰稿时，格瑞·罗德里格兹报道说，如今的移民既未达到历史最高峰但也不排斥同化。1998年移民占人口总数的9.8%，1900年占13.6%。在1990年前的10年中，每1000个居民中就有3.1个移民；在1890年前的10年中，这一数字为9.2。现在，考虑一下三个同化的标志——语言、房产所有权和异族通婚。

1990年的人口普查结果显示，“来自十五个最主要移民国的移民大多数在居住十年后英语讲得‘不错’或‘非常好’。”移民的孩子往往能说两种语言并精通英语。“到了第三代，原来的语言在大部分移民家庭中丧失”。因此美国也被描述为语言的“墓地”。到了1996年，1970年之前到达的境外移民拥有房产的比例达到75.6%，高于本土美国人69.8%的比例。亚裔和西班牙裔居民的“异族通婚率比美国本土黑人和白人之间的比例要高”。到了第三代，三分之一的西班牙裔美国妇女嫁给了非西班牙裔美国人，41%的亚裔美国妇女嫁给了非亚裔美国人。

罗德里格兹指出，全世界偏远乡村的儿童是阿若·施瓦辛格和葛司·布鲁克这样超级明星的影迷或歌迷，然而“一些美国人害怕，居住在美国境内的移民在某种程度上对这个国家的同化作用免疫”。在美国存在分歧的问题和小范围激荡的怒火吗？确实如此。因为美国大到可以和任何事情都沾点边。但是如今几乎没有出现社会环境黑暗和恶化的迹象，尤其当与美国动荡的过去相比时更是如此。

## Text 2

### 一、文章结构与内容分析

本文选自 *The Observer*《观察家报》，原文标题是 *Inside Meaning*（内在意义）。

本文是一篇议论文。本文论述了发生在埃文河畔的斯特福特小镇的争论。剧院和居民之间相互敌视，都认为对方并没有为小镇的经济做出贡献。第一段指出争论的双方：斯特福特小镇的居民与小镇的剧场莎士比亚公司。第二段讲小镇居民认为剧院没有为小镇经济做贡献，而且不满演员奇怪的装束和吵闹。第三段讲剧院吸引游客，为小镇增加了经济收入。第四段到最后居民认为剧院不应享受补贴，因为剧场的上座率很高，而且在上升；但作者反驳了这一观点，因为票价提的太高容易吓跑最具吸引力的年轻人。

## 二、试题具体分析

26. 从前两段我们可以得知。

- [A] 当地居民否认皇家莎士比亚公司对镇上收入做出贡献
- [B] 皇家莎士比亚公司的演员在台上台下都模仿莎士比亚
- [C] 皇家莎士比亚公司的两个分公司的关系不好
- [D] 当地居民从旅游业中获利甚微

**【答案】A**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.40**

**【解析】**问题针对第一段和第二段。第一段和第二段指出：莎士比亚的故乡 Stratford-on-Avon 以莎士比亚为谋生手段，一方是演艺公司 RSC，另一方是当地居民，戏剧公司 RSC 表演莎士比亚的戏剧，对此当地居民不以为然，认为它并未给当地人带来收入，第二段首句 The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue 就表达了这个意思。A 项对应第二段首句，为正确答案。且 A 选项中的 deny 替换了第二段首句中的 doubt，同义替换的是解。第二段第二、三句提到，皇家莎士比亚公司的演员们蓄长发和胡须，穿凉鞋，很吵闹。而莎士比亚自己也是个留着胡须的演员，也爱吵吵嚷嚷。由此只能说明戏剧演员们具有共同的特点，而不能推出 B 选项；C 项的 two branches 在文中指的是“皇家莎士比亚公司”和“当地的城镇居民”，而不是“RSC 的两个分公司”；第一段第三句可知，城镇居民在很大程度上依赖旅游者而生活(largely live off the tourists)，D 项与事实相反。

27. 从第三段可推出。

- [A] 观光者不能分别参观城堡或宫殿
- [B] 看戏的人比观光者要花费更多的钱
- [C] 观光者比看戏的人购物更多
- [D] 看戏的人在镇上除了去剧院，哪儿也不光顾

**【答案】B**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.68**

**【解析】**从文章前几段的内容可以看出，剧院和当地居民的敌视来自于双方对各自为小镇做出的贡献持有不同的看法。第三段中，作者比较了带有不同目的来小镇的游客所进行的不同活动。以旅游观光为目的的乘客乘坐汽车而来，当天晚上就返回，他们通常不会看演出；而前来欣赏莎士比亚剧目的人则会顺便进行观光，而且至少要在小镇上住一个晚上。因此剧院认为他们实际上为小镇带来了大部分的收入。由此可以推断出 B 项正确。

第三段第二句提到“观光者会顺道(on the side)去参观沃维城堡和布伦亨宫”，由此无法推断出 A 项。且该项只是具体细节，无法反映文章主题，容易排除。第三段只谈到消费，并没有具体谈到购物，也无从比较购物的多少了，排除 C 项。从该段第三句和第四句可知，看戏的人会观光，还会在酒店和餐馆消费。由此排除 D 项。

28. 作者在第四段第二行提到“Stratford cries poor traditionally”的含义是。

- [A] 斯坦福特镇不能支付扩张项目的费用
- [B] 斯特福特镇长期处于财政困境中
- [C] 镇上并不真地缺钱
- [D] 当地居民过去收入较低

**【答案】C**

**【考点】词义句意**

**【难度系数】0.44**

**【解析】**本句的字面意思是“Stratford 小镇有哭穷的传统”，下文作者用“nevertheless”笔锋一转指出，小镇上的每一家宾馆都在扩建和修缮，希尔顿饭店也在此大兴土木，意借莎士比亚的名声来赚钱。由此看出当地居民并非真正贫穷，“哭穷”只不过是一种传统罢了。这样就能确定 C 项为正确答案。

29. 在当地居民看来，皇家莎士比亚公司不应该得到补贴的原因是。

- [A] 可以提高票价来支付开销
- [B] 公司的财务管理不善
- [C] 演员的行为不被社会接受
- [D] 剧院上座率在上升

**【答案】D**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.51**

**【解析】**第五段首句指出：小镇居民无论如何都不理解为何 RSC 需要补贴，接着作者在括号中给出了小镇居民认为 RSC 不应享受补贴的理由：剧场的上座率连续三年破纪录，去年的上座率达 94%，今年会更好。D 项正是小镇居民给出的理由，符合题意，为正确答案。

B 和 C 两个选项在原文都找不到依据；第五段末句提到了票价问题，但这是作者认为有必要补贴公司的理由，即剧院成本在逐年增加而剧院票价一直没有多大的提高，而居民根本就没有意识到这个问题，所以 A 项不能选。

30. 从文章我们可以得出的结论是作者。

- [A] 支持双方
- [B] 赞同当地居民的观点
- [C] 采取超然中立的态度
- [D] 同情支持皇家莎士比亚公司

**【答案】D**

**【考点】语气态度**

**【难度系数】0.43**

**【解析】**对于这类考题，主要的方法就是从文章中找到对各人物评价的内容。作者在第一段讲到 RSC 演出

的时候使用了“superb production of the plays”字样；第二段谈到当地居民对演员做法的厌恶时说“极具讽刺的是，他们赖以生存的莎士比亚当年做演员的时候（留着胡须）也是终日吵闹不堪的”，显然言外之意是对当地居民态度的讽刺。第四段中有讽刺当地居民哭穷的传统。最后一段作者集中描述了那些莎士比亚戏迷们对戏剧的钟爱到节衣缩食的地步，借此支持剧院不提高票价的举措。从以上不难看出作者对 RSC 剧院的同情之意，故答案为 D。

### 三、文章难句分析

They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike (though they come from all over)—lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a.m.

**【解析】**句中的 wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down...作伴随状语，描述这些看戏者的穿着和行为。to buy...是目的状语，其中 held for the sleepers and sold to them 是过去分词短语，作 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets 的定语，when 引导时间状语从句。

**【译文】**他们来这里就是为了欣赏戏剧，而不是观光。他们虽然来自世界各地，看起来却都很相像——身材削瘦，言语直率，神情执着，穿着牛仔裤和凉鞋，啃着圆面包，躺在剧院外的石板上过夜，等着买 20 张座位票和 80 张站票。这些票是为露宿者准备的，在上午 10 点半售票处开门时他们就可以买到。

### 四、核心词汇回顾

1. townsfolk n. 市民，市镇居民
2. live off sth./ sb. 靠(依赖)……生活
3. ironic adj. 说反话的，讽刺的
4. revenue n. 收入，税收
5. share n. 一份
6. playgoer n. 戏迷
7. take in 去看，观看(电影等)
8. on the side 在正事之外；秘密地
9. subsidy n. 补助金，津贴
10. lounge n. 休闲室，长沙发 v. 闲混
11. in a row 成一排，连续几次地
12. clientele n. 顾客，主顾
13. lean n. 瘦肉，倾斜 a. 瘦的，贫乏的
14. bed down 铺床睡，换个地方睡觉
15. flagstone n. 石板(方形，用于铺地面、小径等)；铺路石

### 五、全文翻译

众所周知，埃文河畔的斯特福特镇只有一个产业——威廉·莎士比亚产业，但是却有两个泾渭分明且敌意日渐升温的派别。一方是皇家莎士比亚公司，它在埃文河畔的莎士比亚纪念剧院上演经典剧目。另一方则是很大程度上依赖游客而谋生的当地居民，这些游客来到镇上，不是为了看戏，而是来参观安哈瑟薇小屋、莎士比亚出生地及其他景点。

斯特福特镇令人景仰的居民们不相信剧院给他们增添了哪怕是一丁点的收入。他们毫不掩饰地讨厌皇家莎士比亚公司的演员，讨厌他们的长头发、胡须、凉鞋以及吵闹声。当你想到为他们提供生计的莎士比亚本人就是个留着胡须、吵吵嚷嚷的演员时，这真是一个极好的讽刺。

旅游的人流并不是完全分离的。乘车来的观光者经常会顺道去参观沃维堡和布伦亨宫，而通常不去看戏，有些人甚至很惊讶地发现在斯特福特镇居然有剧院。然而，看戏的人则设法在看戏的间隙出来观光。皇家莎士比亚公司认为，正是看戏的人给镇上带来丰厚的收入，因为他们在此过夜(有些人会住四到五个晚上)，自然也就将大量的钱花费在酒店和餐馆中。而观光者到了黄昏时会参观完所有地方并离开镇子。当地居民并不这么认为，当地政府也不直接补贴皇家莎士比亚公司。哭穷是斯特福特镇的传统。然而镇上的每一家旅馆似乎都在努力增加一个侧厅或一间餐厅酒吧。希尔顿饭店正在这里构建自己的旅馆，你几乎可以肯定它会配有哈姆雷特汉堡店、李尔休息室、班柯宴会包间等等，而且价格昂贵。

不论如何，当地居民不明白为什么皇家莎士比亚公司需要补贴。(剧院的上座率已经连续三年破纪录，在过去的整整一年中，它 1431 个坐席的上座率达到 94%，而且今年会更好。)当然，理由是其他费用都在迅速上升，而票价却一直较低。

把价格提高太多将是一件令人遗憾的事，因为这样做将会赶走斯特福特镇最有吸引力的客户群——年轻人。他们来这里就是为了欣赏戏剧，而不是观光。他们虽然来自世界各地，看起来却都很相像——身材削瘦，言语直率，神情执着，穿着牛仔裤和凉鞋，啃着圆面包，躺在剧院外的石板上过夜，等着买 20 张座位票和 80 张站票。这些票是为露宿者准备的，在上午 10 点半售票处开门时他们就可以买到。

## Text 3

### 一、文章结构与内容分析

本文选自 2003 年 5 月 15 日 *The Economist*《经济学家》，原文标题是 *Overfishing: Ocean's eleventh hour?*（过度捕捞：大海的危机之时？）。

本文是一篇关于海洋生物变化趋势的文章。文章第一段用地球上大型动物灭绝来类比海洋生物也面临着同样的现状。第二、三段则通过学者的研究数据来具体说明了这一现状。第四段在总结前面论述的基础上，为海洋渔业管理给出了一些自己的建议。

### 二、试题具体分析

31. 文中提到大型史前动物的灭绝是为了说明\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 大型动物容易受到环境变化的影响
- [B] 当大型动物消失时，小物种幸存下来了

- [C] 如今大型海洋动物可能面临同样的威胁
- [D] 生长缓慢的鱼类比生长快的鱼类寿命长

**【答案】C**

**【考点】主旨大意**

**【难度系数】0.79**

**【解析】**文章开头使用类比的手法引入话题。文章开始的几句话指出大型史前动物的灭绝及其原因。作者在第一段末给出文章的主题，也就是类比的暗示：现在海洋中可能出现类似情况(now something similar could be happening in the oceans)，就是说海洋中的大型动物也有可能灭绝。C项正确。A项和B项都是讲引入主题前的内容，就事论事；D项推理过度，也是干扰选项。

**【补充】**类比是考研阅读中的常见语言现象，如果在文章开始，其目的常是为了引出文章主题。

32. 从迈尔斯博士和沃尔姆博士的论文我们可以推知。

- [A] 一些老渔场中大型捕食动物的物种资源已经减少了 90%
- [B] 现在渔场的数量只有 15 年前的一半
- [C] 新渔场的捕捉量只占原来的 20%
- [D] 新渔场中大型捕食动物的数量比老渔场减少的更快

**【答案】A**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.11**

**【解析】**文章在第二段末句引用《自然》杂志上的数据谈到“在一个新的渔场，某些大型食肉生物在渔场开发后的十五年之内平均下降了 80%，而在一些开发很久的地区，从那以后数量又下降了一半”。在一个新渔场的大型食肉动物的数量平均减少 80%，那么就只剩下 20%；而在老捕捞区，这一数量又减半了，即再减少 10%，总计也就减少了 90%，故 A 为答案。如果考生对数字模糊不清，可通过文章的内容做出推断，文中提到减少的平均数是 80%，平均数是一个模糊数据，自然不可能得到 B 和 C 这么绝对的数据。文章也没有谈到 D 项两者之间的比较，排除法可得到答案为 A。

33. 沃尔姆博士说“这些数据是保守的”(第三段第一行)，他的意思是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 捕鱼技术已经得到快速发展
- [B] 实际捕捞规模比记录的要小
- [C] 海洋生物量已遭受了更大的损失
- [D] 目前收集的数据过时了

**【答案】C**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.46**

**【解析】**第二段指出渔场里大型掠食性动物的数量锐减，而第三段首句，也就是问题中所针对的那一句指出上述数字是保守数据，说明实际情况更加严重。C 项符合题意，为正确答案。A 和 D 两个选项与问题要求的答案无直接关系，A 项是下文解释“数据保守”的原因，D 项文中未提及；B 项与原文意思正好相反。

34. 迈尔斯博士与其他研究者们认为。

- [A] 人们应该寻找一个能够在更长时间内起作用的数量基线
- [B] 渔场应该将产量保持在生物量的 50% 以下

- [C] 海洋生物量应该恢复到原来的水平
- [D] 人们应该根据变化的形势调整捕捞数量的基线

**【答案】D**

**【考点】观点态度**

**【难度系数】0.63**

**【解析】**末段首句说：Dr. Myers 和 Dr. Worm 争论说他们的研究给出了一个正确的基线。文章接着指出：他们认为他们的研究数据支持海洋生物学家中流行的一个想法，就是“变化的基线”，这等于说捕获量的基线不是一成不变的。下文指出人们之所以没有觉察到鱼类数量的巨大变化，原因是人们只注意到近年海洋鱼类数量的变化而未与海洋原始鱼类数量作对比，只有当鱼类数量恢复到原始鱼类数量 50% 的时候才能保证最大化的可持续产量。即正确的基线应该是根据时间的推移而调整的。D 项符合此意，为正确答案。

A 项与上述分析正好相反，因为正确的基线应该是变化的，而不是很长时间内不变的；B 项与原文不符，因为末段倒数第二句指出：当一个目标鱼类的数量为原来数量约 50% 时，渔场才能收获最大的可持续产量；C 项不是 Dr. Myers 和其他研究人员的看法，因为他们只主张确定正确的基线，是否让海洋生物数量恢复原有水平不是他们研究的内容。因此 A、B 和 C 三个选项都是干扰选项。

35. 作者似乎主要关心大部分渔场的\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 管理效率
- [B] 生物量水平
- [C] 捕捞规模限制
- [D] 技术应用

**【答案】B**

**【考点】主旨大意**

**【难度系数】0.44**

**【解析】**第一段用大型动物的灭绝来类比海洋生物数量的减少；第二三段通过学者的数据具体的说明并分析了海洋生物数量的减少及原因；第四段提出捕捞的基线应随着海洋生物数量的变化而变化的建议。从四段的内容看，每段都离不开海洋生物数量，故只有 B 项正确。A 项在原文未提过，C 项选项牵强，文中提到捕获量的基线并未具体到限制量，D 项是细枝末节，所以他们都是干扰选项。

### 三、文章难句分析

1. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more saturated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past.

**【解析】**这里共有两个句子，都使用了虚拟语气。其中第二个句子是一个复合句，主句在前，从句在后，由 since 引导，表示原因，而句末的现在分词结构 leading to an underestimate... 作结果状语，表示“导致了”。

**【译文】**早些时候，采用多钩长线法本应该捕到更多的鱼。个别的鱼可能会捕捉不到，是因为没有足够挂饵的钩子来捕捉它们，这导致了过去对鱼类资源量的低估。

2. The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past.

**【解析】**本句的主干是：the notion is that...。that 引导一个表语从句，此从句具有主从复合结构，主句是 people have failed to detect the massive changes..., because 引导原因状语从句修饰主句，which 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 changes。

**【译文】**这种观点认为人们还没发觉海洋中的巨大变化，因为他们只回顾了过去相当短的一段时期的情况。

## 四、核心词汇回顾

1. game n. 猎物，野禽，野味

2. fishery n. 渔业，水产业；渔场

3. biomass n. (单位面积或体积内)生物的数量

4. halve v. 平分，减少到一半

5. vessel n. 船；容器；脉管；导管

6. predator n. 食肉动物；剥削者

7. prey n. 被掠食者，牺牲者

8. sonar n. 声纳，声波定位仪

9. longline n. 多钩长线

10. saturate v. 使饱和，浸透，使充满

11. trap n. 圈套，陷阱 v. 设圈套，设陷阱

12. stock n. 贮备物，备用物，供应物

13. baseline n. 基础，起点；基线，基线

14. yield n. 产量，收益

15. crop v. 收获；修剪；种植

## 五、全文翻译

当史前人类到达世界的新区域时，奇怪的事情发生在大型动物身上：它们突然灭绝了。较小的物种幸存下来。大型的、生长缓慢的动物很容易成为猎物，并被迅速猎杀直至灭绝。现在类似的情况可能正在海洋中发生。

人们很多年前就已经知晓海洋被过度捕捞这个事实。而诸如兰森姆·迈尔斯和鲍里斯·沃尔姆这样的研究者所说明的也仅仅是情形变化有多快。他们研究了全世界半个世纪里渔场的数据。他们的方法不是试图确切估计在特定海域中鱼类的生物量(活生物物种的数量)，而是随着时间推移这些生物量的变化。根据他们在《自然》杂志上发表的最新论文，一个新的渔场在被开发后的 15 年中大型捕食动物的生物量平均减少了 80%。在一些长期捕鱼的地区，在那基数之上又减少了一半。

沃尔姆博士承认这些数据是保守的。原因之一是捕鱼技术已经有所突破。今天的船只可以使用 50 年前还没有的卫星和声波定位仪来寻找猎物。这就意味着更高比例的海洋物种正在被捕捞，因此现在和过去之间的真正差异可能比用捕捞规模变化所记录的要更糟糕。早些时候，采用多钩长线法本应该捕到更多的鱼。个

别的鱼可能会捕捉不到，是因为没有足够挂饵的钩子来捕捉它们，这导致了过去对鱼类资源量的低估。而且，在使用多钩长线捕鱼的初期，许多鱼被钩往后又被鲨鱼夺走。而现在这不再是一个问题，因为附近的鲨鱼更少了。迈尔斯博士和沃尔姆博士认为他们的工作将提供一个准确的捕捞数量基线，它是未来渔业管理层必须要考虑的事情。他们认为这些数据支持了现在海洋生物学家的一种观点，即“变化中的基线”。这种观点认为人们还没发觉海洋中的巨大变化，因为他们只回顾了过去相当短的一段时期的情况。而这很重要，因为理论认为当目标物种的生物量达到原始基数的 50% 左右时，从渔场中能够获得最大的可持续产量。大部分渔场都远没达到这个水平，这对于渔业而言是很不利的。

## Text 4

### 一、文章结构与内容分析

本文选自 2005 年 1 月 17 日 *Times*《时代周刊》，原文标题是 *The Art of Unhappiness*（忧愁的艺术）。本文是一篇关于艺术作用的文章。前三段回顾了艺术在每个阶段上承担的作用并分析了原因。第四、五、六段集中探讨早期快乐和现代快乐的不同的艺术表现形式以及早期艺术家更多地关注快乐和现代艺术家更多地关注悲哀的原因；最后一段作者给出了自己对现代艺术的观点，他认为现代人被过多表现快乐的艺术所包围，需要被痛苦和悲哀加以警戒。

### 二、试题具体分析

36. 作者引用诗人华兹华斯和波德莱尔的例子是想说明。

- [A] 诗歌不像绘画和音乐一样表达欢乐
- [B] 艺术既产生于正面情感也产生于负面情感中
- [C] 如今的诗人对欢乐很少产生怀疑
- [D] 艺术家们已经改变了他们的兴趣焦点

**【答案】D**

**【考点】主旨大意**

**【难度系数】0.69**

**【解析】**根据问题中的人名 Wordsworth 和 Baudelaire 定位第二段末。原文第二段末指出：但到了 19 世纪的某个时候，随着我们从华兹华斯的《水仙花》走到了波德莱尔的《恶之花》，越来越多的艺术家开始把快乐看作是乏味的、虚假的，甚至是使人厌倦的 (But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil.)，这等于说，从 19 世纪开始，很多艺术家开始关注不幸，以华兹华斯和波德莱尔为代表。而在二段开始，作者指出早期的艺术最适合表现欢乐。这样，作者以华兹华斯和波德莱尔两位诗人为例说明艺术家的关注点由早期的幸福变为后来的不幸。D 项符合此意，为正确答案。

文中并没有对诗歌、绘画和音乐这几者在表达欢乐方面进行比较，排除 A 项；原文并没提及华兹华斯和波德莱尔的诗歌来源积极和消极感觉，B 项与原文不符；C 项与原文相反，因为作者从第一段开始就指出当今的艺术家怀疑幸福的真实性，而且倾向于表现不幸。因此 A、B、C 项均为干扰项。

37. 第五段第五行的单词“bummer”最可能的含义是指事物。

- [A] 宗教的
- [B] 不愉快的
- [C] 娱乐的
- [D] 商业的

**【答案】B**

**【考点】词义句意**

**【难度系数】0.37**

**【解析】**bummer一词在第五段末：Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too. (有了这一切，他们无需艺术再来表现这种失落感。)本段前面的内容是：古代人的不幸生活提醒他们自己的悲苦处境，而在大众传播和读写普及之前，西方人有教堂提醒他们不幸的存在。简而言之，就是在过去，已经有东西提醒人们人生的不幸。既然如此，当时的艺术就不必再代劳了，也就是不必再提醒人们人生的不幸。由此推断，bummer的意思应该是“不幸”的同义词，符合这一条件的只有B项，因此B项为正确答案。

**【补充】**句中given充当介词，表示鉴于/考虑到……。

38. 按照作者的观点，广告。

- [A] 随着反快乐艺术而出现
- [B] 是引起公众失望的原因
- [C] 代替教堂成为主要的信息来源
- [D] 创造快乐的假象而不是快乐本身

**【答案】D**

**【考点】观点态度**

**【难度系数】0.67**

**【解析】**按照顺序，优先定位倒数第二段。这一段从开始一直在说各类广告都在宣传一种幸福感，但实际上只是为了让消费者掏腰包，而不考虑这类广告对消费者是否真的有用。于是，让消费者感觉幸福的想法不可靠。由此可知，作者认为广告只是造成一种幸福的假象，而非真的幸福，D选项说的正是此意，为正确答案。

A项与原文第四段不符，因为原文说的是反快乐艺术出现于广告之后，正好相反；B项在原文没有提到，因为原文并未突出公众的失望；C项也与原文不符，因为教堂只是提醒人们苦难的存在，而并非主要信息来源。

39. 从最后一段中我们可以得知作者认为。

- [A] 快乐多数情况下以悲伤告终
- [B] 反快乐艺术令人不悦但却使人头脑清醒
- [C] 应该以苦难为乐，而不是否定它
- [D] 经济繁荣时反快乐艺术也盛行

**【答案】B**

**【考点】观点态度**

**【难度系数】0.29**

**【解析】**解答该题可以将四个选项与末段内容进行比较，然后得出答案。A项与末段意思不符。因为

末段强调的是：幸福不等于没有痛苦，真正的幸福伴随着不幸。B 项与原文末句正好相符，因为原文末句说：这一启示甚至比叶子烟还要苦，但却不知何故带来了一缕清新的空气 (It's a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.)。句中的“这一启示”指本段第二句和第三句所说的“快乐之中有痛苦，要意识到不幸的存在”。这等于说“反快乐的艺术虽然令人感觉不快 (distasteful)——因为它让人意识到存在不幸，但令人有清新之感 (refreshing)——因为这是人必须接受的一个事实”，因此 B 项为正确答案。

C 项与原文意思有出入，因为末段倒数第二句指出：记得你终将死亡，一切都会结束，幸福的到来不是因为否认这一点，而是对其加以忍受 (happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it)，“这一点”指前面所说的“人生存在不幸”。这句话的准确意思是“真正的幸福在于承认快乐之中有不幸”，而 C 选项说的是“以苦难为乐”，“承认一个东西的存在”不等于“以之为乐”，因此 C 为干扰选项。D 项在末段并未提到，为干扰选项。

40. 根据文章内容，下面哪一个正确？

- [A] 宗教过去的功能是提醒痛苦的存在。
- [B] 艺术提供了期望与现实间的平衡。
- [C] 人们对现代社会的现实感到失望。
- [D] 大众传媒倾向于报道灾难和死亡。

**【答案】A**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.38**

**【解析】**本题属于“三误一正”，可以将选项与原文一一进行比较，然后确定答案。A 项符合原文意思，从 37 题的分析，也就是根据第五段就能判断出这一点。B、C、D 项在原文都未提到，所以都是干扰选项。

### 三、文章难句分析

1. But somewhere from the 19th century onward, more artists began seeing happiness as meaningless, phony or, worst of all, boring, as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil.

**【解析】**as... as we went from ...是一个比较结构，意为和沃兹·沃斯的《水仙花》和波德莱尔的《恶之花》所展现的东西一样没有价值、虚伪、甚至是令人讨厌的。

**【译文】**但是从 19 世纪的某个时候开始，当我们从华兹华斯的《水仙花》转向波德莱尔的《恶之花》时，越来越多的艺术家开始把快乐看作是毫无意义的、虚伪的甚至是令人厌倦的东西。

2. Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need art to tell us as religion once did, *Memento mori*: remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it.

**【解析】**本句的主干是 we need art to tell us *Memento mori*, 其中 *Memento mori* 是直接宾语(间接宾语是 us)，插入从句 as religion once did 作状语，表示类比。冒号之后三个并列的动宾结构 remember that..., that... and that...是对 *Memento mori* 的解释，说明其具体内容。句首的过去分词结构 surrounded by promises of easy happiness 作状语，而后面的注意 *Memento mori* (请记住)的意思。

**【译文】**如今，我们的周围充斥着唾手可得的幸福的承诺，我们需要艺术来告诉我们，正如宗教曾经

告诉过我们的：记得你终将死亡，一切都会结束，幸福的到来不是因为否认这一点，而是对其加以忍受。

## 四、核心词汇翻译

1. weird a. 不自然的，怪异的
2. phony a. 假装的，伪造的 n. 冒充者，赝品
3. skeptical adj. 怀疑性的，好怀疑的
4. misery n. 痛苦，悲惨，穷困
5. perpetual adj. 永久的，不断的；一再重复的
6. massacre n./ v. 大屠杀，残杀
7. innocent adj. 清白的，天真的，无知的
8. depict vt. 描绘，描写
9. reminder n. 引起回忆的事物，提醒人的事物
10. literacy n. 有文化，有教养，有读写能力
11. bummer n. 令人失望或不愉快的局面
12. feature v. 以……为特色，是……的特征
13. beam n. 光线，横梁 v. 笑容满面
14. agenda n. 议程
15. lure vt. 诱惑；引诱 n. 诱惑力；诱惑物

## 五、全文翻译

许多事情使人们认为艺术家是怪人。而最怪异的可能是：艺术家唯一的工作就是探索情感，但他们却将焦点投向负面的情感。

情况并不总是如此。最早的艺术形式，如绘画和音乐，是最适合表达欢乐的。但是从 19 世纪的某个时候开始，当我们从华兹华斯的《水仙花》转向波德莱尔的《恶之花》时，越来越多的艺术家开始把快乐看作是毫无意义的、虚伪的甚至是令人厌倦的东西。

你可能认为艺术对快乐产生越来越多的怀疑是因为现代社会经历了太多的痛苦。但是这并不是说以前的时代就没有经历过连年的战争、灾难和滥杀无辜。事实上，原因可能正好相反：如今的世界上有太多的快乐了。

归根结底，几乎完全致力于描绘快乐的那种现代表达方式究竟是什么？广告。反快乐艺术的兴起，几乎与大众传媒同时出现，并且，随着它的出现产生了一种商业文化，在这种文化氛围中，快乐不仅是一种理想，而且成为一种意识形态。

早些时代的人们处于令人处处想到悲苦的境地。他们工作到筋疲力尽，生活几乎没有保障，最后英年早逝。在西方，在大众传播和教育普及之前，最强大的大众传媒是教堂，教堂提醒信徒，他们的灵魂处于危险之中，他们有一天会成为蛆虫的食物。有了这一切，他们无需艺术再来表现这种失落感。

如今一个普通西方人面对的信息轰炸不是宗教的，而是商业的，而且是永远快乐的。快餐食客、新闻主播、收发短信者，都在微笑、微笑、微笑。我们的杂志刊登满面春风的名人和美满幸福的家庭。由于这样的信息都有一项任务——诱使我们打开钱包——从而使“快乐”的概念本身显得虚假。“欢庆吧！”宣传关节炎良药西乐葆的广告这样鼓动道，随后我们却发现它能增加心脏病的发病率。

但是我们所忘记的——我们的经济依赖我们忘却的——是：快乐绝不仅仅是没有痛苦的快乐。带来最大快乐的东西也最有可能带有损失和失望。如今，我们的周围充斥着唾手可得的幸福的承诺，我们需要艺术来告诉我们，正如宗教曾经告诉过我们的：记得你终将死亡，一切都会结束，幸福的到来不是因为否认这一点，而是对其加以忍受。这一启示甚至比叶子烟还要苦，但却不知何故带来了一缕清新的空气。

## Part B

### 一、试题具体分析

41.

**【答案】C**

**【考点】特征词的呼应+上下文的衔接**

**【难度系数】0.587**

**【解析】**空格的上段对赌场给威廉姆斯提供的服务给出的总结是“这些赌博活动变成了他称为的‘电子海洛因’”。空后则给出了一系列他赌博输钱的情况。既然是海洛因，那么自然是表示有上瘾的功能，说明他会继续赌博，显然空后的内容正是这一说法的实证描述，那么作为在这中间的空自然也是谈到赌博输钱的内容，查看选项，只有 C 满足题意。

42.

**【答案】A**

**【考点】上下文的衔接**

**【难度系数】0.361**

**【解析】**空格前一段谈到：William 的一个朋友把他送去戒赌，并告知赌场威廉姆斯的问题。赌场把威廉姆斯列入禁止进入赌场的名单里，并告诉他如果他想进入赌场，必须出示医疗或心理证明，说明赌博对他的安全和健康不会带来威胁。从此处看来，赌场似乎尽到了它的义务，但空后段落指出，威廉姆斯依然要起诉赌场在明知他上瘾的情况下并未采取行动，因此此题应该是提供了证据证明，虽然赌场对威廉姆斯提出了忠告和要求，但赌场并未执行，选项中只有 A 满足条件，故答案为 A。

43.

**【答案】B**

**【考点】同义复现+上下文的衔接**

**【难度系数】0.413**

**【解析】**空的上段指出：赌场中有 24 个警告标志，提醒人们要理智地赌博，同时赌场还提供免费的心理咨询。然而，威廉姆斯起诉赌场在明知他“无可救药地沉迷于赌博中”依然故意“引诱”他“违背自己意愿”行事。空的下段指出：根据一份医学杂志的消息，“病态赌博”的人这种持续、反复的，不可控制的行为

最重要的不在于追求钱财，而在于追求获得横财过程的刺激。所以解答本题的关键词为“lure”，“will”，满足此条件的只有选项 B。

44.

【答案】F

【考点】同义复现+上下文的衔接

【难度系数】0.448

【解析】空前段落谈到对病态赌博的定义，空后谈到美国社会正把一度被称为性格有缺陷或者道德有缺失的人归类为与身体疾病相当的个性紊乱。从上下段内容可以看出，空前空后谈到的都是与疾病相关的内容，中间内容也应该与此相关，满足此条件的只有选项 F。

45.

【答案】D

【考点】同义复现+上下文的衔接

【难度系数】0.45

【解析】空前段谈到赌博与一些疾病的关系，空后段落谈到美国政府对赌博背后的推动，因此本空填入的内容应该是承上启下，既有与疾病相关，也有政府内容的出现，满足条件的只有 D。

## 二、全文翻译

在俄亥俄河的北岸坐落着印第安纳州的伊文斯韦尔地区，它是 52 岁的大卫·威廉姆斯的家乡，也是一处河船赌场的所在地。威廉姆斯是年薪 35,000 美元的州审计员，但几年来在赌场的赌博中他输掉了近 175,000 美元。自从赌场给他一张 20 美元赌资的优惠券后，他沾上了赌。

他去了赌场，输掉了这 20 美元，然后离开了。他第二次去赌场输掉了 800 美元。赌场发给他这样的优秀顾客一张“娱乐卡”，在赌场使用时可以积分换食物和饮料，这使赌场可以跟踪记录持卡者的赌博活动。这些活动被威廉姆斯称为“电子吗啡”。

41) 当他输掉了 5,000 美元时，他对自己说如果能够赢回来，他就不赌了。然而，当他如愿以偿地在一夜间赢了 5,500 美元，却没有就此停手。 1997 年两天之内他在一台老虎机上输掉了 21,000 美元。到了三月份，他输掉了 72,186 美元。有时候他同时玩两台老虎机，玩通宵，直到早上 5 点船被关闭为止，然后在赌场上午 9 点开放时又回来。现在他正在起诉该赌场，指责其既然知道他上瘾，就应拒绝他的光顾。赌场确实知道他的问题。

1998 年 3 月，一个朋友将不情愿的威廉姆斯送进了戒赌治疗中心接受治疗，并写信告知赌场有关威廉姆斯赌博出现的问题。赌场将威廉姆斯的照片列入被禁赌人员之中，并写了一封“禁止入内”的信给他。在说明不良赌博行为对人心理和生理的危害的同时，书信也提到在他获准在此光顾赌场之前，他必须出示生理和心理状况相关信息，以证明光顾赌场不会对他的安全和健康造成任何威胁。

42) 尽管没有出示此类证据，赌场的市场部仍不断给他发邮件，而且他进赌场使用游乐卡竟无人察觉。

据《华尔街》日报报道，赌场有 24 个警示语：“享受乐趣……赌博时总要动脑子，不能失控”。每张门票上都列有来自印第安纳州心理健康部门的免费咨询电话号码。然而威廉姆斯案件控诉：赌场明明知道他“不可救药地迷上了赌博”，仍然故意“诱使”他“违背自己的意愿行事”。

43) 不清楚到底是什么样的诱惑使他做出这种强迫性行为，在何种意义上他的意愿才起作用？

《心理障碍诊断统计手册》第四版指出，“病态赌博”包括持续的、反复的而且无法自控的追求，追求的不仅仅是金钱，而是冒险以发横财的刺激。

44) 令人不安的是，社会现在将越来越多的行为问题医学化，过去更为严厉的几代前辈解释为意志力薄弱的行为现在常常被定义为“沉溺症”。

在科学或所谓“科学”的推动下，社会将此前我们认为的性格缺陷、道德过失重新划分为类似于生理障碍的“人格疾病”。

45) 赌博一直是美国人生活的普遍特征，但是长期以来，它被普遍认为是一种罪过或者一种社会疾病。现在赌博却成为一种社会政策：在美国，对赌博最重要、最积极的推动者就是政府。

美国 14 个州发行彩票，29 个州开设赌场，而且这些州大多不同程度地依赖或者说“沉溺于”赌博收入。自 1995 年第一个在线赌博网站开创以来，争夺赌徒们金钱的竞争愈演愈烈。据《新闻周刊》10 月 28 日刊报道，每周有 200 万赌徒光顾 1800 个虚拟赌场。今年由于有 35 亿美元输在网络赌博中，赌博超过色情成为网络上最有利可图的行业。

## Part C

### 一、试题具体分析

46) I shall define him as an individual/ who has elected as his primary duty and pleasure in life/ the activity of thinking in a Socratic(苏格拉底的) way about moral problems.

**【考点】**代词指代，定语从句，动宾分隔

**【解析】**复合句。句子主干：I shall define him as an individual。him 需明确指代，根据上文很容易看出 him 指代 an intellectual。individual 后面接有 who 引导的定语从句，该从句翻译时既可直接处理为汉语中的前置定语，也可重复指代先行词后，单独成句。从句中 elect 的宾语是 the activity of thinking in a Socratic(苏格拉底的) way about moral problems，因为较长，为保持句子平衡，放在句末，as his primary duty and pleasure in life 是介词短语作 elect 的宾语补足语。in a Socratic(苏格拉底) way 是 thinking about moral problems 的状语。句中的两个动宾结构 define... as 和 elect... as 要翻译成汉语中的把字句。

**【词汇】**define...as...意为“把……定义为”；elect...as“把……作为”，不要把 elect 生硬地译为“选举，选择”。

**【译文】**我将他(知识分子)定义为一个对道德问题进行苏格拉底式思考并将此作为自己人生首要责任和快乐的人。

47) His function is analogous to that of a judge,/ who must accept the obligation/ of revealing in as obvious a manner as possible the course of reasoning/ which led him to his decision.

**【考点】**定语从句，of 结构同位语，宾语后置

**【解析】**复合句。句子主干：his function is analogous to that of a judge。who 引导定语从句修饰 judge，其中 of revealing... 结构作 obligation 的同位语，in as obvious a manner as possible 是介词结构作 revealing 的状语，将 revealing 和其宾语 the course of reasoning 分隔开来，增加了结构辨析的难度，该结构翻译时应放在 revealing 之前。which 引导定语从句修饰 the course of reasoning，该定语从句较短，翻译时直接放在先行词之前。

**【词汇】**is analogous to“与……相似的，类似于”；reveal“揭示，说明，展示”；obligation“责任，义务”；reason 在句中作为动词，是“推论，推理”的意思。

**【译文】**他的职责与法官相似，必须承担这样的责任：用尽可能明了的方式来展示自己做出决定的推理过程。

48) I have excluded him/ because,/ while his accomplishments may contribute to the solution of moral problems,/ he has not been charged with the task of approaching any but the factual aspects of those problems.

**【考点】**指代，状语从句，否定结构，动宾结构，of 结构

**【解析】**复合句。句子主干：I have excluded him。根据上文，him 指代 the average scientist；because 引导原因状语从句，其中嵌套了 while 引导的让步状语从句。翻译重点：not... any but，固定搭配，相当于 only，表示“仅仅”；of approaching...为 task 的同位语，说明 task 的内容。

**【词汇】** exclude 意为“排除，不包括，没算在内”；accomplishment 意为“成就，成果”；contribute to 含义很多，“捐助，贡献；添加；促成；有助于”等，该处译为“有利于，有助于”，不能译为“贡献，影响”；be charged with 有“指责，谴责；充满”等含义，文中是“承担责任和责任”的意思；approach 含义较多，有“接近；处理”等含义，文中它接宾语 factual aspects，可译为“研究，探讨，强调”等。

**【译文】**我之所以将他(普通科学家)排除在外，是因为尽管他的成果可能会有助于解决道德问题，但他承担的任务只不过是研究这些问题的事实方面。

49) But his primary task is not to think about the moral code/ which governs his activity,/ any more than/ a businessman is expected to dedicate his energies/ to an exploration of rules of conduct in business.

**【考点】**比较结构，定语从句，of 结构，被动结构，动宾结构

**【解析】**复合句。句子主干：but his primary task is not... any more than...。该句翻译重点：A is not any more than B 结构，相当于 A is no more than B 结构，表示 A、B 都否定，即 A、B 都不是。前半句是句子的主干部分，其中谓语 is not 后接不定式结构 to think about the moral code 作表语，code 后又接 which 引导的定语从句作后置定语，翻译时可处理为前置定语；后半句话是用类比的方式对前半句话进行说明，any more than 后接的句子使用了被动语态，应根据汉语习惯译为主动句，并可增补泛指性的词语如“我们”作主语。of 结构翻译时可以从后往前翻译，处理成名词短语，但把名词 exploration 翻译成动词，从而处理成动词短语，更符合汉语习惯。

**【词汇】** code 含义有“代码，密码，编码；道德准则，行为规范”，根据下文，含义是“(约束其行为的)道德准则”；govern 含义有“统治，支配，管理；(法律、准则等)适用于，指导”等，在文中可取“支配，控制，约束”之意；dedicate sth. to sth.意为“把……奉献给；专注于”；exploration 在文中是“探索，探究”的意思。

**【译文】**但是，他的首要任务并不是考虑支配自己行动的道德规范，就如同不能指望商人专注于探索行业规范一样。

50) They may teach very well,/ and more than earn their salaries,/ but most of them make little or no independent reflections on human problems/ which involve moral judgment.

**【考点】**指代，并列，否定，定语从句

**【解析】**复合句。该句是 but 连接的并列句，可采用顺译法，译为“虽然……但是……”结构。前一分句中主语 they 指代前句中提到的 intellectuals，翻译时需明确，may teach very well 和 more than earn their salaries 是 they 的并列谓语；后一分句中有 which 引导的定语从句修饰 human problems，由于较短，可放在先行词前翻译，否定结构 little or no 译为“很少或根本没有”，on human problems 介词结构翻译时要放在所修饰的 make little or no independent reflections 之前。

**【词汇】** more than 原意“多于，超过”，后面跟动词意为“不仅仅，岂止，十分”；make reflections on“对……进行思考”；reflection 含义有“映象；反射；反映；深思；（多为复数）思考，回忆”等，根据上下文取其“思考”的含义；involve 在文中是“牵涉，牵连，涉及”的意思；judgment “判断，判定”。

**【译文】** 他们（知识分子）可以教得很好，而且不仅仅是为了挣薪水，但他们大多数人却很少或没有对需要进行道德判断的人类问题进行独立思考。

## 二、全文翻译

美国社会中知识分子被排斥且不被重视，这是真的吗？我将说明这不是真的。当 Bruckberger 神父指出，是知识分子排斥了美国时，他只说对了一部分。但是知识分子所做的远不止这些。他们对自己知识分子的角色愈来愈不满。因此，是知识分子，而非美国成为了反知识的人。

首先，我们研究的对象迫切需要被定义。什么是知识分子？46) 我将他（知识分子）定义为一个对道德问题进行苏格拉底式思考并将此作为自己人生首要责任和快乐的人。他自觉地、清晰地、坦率地探索这样的问题：首先问事实问题，然后问道德问题，最后根据他掌握的事实和道德方面的信息提出恰当的行为的建议。

47) 他的职责与法官相似，必须承担这样的责任：用尽可能明了的方式来展示自己做出决定的推理过程。这个定义将许多经常被称作知识分子的个人排除在外，比如说普通的科学家。48) 我之所以将他（普通科学家）排除在外，是因为尽管他的成果可能会有助于解决道德问题，但他承担的任务只不过是研究这些问题的事实方面。像其他人类一样，科学家在行使日常职责时也会面临道德方面的问题——他不应该伪造试验结果，制造证据或修改报告。49) 但是，他的首要任务并不是考虑支配自己行动的道德规范，就如同不能指望商人专注于探索行业规范一样。如同商人看待自己的道德规范一样，科学家在生命中大部分时间里，也会将自己的道德规范视为理所当然的事。

这个定义也排除了大部分教师，尽管教学一直是许多知识分子的谋生手段。50) 他们（知识分子）可以教得很好，而且不仅仅是为了挣薪水，但他们大多数人却很少或没有对需要进行道德判断的人类问题进行独立思考。这种描述甚至适用于大多数出色的学者。正如爱默生所说的，精通某个人类学科是一回事，生活在“公共的、卓越的思想”中是另外一回事。

## Section III Writing

### Part A

## 一、审题谋篇

06 年应用文写作考查的是请求信。请求信是写信人对收信人提出请求，并希望对方满足该要求。写请求信的重点是要写清楚为什么要请求他人，做什么事。

本次的请求信是请求捐助贫困儿童。你打算资助边远地区的一个孩子，为希望工程做点贡献。给有关单位写一封信，请他们帮助寻找一个候选孩子。本题题目中给出的信息包括：写信的对象（the department concerned），写信的目的（contribute to Project Hope by offering financial aid to a child in a remote area），信的主要内容至少包括两个方面：一是描述要捐助的儿童的情况（specify what kind of child you want to help），二是介绍你的捐助计划（how you will carry out your plan）。允许在作文中使用提示语中出现过的关键词，但使用提示语中出现过的词组或句子将被扣分。

文章布局上可以分三段。第一段，向有关部门提出请求或申请，明确写信目的或意图。第二段，具体描述希望捐助的儿童的特点，以及资助计划的具体内容。第三段，表达自己的谢意和期望。

从语域角度讲，这是一封请别人帮助的信函，因此语气要严肃、礼貌，不要因为自己准备慷慨解囊就一副盛气凌人的口气，应真诚地表达自己捐助的愿望，阐明资助的对象以及自己资助的计划等。

作文的评分要点包括：1)题目所给的信息点的全面性；2)内容组织的条理性和语言的准确性；3)根据交际对象采用的话语方式，如正式、一般、非正式的话语等。这封信是写给有关事业部门的，谈论的是社会性的事宜，因此语气要正式；4)标点、拼写和书写格式要正确，如果影响交际，产生歧义或令人费解，分数将降低一个档次。

## 二、参考范文

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to ask if you can recommend a child as the recipient of my financial assistance.

I would be much grateful if the child is a girl from a remote area in Southwest China who drops out of school because of poverty. My aid plan will be as follows. First, I will be in charge of her tuition fee until she finishes college. Besides, an extra one-hundred yuan will be given every month for her living expenses.

I believe you can realize my wish to contribute a little in helping more children back to school. If you find a proper candidate, please contact me in time. It will be better if you send me a photo and personal information about her.

Your early reply will be highly appreciated. Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

## 三、写作技巧

清晰的三段式层次，合情合理，语言要委婉，态度真诚，语气要礼貌、正式。

第一段，介绍自己，明确写作目的。

I am writing in the hope of your assistance to...

Could you please do me the favor of...

I am wondering if you could spare some time to...

I am writing to formally request to...

It would be grateful if you could...

第二段，交待事情缘由及解决办法。

The reason for... is that ...

I would like to pay for the relevant expense by cash or credit card.

第三段，表达自己的期盼和谢意。

Thank you for your attention to these requests.

Thank you for your time.

Looking forward to a prompt reply from you.

Your early reply will be greatly appreciated.

## Part B

### 一、审题谋篇

06年的考研大作文沿袭了近十年的主要考试形式，以一张抽象而意味深长的图画为引子，要求考生从描述细节到阐述含义，最后对反映的社会现象发表评论。今年试题的特点是给出了两张照片，往年也出现过考两幅图画的题目，如2003和2000年出现了两幅对比的图片，要求从它们的差异中引申出主题。此次命题与往年的不同在于，两图之间是互补关系，共同反映一个问题。两幅照片给出的信息是前两年风靡国内的“(英国足球明星)贝克汉姆热”的两种表现形式。照片的内容其实是青年崇拜偶像现象的个例，贝克汉姆是偶像的代表，而“写名字在脸上”和“理发”则是崇拜行为。图片虽然轻松诙谐，反映的话题却是严肃的，考生需要由小及大，由个人到群体，由个别到一般，联系到现今社会的偶像崇拜现象，并探究其根源及影响。

接下来考生应按照题目要求，规划文章的结构。文章包括的基本内容：1)描述照片内容；2)阐释照片反映的社会现象；3)提出自己的观点。可以把文章分为三个部分：第一部分简要地概括两幅照片中的社会现象，归纳出共同点；第二部分由图片到社会现象，点出主题，接着详细论述该现象的本质、根源，为下一段发表观点作铺垫；第三部分给出看待该现象的观点，并通过讲道理或摆论据予以论证。

作文的评分重点：内容的完整性，文章的连贯性，语法结构和用词的多样性和准确性。

### 二、参考范文

The two photos show that people are enthusiastic about football stars such as the English football player Beckham. Some, like the young man in the photo, express their enthusiasm by writing his name on their faces, while others, like the one in the hair studio, spend as much as 300 yuan for a hair style modeling on that of Beckham.

In fact, that kind of star-worshipping is not uncommon nowadays among the Chinese people. For example, the so-called “Super Girls” become fashionable almost overnight, with fans chasing after them in a kind of blind worship. It seems as if people are badly in need of someone to whom to pay their respect, and to realize their own aspirations of an immediate success or stardom.

Famous football players won our favor and earned our respect by their hard work and excellent performance on the football field. What, then, deserves to be worshipped, their diligence and perseverance, or their hairstyle and ways of living? The answer seems self-evident: what we should learn is their spirit, not the superficial styles of living. Fashion is often short-lived, but the ever-lasting memory of a courageous, undaunted and skillful football player is what inspires us in our pursuit for better life and brighter future.

### 三、写作技巧

第一段，简要描述图片。

The two photos show that...

Some, like..., while others, like....

第二段，揭示其寓意并加以评论。

In fact, that kind of ... is not uncommon nowadays among the Chinese people. For example ...

第三段，提出自己的观点，以及相应的解决措施。

The answer seems self-evident: what we should learn ...

## 2007 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

### Section I Use of English

#### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

By 1830 the former Spanish and Portuguese colonies had become independent nations. The roughly 20 million 1 of these nations looked 2 to the future. Born in the crisis of the old regime and Iberian Colonialism, many of the leaders of independence 3 the ideals of representative government, careers 4 to talent, freedom of commerce and trade, the 5 to private property, and a belief in the individual as the basis of society. 6 there was a belief that the new nations should be sovereign and independent states, large enough to be economically viable and integrated by a 7 set of laws.

On the issue of 8 of religion and the position of the church, 9, there was less agreement 10 the leadership. Roman Catholicism had been the state religion and the only one 11 by the Spanish crown. 12 most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism 13 the official religion of the new states, some sought to end the 14 of other faiths. The defense of the Church became a rallying 15 for the conservative forces.

The ideals of the early leaders of independence were often egalitarian, valuing equality of everything. Bolivar had received aid from Haiti and had 16 in return to abolish slavery in the areas he liberated. By 1854 slavery had been abolished everywhere except Spain's 17 colonies. Early promises to end Indian tribute and taxes on people of mixed origin came much 18 because the new nations still needed the revenue such policies 19. Egalitarian sentiments were often tempered by fears that the mass of the population was 20 self-rule and democracy.

1. [A] natives      [B] inhabitants      [C] peoples      [D] individuals

2. [A] confusedly [B] cheerfully [C] worriedly [D] hopefully
3. [A] shared [B] forgot [C] attained [D] rejected
4. [A] related [B] close [C] open [D] devoted
5. [A] access [B] succession [C] right [D] return
6. [A] Presumably [B] Incidentally [C] Obviously [D] Generally
7. [A] unique [B] common [C] particular [D] typical
8. [A] freedom [B] origin [C] impact [D] reform
9. [A] therefore [B] however [C] indeed [D] moreover
10. [A] with [B] about [C] among [D] by
11. [A] allowed [B] preached [C] granted [D] funded
12. [A] Since [B] If [C] Unless [D] While
13. [A] as [B] for [C] under [D] against
14. [A] spread [B] interference [C] exclusion [D] influence
15. [A] support [B] cry [C] plea [D] wish
16. [A] urged [B] intended [C] expected [D] promised
17. [A] controlling [B] former [C] remaining [D] original
18. [A] slower [B] faster [C] easier [D] tougher
19. [A] created [B] produced [C] contributed [D] preferred
20. [A] puzzled by [B] hostile to [C] pessimistic about [D] unprepared for

## 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

If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months. If you then examined the European national youth teams that feed the World Cup and professional ranks, you would find this strange phenomenon to be even more pronounced.

What might account for this strange phenomenon? Here are a few guesses: a) certain astrological signs confer superior soccer skills; b) winter-born babies tend to have higher oxygen capacity, which increases soccer stamina; c) soccer-mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime, at the annual peak of soccer mania; d) none of the above.

Anders Ericsson, a 58-year-old psychology professor at Florida State University, says he believes strongly in "none of the above." Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology. His first experiment, nearly 30 years ago, involved memory: training a person to hear and then repeat a random series of numbers. "With the first subject, after about 20 hours of training, his digit span had risen from 7 to 20," Ericsson recalls. "He kept improving, and after about 200 hours of training he had risen to over 80 numbers."

This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one. In other words, whatever inborn differences two people may exhibit in their abilities to memorize, those differences are swamped by how well each person "encodes" the information. And the best way to learn how to encode information meaningfully, Ericsson determined, was a process known as deliberate practice. Deliberate practice entails more than simply repeating a task. Rather, it involves setting specific goals, obtaining immediate feedback and concentrating as much on technique as on outcome.

Ericsson and his colleagues have thus taken to studying expert performers in a wide range of pursuits, including soccer. They gather all the data they can, not just performance statistics and biographical details but also the results of their own laboratory experiments with high achievers. Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. Or, put another way, expert performers – whether in memory or surgery, ballet or computer programming – are nearly always made, not born.

21. The birthday phenomenon found among soccer players is mentioned to
  - [A] stress the importance of professional training.
  - [B] spotlight the soccer superstars in the World Cup.
  - [C] introduce the topic of what makes expert performance.
  - [D] explain why some soccer teams play better than others.
  
22. The word "mania" (Line 4, Paragraph 2) most probably means

- [A] fun.
  - [B] craze.
  - [C] hysteria.
  - [D] excitement.
23. According to Ericsson, good memory
- [A] depends on meaningful processing of information.
  - [B] results from intuitive rather than cognitive exercises.
  - [C] is determined by genetic rather than psychological factors.
  - [D] requires immediate feedback and a high degree of concentration.
24. Ericsson and his colleagues believe that
- [A] talent is a dominating factor for professional success.
  - [B] biographical data provide the key to excellent performance.
  - [C] the role of talent tends to be overlooked.
  - [D] high achievers owe their success mostly to nurture.
25. Which of the following proverbs is closest to the message the text tries to convey?
- [A] “Faith will move mountains.”
  - [B] “One reaps what one sows.”
  - [C] “Practice makes perfect.”
  - [D] “Like father, like son.”

## Text 2

For the past several years, the Sunday newspaper supplement *Parade* has featured a column called “Ask Marilyn.” People are invited to query Marilyn vos Savant, who at age 10 had tested at a mental level of someone about 23 years old; that gave her an IQ of 228 – the highest score ever recorded. IQ tests ask you to complete verbal and visual analogies, to envision paper after it has been folded and cut, and to deduce numerical sequences, among other similar tasks. So it is a bit confusing when vos Savant fields such queries from the average Joe (whose IQ is 100) as, What’s the difference between love and fondness? Or what is the nature of luck and coincidence? It’s not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

Clearly, intelligence encompasses more than a score on a test. Just what does it mean to be smart? How much of intelligence can be specified, and how much can we learn about it from neurology, genetics, computer science and other fields?

The defining term of intelligence in humans still seems to be the IQ score, even though IQ tests are not given as often as they used to be. The test comes primarily in two forms: the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale and the Wechsler Intelligence Scales (both come in adult and children’s version).

Generally costing several hundred dollars, they are usually given only by psychologists, although variations of them populate bookstores and the World Wide Web. Superhigh scores like vos Savant's are no longer possible, because scoring is now based on a statistical population distribution among age peers, rather than simply dividing the mental age by the chronological age and multiplying by 100. Other standardized tests, such as the Scholastic Assessment Test (SAT) and the Graduate Record Exam (GRE), capture the main aspects of IQ tests.

Such standardized tests may not assess all the important elements necessary to succeed in school and in life, argues Robert J. Sternberg. In his article "How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?", Sternberg notes that traditional test best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success. Moreover, IQ tests do not necessarily predict so well once populations or situations change. Research has found that IQ predicted leadership skills when the tests were given under low-stress conditions, but under high-stress conditions, IQ was negatively correlated with leadership – that is, it predicted the opposite. Anyone who has toiled through SAT will testify that test-taking skill also matters, whether it's knowing when to guess or what questions to skip.

26. Which of the following may be required in an intelligence test?
  - [A] Answering philosophical questions.
  - [B] Folding or cutting paper into different shapes.
  - [C] Telling the differences between certain concepts.
  - [D] Choosing words or graphs similar to the given ones.
27. What can be inferred about intelligence testing from Paragraph 3?
  - [A] People no longer use IQ scores as an indicator of intelligence.
  - [B] More versions of IQ tests are now available on the Internet.
  - [C] The test contents and formats for adults and children may be different.
  - [D] Scientists have defined the important elements of human intelligence.
28. People nowadays can no longer achieve IQ scores as high as vos Savant's because
  - [A] the scores are obtained through different computational procedures.
  - [B] creativity rather than analytical skills is emphasized now.
  - [C] vos Savant's case is an extreme one that will not repeat.
  - [D] the defining characteristic of IQ tests has changed.
29. We can conclude from the last paragraph that
  - [A] test scores may not be reliable indicators of one's ability.
  - [B] IQ scores and SAT results are highly correlated.
  - [C] testing involves a lot of guesswork.
  - [D] traditional test are out of date.

30. What is the author's attitude towards IQ tests?

- [A] Supportive.
- [B] Skeptical.
- [C] Impartial.
- [D] Biased.

### Text 3

During the past generation, the American middle-class family that once could count on hard work and fair play to keep itself financially secure had been transformed by economic risk and new realities. Now a pink slip, a bad diagnosis, or a disappearing spouse can reduce a family from solidly middle class to newly poor in a few months.

In just one generation, millions of mothers have gone to work, transforming basic family economics. Scholars, policymakers, and critics of all stripes have debated the social implications of these changes, but few have looked at the side effect: family risk has risen as well. Today's families have budgeted to the limits of their new two-paycheck status. As a result, they have lost the parachute they once had in times of financial setback – a back-up earner (usually Mom) who could go into the workforce if the primary earner got laid off or fell sick. This “added-worker effect” could support the safety net offered by unemployment insurance or disability insurance to help families weather bad times. But today, a disruption to family fortunes can no longer be made up with extra income from an otherwise-stay-at-home partner.

During the same period, families have been asked to absorb much more risk in their retirement income. Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money. For much of the past year, President Bush campaigned to move Social Security to a saving-account model, with retirees trading much or all of their guaranteed payments for payments depending on investment returns. For younger families, the picture is not any better. Both the absolute cost of healthcare and the share of it borne by families have risen – and newly fashionable health-savings plans are spreading from legislative halls to Wal-Mart workers, with much higher deductibles and a large new dose of investment risk for families' future healthcare. Even demographics are working against the middle class family, as the odds of having a weak elderly parent – and all the attendant need for physical and financial assistance – have jumped eightfold in just one generation.

From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders. The financial fallout has begun, and the political fallout may not be far behind.

31. Today's double-income families are at greater financial risk in that

- [A] the safety net they used to enjoy has disappeared.
- [B] their chances of being laid off have greatly increased.
- [C] they are more vulnerable to changes in family economics.

- [D] they are deprived of unemployment or disability insurance.
32. As a result of President Bush's reform, retired people may have  
[A] a higher sense of security.  
[B] less secured payments.  
[C] less chance to invest.  
[D] a guaranteed future.
33. According to the author, health-savings plans will  
[A] help reduce the cost of healthcare.  
[B] popularize among the middle class.  
[C] compensate for the reduced pensions.  
[D] increase the families' investment risk.
34. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that  
[A] financial risks tend to outweigh political risks.  
[B] the middle class may face greater political challenges.  
[C] financial problems may bring about political problems.  
[D] financial responsibility is an indicator of political status.
35. Which of the following is the best title for this text?  
[A] The Middle Class on the Alert  
[B] The Middle Class on the Cliff  
[C] The Middle Class in Conflict  
[D] The Middle Class in Ruins

#### Text 4

It never rains but it pours. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them – especially in America – the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity. Left, until now, to odd, low-level IT staff to put right, and seen as a concern only of data-rich industries such as banking, telecoms and air travel, information protection is now high on the boss's agenda in businesses of every variety.

Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year – from organizations as diverse as Time Warner, the American defense contractor Science Applications International Corp and even the University of California, Berkeley – have left managers hurriedly peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.

“Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset,” says Haim Mendelson of Stanford University’s business school. “The ability to guard customer data is the key

to market value, which the board is responsible for on behalf of shareholders.” Indeed, just as there is the concept of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), perhaps it is time for GASP, Generally Accepted Security Practices, suggested Eli Noam of New York’s Columbia Business School. “Setting the proper investment level for security, redundancy, and recovery is a management issue, not a technical one,” he says.

The mystery is that this should come as a surprise to any boss. Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore – and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.

The current state of affairs may have been encouraged – though not justified – by the lack of legal penalty (in America, but not Europe) for data leakage. Until California recently passed a law, American firms did not have to tell anyone, even the victim, when data went astray. That may change fast: lots of proposed data-security legislation is now doing the rounds in Washington, D.C. Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17<sup>th</sup>, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America’s Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.

36. The statement “It never rains but it pours” is used to introduce
  - [A] the fierce business competition.
  - [B] the feeble boss-board relations.
  - [C] the threat from news reports.
  - [D] the severity of data leakage.
37. According to Paragraph 2, some organizations check their systems to find out
  - [A] whether there is any weak point.
  - [B] what sort of data has been stolen.
  - [C] who is responsible for the leakage.
  - [D] how the potential spies can be located.
38. In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that
  - [A] shareholders’ interests should be properly attended to.
  - [B] information protection should be given due attention.
  - [C] businesses should enhance their level of accounting security.
  - [D] the market value of customer data should be emphasized.
39. According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to
  - [A] see the link between trust and data protection.
  - [B] perceive the sensitivity of personal data.
  - [C] realize the high cost of data restoration.

- [D] appreciate the economic value of trust.
40. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that
- [A] data leakage is more severe in Europe.
  - [B] FTC's decision is essential to data security.
  - [C] California takes the lead in security legislation.
  - [D] legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage.

## Part B

### Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text about what parents are supposed to do to guide their children into adulthood. Choose a heading from the list A—G that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text (41–45). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There are two extra headings that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

- A. Set a Good Example for Your Kids
- B. Build Your Kids' Work Skills
- C. Place Time Limits on Leisure Activities
- D. Talk about the Future on a Regular Basis
- E. Help Kids Develop Coping Strategies
- F. Help Your Kids Figure Out Who They Are
- G. Build Your Kids' Sense of Responsibility

### How Can a Parent Help?

Mothers and fathers can do a lot to ensure a safe landing in early adulthood for their kids. Even if a job's starting salary seems too small to satisfy an emerging adult's need for rapid content, the transition from school to work can be less of a setback if the start-up adult is ready for the move. Here are a few measures, drawn from my book *Ready or Not, Here Life Comes*, that parents can take to prevent what I call "work-life unreadiness."

41

You can start this process when they are 11 or 12. Periodically review their emerging strengths and weaknesses with them and work together on any shortcomings, like difficulty in communicating well or collaborating. Also, identify the kinds of interests they keep coming back to, as these offer clues to the careers that will fit them best.

42

Kids need a range of authentic role models – as opposed to members of their clique, pop stars

and vaunted athletes. Have regular dinner-table discussions about people the family knows and how they got where they are. Discuss the joys and downsides of your own career and encourage your kids to form some ideas about their own future. When asked what they want to do, they should be discouraged from saying “I have no idea.” They can change their minds 200 times, but having only a foggy view of the future is of little good.

43

Teachers are responsible for teaching kids how to learn; parents should be responsible for teaching them how to work. Assign responsibilities around the house and make sure homework deadlines are met. Encourage teenagers to take a part-time job. Kids need plenty of practice delaying gratification and deploying effective organizational skills, such as managing time and setting priorities.

44

Playing video games encourages immediate content. And hours of watching TV shows with canned laughter only teaches kids to process information in a passive way. At the same time, listening through earphones to the same monotonous beats for long stretches encourages kids to stay inside their bubble instead of pursuing other endeavors. All these activities can prevent the growth of important communication and thinking skills and make it difficult for kids to develop the kind of sustained concentration they will need for most jobs.

45

They should know how to deal with setbacks, stresses and feelings of inadequacy. They should also learn how to solve problems and resolve conflicts, ways to brainstorm and think critically. Discussions at home can help kids practice doing these things and help them apply these skills to everyday life situations.

What about the son or daughter who is grown but seems to be struggling and wandering aimlessly through early adulthood? Parents still have a major role to play, but now it is more delicate. They have to be careful not to come across as disappointed in their child. They should exhibit strong interest and respect for whatever currently interests their fledgling adult (as naive or ill conceived as it may seem) while becoming a partner in exploring options for the future. Most of all, these new adults must feel that they are respected and supported by a family that appreciates them.

## Part C

### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (10 points)

The study of law has been recognized for centuries as a basic intellectual discipline in European universities. However, only in recent years has it become a feature of undergraduate programs in Canadian universities. (46) Traditionally, legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers, rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated

person. Happily, the older and more continental view of legal education is establishing itself in a number of Canadian universities and some have even begun to offer undergraduate degrees in law.

If the study of law is beginning to establish itself as part and parcel of a general education, its aims and methods should appeal directly to journalism educators. Law is a discipline which encourages responsible judgment. On the one hand, it provides opportunities to analyze such ideas as justice, democracy and freedom. (47) On the other, it links these concepts to everyday realities in a manner which is parallel to the links journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news. For example, notions of evidence and fact, of basic rights and public interest are at work in the process of journalistic judgment and production just as in courts of law. Sharpening judgment by absorbing and reflecting on law is a desirable component of a journalist's intellectual preparation for his or her career.

(48) But the idea that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media. Politics or, more broadly, the functioning of the state, is a major subject for journalists. The better informed they are about the way the state works, the better their reporting will be. (49) In fact, it is difficult to see how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution can do a competent job on political stories.

Furthermore, the legal system and the events which occur within it are primary subjects for journalists. While the quality of legal journalism varies greatly, there is an undue reliance amongst many journalists on interpretations supplied to them by lawyers. (50) While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories, it is preferable for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments. These can only come from a well-grounded understanding of the legal system.

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

##### 51. Directions:

Write a letter to your university library, making suggestions for improving its service.

You should write about 100 words on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)

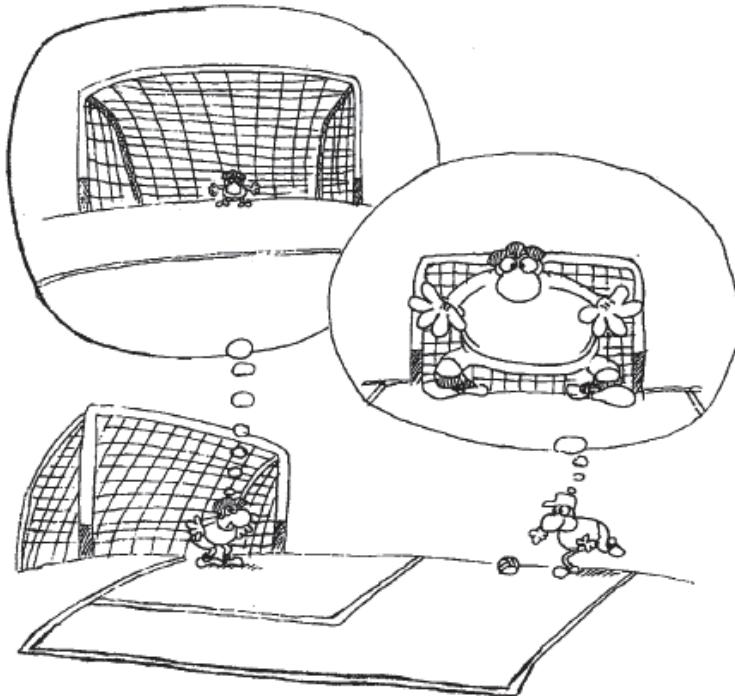
#### Part B

##### 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and then
- 3) support your view with an example/examples.

You should write neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



## 2007 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（一）答案详解

### Section I Use of English

#### 一、文章结构分析

本文主要论述了西班牙和葡萄牙的前殖民地在独立以后面临的各种问题。第一段指出独立运动领导人对于新国家理念的共同之处。第二段指出领导人存在分歧的方面。第三段是总结，指出平等主义在新国家的实现比较缓慢。

#### 二、试题具体解析

1.

- [A] natives 本地人
- [B] inhabitants 居民

- [C] peoples 民族
- [D] individuals 个人

**【答案】B**

**【考点】词汇辨析**

**【难度系数】0.422**

**【解析】**空的前句指出西班牙和葡萄牙殖民地成为了独立的国家。空所在的语境为：大约 200 万这些国家的看到未来。显然这里填的词应该表示这些国家的居民。四个选项中 B 项最能准确表达此项含义，故答案为 B。

2.

- [A] confusedly 困惑地
- [B] cheerfully 快乐地
- [C] worriedly 焦虑地
- [D] hopefully 有希望地

**【答案】D**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】0.569**

**【解析】**显然这里填的一个词是形容民众是如何看待未来的状况的。文章首句已经说明这些前殖民地相继独立，对于刚脱离殖民统治的民众来说，这是应该一个令人欣喜的事件，因此，后文的论述也应与此一致。D 项最能反映这一情形，故答案为 D。

3.

- [A] shared 分享
- [B] forgot 忘记
- [C] attained 获得
- [D] rejected 拒绝

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词汇搭配**

**【难度系数】0.418**

**【解析】**空所在的语意为：许多独立国家的领导者 典型的政府理念，……，以及把个体的信仰作为社会的基础。显然典型政府、职业、和自由贸易等都是对这一理念的具体说明，应该是这些领导人共同持有的。能表现一个群体拥有共同想法的动词只有 A，故答案为 A。

4.

- [A] related 与……有联系
- [B] close 接近
- [C] open 开放的
- [D] devoted 专心致志于做……

**【答案】C**

**【考点】词汇辨析**

**【难度系数】0.273**

**【解析】** 我们已经判断出文章对这些领导人行为描述都是正面的，那么职业对有才能的人开放应该符合这种态度，故答案为 C。

5.

- [A] access 通道
- [B] succession 接替，继任
- [C] right 权利
- [D] return 偿还，归还

**【答案】** C

**【考点】** 词汇辨析

**【难度系数】** 0.536

**【解析】** 从空后谈到把个体信仰作为社会的基础我们可以判断出，这里应该是对个体权力的尊重，而这又体现在对私有财产的尊重上，故空填的应该表示权力，答案为 C。

6.

- [A] Presumably 很可能，大概，表推测
- [B] Incidentally 顺便说及
- [C] Obviously 显而易见地
- [D] Generally 普遍地

**【答案】** D

**【考点】** 逻辑搭配

**【难度系数】** 0.394

**【解析】** 空的前句谈到独立领导者拥有共同的信仰，空所在的内容应该是继续阐述独立后这些国家具有的特征，即独立的国家应该是“独立的主权，自主发展经济，遵循共同的法律。”显然选项中只有 D 能反映这一共同的理念。

7.

- [A] unique 唯一的
- [B] common 共同的
- [C] particular 特定的，特殊的
- [D] typical 典型的

**【答案】** B

**【考点】** 词义辨析

**【难度系数】** 0.267

**【解析】** 这里填入的词是形容法律的，前面谈到这些独立的国家领导人有着共同治国理念，而后面谈到这些国家需要成为一个整体，常识告诉我们，要想成为一个整体必然需要一整套共同的法律，由此不难选出正确答案 B 项。

8.

- [A] freedom 自由
- [B] origin 起源，来源

[C] impact 影响

[D] reform 改革

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.322**

**【解析】**空所在的内容是关于宗教信仰方面的，而且领导人在这个问题上没有达成一致。对于政治人物来说，对宗教信仰所持的观点一般只有两种，宗教自由或者宗教独裁，这里自然应该选择正面的态度，因此自由较好，故答案为 A。

9.

[A] therefore 因此

[B] however 然而

[C] indeed 真正地，实际上

[D] moreover 而且

**【答案】B**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】0.763**

**【解析】**从选项给出的内容可以判断这里填入的词表示逻辑关系。文章第一段讨论独立领导者们拥有共同的治国理念，而本段探讨的是他们在宗教问题方面存在的分歧。显然这是一种转折关系，故答案为 B。

10.

[A] with 和……在一起

[B] about 关于

[C] among 在……之中

[D] by 被

**【答案】C**

**【考点】词义搭配**

**【难度系数】0.375**

**【解析】**空前内容表示分歧，既然是分歧自然是存在领导人之间，故本题选 C。

11.

[A] allowed 允许

[B] preached 宣讲

[C] granted 授予，同意

[D] funded 为……提供资金

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.239**

**【解析】**空所在的语境是：罗马天主教在独立以前是国教，也是被西班牙王国政府所的宗教。显然这里填入的词应该是许可之类的，A 和 C 均有此义，C 强调申请之后被批准，显然宗教不适合用这个词，而容许更适合，故答案为 A。

12.

- [A] Since 自……以来
- [B] If 如果
- [C] Unless 除非
- [D] While 虽然

**【答案】 D**

**【考点】 逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.6**

**【解析】** 前文谈到领导人在宗教上有分歧，接着谈到罗马天主教曾经是国教。空所在的句子则应该是谈到不同领导人对宗教的看法，表示两种观点之间的对比关系，只有 D 合适，故答案为 D。

13.

- [A] as 当作
- [B] for 为了
- [C] under 在……下面
- [D] against 违反

**【答案】 A**

**【考点】 词汇搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.605**

**【解析】** 接 12 题的分析，显然这里填入的词表示“当作、作为”的意思，故答案为 A。

14.

- [A] spread 传播
- [B] interference 干涉
- [C] exclusion 拒绝，排斥
- [D] influence 影响

**【答案】 C**

**【考点】 词义辨析**

**【难度系数】 0.205**

**【解析】** 12 题已经分析了这个句子表示的两种不同的观点，前面是把天主教作为国教，后面则应该表示内容与此相对立。而天主教一旦作为国教，那么自然要结束其他教派的传播，而对立观点则是应该结束对其他教派的排斥，故答案为 C。

15.

- [A] support 支持
- [B] cry 叫喊，口号
- [C] plea 恳求
- [D] wish 愿望

**【答案】 B**

**【考点】 习惯搭配**

**【难度系数】** 0.164

**【解析】** 本题考查的是一个固定搭配，rallying cry 意思是“（起号召作用的）战斗口号”。

16.

- [A] urged 鼓励；力劝
- [B] intended 打算
- [C] expected 预料；要求
- [D] promised 承诺，答应

**【答案】** D

**【考点】** 词义辨析

**【难度系数】** 0.589

**【解析】** 前文谈到早期独立领导人的理想是平等主义，接着谈到波利瓦尔得到海地的帮助并要以废除他所解放的地区奴隶制度作为回报。由此可知废除奴隶是解放之后的事情，把将来的事情作为一种交换条件只能是一种承诺，故答案为 D。

17.

- [A] controlling 控制的
- [B] former 从前的，以前的
- [C] remaining 剩下的，残存的
- [D] original 起初的，独创的

**【答案】** C

**【考点】** 词汇搭配

**【难度系数】** 0.269

**【解析】** 空所在的语义为：到 1854 年，除了西班牙 奴隶制已经全部被废除了。从前文知道，这些独立的国家多是西班牙的殖民地，是通过斗争才争取到的独立，因此废除奴隶制的是这些独立的国家，没有废除的当然是西班牙仍然保留的殖民地，四个选项只有 C 能表达此含义，故答案为 C。

18.

- [A] slower 较慢的
- [B] faster 较快的
- [C] easier 较容易的
- [D] tougher 较坚硬的

**【答案】** A

**【考点】** 逻辑关系

**【难度系数】** 0.425

**【解析】** 空后谈到政府需要这个税收，空前谈到减税的承诺，既然税收是必须的，那么减税承诺兑现必然是缓慢的，故答案为 A。

19.

- [A] created 创造，引起
- [B] produced 生产
- [C] contributed 增进，捐款

[D] preferred 更喜欢

**【答案】B**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.251**

**【解析】**由 18 题的分析可以判断出这里填入的词表示这些政策创造的税收，选项 A 和 B 能表达这一含义，但 A 的创造通常是指抽象的东西，而税收是物质的，所以 B 项更合适，故答案为 B。

20.

[A] puzzled by 迷惑的

[B] hostile to 敌视的

[C] pessimistic about 悲观的

[D] unprepared for 未做好准备的

**【答案】D**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.292**

**【解析】**空所在的句意：平等主义的情绪经常会被一些担忧所冲淡，这种担忧就是大部分人对自治和民主。四个选项代入句中，只有 D 能使语义通顺，故答案为 D。

### 三、全文翻译

到 1830 年，西班牙和葡萄牙的前殖民地已经成为独立国家。这些国家的大约两千万居民满怀希望地展望未来。许多独立斗争的领导人出生于旧政权以及伊比利亚殖民主义的危机时刻，他们怀有共同的治国理念：创建民选政府、对人才开放的职业、实行商贸自由和私有财产权以及相信“个体是社会的基础”。当时，普遍存在这样的信念——新国家应该是自主、独立的国家，应该足以在经济上养活国民，并且通过一套共同法律使国家统一在一起。

然而，关于宗教自由以及教会的地位问题，领导阶层之间的意见就不那么一致了。罗马天主教过去是西班牙的国教，并且是西班牙国王允许存在的唯一教派；虽然大多数领导人试图继续将天主教作为新国家的官方宗教，但是一些领导人却试图结束将其它信仰排除在外的局面。保护教会成为保守力量的战斗口号。

早期独立运动领导人的理想通常是实行平等主义，重视一切平等。玻利瓦尔从海地获得了援助，作为回报，他承诺在他所解放的地区废除奴隶制。到 1854 年，除了西班牙剩余的殖民地以外，其它地方都已废除了奴隶制。取消印第安人纳贡以及停止向混血人种征税的早期承诺实现起来就缓慢得多，因为新国家仍然需要这类政策带来的收入。平等主义思想经常会被一些担忧所冲淡，这种担忧就是普通大众还没有为自治与民主做好准备。

### Section III Reading Comprehension

#### Part A

#### Text 1

## 一、文章题材结构分析

本文选自 2006 年 5 月 *New York Times Magazine*《纽约时报杂志》，原文标题是 *A Star Is Made*（明星是造就的）。

这是一篇说明议论文。文章第一、二段通过一个现象引出讨论的话题——什么早就人的杰出才能。第三、四和五段讲述了一些科学家对这个问题的最新研究情况，发现了人所受的先天影响被高估，出色的才华是造就的，而非天生的。

## 二、试题具体分析

21. 提到足球运动员出生时间的巧合现象是为了。

- [A] 强调专业训练的重要性
- [B] 突出世界杯比赛中的足球明星
- [C] 引出话题：出色表现是如何形成的
- [D] 解释为什么有些足球队比其他队踢得好

【答案】C

【考点】主旨大意

【难度系数】0.787

【解析】从文章内容我们可以看出本文的中心是论述什么造就了人的杰出表现，而文章第一段足球运动员案例的引用显然是为了引出这一中心话题，故答案为 C。A、B 和 D 的内容过于片面，应该加以排除。

【补充】本文的结构是现象—解释型，首段一般只提出现象；报刊杂志文章的首段通常引人入胜，目的是引出本文主题。

22. “mania”(第二段，第四行)一词最有可能的含义是。

- [A] 乐趣
- [B] 狂热
- [C] 欣喜若狂
- [D] 兴奋

【答案】B

【考点】词义句意

【难度系数】0.368

【解析】这是一道测试考生利用上下文推测词义的考题。在被考词 mania 的上下文中：soccer-mad parents are more likely to conceive children in springtime, at the annual peak of soccer mania (为足球疯狂的父母更有可能在春天怀孕，也就是足球狂热的巅峰季节)，句子的两部分以逗号隔开，逗号后面的部分是以同位语的方式解释前面，由此可见 soccer mania 可能对应 soccer mad，那么 mania 的意思就是 mad(疯狂，狂热)，故选 B；C 项带贬义；其中 D 选项具有干扰性，但是所表达的热爱程度不如原文表达的深刻。

23. 根据埃里克森所说，好的记忆力。

- [A] 取决于对信息进行有意义的处理
- [B] 来源于直觉而不是认知活动
- [C] 由遗传因素而不是心理因素决定
- [D] 需要及时的反馈和注意力高度集中

**【答案】 A**

**【考点】 事实细节**

**【难度系数】 0.469**

**【解析】** 文章第三段讲 Ericsson 所做的实验。第四段首句提出记忆力是认知练习的结果而非一种直觉。第二句进一步解释记忆力的差别不是天生的，而是由个人信息“编码”(encode)质量造成的。第三句讲要做好记忆的编码工作，必须进行“刻意练习”(deliberate practice)。A 选项中的 processing of information 是对第四段第二句中的关键词 encode 的替换，同义替换的是解，故选 A 项。

B 和 C 选项都强调先天因素，与 Ericsson 在第四段的观点正好相反，故排除；D 选项是第四段末句的部分内容，及时反馈是“刻意练习”(deliberate practice)的具体内容，而注意力高度集中文中并未涉及，故为干扰项，排除 D 项。

24. 埃里克森和他的同事们相信。

- [A] 天赋是职业成功的关键因素
- [B] 成长资料里含有决定出色表现的关键因素
- [C] 天赋的作用往往被忽略
- [D] 事业的巨大成功主要来自后天的培养

**【答案】 D**

**【考点】 事实细节**

**【难度系数】 0.303**

**【解析】** 文章末段在谈到他们的观点时说：Their work makes a rather startling assertion: the trait we commonly call talent is highly overrated. 意思是说他们从收集到的数据得出一个结论，即我们所说的天资这一特性被过高估计。再加上这句话 expert performers...are nearly always made, not born, 可知 D 项符合题意，为正确答案。注意 D 项中的 nurture(培养)与 nature(天性)相对。

由以上列出的两个关键句可以得出 A、C 项与结论相反，故排除；其中 C 项为干扰项，overlooked(忽略)与文中的 overrated(高估)相对。B 项中成长资料是研究人员在研究中搜集的数据，反映了后天培养的重要性，但决定出色表现的关键因素文中并未提到，故可排除 C 项。

25. 以下哪一句谚语与该文章试图传达的信息最接近？

- [A] “精诚所至，金石为开”
- [B] “一份耕耘，一份收获”
- [C] “熟能生巧”
- [D] “有其父，必有其子”

**【答案】 C**

**【考点】 主旨大意**

**【难度系数】 0.789**

**【解析】** 文章第一段从一个现象引出杰出表现是如何形成的这一话题，第二段作出种种猜测。第三、

四段通过研究得出结论——记忆行为是一个认知过程，好的记忆力在于有效的处理信息，而不是与生俱来的。第五段进一步把这一结论进行了推广，天资几乎总是后天形成的。四个谚语中，只有 C 能概括这一主题，故答案为 C。

### 三、文章难句精析

1. Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering until he realized he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research if he switched to psychology.

**【解析】**本句是一个并列句，开始是 and 连接的两个分句：Ericsson grew up in Sweden, and studied nuclear engineering...，其中第二个分句是一个复合句，主句是 Ericsson studied nuclear engineering, until 引导一个时间状语从句 until he realized...，realized 带有宾语从句 he would have more opportunity to conduct his own research，最后是 if 引导的条件状语从句。

**【译文】**埃里克森成长于瑞典，开始时学习核工程，后来他意识到如果转学心理学，会获得更多进行专业研究的机会。

2. This success, coupled with later research showing that memory itself is not genetically determined, led Ericsson to conclude that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one.

**【解析】**本句的主干是 this success led Ericsson to conclude that...，过去分词结构 coupled with later research...作 this success 的定语，其中现在分词结构 showing that memory itself is not genetically determined 又作前面 later research 的定语；conclude 带有 that 引导的宾语从句：that the act of memorizing is more of a cognitive exercise than an intuitive one。注意：在 more...than... 结构中，作者强调的是 more 之后的部分：记忆行为的认知特性(cognitive)。

**【译文】**这次实验的成功以及后来的研究都表明，记忆力本身并不是由遗传决定的。埃里克森由此得出这样的结论：记忆行为与其说是一种直觉活动，不如说是一种认知活动。

### 四、核心词汇回顾

1. certificate n. 证书

2. astrological adj. 占星的，占星术的

3. stamina n. 毅力，持久力，精力

4. conceive v. 怀孕，考虑，设想

5. annual adj. 每年的

6. peak n. 顶点，(记录的)最高峰

7. mania n. 痴好，狂热

8. couple A with B 将 A 与 B 联系在一起

9. cognitive adj. 认知的，认识的，有感知的

10. swamp v. 使陷入困境；淹没

11. deliberate adj. 深思熟虑的，故意的

12. pursuit n. 追求；职业

13. assertion n. 主张，断言，声明

## 五、全文翻译

如果检查一下 2006 年世界杯足球锦标赛所有参赛运动员的出生证明，你很可能会发现一个值得注意的怪现象：出色的足球运动员往往在一年中的头几个月出生。如果再关注一下为世界杯和职业球队输送人才的欧洲国家青年队，你会发现这一现象更加明显。

对这一奇怪现象该做何解释呢？以下是几种猜想：(a) 某些星座的人更具有足球天赋。(b) 冬季出生的孩子往往具有较大的氧容量，这增强了他们在足球运动中的耐力。(c) 对足球狂热的父母容易在春天怀孕，因为那是一年中足球狂热的高峰期。(d) 以上猜想都不对。

58 岁的安德斯·埃里克森是佛罗里达州立大学的心理学教授，他坚信以上推测均不成立。埃里克森成长于瑞典，开始时学习核工程，后来他意识到如果转学心理学，会获得更多进行专业研究的机会。大约 30 年前他进行了第一次试验，与记忆力相关：训练一个人听一系列任意选择的数字然后让他进行重复。埃里克森回忆说，“第一个被测试对象在经过了约 20 个小时的训练以后，他所记住的数字从 7 个增至 20 个。他不断地进步，经过约 200 个小时的训练以后，他能记住 80 多个数字。”

这次实验的成功以及后来的研究都表明，记忆力本身并不是由遗传决定的。埃里克森由此得出这样的结论：记忆行为与其说是一种直觉活动，不如说是一种认知活动。换句话说，不论两个人在记忆能力方面表现出什么先天性的差异，这些差异与个人“编码”信息的能力相比都显得无足轻重。埃里克森认为，学习按照意义编码信息的最佳方法是经历一个被称为“刻意练习”的过程。“刻意练习”不仅仅是简单地重复一项任务，它涉及到制定具体的目标、获得及时的反馈、方法和结果并重。

埃里克森和他的同事由此开始对众多领域(包括足球领域)中的佼佼者进行研究。他们竭尽所能收集到的数据中，不仅包括工作绩效统计数字、成长细节、而且还包括他们的实验对象中表现优秀者的测试结果。他们的研究结论令人惊讶：我们对通常称之为“天赋”的遗传特征过分看重了。换句话说，不管是在记忆力、外科领域、芭蕾舞，还是在计算机编程方面表现出色的人几乎是后天培养的，而不是天生造就的。

## Text 2

### 一、文章结构与内容分析

本文选自 1993 年 *Scientific American*《科学美国人》，原文标题是 *Intelligence Considered*（智力测验）。这是一篇关于智力测验的议论文章。文章第一段首先从报纸上一个专栏引出这一话题并对其做出了说明。第二段开始对智力测试的意义提出质疑。第三段则更加具体的对智力测试的内容进行了介绍。最后一段则说明，通过科学家的研究得出，智力测试并不可靠。

### 二、试题具体分析

26. 以下哪一项可能出现在智力测验中？

[A] 回答哲学问题。

[B] 把纸折叠或剪切成不同形状。

[C] 区别某些概念。

[D] 选出与所给单词或图形相似的单词或图形。

**【答案】 D**

**【考点】 事实细节**

**【难度系数】 0.406**

**【解析】** 该题测试考生对第一段事实细节的理解。根据题干我们定位于第一段第三句。这一句中介绍了智力测试中常出现的问题，包括词汇和图形类比、想象纸折叠和剪切后的形状、推导数字序列等。D项对应第三句中 to complete verbal and visual analogies，为正确答案。

通过后面两句可以看出，A、C项说的不是 IQ 测验的内容，容易排除。B 项为迷惑选项，其强调动手能力，因此与原文 to envision paper after it has been folded and cut 强调想象能力不符，故排除 B 项。

这其实也是一道常识性的问题，如果参加过一些智力测试的游戏，我们可很容易的得出答案为 D。

27. 从第三段可以推断出关于智力测验的什么结论？

[A] 人们不再使用智商分数作为智力高低的指标。

[B] 现在人们在互联网上可以获得更多智商测验的版本。

[C] 针对成人和儿童的测验内容和形式可能有所不同。

[D] 科学家已经明确了人类智力中的主要因素。

**【答案】 C**

**【考点】 推理判断**

**【难度系数】 0.512**

**【解析】** 文章第三段内容谈到：尽管智力测试没有以前那么普遍，但智力测试结果仍然被看作是人类智力的表现。智力测试有两种形式：斯坦福—比奈（智力）测试和 Wechsler 智力量表(这两种形式都分别有成人版和儿童版)。尽管书店和网上有这两种智力测试的各种变体，人们通常还是花上几百美元去心理医生那里做。现在已经没有人再得到 Vos Savant 所得的那种超高分数了，因为现在的计分方式是根据相同年龄段的人在统计意义上的分布来定的，而不是简单地用心里年龄除以实际年龄再乘以 100。其他一些标准化测试（如美国大学入学考试、研究生入学考试）具有智力测试的一些主要特征。从这段内容看，选项 A 和第一句相冲突；B 则与第二三句不合；D 在本段中完全没有涉及。故正确答案为 C，其根据来自第二句括号中的内容。

28. 现在人们不能再获得莎凡那么高的智商分数，因为。

[A] 现在的分数是通过不同的计算程序获得的

[B] 现在更强调创造力而不是分析能力

[C] 莎凡是一个极端个案，不会再重现

[D] 智商测验的界定性特征发生了改变

**【答案】 A**

**【考点】 事实细节**

**【难度系数】 0.351**

**【解析】** 本题的题干和答案均出现在第三段第四句，文章关于这个内容的表述是：现在不可能有人再得到 Vos Savant 所得的高分了，因为计分方式变化了。A 项与此符合。故答案为 A。

29. 从未段我们可以得出结论。

- [A] 测验分数可能不是体现一个人能力高低的可靠指标
- [B] 智商测验分数和美国学术评估测试结果密切相关
- [C] 测验中涉及许多猜测行为
- [D] 传统的测验已经过时

**【答案】 A**

**【考点】 推理判断**

**【难度系数】 0.815**

**【解析】** 末段第一句就谈到标准测试不能评估在学校和生活中取得成功所需要的所有重要因素。其后的内容都是对这一论点的说明，故由此我们可以得出 A 的结论。

30. 作者对智力测验的态度是什么？

- [A] 支持。
- [B] 怀疑。
- [C] 公正，不偏不倚。
- [D] 存有偏见。

**【答案】 B**

**【考点】 观点态度**

**【难度系数】 0.511**

**【解析】** 该题测试考生对作者态度的理解。文章首段的引子引出了智商测试这个话题，作者在第二段第一句总结出：智商测试的得分不能体现智力的高低。在末段得出的结论是：智力测试不能很好地评估与成功相关的能力，可见作者都是说明智商测试的不足以及强调其不一定可靠，由此推出作者对智力测验持怀疑态度，B 项是正确答案。

### 三、文章难句精析

1. It's not obvious how the capacity to visualize objects and to figure out numerical patterns suits one to answer questions that have eluded some of the best poets and philosophers.

**【解析】** how 引导的是主语从句，其中有 to 引导的两个动词不定式 to visualize objects 和 to figure out numerical patterns 作 capacity 的定语，而 to answer questions 作结果状语，而 questions 后的 that 引导了一个定语从句。

**【译文】** 想象物体形状和推算数列的能力，不一定能使人具备足够的能力，来回答那些连最优秀的诗人和哲学家都回答不了的问题。

2. In his article “How Intelligent Is Intelligence Testing?”, Sternberg notes that traditional tests best assess analytical and verbal skills but fail to measure creativity and practical knowledge, components also critical to problem solving and life success.

**【解析】** 本句的主干是 Sternberg notes that …, that 引导的宾语从句的主干是 traditional tests best assess A and B but fail to measure C and D。句末的 components... 作 creativity and practical knowledge 的同位语，说明它们的作用，形容词结构 critical to problem solving and life success 后置作 components 的定语。

**【译文】** 斯特恩伯格在他的“智力测试有多大可信度？”一文中指出，传统的智商测试能够很好地评

估分析能力和语言能力，但不能评估创造能力和实践能力，而这两个因素对于解决问题和在生活中取得成功也至关重要。

## 四、核心词汇回顾

1. mental adj. 精神的，智力的
2. verbal adj. 口头的，不用语言的
3. analogy n. 类似，类推
4. envision vt. 想象，预想
5. numerical adj. 数字的，用数表示的
6. fondness n. 爱好，溺爱
7. coincidence n. 一致，巧合
8. elude v. 躲避
9. encompass v. 包围，环绕
10. statistical adj. 统计（学）的 n. 统计量
11. peer n. 同等的人；同龄人
12. elements n. 原理，基础
13. predict v. 预言，预报

## 五、全文翻译

在过去几年中，《星期日报》增刊上出现了一个名为“玛丽琳问题”的特色专栏。人们被邀请向玛丽琳·冯·莎凡提出各种问题。此人10岁时参加了相当于普通人23岁左右水平的智力测试，测试的智商为228（智商的最高记录）。智商测试要求你完成的任务常常是：词汇和图形类比、想象纸折叠和剪切后的形状、推导数字序列，等等。因此，当莎凡回答（智商为100的）普通人提出的诸如“爱与喜欢有何区别”或“运气和巧合的本质是什么”这类问题时，她感到有些困惑。想象物体形状和推算数列的能力，不一定能使人具备足够的能力，来回答那些连最优秀的诗人和哲学家都回答不了的问题。

显然，智力的高低并不能仅仅通过测试的分数体现出来。那么什么叫“聪明”呢？有多少智力可以被明确定义出来？关于智力，从神经学、遗传学、计算机科学和其它领域中，我们又能了解什么呢？虽然现在智商测试已经不像以前那么频繁地使用，但是智商分数似乎仍然是定义人类智力的术语。智商测试主要有两种形式：斯坦福—比奈智力量表和韦氏智力量表（二者都有成人和儿童版本）。虽然这两种测试形式的改编版本常常可以在书店和互联网上见到，但它们通常只由心理学家提供，费用一般为几百美元。莎凡那样的超高分数不可能再重现，因为现在分数的计算是以同龄群体分数分布为基础的，而不是简单地用智力年龄除以实足年龄再乘以100。其它的标准化测试，比如学术评估测验和研究生入学考试，都具有智商测试的主要特点。

罗伯特·J·斯特恩伯格认为，这类标准化测试也许并不能评估对于学业和生活的成功来说必须的所有重要因素。斯特恩伯格在他的“智力测试有多大可信度？”一文中指出，传统的智商测试能够很好地评估分析能力和语言能力，但不能评估创造能力和实践能力，而这两个因素对于解决问题和在生活中取得成功也至关重要。此外，一旦测试群体或情景发生改变，智商测试不一定能做出准确的预测。研究发现，在压力小的环境下进行测试，智商能够正确地反映出领导能力的高低；但是在压力大的情况

下，智商与领导能力呈负相关关系——也就是说，根据智商分数预测出的领导能力与实际情况相反。任何参加过“学术评估测验”的人都可以证明，应试技能也很重要，比如知道何时应该猜测或者什么题目可以略过不答。

## Text 3

### 一、文章结构与内容分析

本文选自 2006 年 1-2 月 *Harvard Magazine*《哈佛杂志》，原文标题是 *The Middle Class on the Precipice-Rising financial risks for American families*（处于悬崖边缘的中产阶级——美国家庭面临的经济风险增加）。

这是一篇议论文。本文是一篇关于美国中产阶级面临危机的文章，第一段指出现今的美国中产阶级很难保持经济状况稳定，第二段分析原因之一：母亲外出工作使家庭的经济风险上升。第三段分析原因之二：布什政府的改革措施、健康储蓄计划的推出都对中产阶级家庭提出了新的挑战，即家庭被要求承担的经济风险和负担增加。最后一段总结了上述经济威胁，即政府把金融风险转嫁给中产阶级家庭，并指出经济问题可能会带来政治后果。

### 二、试题具体分析

31. 如今的双职工家庭面临更大的财务风险，是因为。

- [A] 他们曾经拥有的安全保障消失了
- [B] 他们被解雇的概率大大增加了
- [C] 他们更容易因家庭经济状况变化而受到打击
- [D] 他们被剥夺了失业或残疾保险金

【答案】C

【考点】事实细节

【难度系数】0.282

【解析】通过第二段可以得出答案，这一段讲大量女性走出家庭加入就业大军所带来的基本家庭经济的变化。在过去，如果夫妻一方失业或患病，另一方可以出去工作挣钱，家里因此渡过难关；而现在，夫妻双方都在外面工作，家庭是根据两份工资来做预算，一旦其中一方失业或患病，家庭收入减少，一个中产阶级家庭很快就会变成一个贫穷家庭。这等于说现在的双职工家庭更容易受到家庭经济状况变化的影响。故正确答案为 C 项。

A、B 与 D 都是干扰选项，都讲的是细节问题，且与原文内容不符。如 A 项中的“安全保障”在第二段倒数第二句中出现，指的是失业保险或残疾保险提供的保障，文中并未提到这种保障的消失。B 项的被解雇率即失业率和 D 项提到的失业和残疾保险都与题干中强调的双收入家庭没有必然的联系，因此不完全切合题意，而排除两项。

32. 布什总统的改革举措的结果是，退休人员可能拥有。

- [A] 更强的安全感

- [B] 付款风险更大
- [C] 更少的投资机会
- [D] 一个有保障的未来

**【答案】B**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.615**

**【解析】**该题测试考生对第三段事实细节的理解。根据问题中的关键词 President Bush 定位原文第三段第三句，句中提到布什总统的改革举措，把社会安全模式变成储蓄账户模式，退休人员将原本有保障的退休金收入很大一部分或全部地变成取决于投资收益的收入方式，从而加大退休金收入的风险。故 B 项符合题意，为正确答案。另外，从文中对布什经济政策的评价“加重了中产阶级的经济负担”也可以看出，只有 B 项是这一效果的反映。

A、D 项与文章表达事实相反，排除。此外总统的改革并没有对退休人员的投资行为作限制，只是让其收入与投资挂钩，因此 C 项偏离文意。

33. 根据作者所说，健康储蓄计划将。

- [A] 有助于减少医疗保健费用
- [B] 在中产阶级中得到普及
- [C] 补偿减少的养老金
- [D] 增加家庭的投资风险

**【答案】D**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.74**

**【解析】**本题测试考生对事实细节的理解。根据问题中的关键词 health-saving plans 定位原文第三段第五句。文中提到该计划的核心是保险扣减额的增加以及家庭未来保健投资风险的增加。D 项符合题意，为正确选项。另外，从第三段提到的“退休金取决于投资的回报”及“政府把风险转嫁到了家庭身上”也可以看出，健康储蓄计划增加了家庭的投资风险。

A、C 项属于阐述该计划的优点，未提及，故排除。B 项虽然涉及到中产阶级，但并没有提到其是否普及，同样排除。

34. 从末段可以推断出。

- [A] 财政方面的风险往往超过政治风险
- [B] 中产阶级可能面临更大的政治挑战
- [C] 财政方面的问题也许会带来政治问题
- [D] 财政方面的责任是政治地位的指标

**【答案】C**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.65**

**【解析】**该题测试考生对最后一段，尤其是最后一句话的理解。这句话的意思是：财政方面的后果已经开始显现，政治上的后果也很快会显现出来。C 项符合题意，为正确选项。其中 problems 对应原文的 fallout(后果)。

A项与D项虽然都谈到了财政与政治，但是对二者关系的阐述都与原文所说的因果关系不符，文中并未将经济风险与政治风险比较，故排除A项；也未涉及指标问题，排除D项；末段只提到中产阶级要承担经济风险，政治挑战是无中生有，故排除。

35. 以下哪一项是本文的最佳题目？

- [A] 警惕的中产阶级
- [B] 处于危险边缘的中产阶级
- [C] 处在矛盾中的中产阶级
- [D] 没落的中产阶级

**【答案】B**

**【考点】主旨大意**

**【难度系数】0.43**

**【解析】** 这是一道考查短文标题的题目。A与主题距离较远，同时文章也未提到中产阶级做出任何反应，故A项首先排除。C、D项用“矛盾”及“没落”来修饰中产阶级并不切题，这两个词已经带有明显的感情色彩，而文章更多的是阐明一种中产阶级所面对的现实状况，故排除。答案是B。

**【补充】** on the cliff 的字面意思是“处于悬崖边缘”，引申意思是“处于危险边缘”。

### 三、文章难句精析

1. Steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families who must worry about interest rates, stock market fluctuation, and the harsh reality that they may outlive their retirement money.

**【解析】** 本句的主干是 steelworkers, airline employees, and now those in the auto industry are joining millions of families, who 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 families，其中定语从句的谓语动词 worry about 带有三个宾语：interest rates、stock market fluctuation 和 the harsh reality，而句末 that 引导的同位语从句 that they may outlive their retirement money 作 reality 的同位语。outlive their retirement money 是指“把退休金拿去投资，可能会投资失败，导致失去退休金，以后的日子退休金不够用”。

**【译文】** 钢铁工人、航空公司雇员以及现在汽车企业的员工都正在加入上百万家庭的行列，这些家庭必须担忧利率、股票市场的波动以及退休金不够用的严峻现实。

2. From the middle-class family perspective, much of this, understandably, looks far less like an opportunity to exercise more financial responsibility, and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration of the wholesale shift of financial risk onto their already overburdened shoulders.

**【解析】** 本句的主干是 much of this looks far less like an opportunity and a good deal more like a frightening acceleration（上述的许多问题远非一个机会，更像一个可怕的加速），其中 opportunity 带有不定式 to exercise more financial responsibility 作定语，acceleration 带有介词结构 of the wholesale shift of...onto...（将……全盘转嫁给……）作定语。句子开始的介词结构 from the middle-class family perspective 与插入语 understandably（可以理解的是）作状语。

**【译文】** 可以理解，从中产阶级家庭的角度看，上述现象根本不像是履行更多经济责任的机会，而是把经济风险大规模转移到他们已经不堪重负的肩膀上的加速过程。

## 四、核心词汇回顾

1. middle-class adj. 中层社会的，中产阶级的
2. count on 依靠，指望
3. fair play 按规则比赛；公平办事
4. pink slip 解雇通知书
5. spouse n. 配偶(指夫或妻)
6. debate v./ n. 争论，辩论
7. implication n. 牵连，含义，暗示
8. parachute n. 降落伞
9. disruption n. 中断，瓦解，破坏
10. absorb vt. 吸收，吸引
11. retirement income 退休收入
12. stock market 股票市场
13. fluctuation n. 波动，起伏
14. harsh adj. 粗糙的；刺耳的；严厉的
15. outlive v. 比……长命，比……耐久
16. campaign v. 参加运动，领导运动
17. legislative adj. 立法的 n. 立法机关
18. deductible adj. 可扣除的
19. demographic adj. 人口统计学的
20. odds n. 可能的机会，几率
21. attendant adj. 伴随的，附带的
22. perspective n. 角度，观点；远景
23. acceleration n. 加速度
24. wholesale n. 批发，趸售 adj. 批发的
25. overburden vt. 负担过多 n. 过重的负担
26. fallout n. (坏的)后果

## 五、全文翻译

在上一代人中，原本依靠努力工作和公平竞争就能保持经济状况稳定的美国中产阶级家庭因经济风险和新的现实状况而发生了变化。现在，一张解雇通知书，一个恶性诊断结果，或者配偶的离去，都可以使一个稳固的中产阶级家庭在几个月内成为新的贫困户。

仅仅大约一代人的时间里，数百万母亲出去工作，从而改变了基本的家庭经济结构。各行各业的学者、政策制定者以及批评家都在讨论这些变化的社会意义，但是很少有人看到其副作用：家庭风险也提高了。如今家庭的开支预算达到了新的双薪家庭的极限。结果，他们失去了经济困顿时期的“保护伞”——当家庭主要经济支柱失业或生病时还有候补者(通常是母亲)可以出去工作。“次要工作者效果”

能够加强失业保险或伤残保险提供的安全保障，以帮助家庭渡过难关。但是如今，家庭财产遭受的巨大损失再也不能通过原来赋闲在家的另一半获得的工作得以弥补。

与此同时，家庭被要求承担更多的退休收入方面的风险。钢铁工人、航空公司雇员以及现在汽车企业的员工都正在加入上百万家庭的行列，这些家庭必须担忧利率、股票市场的波动以及退休金不够用的严峻现实。去年的大半年之中，布什总统致力于将社会保障体系变成个人储蓄账户模式。在这种模式下，退休人员将他们的大部分或全部有保障的退休金变为依赖回报率的投资。对于较年轻的家庭来说，境况也不比老年人家庭更好。医疗保健的绝对成本以及其中家庭承担的份额都已提高，而且新近流行的健康储蓄计划正从议会大厅流传到沃尔玛超市的员工那里。此计划意味着未来家庭的医疗保健将需要支付更高的预付额并面临大量新增的投资风险。甚至人口统计学的统计结果(人口结构变化)都对中产阶级家庭不利，家庭中出现一个年老力衰的父(母)亲——以及随之而来的精力和经济援助的需要一一的几率在一代人的时间里增加了八倍。

可以理解，从中产阶级家庭的角度看，上述现象根本不像是履行更多经济责任的机会，而是把经济风险大规模转移到他们已经不堪重负的肩膀上的加速过程。经济不良后果已经显现，政治影响也不会太远了。

## Text 4

### 一、文章结构与内容分析

本文选自 2005 年 6 月 *The Economist* 《经济学家》，原文标题是 *Information Security* (信息安全)。

本文是议论文。本文是一篇关于信息时代数据泄漏问题的文章。文章第一段指出数据安全问题成为各行业管理层高度重视的问题。第二段提到一些大公司的大量客户和雇员信息泄漏，使管理者开始重视公司的信息保护。第三段引用多位专家的话指出，保护客户信息的重要性。第四段批判有些公司老总未意识到信息保护的重要性，它对企业的信任度极具破坏力。第五段分析出现数据泄漏这一问题的可能原因，指出立法是解决问题的根本出路。

注意时文的特点：以“钓鱼”方式开头，主题常在第一段末或第二段开始。

### 二、试题具体分析

36. 作者用 “It never rains but it pours” 这句话是为了引出。

- [A] 激烈的企业竞争
- [B] 老板和董事会之间脆弱的关系
- [C] 来自新闻报道的威胁
- [D] 数据泄漏的严重性

【答案】D

【考点】主旨大意

【难度系数】0.741

**【解析】**本题是从写作方法的角度考查主题。本文以谚语 it never rains but it pours(“不雨则已，一雨倾盆”)引出主题，第二句对谚语真正的所指做出说明，老板和董事会解决了财务和规章问题，又遇到了数据安全问题，此句话最后在冒号之后落脚于一个词即数据安全，在此点题。具体来讲文章涉及到公司的数据不安全的问题，或者说信息保护问题。同时，it never rains but it pours 中的重点在 but 之后，说明问题的严重性，因为下的是大雨(it pours)。只有 D 项谈到了严重性，因此 D 项是正确选项。A、B、C 项都不是本文讨论的主要问题，A 项中 business，B 项中 boss-board，C 项中 reports 都出现于文章中，属细节之处，服务于主旨，不符合题意要求，故排除。

37. 根据第二段，一些机构检查自己的系统，目的是为了查明。

- [A] 是否存在缺陷
- [B] 什么类型的数据被盗了
- [C] 谁应该对数据泄漏负责
- [D] 如何找到间谍嫌疑人

**【答案】A**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.55**

**【解析】**该题测试考生对文章第二段细节的理解。根据问题可以精确定位第二段最后，因为问题中的 check their systems to find out 对应原文的 peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of，这样找答案就成了给第二段最后的两个词 potential vulnerabilities 找同义替换的过程。A 项对 potential vulnerabilities 进行了同义替换：potential=whether there is，vulnerabilities=any weak point，同义替换的是解，故 A 项正确。B、C、D 三项文中没有涉及，都不符合题干要求。故可以排除。

38. 作者提出 GASP 这一概念，是想说明。

- [A] 股东的利益应该给予适当的关照
- [B] 信息保护问题应该受到适当的关注
- [C] 企业应该提高自己的财务安全水平
- [D] 客户数据的市场价值应当受到重视

**【答案】B**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.447**

**【解析】**本题测试考生对文章中心的理解。可以看出，本题与短文主题关系很大；第三段在谈到 GASP 时首先引用专家的话强调了数据保护的重要性，“数据正在变成一种资产，与任何别的资产一样，它也需要受到保护。保护客户数据的能力是保证市场价值的关键，董事会有责任为了股东的利益对市场价值负责”、“保护客户数据的能力是保证市场价值的关键，董事会有责任为了股东的利益对市场价值负责”。接着说“事实上，正如有公认会计原则(GPPA)一样，也许现在应该制定公认安全准则(GASP)了”，从这里我们可以看出，引用 GAAP 正式为了类比建立数据安全准则的重要性，故答案为 B。

A、C、D 三项均偏离文章中心。A 项是第二句中作者说明“数据保护重要性”的原因，故排除；C 选项利用文章中的个别词汇进行编造属于无中生有，为错误选项；D 选项根据 customer data 锁定于此句话“The ability to guard customer data is the key to market value, which is responsible for on behalf of

shareholders.”该句强调的是保护客户数据的能力是市场价值的关键因素，而D项中的“客户数据的市场价值”这一概念纯属编造，故排除此项。

39. 根据第四段，作者感到不解的是一些老板没有。

- [A] 看到信任和数据保护之间的关系
- [B] 认识到个人数据的敏感性
- [C] 认识到数据恢复需付出的高昂代价
- [D] 理解信任的经济价值

**【答案】A**

**【考点】主旨大意**

**【难度系数】0.523**

**【解析】**本题测试考生对文章主旨及作者态度的理解。题干是第四段的改写，该段第二句开始解释为什么作者感到不解，也即该题目的答案要点所在：某些管理人员没有意识到信任容易被破坏并且很难修复，个人信息的泄露最易破坏客户对公司的信任。文章主旨涉及信息泄露及信息保护与信誉之间的关系。A项最能反映中心及作者的态度，所以选A项。反映中心的是解，反映作者态度的是解。

B、C、D项均只提到了信任或数据保护二者中的一个方面，与原文不符，为干扰选项，属于树木与森林关系中的树木部分，从正确选项中的完整的句意中挑出其中几个语素或语义来独自组成新的选项以迷惑考生，是出题人的一个思路，只要考生掌握此策略即可轻松排除迷惑选项。

40. 从第五段可以推断出。

- [A] 数据泄漏在欧洲更为严重
- [B] 美国联邦贸易委员会的决定对数据安全来说是非常重要的
- [C] 加州在安全立法方面处于领先地位
- [D] 法律惩处手段是解决数据泄漏问题的主要办法

**【答案】D**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.355**

**【解析】**本题考查考生的推理能力。题目针对文章末段。段落首句告诉我们“由于对于数据泄漏缺乏法律的惩罚措施，数据泄漏问题会变得更加严重”，末句告诉我们“如果公司不能提供足够的数据安全，监督者将行动(立法)”，再加上中间部分提到的某些立法的通过，说明法律惩罚是解决数据泄漏问题的主要措施。D项符合此意，为正确答案。

### 三、文章难句精析

1. Just as bosses and boards have finally sorted out their worst accounting and compliance troubles, and improved their feeble corporation governance, a new problem threatens to earn them—especially in America—the sort of nasty headlines that inevitably lead to heads rolling in the executive suite: data insecurity.

**【解析】**此句开始是由as引导的时间状语从句，后面是主句：a new problem threatens to earn them the sort of nasty headlines(一个新的问题可能让他们登上讨厌的报纸标题)。that引导的定语从句 that inevitably lead to heads rolling...修饰先行词 headlines。冒号之后的 data insecurity 说明 a new problem 的具体内容。

**【译文】**当老板和董事会终于解决了最糟糕的财务和规章问题并加强了公司管理力度之后，一个新的问题——数据安全问题——正威胁着他们，使他们出现在令人讨厌的(尤其是美国的)头版头条新闻中，这些报道可能最终引起领导层更迭。

2. Surely it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that trust, that most valuable of economic assets, is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore—and that few things are more likely to destroy trust than a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands.

**【解析】**本句的主干是 it should be obvious to the dimmest executive that...and that...，其中 it 是形式主语，两个 that 引导的两个名词性从句是真正的主语：that trust is easily destroyed and hugely expensive to restore 与 that few things are more likely to destroy trust。第一个 that 主语从句中，that most valuable of economic assets 是主语 trust 的同位语，其中 that 表示强调；在第二个 that 主语从句中，比较对象 a company letting sensitive personal data get into the wrong hands 中 company 之后的现在分词结构 letting...充当后置定语。

**【译文】**甚至最愚笨的管理人员也必定清楚地知道：信任，这个经济资产中最有价值的东西，很容易遭到破坏而恢复起来则代价高昂；没有什么比公司任由机密个人信息落入别有用心的人手中更能破坏信任的了。

3. Meanwhile, the theft of information about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America, disclosed on June 17th, overshadowed a hugely important decision a day earlier by America's Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that puts corporate America on notice that regulators will act if firms fail to provide adequate data security.

**【解析】**本句的主干是 the theft of information overshadowed a hugely important decision，其中主语中的 information 带有两个定语：介词结构 about some 40 million credit-card accounts in America 说明信息的内容，过去分词结构 disclosed on June 17<sup>th</sup> 说明信息泄漏的时间；从 a day earlier 开始至句末的所有内容都作后置定语，修饰宾语 decision，表示“……的决定”，其中 that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 America's Federal Trade Commission，该定语从句中又嵌套了一个 if 引导的条件状语从句。

**【译文】**同时，发生在美国的约 4000 万信用卡账户信息被盗的事件于 6 月 17 日被披露出来，可就在前一天，美国联邦贸易委员会做出一项重大决议，这项决议警告美国的公司：如果公司不能对数据的安全提供充分保障，管理机构将采取行动。盗窃事件给这项决议蒙上了阴影。

## 四、核心词汇回顾

1. sort out 解决
2. nasty adj. 肮脏的，令人厌恶的
3. roll in 蜂拥而来
4. massive adj. 厚重的，大块的
5. peer vi. 凝视，窥视

6. potential adj. 潜在的，可能的

7. shareholder n. 股东

8. redundancy n. 冗余

9. do the rounds 迅速传开；巡视

10. astray adv. 迷途地，误入歧途地

11. proposed adj. 被提议的

12. legislation n. 立法，法律的制定

## 五、全文翻译

不雨则以，一雨倾盆。当老板和董事会终于解决了最糟糕的财务和规章问题并加强了公司管理力度之后，一个新的问题——数据安全问题——正威胁着他们，使他们出现在令人讨厌的(尤其是美国的)头版头条新闻中，这些报道可能最终引起领导层更迭。信息保护过去一直是临时、低级信息技术员工的工作，并且只被诸如银行、电信、航空这类拥有大量数据的行业所关注，而现在却高高列在各行各业老板的日程表上。

今年发生的几起重大的客户和员工数据泄露事件发生在各种各样的机构里，包括时代华纳公司、美国国防项目承办(建)机构科学应用国际公司、甚至加州大学伯克立分校。这些事件使管理者们急忙仔细检查自己公司里复杂精密的信息技术系统和业务流程，以寻找可能存在的安全隐患。斯坦福大学商学院的汉姆·孟德尔森说：“数据正在变成一种资产，与任何别的资产一样，它也需要受到保护”。“保护客户数据的能力是保证市场价值的关键，董事会有责任为了股东的利益对市场价值负责。”纽约哥伦比亚商学院的伊利·诺姆建议说，事实上，正如公允会计原则一样，也许现在应该制定公允安全准则了。他还说：“为数据安全、数据备份和数据恢复设立恰当的投资标准是管理问题，不是技术问题。”

令人不解的是这竟然令老板们大吃一惊。甚至最愚笨的管理人员也必定清楚地知道：信任，这个经济资产中最有价值的东西，很容易遭到破坏而恢复起来则代价高昂；没有什么比公司任由机密个人信息落入别有用心的人手中更能破坏信任的了。

对泄露数据缺乏法律惩罚(这主要指在美国，在欧洲不是这样)，可能是造成目前状况的原因——虽然并不意味着泄露数据合法。直到加利福尼亚州最近通过了一项法律，美国的公司才不得不把数据泄露事件告诉人们——包括受害者。变化可能会发生得很迅速：围绕数据安全提出的许多立法正在华盛顿展开讨论。同时，发生在美国的约 4000 万信用卡账户信息被盗的事件于 6 月 17 日被披露出来，可就在前一天，美国联邦贸易委员会做出一项重大决议，这项决议警告美国的公司：如果公司不能对数据的安全提供充分保障，管理机构将采取行动。盗窃事件给这项决议蒙上了阴影。

## Part B

### 一、试题具体分析

- A. 为孩子树立一个的榜样
- B. 培养孩子工作技能
- C. 对休闲活动加以时间限制
- D. 经常谈论未来
- E. 帮助孩子掌握解决问题的策略
- F. 帮助你的孩子了解他自己
- G. 树立孩子的责任感

41.

**【答案】F**

**【难度系数】0.54**

**【解析】**段落文字的大意是：“孩子 11 或 12 岁时，你就可以开始引导他们了。与他们一起定期分析他们的优缺点，一起改正缺点，比如克服交流障碍或合作困难。还要搞清楚他们不断追求的兴趣，因为这些兴趣会决定他们将来选择的最佳职业。”从这段内容上看，既涉及到了孩子的个人问题又涉及到将来的职业，显然是教会孩子如何了解自己，故答案为 F。

42.

**【答案】D**

**【难度系数】0.56**

**【解析】**本段文字的内容先谈到了要给孩子树立榜样，然后谈到要鼓励他们谈论他们的将来，显然这里重要的是帮助孩子能更好的为将来做准备，选项中只有 D 项涉及到将来，故正确答案为 D。

43.

**【答案】B**

**【难度系数】0.645**

**【解析】**段落文字第一句就谈到“教孩子如何学习是教师的责任，而教他们如何工作则是家长的责任”。从接下来的内容可以看出，段落内容都是围绕父母要如何教会孩子去工作，选项中涉及到工作内容的只有 B 项，故答案为 B。

44.

**【答案】C**

**【难度系数】0.74**

**【解析】**本段内容几乎每句都离不开娱乐，中心自然是关于小孩子如何度过空闲时间，与此内容一致的只有 C，故答案选为 C。

45.

**【答案】E**

**【难度系数】0.61**

**【解析】**段落首句告诉我们，他们应该知道如何处理挫折、压力和不适的感觉，接着说到父母可以如何帮助他们，因此段落中心应该是父母如何帮助他们应对各种困难和挫折，选项 E 的内容与此一致。另外，本文是一篇关于方法的文章，按照逻辑我们可以将选出的选项做一下验证。按照一般规律，先是帮助孩子进行自我认识（F），然后帮助孩子确立未来的发展方向（D），下一步要培养孩子的工作技能（B），仅仅学会如何工作是不够的，还要培养孩子有正确的生活态度，限制玩的时间是个实际的策略（C），最后要教会孩子在面对挫折和失败时如何解决问题（E）。

## 二、全文翻译

家长们可以做很多事来确保自己的孩子顺利进入成年初期。虽然工作的起薪好像很低，难以满足一个即将成年的孩子实现自我满足的需求，但是如果这个准成年人已经做好了准备，那么他在从学校向职场的转变中遭遇的挫折也许会少些。以下的几种方法，节选自我撰写的《不管你是否做好准备，生活已经开始》一书。家长们可以借鉴以避免我所说的“没有做好参加工作的准备”这种状况发生。

### 41) 帮助你的孩子了解他自己

你可以在孩子十一、二岁时开始这个过程。定期和孩子一起评论他的优缺点，并帮助他克服缺点，比如在与人交流或合作方面存在的困难。另外，要明确识别孩子一直以来的兴趣所在，因为这是寻找最适合他们的职业的线索。

### 42) 经常谈论未来

孩子需要各种各样真实的榜样——不是他小圈子里的人，也不是明星或受到吹捧的运动员。经常在就餐时与孩子谈论家庭成员所认识的人以及他们是如何取得现在的成就的。与孩子谈论一下你自己工作中的乐趣以及存在的问题，并鼓励他们为自己的未来做一些打算。当问他们将来想做什么的时候，应该阻止他们回答说“我不知道”。他们可以不断地改变想法，但是对未来没有任何明确的构想可不怎么好。

### 43) 培养孩子的工作技能

教孩子如何学习是教师的责任，而教他们如何工作则是家长的责任。给他布置一些家务活，并确保他按时完成家庭作业。鼓励十几岁的孩子做兼职。孩子需要大量的实践延迟满足感以及运用有效的组织技能，比如管理时间和分清轻重缓急。

### 44) 对休闲活动加以时间限制

玩电子游戏会让人获得即时满足感。长时间看充斥着预先录音的笑声的电视节目只会教孩子被动地处理信息。同时，长时间戴耳机听单调的音乐节奏将导致孩子沉浸在自己的幻想里而不是努力进取做其他事情。所有上述业余活动都可能妨碍重要的交流和思考技能的培养，并使孩子很难培养大多数工作所需要的持续注意力。

### 45) 帮助孩子掌握解决问题的策略

他应该知道如何应对挫折、压力和能力不足的心情，学会如何解决问题和处理冲突，还要培养集思广益和进行批判性思考的能力。家庭内部的讨论可以帮助孩子锻炼这些能力并把这些技能应用到日常的生活情景中。

那些已经长大但在成年初期似乎仍感到无所适从并苦苦挣扎的孩子该怎么办呢？家长仍然需要扮演主要的角色，只不过比以前更微妙一些。他们必须避免表现出对自己的孩子感到失望。不管这些羽翼刚

刚丰满的（看似幼稚或考虑欠周全的）孩子们目前的兴趣是什么，家长都应该对此表示出兴趣与尊重，同时要成为孩子的伙伴，与之共同探索对未来的探索。最重要的是，这些刚刚步入成年期的孩子必须感到他们受到家人的尊重、支持和赏识。

## Part C

### 一、试题具体分析

46) Traditionally,/ legal learning has been viewed in such institutions as the special preserve of lawyers,/ rather than a necessary part of the intellectual equipment of an educated person.

**【考点】** 被动结构，并列连词，of 结构

**【解析】** 简单句。句子主干：legal learning has been viewed as the special preserve of lawyers。其中谓语是现在完成时的被动语态，翻译时可译成被动句或者主动句。如果译成主动句，谓语后的介词短语 in such institutions 在语法上作状语，但在含义上，其为动作的发出者，即主语，因此在翻译时可把介词短语转换成名词，译成汉语句子的主语。谓语 view... as... 常译成“把……看成是……”。句首副词作状语。并列连词 rather than 连接并列的名词短语 the special preserve 和 a necessary part，译为“……而不是……”，a necessary part 后有两个 of 短语作后置定语，翻译时应该按照汉语表达方式译成前置定语。

**【词汇】** such institutions 指上文中的 Canadian universities，因此译为“这些大学，这类大学”。special preserve 此处表示的是“专属，特权”之意。intellectual equipment 指“知识储备”。

**【译文】** 长久以来，法律知识在这类学校里一直被视为律师们所专有的，而不是一个受教育者的知识素养的必要组成部分。

47) On the other,/ it links these concepts to everyday realities/ in a manner which is parallel to the links/ journalists forge on a daily basis as they cover and comment on the news.

**【考点】** 指代，嵌套式定语从句，状语从句，动宾结构

**【解析】** 复合句。句子主干：it links these concepts to everyday realities，代词 it 指代上文提到的 law，in a manner 在句中作状语，翻译时可根据汉语表达需要将其前置。which 引导的定语从句修饰 manner，其主干是 which is parallel to the links，后面又嵌套了一个省略引导词 that 的定语从句，修饰 the links，即(that) journalists forge on a daily basis。此外，which 引导的定语从句中有一个状语 on a daily basis 和一个状语从句 as they...，在翻译时都需要前置。这样，which 引导的定语从句中嵌套了定语从句和状语从句。此类嵌套式的复杂句式可采用拆译法，即译成“这(种做法)”。

**【词汇】** parallel to 应译为“类似于”；forge 的含义包括“锻造、伪造、达成、形成”，这里 forge links 应译为“建立，形成联系”。cover 与 news 搭配时，译为“报道(新闻)”。

**【译文】** 另一方面，这一学科把这些概念结合到日常生活中，这与新闻记者每天报道和评论新闻时的做法是相同的。

48) But the idea/ that the journalist must understand the law more profoundly than an ordinary citizen/ rests on an understanding of the established conventions and special responsibilities of the news media.

**【考点】** 同位语从句，比较结构，并列结构，of 结构

**【解析】** 复合句。句子主干：But the idea rests on an understanding。that 引导的从句是 idea 的同位语。与定语从句的翻译很相似，如果同位语从句较简单，可采用合译，如：……这种观点；也可采用拆译

法，如：……，这一观点。本句的翻译采取后一种方法。第一个 of 介词短语在 understanding 后作后置定语，而 of the news media 又是前面两个并列的名词短语 established conventions and special responsibilities 的后置定语，翻译时都应前置。

**【词汇】** rest on 原意为“停留在”，但在句中常取其抽象含义“取决于”；established 译为“既定的，业已确定的”。

**【译文】** 新闻记者应比普通公民更加透彻地了解法律，而这种看法是基于他们对新闻媒体业已确定的规约和特殊责任的理解。

49) In fact, it is difficult to see/ how journalists who do not have a clear grasp of the basic features of the Canadian Constitution/ can do a competent job on political stories.

**【考点】** it 作形式主语，宾语从句，定语从句

**【解析】** 复合句。句子主干：it is difficult to see...，该句子中 it 是形式主语，真正的主语是后面的不定式，因此翻译时形式主语 it 不必翻译，直接将不定式的内容译出。不定式结构 to see 后是 how 引导的宾语从句作宾语，其主干是 how journalists...can do a competent job on political stories，其中 who 引导的定语从句修饰 journalists，翻译时应前置。

**【词汇】** see 应译为“想象，设想”；have a clear grasp 应译为“清晰领会”；the basic features 译为“基本特征；基本要点”；do a competent job 中 competent 由形容词转换为动词，译为“胜任工作”；stories 根据上下文应选择“新闻报道”这个意思。

**【译文】** 事实上，很难设想那些对加拿大宪法的基本要点缺乏清晰了解的新闻记者何以能胜任政治新闻的报道工作。

50) While comment and reaction from lawyers may enhance stories,/ it is preferable/ for journalists to rely on their own notions of significance/ and make their own judgments.

**【考点】** 状语从句，形式主语

**【解析】** 复合句。句子主干：it is preferable to rely on their own notions of significance and make their own judgments。it 为形式主语，不定式为真正主语，翻译时将不定式的内容直接译出。While 引导的是让步状语从句，译成“虽然……，尽管……”。

**【词汇】** preferable 意为“更可取的，更好的”；enhance 意为“提高，丰富，完善”，这里为了使意思更加明确，应增译为“提高……的质量”；notion 意为“观念，理解，看法”。

**【译文】** 尽管律师的见解和反应会提高报道的质量，但新闻记者最好凭借他们自己对重要性的理解自行做出判断。

## 二、全文翻译

几个世纪以来，对法律的研究一直被看成是欧洲各国大学的一门基础知识学科。然而，只是在最近几年它才成为加拿大大学本科专业的一个特色。46) 长久以来，法律知识在这类学校里一直被视为律师们所专有的，而不是一个受教育者的知识素养的必要组成部分。可喜的是，加拿大的许多大学正在树立更传统、更具欧洲大陆特色的法律教育观点，有些大学甚至已经开始授予法律学士学位。

如果有关法律的研究正在开始成为普通教育的重要组成部分，那么它的目标和方法应该会立刻吸引新闻学教育者。法律是一门鼓励进行负责任的判断的学科。一方面，它为分析像公正、民主以及自由这

样的概念提供机会；47）另一方面，这一学科把这些概念结合到日常生活中，这与新闻记者每天报道和评论新闻时的做法是相同的。比如，有关证据和事实、基本权利和公众利益这样的概念在新闻判断和新闻制作过程中就如同在法庭上一样发挥作用。通过研读并思考法律来提高判断力是一名新闻记者为其事业应该做的一项知识准备。

48）新闻记者应比普通公民更加透彻地了解法律，而这种看法是基于他们对新闻媒体业已确定的规约和特殊责任的理解。政治，或者更广泛一点，国家的职能，是新闻记者报道的一个主要方面。他们对国家运作的方式了解越多，他们的报道就越优秀。49）事实上，很难设想那些对加拿大宪法的基本要点缺乏清晰了解的新闻记者何以能胜任政治新闻的报道工作。

此外，法律体系以及其中发生的事件是新闻记者报道的主题。虽然与法律有关的新闻报道的性质变化很大，但是许多新闻记者都过分依赖律师提供给他们的解释。50）尽管律师的见解和反应会提高报道的质量，但新闻记者最好凭借他们自己对重要性的理解自行做出判断。要做到这些，只能依靠对法律体系深入准确的理解。

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

## 一、审题谋篇

本题考查的是公务信函：建议信。建议信是就某事提出写信人的建议和忠告。建议的对象可能是个人，也可能是组织或机构。建议信中可以交代建议的目的、内容，感谢对方考虑你提出的想法，并解释这些建议的潜在益处。

应注意的方面：（一）、不要一味抱怨或指责，要提出具体建议，可以分析现存问题带来的不便之处，也可以提出改进的具体措施。（二）、体现书信的交际功能，考虑读者的感受，有礼貌、有重点地提出建议，易于对方接受。

此次小作文，情景交代非常简单，也没有列出内容提纲，但是所选的题材非常接近学生的实际生活。因此，考试发挥的余地很大，注意不要跑题，是向图书馆提出服务改进方面的建议。题目给出的信息包括：写信的对象(your university library)，写信的目的(making suggestions for improving its service)。

## 二、参考范文

To Whom It May Concern,

As a frequenter of our library, I have greatly benefited from its resources. Now I am writing to present my suggestions on the further improvement of the library service.

Firstly, I would like to suggest that the library should purchase more books recently published, for the outdated materials are of little value to the students' study and research. Secondly, on the library's second floor there is a constant water fall sound which makes reading and concentration almost impossible. Please look into this immediately. Lastly, silent study areas should be always kept noise free. It would be much helpful if the library staff maintain the order on a regular basis.

Many thanks for considering my comments, and I look forward to your response at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely Yours,  
Li Ming

### 三、写作技巧

写作“三步走”：

自我介绍、说明目的—>委婉地提出建议及改进措施，或提出忠告—>礼貌地总结或期盼回复。

提示：

提建议，语言一定要委婉、礼貌，顾及他人感情。在提出缺点之前，最好先肯定其优点。

建议信的行文结构及有用的表达：

第一段，介绍自己，说明写信目的。

I am...

I am sincere to give some suggestions concerning...

I am writing to advice you of improving the quality of your service in the library.

I'd like to give you some suggestions about/ in concern with your service in library.

第二段，委婉提出具体的建议。

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to you for your..., but it would be better if you could do something more in consideration of...

In my opinion, our library should do its best to...

I suggest that...

May I suggest that...?

In order to..., will you please...?

If you could..., the readers will...

What I intend to suggest is that whether you can...

第三段，表达希望和谢意。

Thank you for your attention for this matter.

I hope these suggestions will be useful for you.

Please let me know if I can help you further.

Many thanks for considering my suggestions.

I hope you will give these suggestions your full consideration.

I will highly appreciate your consideration of my proposals.

### Part B

### 一、审题谋篇

07年考查的是图画作文，图片展示的是点球射门时，射门者和守门员头脑中想象内容的对比：射门者把守门员想象得很高大，几乎挡住了球门的全部；而在守门员的想象中，球门很大，自己却很小。此

次作文主题比较宽泛，可以是关于自信，乐观，不同的人看问题的角度不同，不同的人有不同的态度，挑战，都不算跑题。

根据题目要求，文章分三段来布局。第一段，简要地描述漫画的内容，首先点明是一场足球赛，然后描述守门员(goalkeeper, goalie)和球员(player, kicker, attacker)的细节，射门球员在关键时刻把守门员想象得过于高大，感觉自己很难把球射中；而守门员把自己想象得太渺小，似乎自己守门成功无望。一些有关足球的名词也可能用到，例如：足球场(field, pitch)，球门(goal)，射门(shoot)，守门(defend the goal)。其它的表达有：minimize oneself(把自己看小)，magnify(放大)，a giant covering the net completely(把网完全挡住的巨人)等。

第二段，阐明该漫画的寓意，指出在面对挑战和困难时，人们总会不自觉地低估自己的能力，缺乏自信。然后指出自信乐观态度的重要性。可以从足球赛引申到我们的生活，生活中面临各种各样的挑战和困难，如生活节奏加快、竞争加剧、考试残酷而就业艰难，都需要我们树立强大的自信，乐观的态度。或者提出不同的人看问题的角度不同，提示要以客观的角度看问题。

第三段，用具体事例支持你的观点。只要贴题，能说明自己的观点，举正面和反面的例子都可以。

## 二、参考范文

The cartoon illustrates two football players confronting each other before a penalty kick. The kicker is getting ready to shoot on goal while the goalkeeper is about to defend the shot. At the critical moment, interestingly, both of them have lost heart. The attacker who exaggerates the power of his opponent feels anxious about his inability to shoot in. The defender minimizes himself, making it impossible for him to keep good guard.

The message conveyed in the picture seems to be that people tend to underestimate their abilities and magnify their difficulties when confronted with challenges. The reason is that they are preoccupied with negative thoughts, which will damage their self-belief, confidence and achievements. However, a strong positive attitude can lead to success and even create miracles.

Numerous examples can demonstrate the power of a positive attitude. For instance, there is a fierce competition among high-school graduates in China to pass the National College Entrance Exam. It is not uncommon to find students with positive thinking often excel in the exam finally. Another case in point is Deng Yaping, the intentionally famous athlete. She is very short, but becomes a legend in the world table-tennis field. Her perseverance and strong will enable her to win not only 18 major world champions but also respects from all over the world.

## 三、写作技巧

第一段，简要描述图片。

What the picture conveys is...

As is vividly depicted/illustrated in the picture that...

The picture symbolically depicts that...

From the picture we can see that...

第二段，解释图片寓意并加以说明。

This picture does reflect a thought-provoking social phenomenon that...

What the picture illustrates is a thought-provoking topic in our daily life.

The purpose of the drawing is to show us that...

Apparently, the purpose of the picture is to emphasize the importance of...

This case effectively clarifies that...

This same principle applies to solving any other problems.

第三段，举出事例证明自己的观点。

Numerous examples can demonstrate the power of a positive attitude.

This sad situation can be best illustrated in our daily life that some people...

Only by..., can we demonstrate grace under pressure and turn our dreams into reality.

# 2008 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of English

### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The idea that some groups of people may be more intelligent than others is one of those hypotheses that dare not speak its name. But Gregory Cochran is 1 to say it anyway. He is that 2 bird, a scientist who works independently 3 any institution. He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not 4 thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.

5 he, however, might tremble at the 6 of what he is about to do. Together with another two scientists, he is publishing a paper which not only 7 that one group of humanity is more intelligent than the others, but explains the process that has brought this about. The group in 8 are a particular people originated from central Europe. The process is natural selection.

This group generally do well in IQ test, 9 12-15 points above the 10 value of 100, and have contributed 11 to the intellectual and cultural life of the West, as the 12 of their elites, including several world-renowned scientists, 13. They also suffer more often than most people from a number of nasty genetic diseases, such as breast cancer. These facts, 14, have previously been thought unrelated. The former has been 15 to social effects, such as a strong tradition of 16 education. The latter was seen as a (an) 17 of genetic isolation. Dr. Cochran suggests that the intelligence and diseases are intimately 18. His argument is that the unusual history of these people has 19 them to unique evolutionary pressures that have resulted in this 20 state of affairs.

1. [A] selected      [B] prepared      [C] obliged      [D] pleased

2. [A] unique      [B] particular      [C] special      [D] rare
3. [A] of      [B] with      [C] in      [D] against
4. [A] subsequently      [B] presently      [C] previously      [D] lately
5. [A] Only      [B] So      [C] Even      [D] Hence
6. [A] thought      [B] sight      [C] cost      [D] risk
7. [A] advises      [B] suggests      [C] protests      [D] objects
8. [A] progress      [B] fact      [C] need      [D] question
9. [A] attaining      [B] scoring      [C] reaching      [D] calculating
10. [A] normal      [B] common      [C] mean      [D] total
11. [A] unconsciously  
[C] indefinitely      [B] disproportionately  
[D] unaccountably
12. [A] missions      [B] fortunes      [C] interests      [D] careers
13. [A] affirm      [B] witness      [C] observe      [D] approve
14. [A] moreover      [B] therefore      [C] however      [D] meanwhile
15. [A] given up      [B] got over      [C] carried on      [D] put down
16. [A] assessing      [B] supervising      [C] administering      [D] valuing
17. [A] development      [B] origin      [C] consequence      [D] instrument
18. [A] linked      [B] integrated      [C] woven      [D] combined
19. [A] limited      [B] subjected      [C] converted      [D] directed
20. [A] paradoxical      [B] incompatible [C] inevitable      [D] continuous

## 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

While still catching-up to men in some spheres of modern life, women appear to be way ahead in at least one undesirable category. “Women are particularly susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress compared to men,” according to Dr. Yehuda, chief psychiatrist at New York’s Veteran’s Administration Hospital.

Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions. In several of the studies, when stressed-out female rats had their ovaries (the female reproductive organs) removed, their chemical responses became equal to those of the males.

Adding to a woman’s increased dose of stress chemicals, are her increased “opportunities” for stress. “It’s not necessarily that women don’t cope as well. It’s just that they have so much more to cope with,” says Dr. Yehuda. “Their capacity for tolerating stress may even be greater than men’s,” she observes, “it’s just that they’re dealing with so many more things that they become worn out from it more visibly and sooner.”

Dr. Yehuda notes another difference between the sexes. “I think that the kinds of things that women are exposed to tend to be in more of a chronic or repeated nature. Men go to war and are exposed to combat stress. Men are exposed to more acts of random physical violence. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals. The wear-and-tear that comes from these longer relationships can be quite devastating.”

Adeline Alvarez married at 18 and gave birth to a son, but was determined to finish college. “I struggled a lot to get the college degree. I was living in so much frustration that that was my escape, to go to school, and get ahead and do better.” Later, her marriage ended and she became a single mother. “It’s the hardest thing to take care of a teenager, have a job, pay the rent, pay the car payment, and pay the debt. I lived from paycheck to paycheck.”

Not everyone experiences the kinds of severe chronic stresses Alvarez describes. But most women today are coping with a lot of obligations, with few breaks, and feeling the strain. Alvarez’s experience demonstrates the importance of finding ways to diffuse stress before it threatens your health and your ability to function.

21. Which of the following is true according to the first two paragraphs?
  - [A] Women are biologically more vulnerable to stress.
  - [B] Women are still suffering much stress caused by men.
  - [C] Women are more experienced than men in coping with stress.
  - [D] Men and women show different inclinations when faced with stress.
  
22. Dr. Yehuda’s research suggests that women
  - [A] need extra doses of chemicals to handle stress.

- [B] have limited capacity for tolerating stress.  
[C] are more capable of avoiding stress.  
[D] are exposed to more stress.
23. According to Paragraph 4, the stress women confront tends to be  
[A] domestic and temporary.  
[B] irregular and violent.  
[C] durable and frequent.  
[D] trivial and random.
24. The sentence “I lived from paycheck to paycheck.” (Line 6, Para. 5) shows that  
[A] Alvarez cared about nothing but making money.  
[B] Alvarez’s salary barely covered her household expenses.  
[C] Alvarez got paychecks from different jobs.  
[D] Alvarez paid practically everything by check.
25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?  
[A] Strain of Stress: No Way Out?  
[B] Responses to Stress: Gender Difference  
[C] Stress Analysis: What Chemicals Say  
[D] Gender Inequality: Women Under Stress

## Text 2

It used to be so straightforward. A team of researchers working together in the laboratory would submit the results of their research to a journal. A journal editor would then remove the authors' names and affiliations from the paper and send it to their peers for review. Depending on the comments received, the editor would accept the paper for publication or decline it. Copyright rested with the journal publisher, and researchers seeking knowledge of the results would have to subscribe to the journal.

No longer. The Internet – and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it – is making access to scientific results a reality. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has just issued a report describing the far-reaching consequences of this. The report, by John Houghton of Victoria University in Australia and Graham Vickery of the OECD, makes heavy reading for publishers who have, so far, made handsome profits. But it goes further than that. It signals a change in what has, until now, been a key element of scientific endeavor.

The value of knowledge and the return on the public investment in research depends, in part, upon wide distribution and ready access. It is big business. In America, the core scientific publishing market is estimated at between \$7 billion and \$11 billion. The International Association of Scientific,

Technical and Medical Publishers says that there are more than 2,000 publishers worldwide specializing in these subjects. They publish more than 1.2 million articles each year in some 16,000 journals.

This is now changing. According to the OECD report, some 75% of scholarly journals are now online. Entirely new business models are emerging; three main ones were identified by the report's authors. There is the so-called big deal, where institutional subscribers pay for access to a collection of online journal titles through site-licensing agreements. There is open-access publishing, typically supported by asking the author (or his employer) to pay for the paper to be published. Finally, there are open-access archives, where organizations such as universities or international laboratories support institutional repositories. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it. All this could change the traditional form of the peer-review process, at least for the publication of papers.

26. In the first paragraph, the author discusses
  - [A] the background information of journal editing.
  - [B] the publication routine of laboratory reports.
  - [C] the relations of authors with journal publishers.
  - [D] the traditional process of journal publication.
27. Which of the following is true of the OECD report?
  - [A] It criticizes government-funded research.
  - [B] It introduces an effective means of publication.
  - [C] It upsets profit-making journal publishers.
  - [D] It benefits scientific research considerably.
28. According to the text, online publication is significant in that
  - [A] it provides an easier access to scientific results.
  - [B] it brings huge profits to scientific researchers.
  - [C] it emphasizes the crucial role of scientific knowledge.
  - [D] it facilitates public investment in scientific research.
29. With the open-access publishing model, the author of a paper is required to
  - [A] cover the cost of its publication.
  - [B] subscribe to the journal publishing it.
  - [C] allow other online journals to use it freely.
  - [D] complete the peer-review before submission.
30. Which of the following best summarizes the text?

- [A] The Internet is posing a threat to publishers.
- [B] A new mode of publication is emerging.
- [C] Authors welcome the new channel for publication.
- [D] Publication is rendered easier by online service.

### Text 3

In the early 1960s Wilt Chamberlain was one of only three players in the National Basketball Association (NBA) listed at over seven feet. If he had played last season, however, he would have been one of 42. The bodies playing major professional sports have changed dramatically over the years, and managers have been more than willing to adjust team uniforms to fit the growing numbers of bigger, longer frames.

The trend in sports, though, may be obscuring an unrecognized reality: Americans have generally stopped growing. Though typically about two inches taller now than 140 years ago, today's people – especially those born to families who have lived in the U.S. for many generations – apparently reached their limit in the early 1960s. And they aren't likely to get any taller. "In the general population today, at this genetic, environmental level, we've pretty much gone as far as we can go," says anthropologist William Cameron Chumlea of Wright State University. In the case of NBA players, their increase in height appears to result from the increasingly common practice of recruiting players from all over the world.

Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients – notably, protein – to feed expanding tissues. At the start of the 20th century, under-nutrition and childhood infections got in the way. But as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have, on average, increased in height by about an inch and a half every 20 years, a pattern known as the secular trend in height. Yet according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, average height – 5'9" for men, 5'4" for women – hasn't really changed since 1960.

Genetically speaking, there are advantages to avoiding substantial height. During childbirth, larger babies have more difficulty passing through the birth canal. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs. "There are some real constraints that are set by the genetic architecture of the individual organism," says anthropologist William Leonard of Northwestern University.

Genetic maximums can change, but don't expect this to happen soon. Claire C. Gordon, senior anthropologist at the Army Research Center in Natick, Mass., ensures that 90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration. She says that, unlike those for basketball, the length of military uniforms has not changed for some time. And if you need to predict human height in the near future to design a piece of equipment, Gordon says that by and large, "you could use today's data and feel fairly confident."

31. Wilt Chamberlain is cited as an example to
- [A] illustrate the change of height of NBA players.
  - [B] show the popularity of NBA players in the U.S..

- [C] compare different generations of NBA players.  
[D] assess the achievements of famous NBA players.
32. Which of the following plays a key role in body growth according to the text?  
[A] Genetic modification.  
[B] Natural environment.  
[C] Living standards.  
[D] Daily exercise.
33. On which of the following statements would the author most probably agree?  
[A] Non-Americans add to the average height of the nation.  
[B] Human height is conditioned by the upright posture.  
[C] Americans are the tallest on average in the world.  
[D] Larger babies tend to become taller in adulthood.
34. We learn from the last paragraph that in the near future  
[A] the garment industry will reconsider the uniform size.  
[B] the design of military uniforms will remain unchanged.  
[C] genetic testing will be employed in selecting sportsmen.  
[D] the existing data of human height will still be applicable.
35. The text intends to tell us that  
[A] the change of human height follows a cyclic pattern.  
[B] human height is becoming even more predictable.  
[C] Americans have reached their genetic growth limit.  
[D] the genetic pattern of Americans has altered.

#### Text 4

In 1784, five years before he became president of the United States, George Washington, 52, was nearly toothless. So he hired a dentist to transplant nine teeth into his jaw – having extracted them from the mouths of his slaves.

That's a far different image from the cherry-tree-chopping George most people remember from their history books. But recently, many historians have begun to focus on the roles slavery played in the lives of the founding generation. They have been spurred in part by DNA evidence made available in 1998, which almost certainly proved Thomas Jefferson had fathered at least one child with his slave Sally Hemings. And only over the past 30 years have scholars examined history from the bottom up. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy. More significantly, they argue that many of the Founding Fathers knew slavery was wrong – and yet most did little to fight it.

More than anything, the historians say, the founders were hampered by the culture of their time. While Washington and Jefferson privately expressed distaste for slavery, they also understood that it was part of the political and economic bedrock of the country they helped to create.

For one thing, the South could not afford to part with its slaves. Owning slaves was “like having a large bank account,” says Wiencek, author of *An Imperfect God: George Washington, His Slaves, and the Creation of America*. The southern states would not have signed the Constitution without protections for the “peculiar institution,” including a clause that counted a slave as three fifths of a man for purposes of congressional representation.

And the statesmen’s political lives depended on slavery. The three-fifths formula handed Jefferson his narrow victory in the presidential election of 1800 by inflating the votes of the southern states in the Electoral College. Once in office, Jefferson extended slavery with the Louisiana Purchase in 1803; the new land was carved into 13 states, including three slave states.

Still, Jefferson freed Hemings’s children – though not Hemings herself or his approximately 150 other slaves. Washington, who had begun to believe that *all* men were created equal after observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, overcame the strong opposition of his relatives to grant his slaves their freedom in his will. Only a decade earlier, such an act would have required legislative approval in Virginia.

36. George Washington’s dental surgery is mentioned to

- [A] show the primitive medical practice in the past.
- [B] demonstrate the cruelty of slavery in his days.
- [C] stress the role of slaves in the U.S. history.
- [D] reveal some unknown aspect of his life.

37. We may infer from the second paragraph that

- [A] DNA technology has been widely applied to history research.
- [B] in its early days the U.S. was confronted with delicate situations.
- [C] historians deliberately made up some stories of Jefferson’s life.
- [D] political compromises are easily found throughout the U.S. history.

38. What do we learn about Thomas Jefferson?

- [A] His political view changed his attitude towards slavery.
- [B] His status as a father made him free the child slaves.
- [C] His attitude towards slavery was complex.
- [D] His affair with a slave stained his prestige.

39. Which of the following is true according to the text?

- [A] Some Founding Fathers benefit politically from slavery.
- [B] Slaves in the old days did not have the right to vote.

- [C] Slave owners usually had large savings accounts.  
[D] Slavery was regarded as a peculiar institution.
40. Washington's decision to free slaves originated from his  
[A] moral considerations.  
[B] military experience.  
[C] financial conditions.  
[D] political stand.

## Part B

### Directions:

In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41—45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the blanks. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

The time for sharpening pencils, arranging your desk, and doing almost anything else instead of writing has ended. The first draft will appear on the page only if you stop avoiding the inevitable and sit, stand up, or lie down to write. (41)\_\_\_\_\_

Be flexible. Your outline should smoothly conduct you from one point to the next, but do not permit it to railroad you. If a relevant and important idea occurs to you now, work it into the draft. (42)\_\_\_\_\_ Grammar, punctuation, and spelling can wait until you revise. Concentrate on what you are saying. Good writing most often occurs when you are in hot pursuit of an idea rather than in a nervous search for errors.

(43)\_\_\_\_\_ Your pages will be easier to keep track of that way, and, if you have to clip a paragraph to place it elsewhere, you will not lose any writing on the other side.

If you are working on a word processor, you can take advantage of its capacity to make additions and deletions as well as move entire paragraphs by making just a few simple keyboard commands. Some software programs can also check spelling and certain grammatical elements in your writing. (44)\_\_\_\_\_ These printouts are also easier to read than the screen when you work on revisions.

Once you have a first draft on paper, you can delete material that is unrelated to your thesis and add material necessary to illustrate your points and make your paper convincing. The student who wrote "The A & P as a State of Mind" wisely dropped a paragraph that questioned whether Sammy displays chauvinistic attitudes toward women. (45)\_\_\_\_\_

Remember that your initial draft is only that. You should go through the paper many times – and then again – working to substantiate and clarify your ideas. You may even end up with several entire versions of the paper. Rewrite. The sentences within each paragraph should be related to a single topic. Transitions should connect one paragraph to the next so that there are no abrupt or confusing shifts. Awkward or wordy phrasing or unclear sentences and paragraphs should be mercilessly poked and prodded into shape.

- [A] To make revising easier, leave wide margins and extra space between lines so that you can

easily add words, sentences, and corrections. Write on only one side of the paper.

- [B] After you have clearly and adequately developed the body of your paper, pay particular attention to the introductory and concluding paragraphs. It's probably best to write the introduction last, after you know precisely what you are introducing. Concluding paragraphs demand equal attention because they leave the reader with a final impression.
- [C] It's worth remembering, however, that though a clean copy fresh off a printer may look terrific, it will read only as well as the thinking and writing that have gone into it. Many writers prudently store their data on disks and print their pages each time they finish a draft to avoid losing any material because of power failures or other problems.
- [D] It makes no difference how you write, just so you do. Now that you have developed a topic into a tentative thesis, you can assemble your notes and begin to flesh out whatever outline you have made.
- [E] Although this is an interesting issue, it has nothing to do with the thesis, which explains how the setting influences Sammy's decision to quit his job. Instead of including that paragraph, she added one that described Lengel's crabbed response to the girls so that she could lead up to the A & P "policy" he enforces.
- [F] In the final paragraph about the significance of the setting in "A & P," the student brings together the reasons Sammy quit his job by referring to his refusal to accept Lengel's store policies.
- [G] By using the first draft as a means of thinking about what you want to say, you will very likely discover more than your notes originally suggested. Plenty of good writers don't use outlines at all but discover ordering principles as they write. Do not attempt to compose a perfectly correct draft the first time around.

## Part C

### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on **ANSWER SHEET 2.** (10 points)

In his autobiography, Darwin himself speaks of his intellectual powers with extraordinary modesty. He points out that he always experienced much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely, but (46) he believes that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence, and thus enabling him to detect errors in reasoning and in his own observations. He disclaimed the possession of any great quickness of apprehension or wit, such as distinguished Huxley. (47) He asserted, also, that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics. His memory, too, he described as extensive, but hazy. So poor in one sense was it that he never could remember for more than a few days a single date or a line of poetry. (48) On the other hand, he did not accept as well founded the charge made by some of his critics that, while he was a good observer, he had no power of reasoning. This, he thought, could not be true, because the "Origin of Species" is one long argument from the beginning to the end, and has convinced many able men. No one, he submits, could have written it without possessing some

power of reasoning. He was willing to assert that “I have a fair share of invention, and of common sense or judgment, such as every fairly successful lawyer or doctor must have, but not, I believe, in any higher degree.” (49) He adds humbly that perhaps he was “superior to the common run of men in noticing things which easily escape attention, and in observing them carefully.”

Writing in the last year of his life, he expressed the opinion that in two or three respects his mind had changed during the preceding twenty or thirty years. Up to the age of thirty or beyond it poetry of many kinds gave him great pleasure. Formerly, too, pictures had given him considerable, and music very great, delight. In 1881, however, he said: “Now for many years I cannot endure to read a line of poetry. I have also almost lost my taste for pictures or music.” (50) Darwin was convinced that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness, but might possibly be injurious to the intellect, and more probably to the moral character.

### Section III Writing

#### Part A

##### 51. Directions:

You have just come back from Canada and found a music CD in your luggage that you forgot to return to Bob, your landlord there. Write him a letter to

- 1) make an apology, and
- 2) suggest a solution.

You should write about 100 words on **ANSWER SHEET 2**.

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Li Ming” instead.

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)

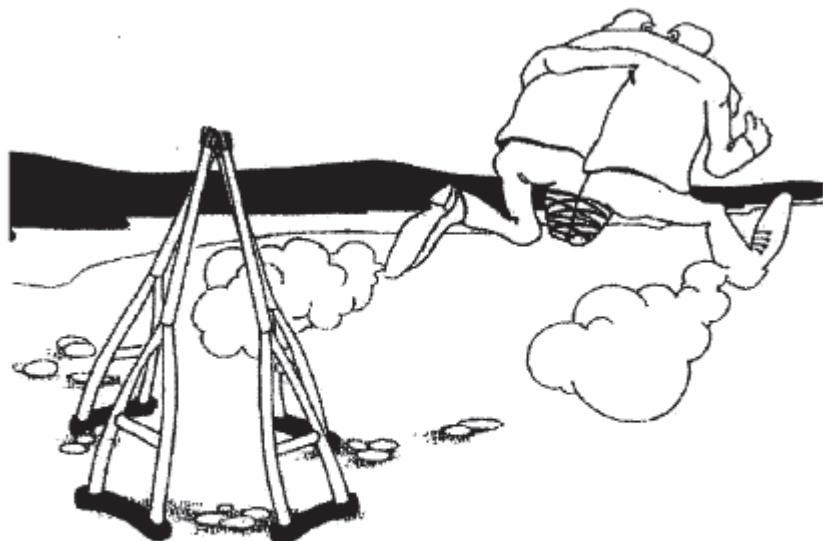
#### Part B

##### 52. Directions:

Write an essay of 160-200 words based on the following drawing. In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and then
- 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (20 points)



你一条腿，我一条腿；  
你我一起，走南闯北。

## 2008 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（一）答案详解

### Section I Use of English

#### 一、文章总体分析

这是一篇议论文。文章主要介绍了个别民族群体智商高于人类平均水平。文章首段第一句话点明了中心论点。第二段则分析了产生这一现象的原因——进化的结果。第三段通过“进化”的纽带把高智商与遗传疾病联系起来，说明高智商的人更容易患上一些遗传疾病。

#### 二、试题具体解析

1.

[A] selected 挑选，选拔

[B] prepared 准备，打算，愿意(做某事)

[C] obliged 迫使，责成

[D] pleased 高兴

**【答案】B**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.236**

**【解析】**该空的前后语境为“有些群体的人可能比其他群体更加聪明，这是人们一直不敢明说的假说之一。但是，不管怎么样，Gregory Cochran 说出来”。显然，从语义上应该可以看出 Gregory Cochran 表达这一观点是一种主动行为，从而排除 A 和 C；而从第一句可以看出他所研究的这一课题也不应该是一个让人高兴的主题，故排除 D。因此答案只有 B。

2.

[A] unique 独一无二的

[B] particular 特殊的，独特的

[C] special 特殊的，特别的

[D] rare 罕见的，珍贵的

**【答案】D**

**【考点】固定搭配**

**【难度系数】0.160**

**【解析】**从文章内容看，显然该空填入的词应该是用来形容 Cochran 是一个什么样的人的。从上文我们可以看到，他总是做一些常人不敢做的事情，显然这个词既要表现他这类人很少，同时要表达出作者对 Cochran 正面评价，突出其优秀性，四个词中只有 D 能表达这种语义，故答案为 D。

本题从另一个角度来说，a rare bird 是一固定搭配，指一类人。其他三个词与 bird 搭配都不能指人，同样得出答案为 D。

3.

[A] of

[B] with

[C] in

[D] against

**【答案】A**

**【考点】介词搭配**

**【难度系数】0.106**

**【解析】**independently 只能与选项 A 介词 of 搭配，意思是“不依赖于，独立于”。原文句子意思是（他）工作独立于任何机构，故本题选 A 项。

4.

[A] subsequently 后来，随后

[B] presently 目前，不久

[C] previously 先前，以前

[D] lately 最近

**【答案】C**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】0.513**

**【解析】**空所在的语境为“他曾经帮助推动了这样一种观点：一些被认为不是由细菌引起的疾病实际上也是传染病，这个观点首次被提出的时候，引起了很大的争议”。由语境可以判断，在得到这一结论之前人们认为不是细菌引起的疾病就不会传染，因此答案应该为 C。

5.

- [A] Only 只，仅仅，表示强调
- [B] So 表因果
- [C] Even 甚至，连，强调出乎意料
- [D] Hence 表因果

**【答案】C**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】0.437**

**【解析】**上文提到 Cochran 使一种观点广为人知，本句 however 表明这是对上文的转折，句意为：但是，他可能对他要做的事情感到震惊。从句意我们可以明显地得出，在这里填入的连词应该表示含义的递进，四个选项中，C 能表达这一含义，故答案为 C。

6.

- [A] (at the) thought (of) 一想到
- [B] (at the) sight (of) 一看到
- [C] (at the) cost (of) 以……的代价
- [D] (at the) risk (of) 冒……的风险

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词汇搭配**

**【难度系数】0.326**

**【解析】**空所在的句意为：但是，将要做的事情，甚至他自己都感到震惊。C 和 D 显然不合语境，排除。而将要做的事情是发生在将来，也不可能看见，只能放在想象中，故答案为 A。

7.

- [A] advises 建议
- [B] suggests 建议，提出，表明
- [C] protests 对……提出异议
- [D] objects 反对

**【答案】B**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.563**

**【解析】**空所在的句意为：他发表了一篇论文，论文不仅一群人比另一群人智商高，还解释了导致这种现象的过程。结合前文作者对这一观点的认可，可以排除 C 和 D；A 项的主语一般是人，而不是物，因此也不合适；因此答案为 B。

8.

- [A] (in) progress 在进行中
- [B] (in) fact 事实上
- [C] (in) need 在危难(急)中
- [D] (in) question 正被讨论的，谈论中的

**【答案】 D**

**【考点】 固定搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.128**

**【解析】** 从该空所在句子结构看，in 与所填入的词是用来修饰“the group”的，句子大意是，这个群体，是一个发源于中欧的特殊民族。从含义上看，A 和 C 明显不合文意。而 in fact 是副词性的词组，放在 be 动词之后，排除掉 B 项。D 代入文中，“正在讨论的这个群”，与前面提到这个观点还在争议中刚好吻合。故答案为 D。

9.

- [A] attaining 获得，达到
- [B] scoring 得分
- [C] reaching 达到，实现
- [D] calculating 计算，核算

**【答案】 B**

**【考点】 词义辨析**

**【难度系数】 0.444**

**【解析】** 空前谈到的是文章前文提到的那个群体，空后显然是分数，而表示获得分数的动词只有 B，故正确答案为 B。

10.

- [A] normal 正常的
- [B] common 共同的
- [C] mean 平均的
- [D] total 总的

**【答案】 C**

**【考点】 词义辨析**

**【难度系数】 0.142**

**【解析】** 由 9 空的内容我们可以得出，这里应该是说明这个群体的得分应该高出普通人 12-15 分，能够表达普通人的得分当然只能用平均值，C 符合此意，故为正确答案。

11.

- [A] unconsciously 无意识地，不知不觉地
- [B] disproportionately 不成比例地
- [C] indefinitely 不确定地，无期限地
- [D] unaccountably 无法解释地，不能说明地

**【答案】 B**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.176**

**【解析】**该空所在句子大意是：这个群体对于西方的知识文化生活做出了贡献。前文以及后面提到的知名科学家我们可以判定出，这里应该强调的是这个群体对西方知识文化生活的重大贡献。四个选项中，只有B项的意思能突出这群人做贡献非常大。故答案为B。

12.

- [A] missions 使命，任务
- [B] fortunes 财富，运气
- [C] interests 兴趣
- [D] careers 事业，职业

**【答案】D**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.362**

**【解析】**空所在的整个从句大意是：这个群体对于西方的知识文化生活做出了重大的贡献，正如他们精英的那样，包括几名闻名世界的科学家……。从后面的分词短语可以明显看出，后面列举的科学家应该和空填的内容是同类的，而且科学家是空的内容具体说明，显然，科学家是一种职业，故答案为D。

13.

- [A] affirm 证实，确定
- [B] witness 目击，证明
- [C] observe 观察；遵守
- [D] approve 赞成；批准

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.174**

**【解析】**空前面总体谈到他们给西方文化做出了重大贡献，后面又有具体事实的列举（他们中出现了很多闻名世界的科学家），显然，事实是为了论证中心的，由此，只有A能表达语义，故正确答案为A。

14.

- [A] moreover 表递进
- [B] therefore 表因果
- [C] however 表转折
- [D] meanwhile 表时间

**【答案】C**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【难度系数】0.710**

**【解析】**空的前句指出，他们（那些具有比常人高智商的人群）经常比大多数人更多遭受一些基因疾病的痛苦。接着空所在的句子指出，这些事实（疾病和高智商）以前被认为是没有联系的。前面事实说明有联系，后句谈到没联系，这是一种转折关系，故答案为C。

15.

- [A] given up (to) 把……让给
- [B] got over (to) 把……说清楚，使明白
- [C] carried on 继续开展，坚持
- [D] put down (to) 归因于

**【答案】 D**

**【考点】 词汇搭配**

**【难度系数】 0.269**

**【解析】** 空所在的语境是：前者（高智商）被为社会影响。从句后的 effect 我们可以判断这是对前者产生原因的说明，四个选项，只有 D 项表达这种含义，故答案为 D。

16.

- [A] assessing 评定，评价
- [B] supervising 监督，管理
- [C] administering 管理，执行
- [D] valuing 尊重，重视

**【答案】 D**

**【考点】 词义辨析**

**【难度系数】 0.344**

**【解析】** 空所在句子的内容显然是对前面谈到的社会效果的具体举例，由常识可以判断高智商应该归功于对教育的重视，四个选项中，只有 D 能表达这一含义，故正确答案为 D。

17.

- [A] development 发展
- [B] origin 起源，起因
- [C] consequence 结果
- [D] instrument 工具，手段

**【答案】 C**

**【考点】 词义辨析**

**【难度系数】 0.493**

**【解析】** 从前文的 the former 可以判断出，这里的 the latter 显然与其是并列关系，前面谈到 the former 的是产生的原因，那么这里自然也是谈到 the latter 的原因，四个选项中能表达这一含义的只有 C。

18.

- [A] linked 联系，连接，有关联
- [B] integrated 使合并，使结合
- [C] woven 编，织
- [D] combined 结合，组合，综合

**【答案】 A**

**【考点】 词义辨析**

**【难度系数】 0.491**

**【解析】**空所在的句子内容把文章中前面谈到的智商和疾病结合在一起了，从上文我们应该可以判断出两者是有联系的，而空所在的内容显然也是需要表达两者之间的关系，A能更精确的表达这一含义，故答案为A。

19.

- [A] limited (to) 局限于
- [B] subjected (to) 使遭受(经受)
- [C] converted (to) 转变为
- [D] directed (to) 指向, 导向

**【答案】B**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.362**

**【解析】**空前的内容已经说明了高智商与疾病有紧密联系，从这句可得到的内容我们可以判断出空所在的句子是产生这种联系的具体机能。句子的内容是：他的观点是这些人不同寻常的经历使他们于特别的进化压力。四个选项，显然只有B填入空中能够使句意通顺，故答案为B。

20.

- [A] paradoxical 矛盾的, 似是而非的
- [B] incompatible 不相容的, 不能并存的, 矛盾的
- [C] inevitable 不可避免的
- [D] continuous 连续的, 持续的

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【难度系数】0.271**

**【解析】**空所在的句子是显然是修饰这种进化压力的定语从句，而所填入的词应该是修饰文章谈到高智商和疾病这种状况的。从文章可以看出，这些人一方面拥有高的智商，对社会做出巨大贡献，另一方面又饱受疾病的困扰，显然这是一个看似矛盾的结论，A正能表达这种状况，故答案为A。

### 三、全文翻译

人类某些族群的智商可能高于其他族群，这种观点是一种不敢冠之以名的假设理论。但是格雷戈里·柯克伦却准备说出这一观点。他是这么一种特立独行的人：不隶属于任何机构的科学家。他曾推动普及这样一种观点：一些以前被认为不是由细菌引起的疾病竟然是传染病。当这个观点首次被提出时，曾引起极大的争议。

然而甚至是他这样一个人，一想到自己将要做的事，心里也会发怵。他与另外两名科学家一起发表了一篇论文，其中不仅表明一个人类族群比其他族群更聪明，还解释了导致这一结果的过程。论文中谈到的族群是起源于中欧的某个特定民族，而这个过程是自然选择。

这一人群在智商测试中普遍得分较高，得分比平均值100分高12-15分；而且他们对西方的学术和文化生活做出了同他们人口数量极不成比例的巨大贡献，他们中的精英人物，包括几位世界知名的科学家的事业充分证明了这一点。与此同时，他们也比大多数人更容易患多种严重的遗传疾病，比如乳癌。可是，以前

人们认为这些事实之间没有什么内在联系。前者(智商高)被归因于传统上高度重视教育等社会影响,而后者(遗传疾病)被看作是遗传隔离造成的结果。科克伦博士却认为高智商和疾病有密切联系。他的论点是:这些人不同寻常的历史致使他们承受了独特的进化压力,进而导致了这种矛盾的状态。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

### 一、文章结构与内容分析

本文介绍了压力对女性健康造成的负面影响,并剖析其原因。

第一段和第二段主要说明男女由于生理上的差异,在相同的情况下面对压力时,女性可能更容易产生焦虑和沮丧;第三段利用叶胡达医生的研究成果说明女性容易在压力面前表现出焦虑的原因:因为她们面对的压力比男性要多得多;第四段指出男女面对的压力种类不同:女性面临的压力大多来自家庭内部且时常发生,而男性所面临的压力则大多是战争和具有偶然性的动态情况;第五段是对第四段的一个举例说明;最后一段指出在压力危及健康之前将其予以缓解的重要性。

### 二、试题具体分析

21. 根据前两段可知下面哪项正确?

- [A] 女性生理结构决定其在压力面前更为脆弱。
- [B] 女性仍然忍受着男性施加的压力。
- [C] 在应对压力方面女性比男性更有经验。
- [D] 面对压力时女性和男性表现出不同的倾向。

【答案】A

【考点】推理判断

【难度系数】0.449

【解析】文章第一段提到,在一个不太好的方面(undesirable category),女性似乎遥遥领先,接着通过引用医师耶胡达的话指出,这种领先是指“女性面临压力更容易患病”。在第二段指出,性激素影响压力的反应,使得雌性在承受压力时分泌更多触发不良反应的化学物质。两段结合,说明“女性在面临压力时容易患病的原因”。more vulnerable to stress 和 biologically 分别与文中的 susceptible to developing depression and anxiety disorders in response to stress 和 sex hormones 对应。因此 A 项为正确选项,同时可以排除 C 项。B 项是正确的表述,但男性施加压力是无中生有,文中未提及,故排除;D 项不能概况前两段的中心内容,故排除。

【补充】英文议论文的开始部分很关键,它往往要引入文章的主旨。为了能吸引读者,该部分常常采用一个引子。引子的写作方法很多,如引用名人名言(2003 年 text2),类比(2005 年 text1, text2 和 2006

年 text3)，举几个典型事例(2004 年 text1，2007 年 text2)，比较(2004 年 text2)等等。本文采取比较法，即男性和女性在承受压力方面的比较。

22. 耶胡达医生的研究表明女性。

- [A] 需要额外剂量的化学物质来处理压力
- [B] 在忍受压力方面能力有限
- [C] 更能避免压力
- [D] 遭受更多的压力

**【答案】D**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.510**

**【解析】**首先根据题干内容找到文章中对应的内容，文章第三段第二句在提到关于 Dr. Yehuda 的研究中指出“这未必是因为女性不能调节压力，而只是因为她们承受的压力太多”。耶胡达医生还说，“女性忍受压力的能力甚至可能比男性更强，但只是由于她们应对的事情太多以至于疲劳得更快更明显。”从这写内容我们容易判断出答案为 D。

A 项表意错误，第二段指出女性面对压力时产生的化学物质比男性多，这种化学物质使女性更易焦虑，而不是说女性需要更多的化学物质来缓解焦虑，故排除 A 项；第三段第三句提到女性容忍压力的能力或许比男性更好，排除 B 项；原文提到女性需要容忍更多压力，而不是逃避，C 选项属于偷换概念，显然错误。

**【补充】**此类型考题并没有像上一题那样定位在文中的考点位置，题干给出的是贯穿全文的关键人物 Dr. Yehuda，定位较难，这种情况下通常根据题的顺序以及概括选项的共性返回到文章中，例如上题的定位是一、二段，此题定位于第三段。

23. 根据第四段，女性面临的压力往往是。

- [A] 家庭内部的、临时的
- [B] 无规律的、暴力的
- [C] 长期的、频繁的
- [D] 琐碎的、偶然的

**【答案】C**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.524**

**【解析】**文章在第四段中指出，妇女所遇到的压力趋于慢性的和有反复的本性，并非如男性所面临的压力大多是战争和具有偶然性的动态情况中。慢性的另一种理解为持久的，反复则对应于频繁，C 项正与此对应。A 项和 D 项都与该段不一致。B 选项与第三句对应，是男性压力的性质，也不符合题意。

24. 第五段第五行的句子 “I lived from paycheck to paycheck” 表明。

- [A] 阿尔瓦雷兹只关心赚钱
- [B] 阿尔瓦雷兹的收入几乎不能满足家庭开支
- [C] 阿尔瓦雷兹通过不同的工作挣薪水
- [D] 阿尔瓦雷兹几乎都使用支票付款

**【答案】B**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.638**

**【解析】**第五段是一个具体实例，从语境来看，该段通过描述阿尔瓦雷兹承受各种家庭责任来说明女性承受着长期而严重的压力。从文中可以看出，作为一个单身母亲，阿尔瓦雷兹面临很大的生存压力，要付房租等日常开支，这与B项中所指的她的薪水几乎不能满足日常生活开销相吻合，故正确选项为B。

A项侧重人物主观倾向，和文中承受生活压力这种客观无奈脱离，故排除。C项只是文章事实内容的介绍，并没有与主题联系，故排除；D项完全曲解了“paycheck”的意义，望文生义将 paycheck 拆成 pay 和 check 而编造的选项，所以排除。

25. 下面那一项是本文最好的标题？

- [A] 压力的束缚：无路可逃？
- [B] 对压力的反应：性别差异
- [C] 压力分析：化学物质起作用
- [D] 性别不平等：压力下的女性

**【答案】D**

**【考点】主旨大意**

**【难度系数】0.635**

**【解析】**从整个文章结构来看，文章主要围绕女性面临的压力问题，其中间或提到男性的压力也只是为了反衬女性压力，故D为正确答案。A选项概括范围过大，脱离了文章以女性为中心的讨论。B选项和C选项都只涉及到文章的一个方面，并非文章全貌。

### 三、文章难句分析

1. Studies of both animals and humans have shown that sex hormones somehow affect the stress response, causing females under stress to produce more of the trigger chemicals than do males under the same conditions.

**【解析】**这是一个复合句。句子主干的宾语由从句构成，现在分词结构 causing ...conditions 为伴随动作，表示宾语从句的结果。这个分词结构含有一个比较结构，比较的逻辑主体是女性和男性，比较的方面是触发化学物质。

**【译文】**对动物和人类的研究表明：性激素以某种方式影响压力反应，使雌性在承受压力时比处于同等条件下的雄性分泌更多触发不良反应的化学物质。

2. The kinds of interpersonal violence that women are exposed to tend to be in domestic situations, by, unfortunately, parents or other family members, and they tend not to be one-shot deals.

**【解析】**这是一个复杂复合句，由两个并列句构成。第一个分句是一个复合句，主语部分 violence 由 that 引导的定语从句修饰，句子主干为 The kinds...tend to be in domestic situations...。介词短语 by...parents... 表示动作（即人际暴力）的发出者。第二个分句是一个简单句，在这里，one-shot 意思是“一次性的”。deals 不能理解为“交易”，而是“事情”。

**【译文】**女性遭受的人际间的暴力却多发生在家庭内部，不幸的是这种暴力来自于父母或其他家庭成员，且通常都不是一次性的。

## 四、核心词汇回顾

1. catch up 追上，赶上，补上

2. chronic a. 长期的，慢性的

3. diffuse v. 散布，传播；扩散

4. dose n. 一次服的药量；一份

5. expose v. 使暴露；揭示；使遭受

6. function n. 功能；效力

7. observe v. 遵守，奉行；观察

8. one-shot a. 只发生一次的

9. sphere n. 球形；天体；范围，领域

10. stressed-out a. 极度焦虑的，非常紧张的

11. susceptible a. 敏感的，易受感动的

12. wear-and-tear n. 损耗，磨损

13. wear out 磨损，用坏；精疲力竭

## 五、全文翻译

尽管在现代生活的某些方面女性仍在努力追赶男性，但至少在一个不太好的方面，女性显得遥遥领先。据纽约退伍军人管理医院的首席精神病医师耶胡达说，“在面对压力时，女性比男性更易患抑郁和焦虑症”。

对动物和人类的研究表明：性激素以某种方式影响压力反应，使雌性在承受压力时比处于同等条件下的雄性分泌更多触发不良反应的化学物质。一些研究显示，如果将承受压力达到极限的雌鼠的卵巢(雌性生殖器官)切除，那么其体内的化学反应会和雄鼠相同。

使女性因压力产生的化学物质增多的问题更加严重的是，她们承受压力的“机会”越来越多。耶胡达医生说，“这未必是因为女性不能调节压力，而只是因为她们承受的压力太多”。耶胡达医生还说，“女性忍受压力的能力甚至可能比男性更强，但只是由于她们应对的事情太多以至于疲劳得更快更明显。”

耶胡达医生还注意到了两性间的另一种差别。“我认为女性应对的事情通常具有长期性、反复性特点。男性参加战争，承受战斗压力，那更多的是偶然的身体上的暴力。而女性遭受的人际间的暴力却多发生在家庭内部，不幸的是这种暴力来自于父母或其他家庭成员，且通常都不是一次性的。这些长期的人际关系产生的摩擦具有很大破坏力。”

阿德琳·阿尔瓦雷兹 18 岁结婚并育有一子，但她却决定要完成大学学业。“为了获得大学学位我拼命努力。我的生活极其不如意，上学、取得进步、做得更好成为我摆脱现实困境的途径。”后来，她离了婚，成了单身母亲。“照顾一个十来岁的孩子、找工作、交房租、养车、还债款。为了生存，我必须不停地赚钱。”

并不是每一个人都像阿德琳·阿尔瓦雷兹一样承受这种长期严重的压力。但是现在大多数的女性都承担着许多责任，很少有放松的时候，感到身心俱疲。阿尔瓦雷兹的经历说明，在压力影响到你的健康和生活能力之前寻找途径予以缓解是相当重要的。

## Text 2

### 一、文章结构与内容分析

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要说明了学术期刊出版发生的变化，一种新型出版业——网络出版的出现及其对传统出版业的影响。第一段介绍了传统学术期刊出版的流程和特点。第二段说明网络对出版的重要影响，出现了免费使用科研成果的趋势。这不仅影响传统出版业的利润，而且标志着科学方面的重大变化。第三段用数据表明学术出版业是一个利润巨大的行业。第四段说明网络改变了刊物出版的传统形式，介绍了出版业现今一些全新的出版形式。末句总结全文，呼应文首，指出学术期刊出版已经发生改变。

### 二、试题具体分析

26. 作者在第一段论述的是。

- [A] 期刊编辑的背景知识
- [B] 实验报告的出版流程
- [C] 作者与期刊出版商的关系
- [D] 传统的期刊出版过程

**【答案】D**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.671**

**【解析】**文章第一段主要介绍了一个具体的传统论文出版的流程，通常作为第一段的案例是作为铺垫以引出文章的主题，也是为了说明文章的中心，从后文我们可以看出文章谈到的是一个现代的出版模式，那么相对应，这里应该是谈到的传统的出版模式。由此可知 D 项为正确答案。

A 项错在 editing 一词上，第一段中并未涉及编辑期刊这一概念，而是在介绍传统的期刊出版，属于偷换概念故排除；B 选项的“publication routine”，论述范围太窄，不能完全表达全文意思；同时，此段确实出现作者 author 与出版商 publisher 的关键词，但并未涉及二者的直接关系，故 C 项排除。

27.下面那一项是有关经合组织报告的正确说法？

- [A] 它批评了政府资助的研究项目。
- [B] 它标志着一种有效的出版方式的开始。
- [C] 它让获利的期刊出版商悻然不快。
- [D] 它使科研受益匪浅。

**【答案】C**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.368**

**【解析】**文章第二段首先谈到互联网使得获得科学成果变成现实，接着谈到了最近 OECD 发布的一个报告，该报告描写了互联网对出版行业的影响，使得盈利不菲的出版商们很头痛（make heavy reading for 的意思是让某人读起来很费力）。文章在提到这些出版商时给其加了一个盈利不菲的定语，这说明使其头疼的事情正是与该定语对应，在这里就是会对他们盈利产生不利，故答案为 C。

28. 根据文章，网络出版的重要意义在于。

- [A] 它提供了使用科研资源的便捷方式
- [B] 它给科研人员带来了巨大的利润
- [C] 它强调了科学知识的关键作用
- [D] 它促进了科研的公共投资

**【答案】A**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.419**

**【解析】**文章第二段第一句就谈到互联网使得获得科学成果变成现实，而接下来论述的出版的三种模式也是以读者能接触到科学期刊的便利方式进行划分，由此可以判断出文章论述的中心也就是第二段的第二句的内容，而互联网出版的意义也正是如此，故答案为 A。

29. 在开放存取出版模式中，论文作者被要求。

- [A] 承担出版成本
- [B] 订阅发表论文的期刊
- [C] 允许其它在线期刊免费使用他的论文
- [D] 在递交论文之前完成同行专家评议

**【答案】A**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.554**

**【解析】**根据题干中的关键词“the open-access publishing model”可以定位到最后一段的“there is open-access publishing, ...asking the author to pay for the paper to be published”，即主要依靠作者或其雇主支付论文出版费用，A项是该句的同义转述，为正确答案。该题只涉及原文这一句话，只要准确定位，就不会受其他选项干扰。

30. 下面哪一项最恰当地概括了本文的主旨大意？

- [A] 网络对出版商正在构成威胁。
- [B] 新的出版模式正在出现。
- [C] 论文作者乐意接受出版新渠道。
- [D] 在线服务使出版更容易。

**【答案】B**

**【考点】主旨大意**

**【难度系数】0.569**

**【解析】**文章首先通过一个传统出版方式的案例作为引子，然后谈到互联网出版的新模式，并对新模式的影响及现实意义——可以让人更容易获得科学成果，做了论述，因此文章的中心是关于一种新的出版模式，故答案为B。

威胁出版商，A项断章取义，偷换概念故排除；C项中“出版新渠道”在本文中指的是网络，但它们是否受到论文作者们的欢迎不得而知，故排除；D项中的在线服务 online service 在文中并未出现，属于概念扩大，亦排除。

### 三、文章难句精析

1. The Internet—and pressure from funding agencies, who are questioning why commercial publishers are making money from government-funded research by restricting access to it—is making access to scientific results a reality.

**【解析】**这是一个复合句。主干为：the Internet...is making access to scientific results a reality。破折号后面 and pressure...为状语，逻辑上为并列主语，介词短语 from funding agencies 为后置定语修饰 pressure，而 funding agencies 则由 who 引导的定语从句修饰，这个定语从句的宾语为 why 引导的宾语从句。介词短语 by restricting access to it 表示方式，修饰 making money，在这里，代词 it 指代的是 government-funded research。

**【译文】**许多基金会质问为何商业刊物可以通过限制科研成果的使用从政府资助的研究项目中获利，这种压力和网络的发展使免费使用科研成果变成现实。

2. Other models exist that are hybrids of these three, such as delayed open-access, where journals allow only subscribers to read a paper for the first six months, before making it freely available to everyone who wishes to see it.

**【解析】**这是一个复合句。主干为：other models exist...。that引导的定语从句修饰models，where引导的定语从句修饰举例的delayed open-access，而before making it...为介词短语表示时间，其中包含一个who引导的定语从句修饰everyone。

**【译文】**其他的模式是这三种的混合体，即，一些刊物前六个月只允许付费订阅者阅读论文，然后才以免费模式提供给所有想阅读的人。

## 四、核心词汇回顾

1. straightforward a. 直截了当的；坦率的；简单的
2. submit v. 服从；提出
3. affiliation n. 隶属关系，隶属机构
4. rest with sb. 是……的责任或份内的事
5. subscribe v. 签名；捐款；订购
6. handsome a. 漂亮的，英俊的；美观的；数量大的
7. heavy/ light reading 读起来费力/ 轻松的阅读材料
8. hybrid n. 杂种；混血儿
9. archive n. 档案文件

## 五、全文翻译

这曾经是简单、直接的一件事。一个实验室中的研究组将他们的研究结果呈递给一份专业刊物。此刊物的编辑隐去论文作者的名字和所属机构，然后送交同行专家评议，并根据得到的评价决定是否刊登这篇论文。论文的版权归刊物出版商，其他寻找相关知识的研究者只有通过订阅此刊物才能获取该研究成果。

但这种行为将成为历史了。许多基金会质问为何商业刊物可以通过限制科研成果的使用从政府资助的研究项目中获利，这种压力和网络的发展使免费使用科研成果变成现实。经济合作与发展组织最近发表报告评论了此举的深远影响。这篇由澳大利亚维多利亚大学的约翰·豪斯和经合组织的格莱汉姆·维克利共同撰写的报告让那些获取了巨大利润的出版商读起来心情沉重。但它的意义并不仅于此，它还表明目前科学的研究中一个关键要素发生了改变。

知识的价值和公共科研投资的回报在某种程度上取决于广泛的传播和方便的获取。这是一个大产业。据估算，美国科研核心刊物的市场价值大约在 70 亿到 110 亿美元之间。国际科技与医学出版商协会称，目前全球有超过 2000 家的出版公司从事此领域的出版，他们每年在近 16,000 种刊物中刊登超过 120 万篇文章。

这一切正在改变，根据经合组织的报告，目前已有 75% 的学术刊物可以在线阅读。全新的出版模式正在形成。报告的作者提到了三种主要的模式。第一种是所谓的“一揽子捆绑销售”，机构订户通过许可协议付费阅读一系列电子期刊。第二种是开放存取式出版，主要依靠作者或其雇主支付论文出版费用。第三种是开放式归档，要求诸如大学或者国际实验室支持的机构知识库。其他的模式是这三种的

混合体，即，一些刊物前六个月只允许付费订阅者阅读论文，然后才以免费模式提供给所有想阅读的人。这一切都将改变传统的同行评议程序，至少对于论文出版是如此。

## Text 3

### 一、文章结构与内容分析

这是一篇议论文。文章探讨了美国人的身高极限问题。文章首段以 NBA 队员的身高变化作为引子来引出身高变化话题。文章第二段提出了论述的中心。第三段、第四段论述了原因。第五段则谈到了这一结论对将来的一些影响。

### 二、试题具体分析

31. 以威尔特·张伯伦为例是为了。

- [A] 说明 NBA 球员身高的变化
- [B] 表明美国 NBA 球员很受欢迎
- [C] 对几代 NBA 球员进行对比
- [D] 评估注明 NBA 球员的成就

【答案】 A

【考点】 主旨大意

【难度系数】 0.774

【解析】 由题干中的关键词“Wilt Chamberlain”以及出题顺序显然定位在第一段。该段以著名球员张伯伦事例为切入点，通过高个子 NBA 球员数量的增加说明职业运动员的身高呈现出快速增长的趋势。所以 A 项正确。

B、D 项很容易排除，因为“受欢迎”和“成就”在文中并没有信息对应，属于无中生有，脱离文章题意对文章中关键词的任意发挥项，虽然其选项符合一定的逻辑，如 NBA 球员确实受欢迎，然而符合逻辑的不一定是文章涉及的。此外，这两项都带有褒义色彩，而第一段论述明显是客观性很强的事实陈述，因此排除 B、D 项；C 项具有迷惑性，因为作者确实对几代球员进行了对比，选项本身正确，但并不符合要求，对比只是说明主题的一种手段和方法，真正的目的是要说明一个事实或现象，这一现象是关于美国人身高的事实。选项中并未涉及身高因素，故排除。

32. 根据文章，下面哪一项在身高增长方面发挥关键作用？

- [A] 基因改造。
- [B] 自然环境。
- [C] 生活水平。
- [D] 日常健身锻炼。

【答案】 C

【考点】 事实细节

【难度系数】 0.336

**【解析】**根据关键词 growth 及出题顺序可将其定位于第三段，第三段主要说明身高的增长有赖于大量的热量和营养物质，尤其是蛋白质。从该段中的“but as diet and health improved, children and adolescents have increased in height by...”，可以看出生活水平对于身体成长所起的重要作用，C 项是原文中“as diet and health improved”的同义表述，故为正确答案。

作者在第二段提到了“at this genetic, environmental level”，以及在第四段从遗传因素角度论证“遗传因素”是限制身高的原因，这个表达给考生造成极大的迷惑性，使得误选 A 项，而 A 项中的 modification 不够确切，遗传因素和基因改造是两个概念，加之在第五段作者提到遗传身高的最大值不可能会很快改变，因此我们可以说基因遗传是重要因素，但基因改造与身高并无直接关系，故排除 A 项；B 项是根据第二段提到的一词 environmental 设置的干扰项，全文只有这一处提到环境一词，并未进一步展开讨论环境对身高的影响，与主题没有建立联系，况且环境有很多种，而 B 项将环境的概念缩小到自然环境，在文中找不到任何信息支持，因此排除 B 项；D 项虽然对身高有一定的影响，但文中并未提及，故排除。

33. 作者很可能同意下面哪种论述？

- [A] 非美国人增加了美国的平均身高。
- [B] 人类身高受直立姿势的制约。
- [C] 美国人是世界上平均身高最高的人。
- [D] 较大的婴儿往往在成年后身材较高。

**【答案】B**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.687**

**【解析】**有关作者可能同意的论述会涉及到整个篇章，因此无法定位到具体一段，则需要通过排除法依次对每项进行分析来解答。A 项张冠李戴，文中第二段末句提到 NBA 球员身高的增长可能是从世界各国吸收球员的结果，由此我们只能推知非美国人对 NBA 球队的平均身高有影响，而选项中的美国替代了 NBA 球队，扩大概念。而且此项表述过于绝对，文中并没有定论，故排除；B 项所在的段落应为第四段，第三句提到人类的两足和背部仍在同直立行走的姿势相抗衡，难以承受因肢体过长造成的力量，末句引用专家的话作总结指出，对身高的限制是由遗传结构决定的，因此 B 项是这两句的概括，conditioned by 和 upright posture 分别对应原文中的 constraints 和 bipedal posture，故 B 项为正确选项；C 项是一种最高级形式，文中并没有将美国人的身高与其他国家人的身高作对比，非作者的观点，故排除；D 项在原文也没有此推论。

34. 从最后一段我们可以知道在不久的将来。

- [A] 服装业将重新考虑制服尺码
- [B] 军服的设计将保持不变
- [C] 基因检测将被应用到选择运动员上
- [D] 现在的人类身高数据将来仍然适用

**【答案】D**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.674**

**【解析】**最后一段主要说明基因的最大限度可以改变，但不会很快改变，暗示美国人的平均身高不会很快改变。而且文章最后一段中的“...90 percent of the uniforms and workstations fit recruits without alteration.”和“you could use today's data and feel fairly confident”两句都暗示了D项所提到的内容，D项是文中predict human height in the near future...use today's data的改写，故为正确选项。A选项与第二句和最后一句意思相悖；B选项在原文中没有提及，原文只讨论了尺寸问题；C选项在本段并没有涉及此项内容。

35. 本文旨在告诉我们。

- [A] 人类身高的变化遵循循环模式
- [B] 人类身高变得更加可以预测了
- [C] 美国人已经达到他们身高的遗传极限
- [D] 美国人的遗传模式已经改变

**【答案】C**

**【考点】**主旨大意

**【难度系数】**0.360

**【解析】**综观全文，总结各段大意(详见文章结构分析)可知，文章在第二段的冒号处点明了主题：Americans have generally stopped growing，即美国人的身高不会再有所增加，所以只有C项充分表达了该内容。此项是主题句的改写，故为正确选项。

整个文章说明的主体都是美国人，将概念扩展到人类显然是阅读理解中经常设置的错误选项，本文论述的主题是美国人身高不再变化，显然change及cyclic等动态的词来描述不符合文意，故排除A项；B项陈述正确，但与主旨无关；D项中的genetic pattern在文中并没有信息支持。

### 三、文章难句精析

1. Growth, which rarely continues beyond the age of 20, demands calories and nutrients—notably, protein—to feed expanding tissues.

**【解析】**这是一个复合句。句子主干是growth...demands calorie...to feed expanding tissues。主语由which引导的非限制性定语从句修饰。在阅读和翻译中都要注意这种将主谓分割的结构，可以将主语和谓语下划线，便于快速抓住主要意思。

**【译文】**在20岁后人很少继续长高，长高需要热量和营养，特别是蛋白质，以满足组织增长的需求。

2. Moreover, even though humans have been upright for millions of years, our feet and back continue to struggle with bipedal posture and cannot easily withstand repeated strain imposed by oversize limbs.

**【解析】**本句是一个复合句，前一分句是由even though引导的让步状语从句。后一分句为主句，由一个主语our feet and back和两个谓语动词，由and连接。过去分词短语imposed by...作后置定语，修饰名词strain。

**【译文】**此外，尽管我们人类已经直立行走了几百万年，但两足和背部仍继续同两足行走的姿势相抗衡，难以承受因肢体过长不断造成的力量。

### 四、核心词汇回顾

1. by and large 大体上，基本上
2. canal n. 运河
3. frame n. 架子；体格 v. 给……装框子；陷害，诬告
4. get in the way (of) 妨碍
5. notably ad. 引人注目地；尤其
6. obscure v. 使暗；a. 模(含)糊的；晦涩的
7. recruit n. 新兵，新分子；v. 征募
8. anthropologist n. 人类学家
9. bipedal a. 两足动物的
10. secular a. 现世的，世俗的

## 五、全文翻译

20世纪60年代初，威尔特·张伯伦是仅有的三名身高超过7英尺的NBA球员之一，但是如果上个赛季他还在打球的话，他就成了42名这样的球员中的一员了。过去几年，参加主要职业运动的运动员的身体发生了重大变化，俱乐部的经理们很乐意更改队服以适应身材高大的运动员数量不断增加的需求。然而，体育运动的这种趋势可能掩盖了这样一个未被认识的事实：美国人的身高总体上已经停止了增长。尽管一般来说，现在美国的身高比140年前高了2英寸，但他们，尤其是那些几代生长在美国家庭中出生的人，其身高在20世纪60年代初期明显已达到了极限。他们不会再长得更高了。莱特州立大学的人类学家威廉·卡麦隆·查姆利说：“当今，就总人口来说，在现有环境和基因水平下，我们已经到了身高的极限。”至于NBA球员，他们身高的增长似乎是从世界各国吸收球员这种日益普遍的做法的结果。

在20岁后人很少继续长高，长高需要热量和营养，特别是蛋白质，以满足组织增长的需求。20世纪初期，营养不良和儿童传染病盛行，但随着饮食和健康的改善，儿童和青少年的身高平均每20年增加约1.5英寸，这就是被称之为身高增长长期趋势的模式。然而根据疾病控制与预防中心的数据（男性5.9英尺，女性5.4英尺），从1960年以来并没有改变过。

从遗传学的角度看，避免身高过高是有好处的。分娩过程中，较大的婴儿更难通过产道。此外，尽管我们人类已经直立行走了几百万年，但两足和背部仍继续同两足行走的姿势相抗衡，难以承受因肢体过长不断造成的力量。西北大学人类学家威廉·伦纳德称，“对身高的一些真正的限制是由个体有机体的遗传结构所决定的”。

遗传身高最大值可能会改变，但不可能期望它很快就会出现。马萨诸塞州纳蒂克军队研究中心的资深人类学家克莱尔·戈登保证说：90%的制服和工作间适合新兵使用，不需要改动。她说，不像篮球运动员的队服，军服尺寸一段时间以来都没有变动。她还说，如果你需要预测不久的将来的人的身高以便设计一种装备，基本上“你就可以使用当前的数据，并感到相当自信。”

## Text 4

## 一、文章结构与内容分析

本文是议论文。文章主要论述了美国一些开国元勋对待废奴问题的态度和做法，并分析了其原因。

第一段是关于华盛顿补牙的一个例子，通过总统的轶事引出本文的主要内容。

第二段指出一些开国元勋虽然憎恨奴隶制度，但很少为废奴而斗争。

随后的四个段落分析了这些开国元勋在他们任期内没有废除奴隶制的原因。

## 二、试题具体分析

36. 提到乔治·华盛顿的牙齿手术是为了。

- [A] 说明过去原始的医疗行为
- [B] 证明他那个时代奴隶制的残忍
- [C] 强调奴隶制在美国历史上的作用
- [D] 揭露他生活中不为人知的方面

**【答案】D**

**【考点】主旨大意**

**【难度系数】0.180**

**【解析】**文章第一段介绍了华盛顿这样一段鲜为人知的故事，第二段则说拔牙的故事和华盛顿砍樱桃树的形象相差甚远，接着说，“许多历史学家开始关注奴隶制对开国元老那一代生活的影响”。从该句所在的结构可以明显判断出该句应该是对上文内容的一个总结，那么拔牙则正是反映华盛顿生活中一个不为人知的方面，由此正确答案为D。C选项虽然与主题有些联系，但首段只谈到奴隶对华盛顿个人的作用，C项上升到整个美国历史，含义过于夸大；干扰项A和B都是就事论事，文章并未围绕医疗手段原始或奴隶制残忍性展开的。

37. 从第二段我们可以推知。

- [A] DNA技术已经被广泛应用到历史研究上
- [B] 早期的美国面临着微妙的处境
- [C] 历史学家故意编造了杰斐逊的一些生活故事
- [D] 在整个美国历史上政治妥协随处可见

**【答案】B**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.418**

**【解析】**第二段内容开始部分提出文章的主题，即奴隶制在这些领导人的生活中扮演的角色，下文则围绕这一新的历史研究展开论述，最后两句总结研究发现，即早期领导人的道德妥协以及新生国家的脆弱性，开国元勋们明知奴隶制错误，却尽力去推翻。B项中的in its early days和delicate与文中的the country's infancy和fragile nature对应，故为正确选项。

A项题意过宽，我们很难判断是否“widely applied”，在文中找不到信息支持，与文章主题无关；C项明显错误，历史学家的历史研究被曲解为故意编造；D项扩大了原文内容，该段倒数第二句明确指出是在“美国早期”，故排除D项。

38. 关于托马斯·杰斐逊我们知道什么？

- [A]他的政治观点改变了他对奴隶制的态度
- [B]父亲的身份使他释放了儿童奴隶
- [C]他对奴隶制抱有复杂的态度
- [D]他与一名奴隶的暧昧关系玷污了其名声

**【答案】C**

**【考点】推理判断**

**【难度系数】0.548**

**【解析】**根据本文内容，杰斐逊虽然私下里反感奴隶制，但他更看重奴隶制在国家建设过程中的基石作用，并没有解放所有奴隶，只是释放了一个奴隶，这一点并不能说明他对奴隶制态度的改变，他仍然坚持奴隶制，如果说对奴隶制态度的改变是从“扩大奴隶制”到“释放奴隶”，那么这种改变也是由于他的私生活，而并不是他的政治观点导致的，因此 A 项排除；B 项似是而非，child slaves 泛指所有的儿童奴隶，而第六段首句提到，他只给了与他有私情女奴的孩子以自由，所以将原文的概念扩大而排除；D 项中前部分表述为事实，他确实与一名女奴有暧昧关系，但这种暧昧关系是否玷污了他的名声，是否对他的名声有影响这一点文章并未涉及，故排除。

39. 根据文章，下面哪一项正确？

- [A]一些开国元勋们在政治上得益于奴隶制。
- [B]过去的奴隶没有选举权。
- [C]奴隶主常常拥有大笔存款。
- [D]奴隶制被视为一种奇特的制度。

**【答案】A**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【难度系数】0.484**

**【解析】**本题属于无法根据题干定位的细节题，因此要从选项中提取信息再定位到文中，将选项与原文对照。本文第二段末句提到历史研究发现，许多开国元勋们明知奴隶制错误，却很少有人推翻它。第三段表明，他们深知奴隶制的政治经济意义。从文章第五段首句“the statesmen’s political lives depended on slavery”可知“政治家们的政治生命依赖于奴隶制”，换言之，他们从奴隶制中获得不少政治好处，故 A 项为正确选项。

B 项为反向干扰，第四段末句提到，宪法条款规定黑奴按 3/5 人口计算以保证国会代表权，第五段第二句提到，3/5 规定增加了南方州的选票数。由此可知，奴隶有选举权。故与文意相反而排除；C 项是对文章中的“like having a large bank account”的曲解，第四段中作家温瑟柯在形容奴隶具有经济价值时打了个比方，即拥有奴隶就如同拥有巨额存款，故排除；D 项貌似合理，事实上是对文中的“peculiar institution”的曲解，根据文中分析奇特的含义有二，一是这种制度仅限于南方拥有奴隶的各州，相对北方各州来讲是奇特的；二是对于宣称人生自由的美国开国元勋们而言，允许南方保留奴隶制，并在国会选举把奴隶视为五分之三个自由人的制度是奇特的，“奇特”在这里暗含对美国开国元勋的嘲讽意义，D 项拘泥于字面意思的解释，没有体现出作者真正要表达意义，故排除。

40. 华盛顿释放奴隶的决定源于他的。

- [A]道德考虑

- [B]军事经历
- [C]经济状况
- [D]政治立场

【答案】B

【考点】事实细节

【难度系数】0.538

【解析】根据题干中的关键词定位到第六段的第二句，“Washington, ...observing the bravery of the black soldiers during the Revolutionary War, ... grant his slaves their freedom in his will”明确指出华盛顿给奴隶自由的原因是他们在战争中的勇敢行为，所以正确选项为B项。其他三项均不符合原文内容，故排除。

### 三、文章难句精析

1. Works of several historians reveal the moral compromises made by the nation's early leaders and the fragile nature of the country's infancy.

【解析】该句的主干是 works reveal the moral compromises and the fragile nature。by 引导的介词短语表示作品的作者。其宾语由 and 连接的两个并列名词组成。过去分词短语 made by the nation's early leaders 和介词短语 of the country's infancy 都作后置定语来修饰两个名词词组。

【译文】几位历史学家的著作揭示了这些国家早期领导人的道德妥协以及新生国家的脆弱性。

### 四、核心词汇回顾

1. bedrock n. 基岩；底蕴；最小量
2. carve v. 切割；雕刻；造成
3. clause n. 分句；条款
4. extract v. 拔出，提炼出；推断出
5. from the bottom up 从头，完全彻底地
6. part with sth 放弃，交出
7. spur v. 用马刺刺马；激励，鞭策；促进，加速

### 五、全文翻译

1784年，也就是乔治·华盛顿成为美国总统的前五年，52岁的他牙齿几乎掉光了。于是他雇了一名牙医往自己口腔里植入了九颗牙，这些牙是从他的奴隶之口中拔出来的。

这与大多数人所记得的历史书中华盛顿砍倒樱桃树的形象截然不同。但是最近，很多历史学家开始关注奴隶制在开国元勋们的生活中所扮演的角色。他们的兴趣部分源自1998年的DNA证据，它几乎肯定地证明了托马斯·杰斐逊曾与其奴隶萨利·赫明斯育有至少一个孩子。然而学者只在过去三十年间才自下而上研究历史。几位历史学家的著作揭示了这些国家早期领导人的道德妥协以及新生国家的脆弱性。更意味深长的是，他们认为许多开国元勋明知奴隶制错误，却很少有人试图推翻它。

历史学家认为，最重要的原因是开国元勋们受到当时社会文化的局限。尽管华盛顿和杰斐逊私下里都表达了对奴隶制的反感，但是他们也知道奴隶制是他们努力创建的国家的政治与经济基石的一部分。一方面，南方不能没有奴隶。《不完美的上帝：乔治·华盛顿，他的奴隶和他创造的美利坚》一书的作者温瑟柯称：拥有奴隶就如同“拥有一笔巨额存款”。如果没有对这种“奇特的制度”的保护性条款（其中一项规定黑奴按 3/5 人口计算以保证国会代表权），南方各州是不会签署宪法的。

这些政治家们的政治前途也取决于奴隶制。3/5 规定增加了选举人团制度中南方州的选票数，使杰弗逊在 1800 年大选以微弱的优势获胜。他在任总统期间通过 1803 年的“路易斯安那购地”扩大了奴隶制，这片新国土被划分成 13 个州，其中三个实行奴隶制。

但是，杰弗逊给了赫明斯的孩子自由——虽然没有给她本人和其他近 150 名奴隶自由。目睹了解放战争中黑人士兵的勇敢后，华盛顿开始相信人人生而平等，他不顾亲戚的强烈反对，在遗嘱中赋予他的奴隶自由。而仅仅在那之前十年的弗吉尼亚州，这种行为的实施还要得到立法机关的批准。

## Part B

### 一、试题具体分析

41.

**【答案】D**

**【考点】上下文的衔接**

**【难度系数】0.456**

**【解析】**本段作为文章的首段，主要讲写作最重要的是要开始写，作者甚至夸张的说，站着、坐着，甚至躺着，都不重要，这就正好与选项 D 中的第一句 it makes no differences how you write 连接起来。因此答案是 D。

42.

**【答案】G**

**【考点】词汇复现+上下文的衔接**

**【难度系数】0.369**

**【解析】**该段空前的内容谈到，让提纲灵活些，不要让提纲限制你的思路，一旦有好的想法就应该马上把它写下来。空后谈到语法、拼写的修正可以先放在一边。空前谈到写作了，空后谈到修改，那么中间显然是初稿的完成，G 的内容刚好反映这一点，故答案为 G。

43.

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词汇复现+上下文的衔接**

**【难度系数】0.529**

**【解析】**该题缺失内容在段首，因此重点定位其后的信息。空格下文提到，这么做便于你整理每一页的内容，并且不损失写在背面的内容。该句中 that way 所指代的对象应在空格处填入的内容中寻找。A 项中“只在纸的一面写字”(Write on only one side of the paper)与下文“不会损失写在背面的内容”(not lose any writing on the other side)同义复现，含义紧密衔接。A 项的第一句“为了便于修改”也与第二段末“将语法等问题留待修改时考虑”相呼应，关键词 revise 复现。

44.

【答案】C

【考点】相关词同现+段落主题一致性

【难度系数】0.481

【解析】本题缺失内容在第四段中间，上文提到利用软件能够很方便地检查稿子的拼写和语法错误，下文提到在修改过程中，看打印的文稿比看屏幕上的内容更为容易，从这个话题看，空白处应该填入与打印有关的内容，则 C 选项更符合这一要求。

本题的另一考虑角度：第四段谈到是文字处理器给写作带来的便利，整段内容都与电脑有关，填空的内容必然也离不开与电脑相关的内容。看选项，只有选项 C 中出现了 disks，故答案为 C。

45.

【答案】E

【考点】相关词同现+段落主题一致性

【难度系数】0.616

【解析】该题缺失内容在段尾，上一句话提到一个学生写作的例子，删除了一段关于“怀疑 Sammy 有大男子主义倾向”的段落。并由此句确定包含专有名词的选项 E 和 F。本段的首句提到，在写作中要删去与主题无关的材料，因此 E 选项符合要求，而且，选项 F 只提到对一个段落的写作，相对来说离主旨较远。

本题的另一考虑角度：该段谈的是对文章的修改的一种态度，要无情的删除一些不相干的信息，接着后面的事例是对这一中心的说明。通过 A&P，我们可以确定本题答案在 E 和 F 间，而 E 中含有的关键词 this 是对上文的承接，故答案为 E。确定答案 E 后，我们马上可以排除 F。

## 二、全文翻译

不伏案写作，只忙着削铅笔、整理书桌等杂事的时代结束了。只有当你不再逃避，坐着、站着或者躺着来写作，论文第一稿才能出炉。41) 你选择什么方式进行写作都无所谓，只要写就可以。如果你的论文已经有了初步观点，那就可以着手收集笔记，让论文纲要血肉丰满起来。

要保持灵活。纲要应该引领你在观点之间顺利穿梭，但是不要让它牵着鼻子走。现在如果一个相关的重要观点出现在脑海中，你也要把它写进初稿。42) 将初稿视为一个思考自己意欲言何的媒介，你很可能发现一些笔记中没有包含的东西。许多优秀的作者根本不用概要，而是在写作过程中发现“部署的原则”。不要妄想第一稿就可以完美无瑕。语法，标点，和拼写都可以等到修改时再说。将精力集中在你要表达的观点上。优秀的论文经常是在你紧抓住一个观点不放时写出的，而不是在你紧张地寻找错误时。

43) 为了修改方便，页边的空白以及行距要留的大一些，这样你很容易增字添句及进行修改。在纸的一面上写。用这种方式更容易找到顺序，而且如果你要剪掉一段放在别处，也不会把反面的东西连带着剪下来。

如果你使用文字处理软件写作，可以利用它的功能，只需几个简单的键盘命令，就可以进行增删或移动一整段。有些软件程序还可以在写作过程中检查拼写和语法错误。44) 不过一定要记住，刚从打印机上拿下来一页纸可能看起来很糟，但请将它视为你倾注进去思想的表达。许多作家很谨慎地把材

料都堆在书桌上，每次写完一稿，都要用打印机打出来，以免因为停电或其他问题造成材料丢失。而且在修改时，看打印稿也要比看屏幕容易。

一旦完成初稿，你就可以删除那些与论文不相关的材料，同时增加必要的阐释论文观点的材料，使它更有说服力。一名写《A&P》（约翰·厄普代克的短篇小说，一译《大西洋和太平洋商场》）的学生明智地删掉了一段质疑萨米对女孩子表现出大男子主义的文字。<sup>45)</sup> 尽管这个观点很有趣，但跟论文无甚关联，因为论文旨在解释背景怎样影响萨米做出辞职的决定。作者没有把这段写进论文，而是增加了一段文字，描写伦格尔（Lengel）对女孩的乖戾反应，并由此得出他执行的 A&P “政策”。

切记，初稿就是如此而已。你的论文应该一遍遍修改，对所持观点进行证实和阐明。最后你甚至可能有若干个完整的论文版本。重写。每段中的句子都应该服务于一个观点。两个段落之间的连接应该有过渡，避免产生突兀或疑惑之感。拗口或多余的措辞，或表意不清的句段，都应该毫不手软地进行修改，做到简明了。

[B] 当你已经清晰地、充分地展开正文部分后，应特别注意开始和结尾段落。开始部分或许放到最后写会更好，因为你已经很清楚自己到底要介绍什么。结尾段落也同样需要注意，它将给读者留下最后的印象。

[F] 在最后一段关于讲述 A&P 环境的重要性时，这个学生提到萨米拒绝接受兰格尔的方针，引出了他辞职的原因。

## Part C

### 一、试题具体解析

46) He believes/ that this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage/ of forcing him to think long and intently about every sentence,/ and thus enabling him to detect errors/ in reasoning and in his own observations.

**【考点】**宾语从句，of 结构，并列结构

**【分析】**复合句。句子主干是 He believes that...，其中 that 引导的宾语从句作宾语。该宾语从句的主干是 this very difficulty may have had the compensating advantage，其中 this difficulty 指代前一句中的 much difficulty in expressing himself clearly and concisely，翻译时要明确指代；compensating advantage 要结合上下文来理解，上文提到“语言表达障碍”，下文提到“促使他长时间专注地思考”，可见，一方面的不足却促成了另一方面的优势，要翻译出这层含义；其后很长的 of...短语作 compensating advantage 的后置定语，其中含有两个并列的动名词结构 forcing...和 enabling...作介词宾语，两个现在分词的主语都是 this very difficulty；句末的介词短语 in reasoning and in his own observations 作 errors 的后置定语。

**【词汇】** compensating advantage 可译为“弥补性的优势；(这方面的困难)会在另一方面得到补偿”；force sb. to do sth.是指“强迫某人干某事”；think long and intently 可译为“深思熟虑；更持久和专心地思考；认真长久地思考”；reasoning 是现在分词，其动词的意思是“推理”。

**【译文】**他认为或许正因为(语言表达上的)这种困难，他不得不对自己要说的每句话都经过长时间的认真思考，从而能发现自己在推理和观察中的错误，结果这反而成为他的优点。

47) He asserted, also, that/ his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited,/ for which reason he felt certain/ that he never could have succeeded with mathematics.

**【考点】**宾语从句，非限定性定语从句，从句嵌套，不定式作后置定语，否定结构

**【分析】**复合句。句子主干：He asserted that...，其中 that 引导宾语从句作宾语。该宾语从句的主干是 his power was very limited，其中主语 his power 后面的不定式结构作后置定语，翻译时可置于所修饰的名词之前。for which reason 引导非限定性定语从句，for which reason 在这个从句中作状语，可译为“由于这个原因，因此，所以”。定语从句中又嵌套了一个 that 引导的宾语从句作 felt 的宾语，certain 作宾语补足语，因宾语较长放在宾语之前，以保持句子平衡。该宾语从句的谓语是 could+完成式，表示推测，意为“可能”。

**【词汇】**follow a long and purely abstract train of thought 是指“进行长时间纯抽象思考；进行连续的纯抽象的思维活动”，其中的“a train of”意思是“一系列”；feel certain 意思是“确信”；never could have succeeded 可译为“不可能成功”。

**【译文】**他坚持认为自己进行长时间纯抽象思维的能力十分有限，由此他也认定自己在数学方面根本不可能有大的作为。

48) On the other hand,/ he did not accept as well founded the charge/ made by some of his critics that,/ while he was a good observer,/ he had no power of reasoning.

**【考点】**同位语从句，状语从句，宾语后置

**【分析】**复合句。句子主干：he did not accept as well founded the charge，其正常语序是：he did not accept the charge as well founded，宾语 the charge 放在宾补 as well founded 后面是因为，the charge 后面有两个修饰成分，一个是过去分词结构 made by sb.，一个是同位语从句 that...，使得宾语较长，为保持句子平衡而后置。同位语从句中嵌套了 while 引导的状语从句。

**【词汇】**on the other hand 意思是“另一方面”；accept sth. as sth. 意为“相信、认为某事属实”；well founded 意为“有根据的，言之有据的”，found 本意是“给……提供资金，给……提供依据，建立在……的依据上”，常与 charge 连用，比如：ill-founded or well-founded charge (无根据或有根据的指控)；charge 意为“指责，谴责”；had power of doing sth. 意思是“有做某事的能力”。

**【译文】**另一方面，某些人批评他虽然善于观察，却不具备推理能力，而他认为这种说法也是缺乏依据的。

49) He adds humbly/ that perhaps he was “superior to the common run of men/ in noticing things/ which easily escape attention,/ and in observing them carefully.”

**【考点】**宾语从句，定语从句，介词结构作状语

**【分析】**复合句。句子主干：He adds that...，其中 that 引导宾语从句作宾语。该宾语从句的主干是 he was superior to the common run of men，并列的介词短语 in noticing... 和 in observing... 在该宾语从句中作状语，根据汉语习惯把它提前到主干部分之前翻译；which 引导的定语从句修饰 things，翻译时置于所修饰名词之前。

**【词汇】**add 在文中意为“补充说，继续说”；the common run of 意思是“普通类型的”；superior to sb. 意思是“比……强/好/有优势；比……更善于/更擅长；优于/胜于/胜过”；escape attention 在文中意为“被忘掉，被忽视，未被注意”。

**【译文】**他又自谦地说，或许自己“在注意到容易被忽略的事物，并对其加以仔细观察方面优于常人”。

50) Darwin was convinced/ that the loss of these tastes was not only a loss of happiness,/ but might possibly be injurious to the intellect,/ and more probably to the moral character.

**【考点】** that 引导的宾语从句的翻译，并列连词 not only...but (also)...的翻译

**【分析】** 复合句。句子主干：Darwin was convinced that...，其中 that 引导的宾语从句作宾语。该宾语从句的主干是 the loss... was not only a loss..., but might possibly be injurious to.... 宾语从句中并列连词 not only...but (also)...连接两个并列的表语 a loss 和 injurious to，第二个表语由形容词短语 injurious to sth. and more probably to sth. 构成。

**【词汇】** 1) convince 意思是“使确信，使信服”，be convinced that/ of 意思是“深信，确信，肯定地认为”；taste 这里是可数名词，意为“爱好，志趣”；injurious 是“有害的”，是 injury 的形容词形式，be injurious to 翻译成“对……有害，危及”；intellect 意为“(尤指高等的)智力，思维逻辑领悟力”；moral character 为“道德人格，道德个性”。

**【译文】** 达尔文确信，没有了这些爱好不只是少了乐趣，而且可能会有损于一个人的思维能力，更有可能导致一个人道德品质的下降。

## 二、全文翻译

达尔文在自传中谈到自己的智力时显得出人意料般的谦虚。他指出自己总是不能够简洁清晰地表达自己的思想。但是 46) 他认为或许正因为(语言表达上的)这种困难，他不得不对自己要说的每句话都经过长时间的认真思考，从而能发现自己在推理和观察中的错误，结果这反而成为他的优点。他也不认为自己具有像著名的赫胥黎一样敏锐的理解力和智慧。 47) 他坚持认为自己进行长时间纯抽象思维的能力十分有限，由此他也认定自己在数学方面根本不可能有大的作为。 他也描述自己的记忆是博而不精。从某种意义上说他的记忆力如此之差以至于他对一个日期或一行诗句的记忆从不会超过几天。48) 另一方面，某些人批评他虽然善于观察，却不具备推理能力，而他认为这种说法也是缺乏依据的。 他认为，这不可能是事实，因为《物种起源》从头至尾是一个很长篇幅的辩论，而他成功地说服了很多有能力的人。他认为能写出这样一本书的人必定具备某种推理能力。他很乐意地宣称：“如同成功的律师或医生一样，我有自己应有的创造力、常识和判断力，但并不比他们更好。” 49) 他又自谦地说，或许自己“在注意到容易被忽略的事物，并对其加以仔细观察方面优于常人”。

在生命的最后一年，达尔文在写作中表达了这样一些观点：在之前的二三十年里，他的思想已经在两至三个方面发生了变化。到他三十岁或更晚些时，各种诗歌带给他很大的享受。在那以前，音乐和绘画也曾给他带来巨大的愉悦。然而，他在 1881 年说道：“我已经很多年不能阅读一句诗歌了。我也失去了对绘画和音乐的爱好”。50) 达尔文确信，没有了这些爱好不只是少了乐趣，而且可能会有损于一个人的思维能力，更有可能导致一个人道德品质的下降。

## Section III Writing □

### Part A

#### 一、审题谋篇

此次应用文涉及道歉信，是对自己忘记还房东的 CD 的事情而写一篇致歉信。提纲不仅要求道歉，还需要给出相应的建议来解决问题。

第一段，简洁明了地交代写作目的。道歉，并且简要指出道歉内容。

第二段，说明事由和补救措施。事由是自己忘记归还 CD，把它带回国。解决措施可以列出三个：快件寄回、赔偿费用或下次出国再归还。

第三段，再次道歉，并提出期望。

## 二、参考范文

Dear Bob,

I am now writing to you from the other side of the ocean. I think I owe you an apology.

Hardly had I unpacked my luggage when I realized I made a big mistake. I totally forgot to return your music CD which I borrowed from you the other day. A succession of things before departure drove me so crazy that the CD thing slipped my mind. I will mail it to you via air before it's too late. Or if you feel uncomfortable about the compensation, do feel free to let me know. I am so sorry for my negligence and the trouble I brought to you. I wish you could accept my apology.

Wish you great happiness. Best regards!

Yours respectfully,

Li Ming

## 三、写作技巧

第一段，点明写信目的。

I am writing to apologize/make an apology for...

Please accept my apology for...

I am writing the letter in purpose of apologizing for...

第二段，解释事由及补救措施。

Now something must be done to solve the problem.

I will try my best to...

To solve the problem, I would like to...

第三段，表达自己的歉意及期望。

Once again, I am sorry for any inconvenience caused.

Hope you can accept my apologies and send me a reply at your earliest convenience.

## Part B

## 一、审题谋篇

08 年作文仍旧是图画作文，图中展示的是两个残疾人丢掉拐杖，一起搀扶，快速前进。显然，文章主题应定位在相互帮助与合作上。

第一段应该对图片作简要描述。handicapped(残疾的)、bind(绑在一起)、make their trip successfully(成功远足)。

第二段是对图片的解释。本文应该用理论或者事例阐述互相帮助的重要性，人生难免会遇到挫折，处在困境中的人如果能够相互帮助，他们就能成功，另外可以指出相互帮助有利于创建和谐社会。

第三段，首先点题指出互相帮助、合作的重要性。应该呼吁人与人之间互相帮助，提出具体措施：可以给政府提出建议，制定相关法律，鼓励人们相互帮助，并且制定出一些奖励办法，另外呼吁人们要提高相互帮助的意识。

## 二、参考范文

As is vividly depicted in the picture, two disabled men are running fast through teamwork although each of them has only one leg. Obviously, it is teamwork that makes it possible for them to go anywhere they want to. Simple as it is, what the picture conveys to us is thought-provoking. With the development of economy and society, competition is becoming increasingly fierce. It is impossible for anyone to finish a work all by himself or herself. Hence, people in mounting numbers put great emphasis on teamwork. In fact, it has been universally acknowledged that the ability of teamwork is the most essential qualification that anyone who wants to achieve success should possess.

Accordingly, it is imperative for us to take some measures to enhance the sense of teamwork in our society. We should bear in mind that teamwork is of great significance to both our society and ourselves. Everyone should have the ability of teamwork. Only in this way can we achieve success and only in this way can our society become more harmonious to live in.

## 三、写作技巧

第一段，描述图片。

As is vividly depicted in the picture, ...

As is illustrated in the picture that...

第二段，揭示寓意，加以说明。

Simple as it is, what the picture conveys to us is thought-provoking.

Undoubtedly, the purpose of the drawing is to illustrate that due attention has to be attracted to the fact that...

It goes without saying that this drawing aims at revealing a thought-provoking phenomenon around us.

It is apparent that the cartoonist aims at reminding us of...

第三段，提出解决办法。

Accordingly, it is imperative for us to take some measures to...

We can frequently use the drawings to enlighten people to...

It is, therefore, necessary that some effective steps be made to...

# 2009 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

## Section I Use of English

### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Research on animal intelligence always makes me wonder just how smart humans are. 1 the fruit-fly experiments described in Carl Zimmer's piece in the Science Times on Tuesday. Fruit flies who were taught to be smarter than the average fruit fly 2 to live shorter lives. This suggests that 3 bulbs burn longer, that there is an 4 in not being too terrifically bright.

Intelligence, it 5 out, is a high-priced option. It takes more upkeep, burns more fuel and is slow 6 the starting line because it depends on learning — a gradual 7 — instead of instinct. Plenty of other species are able to learn, and one of the things they've apparently learned is when to 8.

Is there an adaptive value to 9 intelligence? That's the question behind this new research. I like it. Instead of casting a wistful glance 10 at all the species we've left in the dust I.Q.-wise, it implicitly asks what the real 11 of our own intelligence might be. This is 12 the mind of every animal I've ever met.

Research on animal intelligence also makes me wonder what experiments animals would 13 on humans if they had the chance. Every cat with an owner, 14, is running a small-scale study in operant conditioning. We believe that 15 animals ran the labs, they would test us to 16 the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for terrain. They would try to decide what intelligence in humans is really 17, not merely how much of it there is. 18, they would hope to study a 19 question: Are humans actually aware of the world they live in? 20 the results are inconclusive.

1. [A] Suppose      [B] Consider      [C] Observe      [D] Imagine
2. [A] tended      [B] feared      [C] happened      [D] threatened
3. [A] thinner      [B] stabler      [C] lighter      [D] dimmer
4. [A] tendency      [B] advantage      [C] inclination      [D] priority
5. [A] insists on      [B] sums up      [C] turns out      [D] puts forward
6. [A] off      [B] behind      [C] over      [D] along
7. [A] incredible      [B] spontaneous      [C] inevitable      [D] gradual
8. [A] fight      [B] doubt      [C] stop      [D] think
9. [A] invisible      [B] limited      [C] indefinite      [D] different
10. [A] upward      [B] forward      [C] afterward      [D] backward
11. [A] features      [B] influences      [C] results      [D] costs
12. [A] outside      [B] on      [C] by      [D] across
13. [A] deliver      [B] carry      [C] perform      [D] apply
14. [A] by chance      [B] in contrast      [C] as usual      [D] for instance
15. [A] if      [B] unless      [C] as      [D] lest
16. [A] moderate      [B] overcome      [C] determine      [D] reach
17. [A] at      [B] for      [C] after      [D] with
18. [A] Above all      [B] After all      [C] However      [D] Otherwise
19. [A] fundamental      [B] comprehensive [C] equivalent      [D] hostile
20. [A] By accident      [B] In time      [C] So far      [D] Better still

## 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**

Habits are a funny thing. We reach for them mindlessly, setting our brains on auto-pilot and relaxing into the unconscious comfort of familiar routine. "Not choice, but habit rules the unreflecting herd," William Wordsworth said in the 19th century. In the ever-changing 21st century, even the word "habit" carries a negative connotation.

So it seems antithetical to talk about habits in the same context as creativity and innovation. But brain researchers have discovered that when we consciously develop new habits, we create parallel synaptic paths, and even entirely new brain cells, that can jump our trains of thought onto new, innovative tracks.

But don't bother trying to kill off old habits; once those ruts of procedure are worn into the hippocampus, they're there to stay. Instead, the new habits we deliberately ingrain into ourselves create parallel pathways that can bypass those old roads.

"The first thing needed for innovation is a fascination with wonder," says Dawna Markova, author of "The Open Mind" and an executive change consultant for Professional Thinking Partners. "But we are taught instead to 'decide,' just as our president calls himself 'the Decider!'" She adds, however, that "to decide is to kill off all possibilities but one. A good innovational thinker is always exploring the many other possibilities."

All of us work through problems in ways of which we're unaware, she says. Researchers in the late 1960 covered that humans are born with the capacity to approach challenges in four primary ways: analytically, procedurally, relationally (or collaboratively) and innovatively. At puberty, however, the brain shuts down half of that capacity, preserving only those modes of thought that have seemed most valuable during the first decade or so of life.

The current emphasis on standardized testing highlights analysis and procedure, meaning that few of us inherently use our innovative and collaborative modes of thought. "This breaks the major rule in the American belief system — that anyone can do anything," explains M. J. Ryan, author of the 2006 book "This Year I Will..." and Ms. Markova's business partner. "That's a lie that we have perpetuated, and it fosters commonness. Knowing what you're good at and doing even more of it creates excellence." This is where developing new habits comes in.

21. The view of Wordsworth habit is claimed by being \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. casual      B. familiar      C. mechanical      D. changeable
  
22. The researchers have discovered that the formation of habit can be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. predicted      B. regulated      C. traced      D. guided
  
23. "ruts"(in line one, paragraph 3) has closest meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. tracks      B. series      C. characteristics      D. connections

24. Ms. Markova's comments suggest that the practice of standard testing \_\_\_\_\_?
- A, prevents new habits from being formed
  - B, no longer emphasizes commonness
  - C, maintains the inherent American thinking model
  - D, complies with the American belief system
25. Ryan most probably agree that
- A. ideas are born of a relaxing mind
  - B. innovativeness could be taught
  - C. decisiveness derives from fantastic ideas
  - D. curiosity activates creative minds

## Text 2

It is a wise father that knows his own child, but today a man can boost his paternal (fatherly) wisdom – or at least confirm that he's the kid's dad. All he needs to do is shell our \$30 for paternity testing kit (PTK) at his local drugstore – and another \$120 to get the results.

More than 60,000 people have purchased the PTKs since they first became available without prescriptions last years, according to Doug Fog, chief operating officer of Identigene, which makes the over-the-counter kits. More than two dozen companies sell DNA tests Directly to the public , ranging in price from a few hundred dollars to more than \$2500.

Among the most popular : paternity and kinship testing , which adopted children can use to find their biological relatives and latest rage a many passionate genealogists-and supports businesses that offer to search for a family's geographic roots .

Most tests require collecting cells by webbing saliva in the mouth and sending it to the company for testing. All tests require a potential candidate with whom to compare DNA.

But some observers are skeptical, "There is a kind of false precision being hawked by people claiming they are doing ancestry testing," says Trey Duster, a New York University sociologist. He notes that each individual has many ancestors-numbering in the hundreds just a few centuries back. Yet most ancestry testing only considers a single lineage, either the Y chromosome inherited through men in a father's line or mitochondrial DNA, which a passed down only from mothers. This DNA can reveal genetic information about only one or two ancestors, even though, for example, just three generations back people also have six other great-grandparents or, four generations back, 14 other great-great-grandparents.

Critics also argue that commercial genetic testing is only as good as the reference collections to which a sample is compared. Databases used by some companies don't rely on data collected systematically but rather lump together information from different research projects. This means that a DNA database may differ depending on the company that processes the results. In addition, the computer programs a company uses to estimate relationships may be patented and not subject to peer review or outside evaluation.

26. In paragraphs 1 and 2, the text shows PTK's \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] easy availability  
[B] flexibility in pricing  
[C] successful promotion  
[D] popularity with households
27. PTK is used to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] locate one's birth place  
[B] promote genetic research  
[C] identify parent-child kinship  
[D] choose children for adoption
28. Skeptical observers believe that ancestry testing fails to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] trace distant ancestors  
[B] rebuild reliable bloodlines  
[C] fully use genetic information  
[D] achieve the claimed accuracy
29. In the last paragraph, a problem commercial genetic testing faces is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] disorganized data collection  
[B] overlapping database building  
[C] excessive sample comparison  
[D] lack of patent evaluation
30. An appropriate title for the text is most likely to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] For and Againsts of DNA testing  
[B] DNA testing and Its problems  
[C] DNA testing outside the lab  
[D] lies behind DNA testing

### Text 3

The relationship between formal education and economic growth in poor countries is widely misunderstood by economists and politicians alike progress in both area is undoubtedly necessary for the social, political and intellectual development of these and all other societies; however, the conventional view that education should be one of the very highest priorities for promoting rapid economic development in poor countries is wrong. We are fortunate that is it, because new educational systems there and putting enough people through them to improve economic performance would require two or three generations. The findings of a research institution have

consistently shown that workers in all countries can be trained on the job to achieve radical higher productivity and, as a result, radically higher standards of living.

Ironically, the first evidence for this idea appeared in the United States. Not long ago, with the country entering a recession and Japan at its pre-bubble peak. The U.S. workforce was derided as poorly educated and one of primary cause of the poor U.S. economic performance. Japan was, and remains, the global leader in automotive-assembly productivity. Yet the research revealed that the U.S. factories of Honda Nissan, and Toyota achieved about 95 percent of the productivity of their Japanese counterparts -- a result of the training that U.S. workers received on the job.

More recently, while examining housing construction, the researchers discovered that illiterate, non-English-speaking Mexican workers in Houston, Texas, consistently met best-practice labor productivity standards despite the complexity of the building industry's work.

What is the real relationship between education and economic development? We have to suspect that continuing economic growth promotes the development of education even when governments don't force it. After all, that's how education got started. When our ancestors were hunters and gatherers 10,000 years ago, they didn't have time to wonder much about anything besides finding food. Only when humanity began to get its food in a more productive way was there time for other things.

As education improved, humanity's productivity potential, they could in turn afford more education. This increasingly high level of education is probably a necessary, but not a sufficient, condition for the complex political systems required by advanced economic performance. Thus poor countries might not be able to escape their poverty traps without political changes that may be possible only with broader formal education. A lack of formal education, however, doesn't constrain the ability of the developing world's workforce to substantially improve productivity for the forested future. On the contrary, constraints on improving productivity explain why education isn't developing more quickly there than it is.

31. The author holds in paragraph 1 that the important of education in poor countries \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] is subject groundless doubts
- [B] has fallen victim of bias
- [C] is conventional downgraded
- [D] has been overestimated

32. It is stated in paragraph 1 that construction of a new education system \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] challenges economists and politicians
- [B] takes efforts of generations
- [C] demands priority from the government
- [D] requires sufficient labor force

33. A major difference between the Japanese and U.S workforces is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the Japanese workforce is better disciplined

- [B] the Japanese workforce is more productive
  - [C] the U.S workforce has a better education
  - [D] the U.S workforce is more organized
34. The author quotes the example of our ancestors to show that education emerged \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] when people had enough time  
[B] prior to better ways of finding food  
[C] when people no longer went hungry  
[D] as a result of pressure on government
35. According to the last paragraph , development of education \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] results directly from competitive environments  
[B] does not depend on economic performance  
[C] follows improved productivity  
[D] cannot afford political changes

#### Text 4

The most thoroughly studied in the history of the new world are the ministers and political leaders of seventeenth-century New England. According to the standard history of American philosophy, nowhere else in colonial America was "So much importance attached to intellectual pursuits " According to many books and articles, New England's leaders established the basic themes and preoccupations of an unfolding, dominant Puritan tradition in American intellectual life.

To take this approach to the New Englanders normally mean to start with the Puritans' theological innovations and their distinctive ideas about the church-important subjects that we may not neglect. But in keeping with our examination of southern intellectual life, we may consider the original Puritans as carriers of European culture adjusting to New world circumstances. The New England colonies were the scenes of important episodes in the pursuit of widely understood ideals of civility and virtuosity.

The early settlers of Massachusetts Bay included men of impressive education and influence in England. 'Besides the ninety or so learned ministers who came to Massachusetts church in the decade after 1629,There were political leaders like John Winthrop, an educated gentleman, lawyer, and official of the Crown before he journeyed to Boston. There men wrote and published extensively, reaching both New World and Old World audiences, and giving New England an atmosphere of intellectual earnestness.

We should not forget , however, that most New Englanders were less well educated. While few crafts men or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary compositions to be analyzed, The in thinking often had a traditional superstitions quality. A tailor named John Dane, who emigrated in the late 1630s, left an account of his reasons for leaving England that is filled with signs, sexual confusion, economic frustrations , and religious hope-all name together in a decisive moment when he opened the Bible, told his father the first line he saw would settle his fate, and read the

magical words: "come out from among them, touch no unclean thing , and I will be your God and you shall be my people." One wonders what Dane thought of the careful sermons explaining the Bible that he heard in puritan churched.

Meanwhile, many settles had slighter religious commitments than Dane's, as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not come to the New world for religion . "Our main end was to catch fish. "

36. The author notes that in the seventeenth-century New England \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] Puritan tradition dominated political life.  
[B] intellectual interests were encouraged.  
[C] Politics benefited much from intellectual endeavors.  
[D] intellectual pursuits enjoyed a liberal environment.
  
37. It is suggested in paragraph 2 that New Englanders \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] experienced a comparatively peaceful early history.  
[B] brought with them the culture of the Old World  
[C] paid little attention to southern intellectual life  
[D] were obsessed with religious innovations
  
38. The early ministers and political leaders in Massachusetts Bay \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] were famous in the New World for their writings  
[B] gained increasing importance in religious affairs  
[C] abandoned high positions before coming to the New World  
[D] created a new intellectual atmosphere in New England
  
39. The story of John Dane shows that less well-educated New Englanders were often \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] influenced by superstitions  
[B] troubled with religious beliefs  
[C] puzzled by church sermons  
[D] frustrated with family earnings
  
40. The text suggests that early settlers in New England \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] were mostly engaged in political activities  
[B] were motivated by an illusory prospect  
[C] came from different backgrounds.  
[D] left few formal records for later reference

## Part B

**Directions:**

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions (41-45), choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

Coinciding with the groundbreaking theory of biological evolution proposed by British naturalist Charles Darwin in the 1860s, British social philosopher Herbert Spencer put forward his own theory of biological and cultural evolution. Spencer argued that all worldly phenomena, including human societies, changed over time, advancing toward perfection. 41.\_\_\_\_\_.

American social scientist Lewis Henry Morgan introduced another theory of cultural evolution in the late 1800s. Morgan, along with Tylor, was one of the founders of modern anthropology. In his work, he attempted to show how all aspects of culture changed together in the evolution of societies. 42.\_\_\_\_\_.

In the early 1900s in North America, German-born American anthropologist Franz Boas developed a new theory of culture known as historical particularism. Historical particularism, which emphasized the uniqueness of all cultures, gave new direction to anthropology. 43.\_\_\_\_\_.

Boas felt that the culture of any society must be understood as the result of a unique history and not as one of many cultures belonging to a broader evolutionary stage or type of culture. 44.\_\_\_\_\_.

Historical particularism became a dominant approach to the study of culture in American anthropology, largely through the influence of many students of Boas. But a number of anthropologists in the early 1900s also rejected the particularist theory of culture in favor of diffusionism. Some attributed virtually every important cultural achievement to the inventions of a few, especially gifted peoples that, according to diffusionists, then spread to other cultures. 45.\_\_\_\_\_.

Also in the early 1900s, French sociologist Émile Durkheim developed a theory of culture that would greatly influence anthropology. Durkheim proposed that religious beliefs functioned to reinforce social solidarity. An interest in the relationship between the function of society and culture—known as functionalism—became a major theme in European, and especially British, anthropology.

- [A] Other anthropologists believed that cultural innovations, such as inventions, had a single origin and passed from society to society. This theory was known as diffusionism.
- [B] In order to study particular cultures as completely as possible, Boas became skilled in linguistics, the study of languages, and in physical anthropology, the study of human biology and anatomy.
- [C] He argued that human evolution was characterized by a struggle he called the "survival of the fittest," in which weaker races and societies must eventually be replaced by stronger, more advanced races and societies.
- [D] They also focused on important rituals that appeared to preserve a people's social structure, such as initiation ceremonies that formally signify children's entrance into adulthood.

- [E] Thus, in his view, diverse aspects of culture, such as the structure of families, forms of marriage, categories of kinship, ownership of property, forms of government, technology, and systems of food production, all changed as societies evolved.
- [F] Supporters of the theory viewed as a collection of integrated parts that work together to keep a society functioning.
- [G] For example, British anthropologists Grafton Elliot Smith and W. J. Perry incorrectly suggested, on the basis of inadequate information, that farming, pottery making, and metallurgy all originated in ancient Egypt and diffused throughout the world. In fact, all of these cultural developments occurred separately at different times in many parts of the world.

## Part C

### Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written carefully on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (10 points)

There is a marked difference between the education which everyone gets from living with others, and the deliberate educating of the young. In the former case the education is incidental; it is natural and important, but it is not the express reason of the association. (46) It may be said that the measure of the worth of any social institution is its effect in enlarging and improving experience; but this effect is not a part of its original motive. Religious associations began, for example, in the desire to secure the favor of overruling powers and to ward off evil influences; family life in the desire to gratify appetites and secure family perpetuity; systematic labor, for the most part, because of enslavement to others, etc. (47) Only gradually was the by-product of the institution noted, and only more gradually still was this effect considered as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution. Even today, in our industrial life, apart from certain values of industriousness and thrift, the intellectual and emotional reaction of the forms of human association under which the world's work is carried on receives little attention as compared with physical output.

But in dealing with the young, the fact of association itself as an immediate human fact, gains in importance. (48) While it is easy to ignore in our contact with them the effect of our acts upon their disposition, it is not so easy as in dealing with adults. The need of training is too evident; the pressure to accomplish a change in their attitude and habits is too urgent to leave these consequences wholly out of account. (49) Since our chief business with them is to enable them to share in a common life we cannot help considering whether or no we are forming the powers which will secure this ability. If humanity has made some headway in realizing that the ultimate value of every institution is its distinctively human effect we may well believe that this lesson has been learned largely through dealings with the young.

(50) We are thus led to distinguish, within the broad educational process which we have been so far considering, a more formal kind of education -- that of direct tuition or schooling. In undeveloped social groups, we find very little formal teaching and training. These groups mainly rely for instilling needed dispositions into the young upon the same sort of association which keeps the adults loyal to their group.

## Section III Writing

## Part A

### 51. Directions:

Restrictions on the use of plastic bags have not been so successful in some regions. "White pollution" is still going on. Write a letter to the editor(s) of your local newspaper to

give your opinions briefly and

make two or three suggestions

You should write about 100 words. **Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead. You **do not** need to write the address.

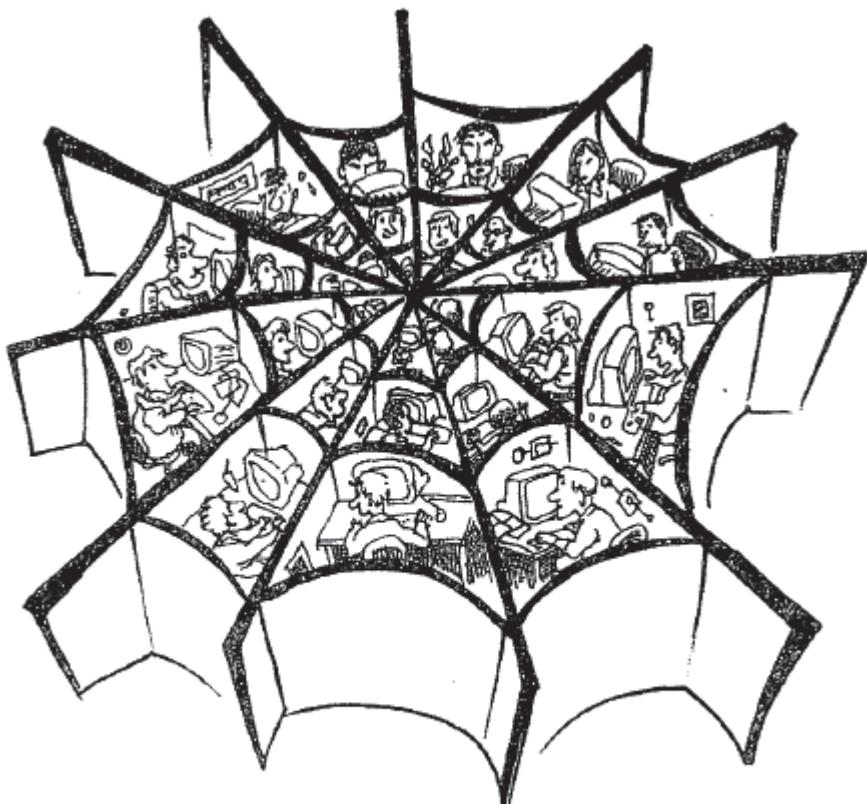
## Part B

### 52. Directions:

In your essay, you should

- 1) describe the drawing briefly,
- 2) explain its intended meaning, and then
- 3) give your comments.

You should write neatly on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (20 points)



网络的“近”与“远”

# 2009 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语（一）答案详解

## Section I Use of English

### 一、文章总体分析

本文是一个有关动物智力话题的文章。文章第一段第一句就点名了文章中心，接着引用自然杂志上描述的实验论证这一观点。从第二、三段作者从几个方面分析了产生这种情况的原因，最后一段从动物上升到对人的思考。

### 二、试题具体解析

1.

- [A] Suppose 假设 猜想
- [B] Consider 考虑
- [C] Observe 观察
- [D] Imagine 设想

**【答案】 B**

**【考点】 固定搭配**

**【解析】**本题考查的是“consider+名词性词组”的用法，表示“以……为例”，显然与后面的试验搭配表示以该试验为例引出下文。选项 A、D 同义，故排除。选项 C 代入文中与上下文不合，故答案为 B。

**【补充】** consider 在这里等同于 take...(as an example)。

2.

- [A] tended (to) 倾向于……
- [B] feared 害怕
- [C] happened(to)碰巧……
- [D] threatened (to) 威胁要去做……

**【答案】 A**

**【考点】 动词搭配**

**【解析】**从空格后面的 to 可首先排除 B，因为 fear 不与 to 连用。再结合文章题材看，文章是科技类，而科技类文章中通常为了表示说话客观性并避免绝对化，往往在主谓之间加一个 tend to 表示语气的弱化，故本题答案为 A，其他两个代入文章语义不通。

3.

- [A] thinner 较细的
- [B] stabler 较稳定的

[C] lighter 更明亮的

[D] dimmer 较暗的

**【答案】D**

**【考点】逻辑关系**

**【解析】**空前内容谈到聪明的果蝇寿命相对普通果蝇要短，这里拿灯泡做比喻，相对应的自然是光线的暗淡，即光线暗淡的灯泡使用时间更长。下一句也有提示：no being too bright，故答案为D。

4.

[A] tendency 趋向

[B] advantage 优势

[C] inclination 倾向

[D] priority 优先

**【答案】B**

**【考点】词汇辨析**

**【解析】**前文谈到暗淡的灯泡寿命更长，接着说“不太明亮也是”，对比四个选项，只有优势语义连贯，故答案为B。

5.

[A] insists on 坚持

[B] sums up 总之

[C] turns out 结果是

[D] puts forward 提出

**【答案】C**

**【考点】词组辨析**

**【解析】**该空所在句意为：，智力是高成本的选择。显然这是对上文试验结果的总结。表示对结果的说明只有C，故答案为C。A项的主语应该是人，B项一般不会出现在段首，D项词义显然不合语境，均可排除。

6.

[A] off 远离

[B] behind 在……之后

[C] over 在……之上

[D] along 沿着

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词汇搭配**

**【解析】**空格所在的句意为：在起跑线时很慢。四个选项代入句中，只有远离语义通顺，故答案为A。

7.

[A] incredible 难以置信的

[B] spontaneous 自发的

[C] inevitable 必然的

[D] gradual 渐进的

**【答案】D**

**【考点】词汇辨析**

**【解析】**此空所在的语境为：因为智力依赖于学习——一个过程而不是本能。由常识我们知道，学习是一个渐进的过程，故答案为 D，其他显然语义不通。

8.

- [A] fight 战斗
- [B] doubt 怀疑
- [C] stop 停止
- [D] think 思考

**【答案】C**

**【考点】逻辑关系**

**【解析】**空所在的内容为：很多其他物种都有学习的能力，而且它们明显学了一种技能就是知道何时需要。从句意中我们可以判断出这种技能必然是一种最简单的行为，B、D 显然可以排除，比较 A、C，再结合前文谈到的跑步的类比，stop 更能接近文章内容，故答案为 C。

9.

- [A] invisible 看不见的
- [B] limited 有限的
- [C] indefinite 无限的
- [D] different 不同的

**【答案】B**

**【考点】逻辑关系**

**【解析】**空所在的语境为： 的智慧有适应性价值。从句意我们可以大概判断出本句应该是对某种形式的智慧的一种好的评价，我们回想到前文有一句话谈到“不太聪明有着优势”，也是谈到智慧，由文章的一致性可知，这里智慧应该对应不太聪明，而形容不太聪明的在四个选项中对应只能是有限的，故答案为 B。

10.

- [A] upward 向上
- [B] forward 向前
- [C] afterward 后来
- [D] backward 向后

**【答案】D**

**【考点】逻辑关系**

**【解析】**空所在的语境为：往看一眼已经灭绝的物种。应经死亡的物种当然已经成为历史，常识告诉我们，看待历史只能是向后看了，故答案为 D。

**【补充】leave...in the dust 表示“死亡”。**

11.

- [A] features 特征

[B] influences 影响

[C] results 结果

[D] costs 成本

**【答案】 D**

**【考点】 逻辑搭配**

**【解析】** 空所在的语境为：这个问题隐含地询问我们拥有智力的实际。显然这句谈到的是关于智力的某个方面，前文谈到智力是高成本的选择，由文章前后一致性可知，本处应该是与成本相关的内容，只有 D 表达了这一含义，故答案为 D。

12.

[A] outside 在……外

[B] on 在……上

[C] by 被……

[D] across 越过……

**【答案】 B**

**【考点】 固定搭配**

**【解析】** on the mind of sb 表示“某人一直在思考”，故答案为 B。

13.

[A] deliver 递送

[B] carry 运送

[C] perform 执行

[D] apply 应用

**【答案】 C**

**【考点】 逻辑搭配**

**【解析】** 空所在的语境为： experiment on humans. 显然表达的是在人身上进行试验，表示“在……进行试验”只有用 perform experiment on，故答案为 C。

14.

[A] by chance 偶然

[B] in contrast 相反

[C] as usual 照常

[D] for instance 例如

**【答案】 D**

**【考点】 逻辑关系**

**【解析】** 空所在的语境为：对动物智力的研究也让我们思考：如果动物有机会的话，他们会在人类身上进行什么样的实验。每一只主人的猫都在进行操作性条件方面的小规模研究。显然空前是一句总结性的话，空后是一个具体的示例，表示举例的只能用 D，故本题答案为 D。

15.

[A] if 如果

[B] unless 除非

[C] as 与……一样

[D] lest 以免

**【答案】A**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【解析】**空所在的语境为：我们认为动物在进行这种实验，他们会……。显然我们知道动物是不可能去做实验的，那么这种情况只能是一种假设，四个选项中，表示假设只有 A，故本题答案为 A。

16.

[A] moderate 缓和

[B] overcome 克服

[C] determine 决定

[D] reach 达到

**【答案】C**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【解析】**空所在的语境为：they would test us to 16 the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for location. They would try to decide...。显然这是两个并列句，那么空所在的动词应该与 decide 意义近似，四个选项中只有 C 满足这一条件，故答案为 C。

17.

[A] at 在……

[B] for 为了……

[C] after 在……之后

[D] with 与……

**【答案】B**

**【考点】固定搭配**

**【解析】**what...is for。是一种常用的固定用法，表示对 what 后面事物的一种说明。本句句意为：它们会尽力去搞清楚人类智慧的用途。故本题答案为 B。

18.

[A] Above all 首先

[B] After all 毕竟

[C] However 然而

[D] Otherwise 否则

**【答案】A**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【解析】**空所在的前后语境为：他们会测试……；它们会尽力去……；，它们会希望研究……。显然这是三个并列句，而最后一句的语义显然强于前面两句，表示强调的只有选项 A，故本题答案为 A。

19.

[A] fundamental 基本的

[B] comprehensive 全面的

[C] equivalent 相等的

[D] hostile 敌对的

**【答案】A**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【解析】**从 18 题我们已经分析出本句是作为一种强调的语义，能突出这一点的只有 A，故本题答案为 A。

20.

[A] By accident 偶然

[B] In time 及时

[C] So far 迄今为止

[D] Better still 更好的是

**【答案】C**

**【考点】逻辑搭配**

**【解析】**空所在的前后语境为：，仍未有定论。四个选项代入显然只有 C 能保持句意通顺，故本题答案为 C。

### 三、全文翻译

对动物的智力研究总使我们想知道人类是如何的聪明。就以《科学时代》里 Carl Zimmer 的论文所描述的果蝇实验为例吧。经过训练比一般果蝇更聪明的那些果蝇趋向于有更短的寿命。这表明光线暗淡的灯泡使用时间更长一些，暗淡也是一种优势。

智力，被证明是一种高成本的选择。智力需要更多的维护，消耗更多的燃料，而且随着远离起跑线速度就更慢，因为智力依赖于学习——一个渐进的过程而不是本能。很多物种都有学习的能力，而且它们明显学会的一个技能就是知道何时需要停顿下来。

有限的智力是否也有着适应价值呢？这就是这次新研究后面的问题。这个问题并非是从智商的角度去回头看那些已经灭绝的物种，而是隐含地询问我们智力的实际成本可能是什么。这一问题一直环绕在我见过的每一个人。

对动物智力的研究也让我思考：如果动物有机会的话，它们会在人类身上进行什么样的实验。比如，每一只有主人的猫都在进行操作性条件方面的小规模研究。我认为，假如动物在进行这个实验，它们会测试以确定我们在耐心、忠诚和记忆方位等方面的极限。它们会尽力去搞清楚人类智力的用途，而不是仅仅在于人类智商程度的高低。更重要的是，它们会希望研究一个基本的问题：人类是否真的了解他们所生活的世界？迄今为止，这个问题仍然没有定论。

## Part II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

### 一、文章结构与内容分析

本文选自 2008 年 5 月 4 日 *New York Times*《纽约时报》，原文标题是 *Can You Become a Creature of New Habits?*（你能成为一个新习惯的创造者吗？）

这是一篇科技类文章，文章谈到培养新习惯对思维创新的作用。文章首段回顾了传统观点的看法，文章第二段通过一项最新的研究引出了对习惯的最新研究观点。后四个段落则从不同方面鼓励人们培养新习惯。

## 二、试题具体分析

21. 根据 Wordsworth 的观点，习惯具有 特征。

- [A] 偶然的
- [B] 熟悉的
- [C] 机械的
- [D] 可变的

**【答案】C**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**从首段内容我们可以看出，首段谈到的内容是习惯对我们行为的影响，这些影响是“mindlessly(无思考的)”、“auto-pilot（自动导航的）”，对比四个选项，“机械的”正好与这些词义吻合，故答案为 C。

22. 研究人员发现习惯的形成可以被。

- [A] 预测
- [B] 控制
- [C] 跟踪
- [D] 指导

**【答案】D**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**文章第二段第二句谈到这方面的内容，“大脑的研究者发现，当我们有意识的形成新习惯时，我们创造了平行突触神经元，甚至产生完全新的脑细胞，这能使我们的思考路径进入一种新的创新轨道”，从该句我们可以得出这样的结论，习惯是可以通过有意识的培养，而且可以形成一定的路径，四个选项中能够体现这一点的只有 D。

23. 第三段的“ruts”与含义接近。

- [A] 痕迹
- [B] 系列
- [C] 特征
- [D] 联系

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词义句意**

**【解析】**首先找到该词汇所在的语句，该句前后的内容是“不必费事地去消除旧的习惯，一旦这些程

序的 ruts 进入大脑，这就是他们存在的地方”，把四个选项的内容待入文章中，看哪个最符合语境，显然“程序的痕迹”更符合语境，故答案为 A。

24. Dawna Markova 将最可能同意。

[A] 观念诞生于放松的大脑

[B] 创新可以被教会

[C] 决策源于奇妙的思想

[D] 好奇激发创新思想

**【答案】D**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**文章第五段开头句 Dawna Markova 谈到：创新所需的第一要素就是对好奇的迷恋。选项 D 正是这句的表达，故答案为 D。A 的内容是对第一段出现的 relax 内容的嫁接；B 和 C 在文章中没有提及。

25. Ryan 的评论表明，标准测试的推行。

[A] 阻碍新习惯的形成

[B] 不再强调常识

[C] 保持了美国人天生的思维模式

[D] 和美国信仰体系是一致的

**【答案】A**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**文章最后一段第一句谈到“当前的标准测试强调了分析和程序的思考模式，意味着我们当中只有少数人内在的用到了我们这种创新和合作的思考模式”。这说明标准测试忽略了创新和合作的思考模式，当然就阻碍了新习惯的形成，故答案为 A。B 的内容是对末段出现的 commonness 内容的嫁接；C 和 D 则和文章最后一段谈到的内容相反。

### 三、文章难句精析

Knowing what you're good at and doing even more of it creates excellence.

**【解析】**本句不长，但由于主语较长以及还有 it 指代的存在，容易造成理解的模糊。首先我们从句子中出现的唯一一个动词 create 且用的是一般现在时的单数形式，断定其为谓语，那么前面的必是句子的主语，而显然 Knowing 和 doing 是并列结构，共同作主语。同时，本句作为一个独立完整的句子，句中 it 指代只能在句中找，而句子表达名词含义的只有 what you're good at，因此 it 必然指代的是这个内容。

**【翻译】**了解我们的优势然后继续发展自己的优势会造就卓越。

### 四、核心词汇回顾

1. auto-pilot a. 自动导航的

2. routine n. 常规，例行公事 a. 日常的，常规的

3. paradoxical a. 反论的，荒谬的，自相矛盾的

4. rut n. 车辙，常轨，惯例 v. 在……形成车辙

5. pathway n. 路径

6. highlight n. 精彩场面, 最显著(重要)部分 vt. 加亮, 使显著

7. foster vt. 养育, 抚育 n. 养育者, 鼓励者

## 五、全文翻译

习惯是个非常有趣的东西。我们一不留心就陷入其中，我们的大脑进入自动导航状态，在放松中就陷入了熟悉的模式所带来的无意识的舒适中。William Wordsworth 在 19 世纪就说过“真正控制着缺乏思考的人类的不是选择，而是习惯”。在不断变化的 21 世纪，即使“习惯”这个字眼也含有贬义。因此，好像在谈到创造力和创新能力时谈论习惯显得彼此有些矛盾。但是，大脑研究者已经发现，当我们有意识地培养新习惯时，我们也能创造出平行路径，甚至创造出全新的脑细胞，它们可以跳过我们现有的思维而进入新的创新路径。

我们并不是一成不变的习惯性动物，我们可以通过培养新的习惯的方式指引自己的变化，实际上，当我们尝试越多的新事物，当我们越多地走出自己舒适范围，我们内在的创造力就大，无论是在工作中还是在个人的生活中。

但不必费力气去消除旧的习惯；一旦这些常规旧式进入大脑，它们就留在那里了。相反，我们有意识地培养自己的新习惯创造出平行路径，这些路径可以绕过那些陈规的路径。

Dawana Markova 是《开放式思维》一书的作者，她认为“创新所需要的第一要素就是对好奇的迷恋，但是我们却被训练去‘做决策’，正如我们的总裁，他把自己称作为‘决策者’”。她又补充道，“做决策就是铲除全部的可能性，只留下一个。而一个善于革新的思想家总在探索许多其他的可能性。”她说：“我们所有人都在无意识中解决问题。”在 20 世纪 60 年代晚期，研究人员就发现人类天生就有能力以四种主要模式应对挑战：分析模式，流程模式，关系模式（或者叫合作模式），创新模式。而到了青春期，大脑就会把其中一半的能力关闭，仅留下那些我们在生命的前十几二十年中对我们最有价值的思考模式。

目前标准化测试强调的是分析模式和流程模式，这就意味着我们很少有人使用我们创造性思维模式和合作模式。M.J.Ryan 是 2006 年的那本书《今年我会……》的作者，也是 Markova 女士的商业伙伴。她解释道：“这打破了美国信仰体系的主要规则——任何人可以做任何事情。标准化测试是我们长久以来制造的一个谎言，它造就了平庸。了解我们的优势然后继续发展自己的优势会造就卓越”。这正是形成新习惯的意义所在。

## Text 2

### 一、文章结构与内容分析

本文选自 2008 年 11 月 14 日 *Scientific American* 《科学美国人》，原文标题是 *Who's Your Daddy? The Answer May Be at the Drugstore*（谁是你的父亲？答案可能藏在药店里）。

这是一篇科技说明文。文章前四段介绍了 DNA 测试在美国应用的现状，后面两段通过他人的观点说明了 DNA 测试存在的问题。

### 二、试题具体分析

26. 在第一二段，文章展示了 PTK 的。

- [A] 易获得性
- [B] 价格上的弹性
- [C] 成功的促销
- [D] 家庭的欢迎

**【答案】A**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**文章第一段第二段谈到“\$30 可以做一个测试，120 可以得到结果”、“超过 60,000 人购买了这种测试”、“超过 20 家公司提供这种服务”这一数据无不反映出这种测试的易于获得性，故答案为 A。B、C 和 D 则是对文章中出现的价格、企业和家庭行为的过度推断。

27. PTK 被用做。

- [A] 定位人的出生地
- [B] 促进基因的研究
- [C] 识别父子血缘关系
- [D] 选择收养的孩子

**【答案】C**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**文章第一段首先在引出 PTK 时说“知道自己孩子的父亲是很英明的，但我们能够提升这种智慧——至少我们能确定他是孩子的爸爸。他所需要做的是花费 30 美元在当地药店做一个 PTK 测试”，由此，显然 PTK 是用于父子关系的检查手段，故答案为 C。A 和 C 的内容只是借助 PTK 可以实现的手段，不是根本；B 则是文章中无中生有的内容。

28. 怀疑的观察者认为先祖测试不能\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 追踪久远的祖先
- [B] 重建可信赖的血缘
- [C] 充分利用基因信息
- [D] 取得他们宣称的正确率

**【答案】D**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**本题回到文章找到题目涉及到的怀疑观察者对测试的看法，文章在第五段首句谈到“他们在做先祖血缘测试时兜售一种错误的信息”，后文对这一具体信息做出了解释，这种测试只是检测 y 染色体或 mitochondrial DNA，而这种基因往往只来自父亲或母亲，而这些基因仅仅只能揭示一两代人的情况，而 3 代以后可能会出现 6 个其他的曾祖父。由此我们可以判断出测试的结果应该是达不到其声称的准确性，故答案为 D。

29. 在最后一段，商业基因测试面临的问题是。

- [A] 混乱的数据收集
- [B] 重叠的数据库建设
- [C] 过多的样本比对
- [D] 缺乏专利评估

**【答案】A**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**本题属于精确细节题，最后一段谈到“批评者还认为商业基因测试只有有可比对样本才是有效的。一些公司使用的数据库并不依赖于数据的系统收集，而是从不同的研究项目中把数据堆砌在一起。这意味着 DNA 数据库可能由于公司处理结果的不同而不同。”由此，我们可以判断出答案应该为 A。B 和 C 的内容是对文中不同信息的嫁接，D 是对最后一句内容的错误理解。

30.对于本文一个适当的标题可能是。

- [A] 对 DNA 的反对和支持
- [B] DNA 测试和存在的问题
- [C] 实验室之外的 DNA 测试
- [D] DNA 测试背后的谎言

**【答案】B**

**【考点】主旨大意**

**【解析】**文章第一段引出基因测试的话题，二三段简要的介绍了一下基因测试的情况，四五两段用大的篇幅谈到基因测试的问题，从这样的文章结构我们可以判断出文章的中心内容落在基因测试存在的问题上，故答案为 B。

### 三、文章难句精析

1. Yet most ancestry testing only considers a single lineage, either the Y chromosome inherited through men in a father's line or mitochondrial DNA, which is passed down only from mothers.

**【解析】**本句的主句是：most ancestry testing only considers a single lineage, either the Y chromosome or mitochondrial DNA. 其中 inherited through men in a father's line 和 which is passed down only from mothers 分别修饰 the Y chromosome 和 mitochondrial DNA。

**【译文】**然而，大多数的祖先测试都是只考虑一个单一的族系，要么是从父亲身上得来的男性携带的 Y 染色体，要么就是仅从母亲身上遗传的线粒体 DNA。

2. In addition, the computer programs a company uses to estimate relationships may be patented and not subject to peer review or outside evaluation.

**【解析】**句子主干：the computer programs may be patented and not subject to peer review or outside evaluation. 其中 a company uses to estimate relationships 是修饰 the computer programs 的定语从句。

**【译文】**此外，公司用来评估亲属关系的计算机程序可能申请专利，因此无法进行同业测评或外部评估。

### 四、核心词汇回顾

1. boost v.推进

2. paternal adj.父亲的, 象父亲的

3. drugstore n. 药店

4. kinship n. 血缘关系

5. genealogist n. 系谱学者, 系谱专家

6. swabbing n. 拖把, 药签 vt. 拭抹, 擦洗

7. saliva n. 口水, 唾液

8. hawk n. 鹰, 鹰派成员 vi. 放鹰, 像鹰一般地袭击 vt. 捕捉, 咳出,兜售

9. mitochondrial n. 【生】线粒体

## 五、全文翻译

精明的父亲了解自己的儿子, 但现在, 男人可以进一步提升自己作为父亲的智慧——至少能够确认他是孩子的父亲。他需要花上 30 美元在家门口的药店里就可以买到父亲身份测试套装 (PTK) ——然后在花 120 美元就可以得到结果。

Doug Fogg 透露: 自从去年这种 PTK 鉴定套装不再需要处方了之后, 已经超过 6 万人购买。他是生产这种 PTK 套装的基因识别公司的首席运营官。有超过 24 家公司向大众直销 DNA 测试产品, 这些产品价格从几十元到超过 2500 美元不等。

其中最受欢迎的是父亲身份和亲缘身份的测试, 被收养的孩子可以用它找出他们的血亲, 而家庭成员也可以用它来找出送去寄养的孩子的下落。DNA 测试最近也受到狂热系谱专家的追捧, 同时也为一些以给家族寻根为生意的公司提供技术支持。

大多数的这类测试都需要从口腔中蘸些唾液以提取细胞, 然后送到公司测试。但所有的测试都需要一个进行 DNA 可能比对的家族成员对象。

但是有些观察者对此表示怀疑。Troy Duster 是纽约大学的一位社会学家, 他认为“那些声称他们在进行先祖测试的人其实在吹嘘一种虚假的准确率”。他指出, 一个人有着很多的祖先——往回追溯几百年, 祖先数量就以百计。然而, 大多数的祖先测试都只考虑一个单一的族系, 要么是从父亲身上得来的男性携带的 Y 染色体, 要么就是仅从母亲身上遗传的线粒体 DNA。这种 DNA 只能揭示 1~2 位祖先信息, 而仅 3 代以前, 一个人就有六位曾祖, 而四代以前就有另外 14 位高祖。批评者还说, 商业基因测试的准确率取决于用于样本比对的参考数据库。有些公司的数据库并不是根据对数据库进行的系统性采集而建成的, 相反, 很多都是把来自不同研究项目的信息随意拼凑而成。这就意味着一个 DNA 数据库可能来自某些地区的大量数据, 但缺乏其他地区的数据, 因此, 个人测试结果可能因为提供鉴定结果的公司不同而存在差异。此外, 公司用来评估亲属关系的计算机程序可能申请专利, 因此无法进行同行业测评或外部评估。

## Text 3

### 一、文章结构分析

本文选自 2003 年 12 月 *The McKinsey Quarterly* 《麦肯锡季刊》, 原文标题是 *Educating Global Workers* (教育全球工人)。

这是一篇关于教育与经济发展的议论文。文章第一段在对传统观点提出了批判的同时提出了自己的观点。接下来的几段都是从几个不同方面对作者观点的论述。

## 二、试题具体分析

31. 作者在第一段认为在贫穷国家教育的重要性\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 遭受到毫无根据的怀疑
- [B] 沦为偏见的牺牲品
- [C] 传统被低估了
- [D] 被高估了

**【答案】D**

**【考点】作者观点**

**【解析】**文章第一段谈到“正式教育和经济增长之间的关系在经济学家和政治家产生同样的误解。在这两个领域的进步毫无疑问对社会、政治以及知识领域等所有社会其他方面都是必须的；但是，在促进穷国快速经济发展中，教育应该放在最优先的地位的传统观点是错误的。”从这句我们可以看出，教育是重要的，但把它放在第一位则是错误的，因此我们可以得出穷国把教育放在经济最优先发展的地位是高估教育了，故答案为D。

32. 第一段中认为构建一个新的教育体系\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 对经济学家和政治家构成了挑战
- [B] 需要几代人的努力
- [C] 需要政府的优先发展
- [D] 要求足够的劳动力

**【答案】B**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**文章第一段第四句谈到“我们很幸运的是这样的（把教育放在最优先的地位是错误的），因为新的教育体系以及把足够的人集中在一起通过他们来提升经济的表现将需要几代人的努力。”而B项正是反映了这一句话的内容，故答案为B。A的内容是对文章第一段出现的政治家和经济学家内容的错误对应；C是传统观点，不是作者观点；D是谈到问题的现象而不是内容的本质。

33. 在日本和美国的劳动力之间主要的不同是。

- [A] 日本劳动力更有纪律性
- [B] 日本劳动力更有生产力
- [C] 美国的劳动力受到更好的教育
- [D] 美国的劳动力有更好的组织

**【答案】B**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**文章第二段谈到“具有讽刺意味的是，证明这种思想（把教育放在促进经济发展动力的第一位是错误的）最早的证据在美国。不久以前，随着这个国家进入衰退而日本处于泡沫经济破灭之前的顶峰，美国劳动力被讥笑为差火的教育，而这种教育情况也被视为美国经济不好表现的主要原因之一。日本在自动化生产效率方面，现在仍然是全球的领导者。而最新的研究显示，本田、尼桑、丰田等美国的工厂取得了大约95%他们日本工厂的生产效率。”由此，显然B是正确答案。A的内容是无中生有；C和D的内容和文章的观点相反。

34. 作者引用远古祖先的例子为了显示教育的出现。

- [A] 当人们有足够的时间
- [B] 先于找到食物好的方法
- [C] 当人们不在饥饿
- [D] 作为政府压力的结果

**【答案】C**

**【考点】例证**

**【解析】**文章第三段谈到 our ancestor 时说到“我们不得不怀疑是不断增长的经济促进了教育的发展，即使在没有政府的强制政策下。毕竟，这正是教育的起源。当我们的祖先在 10,000 年前还是狩猎者时，除了寻找食物，他们没有时间对其他的事情产生好奇。仅仅当人类以更高生产率的方式生产食物时，他们才有时间来关注其他的事情。”由这句话可以看出，不再饥饿才是教育起源的直接因素，故答案为 C。A 只是表征现象的内容，不是本质；B 则是和文章内容相反；D 是教育到了一定阶段才有的结果，不是教育出现的原因。

35. 根据最后一段，教育的发展。

- [A] 直接源于竞争的环境
- [B] 不依赖于经济的表现
- [C] 随着生产力的提高而提高
- [D] 不能负担政治的变革

**【答案】C**

**【考点】观点态度**

**【解析】**文章最后一段第一句谈到“随着教育提高人类的生产潜能，人类可以负担更多的教育”，由此可以看出，教育促进经济的发展，而经济发展则反过来促进教育发展，两者之间是一种相互促进的作用，故本题答案为 B。

### 三、文章难句精析

1. Not long ago, with the country entering a recession and Japan at its pre-bubble peak, the U. S. workforce was derided as poorly educated and one of the primary causes of the poor U. S. economic performance.

**【解析】**本句的主句是：the U. S. workforce was derided as poorly educated and one of the primary causes of the poor U. S. economic performance。其中 not long ago 为句子的时间状语，with the country entering a recession and Japan at its pre-bubble peak 作伴随状语。

**【译文】**不久前，美国进入了经济衰退期，而日本也到泡沫破裂的前的顶峰时期。人们讽刺美国的工人受教育程度低，而这是美国经济不好的主要原因。

2. This increasingly high level of education is probably a necessary, but not a sufficient, condition for the complex political systems required by advanced economic performance.

**【解析】**本句的主干是：This increasingly high level of education is probably a necessary condition for the complex political systems...。but not a sufficient 插入成分修饰 condition, required by advanced economic performance 分词短语作定语修饰 systems。

**【译文】**这种日益提高的教育水平对于先进经济发展所要求的复杂政治体系来说可能是必要的但不充分的条件。

## 四、核心词汇回顾

1. priority n. 优先（权） v. 把……（计划或目标）列入优先地位
2. recession n. 撤回，工商业之衰退，不景气
3. deride v. 嘲弄，嘲笑
4. ancestor n. 祖先，先驱，起源
5. foreseeable adj. 可预知的，能预测的，能看透的

## 五、全文翻译

贫困国家中正规教育与经济发展之间的关系被经济学家和政客们广泛的误解了。毫无疑问，这两个领域的进步对这些国家和所有其他国家的社会、政治和才智的发展都必不可少；然而，传统认为为了促进贫困国家的经济快速发展，教育应该别放在最优先的地位之一的观点是错误的。幸运的是，这一观点是错误的。因为在那些国家建立新的教育体系，让足够多的人接受教育以改善经济状况要用上两至三代人的时间。一个研究机构的研究成果同样表明所有国家的工人都可以通过在岗培训的方式实现相当高的生产率，因此，也就获得了生活水平的根本改善。

非常具有讽刺意味的是，这一思想的第一个证据就出现在美国。不久前，美国进入了经济衰退期，而日本也到泡沫破裂的前的顶峰时期。人们讽刺美国的工人受教育程度低，而这是美国经济不好的主要原因。在汽车装配生产率方面，日本无论过去还是现在都是世界的领头羊，然而，该研究显示本田、尼桑、丰田的美国生产厂的生产效率已经达到日本同级厂家的 95%，其原因就是美国工人接受了在岗培训。

最近，当研究人员检验房屋建筑工程的时候，他们发现尽管建筑行业工作非常的复杂，但是在德克萨斯休斯顿的那些不认识字而且不会讲英文的墨西哥工人一直都能够达到最佳的生产率标准。

教育和经济发展的真正关系到底如何？我们认为即使在政府不去强制进行，持续的经济发展也会促进教育的发展。毕竟，教育就是这样开始的。一万年前，当我们的祖先还过着狩猎和集体生活的时候，他们根本没有时间去思考觅食以外的事情。只有在人类能够以效率更高的方式觅食之后才有时间想别的。

随着教育的进步，人类的生产潜力也在进步，当竞争的环境促使我的先辈获得了这种潜力。这反过来又会促进教育的发展。这种日益提高的教育水平对于先进经济发展所要求的复杂政治体系来说可能是必要的但不充分的条件。因此，贫困国家如果不能通过提供更广泛的正规教育而带来政治的变革的话，他们就可能无法摆脱贫困。然而，在可预见的未来，正规教育的缺失并不会限制大幅度提高发展中国家工人生产率的能力。相反，对于提高生产率的制约因素正好解释了在贫困国家里教育发展不快的原因。

## Text 4

## 一、文章结构分析

本文选自 1989 年 *Intellectual Life in America: A History* 《美国知识分子的生活》。

本文是议论文。文章主要论述了新英格兰教长和政治领袖在美国智力生活、欧洲文化发展和神学变革中所起的作用，以及大部分没有受到良好教育的新英格兰人的迷信色彩表现。

## 二、试题具体分析

36. 作者提到在 18 世纪新英格兰。

- [A] 清教徒的传统支配着政治生活
- [B] 知识分子的兴趣被鼓励
- [C] 政治从知识分子的努力受益不少
- [D] 智力修养享受一种自由的环境

**【答案】 B**

**【考点】 事实细节**

**【解析】**本题答案来源于文章第一段第二句“根据美国哲学的正统历史，除了在殖民地的美洲，没有其他地方给予知识分子追求这么重视，根据一些书和文章的记载，新英格兰的领导人确立了基本主题和在美国知识分子当中一种自由、清教徒支配方式的传统”，重视对知识分子的追求，也就是“鼓励知识分子的兴趣”，四个选项中，B 的内容与此句吻合，故答案为 B。A 是对第一段出现的清教徒和政治信息的错误结合；C 是文章中无中生有的内容；D 则是对文章信息的过度推断。

37. 在第二段暗示了新英格兰人。

- [A] 经历了一个相对和平的早期历史
- [B] 带有些旧世界的文化
- [C] 对南方知识分子的生活关注较少
- [D] 被宗教创新所缠绕

**【答案】 B**

**【考点】 推理判断**

**【解析】**文章第二段内容谈到“把这种方式正常地带给新英格兰人意味着从清教徒的神学创新和新英格兰人对教堂持有的独特思想（这是我们不能忽视的一个重要话题）开始。但与我们检视南方知识分子一致的是，我们可以把最初的清教徒作为适应新世界氛围早期文化的携带者。新英格兰殖民地是这个片段中最重要一幕，在追求普遍理解和赞誉文明的理想”。从这段内容可知，既然清教徒是适应新世界文化的携带者，那么新英格兰人必然是带有旧文化，由此本题答案为 B。

38. 在马塞诸塞海湾早期的达成和政治领导者。

- [A] 在新世界以他们的作品而文明
- [B] 在宗教事务中获得了越来越多的重要性
- [C] 在来到新世界之前，放弃了高职位
- [D] 在新英格兰创造了一个新的知识氛围

**【答案】D**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**文章第三段谈到“马萨诸塞海湾早期的居民有许多在英格兰受过让人印象深刻的教育和影响”，最后一句谈到“人们写作并出版了大量的关于新旧世界的书，吸引了大量的新旧世界的读者，并给新英格兰创造了一种热心知识分子的氛围”，由这两句内容可以判断答案为 D。A、B 和 C 的内容都是一种单一现象的描述，内容过于片面。

39. John Dane 的故事显示了缺少文化的新英格兰人经常是。

- [A] 受迷信的影响
- [B] 带有宗教信仰的困惑
- [C] 被教堂的布道所迷惑
- [D] 由于家庭收入而沮丧

**【答案】A**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**文章第四段谈到“但是，我们不应该忘记大部分新英格兰人较少的文化。虽然有少数手工艺人或农民，更不用说家属及受雇人对文学成分进行分析，他们的思想往往有一种传统的迷信质量”，然后文章拿 John Done 进行举例说明，由此我们可知答案为 A。

40. 文章暗示了早期在新英格兰定居者\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 大部分从事政治活动
- [B] 被一种虚幻的前景所激励
- [C] 来自不同的知识背景
- [D] 对于后来的参考资料留下少量的正式记录

**【答案】C**

**【考点】事实细节**

**【解析】**从文章第三段内容谈到这些早期的定居者有作家、律师、政客等可以推断出 C 的结论。

### 三、文章难句精析

1. While few craftsmen or farmers, let alone dependents and servants, left literary composition to be analyzed, it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized.

**【解析】**本句的主干是：it is obvious that their views were less fully intellectualized. While few craftsmen or farmers...left literary composition to be analyzed 作状语，let alone dependents and servants 是插入语。

**【译文】**很少有手工业者或是农民留下任何的文字资料可供我们分析，更不用说侍从和仆人了。很明显他们的观点并没有完全地在知识领域中被反映出来。

2. Meanwhile, many settlers had slightly religious commitments than Dane's, as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast who mocked that they had not come to the New World for religion.

【解析】本句的主干是：many settlers had slightly religious commitments than Dane's。as one clergyman learned in confronting folk along the coast 做伴随状语，who mocked...为定语从句修饰 folk, that they had not come to the Now World for religion 为宾语从句。

【译文】与此同时，很多人就没有像 Dane 那样坚定的宗教信仰了。正如一个牧师在海边与人相遇时所获知的那样，那人以嘲笑的口吻说到他们并不是为了宗教信仰而来到新世界的。

## 四、核心词汇回顾

1. intellectual n. 知识分子 adj. 智力的，显示智力的
2. preoccupation n. 当务之急；抢先占据
3. theological adj. 神学的；神学性质的
4. civility n. 文明，文化
5. virtuosity n. 艺术鉴别力；艺术上的精湛技巧
6. sermon n. 训诫，说教，布道
7. mock v. 嘲笑；模仿；戏弄

## 五、全文翻译

在新世界历史中被研究的最透彻的知识分子就是 17 世纪新英格兰的那些教长和政治领袖们。根据美国哲学标准历史，殖民地美国没有任何其他地方比新英格兰更重视对知识和文化的追求。根据大量书籍文章记载，新英格兰的领导者们为在美国智力生活中逐渐占据统治地位的清教徒传统确立了基本主题并抢先占据了位置。

从这种视角来研究新英格兰人通常意味着要从清教徒的神学变革和他们对我们不能忽视的教会重要课题的独特见解开始。但是正好符合我们对南部智力生活的研究，我们可以把原始的清教徒看作是欧洲文化适应新世界环境的载体。新英格兰殖民地在追求广泛理解的文明和情操的剧集中上演了重要的几幕。马萨诸塞湾的早期定居者中包括一些在英格兰受过很好的教育并且很有影响力的人物。除了 90 多位在 1629 年之后的十年内来到马萨诸塞教会的学识渊博的教长之外，还有像 John Winthrop 这样的政治领袖。John 不仅是一个受过良好教育的绅士，律师，在他来到波士顿之前他还是国王的大臣。这些人大量的写作，出版著作，这些著作在新旧两个世界的读者群中传阅，为新英格兰营造了一种热衷才智的氛围。

然而，我们不要忘记大多数的新英格兰居民并没有受到过那么好的教育。很少有手工业者或是农民留下任何的文字资料可供我们分析，更不用说侍从和仆人了。很明显他们的观点并没有完全地在知识领域中被反映出来。这些人的思维经常充满着传统的迷信色彩。一个名叫 John Dane 的裁缝于 17 世纪 30 年代晚期移民至此，留下了一些文字记录他离开英格兰的原因，而这些文字就充满了这样的征兆。性困惑、经济受挫、宗教希望这些都在那个关键时刻汇集到了一起：他打开圣经，并且告诉他的父亲他看到的第一行字将决定他的命运，然后他就读出了那句充满魔力的句子：“从他们中间走出来，不要

触碰任何不干净的东西，我将是你们的上帝，而你们将成为我的子民。”人们都很好奇当 Dane 在清教徒教会中听到这些严谨的福音宣讲时到底在想些什么。与此同时，很多人就没有像 Dane 那样坚定的宗教信仰了。正如一个牧师在海边与人相遇时所获知的那样，那人以嘲笑的口吻说到他们并不是为了宗教信仰而来到新世界的。“我们最主要的目的就是捕鱼。”那个人说到。

## Part B

### 一、试题具体分析

41.

**【答案】C**

**【考点】上下文的衔接**

**【解析】** 空前谈到 Spencer 的理论特点，人类社会的进化类似于达尔文的进化论，是一个不断进步的过程。浏览七个选项，C 的内容正好与此吻合。故答案为 C。

42.

**【答案】E**

**【考点】上下文的衔接**

**【解析】** 该段空前的中心内容谈到与文化相关，接下来也必然与此相关，浏览七个选项，E 的内容正好与此吻合。故答案为 E。

43.

**【答案】A**

**【考点】中心理解**

**【解析】** 本段内容较少，但我们可以看出其段落中心是关于人类学不同学说的，选项 A 满足这一条件，故答案为 A。

44.

**【答案】B**

**【考点】中心理解**

**【解析】**本段中心谈的是 Boas 的内容，接下来必然是涉及到同一个人，选项 B 满足这一条件，故答案为 B。

45.

**【答案】**G

**【考点】上下文的衔接**

**【解析】**该段中心内容谈的是 diffusionism 这一理论，空前的一句话显然是对这一理论的总结，接下来应该是用例子来具体说明，这符合行文规则，G 符合此要求，故答案为 G。

### 三、全文翻译

在英国自然学家查理斯·达尔文于 19 世纪 60 年代提出开创性的生物进化论的同时，英国社会哲学家赫伯特·斯宾塞也提出了自己的生物和文化进化理论。斯宾塞指出世间所有的现象，包括人类社会，都随着时间不断改变，并逐步走向完美。41) 他说人类的进化都有适者生存这样的特征，在适者生存这场争斗中，弱势种族和社会最终将被更强大，更先进的种族和社会所取代。

19 世纪晚期美国社会科学家里维斯·亨利·摩根提出了另一个文化进化理论。摩根帮助创立了现代人类学——对人类社会、习俗和信仰的科学研究，由此成为了最早的人类学家之一。在他的著作中，他尝试着去展示在社会的进化过程中，文化的各个方面是如何一起变化的。42) 因此，在他看来，文化的不同方面，例如家庭结构、婚姻构成、亲属分类、财产所有权、政府形式、技术和食物生产体系等都随着社会的进化而改变。

20 世纪早期在北美，生于德国的美国人类学家弗朗茨·博厄斯提出了一种新的文化理论——历史特殊论。这个理论强调的是所有文化的独特性，为人类学带来了新的方向。43) 其他的人类学家认为文化改革，例如发明，有一个唯一的起源，并且在社会之间传递。这种理论被看作为传播论。

博厄斯认为任何社会的文化都必须被作为某一独特历史的结果

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来理解，而不是从属于一个更宽泛的文化进化阶段或类型的多种文化之一。44) 为了尽可能全面的研究这种特定的文化，他逐渐精通语言学——对语言的研究，以及体质人类学——对人类生物学和解剖学的研究。

历史特殊论能够成为美国人类学文化研究方面的主导理论，绝大部分是由于博厄斯众多学生的影响。但是 20 世纪早期也有相当数目的人类学家否认文化特殊论，而是赞同传播论。一些人类学家认为，每一个重大的文化成就都归功于少数有天赋的民族的发明创造。根据传播者的看法，这些发明创造后来逐步传递到其他文化中。45) 例如，英国人类学家 Grafton Elliott Smith 和 W. J. Perry 在信息缺乏的情况下，错误的提出农耕、陶器制造、冶金都是源于古埃及，然后传播到世界各地。事实上，所有这些文化的发展分别在世界各地的不同时期都曾出现过。

在 20 世纪早期，法国人类学家 Émile Durkheim 也提出了一种对人类学产生深远影响的文化理论。Durkheim 认为宗教信仰有助于加强社会团结。对社会功能和文化之间的关系的兴趣成为了欧洲人类学，尤其是英国人类学的一大主题。

## Part C

### 一、试题具体解析

46) It may be said that the measure of the worth of any social institution is its effect in enlarging and improving experience, but this effect is not a part of its original motive.

**【考点】**形式主语，of 结构，并列结构

**【解析】**复合句。句子主干：It may be said that...。that 引导的从句是前面形式主语 it 的指代对象。that 从句部分又包含一个由转折连词 but 连接的并列结构。

**【词汇】**measure 原意为“量度标准”，这里译为“衡量……的标准”；institution 意为“社会机构”；enlarge 原意为“扩大，增加”，这里活译为“丰富”；improve 原意为“改善，提高”，本文意为“完善”。

**【译文】**虽然我们可以说衡量任何一个社会机构价值的标准是其在丰富和完善人生经历方面所起的作用，但这种作用并不是我们最初的动机的组成部分。

47) Only gradually was the by-product of the institution noted, and only more gradually still was this effect considered as a directive factor in the conduct of the institution.

**【考点】**倒装结构，并列结构

**【解析】**复合句。两个由于 only 被置于句首引起的部分倒装的句子由一个连词 and 连接，构成了并列结构。翻译时要掌握这句话的正常语序应该是什么样子的，这样句子结构和成分就很好划分了。

**【词汇】**by-product 是由一个前缀 by-加上 product 构成的一个合成词，by-这个前缀的意思为“次要的，附带的”，这个单词意为“副产品”；be considered as 为一个固定搭配，意为“被视为……”；conduct 原意为“行为”，这里转译为“运作”。

**【译文】**人们只是逐渐地才注意到机构的这一副产品，而人们把这种作用视为机构运作的指导性因素的过程则更为缓慢。

48) While it is easy to ignore in our contact with them the effect of our acts upon their disposition, it is not so easy as in dealing with adults.

**【考点】**让步状语从句，比较结构，宾语后置

**【解析】**复合句。句子主干：it is not so...as.... 句首 while 引导一个让步状语从句，从句中有个常见结构 it is + adj. to do sth.，it 为形式主语，不定式部分为句子真正的主语。主句部分出现了一个 not so... as... 的同级比较否定结构。ignore 的宾语为 the effect of our acts upon their disposition，被介词短语 in our contact with them 分隔了。

**【词汇】**ignore 意为“忽视，忽略”；disposition 在文中译为“性情”。

**【译文】**在与年轻人的接触中我们很容易忽视自己的行为对他们的性情所产生的影响，但仍比不上与成年人打交道时那样容易。

49) Since our chief business with them is to enable them to share in a common life we cannot help considering whether or not we are forming the powers which will secure this ability.

**【考点】**原因状语从句，宾语从句，定语从句

**【解析】**复合句。句子主干：we cannot help considering.... Since...in a common life 部分为原因状语从句。主句部分出现一个固定搭配：cannot help doing sth. 情不自禁做某事。而 whether or not... 为宾语从句修饰 consider。宾语从句中又嵌套了一个由 which 引导的定语从句修饰 the powers。翻译时要注意各从句之间的关系。

**【词汇】**business 原意为“商业，事情”，这里转译为“工作”；secure 本意为“确保，保障”，在文中译为“让……获得”。

**【译文】**由于我们对年轻人所做的首要工作在于使他们能够在共同生活中彼此相融，因此我们不禁要考虑自己是否在形成让他们获得这种能力的力量。

50) We are thus led to distinguish, within the broad educational process which we have been so far considering, a more formal kind of education—that of direct tuition or schooling.

**【考点】**定语从句，插入语，同位语结构

**【解析】**句子主干：we are thus led to distinguish... a more formal kind of education... 其中 within... considering 为插入成分做状语。插入成分中又包含一个由 which 引导的定语从句修饰 process，破折号后面的 that... schooling 作前面 a more formal kind of education 的同位语。

**【词汇】**lead to 原意为“指引，引导”，distinguish 意为“区分”；tuition 原意为“学费，教导”，这里活译为“讲授”。Schooling 意为“学校教育”。

**【译文】**这就使我们得以在一直讨论的广义的教育过程中进一步区分出一种更为正式的教育形式，即直接讲授或学校教育。

## 二、全文翻译

本文选自 1916 年 *Democracy and Education* 《民主和教育》。

不经意地在相处中彼此学习与有意识地对年轻人进行的教育这两种教育形式之间有着显著的差别。前一种情况下的教育是偶然的，自然而然地发生，并且也起到了很重要的作用，但是这并不是人们参加社团活动的确切原因。46) 虽然我们可以说衡量任何一个社会机构价值的标准是其在丰富和完善人生经历方面所起的作用，但这种作用并不是我们最初的动机的组成部分。举个例子，宗教社团的创立的初衷是为了保护统治阶级的特权，阻挡一切恶势力。家庭生活是为了满足成员的愿望，保障家庭的长久稳定。在很大程度上，系统劳动缘于对他人的奴役。47) 人们只是逐渐地才注意到机构的这一副产品，而人们把这种作用视为机构运作的指导性因素的过程则更为缓慢。直至今天，除了某些勤俭节约的价值之外，在工业生活中，世界上的工作借助人类协作这种模式展开，相比较于人们对其物质产出的关注，其所引发的智力情感反应极少被关注。

但是在与年轻人相处的过程中，这种团体合作的行为本身被作为人类的直觉行为得到了重视。48) 在与年轻人的接触中我们很容易忽视自己的行为对他们的性情所产生的影响，但仍比不上与成年人打交道时那样容易。培训的需要如此的明显，完成对他们的态度和习惯的改变这件事情如此的紧迫以至于这

些原因都不在考虑的范围之内了。49)由于我们对年轻人所做的首要工作在于使他们能够在共同生活中彼此相融，因此我们不禁要考虑自己是否在形成让他们获得这种能力的力量。如果人类的意识提升了，得以发现每个社会机构的根本价值就在于其对人类的显著影响，那么我们就可以相信这些主要是在与年轻人接触的过程中获得的。

50)这就使我们得以在一直讨论的广义的教育过程中进一步区分出一种更为正式的教育形式，即直接讲授或学校教育。在不发达的社会群体中，我们发现很少有正规的教育和培训。原始部落主要是通过使成年人保持对部落忠诚的那种团体合作的方式来诱使年轻人的性情朝着他们所希望的那样发展。

### Section III Writing □

#### Part A

##### 一、审题谋篇

题目要求写一封建议信，大意是某些地区禁止塑料袋使用并不是很成功，白色污染仍然在继续，就此给当地报纸的编辑写一封信，表明自己对此的看法并提出2~3条改进的建议。该信函可以通过三段展开。在第一段中，直接点明主题，开门见山地说出写信意图，可以笼统地提出当前“白色污染”的现状及危害。第二段则要发挥想象力，从2~3个方面点出怎样杜绝塑料袋的使用，减少“白色污染”。在写第二段时，一定要打开思路，可写的建议多种多样，如：笼统地想政府需要制订法律，人民群众需要提高意识。具体地可写一次性塑料袋应该严禁使用，提高塑料袋使用价格，可以有一些替代使用的产品，比如纸制、布制的袋子提供给顾客使用。最后一段提出希望采纳建议，并表示谢意，盼望回复。在写该段时，完全可套用通用的经典句型来结束。

##### 二、参考范文

Dear editor(s),

I am writing this letter to draw your attention on “White Pollution”. Our country has officially enacted the law of plastic bag restriction, but it is observed in vain in several places, thus resulting in the continuing of “White Pollution”.

To address this problem, I would like to make some conducive recommendations. On the one hand, the authorities should set up rules and regulations to control the productivity and circulation of the plastic bags. On the other hand, people should realize the significance of protecting our environment and not use too many plastic bags.

I sincerely hope you will find these proposals useful. Your prompt attention to my recommendations will be highly appreciated.

Sincerely Yours,

Li Ming

##### 三、写作技巧

第一段，点明写信的目的是引起对方关注白色污染。I am writing this letter to draw your attention on... (信函开头的套用语)

第二段，简要概括“白色污染”的现状

第三段，提出建议；To address this problem, I would like to make some conducive recommendations.（提建议的套用语）

On the one hand,... On the other hand,...从两个角度提出改善白色污染的具体建议；套用语 Your prompt attention to my recommendations will be highly appreciated.

## Part B

### 一、审题谋篇

本题属于图画作文中的现象阐释题型。一种普遍的现象通过漫画展示出来，而且在漫画的下方有明确的文字说明，提示了漫画中的现象是利弊共存的，在行文时需在说明现象的同时充分分析其利弊，再给出对现象的评论和态度。

在看到这一作文题目时，仔细审题很关键。考生一看画，映入眼帘的是张大网，网被分成许多格子，每个格子里有一个人，坐在电脑前，下面标着一行汉字——网络的“远与近”。这行汉字提示该作文的主题是“网络拉近了人们之间的距离，还是拉远了人们之间的距离”。由于图中最突出的是格子，所以文章除了要写网络可以缩短人们之间的距离，也要突出网络给人们造成的隔阂以及网络疏远了人们的关系、减少了人与人之间面对面的交往。有的考生误把图画描述成大家在群聊，又或只是从正面泛泛地谈了网络的好处，没有谈网络的害处；再或者从网络上的不良内容来分析网络的危害；更有甚者脱离了网络谈交流，这些都属于没有准确抓住漫画揭示的主题。

这篇文章可遵循三段论，第一段描写图画，说明很多人在被网络分割的格子里上网。第二段点题，讨论图画的意义，可以采用固定的套路一分为二地分析网络的距离是拉近了，但是现实的距离拉远了；第三段谈自己对此的观点。文章按照这一思路来写，既切题又感觉有话可说。

### 三、参考范文

As is unfolded in the picture above, we can see that many people, old and young, men and women, sitting in front of a computer and surfing online in a gigantic web that is separated as many small cubicles. The caption in the drawing reads: “the internet: near or far”.

The purpose of the drawing is to show us that the internet as a communication tool has both its advantages and disadvantages. On the one hand, many people hold a view that internet makes us closer than ever before. With the development of science and technology, computers and internet are playing an increasingly important role in our daily lives. We can achieve an immediate communication via E-mail, QQ, MSN or ICQ. On the other hand, others argue that the internet weakens relationship among people. It can be easily spotted that some people may chat with total strangers online for hours, but may refuse to talk to their families or friends face to face for even a minute.

From what has been mentioned above, we may reasonably arrive at the conclusion that internet may draw us inches near, but could also set us oceans apart. Therefore, it is necessary for us to use internet in a reasonable way and take prompt initiatives to eliminate the negative effects concerned. Only in this way can we take advantage of internet and live in a more harmonious society.

### 三、万能句型

1. As is unfolded in the picture above, we can see that...
2. The purpose of the drawing is to show us that...
3. On the one hand, many people hold a view that...
4. On the other hand, others argue that...
5. It can be easily spotted that...
6. From what has been mentioned above, we may reasonably arrive at the conclusion that...
7. Therefore, it is necessary for us to use ... in a reasonable way...
8. Only in this way can we live in a more harmonious society.

# 2010 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试(英语二)试题

## Section I Use of English

**Directions:** Read the following passage. For each numbered blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET I. (10 points)

The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global epidemic on June 11, 2009. It is the first worldwide epidemic 1 by the World Health Organization in 41 years.

The heightened alert 2 an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that convened after a sharp rise in cases in Australia, and rising 3 in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere.

But the epidemic is "4" in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general, 5 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the 6 of any medical treatment.

The outbreak came to global 7 in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noticed an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths 8 healthy adults. As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to 9 in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.

In the United States, new cases seemed to fade 10 warmer weather arrived. But in late September 2009, officials reported there was 11 flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the 12 tested are the new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. In the U.S., it has 13 more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6,000 hospitalizations.

Federal health officials 14 Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began 15 orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is 16 ahead of expectations. More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those 17 doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not 18 for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other 19. But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other high-risk group: health care workers, people 20 infants and healthy young people.

- |                  |                |                 |                 |
|------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1 [A] criticized | [B] appointed  | [C] commented   | [D] designated  |
| 2 [A] proceeded  | [B] activated  | [C] followed    | [D] prompted    |
| 3 [A] digits     | [B] numbers    | [C] amounts     | [D] sums        |
| 4 [A] moderate   | [B] normal     | [C] unusual     | [D] extreme     |
| 5 [A] with       | [B] in         | [C] from        | [D] by          |
| 6 [A] progress   | [B] absence    | [C] presence    | [D] favor       |
| 7 [A] reality    | [B] phenomenon | [C] concept     | [D] notice      |
| 8 [A] over       | [B] for        | [C] among       | [D] to          |
| 9 [A] stay up    | [B] crop up    | [C] fill up     | [D] cover up    |
| 10 [A] as        | [B] if         | [C] unless      | [D] until       |
| 11 [A] excessive | [B] enormous   | [C] significant | [D] magnificent |

12 [A]categories	[B] examples	[C] patterns	[D] samples
13 [A] imparted	[B] immerse	[C] injected	[D] infected
14 [A] released	[B] relayed	[C] relieved	[D] remained
15 [A] placing	[B] delivering	[C] taking	[D] giving
16 [A] feasible	[B] available	[C] reliable	[D] applicable
17 [A] prevalent	[B] principal	[C] innovative	[D] initial
18 [A] presented	[B] restricted	[C] recommended	[D] introduced
19 [A] problems	[B] issues	[C] agonies	[D] sufferings
20 [A] involved in	[B] caring for	[C] concerned with	[D] warding off

## Section II Reading comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

**Read the following four passages. Answer the questions below each passage by choosing A, B, C and D.**

**Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)**

#### Text1

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, “*Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*”, at Sotheby’s in London on September 15th 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £ 70m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some \$65 billion, reckons Clare Mc Andrew, founder of Arts Economics, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to \$50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst’s sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable, especially in New York, where the bail-out of the banks coincided with the loss of thousands of jobs and the financial demise of many art-buying investors. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector—for Chinese contemporary art—they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world’s two biggest auction houses, Sotheby’s and Christie’s, had to pay out nearly \$200m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying Impressionists at the end of 1989, a move that started the most serious contraction in the market since the Second World War. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie’s chief executive, says: “I’m pretty confident we’re at the bottom.”

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market, whereas in

the early 1990s, when interest rates were high, there was no demand even though many collectors wanted to sell. Christie's revenues in the first half of 2009 were still higher than in the first half of 2006. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was referred to as "a last victory" because \_\_\_\_.

- A. the art market had witnessed a succession of victories
- B. the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids
- C. *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever* won over all masterpieces
- D. it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis

22. By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable" (Line 1-2, Para.3), the author suggests that \_\_\_\_.

- A. collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions
- B. people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries
- C. art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent
- D. works of art in general had gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying

23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.
- B. The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.
- C. The market generally went downward in various ways.
- D. Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.

24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are \_\_\_\_

- A. auction houses' favorites
- B. contemporary trends
- C. factors promoting artwork circulation
- D. styles representing impressionists

25. The most appropriate title for this text could be \_\_\_\_

- A. Fluctuation of Art Prices
- B. Up-to-date Art Auctions
- C. Art Market in Decline
- D. Shifted Interest in Arts

## TEXT2

I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room—a women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening I commented that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly nodded in agreement. He gestured toward his wife and said, "She's the talker in our family." The room burst into laughter; the man looked puzzled and hurt. "It's true," he explained. "When I come home from work, I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence."

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situations, they often talk less at home. And this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book "*Divorce Talk*" that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year —a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

In my own research complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking, social arrangements and errands. Instead they focused on communication: "He doesn't listen to me." "He doesn't talk to me." I found as Hacker observed years before that most wives want their husbands to be first and foremost conversational partners but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

In short the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

26. What is most wives' main expectation of their husbands?

- A. Talking to them. B. Trusting them. C. Supporting their careers. D. Sharing housework.

27. Judging from the context, the phrase “wreaking havoc”(Line 3,Para.2)most probably means \_\_\_\_ .

- A. generating motivation. B. exerting influence C. causing damage D. creating pressure

28. All of the following are true EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_

- A. men tend to talk more in public than women
- B. nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation
- C. women attach much importance to communication between couples
- D. a female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse

29. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?

- A. The moral decaying deserves more research by sociologists.
- B. Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities.
- C. Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage.
- D. Conversational patterns between man and wife are different.

30. In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on \_\_\_\_\_

- A. a vivid account of the new book *Divorce Talk*
- B. a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon
- C. other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U.S.
- D. a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

### Text 3

Over the past decade, many companies had perfected the art of creating automatic behaviors — habits — among consumers. These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks, apply lotions and wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

“There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers

only because we can't figure out how to change people's habits," Dr. Curtis said. "We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically."

The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to — Procter & Gamble, Colgate-Palmolive and Unilever — had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers' lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

If you look hard enough, you'll find that many of the products we use every day — chewing gums, skin moisturizers, disinfecting wipes, air fresheners, water purifiers, health snacks, antiperspirants, colognes, teeth whiteners, fabric softeners, vitamins — are results of manufactured habits. A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day. Today, because of canny advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.

A few decades ago, many people didn't drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup.

"Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns," said Carol Berning, a consumer psychologist who recently retired from Procter & Gamble, the company that sold \$76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year. "Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers' lives, and it's essential to making new products commercially viable."

Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through relentless advertising. As this new science of habit has emerged, controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods.

31. According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. should be further cultivated
- B. should be changed gradually
- C. are deeply rooted in history
- D. are basically private concerns

32. Bottled water, chewing gun and skin moisturizers are mentioned in Paragraph 5 so as to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reveal their impact on people's habits
- B. show the urgent need of daily necessities
- C. indicate their effect on people's buying power
- D. manifest the significant role of good habits

33. Which of the following does NOT belong to products that help create people's habits?

- A. Tide
- B. Crest
- C. Colgate
- D. Unilever

34. From the text we know that some of consumer's habits are developed due to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. perfected art of products
- B. automatic behavior creation
- C. commercial promotions
- D. scientific experiments

35. The author's attitude toward the influence of advertisement on people's habits is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. indifferent
- B. negative
- C. positive
- D. biased

#### Text4

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries; that jurors should be selected randomly from a representative cross section of the community; that no citizen should be denied the right to serve on a jury on account of race, religion, sex, or national origin; that defendants are entitled to trial by their peers; and that verdicts should represent the conscience of the community and not just the letter of the law. The jury is also said to be the best surviving example of direct rather than representative democracy. In a direct democracy, citizens take turns governing themselves, rather than electing representatives to govern for them.

But as recently as in 1986, jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals. In some states, for example, jury duty was limited to persons of supposedly superior intelligence, education, and moral character. Although the Supreme Court of the United States had prohibited intentional racial discrimination in jury selection as early as the 1880 case of *Strauder v. West Virginia*, the practice of selecting so-called elite or blue-ribbon juries provided a convenient way around this and other antidiscrimination laws.

The system also failed to regularly include women on juries until the mid-20th century. Although women first served on state juries in Utah in 1898, it was not until the 1940s that a majority of states made women eligible for jury duty. Even then several states automatically exempted women from jury duty unless they personally asked to have their names included on the jury list. This practice was justified by the claim that women were needed at home, and it kept juries unrepresentative of women through the 1960s.

In 1968, the Congress of the United States passed the Jury Selection and Service Act, ushering in a new era of democratic reforms for the jury. This law abolished special educational requirements for federal jurors and required them to be selected at random from a cross section of the entire community. In the landmark 1975 decision *Taylor vs. Louisiana*, the Supreme Court extended the requirement that juries be representative of all parts of the community to the state level. The Taylor decision also declared sex discrimination in jury selection to be unconstitutional and ordered states to use the same procedures for selecting male and female jurors.

36. From the principles of the US jury system, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. both literate and illiterate people can serve on juries
- B. defendants are immune from trial by their peers

- C. no age limit should be imposed for jury service
  - D. judgment should consider the opinion of the public
37. The practice of selecting so-called elite jurors prior to 1968 showed \_\_\_\_\_
- A. the inadequacy of antidiscrimination laws
  - B. the prevalent discrimination against certain races
  - C. the conflicting ideals in jury selection procedures
  - D. the arrogance common among the Supreme Court justices
38. Even in the 1960s, women were seldom on the jury list in some states because \_\_\_\_\_
- A. they were automatically banned by state laws
  - B. they fell far short of the required qualifications
  - C. they were supposed to perform domestic duties
  - D. they tended to evade public engagement
39. After the Jury Selection and Service Act was passed, \_\_\_\_\_
- A. sex discrimination in jury selection was unconstitutional and had to be abolished
  - B. educational requirements became less rigid in the selection of federal jurors
  - C. jurors at the state level ought to be representative of the entire community
  - D. states ought to conform to the federal court in reforming the jury system
40. In discussing the US jury system, the text centers on \_\_\_\_\_
- A. its nature and problems
  - B. its characteristics and tradition
  - C. its problems and their solutions
  - D. its tradition and development

## Part B

Both Boeing and Airbus have trumpeted the efficiency of their newest aircraft, the 787 and A350 respectively. Their clever designs and lightweight composites certainly make a difference. But a group of researchers at Stanford University, led by Ilan Kroo, has suggested that airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jet-fuel use, and it would not require them to buy new aircraft.

The answer, says Dr Kroo, lies with birds. Since 1914, and a seminal paper by a German researcher called Carl Wiesel Berger, scientists have known that birds flying in formation—a V-shape, echelon or otherwise—expend less energy. The air flowing over a bird's wings curls upwards behind the wingtips, a phenomenon known as upwash. Other birds flying in the upwash experience reduced drag, and spend less energy propelling themselves. Peter Lissaman, an aerodynamics expert who was formerly at Caltech and the University of Southern California, has suggested that a formation of 25 birds might enjoy a range increase of 71%.

When applied to aircraft, the principles are not substantially different. Dr Kroo and his team modeled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas were to rendezvous over Utah, assume an inverted V-formation, occasionally swap places so all could have a turn in the most favorable positions, and proceed to London. They found that the aircraft consumed as much as 15% less fuel (coupled with a

reduction in carbon-dioxide output). Nitrogen-oxide emissions during the cruising portions of the flight fell by around a quarter.

There are, of course, kinks to be worked out. One consideration is safety, or at least the perception of it. Would passengers feel comfortable traveling in convoy? Dr Kroo points out that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles, and would not be in the intimate groupings favored by display teams like the Red Arrows. A passenger peering out of the window might not even see the other planes. Whether the separation distances involved would satisfy air-traffic-control regulations is another matter, although a working group at the International Civil Aviation Organization has included the possibility of formation flying in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

It remains to be seen how weather conditions affect the air flows that make formation flight more efficient. In zones of increased turbulence, the planes' wakes will decay more quickly and the effect will diminish. Dr Kroo says this is one of the areas his team will investigate further. It might also be hard for airlines to co-ordinate the departure times and destinations of passenger aircraft in a way that would allow them to gain from formation flight. Cargo aircraft, in contrast, might be easier to reschedule, as might routine military flights.

As it happens, America's armed forces are on the case already. Earlier this year the country's Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency announced plans to pay Boeing to investigate formation flight, though the program has yet to begin. There are reports that some military aircraft flew in formation when they were low on fuel during the Second World War, but Dr Lissaman says they are apocryphal. "My father was an RAF pilot and my cousin the skipper of a Lancaster lost over Berlin," he adds. So he should know.

41. Findings of the Stanford University researchers will promote the sales of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft.
42. The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance.
43. Formation flight is more comfortable because passengers can not see the other planes.
44. The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined.
45. It has been documented that during World War II, America's armed forces once tried formation flight to save fuel.

## Part C

### Directions:

**In this section there is a text in English .Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET2.(15points)**

"Sustainability" has become a popular word these days, but to Ted Ning, the concept will always have personal meaning. Having endured a painful period of unsustainability in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

Ning recalls spending a confusing year in the late 1990s selling insurance. He'd been through the dot-com boom and bust and, desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency.

It didn't go well. "It was a really bad move because that's not my passion," says Ning, whose dilemma about the job translated, predictably, into a lack of sales. "I was miserable, I had so much anxiety that I would wake up in the middle of the night and stare at the ceiling. I had no money and needed the job. Everyone said, 'Just wait, you'll turn the corner, give it some time.'"

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

Directions:

You have just come back from the U.S. as a member of a Sino-American cultural exchange program. Write a letter to your American colleague to

- 1) Express your thanks for his/her warm reception;
- 2) Welcome him/her to visit China in due course.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Zhang Wei" instead.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

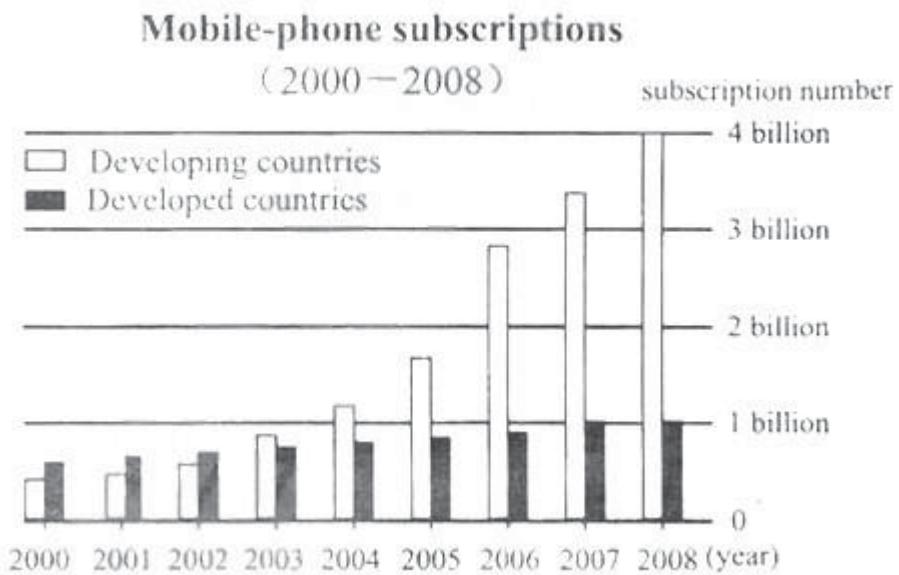
### Part B

Directions:

In this section, you are asked to write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) Interpret the chart and
- 2) Give your comments

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)



# 2010 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(二)答案详解

## Section I Use of English

### 文章分析

本文是一篇由六段文字构成的说明文，简要介绍了甲型 H1N1 流感在墨西哥地区的首次爆发和随后在全球蔓延传播的情况。世界卫生组织对这场疾病做出了客观的评价。在文章最后两个段落里重点讲述了美国在这场疾病中受感染及死亡病例的具体情况和美国联邦政府对此疾病采取的应对措施等。

### 试题解析

The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global epidemic on June 11, 2009. It is the first worldwide epidemic 1 by the World Health Organization in 41 years.

The heightened alert 2 an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp rise in cases in Australia, and rising 3 in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere.

【译文】猪流感疾病的爆发起初是在墨西哥发现的，在 2009 年 6 月 11 日，世界卫生组织宣称此次爆发的疾病是 41 年以来首次的全球性流行病。

随着澳大利亚的感染病例急剧增加，与此同时，英国、日本智利以及其他地区的感染数量也在增加，日内瓦的流感专家召开了紧急会议，会后，人民对此疾病提高了警惕。

1.

- [A] criticized 批评，指责
- [B] appointed 任命，指定
- [C] commented 评论
- [D] designated 指出，指明

【答案】D

### 【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 It is the first worldwide epidemic 1 by the World Health Organization in 41 years。根据四个所给选项，可判断出所需填入词是动词的过去分词作前面 the first worldwide epidemic 的后置定语。再联系空格后的信息 the World Health Organization“世界卫生组织”，本句表达含义为“世界卫生组织表明，这是 41 年里首个全球性流行病”。故答案为 D 项 designated“指出，指明”。

【命题思路】本题主要考查考生的词汇量掌握和近义词辨析。

【干扰排除】A 项 criticized “批评”具有强干扰，但是与空格所在句子的句意不符合。

2.

- [A] proceeded 开始，继续进行
- [B] activated 刺激，使活动
- [C] followed 跟随，因...而起
- [D] prompted 提示，促进

【答案】C

### 【考点】词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是 The heightened alert 2 an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp rise in cases in Australia. 解答本题，空格后面的信息是关键，“澳大利亚的病例急剧增多后，日内瓦的流感专家召开了紧急会议”，再联系空格前面 the heightened alert“各地警戒级别进一步提高”，根据前后逻辑可判断出，由于紧急会议的召开，人们对这一流行病提高了警惕。在给出的四个选项中，只有 C 项 followed 用来衔接上下文可表达该逻辑关系。故答案为 C 项。

**【命题思路】**本题考查对上下文逻辑的理解，同时也考查词汇辨析能力。

**【干扰排除】**A 项 proceed “继续进行，开始着手”具有强干扰，如不明晰上下文逻辑关系，很容易误选 A 项。

3.

- [A] digits 数位
- [B] numbers 数量，数，数字
- [C] amounts 总数，总额
- [D] sums 金额，总数

**【答案】**B

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是 and rising 3 in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere。根据上文信息，此空格所在句表达含义为：英国、日本、智利及其他国家和地区被感染人数也在增加。本题此处是指上文提到的 case“病例”这一可数名词，并强调“数”，故 B 项 number 符合所需填入词要求。

**【命题思路】**本题考查近义词的辨析，尤其是词义相同但用于不同情况的近义词辨析。

**【干扰排除】**四个选项都有“数”的意义，C 项干扰最强。B 项和 C 项都有“数量，数”的含义，但是 amount 和 number 的区别在于，amount 用来修饰不可数名词，并更注重“量”的概念。本题此处是指上文提到的 case“病例”这一可数名词，并强调“数”，故 amount 不符合。

But the epidemic is “4” in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general, 5 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the 6 of any medical treatment.

The outbreak came to global 7 in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noticed an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths 8 healthy adults. As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to 9 in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.

**【译文】**但是世界卫生组织的理事长 Margaret Chan 认为，这次流行疾病并不严重，很多患者只有轻微症状，他们通常在没有经过任何治疗的情况下就痊愈了。

2009 年 4 月末，墨西哥当局注意到在健康的成年人中因此疾病住院和死亡的人数异常之多，该流行病的爆发便引起了全球性关注，当疾病引起的恐慌到达顶峰的时候，大部分墨西哥城处于关闭状态，而与此同时，纽约、美国西南部和其他世界各地又出现了病例。

4.

- [A] moderate 缓和的，中等的
- [B] normal 正常的，正规的

[C] unusual 不平常的，不寻常的

[D] extreme 极端的，极度的

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 But the epidemic is “4” in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general. 句首 but 一词是重点, 说明此段落含义和上文含义具有转折关系, 再联系本句后一句信息 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms “很多患者只有轻微症状”可推断出 Margaret Chan, the organization's director general(世界卫生组织的理事长 Margaret Chan)认为该流行病并不严重, 故选 A 项 moderate “缓和的”。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文逻辑的理解, 同时考查形容词辨析能力。

【干扰排除】D 项 extreme “极端的, 极度的”有一定的干扰性, 因为上文中一直在强调猪流感病毒蔓延的严重程度, 但这里一个 but 起到了转折的作用, 故可排除 D 项。

5.

[A] with 伴随着.....

[B] in 在.....里面

[C] from 从, 来自.....

[D] by 通过.....

【答案】A

【考点】独立主格结构

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 But the epidemic is “moderate” in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general, 5 the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery. 本题需填入一个介词, 介词结构用来补充说明前文信息。四个选项中, 只有 A 项 with 可用来表示伴随含义, 空格所在句是由 with 引导的独立主格结构。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对介词使用的掌握, 同时考查考生对句型结构的理解, 即对 with 引导的伴随状语的使用。

【干扰排除】in 一般表示在某一方面, from 一般表示来源、时间等, by 一般用来表示方式、手段, 三个介词都不符合句义。

6.

[A] progress 前进, 进步, 发展

[B] absence 不在场, 缺乏

[C] presence 存在, 出席, 到场

[D] favor 赞成, 支持

【答案】B

【考点】固定搭配

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 often in the 6 of any medical treatment。根据上文信息“很多患者症状轻微并可痊愈”, 故本题选 B 项 absence“缺乏”。in the absence of...意为“缺乏, 不存在, 没有.....的时候”。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文逻辑的理解, 同时考查名词短语辨析。

**【干扰排除】**D 项 favor “赞成”有一定干扰度，in favor of “赞同”是常见搭配(注意没有定冠词 the)。A 项 in progress 意思是“在进行中”，C 项 in the presence of 意思是“在场，存在”与文意不符。

7.

- [A] reality 现实，事实
- [B] phenomenon 现象
- [C] concept 概念，观念
- [D] notice 注意，通知

**【答案】**D

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是 The outbreak came to global 7 in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noticed an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths \_\_\_\_\_ healthy adults.根据空格所在句后一句信息“墨西哥当局注意到因该流行病住院、死亡的人异常多”，可推断出此流行病的爆发已引起了全球关注，所以本题答案为 D 项 notice“注意”。

**【命题思路】**本题考查名词的辨析，同时也考查对上下文的理解。

**【干扰排除】**A 项 reality “现实，事实”具有一定干扰性。但是此段中讲到墨西哥当局注意到大批健康人住院就医甚至死亡的情况是在 2009 年 4 月底，当时甲流还未形成全球蔓延的状况。

8.[A] over 超过……，在……之上

[B] for 为了……(一般表目的)

[C] among 在……之中

[D] to 到，向，朝着……

**【答案】**C

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是 Mexican authorities noticed an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths 8 healthy adults.本句含义为“墨西哥当局注意到因该流行病住院，死亡的健康成年人异常之多”。故本题答案为 C 项 among。among healthy adults“在健康的成年人中(住院和死亡的人数异常多)”。

**【命题思路】**本题考查考生对介词使用的掌握。

**【干扰排除】**A 项 over 作介词时，含义是“在……上面，超过……的，跨过(覆盖过)……”。B 项 for 的含义是“为了，代表，以……为交换”。D 项 to 的含义是“向，到，趋向，变成”。都不符合上下文语义。

9.

- [A] stay up 熬夜
- [B] crop up 突然出现
- [C] fill up 填满，填补
- [D] cover up 掩饰，掩盖

**【答案】**B

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是 As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to 9 in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.纽约，美国西南部和世界其他地区也出现了该疾病，故本题选 B 项 crop up“突然出现”。

**【命题思路】**本题考查动词和介词构成的短语的词义辨析。

**【干扰排除】**本题所给四个选项都是动词和同一介词 up 构成的短语，有一定干扰性。

In the United States, new cases seemed to fade 10 warmer weather arrived. But in late September 2009, officials reported there was 11 flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the 12 tested are the new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. In the U. S., it has 13 more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6, 000 hospitalizations.

**【译文】**随着天气变暖，美国新增病例似乎开始减少。但是据官方报道，在 2009 年 9 月末，几乎在每个州，该流感病毒都异常活跃，实际上，所有送去检验的样本经检验得出都是新型猪流感病毒，也被称为 H1N1，而不是季节性流感。美国有一百多万人感染了这种病毒，六百多人因此而死亡还有超过六千多人入院治疗。

10.

[A] as 当……的时候，随着

[B] if 如果

[C] unless 除非

[D] until 到……为止

**【答案】**A

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是 In the United States, new cases seemed to fade 10 warmer weather arrived. 此题所需填入词是一个连词，连接其前后的句子，可判断，本题答案为 A 项 as“随着”。随着天气变暖，新病例似乎逐渐减少。

**【命题思路】**本题考查考生对介词引导不同状语从句的使用。

**【干扰排除】**B 项 if 和 C 项 unless 多用于引导条件状语从句。D 项 until 和 A 项 as 都可引导时间状语从句，但 D 项放在此处，与句意不符，故排除。

11.

[A] excessive 过多的，过分的

[B] enormous 巨大的，庞大的

[C] significant 显著的，重要的

[D] magnificent 宏伟的，壮丽的

**【答案】**C

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是 But in late September 2009, officials reported there was 11 flu activity in almost every state. 本句开头的 but 是关键词起转折作用，说明本句与前一句意思有转折，前一句含义为“在美国随着天气变暖，新病例似乎逐渐减少”，此句含义与其相反，联系本句信息可推断出本题选 C 项 significant“相当的……”。意为“但据官方报道，在 2009 年 9 月末，几乎每个州该流感发作都很显著”。

**【命题思路】**本题考查相近含义的形容词的辨析。

**【干扰排除】**A 项 excessive “过多的，过分的”具有强干扰性，但是与所在句子的句意搭配不合理。

12.

- [A] categories 种类, 类别
- [B] examples 例子, 榜样
- [C] patterns 模式, 图案
- [D] samples 样本, 样品

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是...and that virtually all the 12 tested are the new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. 本句是上文 officials reported... 另一宾语从句, 空格后面的 tested“经检测的”是所需填入词的后置定语, 再联系本句信息“所检测出的都是新型猪流感, 名为 H1N1, 并非季节性流感”可判断出本题答案为 D 项 samples“样本”。

【命题思路】本题考查相近含义名词的辨析, 同时也要求考生对文章上下文逻辑正确理解。

【干扰排除】A 项 examples “例子, 榜样”具有强干扰性, 其拼写和含义都和 D 项 samples “样本, 样品”有相似之处, 但是不符合与所在句子的句意搭配。

13.

- [A] imparted 传授, 告知
- [B] immersed 沉浸, 浸入
- [C] injected 注射, 注入
- [D] infected 传染, 感染

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句 In the U. S., it has 13 more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6, 000 hospitalizations. 本句主语 It 代替上文提到的 new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, 再联系空格后的句子信息, 该流感已导致多于 600 人死亡, 超过 6000 人住院, 可推断出空格处填入词应为 D 项 infected“传染, 感染”。

【命题思路】本题考查动词的辨析。

【干扰排除】C 项 injected “注射, 注入”具有强干扰性, 因其拼写与 D 项 infected“传染, 感染”相似, 但是只要理解两个词的具体含义, 便可轻松排除 C 项。

Federal health officials 14 Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began 15 orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is 16 ahead of expectations. More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those 17 doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not 18 for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other 19. But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other highrisk groups: health care workers, people 20 infants and healthy young people.

【译文】联邦卫生官员为儿童发放国家贮备的特敏福(预防及治疗流行性感冒药物), 并开始接受来自于各州的新型猪流感疫苗的订单。与年度流感疫苗不同, 这种新疫苗很快就可以投入使用。到 2009 年 10 月初, 三百多万剂新疫苗有望投入使用。虽然这种初始产品大多是鼻喷雾流感疫苗, 但不建议孕妇、

50岁以上的人、有呼吸困难的人、有心脏病的人或其他问题的人使用。但是仍然有可能为在其他高危人群中工作的人注射疫苗，比如，医护人员、照顾婴儿的人以及健康的年轻人。

14.

- [A] released 发放，释放，发行
- [B] relayed 转播，转达，中继
- [C] relieved 缓解，减轻
- [D] remained 保持，剩余

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Federal health officials 14 Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile。Tamiflu 意为“特敏福(预防及治疗流行性感冒药物)”，空格所在句意为“联邦卫生官员为儿童发放国家贮备的特敏福”。四个选项中，只有选项 A 项 released“发放”，符合句意要求。

【命题思路】本题考查考生相近含义的动词的辨析。

【干扰排除】所给四个选项都是以 re 开头的动词，有一定干扰性， B 项 relayed“转播，转达，接力”有一定干扰性，但放在此处逻辑不通。

15.

- [A] placing 放置，任命
- [B] delivering 递送，陈述
- [C] taking 采取，接受，拿
- [D] giving 给予

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 and began 15 orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. 本句的主语仍然是上文中的 Federal health officials。再联系空格后面信息，“并开始接受来自于各州的有关新猪流感疫苗的订单”，可选出答案为 C 项 taking，搭配后面的 orders。take orders from“接受来自……的订单”。

【命题思路】本题考查考生相近含义的动词的辨析，同时也考查动词短语固定搭配。

【干扰排除】A 项 placing 意为“下订单”，B 项 delivering 意为“发送所订购的货物”，D 项 giving 意为“下订单”。这三个选项均违背上下文逻辑，不符合题意。

16.

- [A] feasible 切实可行的，合理的
- [B] available 可得到的，可用的
- [C] reliable 可靠的，可信赖的
- [D] applicable 可实施的，可应用的

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is 16 ahead of expectations. 句中的 which is different from the annual flu vaccine 是主语 the new vaccine 的定语从

句，意为“不同于年度流感疫苗的新疫苗”，再联系空格后信息，可推断出本题答案为 B 项 available“可得到的，可使用的”。

【命题思路】本题考查对相同后缀构成的形容词的辨析，同时也考查考生对上下文信息的理解。

【干扰排除】四个选项都为加 able 后缀构成的形容词，有干扰性。D 项 applicable “可实施的，可应用的”干扰性强，因为考生会误理解为该疫苗是可适用的，但联系下文信息，可排除此项。

17.

- [A] prevalent 盛行的，流行的
- [B] principal 重要的，首要的
- [C] innovative 创新的，革新的
- [D] initial 最初的，开始的

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those 17 doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type. 句意为，2009 年 10 月初，300 多万新型疫苗被予以使用，虽然这种\_\_\_\_药剂大多数是喷鼻剂特敏福。本题答案为 D 项 initial“最初的”，意为“这种疫苗初期产品的类型是喷鼻剂”。

【命题思路】本题主要考查形容词辨析和对上下文信息的把握。

【干扰排除】C 项 innovative “创新的，革新的”有一定干扰强度，D 项 initial 的含义是“开始的，最初的”，与上文前一句的 new 构成语义连接，为近义词复现。

18.

- [A] presented 赠送，呈现
- [B] restricted 受限制
- [C] recommended 推荐，介绍
- [D] introduced 介绍

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 which is not 18 for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease...。解答本题时空后的句子信息是重点，空后列举了一系列特殊人群：孕妇、50 岁以上人群、有呼吸困难人群、患心脏病人群。由此可判断此题选 C 项 recommended“推荐”。意为“不推荐以下列举的特殊人群使用该药剂”。

【命题思路】本题主要考查动词的辨析能力，同时考查考生对上下文的理解。

【干扰排除】D 项 introduced “介绍”有一定干扰性，但 introduce 后面搭配介词 to，故排除。

19.

- [A] problems 问题
- [B] issues 问题
- [C] agonies 极大的痛苦
- [D] sufferings 痛苦，苦难

【答案】A

### 【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other \_\_19\_\_. 解答本题时要联系上文信息，上文说该药剂不推荐给一些特殊人群使用，本题空格处前面的 or 表明所需填入词仍是指特殊人群。所以可推断出答案为 A 项 problems，即还有其他健康问题的人群。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对相近含义的名词的辨析能力。

【干扰排除】B 项 issues 的含义也是“问题”，但多指有争议的问题；A 项 problems 的含义是“问题”，泛指其他的一些疾病。

20.

- [A] involved 涉及，包含
- [B] caring for 照顾，关心
- [C] concerned with 关心，与……有关，关注
- [D] warding off 避开，挡住

### 【答案】B

### 【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other highrisk groups: health care workers, people \_\_20\_\_ infants and healthy young people. 句子主干意为，但是对其他高危人群接种该疫苗仍是可行的，后面具体列举了这些人群的身份。由给出的四个选项可推出，所需填入词是动词的分词形式作后置定语。B 项 caring for“照顾，关心”与此处前面的 care 构成同义复现，故为正确选项，即照顾婴儿的人们。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对动词和动词短语的辨析，同时也考查考生对上下文信息的理解。

【干扰排除】C 项 concerned with “关心，关注”是强干扰项，其含义和 B 项有一定相似之处，但没有照顾之意，故排除。

### 核心词汇

absence n. 没有，不在场，缺席

in the absence of... 缺少……时

activate vt. 刺激，使活动，使活泼

available a. 可得到的，可利用的，有效的

criticize vt. 批评，指责，评论

appoint vt. 任命，指定，约定

designate vt. 指出，指明，指派，标出

prevalent a. 盛行的，流行的，普遍的

significant a. 意义深远的，有效的，重大的

feasible a. 切实可行的，可能的

moderate a. 缓和的，中等的，适度的

immerse vt. 沉浸，浸入

immerse in 全神贯注于……，专心于……

### 长难句分析

1. But the epidemic is “moderate” in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general, with the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, with often in the absence of any medical treatment.

【分析】该句的主干为 the epidemic is moderate in severity, 后面的部分全部是补充说明部分。值得分析的是 with 引导的伴随状语结构。其中, experiencing 及其后面成分是现在分词作后置定语, 修饰 patients, 这里是主动关系, mild symptom 和 a full recovery 是宾语。

2. More than three million doses were to be made available in early October 2009, though most of those initial doses were of the FluMist nasal spray type, which is not recommended for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other problems.

【分析】该句的主干是 more than three million doses were..., though most of those initial doses were.... 主句是 more than three million doses were..., 后面是 though 引导的让步状语从句, 再后面是 which 引导的定语从句, 定语从句中, which 指代 most of those initial doses, which 在从句中作主语, 但在逻辑上作 recommend 的宾语。后面的 with 加动词的动名词结构充当其前面的伴随状语, 补充说明 those, 补充说明这一类人的特殊之处。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

##### 文章分析

本文选自 The Economist(《经济学人》)2009 年 11 月 26 日题目为 Suspended Animation 的文章, 属于文化范畴, 探讨了达明·赫斯特的作品大卖后, 艺术品市场出现的持续衰退现象。

文章第一段介绍了持续一个世纪的艺术品市场牛市结束了, 其标志是赫斯特的 56 部作品的大卖。第二段回顾了自 2003 年以来艺术品市场的走势情况, 即经历了持续的上升期后, 艺术品市场的势头大减。第三段对低迷的艺术品市场进行了详细的例示。第四段指出尽管当前的艺术品市场状况糟糕, 但人们对市场的复苏仍然充满信心。第五段指出这次衰退与以往的情况不同, 许多买家都在等待合适的时机再次进军艺术品市场。

##### 试题解析

21. 在文章第一段, 达明·赫斯特的作品大卖被称为“最后的胜利”是因为\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 艺术品市场经历了一系列的成功交易
- [B] 拍卖师最终以最高价格拍卖出了两件艺术品
- [C] “我内心的美丽永存”胜过了其他任何作品
- [D] 这次拍卖是在金融危机来临之前完成的

【答案】D

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道因果推理题。考生需要找出原因和结果。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“first paragraph”和“last victory”定位到第一段的倒数第二句“it was a last victory”。it 指代文章前面所叙述的赫斯特作品大卖, 创造了极佳的销售业绩。由第一句话可知, 这个持续时间最长的艺术品市场牛市以赫斯特的作品成功拍卖而终止。而出现这一现象的原因在首段尾句

进行了总结：“as the auctioneer called out bids, …, Lehman Brothers, filed for bankruptcy”, D 项中的 world financial crisis 是原文中 filed for bankruptcy 的同义替换。因此，D 项为正确选项。

**【干扰排除】**A 项是原文现象的表面信息，是对 victory 进行的望文生义。B 项与原文事实不相符，原文提到“all but pieces sold”，but 意思是“除了，除……之外”，B 项是对这句话的曲解。C 项与原文事实不符，Beautiful Inside My Head Forever 指的是这场拍卖会的名字，而并非某件艺术作品的名字，属于偷换概念，故不选。

22. 作者在第三段中提到“任何花销都变得不再时尚”，暗示着\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 收藏者们不再积极参与到艺术品市场的拍卖会中
- [B] 人们停止了各种花销并远离了画廊
- [C] 艺术品收集的时尚在很大程度上失去了吸引力
- [D] 总体来说，艺术品已经过时，因此不值得购买

**【答案】A**

**【考点】推理题**

**【命题思路】**这是一道句意推理题，属于封闭式推理题。句意推理题和词义推理题一样，需要借助上下文的信息进行推理解答。首先将短语定位到原文中后再根据所在文本进行推理。本题考查的是代词指代。

**【直击答案】**根据题干定位到文章第三段第一句话“in the weeks and months that …deeply unfashionable”。紧接着第二句话“in the art world that meant…”中 that 充当代词，指代第一句话的内容，因此 meant 后面的内容是对第一句话的解释，其意思是：在艺术收藏界里这就意味着收藏者们会远离画廊和拍卖会场。这一信息与 A 项“收藏者们不再积极参与到艺术品市场的拍卖会中”一致，因此为正确选项。

**【干扰排除】**B 项中的“停止各种花销”是对题干的过度推理。文章第三段第三句话中提到“sales of contemporary art fell by twothirds”，其含义是说当代艺术品的销售量下降了三分之二，这与选项中提到的“停止各种花销”不相符，其表述过于绝对。C 项在文中并未提及，题干并未提及有关吸引力的方面。D 项是对题干字面意思的理解，而没有结合句子所在的文本语境，属于望文生义。

23. 下面哪项陈述是错误的？

- [A] 从 2007 年到 2008 年当代艺术品的销售明显下降。
- [B] 在市场推动力方面，艺术品市场超过了其他很多产业。
- [C] 总体上艺术品市场在不同的方面都有所下滑。
- [D] 一些艺术品经营者在等待好机会的到来。

**【答案】B**

**【考点】细节题**

**【命题思路】**这是一道反向提问的开放性细节题。第一需要选错误的，第二需要全文寻找答案。比较快捷的办法是，在阅读文章时做关键词的记号，以便解题时定位。

**【直击答案】**根据 B 项的内容定位到第二段第一句话“The world art market had …since 2003.”意为：世界艺术品市场自 2003 年经历了急速攀升后的一段时间以来逐步失去了发展动力，即作者表明，艺术品市场越来越不景气。显然，B 项与原文表达意思相反，因此为正确答案。

**【干扰排除】**根据 A 项提供的具体年代定位到第三段第三句话“Sales of contemporary art fell ...November 2008.”意为：当代艺术品的销售量下降了三分之二，最热门的艺术品销售在 2008 年 11 月份降幅高达近百分之九十，与 A 项相一致。C 项与第三段表述的内容相一致。该段先提及收藏者们远离了画廊和销售店，其次描述了销售数据的下降，最后又提及两大拍卖行的举措，与 C 项中的“in various ways”相符，此内容表明“the current downturn”，同义替换选项中的“the art market generally went down”。D 项与文章最后一句话“But anyone who ...confidence to return.”所表述的内容相一致，some art dealer 等同于“anyone who does not have to sell”，“waiting for confidence to return”等同于“were awaiting better chances to come”，这都属于同义替换。

24. 文章在最后一段提到“3Ds”是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 拍卖行的最爱
- [B] 当代的趋势
- [C] 促进艺术作品流通的因素
- [D] 印象派画家的风格

**【答案】C**

**【考点】细节题**

**【命题思路】**这是一道封闭式细节题。从全篇文章的结构来看，段落之间没有出现明显的转折关系，即文章的主题没有发生改变。通常在这种模式下，文章最后一段是主旨的重申。

**【直击答案】**根据题干关键词“Three Ds”和“last paragraph”定位到最后一段第三句话“the three Ds —death, ...to the market”，破折号中间的内容是对 three Ds 的解释说明，意为：3Ds 依然为市场输送艺术品。而前一句话又提到，在当前的市场中缺少的不是对艺术品的需求，而是好卖的艺术品。因此 C 项为正确答案，“promoting art work circulation”等同于原文中的“deliver work of art to the market”。此外，只有 C 项提到了文章的主题“艺术品”。

**【干扰排除】**文章第三段最后一句通过描述两家拍卖行的销售额表明目前艺术品市场的衰退现象，但并未提及拍卖行最爱的艺术品，故排除 A 项。文中的 contemporary 指 contemporary arts(当代艺术品)，而非 contemporary trend，B 项属于张冠李戴，故排除。D 项中的 Impressionist 出自第四段的首句，但与本题无关。

25. 这篇文章最恰当的标题是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 艺术品价格的波动
- [B] 现代艺术品拍卖
- [C] 艺术品市场的衰退
- [D] 对艺术品兴趣的转移

**【答案】C**

**【考点】主旨题**

**【命题思路】**给文章加标题是常见的文章主旨题考查的方式之一。从这篇文章的整体结构来看，段落与段落之间并没有出现明显的转折，因此主旨贯穿全篇文章。考生可以总结每一段的段落大意，然后进行概括总结。

**【直击答案】**本文第一段以赫斯特作品的大卖引出文章的讨论话题，即艺术品市场的低迷与衰退；第二段介绍了艺术品市场在经历了牛市后的衰落；第三、四段分别讨论了当前的艺术品市场形势，并在最后一段对未来趋势做出了预测。因此最合适的标题为 C 项“艺术品市场的衰退”。

**【干扰排除】**虽然第二段第二、三句提到“价格波动”，但属于细节内容，以偏概全，因此排除 A 项。B 项中的 *uptodate* 和文中的 *contemporary* 是同义词，文章第一段提及拍卖会是为了引出讨论话题，B 项不具有概括性。文章提到艺术品收藏者远离了画廊和拍卖会现场是因为艺术品市场的不景气。D 项与原文内容不符，故排除。

### 长难句解析

1. The longest bull run in a century of artmarket history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst, Beautiful Inside My Head Forever, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th, 2008.

**【解析】**句子的主干是 The longest bull run ended on a dramatic note。Beautiful Inside My Head Forever 属于插入语，解释说明拍卖会的名称。句子剩下的部分都由介词短语作状语构成的，其中 on a dramatic note 作方式状语，with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst 作伴随状语，at Sotheby's in London 作地点状语，on September 15th, 2008 作时间状语。

**【译文】**2008 年 9 月 15 日在伦敦苏富比拍卖行举行的“我内心的美丽永存”的拍卖会上，随着达明·赫斯特的 56 件作品成功出售，艺术品市场一个世纪以来最长的牛市戏剧性地落幕了。

2. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

**【解析】**句子的主干是 the market generates interest。because 引导原因状语从句，主干是 it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy；it 指代 market，in a way 作方式状语，过去分词短语 matched... 作后置定语修饰 way。

**【译文】**但是艺术品市场产生的利益远远超过它本身的规模，因为它汇集了巨大的财富、膨胀的自我、贪婪、激情和争议，其汇集方式几乎没有哪个产业能与之相提并论。

### 核心词汇

bull run (股市)活跃期，牛市

dramatic a. 戏剧性的；引人注目的

auction n. /vt. 拍卖；竞卖

file n. 文件夹，档案

bankruptcy n. 破产，倒闭

momentum n. 动力，势头

bewilderingly adv. 令人困惑地

reckon vt. 推断，估计；设想；认为

greedy a. 贪心的；渴望的

controversy n. 争论，争执

contemporary a. 属同一时期的；当代的

fluctuant a. 波动的，起伏的

### 全文翻译

2008年9月15日在伦敦苏富比拍卖行举行的“我内心的美丽永存”的拍卖会上，随着达明·赫斯特的56件作品成功出售，艺术品市场一个世纪以来最长的牛市戏剧性的落幕了。所有作品中只有两件没有售出，销售额超过7000万英镑，创造了单个艺术家的拍卖纪录。这是艺术品市场的最后胜利。因为，就在拍卖师大声喊出报价时，纽约华尔街上历史最悠久的银行之一雷曼兄弟宣布破产。世界艺术品市场自2003年经历了急速攀升后的一段时间以来逐步失去了发展动力。Clare McAndew是一家名叫Arts Economists研究公司的创始人，他估计，在2007年的高峰期世界艺术品市场的价值约为650亿美元，是五年前的两倍。然而从那时起艺术品市场的价值可能已经下跌至500亿。但是艺术品市场产生的利益远远超过它本身的规模，因为它汇集了巨大的财富、膨胀的自我、贪婪、激情和争议，其汇集方式几乎没有哪个产业能与之相提并论。

在赫斯特作品大卖后的几个星期至几个月内，任何艺术品的花销都变得不合时宜。在艺术收藏界里，这意味着收藏者们会远离画廊和拍卖会场。当代艺术品的销售额下降了三分之二，而在最畅销的热门领域，那一年的销售额截止到2008年11月份下跌了近90%。几周之内，世界上最大的两家拍卖行，苏富比和佳士得，不得不支付两亿美元的保证金给已经将作品交给他们出售的客户。

当前艺术品市场的衰退是1989年底日本停止购买印象派作品以来最糟糕的一次。针对这次衰退，专家估计平均价位相对峰值下降了40%，尽管有些价格波动的幅度更大。但是佳士得的首席执行官Edward Dolman说：“我们现在已经处于低谷，对此我十分确信”。他认为，这次艺术品价格的大幅度下降与上次的不同之处在于，市场中依然存在买家。几乎每位接受这个特别报道采访的人都说，当前最大的问题不是缺乏需求，而是没有好的作品销售。三D因素——死亡、债务和离婚——依然会把艺术品推向市场。那些不急于出手的人依然远离市场，等待市场信心的回归。

## Text 2

### 文章分析

本文选自The Washington Post(《华盛顿邮报》)1990年6月24日题目为Sex, Lies and Conversation; Why Is It So Hard for Men and Women to Talk to Each Other?的文章，属于社会话题类范畴，探讨了家庭中夫妻沟通的问题，并指出缺乏沟通会危害到婚姻。

第一段通过一个小型聚会中的谈话情况引出了文章要讨论的关于家庭沟通的话题。第二段明确指出男性在公共场合很健谈，但是在家里与妻子沟通较少，这种情况会给婚姻带来致命的危机。第三段具体通过社会学家凯瑟琳·科勒·里斯曼的采访证实了男性这一行为对婚姻的影响。在第四段中作者的研究表明大多数妻子都期望丈夫能够成为自己交流的伴侣，而很少有丈夫会有这样的期待。最后一段用一幅漫画的内容重申了本文的主题，即两性沟通上的危机。

### 试题解析

26. 大多数妻子对丈夫最大的期待是什么？

- [A] 和她们交流。
- [B] 信任她们。
- [C] 支持她们的事业。
- [D] 共同承担家务。

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

**【命题思路】**这是一道封闭式的细节题，考生可以直接根据题干中提取的信息回文定位到文章中的相关句子，得出答案，它考查的是同义替换。

**【直击答案】**第一段第三句话“women frequently ...don't talk to them”正话反说暗示妻子很期待丈夫和她们交流。此外，第四段的“want their husbands to be”对应题干中的“expectation of their husbands”；“first and foremost”对应题干中的“main”；“conversational partners”对应 A 项“talking to them”，因此 A 项为正确答案。

**【干扰排除】**B 项在文中并未提及，属于无中生有。由第四段首句可知妻子对丈夫的抱怨不集中在一些明显不公平的事情上，而是丈夫不和她们交流。作者继而对这些明显不公平的事情(tangible inequities)进行了举例，即 such as 后面的内容，其中包括了 D 项“sharing housework”的内容，故 D 项不属于抱怨的内容，并不是妻子所期待的内容。C 项“supporting their careers”是指丈夫能够支持她们的事业，而原文信息是“having given up the chance for a career to company a husband”，是指妻子为了陪伴丈夫而放弃她们的事业，偷换了概念。

27. 根据文章判断，短语“wreaking havoc”(第二段)的含义可能是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 产生动机
- [B] 施加影响
- [C] 造成危害
- [D] 形成压力

**【答案】**C

**【考点】**词义题

**【命题思路】**这是一道词义推理题，属于封闭式推理题。首先要定位短语所在的句子，然后根据其所在的文本进行逻辑推理。短语出现在第二段的最后一句话，这和第三段的第一句话构成顺接关系，因此对于考生来说，解题的关键在于第三段的内容。

**【直击答案】**该短语出现在第二段最后一句话“and this pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.”短语是对 this pattern 的描述，根据代词代前不代后和就近指代的原则，可判断指的是上句话中的：although American men tend ...talk less at home。紧接着第三段首句提到“this pattern was observed ...”，两句话中都提到了 this pattern，属于指代复现，这表明两个段落之间是顺接的关系，即这两个段落的观点是一致的，因此只要提炼出第三段的观点，那么题干中短语的意思就不言而喻了。第三段主要描述了社会学家凯瑟琳·科勒·里斯曼在她书中讲述了一个通过访谈方式进行的研究，该研究结果表明：most women she interviewed ... reason for their divorces，即大多数女性都将缺少交流归结为离婚的理由。由此可知这种模式危害婚姻，故 C 项为正确答案。

**【干扰排除】**A 项“产生动机”在文中并未体现，属于无中生有。这种男性在家不与妻子交流的模式确实对他们的婚姻产生了影响，但是文章表述得很清楚，这种影响是导致离婚，是负面影响，而 B 项“施加影响”并没有具体说明是正面还是负面影响，故排除。D 项“形成压力”干扰性比较大，但其表述不够明确。

28. 以下表述都是正确的，除了\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 在公共场合男性倾向于比女性更健谈
- [B] 最近几乎 50% 的离婚率都是由于失败的交流造成的

[C] 女性更加注重夫妻之间的交流

[D] 女性在家比她的伴侣更健谈

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道反向提问的开放性细节题。第一需要选错误内容，第二需要全文寻找答案。比较快捷的办法是，在阅读文章时做关键词的记号，以便解题时定位。

【直击答案】第三段的最后一句话“given the current divorce rate ...a virtual epidemic of failed conversation”中由“given”可知这是比喻，并非事实。原文只是说如果美国的离婚率接近 50%，但并未说明 50% 的离婚案件都是因为交流失败造成的，故选 B 项。

【干扰排除】第二段中提出 although American men tend to ...talk less at home。although 引导的从句部分是 A 项的同义复现，故排除。they often talk less at home 中对比的双方是 men 和 women，与 D 项的内容吻合，a female 对应 women，her spouse 对应 men，程度为 more，即 a female often talks more at home than her spouse，因此 D 项的内容表述符合原文，故排除。第四段第二句话：instead, they focused on communication 中的 they 指代上句提到的 women，而 focus on 对应 attach importance to，因此 C 项与原文表达一致，故排除。

29. 下面哪一项最能总结文章的观点？

[A] 道德的衰退值得社会学家更多的研究。

[B] 婚姻破裂根源于性别的不平等。

[C] 丈夫和妻子对婚姻有不同的期待。

[D] 丈夫和妻子之间的交流模式有所不同。

【答案】D

【考点】主旨题

【命题思路】这是一道主旨题。首先从整体上来看，这篇文章的段落与段落之间没有明显的转折，也就是说文章的主题从头到尾是一致的。通常情况下，这种文章结构的观点出现在第一段或者是第二段，考生可以通过概括第一段和第二段的内容提炼文章主旨。

【直击答案】第一段通过一个小故事引出了要讨论的话题：conversation；第二段的第一句话实则就是文章的主旨句；因为第三段和第四段都是通过具体的研究调查来证明文章的观点，属于论据，最后一段用一幅漫画重申了主题。所以文章的主题句是：although American men tend to ...talk less at home。D 项是对这句话的高度概括，符合主旨题的答案特点。

【干扰排除】文章的关键词是 conversation 或者是 communication，作者并未提升到 moral(道德)的层面来探讨这个话题，A 项属于过度推理。文章第三段提到 most women she interviewed ... as reason for their divorces，即大多数女性都将缺少交流归结为离婚的理由，与 B 项所表达的内容不相符。第四段的最后一句话：that most wives want ...share this expectation of their wives，虽体现了男性和女性有着不同的期待，但是这种期待主要还是体现在 conversation 方面。C 项并未体现文章的主题词，而是将原文主旨含义扩大化了。

30. 文章接下来的一段内容，作者很可能会关注\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 对新书 Divorce Talk 的生动描述

[B] 对刻板印象性的卡通画的详细描述

- [C] 美国高离婚率的其他可能的原因  
[D] 对政治科学家安德鲁·海克的简单介绍

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道开放式的推理题，解题需要从篇章结构的角度出发。一般情况下，一个段落中的第一句和最后一句都起到承上启下的作用。题目要求猜测接下来一段的内容，这就需要对最后一段的最后一句进行分析并推理，它会给下一段的内容做出提示。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到最后一段：In short, the image that ..., wanting to talk. 该段具体描述了 the stereotypical cartoon scene，接下来的内容最可能围绕这一点展开，所以 B 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项中的 Divorce Talk 出现在文章中的第三段，是作为一个论据来支持文章的观点，与最后一段的内容没有直接联系，故排除。C 项的干扰性很大，但是文章的主题并不是在讨论美国高离婚率的原因，它不符合文章主旨一致性原则，故排除。D 项中的安德鲁·海克在第三段和第四段中都出现过，其目的是为了进一步证实作者的观点，属于第四段的论据，是该段的一个细节，不能用于推理文章的主线路，故排除。

### 长难句解析

1. Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed—but only a few of the men—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces.

【解析】这是一个宾语从句，句子的主干是 Catherine Kohler Riessman reports that, that 从句作宾语，在 that 引导的从句中，主语是 most of the women，谓语动词结构是 gave sth. as sth.。she interviewed 是省略了关系代词的定语从句，解释说明 most of the women。两个破折号之间是插入语，起补充说明的作用。

【译文】凯瑟琳·科勒·里斯曼在她的新书《离婚对话》中讲述到，她采访的大多数女性都将缺少交流视为她们离婚的理由，而只有少数男性认同这一点。

2. In my own research, complains from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or doing far more than their share of daily lifesupport work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements.

【解析】这是一个并列复合句，句子的主干是 complains focused not on tangible inequities。From women about their husband 两个介词短语作后置定语补充说明 complains，such as 后面的内容是对 inequities 的具体举例。其中 or 并列连接两个现在分词短语 having..., or doing...。在第一个分词短语中，to company a husband 作目的状语。第二个分词短语采用了比较结构 more than，介词短语 like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements 是对前面的 lifesupport work 的举例说明。

【译文】在我自己的研究中，女性对丈夫的抱怨通常都与切实的一些不公平无关，比如说，放弃她自己的事业而陪伴丈夫，或者做了许多额外的例如打扫卫生、做饭和社交安排之类的家务。

3. In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the back of it, wanting to talk.

【解析】这是一个主从复合句，主句的主干是 the image is the stereotypical cartoon scene。that 引导的定语从句解释说明 image。of 引导的介词短语作 scene 的后置定语，现在分词 sitting 作后置定语修饰 man，

介词短语 at the breakfast table 是地点状语，with a newspaper 是伴随状语。过去分词短语 held up in front of his face 作后置定语修饰 newspaper。while 引导让步状语从句，表对比，wanting to talk 是现在分词短语作伴随状语。

【译文】简而言之，最能描绘目前危机的是这样一幅典型的卡通画，一个男人坐在早餐桌旁，手捧报纸在读，报纸遮住了自己的脸，而妻子则生气地盯着报纸的背面，很想和他说话。

### 核心词汇

address n. 演讲；地址 vt. 向……演说/讲话

conversation n. 谈话，会话

episode n. 插曲；一集，一节

crystallize vt. 使成形，使具体化

wreak vt. 施行报复，惩罚

virtual a. 实质上的，事实上的

epidemic n. 流行病

tangible a. 真实的；实际的 n. 有形资产

stereotypical a. 老一套的；陈规的

### 全文翻译

在弗吉尼亚的一个会客厅里，我对来这里参加小型聚会的人们发表了一篇演讲，虽然这是一个女性组织的团体，但也邀请了一些男性加入进来。整个晚上，有一个男性表现得特别健谈，他时不时地提供一些点子和奇闻轶事，然而他的妻子却安静地坐在他旁边的沙发上。就在那晚的聚会快要结束的时候，我评论到，女性经常抱怨自己的丈夫不和她们交流。而这位男性很快点头表示同意我的观点。他向妻子做了个手势说：“在家里，她就是个话匣子。”顿时，房间里爆发出笑声，而他却看起来很迷惑还有点受伤。他解释到：“这是真的，当我下班回到家里，我觉得没有什么话可说。如果不是她一直和我说话，我们会在沉默中度过一个夜晚。”

这个小插曲形象地表现了这样一个讽刺的现象：尽管美国男性在公共场合表现得比女性更健谈，但在家里他们却很少交流。这一谈话模式给婚姻造成了很大的危害。

在二十世纪七十年代后期政治社会家安德鲁·海克就观察到了这一模式。凯瑟琳·科勒·里斯曼在她的新书《离婚对话》中讲述到，她采访的大多数女性都将缺少交流视为她们离婚的理由，而只有少数男性认同这一点。考虑到目前近 50% 的离婚率，这就意味着美国每年会有上百万的离婚案例——这实质上是交流失败而导致的流行病。

在我自己的研究中，女性对丈夫的抱怨通常都与切实的一些不公平无关，比如说，放弃她自己的事业而陪伴丈夫，或者做了许多额外的例如打扫卫生、做饭和社交安排之类的家务。相反，这些抱怨都与交流有关：“他不愿意倾听”，“他不愿意和我交流”。正如海克在很多年前所观察到的一样，我发现，首先也是最重要的，大多数妻子都希望丈夫成为她们交流的伴侣，但是很少有丈夫对妻子寄予同样的期望。

简而言之，最能描绘目前危机的是这样一幅刻板印象的卡通画，一个男人坐在早餐桌旁，手捧报纸在读，报纸遮住了自己的脸，而妻子则生气地盯着报纸的背面，很想和他说话。

### Text 3

#### 文章分析

本文选自 New York Times(《纽约时报》)2008年7月14日一篇名为“Warning: Habits May Be Good For You”的文章，属于社会生活类范畴的文章，探讨了商业宣传行为在推动人们培养一些良好的生活习惯方面的影响。

文章首段开门见山指出许多公司都完善了在消费者之间创造习惯这一行为艺术。第二段引用 Curtis 的一句话，指出我们应该向企业学习如何培养新的习惯。从第三段作者开始陈述企业是如何将人们生活中一些细微的线索转化成日常习惯的。第四段和第五段通过具体的事例阐述了商家的广告宣传有助于人们一些生活习惯的培养。第六段引用消费心理学家的话说明培养好的习惯可以促进产品的销售。最后一段指出，商家在使用这一策略的同时也带来了商品质量的隐患。

### 试题解析

31. 根据 Curtis 博士的观点，用肥皂洗手等这样的习惯\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 应该进一步培养
- [B] 应该逐渐的改变
- [C] 历史上根深蒂固
- [D] 基本上是个人关注的事情

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，考查考生对文章中某句话的深刻理解，考生可以通过同义替换锁定正确答案。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词 habits like hand washing with soap 定位到第二段。Dr.Curtis 提到“There are fundamental public problems, ...we wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically.”由此可推出，他认为解决公共卫生问题的主要方法是创造自发的新习惯，因而 A 项为正确答案。A 项中的 cultivate(培养，养成)与原文中的 create(创造，形成)属于同义替换。

【干扰排除】文中“how to change people's habits”中的 habits 指“like dirty hands instead of a soap habit”，因为句内未出现转折，所以同一句话中在不同地方指到的同一概念应该是一致的。即，原文中提到的是改变不洗手的习惯，但题干中指的是“habits like hand washing with soap”(用香皂洗手的习惯)，B 项概念混淆。C 项“历史上根深蒂固”，文章并没有从历史的角度阐释人们生活习惯的问题，属于无中生有。D 项中的“private concerns”(个人关注的问题)，与原文的“public health problems”，将 public 换成了 private，属于偷换概念。

32. 文章第五段中提到瓶装水，口香糖和润肤品是为了\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 揭示它们对人们习惯的影响
- [B] 显示人们对日常用品的急需
- [C] 表明它们对人们购买力的影响
- [D] 体现好习惯的重要角色

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道推理题。题干中提供的具体信息实则是文章中的例子，考生需要对上文和下文进行搜索在答题的时候首先需要找出论据所证明的观点。

**【直击答案】**本题是典型的例证题，根据题干定位到第五段。阅读第五段内容可知，该段说明 bottled water, chewing gun and skin moisturizers 如何被人们广为应用。例子是用来说明观点的，因此可阅读上段，即第四段和第六段，从中找到表达观点的句子，即可得出正确答案。第四段首句“...many of the products we use every day...are results of manufactured habits”及第六段首句“Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns”，都说明了产品对习惯的影响，即 A 项的内容。

**【干扰排除】**从第五段可知 bottled water, chewing gun and skin moisturizers 成为人们日常生活的必备品 (daily necessities)，但并未体现出 urgent need，因此排除 B 项。C 项也属于无中生有干扰项，作者并没有提能否买得起这样的问题，只是说过去没有这样的产品也就没有相关的生活习惯。D 项中的“good”是错误的标志，作者只是客观阐述了产品对人们生活习惯的影响，并没有评论这些习惯的好坏。

33. 下面哪一个不属于有助于人们形成习惯的产品？

- [A] 汰渍。
- [B] 佳洁士。
- [C] 高露洁。
- [D] 联合利华。

**【答案】D**

**【考点】**细节题

**【命题思路】**这是一道细节题，考生可以通过观察选项，找到与其他选项不一样的选项即为正确答案。考生还在回文定位后，通过原词复现排除干扰项，从而选出正确答案。

**【直击答案】**从 A、B、C、D 四个选项的特征来看，只有 D 项中的“Unilever”是一个公司的名称而非产品的名称，因此正确答案为 D。从文章内容来看，虽然在文章的第三段指出 Curtis 博士建议向这三家公司学习，“The companies that Dr.Curtis turned to — Procter & Gamble, ColgatePalmolive and Unilever...”即宝洁公司，高露洁—棕榄公司和联合利华三家公司，但是在文章后面并未提到任何联合利华的产品。

**【干扰排除】**文章在第三段提到这三家公司之后，紧接着在第四段例证段落的末句中提到“Today, because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns, ...often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.”该句中提到了佳洁士和高露洁两种牙膏帮助人们培养了刷牙的习惯。因此 B 项和 C 项同时排除。第六段首句是该段中心句，指出“our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns”，紧接着指出宝洁公司“sold \$76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year”。由此可知 Tide 也可帮助人们培养习惯，因此排除 A 项。

34. 从文中我们可以得知，一些消费者生活习惯的培养归因于\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 产品的完美艺术
- [B] 自发性行为的形成
- [C] 商业促销
- [D] 科学实验

**【答案】C**

**【考点】**推理题

**【命题思路】**这是一道开放式推理题，需综合考虑整篇文章。考生在解题的时候应将本题与文章的主旨相关联，提炼出文章的中心就可以得到本题的正确答案。

**【直击答案】**文章第六段提到“Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers' lives, and it's essential to making new products commercially viable.”紧接着作者又提到“there is certain power in tying certain behaviors to habits cues through ruthless advertising.” trying certain behaviors to habits 对应题干的 some of consumers' habits are developed, commercially viable 及 ruthless advertising 对应 commercial promotions, 因此 C 项为正确答案。此外，考生也可以从第三段和第四段的具体事例中的得出同样的结论。

**【干扰排除】**首句中的“automatic behaviors”指“habits”，A 项中的 perfected art of products 将原文中的“automatic behaviors/habits”换成了 products，故排除。B 项中的 automatic behavior creation 即 habits creation(习惯的形成)。而题干问的是习惯培养的原因是什么，B 项答非所问。末段首句提到了“experiments”，通过实验观察，社会科学家发现了广告可以使特定的形成转化为习惯。实验并不是形成习惯的原因，故排除 D 项。

35. 对于广告对人们习惯的影响，作者的态度是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 漠不关心的
- [B] 消极的
- [C] 积极的
- [D] 有偏见的

**【答案】**B

**【考点】**态度题

**【命题思路】**这是一道观点态度题，可以通过判断作者最阐述这件事情的时候所用到的形容词的感情色彩进行判断。

**【直击答案】**文章最后一段第一句指出“there is power in trying certain behaviors to habitual cues through ruthless advertising”，作者用含贬义色彩的“ruthless”(残酷无情的)修饰“advertising”，表明广告对人们习惯的影响，作者的态度是否定的。另外，第二句中也出现具有贬义色彩的形容词“questionable”和“unhealthy”，从中也可以看出作者对广告持否定态度，因此正确选项为 B 项。

**【干扰排除】**根据态度题的做题原则中的责任原则：不承担责任的词一般都是陪考词，如 *impassive, indifferent* 等，可以排除 A 项。根据肯定原则：凡是自我否定的词一般都不入选，如 *biased, confused, puzzled* 等，可以排除 D 项。C 项“positive”出现在第六段“creating positive habits is...”，用来修饰“habits”，而并非题干中的 *advertisement*，属于偷换概念。

### 长难句解析

1. There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can't figure out how to change people's habits.

**【解析】**主从复合句。句子的主干是 there are fundamental public health problems。双逗号中间的内容是插入语，是对前面出现的 *health problems* 的举例说明。that 引导定语从句修饰 *problems*，because 引导的原因状语从句中 *how to change people's habits*，采用了“特殊疑问词+to do 不定式”的结构作 *figure out* 的宾语。

**【译文】**像弄脏了手而不用香皂洗手这样的习惯，依然属于基本的公共卫生健康问题，这些问题对人们有致命的危害，仅仅是因为我们还没有弄明白怎样改变人们的习惯。

2. The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to — Procter & Gamble, ColgatePalmolive and Unilever — had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers' lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

【解析】主从复合句。句子的主干是 the companies had invested hundreds of millions of dollars。The companies 后的 that 引导定语从句，指代 companies，在从句中作 to 的宾语。两个破折号中间是插入语，解释说明 the companies。dollars 后的分词短语 finding the subtle cues 作 invested 的伴随状语。lives 后面的 that 引导定语从句修饰 cues, in consumers' lives 作地点状语。在定语从句中，that 指代 cues 作 use 的宾语，主语是 cooperations，谓语动词是 could use，to do 不定式作目的状语。

【译文】Curtis 博士所引用的公司——宝洁公司，高露洁—棕榄公司和联合利华——都已经投入了数百万美元的资金用于寻找消费者生活中的一些微妙的线索，公司可以利用这些线索向消费者引进新的惯例或习惯。

### 核心词汇

fundamental a. 基本的 n. 基本原理

subtle a. 微妙的；精巧的

manufacture vt. (大量)制造，加工

multiple a. 多重的 n. 倍数

shrewd a. 精明的；机灵的

feature n. 特征，特色

commercial a. 商业的 n. 商业广告；宣传

controversy n. 争论；争议；[法律] 民事纠纷

emerge v. 出现；显露

erupt vi. (火山)爆发，突然发生

### 全文翻译

在过去十年，许多公司完善了在消费者群体中形成自发性行为(习惯)的艺术。通常，在一系列精心设计的日常生活线索的影响下，当消费者不假思索地吃快餐和消费的时候，这些习惯为许多公司都赢得了数亿美元的收益。

“像弄脏了手而不用香皂洗手这样的习惯，依然属于基本的公共卫生健康问题，这些问题依然对人们有致命的危害，仅仅是因为我们还没有弄明白怎样改变人们的习惯，”伦敦卫生与热带医学院卫生中心的 Curtis 博士指出，“我们想要从私人企业那里学习到怎样创造一些自发的新习惯。”

Curtis 博士所引用的公司——宝洁公司，高露洁—棕榄公司和联合利华——都已经投入了数百万美元的资金用于寻找消费者生活中的一些微妙的线索，公司可以利用这些线索向消费者引进新的惯例或习惯。如果你仔细观察，你将会发现我们每天使用的很多日用品——如口香糖、润肤品、消毒液、空气清新剂、净水器、健康快餐、止汗剂、古龙香水、牙齿洁白剂、纤维软化液、维生素等——都是生产商制造习惯的结果。一个世纪以前，几乎没有人会很有规律地每天刷好几次牙。而如今，因为精明的广告和公共健康卫生运动的提倡，很多美国人会习惯性的一天刷两次他们珍珠一样白的牙，以防龋齿，通常他们所使用的牙膏是高露洁、佳洁士或者其他品牌的产品。

几十年前，很多人不会在就餐之外再喝水。然而饮料公司开始生产取自山泉水的矿泉水，现在人们在办公室整天都会不假思索地饮用瓶装水。口香糖，最主要消费者曾经是年轻小伙子，现在在商业广告

中被认为是饭后用来清新口气和清洁牙齿的必备品。在广告中，润肤品被认为是每天早上化妆的必备品，成为梳头和上妆之间的一个日常环节。

“当我们的产品成为人们每天或者每周的生活模式时，这些产品就成功了，”最近刚刚从保洁公司退休的消费心理学家 Carol Berning 说道：“培养良好的生活习惯是改善消费者生活很重要的一部分，同样从商业的角度来讲，它对新产品在市场上的成功至关重要。”而去年宝洁公司的汰渍、佳洁士和其他产品的销售额高达 760 亿美元。

Berning 博士等社会科学家通过实验和观察发现：无情的广告的确可以将一些特定的行为转化为习惯。但随着这种新的习惯科学的兴起，这一商业策略被商家用来销售一些有问题的化妆品或者不健康的食品，争议也就之出现。

## Text 4

### 文章分析

本文主要讲述了美国的陪审团制度以及它的发展和逐步完善的历程。第一段首先描述了美国陪审团制度的五大重要原则。第二段的主要指出了陪审团制度在履行过程中的一些漏洞。第三段指出陪审团制度在实际履行过程中的性别歧视。第四段指出 1968 年后，陪审团制度进一步完善，严格了各项原则的实施力度。

### 试题解析

36. 从美国陪审团制度的原则规定中，我们可以得出\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 有文化和无文化的人都可以在陪审团中服务
- [B] 被告不接受他们同龄人的审判
- [C] 陪审团服务不应该强加年龄限制
- [D] 判决应该考虑公共的意见

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题，考生需要将选项与文章第一段描述的陪审团制度的五大原则逐一对应，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】第一段首句直接提出了美国的陪审团制度中的原则，接着对五个原则进行了具体的阐释。其中第五个原则“that verdicts should ... letter of the law.”中的 verdicts 和 D 项中的 judgment 是同义词，represent“代表”和 consider“考虑”在文中属于同一个意群，opinion of the public 和原文中的 conscious of the community 属于同义替换，因此 D 项为正确答案，强调了法律的判决应该考虑公民自身的意见。

【干扰排除】原则一提到了“minimal qualifications of age and literacy”，而并非 A 项中提到的有无文化的人都可以为陪审团服务，故排除。同样，这一原则也表明对年龄有最低的限制，而 C 项将原文中“最低年龄要求”换成了“没有年龄限制”，属于偷换概念。第四个原则提到被告的同龄人有权利审判他们的同龄人，其中“are entitled to”意为“被赋予……的权利”，表达肯定含义。而 B 项中的“are immune from”意思是“对……免疫，不受……的影响”，表达否定含义，与原文信息相反。

37. 1968 年以前的选取所谓精英陪审员的行为表明了\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 反歧视法律的不足
- [B] 一些种族歧视行为的盛行

- [C]陪审团选举过程中相互冲突的理念
- [D]高级法院的陪审员表现出来的傲慢

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题。考生在回文定位后可以通过某个句子推理出正确答案，主要考查了正话反说。

【直击答案】根据题干提供的年代信息和“*socalled elite jurors*”定位在第二段的最后一句话，句子的重点信息在后半句话：选举所谓的精英或者一流的陪审员这一做法为绕开这种或者其他反歧视的法律提供了便捷的道路，从侧面反映出了反歧视法律的不全面，A项属于正话反说，为正确选项。

【干扰排除】B项属于过度推理，文章只是提到了在陪审团选举的过程中存在种族歧视现象，但不能从中推出种族歧视现象盛行。C项属于答案信息残缺和跨越范围型干扰项。文章第二段首句指出 *jury selection procedures conflicted with these democratic ideals.* 而 C 项中 *democratic* 缺失，*ideal* 的范围被放大。此外，“选举过程中理念的冲突”在时间上属于“as recently as in 1968”管辖的范围。而题干中的时间是“prior to 1968”，两者时间不一致，属于“跨越范围”干扰。D项无中生有，文中并未提及最高法院任何陪审员的表现，故排除。

38. 甚至在二十世纪六十年代，在一些州女性很少出现在陪审团中，原因是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A]她们受到了州法律的禁止
- [B]她们感觉达不到所要求的资历
- [C]她们被认为应该履行家庭责任
- [D]她们倾向于逃避公共活动

【答案】C

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道原因推理题，考生在回文定位之后可以通过同义词替换推理出正确答案。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到第三段末句。句中“*this practice*”指代陪审团中没有女性成员这一情况，即题干中的“*women were seldom on the jury list*”，而“*was justified*”即后面的 *claim*，表明理由。C项为正确答案，“*perform domestic duties*”和原文中的“*needed at home*”所表达的含义一致。

【干扰排除】第三段“*it was not until... for jury duty.*”中“*made women eligible*”(使女性具有资格)与 A 项中的“*they were banned*”(她们被禁止)含义完全相反。第一段在陈述陪审团制度原则的时候提到了对年龄和教育背景的资格限制，但并没有提及具体的限制内容，B 项属于无中生有。第三段第三句体现出很多女性会积极的要求参加陪审团，而并非 D 项所说她们会逃避公共活动。

39. 在《陪审员遴选及服务条例》通过之后，\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A]在陪审员选择中的性别歧视被认为是不合法的，必须被废除
- [B]联邦政府在选举陪审员的时候对教育背景的要求有所放宽
- [C]州级别的陪审员应该能够代表整个社会团体
- [D]各州的陪审员制度改革应该符合联邦法律

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题，考生在回文定位后，通过同义替换可以锁定正确答案。

**【直击答案】**根据题干定位到最后一段，第二句提到这一法律废除了对联邦陪审员的特殊的教育背景要求。其中 this law 指代上句提到的“Jury Selection and Service Act”，B 项中的 less rigid(不那么严格)与原文中的“abolished special requirements”(废除特殊要求)构成同义替换，为正确答案。

**【干扰排除】**末段第三句提到 C 项的内容，但并不是题干中所说的《陪审员遴选及服务条例》带来的结果，而是 Taylor v. Louisiana 的裁决中最高法院做出的决定，属于张冠李戴。A 项的内容也是 Taylor v. Louisiana 的裁决结果，虽然内容正确但是不符合题干的要求。第三段首句提到在国会通过《陪审员遴选及服务条例》后，进入了陪审团制度民主改革的新时代。文章虽指出了陪审团制度的改革，但是并未提及改革是否要符合联邦法律，D 项属于无中生有。另外，排除 A、C、D 项还可运用“跨越范围是干扰项”的方法。A、C、D 项都是“1975 decision Taylor v. Louisiana”管理的范围，而题干的关键词“Jury Selection and Service Act”属于 in 1968 管理的范围。A、C、D 项跨越范围，错误。

40. 在讨论美国的陪审团制度时，文章把重点放在了\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 它的本质和问题
- [B] 它的特点和传统
- [C] 它存在的问题和相应的解决办法
- [D] 它的传统与发展

**【答案】**D

**【考点】**主旨题

**【命题思路】**这是一道主旨题，主要考查考生对文章主旨的归纳和概括能力。

**【直击答案】**文章第一段提出了陪审团制度的各项原则规定。第二段出现了转折，主要内容是：在 1968 年以前，很多州都没有严格的履行陪审团制度中规定的原则，出现了教育和阶级歧视。同样第三段指出陪审团制度在实际履行过程中的性别歧视。第四段指出 1968 年后，陪审团制度进一步完善，严格了各项原则的实施力度。因此不难看出，文章首段先总体介绍了陪审团制度，接下来则以时间为线索阐述了其发展的历程。因而 D 项为正确答案，它最具有概括性。

**【干扰排除】**A 项中陪审团制度的本质并没有在文章中提及，虽然第二和第三段确实叙述了其在实践过程中的一些问题，但该选项并没有将第四段的内容概括在其中，具有片面性，故排除。B 项只涉及了第一段的内容，不具有全文概括性，故排除。文章第二、三和四段的叙述以时间为顺序，强调了其发展历程。因而 C 项也不具有全局概括性，没有将第一段的内容包含在内。

### 长难句解析

Many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of crucial democratic values, including the principles that all citizens who meet minimal qualifications of age and literacy are equally competent to serve on juries.

**【解析】**句子主干是 many Americans regard the jury system as a concrete expression of ...，后面是分词短语结构作伴随状语，在这个结构中嵌套了 that 引导的同位语从句解释说明 principles，在同位语从句中又嵌套了一个由 who 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 citizens。

**【译文】**许多美国人都认为陪审团制度是基本的民主价值观的具体体现，其包括这样的原则：所有达到最低年龄限制和文化程度要求的公民都有资格服务于陪审团。

### 核心词汇

**jury** n.陪审团

**democracy** n.民主，民主政治

**qualification** n.合格证明；资历，资格

**competent** a.能胜任的，合格的

**defendant** n.被告人

**prohibit** vt.禁止；阻止

**discrimination** n.歧视；辨别，区别

**eligible** a.有资格的；适合的

**justify** vt.为.....辩护；是.....的正当理由

**constitution** n.体制，政体；法规，宪法

### 全文翻译

许多美国人都认为陪审团制度是基本的民主价值观的具体体现，其包括以下这些原则：所有达到最低年龄限制和文化程度要求的公民都有资格服务于陪审团；陪审员应该从能够代表整个社会团体的人员中随机选出；任何人都不能因为种族、民族、性别或民族血统等原因被剥夺在陪审团服务的权利；被告有权接受他们同龄人的审判；判决能够代表社会团体的良知，而不仅仅只是法律条文。陪审团制度也被认为是最好的能够直接实现民主而不是代表民主的活生生的例子。在直接实现的民主中，公民轮流管理自己，而不是选取代表为他们执政。

但是直到1968年，陪审团选举的程序与这些民主的理念出现了冲突。比如说，在一些州，只有被认为在智力、教育和道德品质优秀的人才能履行陪审团职责。尽管美国的高级法院早在1880年的 *Strauder v. West Virginia* 的案件中就已经禁止了在陪审团成员选举过程中存在的故意的种族歧视，但是选举所谓的精英或者一流的陪审员这一做法为绕开这种或者其他反歧视的法律提供了便捷的道路。

直到二十世纪中期，这一陪审团制度才将女性纳入到陪审团成员中。在1989年的犹他州，尽管女性第一次出现在州陪审团成员中，直到二十世纪四十年代大多数的女性才有资格当选陪审员。即使在那个时候，除非女性个人要求将她们的名字列在陪审团成员的名单上面，否则一些州会自动将女性排除在陪审团成员之外。这一做法的理由是女性需要待在家里，这使得陪审团中没有女性代表这一状况一直持续到了二十世纪六十年代。

1968年，美国议会通过了《陪审员遴选及服务条例》，这意味着陪审团制度进入了民主改革的新时代。这一法律废除了对联邦陪审员的特殊的教育背景要求，规定陪审员必须从整个社会团体中随机挑选。

1975年在具有里程碑意义的 *Taylor v. Louisiana* 的裁决中，高级法院扩大了陪审团制度的要求，认为州级别的陪审员构成的陪审团应该能够代表整个社会团体的各个部分。泰特决议还宣布在陪审员选举过程中的性别歧视属于不合法的行为，并命令各州在选举男女陪审员是要使用同样的程序。

### Part B

#### 文章分析

文章选自发表于《经济学人》(印刷版)(The Economist, the print edition)2009年12月第三期，题为《高效航空—V型胜利(效仿鸟类也许能节省燃油)》(Efficient Aviation V for victory Copying birds may save aircraft fuel)的文章。

全文共六段，第一段提出本文主题，第二段讲述鸟类的编队飞行原理，第三段介绍了把该原理运用于飞机的可行性及相关实验，而第四、五段分别指出该做法的两个问题：安全问题和天气问题的影响，

第六段则说明了现在美军已经有打算进行此项研究，但是并未开始，并质疑美军已经进行过编队飞行的传言。

### 词句分析

1. Peter Lissamanm, an aeronautics expert who was formerly at Caltech and the University of Southern California, has suggested that a formation of 25 birds might enjoy a range increase of 71%.

【词汇】aeronautics: 航空学；formerly: 原来，原先；Caltech: (美国)加州理工学院；range: 范围，射程

【分析】句子主干为 Peter Lissamanm has suggested that...。that 引导的宾语从句作 suggest 的宾语，表示 Peter 的观点。两个逗号之间为插入语作 Peter Lissamanm 的同位语，对其进行进一步的解释说明，其中还包括了一个 who 引导的定语从句，修饰 expert，因为这个 expert 指的就是 Peter Lissamanm，因此该定语从句和 an aeronautic expert 都是用来说明 Peter Lissamanm 的。

【译文】皮特·李萨曼(Peter Lissamanm)之前是加州理工学院和南加州大学的航空学专家，他认为一个由 25 只鸟组成的队列，其飞行距离或许可提升 71%。

2. Dr.Kroo and his team modeled what would happen if three passenger jets departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas were to assemble over Utah, assume an inverted Vformation, occasionally change places so all could have a turn in the most favorable positions, and proceed to London.

【词汇】model: 模仿；passenger jets: 喷气式客机；assemble: 集合，装配，组合；assume: 假设，认为，呈现，表现出；formation: 形成，编队，队形；invert: 反转，颠倒；occasionally: 偶尔，间或；favorable: 赞同的，有利的，适合的；proceed: 前进，行进

【分析】句子主干为 Dr Kroo and his team modeled what would happen。从句 what would happen 作 model 的宾语。if 引导的条件状语从句较复杂，其主干为 three passenger jets were to assemble...，assume...and proceed...，现在分词短语 departing from Los Angeles, San Francisco and Las Vegas 作后置定语修饰 jets，so 引导目的状语从句

【译文】克鲁博士(Dr.Kroo)及其团队做模拟实验，让三架客机分别从洛杉矶、旧金山和拉斯维加斯起飞，它们在犹他州上空集合，采用倒 V 字形状，偶尔变换位置，以便它们可以轮流利用最佳位置，然后飞往伦敦。

3. Whether the separation distances involved would satisfy airtrafficcontrol regulations is another matter, although a working group at the International Civil Aviation Organization has included the possibility of formation flying in a blueprint for new operational guidelines.

【词汇】involve: 包含，涉及；blueprint: 蓝图；operational: 操作的，经营的；guideline: 指导方针，指导原则

【分析】句子主干为 whether...is another matter。whether 引导的主语从句做主语，其中 involved 作后置定语修饰 distances。although 引导让步状语从句，其主干为 a working group has included the possibility of...

【译文】有关飞机间距是否符合航空管制条例是另一个问题，但国际民航组织的一个工作组已经考虑把编队飞行引入新的操作指导方针中的可能性。

### 解题策略

41 题中出现三个专有名词：Stanford University、Boeing 及 Airbus，先勾画出这三个单词，因为专有名词是可帮助回文定位的关键词之一。题目的 findings 是主语，而且是表示结论和观点的词，也可以勾画出来，promote sales 是句子谓语和宾语，也可以勾画出来。

42 题中 upwash experience 是主语要勾画出来，以便回文章中找到谈论这个主题的地方即可定位本题。propelling energy 和 reducing resistance 是比较核心的词汇，也可以勾画出来。

同理可以勾画出 43 题中的 formation flight, comfortable, because 和 44 题中的 weather, not yet, defined, 和 45 题中的 World War II 等。在勾画核心词的时候，没有特定的标准，可以根据考生自己的习惯，主要目的是给自己提示，便于回文定位。

勾画出核心词后，通读文章，并对核心词出现的地方做出标记。最后逐题回文定位并匹配，从而得出答案。

## 题目分析

41. Findings of Stanford University researchers will promote the sales of new Boeing and Airbus aircraft.

42. 【题目翻译】斯坦福大学研究者的发现将会促进波音飞机公司和空中客车飞机公司新飞机的销售。

【答案】F

【考点】细节题

【解析】由题干关键词 Stanford University researchers 可推测答案依据在首段末句。But a group of researchers ... , has suggested that a..., and it would not...题干中的 findings 指的就是“airlines could take a more naturalistic approach to cutting jetfuel use”，而 and 后的内容指出该研究说明 “it would not require them to buy new aircraft”，意思为“这不需要购买新型号飞机”，因而可以得知题干信息和原文信息是相反的。答案为 F。

42. The upwash experience may save propelling energy as well as reducing resistance.

【题目翻译】在上升气流中飞行不仅可以节省驱动所消耗的能量，还可以减少阻力。

【答案】T

【考点】细节题

【解析】由题干关键词 upwash experience 和 propelling 可推测答案依据在原文第二段第四句。Other birds ...experience reduced drag, and spend less energy propelling themselves. 句子中 reduced drag 和题干的 reducing resistance 是对应的，drag 和 resistance 是同义替换，reduced 和 reducing 是同一个单词变换形式而来。spend less energy propelling themselves 与 save propelling energy 对应，spend less 和 save 是同义替换，propelling energy 则是 energy propelling themselves 的另一种表达形式。因而可以判断出题干和原文表达的含义一致。答案为 T。

43. Formation flight is more comfortable because passengers cannot see the other planes.

【题目翻译】编队飞行更舒适，因为乘客看不到其他的飞机。

【答案】F

【考点】细节题

【解析】由题干关键词 Formation flight is more comfortable 可推测答案依据在原文第四段第三句。通过关键词 passengers cannot see the other planes 则还可以回文定位其后本段第五句。第三句的 passengers feel comfortable 和本题的题干是同义替换，但是原文句子是一个疑问句，文中并未给出结论，因此并不能据此判断题干后半部分的原因是否正确。第五句话中的“might not”表示的是可能性，而题干的“cannot”

表示的是事实。更重要的是文章的第五句话是为了说明第四句话 Dr. Kroo points that the aircraft could be separated by several nautical miles, and would not be in the intimate groupings favored by display teams like the Red Arrows.本句主要强调飞机间距会比较大，第五句是来形象说明这个距离大到“乘客都看不到其他飞机”，而这个与是否舒服并没有明确的直接关系。再看本段第一句和第二句话，可知这里所谓的不舒服，其实是指的不安全感。因为编队飞行时客机距离会很远，飞机乘客甚至看不到其他飞机的存在，就会觉得不安全。从常识可以判断出不安全感和舒适感是相反的，因此编队飞行更舒适这个命题是错误的。答案为 F。

44. The role that weather plays in formation flight has not yet been clearly defined.

【题目翻译】天气在编队飞行中所起的作用尚未能被清楚认知。

【答案】T

【考点】细节题

【解析】由题干关键词 weather 可推测答案依据在原文第五段第一句。题干 the role the weather plays 是原文信息句 It remains to be seen how weather conditions affected the air flow 的简要表达，而题干中的 has not yet been clearly defined 和原文的 it remains to be seen 意思是相同的。因而可以判断本句正确。答案为 T。

45. It has been documented that during World War II, America's armed forces once tried formation flight to save fuel.

【题目翻译】据记载，在二战期间美国的军队曾经尝试编队飞行来节约燃料

【答案】F

【考点】细节题

【解析】通过题干关键词 World War II 和 armed forces 可推测答案依据在原文第六段第三句 There are reports that..., but Dr. Lissaman says they are unsubstantiated. “My father was...,” he adds.题干中的 it has documented that 与原文的 there are reports that 是同义替换，题干的 World War II 与原文的 Second World War 是同义替换，题干的 to save fuel 则是原文 when they were low on fuel 的另一个说法，因此单独从前半句话而言好似题干是对的，但是在看完之后有个转折 but Dr. Lissaman says they are unsubstantiated.证明对这个说法是没有依据的，因而本题与原文不符。答案为 F。

### 全文翻译

波音飞机公司(后简称“波音”)和空中客车公司(后简称“空客”)都在大肆吹嘘他们最新型飞机 787 和 A350 的卓越性能。巧妙的设计和轻质的复合材料当然使它们与众不同。然而在斯坦福大学，由伊兰·克鲁率领的一组研究人员认为飞机应采取更具仿生效应的方式来消减燃油用量，而且这不需要购买新型号飞机。

克鲁教授称答案就在鸟类身上。自 1914 年，科学家们已知鸟儿们在飞行时会编队成 V 字形以节省体力。气流划过鸟类双翼会在其翼尖后旋绕而上，这一现象被称作“上洗”。在上升气流中飞行的其他鸟会遇到较小的空气阻力，因而在前进时耗费较少能量。彼得·李萨曼之前是加州理工学院和南加州大学的航空学专家，他认为一个由 25 只鸟组成的队列，其飞行距离或许可提升 71%。

鸟类的这一原理应用于飞机上时，效果上也相差不大。克鲁博士及其团队做模拟实验，让三架客机分别从洛杉矶、旧金山和拉斯维加斯起飞，它们在犹他州上空集合，采用倒 V 字形状，偶尔变换位置，以便它们可以轮流利用最佳位置，然后飞往伦敦。他们发现飞机少消耗了多达 15% 的燃油(而且二氧化

碳的排放量也减少了)。在飞行的巡航阶段飞机的氮氧化物的排放量减少了大概四分之一。当然，有些难题亟待解决。需要考虑的一个问题是安全问题，或者至少是感觉到安全。乘客们对“结伴飞行”是否会感到安全？克鲁博士指出飞机之间会间隔好几海里，不会像红箭(英国皇家空军特技表演队)那样飞机间距很小。乘客往舷窗外望去甚至看不到其他飞机。有关飞机间距是否符合航空管制条例是另一个问题，但国际民航组织的一个工作组已经在考虑把编队飞行引入新的操作指导方针中的可能性。还需要考虑天气状况对气流的影响，因为这使编队飞行更加高效。在有大量乱流的区域，飞机尾部气流会很快消失，从而上洗效应就会消失。克鲁博士说，这是他们团队将进一步研究的领域之一。而且，协调每架客机的起飞时间和航行目的地，使它们可以编队飞行从而获益。这并非易事。相反，像日常空军飞行那样，货运飞机也许更容易这样安排。

实际上，美军已经着手这件事。今年早些时候，美国国防部高级研究计划局宣布会出资让波音公司研究编队飞行，尽管该计划尚未实施。有报告称二战期间一些军用飞机在燃料不足时候会编队飞行，但是李萨曼博士说这些报告是未经证实的。他补充说：“我父亲曾是皇家空军飞行员，我堂兄则是那架在柏林坠毁的兰喀斯特式飞机的机长。”因此他应该清楚此事。

### Section III Translation

#### 重点详解

Having endured a painful period (of unsustainability) in his own life made it clear to him that sustainability-oriented values must be expressed through everyday action and choice.

【考点】动词 ing 形式引导的短语作主语； it 形式宾语

【解析】① 画线部分为主句的主语。made 是谓语，it 是形式宾语。真正的宾语是 that 引导的斜体部分，clear 作宾语补足语。

② 画线部分中括号里的内容 of unsustainability 作 period 的后置定语。

③ 斜体部分 that 从句中主语是 values，谓语是 must be expressed，through...作方式状语。

【词汇】endure vt. (长时间地)忍受，忍耐 unsustainable a. 不可持续的 orient vt. 使适应；以...为目标/方向，朝向

【译文】在忍受了一段痛苦的生活后，他清楚得认识到，以承受力为导向的价值观需要通过日常行动和抉择加以体现。

He'd been through the dotcom boom and bust and , desperate for a job, signed on with a Boulder agency.

【考点】并列结构；形容词短语作原因状语

【解析】① 主句主语是 he，谓语动词是 and 连接的 had been 和 signed on。

② 斜体部分形容词短语 desperate for a job，以插入语形式作 signed on with...的原因状语。

【词汇】boom vt. 发出隆隆声；兴旺 bust n. 萧条 desperate a. 极需要的，孤注一掷的 agency n. 代理，经销商

【译文】在经历了网络的兴衰之后，他非常渴望得到一份工作，因此他与鲍尔德公司签约。

“It was a really bad move because that's not my passion,” says Ning, whose dilemma (about the job) translated, predictably, into a lack of sales.

【考点】定语从句

【解析】① 画线部分是句子主干。Ning 是主语，says 是谓语。引号内内容是宾语从句，里面包含 because 引导的原因状语从句。

② 非限制性定语从句 whose...修饰 Ning。其中 whose dilemma 为主语，括号内作 dilemma 的后置定语，translated into 是谓语，副词 predictably 对它进行修饰，宾语是 a lack of sales。

【词汇】dilemma n. 困境；进退两难 translate vt. 翻译；使转变 predictable a. 可预言的，可预测的

【译文】宁说：“那的确是很糟糕的一步，我对那份工作没有热情。”不出所料，工作上的进退两难造成他销售业绩不佳。

### 全文翻译

当今，“承受力”已经成为一个流行的词汇，但对于泰德·宁来说，对于这个词他有自己切身的体会。在忍受了一段痛苦的生活之后，他清楚地认识到，以承受力为导向的价值观需要通过日常行动和选择加以体现。

宁回忆了他在 20 世纪 90 年代末的困惑的一年，那年他从事保险推销工作。在经历了网络的兴衰之后，他非常渴望得到一份工作，因此他与鲍尔德公司签约。

但事情进展并不顺利。宁说：“那的确是很糟糕的一步，我对那份工作没有热情。”不出所料，工作上的进退两难造成他销售业绩不佳。他说“很悲惨，我很焦虑，愁肠百结，经常半夜醒来，盯着天花板发呆。我身无分文，我需要这份工作。大家都说‘等等看，一定会有转机的，只是时间问题。’”

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

#### 审题

本提纲的要求是写一封感谢信和邀请信的结合。题目指令中的重点信息有以下几点，请考生审题的时候重点把握：1.写信人是从美国刚回来而并非其他国家，不要换掉信息；2.给美国的同事写信而不是其他人；3.表达对美国同事的感谢；4.向同事发出邀请，欢迎他或她到中国来。

#### 行文

考生习作	修改润色
<p>【第一段】</p> <p>Dear Joe,</p> <p>I want to express my thanks to you because when I was in USA, you gave me a great help.</p> <p>作为正式文章显得过于口语化。</p>	<p>【第一段】</p> <p>Dear Joe,</p> <p>I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to you for your warm hospitality when I participated in an exchange program in USA.</p>
<p>【第二段】</p> <p>I think I will never forget what you have done for me. Your help made my trip to USA a good memory and make it easy for me to know USA better. I hope one day you can come to China and I can take you to look around. I feel happy to make friends with you and I will remember you forever.</p>	<p>【第二段】</p> <p>Your generosity helped to make my stay in USA a memorable memory and gave me a good chance to know American cultures better. Besides, I think it is really an honor for me to make friends with you and I will cherish the friendship forever. I do hope that you will come to China one day, so that I could have the opportunity to repay your kindness and refresh our friendship.</p>
<p>【第三段】</p> <p>I want to express my thanks to you again. And wish you all the best.</p> <p>Sincerely yours, Zhang Wei</p> <p>结尾虽然语义简洁没有语法错误，但是没有点题，应表达邀请友人将来中国做客的真诚之情。</p>	<p>【第三段】</p> <p>Please allow me to give my sincere appreciations to you again. And wish to see you in China soon.</p> <p>Sincerely yours, Zhang Wei</p>

#### 范文

Dear Joe,

I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to you for your warm hospitality when I participated in an exchange program in USA.

Your generosity helped to make my stay in USA a memorable memory and gave me a good chance to know American cultures better. Besides, I think it is really an honor for me to make friends with you and I will cherish the friendship forever. I do hope that you will come to China one day, so that I could have the opportunity to repay your kindness and refresh our friendship.

Please allow me to give my sincere appreciations to you again. And wish to see you in China soon.

Sincerely yours,

Zhang Wei

## 译文

亲爱的乔：

当我参加美国交换项目的时候，您热情的招待让我感动，对此，我想向您表达我诚挚的感谢。

您的慷慨使我的美国之行变得值得回忆，让我更好地了解美国。此外，和您成为朋友是我的荣幸，我将永远珍惜我们的友谊。我真心希望有一天您能到中国来，好让我也有机会回报您的友善，并且使我们的友谊历久弥新。

请允许我在此向您表达诚挚的谢意。

真诚的，

张伟

## 靓词

extend v. 伸展；延长；发出(邀请、欢迎等)

hospitality n. 殷勤；款待

participate v. 参加

generosity n. 慷慨，大方

memorable a. 值得纪念的

refresh v. 使振作；使焕然一新

appreciation n. 欣赏，鉴赏；感谢

## 佳句

I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to you for your warm hospitality when I participated in an exchange program in USA.

【析】“extend”来表达情感显得真挚而正式，为表达一些情感常用的书面表达词汇。画线部分为表达谢意的固定句型，后面的 for 引出感谢的原因。

Please allow me to give my sincere appreciations to you again.

【析】致谢的常用句型。

## Part B

### 审题

该柱状图反映了 2000 至 2008 年间发达国家和发展中国家手机订购量的情况。这个订购信量其实也就是指代了手机的使用用户量。从 2000 年开始发达国家的手机订购量增长缓慢，直至 2008 年，虽有上升趋势，但是增长缓慢；说明手机的用户量可能趋于饱和。形成鲜明对比的是发展中国家的手机订购

量即手机用户从 2000 年到 2008 年呈现出的急剧增长的态势，说明发展中国家在手机使用的潜力上仍然巨大。

## 行文

考生习作	修改润色
<p>【第一段】</p> <p>The chart shows us the situation of mobile phone order in developed countries and developing countries from the year 2000 to 2008. 本段在一个完整的句子里表达清楚了图表的主旨。但缺少亮点。</p>	<p>【第一段】</p> <p>The chart shows us a sharp contrast of the situation of mobile phone order in developed countries and developing countries from the year 2000 to 2008.</p> <p>(1) 加入 sharp contrast 之后又使得本段的中心特点更加清晰明了，一语中的。 (2) 多重并列定语 A of B of C 结构的使用也是一个加分亮点。</p>
<p>【第二段】</p> <p>(1) In the eight years, the orders in both two (2) kind of countries (3) climb up. However, the order in developing countries (4) increases by a big margin and the order in developed countries was in a smaller increase. There are two reasons leading to such (5) phenomenon. First, developing countries has much larger population (6) amount than that in developed countries. Thus more people (7) need mobile phones in developing countries. Second, in the year from 2000 to 2008, (8) developing countries have developed a lot. People in those countries (9) are richer than before, so more and more people who used to have no phones started to buy one.</p> <p>优点：句子连贯通顺，有条理； 问题：语法问题较多，时态不一致等。 (1)介词使用有误。 (2)动词的配合有误。 (3)时态错误。 (4)时态错误。 (5)such + (a.) 形容词 + (n.) 名词 不搭配。 (6)同义冗余。 (7)时态错误。 (8)定冠词表确指。 (9)时态错误。</p>	<p>【第二段】</p> <p>During the past eight years, the orders in both two kinds of countries climbed up. However, the order in developing countries increased by a big margin and the order in developed countries was in a smaller increase. There are two reasons leading to such a phenomenon. First, developing countries has much larger population amount than that in developed countries. Thus more people needed mobile phones in developing countries. Second, in the year from 2000 to 2008, the developing countries have developed greatly. People in those countries were richer than before, so more and more people who used to have no phones started to buy one.</p> <p>例作中问题不大，主要是语法问题和成分冗余，经修改后，文章显得精炼。</p>
<p>【第三段】</p> <p>To conclude, I think this trend will still goes like this in the near future. 结尾太短，有头重脚轻之嫌。I think... 的表达方式的使用显得过于主观。</p>	<p>【第三段】</p> <p>In my view, this trend that the number of mobile-phone subscription continues to grow in developing countries will be constant for a while in the future.</p> <p>适当重复主题，首尾呼应，也能增加句子长度，避免造成头重脚轻的问题。 用 this trend 做主语比较客观。</p>

## 范文

This bar chart shows mobilephone subscriptions in developing countries and developed countries, measured in billions, for the years 2000 to 2008.

The mobilephone subscriptions in both developing countries and developed countries enjoyed increase in different speed over time. In this chart, the mobilephone subscription in developed countries maintained a continual and steady increase from 2000 to 2007 and remained constant in 2008.Meanwhile, the mobilephone subscription in developing countries have undergone a slow increase from 2000 to 2004 and then saw a great surge from 2005 to 2007.This trend increased to a peak about 4 billion in 2008.

Based on different national situations, the reasons leading to this trend can be summarized into two points.

First, the developed countries have a limited number of population, which decides that the demand for mobile-

phone service is also limited and will soon be saturated. Second, as for the developing countries, it has a large population and also a large demand for mobilephone service. And as the mobilephone becomes more available and more affordable, there is an increasing number of people buying their mobilephones.

In my view, this trend that the number of mobilephone subscription continues to grow in developing countries will be constant for a while in the future. And this trend would also benefit most of the mobile users both in the developing countries and developed countries.

### 译文

该柱状图以十亿为单位反映了 2000 至 2008 年间发达国家和发展中国家手机订购量的情况。

手机订购量在过去年间不论是在发达国家还是在发展中国家都以不同的速度增加。该表中，发达国家的手机订购量在 2000 年至 2007 年间保持持续稳定增长，在 2008 年保持稳定。与此同时，发展中国家的手机订购量从 2000 年至 2004 年增加缓慢。在 2005 年至 2007 年间突然增加，直到 2008 年到达顶峰，数值达 40 亿。

基于不同国情，产生这一趋势的原因可分为两点。首先，发达国家人口有限，所以对手机的需求也很有限，且很快达到饱和状态。其次，对于发展中国家来说，人口基数大决定了对手机的需求量也很大。而且随着手机越来越便宜且容易购买，购买手机的人数越来越多。

以我之见，发展中国家手机订购量持续增加的趋势在未来还将会持续一段时间。并且这种趋势会使广大的发展中国家和发达国家的用户都受益良多。

### 靓词

measure v. 衡量；测量

maintain v. 保持；维持

continual a. 持续的

steady a. 稳定的 v. 保持；逗留

constant a. 不变的；恒定的

undergo v. 经历

surge v. & n. 激增

### 佳句

Based on different national situations, the reasons leading to this trend can be summarized into two points.

【析】过去分词短语 based on... 作原因状语放在前面，引出造成某种趋势的原因，非常新颖。

In this chart, the mobilephone subscription in developed countries maintained a continual and steady increase from 2000 to 2007 and remained constant in 2008.

【析】英语写作中切记重复，注意同义词或近义词替换的使用。

In my view, this trend that the number of mobilephone subscription continues to grow in developing countries will be constant for a while in the future.

【析】This trend that... 中 that 引导同位语从句对 trend 进行解释说明。

# 2011年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试(英语二)试题

## Section I Use of English

### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cyber-crime that has 1 across the Web.

Can privacy be preserved 2 bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly 3?

Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyber-czar, offered the federal government a 4 to make the Web a safer place-a "voluntary trusted identity" system that would be the high-tech 5 of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled 6 one. The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential 7 to a specific computer .and would authenticate users at a range of online services.

The idea is to 8 a federation of private online identity systems. User could 9 which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver's license 10 by the government.

Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these "single sign-on" systems that make it possible for users to 11 just once but use many different services.

12 .the approach would create a "walled garden" n cyberspace, with safe "neighborhoods" and bright "streetlights" to establish a sense of a 13 community.

Mr. Schmidt described it as a "voluntary ecosystem" in which "individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with 14 ,trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure 15 which the transaction runs".

Still, the administration's plan has 16 privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are concerned. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would 17 be a compulsory Internet "drive's license" mentality.

The plan has also been greeted with 18 by some computer security experts, who worry that the "voluntary ecosystem" envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet 19.They argue that all Internet users should be 20 to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

- |                   |                 |                  |               |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. A. swept       | B. skipped      | C. walked        | D. ridden     |
| 2. A. for         | B. within       | C. while         | D. though     |
| 3. A. careless    | B. lawless      | C. pointless     | D. helpless   |
| 4. A. reason      | B. reminder     | C. compromise    | D. proposal   |
| 5. A. information | B. interference | C. entertainment | D. equivalent |
| 6. A. by          | B. into         | C. from          | D. over       |
| 7. A. linked      | B. directed     | C. chained       | D. compared   |
| 8. A. dismiss     | B. discover     | C. create        | D. improve    |
| 9. A. recall      | B. suggest      | C. select        | D. realize    |

- |                   |                 |                 |                |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 10. A. released   | B. issued       | C. distributed  | D. delivered   |
| 11. A. carry on   | B. linger on    | C. set in       | D. log in      |
| 12. A. In vain    | B. In effect    | C. In return    | D. In contrast |
| 13. A. trusted    | B. modernized   | c. thriving     | D. competing   |
| 14. A. caution    | B. delight      | C. confidence   | D. patience    |
| 15. A. on         | B. after        | C. beyond       | D. across      |
| 16. A. divided    | B. disappointed | C. protected    | D. united      |
| 17. A. frequently | B. incidentally | C. occasionally | D. eventually  |
| 18. A. skepticism | B. relevance    | C. indifference | D. enthusiasm  |
| 19. A. manageable | B. defendable   | C. vulnerable   | D. invisible   |
| 20. A. invited    | B. appointed    | C. allowed      | D. forced      |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Directions:

**Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40points)**

#### Text 1

Ruth Simmons joined Goldman Sachs's board as an outside director in January 2000: a year later she became president of Brown University. For the rest of the decade she apparently managed both roles without attracting much eroticism. But by the end of 2009 Ms. Simmons was under fire for having sat on Goldman's compensation committee; how could she have let those enormous bonus payouts pass unremarked? By February the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board. The position was just taking up too much time, she said.

Outside directors are supposed to serve as helpful, yet less biased, advisers on a firm's board. Having made their wealth and their reputations elsewhere, they presumably have enough independence to disagree with the chief executive's proposals. If the sky, and the share price is falling, outside directors should be able to give advice based on having weathered their own crises.

The researchers from Ohio University used a database that covered more than 10,000 firms and more than 64,000 different directors between 1989 and 2004. Then they simply checked which directors stayed from one proxy statement to the next. The most likely reason for departing a board was age, so the researchers concentrated on those "surprise" disappearances by directors under the age of 70. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increased by nearly 20%. The likelihood of being named in a federal class-action lawsuit also increases, and the stock is likely to perform worse. The effect tended to be larger for larger firms. Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship. Often they "trade up." Leaving riskier, smaller firms for larger and more stable firms.

But the researchers believe that outside directors have an easier time of avoiding a blow to their reputations if they leave a firm before bad news breaks, even if a review of history shows they were on the board at the time any wrongdoing occurred. Firms who want to keep their outside directors through tough times may have to create incentives. Otherwise outside directors will follow the example of Ms. Simmons, once again very popular on campus.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Ms. Simmons was criticized for \_\_\_\_\_.

[A]gaining excessive profits

- [B] failing to fulfill her duty
- [C] refusing to make compromises
- [D] leaving the board in tough times

22. We learn from Paragraph 2 that outside directors are supposed to be \_\_\_\_.

- [A] generous investors
- [B] unbiased executives
- [C] share price forecasters
- [D] independent advisers

23. According to the researchers from Ohio University after an outside director's surprise departure, the firm is likely to \_\_\_\_.

- [A] become more stable
- [B] report increased earnings
- [C] do less well in the stock market
- [D] perform worse in lawsuits

24. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that outside directors \_\_\_\_ .

- [A] may stay for the attractive offers from the firm
- [B] have often had records of wrongdoings in the firm
- [C] are accustomed to stress-free work in the firm
- [D] will decline incentives from the firm

25. The author's attitude toward the role of outside directors is \_\_\_\_.

- [A] permissive
- [B] positive
- [C] scornful
- [D] critical

## Text 2

Whatever happened to the death of newspaper? A year ago the end seemed near. The recession threatened to remove the advertising and readers that had not already fled to the internet. Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle were chronicling their own doom. America's Federal Trade commission launched a round of talks about how to save newspapers. Should they become charitable corporations? Should the state subsidize them? It will hold another meeting soon. But the discussions now seem out of date.

In much of the world there is the sign of crisis. German and Brazilian papers have shrugged off the recession. Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled come of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit. Not the 20% profit margins that were routine a few years ago, but profit all the same.

It has not been much fun. Many papers stayed afloat by pushing journalists overboard. The American Society of News Editors reckons that 13,500 newsroom jobs have gone since 2007. Readers are paying more for slimmer products. Some papers even had the nerve to refuse delivery to distant suburbs. Yet these desperate measures have proved the right ones and, sadly for many journalists, they can be pushed further.

Newspapers are becoming more balanced businesses, with a healthier mix of revenues from readers and advertisers. American papers have long been highly unusual in their reliance on ads. Fully 87% of their revenues came from advertising in 2008, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development (OECD). In Japan the proportion is 35%. Not surprisingly, Japanese newspapers are much more stable.

The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspaper are least distinctive. Car and film reviewers have gone. So have science

and general business reporters. Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off. Newspapers are less complete as a result. But completeness is no longer a virtue in the newspaper business.

26. By saying “Newspapers like … their own doom” (Lines 3-4, Para. 1), the author indicates that newspaper\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]neglected the sign of crisis
- [B]failed to get state subsidies
- [C]were not charitable corporations
- [D]were in a desperate situation

27. Some newspapers refused delivery to distant suburbs probably because\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]readers threatened to pay less
- [B]newspapers wanted to reduce costs
- [C]journalists reported little about these areas
- [D]subscribers complained about slimmer products

28. Compared with their American counterparts, Japanese newspapers are much more stable because they\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]have more sources of revenue
- [B]have more balanced newsrooms
- [C]are less dependent on advertising
- [D]are less affected by readership

29. What can be inferred from the last paragraph about the current newspaper business?

- [A]Distinctiveness is an essential feature of newspapers.
- [B]Completeness is to blame for the failure of newspaper.
- [C]Foreign bureaus play a crucial role in the newspaper business.
- [D]Readers have lost their interest in car and film reviews.

30. The most appropriate title for this text would be\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]American Newspapers: Struggling for Survival
- [B]American Newspapers: Gone with the Wind
- [C]American Newspapers: A Thriving Business
- [D]American Newspapers: A Hopeless Story

### Text 3

We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the G. I. Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

But when it came to their houses, it was a time of common sense and a belief that less could truly be more. During the Depression and the war, Americans had learned to live with less, and that restraint, in combination with the postwar confidence in the future, made small, efficient housing positively stylish.

Economic condition was only a stimulus for the trend toward efficient living. The phrase “less is more” was actually first popularized by a German, the architect Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, who like other people associated with the Bauhaus, a school of design, emigrated to the United States before World War II

and took up posts at American architecture schools. These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.

Mies’s signature phrase means that less decoration, properly organized, has more impact than a lot. Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance. Like other modern architects, he employed metal, glass and laminated wood-materials that we take for granted today but that in the 1940s symbolized the future. Mies’s sophisticated presentation masked the fact that the spaces he designed were small and efficient, rather than big and often empty.

The apartments in the elegant towers Mies built on Chicago's Lake Shore Drive, for example, were smaller-two-bedroom units under 1,000 square feet-than those in their older neighbors along the city's Gold Coast. But they were popular because of their airy glass walls, the views they afforded and the elegance of the buildings' details and proportions, the architectural equivalent of the abstract art so popular at the time.

The trend toward "less" was not entirely foreign. In the 1930s Frank Lloyd Wright started building more modest and efficient houses-usually around 1,200 square feet-than the spreading two-story ones he had designed in the 1890s and the early 20th century.

The "Case Study Houses" commissioned from talented modern architects by California Arts & Architecture magazine between 1945 and 1962 were yet another homegrown influence on the "less is more" trend. Aesthetic effect came from the landscape, new materials and forthright detailing. In his Case Study House, Ralph everyday life - few American families acquired helicopters, though most eventually got clothes dryers - but his belief that self-sufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

31. The postwar American housing style largely reflected the Americans' .

- [A]prosperity and growth
- [B]efficiency and practicality
- [C]restraint and confidence
- [D]pride and faithfulness

32. Which of the following can be inferred from Paragraph 3 about Bauhaus?

- [A]It was founded by Ludwig Mies van der Rohe.
- [B]Its designing concept was affected by World War II.
- [C]Most American architects used to be associated with it.
- [D]It had a great influence upon American architecture.

33. Mies held that elegance of architectural design .

- [A]was related to large space
- [B]was identified with emptiness
- [C]was not reliant on abundant decoration
- [D]was not associated with efficiency

34. What is true about the apartments Mies building Chicago's Lake Shore Drive?

- [A]They ignored details and proportions.
- [B]They were built with materials popular at that time.
- [C]They were more spacious than neighboring buildings.
- [D]They shared some characteristics of abstract art.

35. What can we learn about the design of the "Case Study House"?

- [A]Mechanical devices were widely used.
- [B]Natural scenes were taken into consideration
- [C]Details were sacrificed for the overall effect.
- [D]Eco-friendly materials were employed.

#### Text 4

Will the European Union make it? The question would have sounded strange not long ago. Now even the project's greatest cheerleader's talk of a continent facing a "Bermuda triangle" of debt, population decline and lower growth.

As well as those chronic problems, the EU faces an acute crisis in its economic core, the 16 countries that use the single currency. Markets have lost faith that the euro zone's economies, weaker or stronger, will one day

converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency, which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

Yet the debate about how to save Europe's single currency from disintegration is stuck. It is stuck because the euro zone's dominant powers, France and Germany, agree on the need for greater harmonization within the euro zone, but disagree about what to harmonize.

Germany thinks the euro must be saved by stricter rules on borrowing and competitiveness, backed by quasi-automatic sanctions for governments that do not obey. These might include threats to freeze EU funds for poorer regions and EU mega-projects and even the suspension of a country's voting rights in EU ministerial councils. It insists that economic co-ordination should involve all 27 members of the EU club, among whom there is a small majority for free-market liberalism and economic rigors; in the inner core alone, Germany fears, a small majority favour French interference.

A "southern" camp headed by France wants something different: "European economic government" within an inner core of euro-zone members. Translated, that means politicians intervening in monetary policy and a system of redistribution from richer to poorer members, via cheaper borrowing for governments through common Eurobonds or complete fiscal transfers. Finally, figures close to the France government have murmured, euro-zone members should agree to some fiscal and social harmonization: e.g., curbing competition in corporate-tax rates or labour costs.

It is too soon to write off the EU. It remains the world's largest trading block. At its best, the European project is remarkably liberal: built around a single market of 27 rich and poor countries, its internal borders are far more open to goods, capital and labour than any comparable trading area. It is an ambitious attempt to blunt the sharpest edges of globalization, and make capitalism benign.

36. The EU is faced with so many problems that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] it has more or less lost faith in markets
- [B] even its supporters begin to feel concerned
- [C] some of its member countries plan to abandon euro
- [D] it intends to deny the possibility of devaluation

37. The debate over the EU's single currency is stuck because the dominant powers \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] are competing for the leading position
- [B] are busy handling their own crises
- [C] fail to reach an agreement on harmonization
- [D] disagree on the steps towards disintegration

38. To solve the euro problem, Germany proposed that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] EU funds for poor regions be increased
- [B] stricter regulations be imposed
- [C] only core members be involved in economic co-ordination
- [D] voting rights of the EU members be guaranteed

39. The French proposal of handling the crisis implies that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] poor countries are more likely to get funds
- [B] strict monetary policy will be applied to poor countries
- [C] loans will be readily available to rich countries
- [D] rich countries will basically control Eurobonds

40. Regarding the future of the EU, the author seems to feel \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] pessimistic
- [B] desperate

- [C] conceited
- [D] hopeful

## Part B

### Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text about what parents are supposed to do to guide their children into adulthood. Choose a heading from the list A-G that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text (41-45). There are two extra headings that you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government's role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose "fat taxes" on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

The demands follow comments last week by the health secretary, Andrew Lansley, who insisted the government could not force people to make healthy choices and promised to free businesses from public health regulations.

But senior medical figures want to stop fast-food outlets opening near schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by fast-food producers such as McDonald's.

They argue that government action is necessary to curb Britain's addiction to unhealthy food and help halt spiraling rates of obesity, diabetes and heart disease. Professor Terence Stephenson, president of the Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health, said that the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or binge drinking.

"Thirty years ago, it would have been inconceivable to have imagined a ban on smoking in the workplace or in pubs, and yet that is what we have now. Are we willing to be just as courageous in respect of obesity? I would suggest that we should be," said the leader of the UK's children's doctors.

Lansley has alarmed health campaigners by suggesting he wants industry rather than government to take the lead. He said that manufacturers of crisps and confectionery could play a central role in the Change4Life campaign, the centrepiece of government efforts to boost healthy eating and fitness. He has also criticised the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver's high-profile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how "lecturing" people was not the best way to change their behaviour.

Stephenson suggested potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for foods high in fat, salt or sugar before the 9pm watershed and limiting them on billboards or in cinemas. "If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of high-calorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes – by setting stringent limits on advertising, product placement and sponsorship of sports events," he said.

Such a move could affect firms such as McDonald's, which sponsors the youth coaching scheme run by the Football Association. Fast-food chains should also stop offering "inducements" such as toys, cute animals and mobile phone credit to lure young customers, Stephenson said.

Professor Dinesh Bhugra, president of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, said: "If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth, and that some things can harm, at least information is available up front."

He also urged councils to impose "fast-food-free zones" around schools and hospitals – areas within which takeaways cannot open.

A Department of Health spokesperson said: "We need to create a new vision for public health where all of society works together to get healthy and live longer. This includes creating a new 'responsibility deal' with business, built on social responsibility, not state regulation. Later this year, we will publish a white paper setting out exactly how we will achieve this."

The food industry will be alarmed that such senior doctors back such radical moves, especially the call to use some of the tough tactics that have been deployed against smoking over the last decade.

	A “fat taxes” should be imposed on fast-food producers such as McDonald’s
	B the government should ban fast-food outlets in the neighborhood of schools
41. Andrew Lansley held that	C “lecturing” was an effective way to improve school lunches in England
42. Terence Stephenson agreed that	D cigarette-style warnings should be introduced to children about the dangers of a poor diet
43. Jamie Oliver seemed to believe that	E the producers of crisps and candies could contribute significantly to the Change4Life campaign
44. Dinesh Bhugra suggested that	F parents should set good examples for their children by keeping a healthy diet at home
45. A Department of Health spokesperson proposed that	G the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among businesses

### Part C

#### Directions:

**In this section there is a text in English. Translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)**

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world’s airlines do—roughly 2 percent of all CO<sub>2</sub> emissions?

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment. A Google search can leak between 0.2 and 7.0 grams of CO<sub>2</sub>, depending on how many attempts are needed to get the “right” answer. To deliver results to its users quickly, then, Google has to maintain vast data centres round the world, packed with powerful computers. While producing large quantities of CO<sub>2</sub>, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centres need to be well air-conditioned, which uses even more energy.

However, Google and other big tech providers monitor their efficiency closely and make improvements. Monitoring is the first step on the road to reduction, but there is much more to be done, and not just by big companies.

### Section IV Writing

## **Part A**

**Direction:** Suppose your cousin, Liming, has just been admitted to a university, write him/her a letter to

- 1) congratulate him/her, and
- 2) give him/her suggestions on how to get prepared for university life.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Zhang Wei” instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

## **Part B**

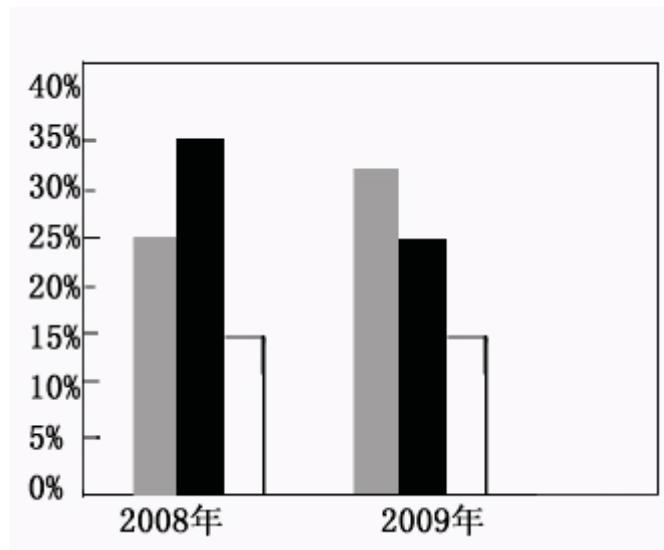
### **Directions:**

Write a short essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write at least 150 words.

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET 2.(15 points)



2011 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(二)答案详解

## **Section I Use of English**

文章分析

本篇文章是一篇说明文，阐述了现代网络安全问题以及对美国网络安全总管 Howard Schmidt 先生对网络安全问题提出的新的解决方案。文章对美国网络安全总管 Howard Schmidt 先生所提出的新的解决方案，即“自愿信任身份识别”系统，进行了详细的介绍，该系统有其新颖之处，现已有谷歌公司和微软公司运行类似的网络安全系统，但与此同时，仍有一些人对此持怀疑态度。

试题解析

The Internet affords anonymity to its users, a blessing to privacy and freedom of speech. But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cybercrime that has 1 across the Web.

Can privacy be preserved 2 bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly 3 ?

**【译文】**互联网可被匿名使用，这对于保护个人隐私和言论自由是一大幸事。但也正是这种匿名使用的方式，使得席卷整个互联网的网络犯罪数量急速增加。

在为这个似乎越来越没有法律控制的互联网世界提供一层安全保险外罩的同时，人们的隐私是否予以保护呢？

1

- [A] swept 打扫, 席卷
  - [B] skipped 跳过, 猥亵
  - [C] walked 行走
  - [D] ridden 骑

【答案】A

## 【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 But that very anonymity is also behind the explosion of cybercrime that has 1 across the Web. 所需填入动词在 that 引导的定语从句作谓语，该定语从句修饰限定其先行词 the explosion of cybercrime，即网络犯罪的爆发，根据第一句信息，人们可匿名使用网络，这为网络使用者提供了隐私保障和言论自由的权利。但本句开头的 but，说明本句和前一句所强调内容不同，推断出本句表达含义为“尽管网络有匿名使用的优点，但隐藏在这优点背后的是席卷网络的网络犯罪爆发”。A 项有“席卷”的含义，swept 原型为 sweep，例：sweep across the globe 席卷全球。

**【命题思路】**考查动词和介词的搭配。

【干扰排除】B 项 skipped“跳过”, C 项 walked“走过”, D 项 ridden“骑或搭乘”与句子主语 the explosion of cybercrime 搭配不当, 故排除。

2

- [A] for 因为
  - [B] within 在……之内

[C] while 当……时候，和……同时

[D] though 尽管，虽然

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Can privacy be preserved 2 bringing safety and security to a world...。根据上文信息，网络匿名的优点为网络使用者提供隐私保障，但与此同时网络犯罪却也正席卷着互联网。所以可判断出，该问句在提问隐私是否真正能够得到保障呢？while 意为“与……同时”。

【命题思路】考查对句内逻辑的分析。

【干扰排除】该句表达一种对比，在有隐私保障的同时是否具备安全性？A 项 for “因为，为了”，B 项 within “在……之内”，D 项 though “尽管”，在此处与 doing 无逻辑联系，故为干扰项。

3.

[A] careless 粗心的，疏忽的

[B] lawless 非法的

[C] pointless 无意义的

[D] helpless 无助的，没有帮助的

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Can privacy be preserved 2 bringing safety and security to a world that seems increasingly 3? ...that seems increasingly 3 修饰限定前面的 world，解答该题仍需要根据上文信息推断。网络犯罪席卷互联网，可推断出网络世界看起来越来越没有法律性可言。所以正确答案选 B 项 lawless。

【命题思路】该题考查词义辨析。

【干扰排除】A 项 careless “粗心大意的”，C 项 pointless “毫无意义的”，D 项 helpless “无助的”，不能与上文 safety and security 形成对立关系。都是干扰项。

Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cybersharer, offered the federal government a 4 to make the Web a safer place—a “voluntary trusted identity” system that would be the hightech 5 of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled 6 one. The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential 7 to a specific computer, and would authenticate users at a range of online services. The idea is to 8 a federation of private online identity systems. User could 9 which system to join, and only registered users whose identities have been authenticated could navigate those systems. The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver's license 10 by the government.

【译文】上月，美国网络安全总管 Howard Schmidt 先生向联邦政府提出了一个使网络更为安全的建议——一个相当于集实物钥匙、指纹和照片身份证为一体高科技“自愿信任身份识别”系统。该系统可以使用智能身份证，或者与特定电脑相连的数字证书，然后在一系列网络服务网站验证用户身份。这个想法是要建立一个私营网络身份识别系统的联盟。用户可以选择加入哪个网络系统，只有那些身份已经通过验证的注册用户才可以在这些系统中自由通行。这一方法与需要政府颁发互联网驾照的方法有所不同。

4.

- [A] reason 原因；理由
- [B] reminder 提醒物，暗示
- [C] compromise 妥协，折中
- [D] proposal 建议，求婚

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyberczar, offered the federal government a 4 to make the Web a safer place。本句关键信息是 to make the Web a safer place, 意为使互联网变得更安全, 作本句目的状语。再根据后面的信息, Howard Schmidt 提供的是一套“自愿身份识别系统”, 可推断出, 此人为联邦政府提出的是一个建议, 故选 D 项 proposal。

【命题思路】该题考查的是词义辨析, 需要结合句子来进行选择。

【干扰排除】根据动词 offer 可知, 不可能提供妥协或者提醒物, 先排除 B、C 项。根据下文, 并没有说明原因, 而是给予建议, 故也排除 A 项。

5.

- [A] information 信息
- [B] interference 冲突, 干涉
- [C] entertainment 娱乐
- [D] equivalent 等价物

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 a “voluntary trusted identity” system that would be the hightech 5 of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card。根据本句已给出信息, 可判断出这个“自愿身份识别系统”就相当于一把钥匙、一个指纹、一个身份证, 故本题答案为 D 项 equivalent “相等物”。

【命题思路】该题考查词义辨析和语义逻辑。

【干扰排除】该整句是上文 a safer place 的同位语。如果考生不理解该句表达的真正意思, 很容易会选择 A 项“高科技信息”。但是该句中 that 引导的是一个定语从句, 修饰 system, 所以应选 D 项“……的等价物”, 即“相当于……”。

6.

- [A] by (roll by 流逝)
- [B] into (roll into 使…合为一体)
- [C] from (roll from 从…翻滚而来)
- [D] over (roll over 翻滚)

【答案】B

【考点】固定搭配

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 the hightech equivalent of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled 6 one.解答该题，上文中的 system 是关键词，由 system 一词可判断出这是一个集实物钥匙、指纹、身份证为一体的完整的高科技系统。roll into 意为“使……合为一体”。故该题答案为 B 项。

【命题思路】该题考查的是固定搭配。需考生平日多加积累。并且提示对介词的学习掌握不能依靠死记硬背，应结合具体语境去掌握介词的用法。

【干扰排除】A 项 roll by “匆匆过去”，C 项 roll from “从……翻滚而来”，D 项 roll over “翻滚”。均不符合题意。

7.

- [A] linked 连接
- [B] directed 指导
- [C] chained 用链条拴住的
- [D] compared 比较，相比

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 The system might use a smart identity card, or a digital credential 7 to a specific computer。根据本题选项，可判断出空格所需填入词是一个动词过去分词作后置定语修饰限定其前面的 digital credential “数码证书”。再根据空格后信息 a special computer “一台特定电脑”，可推出本题答案为 A 项 linked，意为“与特定电脑相连接”。

【命题思路】该题考查词义辨析。

【干扰排除】该题的强干扰项是 C 项。C 项 chained 也有“连接”的意思，但 C 项更加强调“束缚”的含义，指用“铁链”锁住、束缚，语义与逻辑关系都不符合。如：Tom was chained to a pile of papers.

8.

- [A] dismiss 解散，开除
- [B] discover 发现，揭示
- [C] create 建立，创建
- [D] improve 提高，改进

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 The idea is to 8 a federation of private online identity systems.首先所需填入词是在不定式 to 后面，意在表达一种目的，即这个想法的目的在于……；再根据所需填入词后面的信息 a federation of private online identity systems “个人网络身份系统联盟”，由此可推出答案应为 C 项 create，意为“这个想法目的在于创建一个个人网络身份系统联盟”。

【命题思路】该题考查的是词义辨析。但需结合上下文来选择。

【干扰排除】该题的强干扰项是 B 项 discover “发现，揭示”，强调发现某个已经存在的事物。这个系统不是原本就存在的，而应该是创建一个这样的系统。

9.

- 
- 
- [A] recall 回想, 召回
  - [B] suggest 建议, 暗示
  - [C] select 挑选, 选拔
  - [D] realize 意识到, 实现

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 User could 9 which system to join。根据上文信息, 这个想法目的在于创建一个个人网络身份系统联盟, 再联系空后信息 which system to join “加入哪一个系统”, 可判断出答案为 C 项 select, 意为“用户可选择加入哪一个系统”。

【命题思路】该题考查的是词义辨析, 应结合动词和宾语的搭配进行选择。

【干扰排除】本题干扰项的干扰力度都不大。可以从句意来进行排除。

10.

- [A] released 释放, 发行, 发布
- [B] issued 颁布, 发行, 发给
- [C] distributed 分配, 分发, 分布
- [D] delivered 递送, 交付, 表发

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 The approach contrasts with one that would require an Internet driver's license 10 by the government. 所需填入词的句子含义为, “这一方式完全不同于要求网络用户具有政府颁发的许可证这一方式”。再分析答案给出的四个选项, 所需填入词是一个动词的过去分词作前面 Internet driver's license 的后置定语。再联系空格后的 by the government “由政府……”, 即可判断出本题答案为 B 项 issued “颁发法令, 发给许可证件等”。

【命题思路】该题考查的是近义词辨析。

【干扰排除】该题的干扰项是 A 项和 C 项。A 项一般用来表达公布信息、发行电影、发布新闻报道等, 而 C 项一般用来形容资金和物资等的分配。

Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these “single signon” systems that make it possible for users to 11 just once but use many different services.

12, the approach would create a “walled garden” in cyberspace, with safe “neighborhoods” and bright “streetlights” to establish a sense of a 13 community.

Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem” in which “individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with 14, trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure 15 which the transaction runs”.

【译文】谷歌公司和微软公司就是已经设立了这种“单次登录”系统的公司, 这些公司的用户只需登录一次, 便能享用各种各样的服务。实际上, 这种方法意图在网络空间中创建一个“有围墙的花园”, 在这里安全可靠的虚拟社区及明亮的街灯营造出一个值得信赖的社区。

Schmidt 先生将该系统形容为一种“自愿型生态系统”，在这个系统中，“个人和组织可以安心地完成网上交易，他们信任彼此的身份，也信任交易赖以进行的网络基础设施的身份。”

11.

- [A] carry on 继续，开展，进行
- [B] linger on 逗留，徘徊
- [C] set in 开始，到来
- [D] log in 登录，注册

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Google and Microsoft are among companies that already have these “single signon” systems that make it possible for users to \_11\_ just once but use many different services. 本句中 single signon systems 意为“单击登录系统”。所需填入词所在句中 that 引导的定语从句就是修饰限定 single signon systems。再联系定语从句的含义，即可判断出本题答案为 D 项 log in “登录”。意为“这种单点登录系统使用户登录一次即可享受多种服务变为可能”。

【命题思路】该题考查的是固定搭配和上下文语义衔接。

【干扰排除】该题的干扰项是 C 项。C 项放入句中意为“开始一日即可使用多次”，但从意思选择也是有局限的。set in 后面一般跟动名词，开始做某事。

12.

- [A] In vain 徒劳，无效
- [B] In effect 实际上，事实上
- [C] In return 作为回报
- [D] In contrast 与此相反，比较起来

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 \_12\_, the approach would create a “walled garden” in cyberspace. 本句中的 the approach 指代上文中提到的单击登录系统。这种方法可以在网络空间内创建一个“有围墙的花园”，可以推断出本句和上文之间是递进的逻辑关系，补充说明这种方法的优点。给出的四个选项中，只有 B 项 in effect，意为“实际上，事实上”，可连接这种逻辑关系。

【命题思路】该题考查固定搭配和上下文连接词辨析。

【干扰排除】该题的强干扰项为 C 项。但根据上下文，这里说的并不是创造了这个系统带来了什么，而是解释实际上这个系统是什么样的。

13.

- [A] trusted 可信任的
- [B] modernized 现代化的
- [C] thriving 兴旺的，繁荣的
- [D] competing 竞争，比赛

【答案】A

### 【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 with safe “neighborhoods” and bright “streetlights” to establish a sense of a 13 community. 本题所需填入一个形容词，用来修饰其后面的 community “社区”。根据空格前所给出的信息，safe “neighborhoods” and bright “streetlights”，再联系上文信息 walled garden，可判断出所创建的是一个安全的、可信任的环境，故答案为 A 项 trusted “可信任的”。

【命题思路】该题考查的是词义辨析。

【干扰排除】该题的其他选项干扰不大，本文全篇都在讨论安全的网络环境，故选择 A 项。

14.

- [A] caution 小心，谨慎
- [B] delight 快乐，高兴
- [C] confidence 信任，信心
- [D] patience 耐心，耐性

【答案】C

### 【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem” in which “individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with 14. ” 根据本句信息，Schmidt 先生将其描述为“自愿生态系统”，在这个系统中个人或组织都可在网上进行交易。再联系下文信息 trusting the identities of each other，意为“相信彼此的身份”，可推断出这个系统使值得信任的，个人或组织对其都是充满信心的。故本题答案为 C 项 confidence “信心”。

【命题思路】考查的是介词和名词搭配。

【干扰排除】with 与其他名词搭配的意思在此处不合适。with caution “小心谨慎地”，with delight “开心地”，with patience “耐心地”。

15.

- [A] on (run on…运行于)
- [B] after (run after…追赶……)
- [C] beyond (run beyond…运行超出……)
- [D] across (run across…偶然遇到)

【答案】A

### 【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句 … trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure 15 which the transaction runs. 本结构是动词的现在分词形式作伴随状语；15 which the transaction runs 是空格前 infrastructure 的定语从句(介词前置)，意为“交易所赖以运行的网络基础设施”。所给四个选项中，只有 A 项 on 和 run 搭配，即 run on 有“运行于……”的含义。

【命题思路】该题考查介词的使用及固定搭配。

【干扰排除】该题要根据固定搭配的意思进行筛选，其余选项意思不符。

Still, the administration's plan has 16 privacy rights activists. Some applaud the approach; others are concerned. It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would 17 be a compulsory Internet "driver's license" mentality.

The plan has also been greeted with 18 by some computer security experts, who worry that the "voluntary ecosystem" envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet 19. They argue that all Internet users should be 20 to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads.

【译文】尽管如此，隐私权力保护人士对美国政府的这项计划持不同意。一些人对此拍手叫好，而另外一些人则表示有所担忧。这似乎很清楚，即这样的计划是最终推向一种强制性互联网“驾照”思维模式的主动推动力。

该计划也遭到了一些计算机安全专家的质疑，他们担心 Schmidt 先生所设想的“自愿生态系统”仍然会使互联网的大部分受到攻击。他们主张，所有互联网用户都必须注册并提供身份识别，就像司机在公共道路上驾驶必须持有驾照一样。

16.

- [A] divided 分开，使产生分歧
- [B] disappointed 使……失望
- [C] protected 保护
- [D] united 联合

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Still, the administration's plan has 16 privacy rights activists. 解答本题，本句后一句是关键：Some applaud the approach; others are concerned. 意为“一些人为这一方案拍手叫好，一些人为其感到担忧”。由此可判断出人们对待这一方案的态度有分歧，故本题答案为 A 项 divided“使产生分歧”。

【命题思路】该题考查的是词义辨析。

【干扰排除】把其他选项带入句中意思与上下文不符，故可排除。

17.

- [A] frequently 频繁地
- [B] incidentally 偶然地
- [C] occasionally 偶尔地
- [D] eventually 最终地

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 It seems clear that such a scheme is an initiative push toward what would 17 be a compulsory Internet "driver's license" mentality. 本句含义为：似乎很清楚，这样一个计划有力推动了强制性网络“驾照”思维模式。解答本题 compulsory 一词是重点，意为“被强制的”，

联系文章信息即可推断出，为了维护网络安全保障隐私，网络“驾照”最终会强制要求用户拥有。故本题答案为 D 项 eventually “最终地”。

【命题思路】该题考查副词的使用。

【干扰排除】根据解析可知，此处表达一种最终如何的结果，其他选项不具备此意，故排除。

18.

- [A] skepticism 怀疑
- [B] tolerance 忍耐，容忍
- [C] indifference 漠不关心
- [D] enthusiasm 热心，积极性

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 The plan has also been greeted with 18 by some computer security experts. 解答本题，定语从句中 worry 一词是关键“一些网络安全专家仍有所担忧”。故本题答案为 A 项 skepticism “怀疑”，表达含义为“一些网络安全专家仍旧对这一计划持怀疑态度。”

【命题思路】该题考查的是词义辨析，需要结合下文来确定答案。

【干扰排除】其他选项代入句中与上下文意思不符。with tolerance “忍耐地”，with indifference “漠不关心地”，with enthusiasm “热情地”。

19.

- [A] manageable 易管理的
- [B] defendable 可防御的，可防守的
- [C] vulnerable 易受攻击的
- [D] invisible 无形的，看不见的

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 who worry that the “voluntary ecosystem” envisioned by Mr. Schmidt would still leave much of the Internet 19. 解答本题 worry 一词仍是重点，专家对 Schmidt 先生所设想的“自愿生态系统”仍有所担忧，再联系本文主旨，即互联网安全，可推断出这些专家担忧这个系统仍然会使互联网受到攻击。故答案为 D 项 vulnerable “易受攻击的”。

【命题思路】该题考查的是词义辨析。leave sth. + adj. 使某物处于某种状态。

【干扰排除】根据上、下文语义应选否定意义的词，所以排除 A、B 项。比较 C、D 项，C 项明显符合文意。

20.

- [A] invited 邀请
- [B] appointed 任命，指定
- [C] allowed 允许
- [D] forced 强迫

【答案】D

## 【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 They argue that all Internet users should be 20 to register and identify themselves, in the same way that drivers must be licensed to drive on public roads. 本句含义为“他们认为所有的互联网用户都应注册并证明自己身份，就像司机在公路上驾驶必须有驾照一样。”解答本题，后一句中的 must 是重点，司机必须有驾照，同理，网络用户也必须注册和证明自己身份。所以本题答案为 D 项 forced “强迫”。be forced to… 等同于 must。

【命题思路】该题考查的是词义辨析。

【干扰排除】从语法角度讲，每个选项带进空格都正确，但是语义上就讲不通了。首先根据意思排除 A、B 项。网络用户注册并确认身份本来就是文中赞成的观点，进而排除 C 项。

## 核心词汇

compromise v. 妥协，让步 n. 妥协，和解

dismiss v. 解散，解雇

equivalent a. 等价的，相等的 n. 等价物

entertainment n. 娱乐，消遣，款待

proposal n. 提议，建议，求婚

release vt./n. 释放，发射，让与，允许发表

thriving a. 繁荣的，旺盛的 v. 兴旺

incidentally ad. 顺便，偶然地，附带地

interference n. 干扰，冲突，干涉

infrastructure n. 基础设施，公共建设

## 长难句解析

1. Last month, Howard Schmidt, the nation's cyberczar, offered the federal government a proposal to make the Web a safer place—a “voluntary trusted identity” system that would be the hightech equivalent of a physical key, a fingerprint and a photo ID card, all rolled into one.

【分析】该句的主干为 Howard Schmidt offered the federal government a proposal. 后面不定式 to 后是目的状语。that 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 system，that 在定语从句中作主语。

2. Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem” in which “individuals and organizations can complete online transactions with confidence, trusting the identities of each other and the identities of the infrastructure on which the transaction runs”.

【分析】该句的主干为 Mr. Schmidt described it as a “voluntary ecosystem”。后面的 in which 引导地点状语从句 in which = where。Trusting the identities… 是现在分词，其逻辑主语为 individuals and organizations。on which 引导定语从句，which 指代 infrastructure。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

##### 文章分析

本文选自 The Economist(《经济学人》)2010 年 5 月 10 日一篇题为 outside directors and children first 的文章。

本文是一篇说明文。以 Ruth Simmons 因未能履行其外部董事的职责被质疑而离开 Goldman 公司董事会为例，讲述了外部董事的职责及人们对其的评价。第一段以 Goldman 公司外部董事 Ruth Simmons 辞职为例引出话题。第二段讲到外部董事在公司中的责任和作用。第三段列举俄亥俄大学研究者们的研究来说明外部董事离职的原因及对公司带来的影响。第四段作者就一个公司如何留住外部董事提出了自己的建议。

### 试题解析

21. 根据第一段内容，Simmons 女士受到批评原因是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 获取了太多的利益
- [B] 未能履行其职责
- [C] 拒绝妥协
- [D] 在艰难处境中离开董事会

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要对第一段进行锁定，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词 Paragraph 1 和 Ms. Simmons was criticized for 定位到首段第三句。文中短语“be under fire”是对题干中“criticized”一词的同义替换，答案在“for”后的部分。这句话用一个反问句说明她做的事情，作为薪酬委员会的成员让巨额款项流失，属失职行为，因此答案选 B 项。

【干扰排除】A 项的干扰来自“have let those enormous bonus payouts pass”，发放巨额奖金是对其他人而言，而获得太多利益是针对个人，主体不同，故 A 项不对。C 项“拒绝妥协”属于无中生有，原文首段并未提到。D 项属于因果颠倒，“the next year Ms. Simmons had left the board”，并不是受到批评的原因，而是结果。

22. 我们从第二段得知，独立董事应该是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 慷慨的投资者
- [B] 公正的主管
- [C] 股价的预测者
- [D] 独立的顾问

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要对第二段进行锁定，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干直接定位到第二段首句“Outside directors …on a firm's board.” 从这句话我们得知外部董事所扮演的角色是 advisers(顾问)，其特点是 helpful, less biased。接下来，第二句话“they … the chief executive's proposals.” 表明外部董事实际是具有独立性的顾问，因此，D 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项属于无中生有，“made their wealth…elsewhere”“在别处创造了财富”并不等于“慷慨的投资者”。B 项干扰来自 yet less biased，文章中确实提到了“less biased advisers”，但是选项中是 executive 并不是 advisers，另外 less biased 不等于选项中的 unbiased，偷换了概念，故不对。C 项的干

扰来自文章第二段最后一句 “If the sky, and the share price…having weathered their own crises”。这句话仍然说明 outside director 作用是 advisers，并不是股价预测者。

23. 根据俄亥俄大学研究者的观点，外部董事蹊跷离职后，公司可能会\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 变得更加稳定
- [B] 申报增加的收益
- [C] 股市表现不佳
- [D] 在诉讼案件中表现不佳

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要根据题干的关键信息对文章相关内容进行锁定，从而在准确定位之后得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到第三段第四句和第五句，这两句列出了外部董事离开后可能出现的三种情况。其中 “the stock is likely to perform worse” 即为 C 项的意思，选项中的 “do less well” 等于原文中的 “perform worse”，故 C 项正确。

【干扰排除】从文中可知外部董事突然离开公司后，公司需要重申盈利的可能性增加了近 20%，说明外部董事的离开会让公司境况变得不好，A 项与原文信息完全相反，应排除。B 项干扰来自文中 “the probability…earnings increases …” 分析句子主干 “the probability increases by nearly 20%” 可知不是 earnings 增加 20%。D 项干扰来自文中 “The likelihood …also increases”。表现不佳是在 “stock” 中(the stock is likely to perform worse)，选项把对 “stock” 的描述强加到 “lawsuit” 上，张冠李戴，故不选。

24. 从最后一段可以推断出外部董事\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 可能因为公司的诱人条件而留下
- [B] 在公司里往往留下劣迹
- [C] 习惯于公司里没有压力的工作
- [D] 会拒绝公司的激励

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要对最后一段进行锁定，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到最后一段第二句 “Firms who…create incentives.” 这句话的意思是 “想要在困难时期留住外部董事的公司可能不得不采取一些激励政策。” 由此可以推断出外部董事可能会因为公司采取的政策而留下。A 项和原文意思吻合，故是正确答案。

【干扰排除】B 项与原文意思不符。原文最后一段最后一句只是说外部董事在公司犯错时还在公司任职，但并未说外部董事自己居公司留下劣迹，故不选。最后一段并没有提到外部董事的工作压力，C 项属于无中生有，故不选。文末两句 “Firms who …the example of Ms. Simmons…” 只谈到了公司不得不采取一些激励措施，至于外部董事接受还是拒绝，没有提及。D 项属于过度推理，不选。

25. 作者对于外部董事角色的态度是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 宽容放任的
- [B] 肯定的

[C] 轻蔑鄙视的

[D] 批判的

【答案】B

【考点】态度题

【命题思路】本题需要在理解文章主旨要义的前提下能够识别出作者对外部董事的态度。态度有正向答案，也有负向答案，此题首先考查考生锁定哪个方向的答案；其次考查考生在方向正确的基础上结合原文具体信息进行判断，从而得出作者对外部董事所持有的态度。

【直击答案】根据题干信息“*The author's attitude*”和“*the role of outside directors*”定位到第二段“*Outside directors ... on a firm's board.*”。其中原文中的“*be supposed to*”等于题干中的“*The author's attitude*”，“*serve as*”等于题干中的“*the role*”。根据这句可知“外部董事在公司中应扮演有益而又相对公正的顾问角色。”由此可以判断出作者对外部董事这一角色持肯定态度。另外根据文章最后一段可知“想要在困难时期留住外部董事的公司可能不得不采取一些激励政策。”这说明外部董事对公司还是有积极作用的，综合全文，B项正确。

【干扰排除】根据对文章第二段分析可知作者对外部董事的态度应是正向的，故C项和D项感情色彩错误，均不选。纵观整篇文章，作者只是对外部董事进行客观描述，并没有宽容放纵的态度，故A项错误。

### 长难句解析

1. They found that after a surprise departure, the probability that the company will subsequently have to restate earnings increases by nearly 20%.

【解析】这是一个复合句。句子的主干是 *They found that ...*，其中 *that* 引导的是宾语从句，宾语从句中 *after a surprise departure* 和 *by nearly 20%* 分别是介词短语作时间状语和程度状语，表示 *increases* 发生的时间和程度。主语是 *the probability*，谓语是 *increases*。宾语从句中又嵌套 *that* 引导的同位语从句，用来补充说明 *the probability* 的内容。同位语从句中的主语是 *the company*，谓语是 *will have to restate*，宾语是 *earnings*。

【译文】他们发现外部董事突然离开公司后，公司需要重申盈利的可能性增加了近 20%。

2. Although a correlation between them leaving and subsequent bad performance at the firm is suggestive, it does not mean that such directors are always jumping off a sinking ship.

【解析】这是一个复合句。句子的前半部分是由 *Although* 引导的让步状语从句，后半部分是句子的主干。在由 *although* 引导的让步状语从句中，主语是 *a correlation*，其中介词短语 *between them leaving* 以及形容词短语 *subsequent bad performance* 作后置定语修饰限定 *correlation*。谓语是 *is*，表语是 *suggestive*。主干中的主语是 *it*，谓语是 *does not mean*，宾语是由 *that* 引导的宾语从句。其中宾语从句中比较难理解的部分是 *jumping off a sinking ship*，其字面意思是跳出一艘即将沉没的船，其实这是一个比喻义，真正的含义是放弃危难之中的公司。

【译文】虽然外部董事的离职与随后公司的不佳表现之间的相互关系让人浮想联翩，但这并不意味着外部董事总在公司处于危难时弃之不顾。

### 核心词汇

compensation n. 补偿物, 补偿金; 报酬

enormous a. 极大的, 巨大的, 庞大的

biased a. 有偏见的

executive a. 执行的 n. 行政人员

concentrate v. 集中, 聚集; 浓缩 n. 浓缩物

correlation n. 相互关系

incentive n. 刺激, 鼓励

## 全文翻译

Ruth Simmons 于 2000 年 1 月加入 Goldman Sachs 公司董事会, 成为一名外部董事。一年后, 她成为布朗大学的校长。在随后的几年, 她很明显扮演两个角色, 但并未受到多少批评。但是到了 2009 年底, Simmons 女士却由于担任 Goldman 公司薪酬委员会委员而受到人们强烈抨击; 她怎能在无人注意的情况下轻易发放如此巨额的奖金呢? 到了第二年 2 月, Simmons 女士便离开了 Goldman 公司董事会。她说, 该职位占用了她自己太多的时间。

外部董事在公司董事会中应该扮演有益而又相对公正的顾问角色。由于他们在其他地方已经获得了财富, 并且赢得了声誉, 因此他们有足够的独立性来反对首席执行官的提议。如果公司经营不佳, 股价下跌, 外部董事还应根据自己克服危机的经验给出建议。

俄亥俄大学的研究人员建立了一个资料库, 该资料库涵盖 1989 年至 2004 年超过 10000 多家企业和 64000 多位的外部董事。接着他们又核查那些连任的外部董事。研究人员发现离职最大的原因是年龄, 因此他们集中研究了 70 岁以下突然离职的董事。并且发现外部董事意外离开公司后, 公司需要重申盈利的可能性增加了近 20%。被牵扯到联邦法院所受理的集体诉讼案件中的可能性也随之增加, 而且公司在股市的表现也会变得更糟。公司越大, 这种影响也就越深。虽然外部董事的离职与随后公司的不佳表现之间的相互关系让人浮想联翩, 但这并不意味着外部董事总在公司处于危难时弃之不顾。通常他们会“另谋高就”, 离开风险高的小型公司, 而选择较为更加稳定的大型公司。

但是研究人员相信, 如果外部董事在坏消息传出前就离开公司, 他们会更容易地避免声誉受损。即使回顾历史, 我们也能发现公司出现不规范行为时, 外部董事都在其位。想要在困难时期留住外部董事的公司可能不得不采取一些激励政策。否则外部董事会效法 Simmons 女士, 回到校园, 又会成为受欢迎的人。

## Text 2

### 文章分析

本文选自 The Economist(《经济学人》)2010 年 6 月 10 日一篇题为“Not Dead Yet”的文章。

本文是一篇说明文。主要讲述了美国报业危机的逝去。首段讲述了美国报业曾经的危机以及人们的担心。第二段讲述了报业的复苏。第三段重点讲述了报业采取种种措施以摆脱危机。第四段讲述了报业逐步开始收支趋于平衡。最后一段作者提出自己的观点, 报业危机对报业的破坏虽让报纸失去其完整性, 但却增强了其特色。

### 试题解析

26. 作者说“Newspapers like ... their own doom”是为了表明报纸\_\_\_\_\_。

- 
- [A] 无视危机的信号  
[B] 没有得到政府救助  
[C] 不是慈善公司  
[D] 处于危急的境地

【答案】D

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要根据题干锁定文章的具体信息，从而推理出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到首段第四句：“Newspapers like the San Francisco Chronicle …doom.” 这句话用了比喻义，报业为自己的命运编年纪事也就说美国报业不景气，通过这句话，我们可知美国报业处于危急之中，因此 D 项正确。

【干扰排除】原文中并未提及报业忽视对危机的信号反应，故 A 项属于无中生有。B 项在首段倒数第三句提及，但只是讨论“国家要不要资助报业”而非“美国报业未能得到资助”，故不选。C 项“不是慈善公司”根据原文也无法直接得出，属于过度推理。

27. 一些报纸拒绝向远郊用户投递，很可能是因为\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 读者威胁少付钱  
[B] 报社想要降低成本  
[C] 记者关于这些地区的报道很少  
[D] 订阅者抱怨报纸变薄

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要根据题干的关键信息对文章的具体信息进行锁定，从而推理得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到第三段。根据该段第四句“Readers are paying more for slimmer products.” 可知“读者要给内容缩水的报纸支付更多钱”，也就是说报业降低了成本。根据该段第五句“Some papers …distant suburbs.” 可知“一些报业甚至有勇气拒绝向远郊用户投递。”再由该段第六句“these desperate measures …”，可知上文中的“报纸内容缩水”和“拒绝向远郊投递”都是报业采取的措施，而报业之所以这么做是为了降低成本，故 B 项正确。

【干扰排除】根据原文第三段第四句可知 A 项与原文信息相反，故错误。但是由这句话并不能得知读者是否会抱怨缩水的报纸，D 项属于过度推理，故不选。原文并未提及记者报道的具体内容，只是对美国报业现状进行客观分析，C 项属于无中生有，故不选。

28. 和美国同行相比，日本报业更为稳定，其原因是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 有更多的收入来源  
[B] 更均衡的新闻编辑部  
[C] 不太依赖广告  
[D] 不太受读者的影响

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要根据题干的关键信息对文章的具体信息进行锁定，从而分析得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息美国和日本报业的对比定位到第四段。根据第四段第二、三句可知“美国报业长期依赖广告收入，这是不正常的。2008年，美国报业的广告收入占总收入的87%……”。再根据第四段最后两句可知“这个比例在日本是35%。因此日本报业更加稳定也就不足为奇了。”由此，考生可以判断出日本的报业稳定是因为广告收入占总收入的比例较小，即日本报业并不太依赖广告，因此C项正确。

【干扰排除】原文第四段只提及广告收入占总收入的比例，以及这个比例对整个报业稳定性的影响，但是并未提及A项收入来源，B项新闻编辑部以及D项对于读者的影响，故这三项属于无中生有，均不选。

29. 从最后一段可以推断出当前报业的情况是什么？

- [A] 特色性是报纸的一个本质特征。
- [B] 完整性是报纸失败的原因。
- [C] 驻外机构在报业中起到关键作用。
- [D] 读者对汽车和影评已经失去了兴趣。

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要锁定和理解文章末段的具体信息，从而推理得出答案。

【直击答案】根据最后一段首句but后内容可知“受创最严重的是报社中最不具特色的领域”，即特色性很重要，因此A项正确。

【干扰排除】由末段倒数第二句“Newspapers …result.”可知完整性是报业的结果而不是报业失败的原因，B项属于因果倒置，故错误。句子“Foreign bureaus have been savagely cut off.”并未提及驻外机构在报业中起到什么作用，C项属于无中生有，故不选。由句子“Car and film reviewers have gone”可知“汽车和电影的评论员已消失。”从中无法得知读者对其失去兴趣，D项属于过度推理，不选。

30. 本文最恰当的标题是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 美国报业：努力求生存
- [B] 美国报业：随风而逝
- [C] 美国报业：繁荣产业
- [D] 美国报业：绝望的故事

【答案】A

【考点】主旨题

【命题思路】这是一道主旨题，需要对全文进行锁定，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】由题干“The most appropriate title”可知这个题目考查考生对文章主旨的把握能力。这篇文章描述了美国报业面对危机时积极采取各种措施得以生存和发展。故A项与文章主旨相符，正确。

【干扰排除】由文章首段末句“But the discussions now seem out of date.”可知关于拯救报业的探讨都不合时宜了，这说明美国报业已经度过危机，开始复苏了，而B项“随风而逝”和D项“绝望的故事”

均与此句意思相反，故不选。由文章第三段首句“*It has not been much fun.*”可知虽然美国报业复苏了，但是情况并不乐观，并没有复苏到繁荣的程度，C项属于过度推论。

### 长难句解析

- Even American newspapers, which inhabit the most troubled come of the global industry, have not only survived but often returned to profit.

【解析】本句话的主干是 *American newspapers have not only survived but often returned to profit*，其中主语是 *American newspapers*，谓语动词是由 *not only…but…* 连接的并列动词 *havenot only survived but returned*。本句话的难点是 *which* 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰限定先行词 *American newspapers*，将整句话的主谓分隔开，导致很多考生分不清句子成分。

【译文】就连处于全球工业危机最严重的美国，不仅生存了下来，而且恢复了盈利。

- The whirlwind that swept through newsrooms harmed everybody, but much of the damage has been concentrated in areas where newspapers are least distinctive.

【解析】本句话是由 *but* 连接的并列句。前半句的主干是 *The whirlwind harmed everybody*，其中 *that* 引导的定语从句修饰限定先行词 *The whirlwind*。后半句的主干是 *much of the damage has been concentrated in areas*，其中 *much* 是主语，*of the damage* 是介词短语作后置定语修饰限定主语 *much*，谓语动词是 *has been concentrated*，介词短语 *in areas* 作状语。后面 *where* 引导的定语从句修饰限定先行词 *areas*。

【译文】这场席卷报业的旋风给每个人都带来了伤害，但是受创最严重的是报社中最不具有特色的领域。

### 核心词汇

chronicle v. 记录，记载 n. 编年史，记录

federal a. 联邦的

launch v. 使(新船)首次下水；发射；发起

margin n. 边缘；盈利空间

delivery n. 传送，递送；分娩

### 全文翻译

对于报业的衰亡究竟发生了什么？一年前，报业衰落似乎就在眼前。这场衰落危机到广告的生存，并预示着将失去那些还未将注意力转移到互联网的读者们。像《旧金山纪事》这样的报纸都在为自己的命运编年纪事。美国联邦贸易委员会针对如何拯救报业展开一系列的探讨。是否报业应该转变为慈善机构？是否政府应该资助他们？近期该委员会还将召开会议。但是现在关于拯救报业的探讨都已经不合时宜了。

放眼全球报业，危机的迹象并不明显。德国和巴西的报业已从衰退中走了出来。就连处于全球工业危机最严重的美国，报业不仅生存了下来，而且恢复了盈利。虽然利润还不到前几年日常盈利的 20%，尽管如此还是在盈利。

情况一直以来并非乐观。多家报社通过裁员渡过难关。据美国新闻编辑协会估计自 2007 年以来新闻编辑职位缩减了 13500 个。报纸内容缩水了，但读者却要付费更多。一些报纸甚至决定取消偏远地区的

报纸配送业务。事实证明这些孤注一掷的措施是正确的，然而对于许多记者来说这并不是好消息，他们可能要面临进一步裁员。

随着来自读者和广告商的收入比日趋合理，报业正在成为更加稳定的行业。长期以来美国报业对广告过度依赖，这是不正常的。根据经济合作与发展组织的数据，在 2008 年，多达 87% 的收入来自于广告。而在日本，这个比例只有 35%，因此日本报业更加稳定也就不足为奇了。

这场席卷报业的旋风给每个人都带来了伤害，但是受创最严重的是报社中最不具有特色的领域。汽车和电影评论员黯然离去，科学和普通商业新闻记者也未能幸免，驻外机构也被无情地撤销。因此，报纸不再像以前那样完整。但是完整也不再是报业的优势了。

### Text 3

#### 文章分析

本文选自 The New York Times(《纽约时报》)2010 年 7 月 1 日一篇题为“*When Less Was More*”的文章。本文是一篇说明文，讲述了第二次世界大战之后美国人房屋设计理念的一些转变和趋势。首段介绍了二战后美国繁荣这一时代背景。第二段提出话题，二战后美国住房风格是小而实用。第三、四、五段重点讲解了德国建筑师 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe 对该住房风格的影响。第六段讲述了美国本土建筑师 Frank Lloyd Wright 对该住房风格的影响。最后一段作者提出“Case Study Houses”是影响战后美国建筑风格的另一因素。

#### 试题解析

31. 战后美国的住房风格在很大程度上反映了美国人\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 繁荣和成长
- [B] 高效和实用
- [C] 克制但自信
- [D] 自豪与忠诚

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要根据题干关键词锁定文章的具体信息，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息“*The postwar American housing style*”定位到第二段最后一句“…Americans had learned to live with less, …positively stylish.” 根据这句话可知，战后美国的住房风格反映了美国人的“restraint”和“confidence”，故 C 项正确。

【干扰排除】首段的“*a time of prosperity and growth*”指的是美国当时的时代背景，并不是指美国人的特征，A 项属于偷换概念，故不选。第二段末句“…made small, efficient housing positively stylish.” 中“efficient”指的是美国住房风格，故 B 项错误。文中并没有提及美国人的自豪及忠诚，故 D 项属于无中生有。

32. 根据第三段，关于 Bauhaus 可以推断出下列哪个选项是正确的？

- [A] 它由 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe 创建。
- [B] 它的设计理念受二战影响。
- [C] 大部分美国建筑师都曾与它有关联。
- [D] 它对美国的建筑有巨大的影响。

【答案】D

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## 【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要对文章第三段的信息进行锁定，从而推理判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息“Bauhaus”定位到第三段。该段最后一句“These designers came to exert enormous influence on the course of American architecture, but none more so than Mies.”可知These designers，即 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe 以及 other people associated with the Bauhaus，对美国建筑有很大影响，故 D 项正确。

【干扰排除】第三段第二句中 who 引导的定语从句只是说 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe 和 Bauhaus 有关联而非创建者，故排除 A 项。与 Bauhaus 有关联的 Ludwig Mies van der Rohe 是在二战前移民美国的，但文中并未提及它的设计理念受二战影响，故 B 项不选。原文中只提到 Bauhaus 与其他人有关联，但并未说明这些人大部分是美国人，因此 C 项属于过度推论。

33. Mies 认为建筑设计的优雅\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 与大面积的空间相关
- [B] 与空旷等同
- [C] 不依赖繁冗
- [D] 和高效无关

【答案】C

## 【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题。需要对文章第四段的信息进行锁定，从而推理判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到第四段第二句“Elegance, he believed, did not derive from abundance.”这句话中“he believed”是题干中“Mies held”的同义置换。“derive from”为固定搭配，意为“源于”，C 项中“reliant on”意为“依靠”，因此 C 项中的 was not reliant on 和原文中的 did not derive from 是同义置换。原文中的 abundance 就是指 abundant decoration，故 C 项正确。

【干扰排除】原文第四段最后一句“Mies's sophisticated presentation …empty.”意为“Mies 的精心布局掩盖了一个事实，她设计的房屋空间小而实用，并非大而空旷”。故 A、B、D 项内容均与原文信息相反，不选。

34. 关于 Mies 在芝加哥湖岸大道设计建造的公寓，下面哪个选项是正确的？

- [A] 它们忽略了细节和比例。
- [B] 它们采用了当时流行的建筑材料。
- [C] 它们比周围的建筑空间更大。
- [D] 它们和抽象艺术有相同的特征。

【答案】D

## 【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要对文章第五段的信息进行锁定，从而推理判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到第五段第二句“But they…at the time.”。大意是“但它们非常流行，因为它们有轻薄的玻璃墙，美丽的景观以及高雅的建筑细节以及比例，而这些建筑特点等同于当时受欢迎的抽象艺术。”通过“这些建筑特点等同于当时受欢迎的抽象艺术”这句话可以判断出这些建筑和抽象艺术有相同的特征，D 项正确。

【干扰排除】由第五段第二句“the elegance of the buildings' details and proportions”可知“建筑的细节和比例的高雅”，A项中“ignore”与原文信息相反，故错误。B项将第五段第二句“the architectural equivalent …at the time.”中的“the architectural”偷换成了“materials”，故错误。由文章第五段首句“… were smaller two bedroom units … than those in their older neighbors …”，可知C项中的“more spacious”与原文“smaller”相反，故C项不选。

35. 从“Case Study House”的设计中，我们可以了解到什么？

- [A] 机械设施得以广泛应用。
- [B] 自然景观得以考虑。
- [C] 为整体效果而牺牲了细节。
- [D] 环保材料得以使用。

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要对文章末段的信息进行锁定，从而推理判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息“the design of”和“Case Study House”定位到末段第二句“Aesthetic effect … detailing。”意思是“美学效果来自自然景色、新材料的使用以及明了的细节设计”，由此可推断出设计“Case Study House”时考虑到了自然景观，故B项正确。

【干扰排除】第三句“In his … everyday life…”提到Ralph Rapson在当时错误预测了机械革命如何给人们日常生活带来影响，但无法得知是否大量应用机械设施，故A项错误。由末段第二句中的“forthright detailing”（明了的细节设计）可知C项“sacrificed(牺牲) for the overall effect”与原文信息相反，故不选。末段第二句中提到了“materials”，但是原文中是“new materials”而非D项中的“Ecofriendly materials”，故D项错误。

### 长难句解析

1. We tend to think of the decades immediately following World War II as a time of prosperity and growth, with soldiers returning home by the millions, going off to college on the G.I. Bill and lining up at the marriage bureaus.

【解析】这句话的主干是前半句，其中we是主语，tend是谓语动词，不定式to think of … as a time…是宾语。这里需要注意的是to think of…as…（将……视作……）是常见的固定搭配。following World War II和of prosperity and growth分别是现在分词和介词短语作后置定语修饰限定decades和time。后半部分with soldiers returning…, going off… and lining up…为独立主格结构，作伴随状语，说明当时的情况。

【译文】我们总是将二战后的数十年视作繁荣和发展的时代，数以百万计的士兵回到家乡，靠政府给的助学金读大学，并且在婚姻登记处办理结婚手续。

2. In his Case Study House, Ralph Rapson may have mispredicted just how mechanical revolution would impact everyday life—few American families acquired helicopters, though most eventually got clothes dryers—but his belief that selfsufficiency was both desirable and inevitable was widely shared.

【解析】这句话是由 *but* 连接的并列句。前半句中主语是 *Ralph Rapson*, 谓语动词是 *may have mispredicted*, 注意 *may have done* 表示对过去发生事情的委婉推测, 宾语是 *how* 引导的宾语从句, 句首介词短语 *in his...* 作范围状语。两个破折号之间的是插入语, 对前面的信息作解释说明。后半句中主语是 *his belief*, 谓语是 *was shared*, 主谓之间由 *that* 引导的是同位语从句, 对主语 *belief* 进行补充说明。

【译文】在 *Ralph Rapson* 所设计的 *Case Study House* 里, 他可能错误得预计了机械革命给人们日常生活所带来的影响——尽管在美国拥有直升机的家庭屈指可数, 但是大多数家庭都用上了烘干机——但是他认为自给自足的理念既是人们想要的也是不可避免的, 这一观点得到了广泛的认同。

### 核心词汇

prosperity n. 昌盛, 繁荣

combination n. 结合(体), 联合(体); 团体, 联盟

stimulus n. 刺激物, 促进因素

trend n.& v. 倾向, 趋势

architect n. 建筑师; 设计者

decoration n. 装饰, 装修

sophisticated a. 复杂的, 世故的

### 全文翻译

我们往往认为二战后的几十年是繁荣和发展的时期, 当时数以百万计的士兵返回家乡, 靠政府助学金读大学, 或在婚姻登记处排队办理结婚手续。

但是当提到他们的房子时, 那个时代人们的共识和信仰就是: 少即是多。在大萧条和战争期间, 美国人学会了节衣缩食, 这种克制和战后对未来的信心, 使得小而实用的房子变得非常流行。经济状况只是推动实用居住趋势形成的一个诱因。“少即是多”这个短语实际是由德国建筑师 *Ludwig Mies van der Rohe* 推广的, 像与 *Bauhaus* 设计学派有关联的其他人一样, 他于二战前移民美国, 并曾在美国多个建筑学院任职。这些设计师们对美国的建筑风格产生了巨大的影响, 但没有人能与 *Mies* 相提并论。

*Mies* 的理念是轻装修、重布局的效果比复杂装饰更好。他认为优雅未必来源于复杂装饰。和其他现代建筑师一样, 他采用了金属、玻璃以及胶合板材料, 这些材料在今日看来理所当然, 但是在 20 世纪 40 年代象征着未来。*Mies* 的精致装饰掩盖了这样一个事实, 即他设计的空间小而实用, 而非大而空旷。例如, *Mies* 建在芝加哥湖岸大道上的那座高雅大楼, 公寓的两个房间面积不到 1000 平方英尺, 比附近那些位于该城市黄金海岸沿线的公寓小。但它们非常流行, 因为它们有轻薄的玻璃墙, 美丽的景观以及高雅的建筑细节以及比例, 而这些建筑特点等同于当时受欢迎的抽象艺术。

这种“少”的趋势并非完全是外来的, 20 世纪 30 年代, *Frank Lloyd Wright* 就开始建造更适中更高效的房子, 面积通常在 1200 平方英尺左右, 而不再是那些他在 19 世纪 90 年代和 20 世纪初设计的那种广为流行的两层建筑。《加州艺术与建筑》杂志社在 1945 年间到 1962 年间委托一些才华横溢的现代建筑师们设计的“样板房”对“少即是多”的趋势再次产生了本土影响。美学效应源于自然景色、新材料以及明快的细节设计。在 *Ralph Rapson* 所设计的 *Case Study House* 里, 他可能错误的预计了机械革命给人们日常生活所带来的影响——尽管在美国拥有直升机的家庭屈指可数, 但是大多数家庭都用上了烘干机——但是他认为自给自足的理念既是人们想要的也是不可避免的, 这一观点得到了广泛的认同。

## Text 4

### 文章分析

本文选自 The Economist(《经济学人》)2010年7月8日一篇题为“Staring into the abyss”的文章。

本文是一篇说明文。说明欧盟统一货币后的现状，各国对其看法以及评价。第一段讲解欧盟今非昔比，问题严重。第二段指出其面临的问题——货币统一。第三段指出问题解决停滞不前的原因。第四段和第五段说明德国和法国在欧洲货币统一方面的不同态度。最后一段作者表明自己态度：现在就欧盟下定论还为时过早。

### 试题解析

36. 欧盟面临太多问题，以至于\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 它多少已经失去了对市场的信心
- [B] 甚至它的支持者们也开始感到担忧
- [C] 它的一些成员国计划放弃欧元
- [D] 它意欲否决贬值的可能性

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要对文章首段的信息进行锁定，从而判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到首段第二句“Now even…growth”，这句话中“cheerleader”本意是“拉拉队队长”，在此引申为“支持者”。“a continent”在此句中指代“The EU”，题干的 problem 是原文 crisis 的近义替换，这句话说明欧盟的支持者都开始谈论整个欧盟面临的问题，这就说明其支持者也开始为欧盟担忧，由此可判断出 B 项正确。

【干扰排除】由第二段第二句“Markets have lost faith …”，可知市场对欧元区经济体失去信心，但并非 A 项中的欧盟对市场失去信心，故 A 项错误。文中并未提及成员国是否放弃使用欧元，C 项属于无中生有，不选。由第二段末句“…which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.”可知原文讲的是成员国应对货币贬值的问题，而并非 D 项“欧盟打算否决贬值的可能性”，故错误。

37. 有关欧盟单一货币体制的讨论之所以陷入僵持，是因为主导国家\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 他们争夺领导地位
- [B] 忙于处理他们自己的危机
- [C] 未能就协调内容达成共识
- [D] 对于瓦解的步骤意见不一致

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要对文章第三段的信息进行锁定，从而判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到第三段第二句“It is stuck…what to harmonies.”根据这句话可知“the dominant powers”，即“德国和法国”虽然认为有必要在欧元区进行更多的协调，但就协调内容却无法达成共识。由此可判断主导国家未能就协调内容达成共识，C 项正确。

【干扰排除】原文并未提及德国和法国具体的国情及情况，只是说它们无法就协调内容达成共识，故 A 项和 B 项原文均未提及，属于无中生有，不选。第三段首句 “Yet the debate...is stuck.” 谈的是欧盟货币统一问题，并非 D 项的“瓦解步骤”，故 D 项是对原文的曲解，错误。

38. 为解决欧元问题，德国建议\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 欧盟增加给穷困地区的资金
- [B] 实行更严格的法规
- [C] 经济协调只牵涉核心成员国
- [D] 欧盟成员的选举权得到保障

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要对文章第四段的信息进行锁定，从而判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到文章第四段首句 “Germany thinks ...and competitiveness...”，这句话的意思是“德国认为必须通过实施更加严格的借贷、支出和竞争条例来拯救欧元……”。由此可知 B 项中 “stricter regulations” 是对原文 “stricter rules” 的同义替换，故 B 项正确。

【干扰排除】由第四段第二句 “These might ...poorer regions...” 可知冻结欧盟给贫困地区的资金，A 项与原文信息相反，故不选。C 项中的 “only core members” 是对第四段第三句 “It insists that... all 27 members...” 中的 “all 27 members” 偷换了概念，故错误。第四段第三句 “It insists that...all 27 members...”，D 项中的 “be guaranteed”(得到保障)是对第四段第二句 “...and even the suspension ...ministerial councils.” 中 “suspension” (停职)偷换了概念，故错误。

39. 法国对危机处理的提议表明\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 穷国更有可能得到资金
- [B] 严格的货币政策将被用于穷国
- [C] 贷款对于富国来说将可轻易获得
- [D] 富国将基本上控制欧元基金

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要锁定文章倒数第二段的信息，从而推理判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到文章倒数第二段首句 “A ‘southern’ camp headed by French wants ...” 再根据 “implies that” 定位到倒数第二段 “Translated, ...poorer members...” 句首的 “Translated” 是评注性状语，相当于 “in other words”。介词短语 “from richer to poorer members” 作后置定语修饰限定 “redistribution”。由此句可知从富国到穷国再分配，即穷国更易得到资金，故 A 项正确。同时可以判断 C 项与原文信息不符，故排除。

【干扰排除】由原文的分析可知对货币政策进行人为干预，以及对富国到穷国的再分配体制，这些政策都是对穷国有利的，而应该对富国更加严厉，故 B 项与原文信息相反，不选。第五段第二句 “...redistribution ...fiscal transfers.” 显然对富国不利，

故 D 项错误。

40. 关于欧盟的未来，作者的感受似乎是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 悲观的
- [B] 绝望的
- [C] 自负的
- [D] 有希望的

【答案】D

【考点】态度题

【命题思路】这是一道态度题。态度有正向答案，也有负向答案，需要对文章最后一段的信息进行锁定，从而推理判断得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到最后一段首句“*It is too soon to write off the EU.*”其中动词短语“*write off*”的意思是“取消；认定……失败”。因此这句话的意思是“认定欧盟失败还为时过早”。由此判断得出作者对欧盟的态度很乐观，根据答案给出的备选选项，只有 D 项“有希望的”与作者的态度一致，故 D 项正确。

【干扰排除】最后一段，作者通过许多主观评论词暗含了自己的态度，如：*the world's largest; at its best; far more open* 等。根据这些主观评论词也可判断得出作者对于欧盟的未来还是很乐观的，由此可得出 A、B、C 项与作者的态度不符，故不选。

#### 长难句解析

Markets have lost faith that the euro zone's economies, weaker or stronger, will one day converge thanks to the discipline of sharing a single currency, which denies uncompetitive members the quick fix of devaluation.

【解析】句子的主干是 Markets have lost faith, that the euro zone's…是同位语从句，对 faith 进行补充说明，其中主语是 the euro zone's economies，谓语是 will converge, weaker or stronger 位于两个逗号之间，是插入语，对 economies 补充说明。one day 和 thanks to 分别是时间状语和原因状语。介词短语 of sharing…作后置定语修饰限定 the discipline。后面 which 引导非限定性定语从句，修饰限定先行词 the discipline。在该从句中，主语是关系词 which，谓语是 denies。uncompetitive members 和 the quick fix 是 deny 的直接宾语和间接宾语，介词短语 of devaluation 作后置定语修饰限定 fix。

【译文】市场已经失去信心，因为无论强还是弱，欧元区的经济体总有一天会因为单一货币体制而走向统一，这使得缺乏竞争力的成员国无法迅速解决货币贬值的问题。

#### 核心词汇

currency n. 通货，货币

dominant a. 最显著的，最重要的；支配的

sanction n. 批准；惩罚 vt. 批准；支持

freeze vt. 使结冰，使冻住

monetary a. 钱的，货币的，金融的

write off 注销，认定……失败

#### 全文翻译

欧盟会成功吗？若在不久之前有人提出这样的问题，人们会感到奇怪。但是现在即使是欧盟最有力的支持者们也都在谈论欧洲大陆面临的“百慕大三角”——债务、人口下降以及低速增长。

除了那些长期性问题，欧盟还面临经济核心区 16 个成员国的严重危机，这些成员国使用统一的货币。市场已经失去信心，因为无论强还是弱，欧元区的经济体总有一天会因为单一货币体制而走向统一，这使得缺乏竞争力的成员国无法迅速解决货币贬值的问题。

然而，有关如何保护欧盟单一货币免遭崩溃的讨论陷入僵局。之所以陷入僵局，是因为作为欧元区的主导国，法国和德国，虽然都认为有必要在欧元区进行更多的协调，但是就协调的内容却存在分歧。德国认为必须通过对欧元实施更加严格的借贷、支出和竞争条例来拯救，并且要通过对那些不遵守条例的政府实施自动制裁来保障条例的实施。制裁措施包括冻结欧盟提供给贫困地区或欧盟大型项目资金，甚至暂停某个成员国在欧盟部长理事会的表决权。德国坚持认为欧盟 27 个成员国都应参与到经济合作中来，在这些成员国中只有一小部分赞成市场的经济自由主义和严厉经济政策；而就欧元内部核心区而言，德国担心大部分成员国会赞同法国的介入。

而以法国为首的“南方”阵营却有不同打算：建立欧元核心区成员国内部的“欧洲经济政府”，也就是说，这意味着政治家对货币政策及穷国到富国的再分配体制进行的干预，是通过共同的欧元债券或完全的财政转移的形式对成员国政府提供低息贷款来实现的。最终那些亲近法国政府的人认为，欧盟成员国应就财政和社会协调达成共识，比如，遏制公司税率或劳动力成本两方面的竞争。

现在就欧盟下定论还为时过早，毕竟它仍然是世界上最大的贸易区。就好的方面来说，欧盟计划相当自由：因为欧盟市场是建立在贫富不等的 27 个国家组成的唯一市场上，因此它同其他贸易区相比，其内部区域对商品、资本以及劳动力都更加开放。这是勇敢的尝试，缓和了全球化带来的冲击，使资本主义更有利。

## Part B

### 文章分析

文章选自 2010 年 7 月 10 日发表于《观察家报》(The Observer)题为《医学专家紧急呼吁取缔垃圾食品》(Leading Doctors Call for Urgent Crackdown on Junk Food)的文章。

本文围绕英国开展的健康饮食运动这一主题展开论述，多位著名医生和政府官员就政府在控制垃圾食品，推进公众健康中的职责和作用问题进行讨论。首段提出著名医生的观点，督促政府对垃圾食品收税并加大力度宣传其危害。第二段介绍医生们提出这一观点的背景。第三段至第十一段对政府官员和医生的观点详细阐明。最后一段表明了医生们的支持产生的影响。

### 词句分析

1. Leading doctors today weigh in on the debate over the government's role in promoting public health by demanding that ministers impose “fat taxes” on unhealthy food and introduce cigarette-style warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet.

【词汇】weigh in: 参加; promote: 促进, 推动; impose: 强加于

【分析】句子主干 Leading doctors weigh in on the debate。介词短语 over the government's role 作后置定语修饰 debate，介词短语 in promoting public health 作后置定语修饰 role，介词短语 by demanding 作方式状语修饰 promoting，后边 that 引导的宾语从句作 demand 的宾语。

【译文】现在一些著名医生也加入进关于政府在促进公众健康方面所起作用展开的争论。他们要求政府部长们对不健康食品征收“脂肪税”，并借用类似警告烟草采取的那样来警告孩子们不良饮食的各种危险。

2. “Thirty years ago, it would have been inconceivable to have imagined a ban on smoking in the workplace or in pubs, and yet that is what we have now.”

【词汇】inconceivable: 难以置信的，不可想象的

【分析】该句是由 and yet 连接的并列句：句子主干 it would have been inconceivable to…, and yet that is what we have now。would have been 构成虚拟语气，表示与过去事实相反。that is what we have now, have 后省略了宾语 ban。句子的时间状语 thirty years ago 和 now 构成对比，表明过去和现在情况的变化。

【译文】三十年前，人们很难想象会在工作场所和酒馆禁烟，但现在这已是现实。

3. If children are taught about the impact that food has on their growth, and that some things can harm, at least information is available up front.

【词汇】impact: 冲击，影响；available: 可用的，有效的；up front: 提前，预先

【分析】句子主干 information is available up front。if 引导条件状语从句，从句的主干是 children are taught about the impact…, and that…。impact 和 and 后的 that 从句并列作 taught 的宾语。其中 that 引导的定语从句修饰限定 impact。

【译文】如果人们告诉孩子们快餐食品对他们的成长发育的影响，并告诉孩子们这样的食品是有害的，孩子们至少可以预先获知这些信息。

### 解题策略

首先读左边方框的五个题干，都是表示人名和组织的专有名词或表示人物观点和态度的动词，因而可以判断出题目要求把右边方框的观点和左边方框的人物逐项对应。再详读右边方框内容可以发现几个频率很高的单词。A 项和 B 项都有 fast food；此外 C 项中的 lunch, D 项中的 diet, E 项中的 crisps 和 candies, F 项中的 diet 都是关于食品的近义词；B 项有 school, C 项和 F 项有 children；B 项和 G 项中都有 government，从以上信息可以判断出本文讲的是有关儿童饮食，快餐和政府应采取何政策的内容。然后根据左边方框题干中的专有名词来通读原文，本文中出题顺序和文章顺序是一致的，因此可以按照顺序来配对，根据正确选项和错误选项的特征最终确定答案，并要进行再次验证。

### 题目分析

41.

【答案】E

【考点】特征词比对

【解析】由题干信号词“Andrew Lansley”，可推测答案依据在原文第二段和第六段。

第二段，定位至原文“Andrew Lansley, who insisted …”，与七个备选项比对后发现没有对应选项符合。第六段中再次提及了 Andrew Lansley 的观点“He said that manufacturers of crisps and candies could play a central role in the Chang for Life campaign”(他说薯片和糖果生产商在“为生命而改变”运动中起到很重要的作用)。E 项的“crisps and candies”和原文是同词复现，“producer”和原文的“manufacturer”是同义替换，选项中的“contribute significantly to”与原文中的“play a central role”也是同义替换，从而可以判断 E 项为原文信息改写，是本题正确答案。在七个备选项中，C 项和 G 项的干扰性较大。经过比对可以判断 C 项是 Jamie Oliver 的观点，而 G 项则是可以定位到第十一段，是“a department of Health spokesman”的观点。

42.

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【答案】D

【考点】特征词比对

【解析】由题干信号词“Terence Stephenson”定位至第四段和第七段。

第四段中提及 Terence Stephenson 的观点是：the consumption of unhealthy food should be seen to be just as damaging as smoking or excessive drinking(不健康食品的食用应该被视为与吸烟或者酗酒有同样的危害性)。第七段中他的观点是：potential restrictions could include banning TV advertisements for… “If we were really bold, we might even begin to think of highcalorie fast food in the same way as cigarettes——by setting strict limits on …”(如果我们真正勇敢无畏，我们甚至可以考虑用对待烟草的方式对待高热量快餐食品，即严格限制其广告宣传，产品摆放和对体育赛事的赞助)另外，通过对 Terence Stephenson 的身份介绍和上下文可以发现他是作为资深医务人员(“senior medical figures”第三段)和著名医生(“leading doctors”第一段)的代表，那么他也认同以下观点：第一段中“ministers impose ‘fat taxes’ on unhealthy food and introduce cigarettestyle warnings to children about the dangers of a poor diet”和第三段中“stop fastfood outlets opening near schools, restrict advertising of products high in fat, salt or sugar, and limit sponsorship of sports events by fastfood producers such as McDonald’s”这两处也间接表述了他的观点，是和上述的直接引述他的观点内容是一致的，核心就是要仿效在禁烟运动采取的种种手段来控制不健康食品。

而审读几个备选项后发现，D 项和 Terence Stephenson 观点一致。

43.

【答案】C

【考点】特征词比对

【解析】由题干信号词 Jamie Oliver 可以定位到第六段 “He (Lansley) has also criticized the celebrity chef Jamie Oliver's highprofile attempt to improve school lunches in England as an example of how “lecturing” people was not the best way to change their behavior” (他还批评了名厨 Jamie Oliver 为改善英国学校午餐进行的备受关注的尝试，指责这样的尝试是“讲座”而非改变人们行为的最好方式)，该处证明 Jamie Oliver 的观点是通过讲座是改变人们行为。

核对备选项后发现 C 项与原文意思是完全一致的。

44.

【答案】B

【考点】特征词比对

【解析】由题干关键词 Dinesh Bhugra 定位至第九段和第十段。第九段 “If children are taught about the impact…” (如果人们告诉孩子们快餐食品对他们的成长发育会产生何种影响，并告诉孩子们某些食品是有害的，孩子们至少可以预先获知这些信息)第十段 “He also argues councils to …” (他还坚决建议市政府在学校和医院附近强制划出“无快餐区”，在这些区域中不能开设外卖餐馆)。可以总结出他的观点有两个：一是主观上告知孩子快餐有害健康；二是客观上限制快餐店的设置。核对几个备选项后发现 B 项和 Dinesh Bhugra 的第二个观点是一致的。

45.

【答案】G

【考点】特征词比对

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【解析】由题干关键词 A Department of Health spokesperson 定位至倒数第二段。“We need to create a new vision for…This includes …Later this year, we will publish a white paper …”(我们需要营造一种新的公众健康观念，全社会齐心协力造就健康，延长寿命。这包括同商界达成新的“责任协议”，这个协议应该以社会责任为基础，而不是国家规定。今年晚些时候，我们将会发布一份白皮书，说明实现此目标的具体措施。)

核对备选项后发现 G 项 “the government should strengthen the sense of responsibility among business” (政府应该加强企业的责任观念)和文中信息处的 “responsibility deal”的内容是一致的。

### 全文翻译

现在一些著名医生也加入进关于政府在促进公众健康方面所起作用展开的争论。他们要求政府部长们对不健康食品征收“脂肪税”，并借用类似警告烟草采取的那样来警告孩子们不良饮食的各种危险。

上周卫生部长 Andrew Lansley 发表评论后，人们提出了这些要求。Andrew Lansley 坚持认为政府不能强迫人们做出健康上的选择，并承诺不会让企业受到公共卫生规定的限制和约束。

然而，资深医务专家想阻止在学校附近开快餐店，限制广告宣传高脂肪、高盐分和含糖量高的产品，并且他们还想限制诸如麦当劳此类快餐食品生产商对体育赛事的赞助。

他们认为政府有必要采取行动来抑制英国人对不健康食品的嗜好，并帮助结束肥胖症、糖尿病和心脏病发病率剧增的情况。皇家儿科与儿童健康学院院长 Terence Stephenson 教授说：不健康食品的食用应该被视为与吸烟或者酗酒有同样的危害性。

英国儿科医生负责人说：“三十年前，人们很难想象会在工作场所和酒馆禁烟，但在这已是现实。在对待肥胖问题上我们愿意如此果敢么？我认为我们应该是。”

Lansley 说他希望由企业而不是政府率先行动，这让健康运动参

加者甚为不安。他说薯片和糖果生产商在“为生命而改变”运动中发挥了核心作用，此运动是政府为推进健康饮食与健康所做出的努力的王牌。他还批评了名厨 Jamie Oliver 为改善英国学校午餐进行的备受关注的尝试，指责这样的尝试是“讲座”而非改变人们的行为的最好方式。

Stephenson 表示可能的限制包括：晚九点前禁止播放高脂肪、高盐分和高含糖量食品的电视广告并限制该类食品上广告牌或进电影院。他说：“如果我们真正勇敢无畏，我们甚至可以考虑用对待烟草的方式对待高热量快餐食品，即严格限制其广告宣传，产品摆放和对体育赛事的赞助。”

这样的行动可能会影响像麦当劳这样的公司，麦当劳赞助了足球协会所运作的年轻球员训练项目。

Stephenson 认为快餐连锁店也应停止向顾客提供玩具、可爱的小动物、手机话费等“诱饵”来吸引年轻顾客。

皇家精神病学院院长 Dinesh Bhugra 教授说：“如果告诉孩子们快餐食品对他们的成长发育会产生何种影响，并告诉孩子们某些食品是有害的，孩子们至少可以预先获知这些信息。”

他还坚决建议市政府在学校和医院附近强制划出“无快餐区”，在这些区域中不能开设外卖餐馆。卫生部一位发言人说：“我们需要营造一种新的公众健康观念，全社会齐心协力造就健康，延长寿命。这包括同商界达成新的‘责任协议’，这个协议应该以社会责任为基础，而不是国家规定。今年晚些时候，我们将会发布一份白皮书，说明实现此目标的具体措施。”资深医生支持这样的激进运动，这让食品行业甚为担忧，尤其是医生们号召使用一些过去十年禁烟时采取的强硬措施。

### Section III Translation

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## 重点讲解

Who would have thought that, globally, the IT industry produces about the same volume of greenhouse gases as the world's airlines do—roughly 2 percent of all CO<sub>2</sub> emissions?

【考点】宾语从句

【解析】① 该句画线部分为句子主干，who 为主语，would have thought 是谓语，that 引导的从句为宾语从句。

② IT industry 作宾语从句的主语，produces 是谓语，globally 是插入状语，从句中出现了 the same...as... 结构，意为“与…一样”，do 指代 produce。

③ 破折号后面的斜体部分为同位语，是对 volume 的解释说明。

【词汇】volume n. 音量；体积，容量；卷，册 airline n. 航空公司 rough a. 粗糙的；粗略的 emission n. (光、热等的)发射，散发

【译文】从全球范围来看，有谁能想到 IT 行业释放的温室气体与全球航空公司所产生的一样多呢？大概占到二氧化碳总排放量的 2%。

Many everyday tasks take a surprising toll on the environment.

【考点】简单句；短语

【解析】该句是简单句，主语 tasks，谓语 take a toll。

【词汇】toll n. 通行费，使用费 vt. 向……征收捐税；收取通行费 take a heavy～/take its～造成损失、损坏等

【译文】许多日常工作对环境造成了意想不到的破坏。

While producing large quantities of CO<sub>2</sub>, these computers emit a great deal of heat, so the centers need to be well airconditioned, (which uses even more energy.)

【考点】时间状语从句；结果状语从句；定语从句

【解析】① 该句主干是 these computers emit... heat。

② 画线部分是时间状语从句；斜体部分 so 引导结果状语从句。

③ 结果状语从句中又包含一个定语从句，即括号内 which 引导的部分，which 用来代指前面整个句子，即 the centers need to be well airconditioned。

【词汇】quantity n. 量，数量；emit vt. 发出，发射，散发；condition n. 状态，状况

【译文】这些计算机在排放大量二氧化碳的同时也产生大量的能量。因此，这些数据中心需要良好的空调降温，这同时又会消耗大量的能量。

## 全文译文

从全球范围来看，有谁能想到 IT 行业释放的温室气体与全球航空公司所产生的一样多呢？大概占到二氧化碳总排放量的 2%。

许多日常工作对环境造成了意想不到的破坏。根据用户每次搜索并得到正确答案的尝试次数不同，每一次在谷歌上的搜索都会产生 0.2 到 0.7 克的二氧化碳。为了快速将搜索结果提供给用户，谷歌在全球建立大型数据中心，这些数据中心配备了很多大功率计算机。这些计算机在排放大量二氧化碳的同时也产生大量的能量。因此，这些数据中心需要良好的空调降温，这同时又会消耗大量的能量。

然而，谷歌和其他规模较大的技术供货商严密地监控他们的效率并不断地进行改进。监控只是减排的第一步，并且任重而道远，仅靠大公司还是不够的。

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

#### 审题

本提纲的要求是写一封祝贺信和建议信的结合。在一篇字数要求约 100 单词的文章里把这两者结合起来，就要做出重点取舍，灵活把握。题目指令中的重点信息有以下几点，请考生审题的时候重点把握：1.李明是被大学顺利录取，不要在这里换掉其他的不正确入学信息，有些同学审题不认真时会表达成“高中”的入学信息；2.就此件事情表示祝贺；3.给出大学学习生活方面建议。

#### 行文

考生习作	修改润色
<p>【第一段】</p> <p>Dear Li Ming,</p> <p>I am writing to congratulate you for your entering a good university.</p> <p>开头言简意赅，表明写信的目的。可以再多增加些内容，使行文更饱满、充实。</p>	<p>【第一段】</p> <p>Dear Li Ming,</p> <p>I heard that you had been admitted to a university. First, congratulations. I can well imagine how proud of your parents are now, since they have been anxiously hope to witness your success. And then, I would like to give you some suggestions about your preparations for university life.</p>
<p>【第二段】</p> <p>Your family and I are so proud of you for what you have got, and you deserve all of this because of your hard work. Furthermore, college is a new beginning and a chance to make further improvement. Hence, it is advisable to cherish the time to study and have a good time with your friends. Besides, try to take a part in some college and social activities to enhance your life experience.</p> <p>无语法错误，但建议显得单薄。</p>	<p>【第二段】</p> <p>To begin with, you should set up your own goals about what you want to learn at the university and what you want to be after four years of learning. Then, based on your goals, you'd better start reading some books about your major and be familiar with your major. It helps you enter into a better condition early. Last but not the least, you should get used to an independent living soon. You have to cultivate a habit of independent living style. The earlier you rely on yourself, the quicker you can get a self-motivated university life.</p>
<p>【第三段】</p> <p>Congratulations to you again. And I wish you good luck in the pursuit of a higher academic degree.</p> <p>Sincerely yours, Zhang Wei</p>	<p>【第三段】</p> <p>That's all my suggestions. Hope you have a worthy summer holiday and enjoy yourself.</p> <p>Sincerely yours, Zhang Wei</p>

#### 范文

Dear Li Ming,

QQ3134948686

I heard that you had been admitted to a university. First, congratulations. I can well imagine how proud of your parents are now, since they have been anxiously hope to witness your success. And then, I would like to give you some suggestions about your preparations for university life.

To begin with, you should set up your own goals about what you want to learn at the university and what you want to be after four years of learning. Then, based on your goals, you'd better start reading some books about your major and be familiar with your major. It helps you enter into a better condition early. Last but not the least, you should get used to an independent living soon. You have to cultivate a habit of independent living style. The earlier you rely on yourself, the quicker you can get a selfmotivated university life.

That's all my suggestions. Hope you have a worthy summer holiday and enjoy yourself.

Sincerely yours,  
Zhang Wei

## 译文

亲爱的李明：

我听说你考上大学了。首先，恭喜你。我可以想象得到你的父母有多么为你骄傲，因为他们一直都很期待看到你成功。其次，我想给你一些建议，关于如何准备开始大学生活的建议。

首先，你应该定下目标，想想你计划在大学学到什么和四年内你想学到什么。其次，根据目标，你最好开始阅读一些关于你要攻读的相关专业方面的书籍，开始熟悉你的专业。这能帮助你更好地提早进入状态。最后，你应该尽快适应独立生活，培养独立的生活方式。越早独立就会越快进入自主的大学生活。

以上是我所有的建议。希望你能过一个有价值的暑假，玩的愉快。

真挚的  
张伟

## 靓词

anxiously ad. 焦急地，担忧地

witness v. 见证

cultivate v. 教养，栽培

selfmotivated a. 有上进心的

## 佳句

I would like to give you some suggestions about your preparations for university life.

【析】提出建议的句型。

To begin with...; Then...; Last but not the least...

【析】可以用来替换单调的 firstly, secondly 和 thirdly。

## Part B

### 审题

该表格反映国产、日系和美系品牌车在 2008 和 2009 两年国内轿车市场份额示意图。国产品牌汽车在 2008 和 2009 两年间有显著进步。

### 行文

QQ3134948686

考生习作	修改润色
<p>【第一段】</p> <p>The chart (1) show us China's car market share in both 2008 and 2009.</p> <p>第一段开门见山说明图表内容。清晰简洁。不过内容稍显单薄，应该再扩充一些。</p> <p>(1)语法错误：主谓不一致。</p>	<p>【第一段】</p> <p>This bar chart <u>shows</u> the market shares of three different types of brand cars in domestic automobile market between 2008 and 2009.</p> <p>修改后的段落里，充分地指出有三个品牌，使开头的信息量更加充实。</p>
<p>【第二段】</p> <p>In 2008, Japanese car (1)dominates the Chinese car market , and (2) take 35% share, our Chinese car followed the lead and take 25% share.US cars hold 12% market shares, being in the third place.In 2009,Chinese cars (3)climb to the top of the car market share and (4) take 33% share,(4)Japanese cars (5)fall behind Chinese cars and (5)take 25% of the market share, US cars still stayed in the third place, taking 13%.</p> <p>优点：条理清晰，用词恰当，且句型丰富。</p> <p>建议：注意语法细节，如主谓一致和时态问题。</p> <p>(1)时态错误。 (2)搭配错误。 (3)时态错误。 (4)两个完整的句子不能用逗号连接。 (5)时态错误、搭配错误。</p>	<p>【第二段】</p> <p>In 2008, Japanese car <u>dominated</u> the Chinese car market, and <u>took up</u> 35% share ; our Chinese car followed the lead and <u>took up</u> 25% share. US cars hold 12% market shares, being in the third place. In 2009, Chinese cars <u>climbed</u> to the top of the car market share and <u>took up</u> 33% share <u>while</u> Japanese cars <u>fell</u> behind Chinese cars and <u>took up</u> 25% of the market share ; US cars still stayed in the third place, taking 13%.</p> <p>修改的段落里添加了 while 引导的比较状语从句，使句子更加有逻辑。修改了语法错误，也使句子时态上保持一致性。</p>
<p>【第三段】</p> <p>From this chart, a safe conclusion can be drawn that, in 2009 , the Chinese brand automakers have been doing a great job in outcompeting their Japanese and American counterparts. However, it can not be neglected that the gap is not so obvious and if Chinese brand automakers want to make a big difference, they have to make more efforts.</p> <p>评价：言简意赅，条理清楚。</p> <p>建议：应多补充点内容。</p>	<p>【第三段】</p> <p>It could be concluded that more and more people choose to buy Chinese cars instead of buying the foreign brands cars. In the past, Japanese cars dominated the Chinese car market because of the comparably low price and low oil consumption. While, as our Chinese car industry has grown to be maturer and maturer. We could also produce cars with high performance, low price, and beautiful look. However, it can not be neglected that the gap is not so obvious and if Chinese brand automakers want to make a big difference, they have to make more efforts.</p> <p>修改后的段落即说明了形成该趋势的原因又给出了建议，使文章比较完整。也达到了首尾呼应的效果。</p>

## 范文

This bar chart shows the market shares of three different types of brand cars in domestic automobile market between 2008 and 2009.

In 2008, Japanese brands cars took the lead in the automobile market, accounting for 35%, followed by Chinese brand cars, with 25% market shares. American brand cars fell behind, with mere 12% market shares. In 2009, Chinese brand cars saw a mild increase in their market shares, which came to 33%, while Japanese brand cars lost a lots of their market shares, taking up only 25%.American brand cars stayed almost the same position, occupying 13% market shares.

It could be concluded that more and more people choose to buy Chinese cars instead of buying the foreign brands cars. In the past, Japanese cars dominated the Chinese car market because of the comparably low price and low oil consumption. While, as our Chinese car industry has grown to be maturer and maturer. We could also produce cars with high performance, low price, and beautiful look. However, it cannot be neglected that the gap is not so obvious and if Chinese brand automakers want to make a big difference, they have to make more efforts.

## 译文

该柱状图反映的是 2008 和 2009 两年间三种不同车型在国内汽车市场所占市场份额情况。

2008 年，日系品牌独占鳌头，占据市场份额 35%。其次是国产品牌，占据市场份额 25%。美系品牌处于最低端，仅占据 12% 的市场份额。2009 年，国产品牌市场份额有所上升，达到 33%，而日系品牌所占市场份额有所回落，为 25%。美系品牌依旧排在最后，为 13%。

从该表格可得出总结，现在，越来越多的中国人选择购买国产车。过去，日本车因其相对较低的价格和低耗油量的优势在中国汽车市场处于主导地位。但是，随着中国汽车产业日益成熟，中国汽车品牌也能够制造出高性能、低价格、漂亮外观的车型。然而，不能忽视的是国产汽车所占市场份额并没有和其他日产、美产汽车拉开差距。如果国产品牌汽车制造商想更有所作为，他们必须投入更多的努力。

## 靓词

domestic a. 国内的；家庭的

take the lead 领先

account for 对……做出解释；说明……的原因

fall behind 落后

come to 共计

take up 占据

occupy vt. 占据，占领；居住

outcompete vt. 在竞争中胜出

counterpart n. 相对物；极相似的人或物

## 佳句

In 2008, Japanese brands cars took the lead in the automobile market, accounting for 35%, followed by Chinese brand cars, with 25% market shares.

【析】注意动名词 accounting 和过去分词 followed 的使用。

In 2009, Chinese brand cars saw a mild increase in their market shares, which came to 33%, while Japanese brand cars lost a lots of their market shares, taking up only 25%.

【析】动词 see 的使用使句子显得生动。while 在此引导比较状语从句。

From this chart, a safe conclusion can be drawn that ...

【析】被动句的使用，显得客观。

However, it cannot be neglected that ...

【析】主语从句，it 作形式主语，真正的主语是 that 后面的从句。

# 2012 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语二试题

National Entrance Test of English II for MA/MS  
Candidates (NETEM)

## 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)

Millions of Americans and foreigners see GI.Joe as a mindless war toy, the symbol of American military adventurism, but that's not how it used to be. To the men and women who 1 in World War II and the people they liberated, the GI. was the 2 man grown into hero, the poor farm kid torn away from his home, the guy who 3 all the burdens of battle, who slept in cold foxholes, who went without the 4 of food and shelter, who stuck it out and drove back the Nazi reign of murder. This was not a volunteer soldier, not someone well paid, 5 an average guy up 6 the best trained, best equipped, fiercest, most brutal enemies seen in centuries.

His name isn't much. GI. is just a military abbreviation 7. Government Issue, and it was on all of the articles 8 to soldiers. And Joe? A common name for a guy who never 9 it to the top. Joe Blow, Joe Palooka. Joe Magrac...a working class name. The United States has 10 had a president or vice-president or secretary of state Joe.

G.I. Joe had a 11 career fighting German, Japanese, and Korean troops. He appears as a character. or a 12 of American personalities, in the 1945 movie *The Story of G.I. Joe*, based on the last days of war correspondent Emie Pyle. Some of the soldiers Pyle 13 portrayed themselves in the film. Pyle was famous for covering the 14 side of the war, writing about the dirt-snow-and-mud soldiers not how many miles were 15 or what towns were captured or liberated. His reports 16 the "Willie" cartoons of famed *Stars and Stripes* artist Bill Maulden. Both men 17 the dirt and exhaustion of war, the 18 of civilization that the soldiers shared with each other and the civilians: coffee, tobacco, whiskey, shelter, sleep. 19 Egypt, France, and a dozen more countries, G.I. Joe was any American soldier, 20 the most important person in their lives.

- |                   |                |                  |                   |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1.[A] performed   | [B] served     | [C] rebelled     | [D] betrayed      |
| 2.[A] actual      | [B] common     | [C] special      | [D] normal        |
| 3.[A] bore        | [B] cased      | [C] removed      | [D] loaded        |
| 4.[A] necessities | [B] facilities | [C] commodities  | [D] properties    |
| 5.[A] and         | [B] nor        | [C] but          | [D] hence         |
| 6.[A] for         | [B] into       | [C] form         | [D] against       |
| 7.[A] meaning     | [B] implying   | [C] symbolizing  | [D] claiming      |
| 8.[A] handed out  | [B] turn over  | [C] brought back | [D] passed down   |
| 9.[A] pushed      | [B] got        | [C] made         | [D] managed       |
| 10.[A] ever       | [B] never      | [C] either       | [D] neither       |
| 11.[A] disguised  | [B] disturbed  | [C] disputed     | [D] distinguished |
| 12.[A] company    | [B] collection | [C] community    | [D] colony        |
| 13.[A] employed   | [B] appointed  | [C] interviewed  | [D] questioned    |
| 14.[A] ethical    | [B] military   | [C] political    | [D] human         |

- |                        |                   |                     |                   |
|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 15.[A] ruined          | [B] commuted      | [C] patrolled       | [D] gained        |
| 16.[A] paralleled      | [B] counteracted  | [C] duplicated      | [D] contradicted  |
| 17.[A] neglected       | [B] avoided       | [C] emphasized      | [D] admired       |
| 18.[A] stages          | [B] illusions     | [C] fragments       | [D] advances      |
| 19.[A] With            | [B] To            | [C] Among           | [D] Beyond        |
| 20.[A] on the contrary | [B] by this means | [C] from the outset | [D] at that point |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Text 1

Homework has never been terribly popular with students and even many parents, but in recent years it has been particularly scorned. School districts across the country, most recently Los Angeles Unified, are revising their thinking on his educational ritual. Unfortunately, L.A. Unified has produced an inflexible policy which mandates that with the exception of some advanced courses, homework may no longer count for more than 10% of a student's academic grade.

This rule is meant to address the difficulty that students from impoverished or chaotic homes might have in completing their homework. But the policy is unclear and contradictory. Certainly, no homework should be assigned that students cannot do without expensive equipment. But if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives, it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children.

District administrators say that homework will still be a part of schooling: teachers are allowed to assign as much of it as they want. But with homework counting for no more than 10% of their grades, students can easily skip half their homework and see very little difference on their report cards. Some students might do well on state tests without completing their homework, but what about the students who performed well on the tests and did their homework? It is quite possible that the homework helped. Yet rather than empowering teachers to find what works best for their students, the policy imposes a flat, across-the-board rule.

At the same time, the policy addresses none of the truly thorny questions about homework. If the district finds homework to be unimportant to its students' academic achievement, it should move to reduce or eliminate the assignments, not make them count for almost nothing. Conversely, if homework does nothing to ensure that the homework students are not assigning more than they are willing to review and correct.

The homework rules should be put on hold while the school board, which is responsible for setting educational policy, looks into the matter and conducts public hearings. It is not too late for L.A. Unified to do homework right.

21. It is implied in paragraph 1 that nowadays homework\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] is receiving more criticism
- [B] is no longer an educational ritual
- [C] is not required for advanced courses
- [D] is gaining more preferences

22. L.A. Unified has made the rule about homework mainly because poor students\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] tend to have moderate expectations for their education
- [B] have asked for a different educational standard
- [C] may have problems finishing their homework
- [D] have voiced their complaints about homework

23. According to Paragraph 3, one problem with the policy is that it may \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] discourage students from doing homework
- [B] result in students' indifference to their report cards
- [C] undermine the authority of state tests
- [D] restrict teachers' power in education

24. As mentioned in Paragraph 4, a key question unanswered about homework is whether \_\_\_\_\_. [A] it should be eliminated

- [B] it counts much in schooling
- [C] it places extra burdens on teachers
- [D] it is important for grades

25. A suitable title for this text could be \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] Wrong Interpretation of an Educational Policy
- [B] A Welcomed Policy for Poor Students
- [C] Thorny Questions about Homework
- [D] A Faulty Approach to Homework

## Text 2

Pretty in pink: adult women do not remember being so obsessed with the colour, yet it is pervasive in our young girls' lives. It is not that pink intrinsically bad, but it is a tiny slice of the rainbow and, though it may celebrate girlhood in one way, it also repeatedly and firmly fused girls' identity to appearance. Then it presents that connection, even among two-year-olds, between girls as not only innocent but as evidence of innocence. Looking around, despaired at the singular lack of imagination about girls' lives and interests.

Girls' attraction to pink may seem unavoidable, somehow encoded in their DNA, but according to Jo Paoletti, an associate professor of American Studies, it's not. Children were not colour-coded at all until the early 20th century: in the era before domestic washing machines all babies wore white as a practical matter, since the only way of getting clothes clean was to boil them. What's more, both boys and girls wore what were thought of as gender-neutral dresses. When nursery colours were introduced, pink was actually considered the more masculine colour, a pastel version of red, which was associated with strength. Blue, with its intimations of the Virgin Mary, constancy and faithfulness, symbolised femininity. It was not until the mid-1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children's marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem innately attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

I had not realised how profoundly marketing trends dictated our perception of what is natural to kids, including our core beliefs about their psychological development. Take the toddler. I assumed that phase was something experts developed after years of research into children's behaviour: wrong. Turns out, according to Daniel Cook, a historian of childhood consumerism, it was popularised as a marketing gimmick by clothing manufacturers in the 1930s.

Trade publications counseled department stores that, in order to increase sales, they should create a "third stepping stone" between infant wear and older kids' clothes. It was only after "toddler" became common shoppers' term that it evolved into a broadly accepted developmental stage. Splitting kids, or adults, into ever-tinier categories has proved a sure-fire way to boost profits. And one of the easiest ways to segment a market is to magnify gender differences – or invent them where they did not previously exist.

26. By saying "it is ... The rainbow" (line 3, Para 1), the author means pink \_\_\_\_\_.

- A should not be the sole representation of girlhood

- B should not be associated with girls' innocence
- C cannot explain girls' lack of imagination
- D cannot influence girls' lives and interests

27. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following is true of colours?

- A Colors are encoded in girls' DNA
- B Blue used to be regarded as the color for girls
- C Pink used to be a neutral color in symbolizing genders
- D White is preferred by babies

28. The author suggests that our perception of children's psychological devotement was much influenced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the marketing of products for children
- [B] the observation of children's nature
- [C] researches into children's behavior
- [D] studies of childhood consumption

29. We may learn from Paragraph 4 that department stores were advised \_\_\_\_\_.

- A focuses on infant wear and older kids' clothes
- B attach equal importance to different genders
- C classify consumers into smaller groups
- D create some common shoppers' terms

30. It can be concluded that girl's attraction to pink seems to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A clearly explained by their inborn tendency
- B fully understood by clothing manufacturers
- C mainly imposed by profit-driven businessmen
- D well interpreted by psychological experts

### Text 3

In 2010, a federal judge shook America's biotech industry to its core. Companies had won patents for isolated DNA for decades—by 2005 some 20% of human genes were patented. But in March 2010 a judge ruled that genes were unpatentable. Executives were violently agitated. The Biotechnology Industry Organisation (BIO), a trade group, assured members that this was just a “preliminary step” in a longer battle.

On July 29th they were relieved, at least temporarily. A federal appeals court overturned the prior decision, ruling that Myriad Genetics could indeed hold patents to two genes that help forecast a woman's risk of breast cancer. The chief executive of Myriad, a company in Utah, said the ruling was a blessing to firms and patients alike.

But as companies continue their attempts at personalised medicine, the courts will remain rather busy. The Myriad case itself is probably not over. Critics make three main arguments against gene patents: a gene is a product of nature, so it may not be patented; gene patents suppress innovation rather than reward it; and patents' monopolies restrict access to genetic tests such as Myriad's. A growing number seem to agree. Last year a federal task-force urged reform for patents related to genetic tests. In October the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case, arguing that an isolated DNA molecule “is no less a product of nature... than are cotton fibres that have been

separated from cotton seeds.”

Despite the appeals court's decision, big questions remain unanswered. For example, it is unclear whether the sequencing of a whole genome violates the patents of individual genes within it. The case may yet reach the Supreme Court.

As the industry advances, however, other suits may have an even greater impact. Companies are unlikely to file many more patents for human DNA molecules - most are already patented or in the public domain. Firms are now studying how genes interact, looking for correlations that might be used to determine the causes of disease or predict a drug's efficacy. Companies are eager to win patents for ‘connecting the dots’, explains Hans Sauer, a lawyer for the BIO.

Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue, brought by the Mayo Clinic, which the Supreme Court will hear in its next term. The BIO recently held a convention which included sessions to coach lawyers on the shifting landscape for patents. Each meeting was packed.

31. It can be learned from paragraph I that the biotech companies would like \_\_\_\_\_

- A. their executives to be active
- B. judges to rule out gene patenting
- C. genes to be patentable
- D. the BIO to issue a warning

32. Those who are against gene patents believe that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. genetic tests are not reliable
- B. only man-made products are patentable
- C. patents on genes depend much on innovations
- D. courts should restrict access to genetic tests

33. According to Hans Sauer, companies are eager to win patents for \_\_\_\_\_

- A. establishing disease correlations
- B. discovering gene interactions
- C. drawing pictures of genes
- D. identifying human DNA

34. By saying “each meeting was packed”(line4,para6)the author means that \_\_\_\_\_

- A. the Supreme Court was authoritative
- B. the BIO was a powerful organization
- C. gene patenting was a great concern
- D. lawyers were keen to attend conventions

35. Generally speaking, the author's attitude toward gene patenting is \_\_\_\_\_

- A. critical
- B. supportive
- C. scornful
- D. objective

#### Text 4

The great recession may be over, but this era of high joblessness is probably beginning. Before it ends, It will likely change the life course and character of a generation of young adults. And ultimately, it is likely to reshape our politics, our culture, and the character of our society for years.

No one tries harder than the jobless to find silver linings in this national economic disaster. Many said that unemployment, while extremely painful, had improved them in some ways; they had become less materialistic and more financially prudent; they were more aware of the struggles of others. In limited respects, perhaps the recession will leave society better off. At the very least, it has awoken us from our national fever dream of easy riches and bigger houses, and put a necessary end to an era of reckless personal spending.

But for the most part, these benefits seem thin, uncertain, and far off. In *The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth*, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U.S. , lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more mean-spirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms. Anti-immigrant sentiment typically increases, as does conflict between races and classes.

Income inequality usually falls during a recession, but it has not shrunk in this one. Indeed, this period of economic weakness may reinforce class divides, and decrease opportunities to cross them--- especially for young people. The research of Till Von Wachter, the economist in Columbia University, suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed: those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times; it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

In the internet age, it is particularly easy to see the resentment that has always been hidden within American society. More difficult, in the moment, is discerning precisely how these lean times are affecting society's character. In many respects, the U.S. was more socially tolerant entering this recession than at any time in its history, and a variety of national polls on social conflict since then have shown mixed results. We will have to wait and see exactly how these hard times will reshape our social fabric. But they certainly it, and all the more so the longer they extend.

36.By saying “to find silver linings” (Line 1,Para.2) the author suggest that the jobless try to \_\_\_\_.

- [A]seek subsidies from the government
- [B]explore reasons for the unemployment
- [C]make profits from the troubled economy
- [D]look on the bright side of the recession

37. According to Paragraph 2,the recession has made people \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]realize the national dream
- [B]struggle against each other
- [C]challenge their lifestyle
- [D]reconsider their lifestyle

38. Benjamin Friedman believed that economic recession may \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A]impose a heavier burden on immigrants
- [B]bring out more evils of human nature
- [C]Promote the advance of rights and freedoms
- [D]ease conflicts between races and classes

39. The research of Till Von Wachther suggests that in recession graduates from elite universities tend to \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A]lag behind the others due to decreased opportunities  
[B]catch up quickly with experienced employees  
[C]see their life chances as dimmed as the others'  
[D]recover more quickly than the others

40. The author thinks that the influence of hard times on society is \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A]certain  
[B]positive  
[C]trivial  
[D]destructive

## Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by finding information from the left column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Universal history, the history of what man has accomplished in this world, is at bottom the History of the Great Men who have worked here," wrote the Victorian sage Thomas Carlyle. Well, not any more it is not.

Suddenly, Britain looks to have fallen out with its favourite historical form. This could be no more than a passing literary craze, but it also points to a broader truth about how we now approach the past: less concerned with learning from forefathers and more interested in feeling their pain. Today, we want empathy, not inspiration.

From the earliest days of the Renaissance, the writing of history meant recounting the exemplary lives of great men. In 1337, Petrarch began work on his rambling writing *De Viris Illustribus - On Famous Men*, highlighting the *virtus* (or virtue) of classical heroes. Petrarch celebrated their greatness in conquering fortune and rising to the top. This was the biographical tradition which Niccolo Machiavelli turned on its head. In *The Prince*, the championed cunning, ruthlessness, and boldness, rather than virtue, mercy and justice, as the skills of successful leaders.

Over time, the attributes of greatness shifted. The Romantics commemorated the leading painters and authors of their day, stressing the uniqueness of the artist's personal experience rather than public glory. By contrast, the Victorian author Samuel Smiles wrote *Self-Help* as a catalogue of the worthy lives of engineers , industrialists and explores . "The valuable examples which they furnish of the power of self-help, if patient purpose, resolute working and steadfast integrity, issuing in the formulation of truly noble and many character, exhibit,"wrote Smiles."what it is in the power of each to accomplish for himself." His biographies of James Watt, Richard Arkwright and Josiah Wedgwood were held up as beacons to guide the working man through his difficult life.

This was all a bit bourgeois for Thomas Carlyle, who focused his biographies on the truly heroic lives of Martin Luther, Oliver Cromwell and Napoleon Bonaparte. These epochal figures represented lives hard to imitate, but to be acknowledged as possessing higher authority than mere mortals.

Communist Manifesto. For them, history did nothing, it possessed no immense wealth nor waged battles: "It is man, real, living man who does all that." And history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle. As such, it needed to appreciate the economic realities, the social contexts and power relations in which each epoch stood. For: "Men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please; they do not make it under circumstances chosen by themselves, but under circumstances directly found, given and transmitted from the past."

This was the tradition which revolutionized our appreciation of the past. In place of Thomas Carlyle, Britain nurtured Christopher Hill, EP Thompson and Eric Hobsbawm. History from below stood alongside biographies of great men. Whole new realms of understanding - from gender to race to cultural studies - were opened up as scholars unpicked the multiplicity of lost societies. And it transformed public history too: downstairs became just as fascinating as upstairs.

	[A] emphasized the virtue of classical heroes.
41. Petrarch	[B] highlighted the public glory of the leading artists.
42. Niccolo Machiavelli	[C] focused on epochal figures whose lives were hard to imitate.
43. Samuel Smiles	[D] opened up new realms of understanding the great men in history.
44. Thomas Carlyle	[E] held that history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle.
45. Marx and Engels	[F] dismissed virtue as unnecessary for successful leaders.
	[G] depicted the worthy lives of engineer industrialists and explorers.

## Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate it into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. ( 15 points)

When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world. These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules that privilege college graduates.

Lots of studies have found that well-educated people from developing countries are particularly likely to emigrate. A big survey of Indian households in 2004 found that nearly 40% of emigrants had more than a high-school education, compared with around 3.3% of all Indians over the age of 25. This "brain drain" has long bothered policymakers in poor countries. They fear that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much-needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.

## Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions

Suppose you have found something wrong with the electronic dictionary that you bought from an online store the other day. Write an email to the customer service center to

1) Make a complaint and

2) Demand a prompt solution

You should write about 100words on ANSERE SHEET 2

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "zhang wei "instead.

48、 write an essay based on the following table .In your writing you should

1) Describe the table, and

2) Give your comments

You should write at least 150 words (15points)

某公司员工工作满意度调查

年龄 -----满意度	满意	不清楚	不满意
小于等于40岁	16.7%	50.0%	33. 3%
41-50岁	0.0%	36.0%	64.0%
大于50岁	40.0	50.0%	10.0%

## Section I Use of English

### 文章分析

本文是一篇以人物介绍为中心的说明文。讲述了身为草根的 G.I. Joe，成长为美国对外战争中一名战斗勇士。第一、二段介绍了一个普通人 G.I. Joe 的生活背景及在美国和其他国家战争中的英勇表现从而获得美国政府的奖励。第三段指出 G.I. Joe 为代表的普通士兵们对和平和安定的平民生活的渴望。

### 试题解析

Millions of Americans and foreigners see G.I. Joe as a mindless war toy, the symbol of American military adventurism, but that's not how it used to be. To the men and women who 1 in World War II and the people they liberated, the G. I. was the 2 man grown into hero, the poor farm kid torn away from his home, the guy who 3 all the burdens of battle, who slept in cold foxholes, who went without the 4 of food and shelter, who stuck it out and drove back the Nazi reign of murder. This was not a volunteer soldier, not someone well paid, 5 an average guy, up 6 the best trained, best equipped, fiercest, most brutal enemies seen in centuries.

【译文】数以百万计的美国人和外国人将 G.I. Joe 视为毫无头脑的战争玩偶，看作美国军事冒险主义的象征，但在过去事实并非如此。对于参战于第二次世界大战中的人们，和那些在战争中获取自由的人们而言，G.I. 只是一名普通人，一名在战争中成长的英雄。起初他只是一名被迫离开家园的贫穷农场男孩，后来他承担起了所有的战争重负。他曾睡在冰冷的散兵坑中，他曾顽强地坚持在没有食物和住所的艰苦生存条件中，他在残酷的战争中坚持到底并击退了纳粹统治的杀戮。他不是志愿兵，也没有高薪待遇，他只是一个普通人，抵抗着几个世纪以来最训练有素、装备最精良、最凶猛和最残忍的敌人。

1.

- [A] performed 执行，完成
- [B] served 为……服务，招待
- [C] rebelled 反叛，反抗
- [D] betrayed 背叛，出卖

【答案】B

### 【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 To the men and women who 1 in World War II and the people they liberated。空格中需要填入一个动词，该动词所在的定语从句修饰限定其先行词 the men and women，由定语从句中 the people they liberated…意为“被他们解放的人”，再结合前面 World War II，可判断出答案应为 B 项 served。serve in the war 意为“服兵役，当兵”。

【命题思路】本题根据上下文语义信息做出判断，同时也考查对相近含义词汇的辨析。

【干扰排除】纵观四个选项都是动词，所以就要分析词义，如果不认识这几个词，此题的难度就会变大。A 项 perform 作及物动词时多为“履行，完成”，后面需要带宾语，其次带入句中意为“二战中执行的男男女女”，执行什么不得知，可以排除。C 项 rebel 带入句中意为“二战中反抗的男男女女”，意思和下文无法衔接。D 项 betray 带入句中意为“二战中背叛的男男女女”，也排除。

2.

- [A] actual 真实的，实际的
- [B] common 普通的，一般的

- [C] special 特别的，专门的
- [D] normal 正常的，正规的

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 the G.I. was the 2 man grown into hero。grown into hero 意为“成长为英雄”，是分词短语作定语修饰限定前面的 man。判断该题答案，应以该句后面一句为线索 the poor farm kid torn away from his home 意为“被迫离开家园的贫困农场男孩”，由此可判断出答案应为 B 项 the common man “普通人”。G.I.是一个从普通人成长起来的英雄。

【命题思路】主要考查对意思相近词汇的辨析能力。这类题出现越来越频繁，值得考生注意。

【干扰排除】A 项 actual 意为“真实的，实际的”，强调事实，如 actual fact；放在此处为真实的人，与句意不符。C 项 special “特别的”，文中 G.I.出身贫寒，非权非贵，故排除。D 项 normal 意为“正常的”，主要强调人的精神状态是否正常，与文中意思不符，也排除。

3.

- [A] bore 承受，承担
- [B] cased 包围，把……装于容器中
- [C] removed 移动，移除
- [D] loaded 装载，加载

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句…who 3 all the burdens of battle，是修饰限定 the guy 的定语从句。该空需要一个动词，作定语从句的谓语。由该空后面的 burdens 可判断，该空选 A 项 bear 的过去式 bore。bear burden，意为“承受负担”。

【命题思路】这类题主要考查考生对单词的掌握程度以及对意思相近词汇的辨析能力。还需要考生对文章的逻辑关系做出判断，选择符合搭配习惯的选项。

【干扰排除】该句意为这个男子承担战争的重负。B 项 eased 意为“缓解”。C 项 remove 意为“移除”，该句后面所有信息都表明经受战争磨难，所以 ease, remove 都不合适。D 项 load 为“装载，加载”，后面一般跟货物，故排除。

4.

- [A] necessities 必需品
- [B] facilities 设施，工具
- [C] commodities 商品，日用品
- [D] properties 性能，财产

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 who went without the 4 of food and shelter。of food and shelter 是该空所需填入词的后置定语。food and shelter 意为“食物和住所”，可判断出该空答案为 A 项 necessities “必需品”。

**【命题思路】**其他选项经常会以近义词的形式干扰考生。近义词或形近词常常会构成强干扰项，这就需要考生平时多留心区别应用这些词汇。

**【干扰排除】**B 项 facilities 指器材，一般为大型器材，如健身器材。C 项 commodities 特指商品和日用品，为集合名词，是各种商品、产品的总称。D 项 properties 指财产或某物的性质。这三个选项放在此处明显偏离题意，故排除。

5.

- [A] and 和，与
- [B] nor 也不是，也没有
- [C] but 但是，而且
- [D] hence 因此

**【答案】**C

**【考点】**逻辑关系

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是 this was not a volunteer soldier, not someone well paid, 5 an average guy. not…but…意为“不是…而是…”。该句意为“这不是一名志愿兵，也没有优厚待遇，而是一个普通人”。答案选 C 项。

**【命题思路】**此处考查连词的使用，判断句与句的逻辑关系非常重要。常见的逻辑关系有并列、转折、递进等。这种题型经常出现，需要考生对连词有一定的掌握。

**【干扰排除】**A 项 and 起并列连词作用，故排除。B 项 nor 继续否定，后面所说的应和上文同义，但是下文与上文明显意思不一致，故排除。D 项 hence 是表示结果的连词，这里并没有体现因果关系，故排除。

6.

- [A] for 为了，因为
- [B] into 到……里，深入……之中
- [C] from 来自于…
- [D] against 反对的，反抗的

**【答案】**D

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是 up 6 the best trained, best equipped, fiercest, most brutal enemies seen in centuries。由所需填入词后面的信息：训练最有素、装备最精良、最凶猛和最残忍的敌人，尤其是关键词 enemies 敌人，可判断出该题答案为 D 项 against。意为“反抗敌人”。

**【命题思路】**考查介词的使用。需要考生掌握介词的用法以及介词和动词的搭配。

**【干扰排除】**此处考查固定搭配，up against sb./sth. “起身反抗某人/某物”。其他介词一般与 up 搭配会有一个动词。A 项 for “为了”后面跟对象或者原因，如 go up for “追求……”。

His name is not much.G.I.is just a military abbreviation 7 Government Issue, and it was on all of the articles 8 to soldiers. And Joe? A common name for a guy who never 9 it to the top. Joe Blow, Joe Palooka, Joe Magrac …a working class name. The United States has 10 had a president or vice president or secretary of state Joe.

**【译文】**他的名字并没有过多特殊含义。G.I.只不过是一个军事缩写词，全称是 Government Issue(军用品)，这个标识在分发给士兵的所有物品上都可以看到。那么 Joe 呢？这只是一个普通人的名字，一个不带有任何功名利禄色彩的名字。Joe Blow、Joe Magrac 等等，也都只是工薪阶层的名字。美国总统、副总统或国务卿从来没有名字是 Joe 的。

7.

- [A] meaning 意味着
- [B] implying 意味着，暗示着
- [C] symbolizing 象征，代表
- [D] claiming 声称

**【答案】**A

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是 G.I. is just a military abbreviation 7 Government Issue。military abbreviation 意为“军事用语缩写”，可推断出 Government Issue 是 G.I.的全称。由选项可知，该空语法结构是动词 ing 形式作定语，修饰空格前面部分。根据题意应选 A 项。

**【命题思路】**该题考查近义词辨析。此类题占的比例比较大，需要考生平时多积累。

**【干扰排除】**Government Issue 是对 G.I.的解释说明，既无象征意思也无隐含意思。所以 B 项和 C 项排除。D 项意为“声称”，放在这里意思不符，也排除。C 项是强干扰项，但 symbolize 强调象征意义。例：The fall of the Berlin Wall symbolized the end of the Cold War between East and West.柏林墙的倒塌象征着东西方冷战的结束。

8.

- [A] handed out 分发，分给
- [B] turned over 把……反过来，移交给
- [C] brought back 带回来
- [D] passed down 遗传，传下来

**【答案】**A

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是 and it was on all of the articles 8 to soldiers。根据所给选项，可判断出所需填入词是动词 ed 形式作后置定语，用来修饰限定前面的 articles。四个选项中，只有 A 项符合题意，意为“它(这个标识)出现在所有分发给士兵的物品上面”。

**【命题思路】**该题考查词组搭配。需要考生平时积累固定词组搭配。

**【干扰排除】**D 项 passed down 是强干扰项，意为“遗传，传下来”，指遗产、某种风俗习惯或者传奇故事的流传，排除该项。B、C 两项用在此处意思不符，故排除。

9.

- [A] pushed 推动，推进
- [B] got 获取，得到
- [C] made 使得
- [D] managed 设法，努力

**【答案】**C

### 【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 And Joe? A common name for a guy who never 9 it to the top. who never 9 it to the top 是定语从句，修饰限定 a guy。to the top 在本文中可理解为“获得最高军事头衔”。make it 意为“成功，设法到达”。例：he has made it as a poet. 他最终成为一名成功的诗人。答案选 C 项。

【命题思路】一些习惯用语需要考生在平时多积累。这些惯用语在不同语境也会体现不同意思，如 get it? 可以表示“拿到了吗？”也可以表示“明白了吗？”。

【干扰排除】A 项 push it 为“推向前进”，语义不符。B 项 got it “得到”，意思不符。D 项 managed it, manage(to)含有强调千方百计努力都未能成功的消极语义，与文中意思不符。

10.

- [A] ever 曾经，永远
- [B] never 从没有，绝不
- [C] either 两者之中任一的
- [D] neither 两者都不

### 【答案】B

### 【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 The United States has 10 had a president or vice president or secretary of state Joe. 根据上文中提到的“Joe 只是一个普通人、是一个工人阶层普通人的名字”。空格所在句意为“一位名为 Joe 的总统，副总统或国务卿”。上、下文语义矛盾，所以可判断出，该句空格处需填入一个表示否定含义的词。neither 也表否定，但指两者都不，不符合题意，答案选 B 项 never “从没有，从来不是”。

【命题思路】此题考查的是语义逻辑及语法搭配。

【干扰排除】either…or…和 neither…nor…，都仅限于两者间搭配使用，而此句提到总统、副总统和国务卿三者。此外，neither 后面接 nor，而非 or。因此 either、neither 项都可排除。根据句意，该句“美国的总统，副总统或国务卿从来没有名字是 Joe 的”，此句表达否定的意思，所以也排除 A 项。

G.I. Joe had a 11 career fighting German, Japanese, and Korean troops. He appears as a character, or a 12 of American personalities, in the 1945 movie The Story of G.I. Joe, based on the last days of war correspondent Ernie Pyle. Some of the soldiers Pyle 13 portrayed themselves in the film.

【译文】G.I. Joe 有着非同寻常的战争经历，他曾与德国、日本和朝鲜军队作战，在 1945 年的名为《美国大兵乔的故事》的电影中，他作为一个角色出现，作为一个集中了美国人性格的人物出现。该电影是根据战地记者 Ernie Pyle 在战争后期的报道拍摄而成的。

11.

- [A] disguised 假装的，伪装的
- [B] disturbed 扰乱的
- [C] disputed 有争议的
- [D] distinguished 著名的，卓越的

### 【答案】D

### 【考点】词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句 G.I. Joe had a 11 career fighting German, Japanese, and Korean troops. 所需填入词用来修饰后面的 career “事业”，现在分词短语 fighting German, Japanese, and Korean troops 作后置定语，同样修饰 career。由此可推断出，G.I. Joe 作为一个美国大兵，参加过许多战争，非同一般。答案选 D 项。

**【命题思路】**此题考查的是形近词辨析。形近词的重要性已反复强调。

**【干扰排除】**形近词的辨析常常构成强干扰。A 项 disguised “假装的，伪装的”，B 项 disturbed “被扰乱的”，C 项 disputed “有争议的”，皆为干扰项。意思均不符合上下文语义，故都排除。

12.

- [A] company 公司，同伴，陪同
- [B] collection 收集，聚集
- [C] community 社区，团体
- [D] colony 殖民地

**【答案】**B

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是 He appears as a character, or a 12 of American personalities in the 1945 movie The Story of G. I. Joe. 该句意为“他是 1945 年名为《美国大兵乔的故事》电影中的角色”。American personalities 意为“美国人的性格”。该句表达的是，此角色体现了美国人性格特点的集合。只有 B 项符合题意，a collection of 意为“集……为一体的”。

**【命题思路】**此题考查语义辨析和词组搭配。

**【干扰排除】**A 项 company “公司；陪伴”，C 项 community “社区团体”，D 项 colony “殖民地”，与原文意思不符，均排除。

13.

- [A] employed 雇用
- [B] appointed 任命
- [C] interviewed 采访
- [D] questioned 询问，怀疑

**【答案】**C

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是 Some of the soldiers Pyle 13 portrayed themselves in the film. 由上文 a war correspondent, 可知 Pyle 是一名战地记者。本句中主语是 some of the soldiers, 谓语是 portrayed “描述”。Pyle 13 作主语的定语从句修饰限定 some of the soldiers。根据上文给出 Pyle 战地记者的身份信息，可判断此题答案为 C 项 interviewed “采访”。意为“Pyle 采访过的那些士兵”。

**【命题思路】**此题考查语义逻辑和词义辨析。A、B 两个选项词义相近，C、D 两个选项词义相近。

**【干扰排除】**此处干扰项主要是 D 项 questioned。D 项除了“提问题”之外还有“质疑”的意思，用在这里不合适。A 项 employed 意为“雇用”，B 项 appointed 意为“任命”，均不符题意，故排除。

Pyle was famous for covering the 14 side of the war, writing about the dirt snow and mud soldiers, not how many miles were 15 or what towns were captured or liberated, his reports 16 the “willie” cartoons of famed Stars and Stripes artist Bill Maulden. Both men 17 the dirt and exhaustion of war, the 18 of

civilization that the soldiers shared with each other and the civilians: coffee, tobacco, whiskey, shelter, sleep. 19 Egypt, France, and a dozen more countries, G.I. Joe was any American soldier, 20 the most important person in their lives.

【译文】Pyle 采访过的一些士兵在电影中描述了自己在战争中的经历。Pyle 以报道战争中人性的一面而闻名，他报道了满身是泥和雪的士兵，而不是他们的行军速度和攻占或解放了什么城镇。他的报道与著名的《星条旗报》的艺术家 Bill Maulden 的漫画“Willie”相似。这两个人都强调了战争的阴暗面及劳民伤财，认为这只不过文明的幻想，即士兵之间以及士兵与平民之间互相分享咖啡、土豆、威士忌、住所和睡眠。对埃及、法国和其他十几个国家而言，G.I. Joe 是任何一位美国士兵，在那个时期中也是他们一生中最重要的人。

14.

- [A] ethical 伦理的，道德的
- [B] military 军事的，军队的
- [C] political 政治的
- [D] human 人类的，人性化的

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 Pyle was famous for covering the 14 side of the war, writing about the dirt-snow-and-mud soldiers. 根据下文信息，Pyle 描写的是满身粘着雪和泥土的士兵，而不是他们攻占或解放了多少城镇，可推断出这里表述的是，Pyle 因报道战争的人性面而闻名。所以该题答案为 D 项 human “人类的，人性化的”。

【命题思路】该题考查考生对文章上下文的理解，这也是完形填空题型的特点之一。每一选项不仅仅和该题所在句有关系，也要联系上下文给出的信息来判断、论证。

【干扰排除】B 项 military “军事的” 和 C 项 political “有关政治的” 和原文意思相去甚远，排除。A 项 ethical 是“伦理的，道德的”，文中没有体现这方面的内容。Pyle 所报道的是满身粘着泥和雪的士兵，更加关注人的方面。

15.

- [A] ruined 毁灭，使破产
- [B] commuted 乘车上下班，减轻(刑罚等)
- [C] patrolled 巡逻，巡查
- [D] gained 获得，增加

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本空格所在句是 not how many miles were 15 or what towns were captured or liberated, 接上文含义，可判断出这里表达意思是 Pyle 所要描写的不是行军了多少公里，攻占或解放了多少城镇。空格处词汇应与后面的 captured 和 liberated 同义，又要与 miles 形成动宾搭配。D 项 gained 为及物动词，不仅可用于被动语态，且与 miles 形成搭配。

【命题思路】此题主要考查词义辨析和搭配，需要考生根据逻辑关系和语义搭配来判断答案。

**【干扰排除】**A项 ruined “破坏”，破坏的东西应该是实物，而不是长度。B项 commuted “通勤/乘车往返两地”，常用作不及物动词。C项 patrolled “巡逻，巡查”，常连接具体空间地点而非长度单位 miles。

16.

[A] paralleled 与……相似，比得上

[B] counteracted 抵抗，抵消

[C] duplicated 复制，使加倍

[D] contradicted 反驳，否定

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是 His reports 16 the “willie” cartoons of famed Stars and Stripes artist Bill Maulden. 该句后面一句开头 Both 为关键词，表明“两者都……”的含义，可推断出本句中所提到 his reports 和 the “willie” cartoons 有相似点、共同点。四个选项中只有含 A 项有“和……相似”的含义。

**【命题思路】**本题考查考生对上下文的理解。

**【干扰排除】**下一句开头 both 一词可提示两者是有共同点的。C 项 duplicated 意为“复制”，有一定的干扰性，但显然报道与漫画两者之间无法复制。B 项 counteracted “抵抗，抵消”和 D 项 contradicted “反驳，否定”都含有“与……相反”之意，不符合上下文信息，故排除。

17.

[A] neglected 忽视

[B] avoided 避免

[C] emphasized 强调

[D] admired 钦佩

**【答案】C**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是 Both men 17 the dirt and exhaustion of war。根据上文提到的，Pyle 的报道重点在于报道战争中人的一面，再理解本句意为表述两个人的共同点，可判断两个人都更多关注士兵，或者说两个人的作品都以士兵在战争中的艰辛为重点。由此可判断出，答案选 C 项，两个人都强调战争的阴暗面，战争的后果——耗尽财力、劳力。

**【命题思路】**本题仍旧考查对文章上下文信息的理解。同时也考查对词汇的辨析。

**【干扰排除】**根据上下文，两个人都反对战争，所以本题所在句不可能是表达 A 项 neglected “忽视”战争的非人道，或者 B 项 avoided “避免”战争的非人道，更不可能是 D 项 admired “钦佩”战争的非人道，故都排除。

18.

[A] stages 阶段

[B] illusions 幻觉，幻想

[C] fragments 部分，片段

[D] advances 发展，前进

**【答案】C**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是…the 18 of civilization that the soldiers shared with each other and the civilians: coffee, tobacco, whiskey, shelter, sleep.由上文中提到士兵在战争中遭遇的艰辛和战争带来的严重后果，可推断中本句所描述的咖啡、土豆、威士忌等都是各地文化的一部分。四个选项中只有 C 项 fragments 有“碎片，片段”的含义，故正确答案为 C 项。

**【命题思路】**句内结构分析及语义逻辑。

**【干扰排除】**A 项 stages 意为“阶段”，B 项 illusions 意为“幻觉，幻想”，D 项 advances 意为“前进”，均语义不通。

19.

- [A] With 和……一起，随着
- [B] To 对于，为了
- [C] Among 在……之中
- [D] Beyond 超过……

**【答案】**B

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是19 Egypt, France, and a dozen more countries. 联系本文背景，这些美国大兵在第二次世界大战中作战，击退纳粹，可判断出，此空应填 to，意为“对于这些埃及人、法国人，还有其他许多国家”来说。

**【命题思路】**此题考查考生对介词的掌握。英语中介词较多，不同介词表达不同的含义，一些介词可表原因，如 for；一些表对象，如 to；一些表伴随，如 with。

**【干扰排除】**A 项 with “和……一起，随着”通常用来引导伴随状语。C 项 among “在……之中”，后面要跟包含三个以上的名词。D 项 beyond “超过……”也不符合上述句法结构，也排除。

20.

- [A] on the contrary 与……相反
- [B] by this means 用这种方法
- [C] from the outset 从一开始
- [D] at that point 就那点(方面)来说

**【答案】**D

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【直击答案】**本空格所在句是 G.I. Joe was any American soldier, 20 the most important person in their lives. 同 19 题一样，要联系文章所给出的背景信息解答本题，美国大兵在第二次世界大战中帮助世界许多国家人民获得自由，这些国家的人对美国大兵都心怀感激。本题答案为 D 项，意为“从那方面来说，Joe 这个名字代表着所有的美国大兵，他们是这些国家人民生活中最重要的人。”

**【命题思路】**此题考查的是介词短语。同时选择正确答案还需结合上下文逻辑关系。

**【干扰排除】**空格所需填入词同其后面的部分是前面 any American soldier 的同位语，用来补充说明 any American soldier，所以在逻辑上应该是承前的。A 项 on the contrary 表相反的含义，一般用来表转折的逻辑关系，故排除。B 项 by this means “用这种方法”和 C 项 from the outset “从一开始”都不符合上下文语义，也排除。

## 核心词汇

brutal a. 野蛮的，残忍的，严酷的

capture vt. 俘虏，捕获，夺得

civilization n. 文明，开化，教化

civilian n. 平民，百姓 a. 百姓的，民用的

correspondent n. 通信者，相当物，相似物

exhaust vt. 使筋疲力尽，用光，耗尽，详尽论述

liberate vt. 解放，使获自由

military a. 军事的，军用的 n. 军队，武装力量

portray vt. 描绘，描述，扮演

## 长难句分析

1. To the men and women who served in World War II and the people they liberated, the G. I. was the common man grown into hero, the poor farm kid torn away from his home, the guy who bore all the burdens of battle, who slept in cold foxholes, who went without the necessities of food and shelter, who stuck it out and drove back the Nazi reign of murder.

【分析】该句难点在于句子过长且从句很多，但细辨即可知句子主句很简单，其他部分皆是扩展。状语从句 To the men and women who served in World War II and the people they liberated 中 who 引导了一个定语从句修饰先行词 the men and women，who 在从句中作主语，谓语是 served，后面的 they liberated 修饰先行词 people。该句省略了关系连词 whom，补全为 the people whom they liberated, whom 作宾语指代 people。主句很长，但基本的结构是简单的主系表结构，即 the G. I. was the common man. 后面的 grown into hero 中 grown 是过去分词，修饰 man. the poor farm kid torn away from his home 中 the poor farm kid 是 common man 的同位语，torn away from his home 中 torn 是过去分词修饰 the poor farm kid. The guy 后面跟了四个由 who 引导的定语从句，who 在其中皆作主语，指代 the guy。

2. He appears as a character, or a collection of American personalities, in the 1945 movie The Story of G.I. Joe , based on the last days of war correspondent Ernie Pyle.

【分析】该句的主要结构是主谓宾结构，主要成分是 He appears as a character, or a collection of American personalities. appear as 意为“作为……出现”。后面，in the 1945 movie The Story of…作 appear 的地点状语，意为出现在名为《美国大兵乔的故事》的电影中。based on the last days of war correspondent Ernie Pyle 是过去分词短语作后置定语用来修饰前面的电影 The Story of G.I. Joe, 因为后置定语过长所以用逗号隔开，意为“这部电影基于战地记者 Ernie Pyle 最后的日子拍摄而成的”。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

##### 文章分析

本文选自 Los Angeles Times(《洛杉矶时报》)2011年7月10日一篇题为 L.A. Unified's Faulty Approach to Homework (《洛杉矶对家庭作业的错误处理方法》)的文章。

本文是一篇议论文，主要围绕 Los Angeles Unified(洛杉矶联合学区)所制定的一项关于家庭作业的新政策展开话题。文章第一段介绍了这一新政策颁布的背景和内容。第二段指出该政策目的不明确且自相

矛盾，表达了对该政策的不满。第三、四段进一步指出该政策存在的问题及弊端。第五段提到如果校董事会能暂缓实施这项关于家庭作业的政策，洛杉矶联合学区修正其作业规定还为时不晚。

### 试题解析

21. 根据文章首段，目前家庭作业\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 正受到更多的批评
- [B] 不再是一项教育举措
- [C] 不是高级课程所需要的
- [D] 正受到更多的青睐

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要锁定第一段，从而在理解文章具体细节信息的基础上能够判断出人们对于目前家庭作业所持有的立场。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“Paragraph 1”和“nowadays homework”定位到首句。题干的 nowadays 对应该句后半句中的 in recent years，因此可推出所选答案则应该是对家庭作业表示否定的信息，A 项是否定信息，并且是对原文信息“it has been particularly scorned”的同义替换，故为正确答案。

【干扰排除】B 项根据“educational courses”定位到该段第二句，原文提到的是“revise”，意为“改变”，而没有表达取消家庭作业的想法，为过度推断。C 项根据“advanced courses”定位到该段第三句，暗示了高级课程中家庭作业的比例仍然没变，C 项内容和文章表述相反。D 项的“more preference”表明人们对家庭作业的态度是正面的，文中则指出“it has been particularly scorned”，是明显的负面态度，D 项属于正反混淆。

22. 洛杉矶联合学区制定这项关于家庭作业的规定主要是因为贫困学生\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 往往对教育的期望值不高
- [B] 已经要求采用不同的教育标准
- [C] 在完成家庭作业时可能有困难
- [D] 已经表达了他们对家庭作业的抱怨

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要对文章第二段具体信息进行锁定，本题主要考查考生对于上下文逻辑关系的理解。

【直击答案】基于题干内容，结合出题顺序和行文顺序一致的原则，可初步定位至第二段首句。题干信息“made the rule about homework mainly because”和该句“This rule is meant to(规定的目的)”相对应，“poor students”则和该句的“students from impoverished or chaotic homes”相对应，所以正确选项应该表达“这些学生在完成家庭作业时可能有困难”，故 C 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项与本文主题 homework 无关，属于无中生有。B 项干扰信息来自本段最后一句，表达“可能暗示……”，但并没有“已经要求……”，属于无中生有。D 项属于无中生有，该段第二句提及了“可能会导致他们的抱怨情绪”，但原文并没有说“学生已经表达了他们的抱怨情绪”。

23. 根据第三段的内容，该政策的一个问题是它可能\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 不鼓励学生做家庭作业
- [B] 导致学生对成绩单的漠不关心
- [C] 削弱国家考试的权威性
- [D] 限制教师的教育权力

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要对文章第三段的具体信息进行锁定，从而把握现在实行的政策所存在的问题。

【直击答案】根据题干直接定位到第三段，该段第二句出现了显性转折 *but*，该句认为：由于家庭作业在成绩中所占的比例不超过 10%，学生很可能少做一半的作业，并且在成绩单上也不会有什么差别。A 项“不鼓励学生做家庭作业”是对“作业在成绩中所占比例不超过 10%”的同义替换。

【干扰排除】B 项利用 *indifference* “漠不关心”对原文概念 *difference* “差别，差异”进行形近干扰，属于偷换概念。C 项的干扰来自本段第三句，该句阐述此项政策的实施无法让人知晓家庭作业对学生的国家考试有无重要影响，但是并未谈及该政策会削弱国家测试的权威性，属于无中生有的信息。D 项偷换概念，本段末句的前半句提到“没有赋予教师权利找到适合学生的方法”，并非指 D 项的“限制了教师的教育权力”。

24. 根据第四段的内容，关于家庭作业的一个尚未解决的关键问题是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 家庭作业是否应该被取消
- [B] 家庭作业在学校教育中是否重要
- [C] 家庭作业是否给老师增加了额外的负担
- [D] 家庭作业对成绩是否重要

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道开封闭式推理题，需要对文章第四段阐述的具体信息进行锁定，从而推断出该项政策一个尚未解决的问题。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词 “a key question unanswered” 定位至第四段的首句，该句提到，这项政策并未解决任何与家庭作业相关的真正棘手的问题。而这个问题的具体内容则是从 “if” 开始说明。从这两句的内容中可以得出家庭作业重要与否尚无定论，B 项就是对该句两方面的高度概括，故为正确选项。

【干扰排除】A 项属于过度推理，无视条件性。文章中虽提到：“If the district…”，但是如果 A 项成立，必须满足 “If” 这个条件，即家庭作业对学生不重要。C 项属于过度推理，本段末句提及这项政策没有确保教师布置的家庭作业没有超过他们愿意批改的数量，强调 “意愿问题”，而 C 项强调 “负担问题”。D 项属于过度推理，本段第三句提到了学习成绩方面的问题，但是并没有说 “如果家庭作业不重要的话，就不要在成绩中占重要比例”。所以 D 项无法与原文实现 “是” 与 “否” 的匹配。

25. 本文适合的标题可能是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 对教育政策的错误解读
- [B] 一项受贫困学生欢迎的政策

[C] 关于家庭作业的棘手问题

[D] 对家庭作业的错误处理方法

【答案】D

【考点】主旨题

【命题思路】这是一道主旨题，需要对全文进行锁定，理解全文的主旨大意，并且能够选出可以概括全文信息的选项。

【直击答案】文章围绕家庭作业的话题展开，第一段介绍了关于家庭作业的新政策颁布的背景信息和该政策的内容；第二段提出该政策制定的目的，但该政策目的不明确且自相矛盾；第三、四段进一步指出该政策存在的问题及弊端；第五段提到应该修正关于家庭作业的规定。综合以上内容，选项 D 项高度概括了该项关于家庭作业政策的错误，故为正确选项。

【干扰排除】整篇文章表达的是这项新政策本身存在的问题和弊端，即政策本身的错误，而对政策并不存在解读上的错误，所以 A 项属于偷换概念。B 项文中未提及；C 项在文章中虽然提到“棘手问题”，但只是文章中的某个细节信息，并不能概括全文的主题。

### 长难句解析

1. But if the district is essentially giving a pass to students who do not do their homework because of complicated family lives, it is going riskily close to the implication that standards need to be lowered for poor children.

【解析】句子主干是 it is going riskily close to the implication，紧接着是 that 引导的同位语从句修饰先行词 implication；句首是 if 引导的条件状语从句，其间又嵌套了一个 who 引导的定语从句来修饰先行词 students。

【译文】但是如果学生由于复杂的家庭生活不能完成家庭作业而却能顺利过关的话，这项规定就可能暗示着降低对贫困学生的教学标准。

2. Meanwhile, this policy does nothing to ensure that the homework students receive is meaningful or appropriate to their age and the subject, or that teachers are not assigning more than they are willing to review and correct.

【解析】句子主干是 this policy does nothing to ensure，其后是两个 that 引导的宾语从句，并列作 ensure 的宾语，其中，第一个宾语从句中 students receive 是定语从句修饰先行词 homework，第二个宾语从句中嵌套了一个由 than 引导的定语从句修饰先行词 more(其后省略了 homework)。

【译文】同时，这项政策并没有做任何事情来确保学生接受的家庭作业与他们的年龄和所学科目相符并具有意义，也没有确保教师布置的家庭作业没有超过他们愿意批改的数量。

### 核心词汇

scorn vt. 蔑视；不屑(做)

mandate v. 授权；强制规定

impoverished a. 赤贫的，不名一文的

chaotic a. 混乱的，无秩序的

empower v. 授权，允许，使能够

acrossstheboard a. 整体的，全面的

address n. 演讲；住址，地址

thorny a. 多刺的；棘手的，令人苦恼的

hearing n. 听力，听觉；审讯；听证会

impose vt. 征税，增加负担于；把……强加于

### 全文翻译

家庭作业从来就不受学生甚至家长的特别欢迎，特别是在最近几年，家庭作业更遭到了人们的贬损。全国各地的学区，特别是洛杉矶联合学区，正在改变他们对教育举措的想法。不幸的是，洛杉矶联合学区制定了一条硬性政策，该政策规定除了一些高级课程之外，家庭作业在学生学业成绩中所占比例不再超过 10%。

该规定旨在解决来自贫困家庭或家庭情况糟糕的学生在完成家庭作业时可能遇到的困难。但是该政策的目的不明确且自相矛盾。当然，对于学生不能独立完成的家庭作业，或者没有昂贵的设备就不能完成的家庭作业，是不应该布置的。但是如果学生由于复杂的家庭生活不能完成家庭作业而却能顺利过关的话，这项规定就可能暗示着降低对贫困学生的教学标准。

学区管理者认为，家庭作业仍将 是学业的一部分；并且允许教师按照自己的意愿确定家庭作业的多少。但是由于家庭作业在成绩中所占的比例不超过 10%，学生很可能少做一半的作业，并且在成绩单上也不会有什么差别。一些未完成家庭作业的学生可能在统考中表现良好，但是那些完成了家庭作业并且同样在统考中取得好成绩的学生又该怎么办呢？因为他们的好成绩极有可能是由于认真完成了家庭作业。然而，该项政策并没有赋予教师权利找到适合学生的方法，反而强行推行了一条死板且统一的规则。

同时，该项政策并没有解决任何关于家庭作业真正棘手的问题。如果学区认为家庭作业对学生学业不重要，那么学区就应该减少或取消家庭作业，而不是让家庭作业处于无足轻重的地位；相反，如果家庭作业重要的话，那么作业就应该在成绩中占有重要的比例。同时，这项政策并没有做任何事情来确保学生接受的家庭作业与他们的年龄和所学科目相符并具有意义，也没有确保教师布置的家庭作业没有超过他们愿意批改的数量。

学校董事会是教育政策的制定者，在其调查此事和举行公众听证会的时候，应该暂缓实施关于家庭作业的规定。这对于洛杉矶联合学区修正其作业规定还为时不晚。

### Text 2

#### 文章分析

本文选自 The Observer(《观察家报》)2011 年 6 月 19 日一篇题为 “The Ghettoisation of Pink: how it has concerned the littlegirl market” 的文章。

本文是一篇议论文。文章主要探讨了粉色成为女孩主导颜色的原因。第一段引出话题，简要描述了粉色充斥着年轻女孩的生活；第二段提出女孩对粉色的关注是由于受市场营销策略的支配；第三段作者明确指出粉色成为女孩的主导颜色是深受市场营销趋势的影响；末段再次提到商人为了追求利润增长而采取不同的市场营销策略。

#### 试题解析

26. 通过说“它只是彩虹中如此微小的一部分”，作者认为粉色\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 不应该成为少女时代的唯一代表色

[B] 不应该与女孩的天真相联系

- [C] 不能解释女孩缺乏想象力
- [D] 不能影响女孩的生活和兴趣

【答案】A

【考点】含义题

【命题思路】这是一道句意理解题，需要对该句所在处进行锁定，从而根据上下文线索理解字里行间的含义。

【直击答案】画线句子之前的内容提到“成年女性记不得曾经如此痴迷于颜色”，接着 yet 进行转折再次强调“粉色充斥着女孩的生活”，画线句子暗示粉色只是女孩生活的一部分，不应该代表生活的所有方面；另外，句后并列的成分表达了粉色在某个方面可能衬托女孩的特质，暗示着衬托女孩特质的还有其他方面的内容，表明粉色并不是女孩颜色的唯一，故 A 项为正确选项。且“representation of girlhood”是原文句中“celebrated girlhood”的同义替换，“sole”是原文句中“in one way”的同义替换，进一步验证 A 项。

【干扰排除】B 项干扰来自原句“Then it presents … evidence of innocence”，谈及粉色被视为天真以及天真的证据，并非选项谈及的不应该有联系，故排除。对于 C、D 两项，原文谈及的是“Looking around, I … lives and interests.”，人们过分强调粉色从而缺乏对女孩生活兴趣的想象力，这两项均属于偷换概念。

27. 根据第二段，以下关于颜色的说法哪一项是正确的？

- [A] 颜色蕴藏在女孩的基因里。
- [B] 蓝色曾被认为是代表女孩的颜色。
- [C] 在代表性别的颜色中，粉色曾是一种中性颜色。
- [D] 婴儿更喜欢白色。

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题，需要对第二段内容进行锁定，然后根据选项的关键词进行一一的判断从而得出答案。

【直击答案】B 项谈到“蓝色”，根据该关键词可以定位到本段信息“Blue, …symbolized femininity.”由此可知，蓝色曾经被认为是女孩的代表色，故为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项根据“DNA”定位到第二段的首句，该句后面出现了明显的转折，表明女孩对粉色喜爱并非蕴藏在基因中并不成立，故排除。C 项可定位到本段第三、四句，第三句提及的中性化服装是指上句提到的白色并非粉色衣服，第四句谈到“粉色实际上是被认为更加男性化的颜色”，综合而知，白色曾是中性化的颜色，而粉色曾经代表了男性特质，故该项与原文意思相反。D 项可以定位到第二段第二句，该句表示在洗衣机问世以前，为了实用的目的，婴儿都穿白色，并未提到婴儿对颜色有什么偏好。

28. 作者认为我们对于儿童心理发展的认识，多受\_\_\_\_\_的影响。

- [A] 儿童产品的营销
- [B] 儿童天性的观察
- [C] 儿童行为的研究
- [D] 儿童消费的研究

**【答案】A**

**【考点】细节题**

**【命题思路】**这是一道局部细节题，需要根据题干的关键信息对文章相关内容进行锁定，从而在准确定位之后得出答案。

**【直击答案】**根据题干关键词“perception of children's psychological development”定位到文章第三段第一句：我没有意识到，市场营销趋势很大程度上影响了我们对儿童天性的认识，包括我们对他们心理发展的核心认识。言外之意是，对儿童的心理发展的认识多受市场营销的支配，由此确定 A 项是对该句的同义替换。

**【干扰排除】**B 项，该段首句谈及的是市场营销影响了对儿童天性的认识，包括对儿童心理发展的认识，而非心理发展受儿童天性的影响，偷换概念。C 项可以定位到本段 “I assumed that … behavior: wrong.”，该项内容与原文信息相反。D 项的干扰来自于本段末句，该段提到一位研究儿童消费主义的历史学家认为儿童学步的阶段也是深受营销技巧的影响，但并没有提到该项研究对儿童心理发展认识的影响。

29. 从第四段我们可以推断出，百货商店被建议\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 关注婴儿服装和稍大一些孩子的服装
- [B] 同样重视不同的性别
- [C] 把消费者分为更小的群体
- [D] 创造一些通用的购物者术语

**【答案】C**

**【考点】推理题**

**【命题思路】**这是一道封闭式推理题，需要对文章第四段内容进行锁定。

**【直击答案】**根据题干信息“paragraph 4”以及“department stores”定位到第四段首句：贸易刊物给百货商店提出建议，和题干是同义替换，that 后面是宾语从句来解释说明这条建议的具体内容，该从句内容提及：应该在婴儿服装和稍大一些孩子的服装之间开创“第三个跳板”才可以增加销售量，由此推出 C 项为正确选项。

**【干扰排除】**A 项属于偷换概念，该段首句虽提到婴儿服装和稍大一些孩子的服装，但是原文是说在这两种服装之间开创第三种增加销售的服装，而不是关注这两类服装。B 项属于无中生有，该段末句虽然提到了性别差异，但是说通过放大性别差异达到增加销量的目的，并未提及对不同的性别要同样重视。D 项的干扰来自本段第二句，原文中的购物者术语指的是“第三个跳板”，是给百货商家的建议，并非是要创造新的用词，故排除。

30. 从文章中可以得出以下结论，粉色对女孩的吸引似乎\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 可以由她们天生的偏好得到清楚的解释
- [B] 可以得到服装制造商的完全理解
- [C] 主要由受利润驱使的商家所强加的
- [D] 可以被心理学家很好地诠释

**【答案】C**

**【考点】推理题**

**【命题思路】**这是一道开放式推理题，需要对全文内容理解的基础上进行推断，从而得出答案。

**【直击答案】**全文主要描述了粉色成为女孩的代表颜色的原因，第一段引出话题，粉色充斥着现代生活，并成为女孩的主导颜色。第二、三段探讨了原因，作者明确指出粉色成为女孩的主导颜色是深受市场营销趋势的影响；末段再次提到商人为了追求利润增长而采取不同的市场营销策略。C项是正确选项。

**【干扰排除】**第二段首句明确提出女孩对粉色的关注蕴藏在基因里的说法是错误的，因此A项中认为“天生”是错误的。B项可定位至第三段末句：这个阶段得以普及的原因是受到了20世纪30年代服装制造商营销技巧的影响，并没有提到服装制造商研究和了解女孩对颜色的喜爱。D项，在原文中第三段有谈及对儿童心理发展的认识是受市场营销的支配，但这并不是心理学家所证实的。

### 长难句解析

It was not until the mid1980s, when amplifying age and sex differences became a dominant children's marketing strategy, that pink fully came into its own, when it began to seem inherently attractive to girls, part of what defined them as female, at least for the first few critical years.

**【解析】**本句话的主干是“It was not until the mid1980s…that pink fully came into its own…, when…”，该句型是强调句型，其中，第一个when引导的定语从句修饰先行词the mid1980s，第二个when引导定语从句与第一个when从句并列。短语part of what defined them as female作pink的同位语，对其进行补充说明。

**【译文】**直到20世纪80年代中期，此时年龄和性别差异的扩大成为儿童市场的主导策略，粉色才盛行起来，并且至少在最初几年的关键时期，粉色开始对女孩产生一种看似固有的吸引力，成为定义女孩特性的一部分。

### 核心词汇

pervasive a. 普遍的，到处渗透的

dictate vt. 授予，使听写；支配

intrinsically ad. 本质上，内在地，固有地

toddler n. 学步的儿童

pastel a. 淡色的，柔和的

intimation n. 暗示，告知

masculine a. 男性的，男子的；男子气的

femininity n. 温柔，女子本性

segment vt. 分割成部分，(使)分裂

inherently ad. 内在地，天性地

### 全文翻译

穿粉色好看：成年女性已不记得曾经对这一颜色如此的痴迷，但是它却充斥在年轻女孩的生活当中。并不是粉色本身不好，但是它确实是五颜六色彩虹中如此微小的一部分；虽然它在某种程度上可以衬托女孩的特性，但它也一再反复强调女孩身份与外貌之间的联系。粉色可以呈现出少女之间，甚至是两岁女孩之间的共性：纯真，而粉红色自身即是纯真的证明。环顾四周，对于女孩的生活和兴趣如此缺乏想象力，我感到绝望。

女孩关注粉色可能看起来是不可避免的，似乎蕴藏在她们的基因里，但是，根据《美国研究》的一位副教授乔·帕雷提所说，事情并不是如此。直到20世纪早期，孩子的衣服才被打上颜色的标记：在家

用洗衣机问世之前，从实用的角度来看，所有的婴儿都穿白色，因为唯一把衣服洗净的方法就是用水煮。此外，男孩和女孩都穿着人们认为是中性颜色的衣服。当引入儿童的颜色时，粉色实际上是被认为更加男性化的颜色，一种淡雅的红色，让人联想到力量。蓝色，代表着圣母玛利亚的坚定和忠诚，象征着女性特性。直到 20 世纪 80 年代中期，此时年龄和性别差异的扩大成为儿童市场的主导策略，粉色才盛行起来，并且至少在最初几年的关键时期，粉色开始对女孩产生一种看似固有的吸引力，成为定义女孩特性的一部分。

在这之前，我并没有意识到市场营销趋势很大程度上影响了我们对儿童天性的观念，包括我们对他们心理发展的核心观念。以学步儿童为例。我曾经认为这个阶段是专家在经过对孩子行为多年的研究之后形成的，但是我错了。根据研究儿童消费主义的历史学家丹尼尔·库克的观点，事实证明这个阶段得以普及的原因是受到了 20 世纪 30 年代服装制造商营销技巧的影响。

贸易刊物建议百货商店，为了增加销售，应该在婴儿服装和稍大一些孩子的服装之间开创“第三个跳板”。它在“学步儿童”之后成为了另一个常见的购物者术语，至此，它才演变成一个广泛接受的发展阶段。将孩子或成年人分成更小的类别已被证明是增加利润的绝佳方法。分割市场最简单的方法之一是放大性别差异，或者是在之前不存在差异的地方创造差异。

### Text 3

#### 文章分析

本文选自 The Economist(《经济学家》)2011 年 8 月 4 号一篇题为“*Myriad's Genepatent Battle*”的文章。本文是一篇议论文，讲述了基因专利申请的现状以及所遭遇的问题。文章第一段提出生物技术公司对于基因申请专利的斗争；第二段谈及生物技术公司对于基因专利的斗争取得了一定的进展；第三段提出了反对基因申请专利的三个理由；第四段进一步阐述了基因专利申请过程中遇到的实际问题；第五段谈到其他的诉讼案件可能会对基因专利申请产生更大的影响；最后作者进一步提到生物公司在为最高法院的诉讼做准备。

#### 试题解析

31. 根据第一段的内容，生物技术公司想要\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 他们的高管变得积极
- [B] 法官取消基因专利
- [C] 基因可以申请专利
- [D] 生物技术行业组织发布警告

【答案】C

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道开放式推理题，需要对文章第一段内容进行锁定，从而把握清楚生物技术公司对于专利申请的立场。

【直击答案】第一段首句提到 2010 年，联邦的一项决定震惊了美国的生物科技产业；第二句提到近几十年来，许多公司都可以对基因申请专利，接下来第三、四句发生转折，提出在 2012 年 3 月，一名法官裁定基因不可以被授予专利，由此引起公司高管的狂躁不安，末句更是提到生物技术行业组织向其成员保证这只是长期斗争中的“初级阶段”，由此可以判断，高管们是期望能够申请专利的，因此确定 C 项为正确答案。

**【干扰排除】**B 项与原文信息相反，原文谈及的是高管们对于不能申请专利表示不安，要进行长期斗争，可知他们是想要申请基因专利。A 项属于偷换概念，文章虽提到了高管，但指出他们是“violently agitated”而非“active”。第一段末句提到该组织向其成员保证专利申请还需要做长期斗争来争取，但并没有提及该组织发布警告，C 项属于无中生有。

32. 那些反对基因专利的人认为\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 基因测试是不可靠的
- [B] 只有人造产品可以申请专利
- [C] 基因专利大多取决于创新
- [D] 法院应该限制使用基因测试

**【答案】**B

**【考点】**细节题

**【命题思路】**这是一道局部细节题，需要根据题干关键信息对文章相应内容进行准确定位从而识别反对基因专利的人所持立场。

**【直击答案】**根据题干信息“against gene patents”定位到第三段第三句，题干中反对基因专利的人即为原文信息“Critics”批评者，他们反对基因专利有三条理由。根据第一条理由，自然的产物即基因不能被授予专利，相反，人造的产物就可以被授予专利，故 B 项为正确选项。

**【干扰排除】**A 项属于无中生有，根据第三条理由限制基因测试的原因是专利垄断，而并非是选项说的基因测试不可靠。C 项属于偷换概念，根据第二条理由，基因专利抑制了创新，而非取决于创新。D 项也属于偷换概念，根据第三条理由，是专利垄断而非法院限制使用基因测试。

33. 根据汉斯·萨奥，公司渴望获得专利的目的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 建立疾病的相互关系
- [B] 发现基因的相互作用
- [C] 描绘基因图
- [D] 识别人类 DNA

**【答案】**B

**【考点】**细节题

**【命题思路】**这是一道局部细节题，需要根据题干关键词对文章相应内容进行准确定位从而得出答案。

**【直击答案】**根据题干的关键信息“Hans Sauer”定位到第五段末句，提到公司渴望获得专利的目的是“connecting the dots”。汉斯所说的这句话是对前一句话的总结归纳，即：公司现在正在研究基因是如何相互作用，由此寻找基因之间的相互关系，这些关系可能用于判断疾病的原因或预测药物的疗效，这就与汉斯提到的“connecting the dots”意思相呼应，故 B 项为正确选项。

**【干扰排除】**A 项干扰性最强，文中提到的 correlations 并不是指“疾病”之间的关系。C 项属于无中生有，原文提及公司获得专利是为了建立疾病的联系从而治疗疾病，但是并没有信息表明公司绘画基因图。D 项信息“DNA”在原文有所提及，但是原文谈到的是公司不可能申请更多的人类 DNA 分子的专利，并非选项中所说的识别人类 DNA。

34. 通过说“每次会议都挤满了人”，作者意思是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 高级法院很有权威
- [B] 生物技术行业组织是一个强有力组织

[C] 基因专利引起人们极大关注

[D] 律师们热衷于参加会议

【答案】C

【考点】含义题

【命题思路】这是一道句意理解题，需要根据句子的上下文找到解题的线索，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】文章最后一段提到：BIO 最近要召开的一个会议，该会议包括指导律师们处理目前的专利问题。紧接着谈到“Each meeting was packed”，这句话中的“packed”的原义为“打包，包装”，而在此句中的意思是“挤满，塞满”，即会议挤满了人。从而反映了大家对基因专利的关注。再从全文的角度来看，本文都是围绕基因专利的问题展开，故正确答案为 C 项。

【干扰排除】A 项属于无中生有，末段第一句提到了高级法院将会在下一轮听证这个案件，并未提及高级法院很有权威。B 项属于主观臆断，原文提及该组织将会举行会议指导律师处理专利问题，并没有对该组织进行任何评论。D 项以偏概全，训练律师只是这次大会的一部分内容，并没有谈及律师是否热衷于参加会议。

35. 总的来说，作者对基因专利的态度是\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 批判的

[B] 支持的

[C] 嘲讽的

[D] 客观的

【答案】D

【考点】态度题

【命题思路】这是一道作者观点态度题，需要结合全文信息在掌握文章主旨要义的基础上判断作者的态度，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】文章主要讲述了基因专利申请的现状以及所遭遇的问题。文章第一、二段描述了基因专利申请的现状；第三段提出了反对基因申请专利的三个理由；第四段进一步阐述了基因专利申请过程中遇到的实际问题；第五段谈到其他的诉讼案件可能会对基因专利申请产生更大的影响；最后作者进一步提到相关的诉讼将会召开以解决基因专利申请的问题。由此看出，作者不仅提到了希望获得基因专利权的生物科技产业为此所做出的努力，同时也提到了反对者反对的理由，还提到了基因获得专利过程中遇到的实际问题。故而，作者对基因专利的描述中，态度是客观的，符合我们提到的理性原则，即正确答案往往比较客观理性，故 D 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】A 项“批判的”，第三段提到了反对基因专利的人之所以反对的理由，但是作者并没有对此表示支持或反对。B 项“支持的”，文章中有谈及生物技术公司为申请专利所做的努力，但作者没有掺入表示对其支持的观点。C 项“嘲讽的”，在原文中作者只是客观谈及关于专利申请的事实，并没有体现嘲讽之意。

### 长难句解析

1. In October the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case, arguing that an isolated DNA molecule “is no less a product of nature...than are cotton fibres that have been separated from cotton seeds.”

【解析】句子主干是“the Department of Justice filed a brief in the Myriad case”，后面是现在分词短语作后置定语修饰名词 brief，紧接着嵌套了 that 引导的从句作 arguing 的宾语，第二个 that 引导的是定

语从句修饰先行词 cotton fibres。…no less…than…表示两者之间相同情况的比较，可理解为“和……一样”。

【译文】10月份，司法部门在米利亚德案件中提出了诉讼书，该诉讼书认为，分离的DNA分子“如同从棉花籽中分离出的棉花纤维一样，都是自然的产物”。

2. Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue, brought by the Mayo Clinic, which the Supreme Court will hear in its next term.

【解析】句子主干是“*Their success may be determined by a suit related to this issue*”。*related to…*是过去分词短语作后置定语修饰 *suit*，后面部分插入了一个过去分词短语 *brought by the Mayo Clinic* 作后置定语修饰名词 *suit*，*which* 引导定语从句修饰先行词 *asuit*。

【译文】他们的成功可能会取决于由梅奥诊所带来的与该案件相关的诉讼，并且最高法院会在下一轮听证此案件。

## 核心词汇

rule vt. 统治；裁决，裁定

agitate vt. 搅动，摇动

preliminary a. 初步的，预备的

overturn vi. 倾覆，翻转，翻倒

suppress vt. 镇压；掩盖；克制

monopoly n. 垄断，专卖；垄断物

molecule n. 分子

genome n. 基因组；染色体组

convention n. 会议；社会习俗；惯例

session n. 会议；大学学期；一段时间

## 全文翻译

2010年，一名联邦法官极大地震惊了美国的生物技术产业。此前很多公司多年以来都获得了分离DNA分子的专利，截止2005年，大约20%的人类基因被授予专利。但是在2012年3月，一名法官裁定基因不可以被授予专利。由此引发了高管们的焦躁不安。作为一个贸易组织生物，技术产业组织向其成员保证这个裁定只是长期斗争中的“初级阶段”。

7月29号，高管们至少暂时松了口气。联邦上诉法院推翻了之前的决定，该规定裁定米利亚德基因公司实际上可以持有两项基因专利，这两项基因专利可以帮助预测女性患乳腺癌的危险。位于犹他州的公司米利亚德的首席执行官认为，这份判决对于公司和病人来说都是一件幸事。

但是当公司继续尝试研制个性化药品时，法院将继续忙于处理该案件。米利亚德案件本身就还没有结束。反对基因专利的批评者有三条理由：第一，基因是自然的产物，因此不能被授予专利；第二，基因专利抑制了创新，而不是鼓励创新；第三，专利垄断限制使用基因测试。越来越多的人似乎同意这个观点。去年，联邦特别小组催促与基因测试相关的专利改革。10月份，司法部门对米利亚德案件中发表简要说明，认为分离的DNA分子“如同从棉花籽中分离出的棉花纤维一样，都是自然的产物”。尽管上诉法院已经做出了判决，但是一些重要的问题依然没有得到解决。比如，尚不清楚整个基因组的序列是否违反了其中单个基因的专利。这个案件可能会上诉至最高法院。

然而，随着该产业的发展，其他的诉讼案件可能会产生更大的影响。生物公司不大可能申请到更多的人类DNA分子的专利——大多数专利已经申请或属于公共领域。公司正在研究基因如何相互作用，由此寻找基因之间的相互关系，这些关系可能用于判断疾病的原因或预测药物的疗效。生物技术产业组织的律师汉斯·萨奥解释说：公司渴望获得把“相关的基因相关链接”的专利。

他们的成功可能会取决于由梅奥诊所带来的与该案件相关的诉讼，并且最高法院会在下一轮听证此案件。生物技术产业组织最近举行了一次会议，该会议针对不断变换的专业案情对律师进行培训。每场会议都挤满了人。

#### Text 4

##### 文章分析

本文选自 The Atlantic(《大西洋》月刊)2010年3月一篇题为 How a New Jobless Era Will Transform America(《这个失业的新时代将如何改变美国》)的文章。本文是一篇说明文，讲述了经济衰退对美国社会所产生的深刻影响。第一段开门见山总地提出经济大衰退可能会改变年轻人的人生历程和性格，并且还会重塑社会的政治、文化和社会特点。接下来的段落对经济萧条的影响进行了分别论述，第二段提出从有限的角度看，经济衰退给社会带来一定的好处；第三段笔锋一转，提出这些好处并不稳定，经济萧条给社会带来了不好的影响；第四段再次提出经济萧条对社会带来负面影响；第五段进行总结，再次强调经济大萧条将会改变社会结构。

##### 试题解析

36. 通过说“寻找一线希望”，作者暗示失业人员试图\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 向政府寻求补助金
- [B] 为失业探寻原因
- [C] 从萧条的经济中获利
- [D] 看到经济衰退的积极面

【答案】D

【考点】含义题

【命题思路】这是一道词义理解题，需要对该短语出现的上下文内容进行锁定，从而判断出失业人员对于经济萧条的反应。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“to find silver linings”定位到第二段首句，句中 silver linings 意为：一线希望，一线慰藉。接下来该段对这句话进一步阐释，表明经济萧条的积极面：第二句强调“失业在某些方面改善了他们”，第三句谈到衰退会使社会变得更好，末句具体谈给社会带来的好处，整个段落都是有关经济衰退积极的一面，由此确定 D 项为正确答案。且“bright side”是原文“had improved them in some ways”的同义替换。

【干扰排除】A 项属于无中生有，原文谈及的是失业者看到了经济衰退时期的好的方面，并没有提到“政府”、“补助金”等内容。B 项属于无中生有，在该段只提到了经济衰退对社会带来了一定的好处，并没有谈到他们在探索失业的原因。C 项属于偷换概念，文章第二句谈到失业者变得不那么贪图物质享受和在经济上更加节约，但这并不是选项谈及的获得了利润。

37. 根据第二段，经济衰退使人们\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 实现美国梦
- [B] 相互斗争
- [C] 挑战他们的谨慎性
- [D] 重新考虑他们的生活方式

【答案】D

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道开放式推理题，需要根据文章第二段的内容进行锁定，从而推理得出能够高度概括出本段中提到的衰退带来的好处。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位到第二段，详细阐释了经济衰退给人们带来的影响：第二句指出给失业者带来的好处，第三句提到衰退使社会变得更好，第四句谈到把我们从美国梦中唤醒。综合所述，经济衰退使失业者在生活方式上发生了变化，而且是好的方面，因此 D 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】A 项偷换概念，把“awoken”换为“realize”。B 项属于偷换概念，原文虽然提到了斗争，但是说是失业者更加关注他人的奋斗而不是他们彼此斗争。C 项属于偷换概念，文中第二段第二句讲到“人们花钱更加谨慎”，而非泛泛的“挑战谨慎性”。

38. 本杰明·萨弗里德曼认为，经济衰退可能\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 给移民带来更重的负担
- [B] 带来更多的人性邪恶
- [C] 促进权利和自由的发展
- [D] 缓解种族和阶级间的冲突

【答案】B

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道开放式推理题，需要根据题干的关键信息对文章相应内容进行锁定，从而把握经济衰退给社会带来的负面影响。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“Benjamin Friedman”定位到第三段第二句，句子主干是“the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues”和题干信息“Benjamin Friedman believes”相呼应，that 引导的宾语从句，具体阐述此人观点，economic stagnation or decline 和题干 economic recessions 是同义替换，所以该句内容即为正确选项应该表达的内容。由此可以推断，经济衰退带来的是人性方面消极的影响，所以 B 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】根据 A 项定位到本段末句，该句谈到反移民的情绪尤为高涨，未提及 A 项信息。根据 C 项定位到原文信息“and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms”，原文信息是 stopped or reversed “妨碍或逆转”，而非选项的 promote “促进”。根据 D 项定位到该段末句，该句前半句谈到反移民情绪尤为高涨，后半句表示“种族和阶级间的冲突也在滋长”，这与选项信息 ease “缓解”意思相反。

39. 蒂尔·冯·韦希特尔的研究表明，经济衰退时期毕业于名牌学校的大学生倾向于\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 由于机会减少而落后于其他人
- [B] 很快赶上经验丰富的员工
- [C] 把生活机会看得和他人一样黯淡
- [D] 比他人恢复得更快

**【答案】D**

**【考点】推理题**

**【命题思路】**这是一道封闭式推理题，需要根据题干关键词对文章相应内容进行锁定，从而推断出经济衰退时期对于阶级分化所产生的影响。

**【直击答案】**根据题干关键词“Till Von Wachter”定位到第四段第三句，句子主干是“The research of Till Von Wachter suggests”，和题干主干部分是一致的，从句内容即为选项内容，该句表达名牌大学的毕业生会很快达到他们在经济较好时期毕业时本该拥有的地位，末句表达正是不如他们的人会落后，结合这两句的信息，我们很容易得出，这些毕业生在经济衰退时期同样能够很快恢复到和经济较好时期一样的状态，并且超越于其他人，由此而知，D项为正确选项。

**【干扰排除】**A项提到的“lag behind”在句子“it is the masses beneath them that are left behind”中，和选项意思相反。B项可以定位到原文信息“catch up fairly … in better times”，原文并没有提及B项内容。C项可以定位到“not all people … life chances dimmed”，和选项内容表示肯定的意思相反。

40. 作者认为，艰难时期对社会的影响是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 肯定的
- [B] 积极的
- [C] 微不足道的
- [D] 破坏性的

**【答案】A**

**【考点】态度题**

**【命题思路】**这是一道作者态度题，需要对文章具体内容理解的基础上能够根据原文具体细节信息辨识作者对讨论的事物所持有的态度。

**【直击答案】**文章主要讲述了经济衰退对美国社会所产生的深刻影响，第一段开门见山总的提出经济大衰退会重塑社会的政治、文化和社会特点，第二段谈及经济衰退产生的积极影响，第三、四段分别论述了经济萧条对社会所产生的消极影响，所以该文章既有谈及积极的影响，也有谈及消极的影响，末段进行总结，再次强调经济大萧条肯定会改变社会结构，持续的时间越长，影响越大，可以看出这些影响是肯定的(certainly)，故A项为正确选项。

**【干扰排除】**B项“积极的”在原文中第二段有谈到，经济衰退对社会带来了一定积极的影响，但这只是局部信息，后面第三、四段谈及的是负面影响，所以B项和D项，都不能概括全文信息。C项“微不足道的”，文章谈及的正面、负面影响都比较深远，故为错误选项。

### 长难句解析

1. In The Moral Consequences of Economic Growth, the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that both inside and outside the U. S., lengthy periods of economic stagnation or decline have almost always left society more meanspirited and less inclusive, and have usually stopped or reversed the advance of rights and freedoms.

**【解析】**句子主干是“the economic historian Benjamin Friedman argues that…”，前面是介词短语作状语，后面是that引导的宾语从句。宾语从句中both inside and outside the U. S.作地点状语，主语是economic stagnation or decline，谓语部分由and连接的动宾短语构成。

**【译文】**在《经济增长的道德影响》一书中，经济历史学家本杰明·萨弗里德曼认为，不论是在美国还是在国外，长期的经济停滞或衰退总是使社会变得更加心胸狭隘，包容性更小，使人权和自由的发展停滞甚至倒退。

2. The research of Till Von Wachter, the economic at Columbia University, suggests that not all people graduating into a recession see their life chances dimmed: those with degrees from elite universities catch up fairly quickly to where they otherwise would have been if they had graduated in better times; it is the masses beneath them that are left behind.

**【解析】**句子主干是“*The research of Till Von Wachter suggests that…*”，主谓之间是插入语对主语的补充说明，谓语动词后面是 that 引导的宾语从句。冒号后面的两个句子(分号分开的)是对宾语从句内容的解释说明。第一个句子(分号前面)中，*catch up to* 表示达到，“*where they otherwise would have been*”是宾语从句，if 引导的虚拟条件状语从句；第二个句子(分号后面)中，包含了一个强调句式 *it is…that…* 结构。

**【译文】**哥伦比亚大学的经济学家蒂尔·冯·韦希特尔的研究表明，不是所有在经济衰退时期毕业的人都把人生机会看得很黯淡：那些名牌大学的毕业生会很快达到他们在经济较好时期毕业时相当的地位；落后的正是那些不如他们的大众阶层。

### 核心词汇

recession n. 衰退，不景气

ultimately ad. 最后，基本上

materialistic a. 唯物主义的，唯物论的

prudent a. 慎重的，审慎的

reckless a. 轻率的，鲁莽的

lengthy a. 冗长的，啰嗦的

stagnation n. 停滞，滞止

meanspirited a. 气量小的，卑鄙的

inclusive a. 包括一切的

discern v. 察觉出；认识，了解；分辨出

### 全文翻译

经济大衰退也许结束了，但是这个高失业的时代可能刚刚开始。在这个时代结束之前，它很可能会改变年轻一代的人生历程以及性格。最终，还有可能重塑我们社会多年形成的政治、文化和社会特点。

在这次全国性的经济灾难中，没有人比失业者更加努力地寻找一线希望。很多人认为，失业虽然非常痛苦，但是在某些方面改善了他们：他们变得不那么贪图物质享受，并且在经济上更加节约；他们更加关注他人的奋斗。在有限的方面来看，也许衰退会使社会变得更好。至少，衰退把我们从暴富豪宅的美国热梦中唤醒，并且及时结束了不计后果的个人消费时代。

但是大多数时候，这些好处看起来显得单薄、不确定，并且非常遥远。在《经济增长的道德影响》一书中，经济历史学家本杰明·萨弗里德曼认为，不论是在美国还是在国外，长期的经济停滞或衰退总是使社会变得更加心胸狭隘，包容性更小，使人权和自由的发展停滞甚至倒退。反移民情绪尤为高涨，种族和阶级之间的冲突也在不断滋长。

在经济大衰退时期，收入不平等通常会缩小，但是在这次的衰退时期却没有缩小。实际上，这次经济疲软时期可能会加深阶级分化，并减少跨越阶级的机会，尤其是对于年轻人来说。哥伦比亚大学的经济学家蒂尔·冯·韦希特尔的研究表明，不是所有在经济衰退时期毕业的人都把人生机会看得很黯淡：那些名牌大学的毕业生会很快达到他们在经济较好时期毕业时相当的地位；落后的人正是不如他们的大众阶层。

在互联网时代，尤其容易看到一直隐藏在美国社会里面的愤恨。此刻，更难准确地辨别这些艰难时期是如何影响社会特征的。在很多方面，美国在进入这次经济衰退之后比起历史上任何时期更具有社会包容性，并且自此之后关于社会冲突的各种全国民意调查呈现出复杂的结果。我们将不得不等等再看这些艰难时期将如何重塑社会结构。但是可以确定这些艰难时期肯定会重塑社会结构，并且持续的时间越长，影响越大。

## Part B

### 文章分析

文章选自 2010 年 11 月 21 日发表于《卫报》(The Guardian)题为《历史昔日研究伟人，今时研究普通人》(History Used to be the Study of Great Men. Now It's of Everyman)的文章。

文章共 7 段，围绕学者们从不同视角看待历史这一主题展开论述。首段以著名哲学家 Victorian Thomas Carlyle 对于历史的著名论断引出文章主题，指出历史实际上是伟人的历史。第二段指出目前英国人对待历史的变化。第三段和第四段回顾历史是伟人的历史这一观念的历史和发展，第五段回归讲述 Thomas Carlyle 的观点。第六段第七段讲述马克思的恩格斯对待历史的革命性变化：历史是人民大众创造的，这一划时代的观点有深远影响。

### 词句分析

1. This could be no more than a passing literary craze, but it also points to a broader truth about how we now approach the past: less concerned with learning from our forefathers and more interested in feeling their pain.  
【词汇】no more than: 只不过，无非；passing: 路过的，短暂的；craze: 短暂的时尚；broad: 明显的，不掩饰的；forefather: 祖先

【分析】句子主干为 this could be no more than a..., but it also points to a...。冒号后内容解释说明 truth, about 及之后的宾语从句 how we now approach the past 作后置定语修饰 truth。本句理解难点在于单词理解。

【译文】这可能不过是转瞬即逝的文学狂热，但这也在我门如何对待历史方面揭示了一个真相：我们更少关注能从先辈们学习到什么，而对体会他们的痛苦更有兴趣。

2. “The valuable examples which they furnish of the power of selfhelp, of patient purpose resolute working and steadfast integrity, issuing in the formation of truly noble and manly character, exhibit,” wrote Smile, “what it is in the power of each to accomplish for himself.”

【词汇】furnish: 布置，供应；resolute: 坚定不移的；steadfast: 坚定不变的；issue: 发表，流出，冒出；manly: 有男子气概的

【分析】句子主干 the valuable examples exhibit what it is in the power of each to accomplish for himself。which 引导的定语从句修饰 examples。分词短语 issuing in 作定语修饰之前列出的各种品质。本句并列成分较多，难点在于找出主干。

**【译文】**塞缪尔写道：“诸多宝贵的例子展现了这些杰出人物的自助、耐心、不屈不挠和坚定正直等优秀品质在他们缔造的真正崇高且有男子气概的性格中流露出来，而这些是一个人想要取得成功所需要的。”

3. For: “Men make their own history, but they do not make it just as they please; they do not make it under circumstances chosen by themselves, but under circumstances directly found, given and transmitted from the past.”

**【词汇】** please: 使高兴, 使满意; transmit: 传输, 传递

**【分析】**整个句子由 for 引导, 表示原因, 对前句内容进行解释说明, 分号前后为两个完整句子, 意义上紧密联系。句子主干为 men make their history, but they…; they do not make it under…, but under…。as 引导的方式状语从句 they please 修饰 make; 过去分词短语 chosen by themselves 作后置定语修饰 circumstance; 并列的三个过去分词短语 directly found, given and transmitted 作后置定语修饰第二个 circumstance。

**【译文】**因为“人类创造自己的历史, 但并不是随心所欲地创造, 并不是在他们自己选择的环境中去创造, 而是在从过去直接发现的或过去遗留下来的环境中去创造。”

### 解题策略

对于本文首先看左边方框的内容, 分别都是人名, 因此判断出考查的是不同人的观点。逐一看右边方框所给七条信息, 可以发现几个共同的名词。A 和 F 项有 Virtue, 此外 B 项的 glory, G 项的 worthy lives 都是 virtue 的近义词。另外 A 项的 classical heroes, B 项的 leading artists, C 项的 epochal figures, D 项的 great men, 和 F 项的 successful leaders 也为近义词, 而且 G 项的 engineers, industrials, explorers 也可以看做是其近义词, 而 E 项的 the masses 则是其反义词。E 项是对 history 的解释。因此, 可以判断出本文讲述的是和伟人、美德、历史等有关的内容。

然后根据左边选项的五个人名去读文章。发现第一段提出的人名是 Thomas Carlyle, 而在题目中, 对于这个人的考查却是第 4 题, 因而可以判断出, Thomas Carlyle 在后文中还会提到, 那么来选择这个人的观点时候, 就应该结合第一段和之后的内容一起来判断。

### 题目分析

41.

**【答案】**A

**【考点】**特征词比对

**【解析】**根据题干关键词 Petrarch 定位至第三段第二句和第三句。

第二句中彼得拉克的观点是“highlighting the virtus (or virtue) of classical heroes”, 第三句中他的观点是“celebrated their greatness in conquering fortune and rising to the top”。对照备选项发现 A 项“emphasized the virtue of classical heroes”是彼得拉克在第二句中观点的同义替换: 选项中 emphasize 和文中的 highlight 意思都为“强调”, 可以迅速判定答案为 A 项。

42.

**【答案】**F

**【考点】**特征词比对

**【解析】**根据题干关键词 Niccolò Machiavelli 定位至第三段第四句和第五句。

第四句 “This was the biographical tradition which Niccolò Machiavelli turned on its head.” 是对 Machiavelli 观点的总体描述，从短语 turn on its head(完全改变)看出他颠覆了之前观点(强调伟人的美德等)。第五句是对尼可洛·马基雅维利观点的具体描述 “he championed cunning, ruthlessness, and boldness, rather than virtue, mercy and justice, as the skills of successful leaders” , 即道德并非是成功者所必需的品质。

比对选项后发现 F 项 “dismissed virtue as unnecessary for successful leaders” 表达的意思是原文的同义替换：其中 virtue 指原文中的 virtue, mercy 和 justice; 原文中通过 rather than, 否定了美好品质是成功所必要的，与选项中的 unnecessary 是同义替换。因此可判断 F 项为正确选项。其他备选项中只有 A 项提及了 virtue，但是 A 项和 F 项是截然相反的，并且已判别出 A 项是彼得拉克的观点，即 41 题答案，因此可以再度确定 F 项是 42 题答案。

43.

【答案】G

【考点】特征词比对

【解析】根据题干关键词 Samuel Smiles 定位至第四段第三句。第三句是对他的著作《自助》的描述，第五句是他作品的影响，第四句才是他观点的描述。在比对选项后发现备选项 B 项和 G 项与这三句话有重合处。

B 项 highlighted the public glory of the leading artists 对应本段第二句 “The Romantics commemorated …” 而通过第三句的 “by contrast” 可看出塞缪尔·斯迈尔斯的观点与第四段第二句浪漫主义者的观点相反，且 Samuel Smiles 描述的是“engineers, industrialists and explorers”而不是“artists”。因此排除 B 项。

G 项 “depicted the worthy lives of engineer, industrialists and explorers” 和本段第三句中的 Samuel Smile wrote SelfHelp as a catalogue of the worthy lives of engineers, industrialists and explorers 是同义替换，可判定 G 项是正确答案。

44.

【答案】C

【考点】特征词比对

【解析】通过题干关键词 Thomas Carlyle 可定位至第五段。第一句是托马斯·卡莱尔对他观点和他的书的简略描述，通过 “This was all a bit bourgeois for Thomas Carlyle” 判断出托马斯·卡莱尔的观点和塞缪尔·斯迈尔斯的观点是不同的。另外，通过修饰 Thomas Carlyle 的定语从句 “who focused his biographies on the truly heroic lives of …” 看出 Thomas Carlyle 研究的是真正英雄的生活。第二句对他的观点进一步描述 “These epochal figures represented lives hard to imitate, but to be acknowledged as possessing higher authority than mere mortals” , 指出英雄人物是难以被仿效的。

比对选项后发现 C 项 “focused on epochal figures whose lives were hard to imitate.” 与原文一致，综合了第一句中的 “focused” 和第二句中的 “epochal figures” 以及 “lives hard to imitate” , 因此是正确答案。

45.

【答案】E

【考点】特征词比对

【解析】根据题干关键词 Marx and Engels 定位至第六段。第二句提出他们的观点，第三句是对第二句的解释说明，第四句是他们观点的第二点，第五句和第六句是对其的补充。

比对选项后发现，E项“held that history should be the story of the masses and their record of struggle”和第四句是同义替换。可以确定E项是正确答案。

### 全文翻译

维多利亚时期的哲人托马斯·卡莱尔在其书中写道：“世界历史是记录世界上人们获得的成就的历史，究其实质是那些成绩斐然的伟大人物的历史。”但是这种情况已经一去不复返了。

突然间，英国人似乎已经不再青睐他们最喜欢的历史形式。这可能不过是转瞬即逝的文学狂热，但这也在我们如何对待历史方面揭示了一个真相：我们更少关注能从先辈们学习到什么，而对体会他们的痛苦更有兴趣。而今，我们不需要激励，而需要情感共鸣。

自从文艺复兴早期，记录历史意味着描绘伟人们的典范人生。从1337年，彼得拉克开始着手创作他的闲散体著作《名人传》，在书中他强调了英雄们的诸多美德。在本书中，他歌颂英雄人物们征服财富、晋升高位的杰出表现。尼可洛·马基雅维利完全改变了这一自传体写作的传统。他在《君主论》中声称狡猾、残忍和勇敢是成功领导者们所需的能力，而不是道德、仁慈和公正。

久而久之，伟人的特征出现了转变。浪漫主义者们纪念他们那个年代的杰出画家和作家们时，强调艺术家个人经历的独特性而不是他们的荣耀对公众的影响。相反，维多利亚时期的作家塞缪尔·斯迈尔斯在其著作《自助》中记载了工程师、实业家和探索者们杰出的生活。塞缪尔写道：“诸多宝贵的例子展现了这些杰出人物的自助、耐心、不屈不挠和坚定正直等优秀品质在他们缔造的真正崇高且有男子气概的性格中流露出来，而这些是一个人想要取得成功所需要的。”他写的关于詹姆斯·沃特、理查德·阿科莱特和纳西娅·威治伍德的自传被认为如同灯塔，指引工人阶级渡过困难生活。

对于托马斯·卡莱尔而言，这可能有些庸俗粗鄙。他的自传作品关注那些真正英雄的生活，如马丁·路德、奥利弗·克伦威尔和拿破仑·波拿巴。这些划时代伟人所代表的生活常人难以仿效，但被认为比微不足道的凡人更具权威性。

并不是每个人都信服这样的浮夸言辞。马克思和恩格斯在《共产党宣言》中写道：“迄今为止存在的社会历史是阶级斗争的历史”，对他们而言，历史毫无作为，它既没有拥有大量财富，也没有发动战争，“正是人类，活着的人做了这一切”。而且，历史应该是大众的历史，记录他们的斗争。这样的话，需要去重视每个时代立足其中的经济情况，社会背景和权力关系。这是因为“人类创造自己的历史，但并不是随心所欲地创造，并不是在他们自己选择的环境中去创造，而是在从过去直接发现的或过去遗留下来的环境中去创造。”

这一传统彻底改变了我们对过去的理解。在托马斯·卡莱尔之后，英国孕育了克里斯托弗·希尔，EP·汤普森和艾瑞克·霍布斯鲍姆。下层人物的历史和伟大人物的历史并行而立同时存在。随着学者们解读已经逝去社会的多样性，人们对历史的理解——从性别到种族再到文化研究——也已经步入了一个全新的领域。这也改变了公众的历史：下层人物变得像上层人物一样令人着迷。

### Section III Translation

#### 重点详解

When people in developing countries worry about migration, they are usually concerned at the prospect of their best and brightest departure to Silicon Valley or to hospitals and universities in the developed world.

【考点】时间状语从句；并列结构

【解析】①句子的主干是they are usually concerned…；

- ② 斜体部分 *when* 引导时间状语从句，表示“当……什么时候”，其中 *people* 被后置介词短语 *in developing countries* 修饰，意为发展中国家的人。
- ③ 画线的主句中的宾语 *prospect* 被介词 *of* 引导的内容修饰，并且在修饰内容中有并列连词 *or, and*，连接 *Silicon Valley、hospitals* 和 *universities*。

【词汇】*migration* n. 移居，迁移 *prospect* n. 指望；展望；前景，视野 *departure* n. 离开，出发；背离 *Silicon Valley* n. 硅谷

【译文】当发展中国家的人民考虑移民的时候，他们通常最向往离开家乡并前往硅谷或是发达国家的医院和大学。

These are the kind of workers that countries like Britain, Canada and Australia try to attract by using immigration rules (that privilege college graduates.)

【考点】定语从句；介词引导方式状语

【解析】① 此句话的主干是 *These are the kind of workers*。斜体部分 *that* 引导定语从句修饰先行词 *workers*，从句中主语是 *countries*，谓语是 *try to attract*。*by using immigration rules* 作方式状语，括号部分的 *that* 从句是修饰 *rules* 的定语从句。

② 画线部分中有两个定语从句，后一个 *that* 引导的定语从句嵌套在第一个 *that* 定语从句当中，可以称之为嵌套式定语从句。

【词汇】*immigration* n. 外来移民；移居 *privilege* n. 特权，特惠待遇；vt. 给予……特权；特免

【译文】这些人才是诸如美国，加拿大和澳大利亚等国家期望吸引到的类型。这些国家通过制定有利于大学毕业生的移民政策吸引人才。

*They fear (that it hurts their economies, depriving them of much needed skilled workers who could have taught at their universities, worked in their hospitals and come up with clever new products for their factories to make.)*

【考点】宾语从句；定语从句；现在分词作伴随状语

【解析】① 该句的主语是 *they*，谓语是 *fear*，括号内 *that* 引导的从句作 *fear* 的宾语从句。

② 斜体部分 *depriving…* 作伴随状语。

③ 画线部分 *who…to make* 是名词 *workers* 的定语从句。定语从句中有三个并列的谓语，即 *have thought*, *worked* 和 *come up with*。

【词汇】*fear* vt. 害怕，畏惧，担心 n. 恐惧 *deprive* v. 剥夺，夺去，使丧失 *come up with* 想出(好主意)；提出

【译文】这些政策制定者们担心，移民造成的人才流失会使本国经济蒙受损失，夺走本国急需的人才。而这些人本可以在自己国家的大学教书，自己国家的医院工作，并且为本国的工厂开发新的产品。

## 全文译文

当发展中国家的人民考虑移民的时候，他们通常最向往离开家乡前往硅谷或是发达国家的医院和大学。这些人才是诸如美国、加拿大和澳大利亚等国家期望吸引到的类型，这些国家通过制定有利于大学毕业生的移民政策吸引人才。

多项研究表明，来自于发展中国家受过良好教育的人尤其可能选择移民国外。2004 年对印度家庭的一次大型调查显示，接近 40% 的移民国外者都接受过高中以上的教育，相比之下，在整个印度超过 25 岁的印度人口中，只有大约 3.3% 的人接受过高中以上的教育。这样的“人才流失”现象长期困扰着贫困

国家的政策制定者。这些政策制定者们担心，移民造成的人才流失会使本国经济蒙受损失，夺走本国急需的人才，而这些人本可以在自己国家的大学教书，自己国家的医院工作，并且为本国的工厂开发新的产品。

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

#### 审题

本提纲的要求是写一封投诉信。题目指令中的重点信息有以下几点，请考生审题的时候重点把握：1. 电子字典的质量问题或使用中出现的一些关于该产品本身的问题。注意关于电子产品的质量问题描述时的语言的正确表达；2. 网店购物的提及；3. 投诉；4. 解决事宜。

#### 行文

考生习作	修改润色
<p>【第一段】</p> <p>Dear sir,</p> <p>I want to tell you that I bought (1)a (2)electric dictionary in your store and it (3)can not be (4)opened. And I am really dissatisfactory with that.</p> <p>开头过于直白，不正式。</p> <p>(1) 不定冠词用法错误，无音前用 an, 不用 a;</p> <p>(2) 形容词用法错误, electric“带电的” 改为 electronic“电子的”;</p> <p>(3) 时态不一致, can 改成 could;</p> <p>(4) 语义错误; 电子词典启动不了, 而不是打不开。be opened 可以改成 be turned on。</p>	<p>【第一段】</p> <p>Dear sir,</p> <p>I am writing to make a complaint against your product quality. I am afraid that the electronic dictionary that I bought from your store doesn't work.</p>

<p>【第二段】</p> <p>I want to ask whether you can change a new one for me. I will be thankful if you do that for me. If you do not give me a proper resolution, I think I will write to a customer agency.</p> <p>此段没有语法错误，但是叙述过于冗杂，语气上有点过分强势。</p>	<p>【第二段】</p> <p>I would be grateful if you could send a replacement and refund my postage or just refund my money.</p> <p>经过修改，句子不仅显得成熟，态度上也比之前缓和许多，投诉信也要有合适的语域。</p>
<p>【第三段】</p> <p>I look forward to your reply. You can contact with me by calling 123456.</p> <p>Sincerely, Zhang Wei</p> <p>结尾过于简短，结果太过仓促，语气也不够缓和。</p>	<p>【第三段】</p> <p>I look forward to your reply and proper solution of my problem. If you ignore my complaint, I am afraid that I will seek protection from the consumer protection agency. Please contact me by the address on the envelope or by phone at 123456.</p> <p>Sincerely, Zhang Wei</p> <p>先扬后抑。在开头先态度温和地提出问题和解决方法，在结尾处提到如果不解决问题，会投诉到消费者权益机构。</p>

#### 范文

Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to make a complaint against your product quality. I bought an electronic dictionary from your online store last week but I found something wrong with its quality when I first used it. So I am writing this letter to complain against the flaws in your product.

To begin with, when I turn it on, all I got was a fuzzy screen, which was completely unacceptable. Secondly, I did not find the original equipment battery promised free of charge in the advertisement posted on the homepage of your shop.

Therefore, I would like to either change the electronic dictionary for a new one or receive a refund for it. I would be most grateful for your help.

Sincerely,  
Zhang Wei

## 译文

亲爱的先生、女士：

我写信是来投诉你们产品质量问题。我上周在您的网店里购买了一个电子字典，但是我第一次用的时候发现它有些质量问题。所以我写信告知您产品的缺陷。

首先，开机时字典屏幕非常模糊，这是根本不能接受的。其次，电子字典里装配的电池也与你们网站上宣传的免费原装电池不符。

因此，我想您是否能给我换一个新的电子字典或是给我退款。我将会非常感谢您的帮助。

真诚的  
张伟

## 靓词

fuzzy a. 模糊的；失真的

online store 网店

grateful a. 感激的

refund v. 退还，归还，偿还

## 佳句

I am writing to make a complaint against your product quality.

【析】投诉信的开头方式，直接点题。

I would be grateful if you...

【析】提出合理的解决方式。

I look forward to your reply and proper solution of my problem.

【析】提出期待问题得到快速的解决。

Please contact me by the address on the envelope or by phone at...

【析】给出联系方式，方便投诉解决的后续事宜联系。

## Part B

### 审题

该表格反映某公司不同年龄段的员工对工作满意度的调查情况。该表并不单纯反映不同年龄段人对工作满意度的差异，应该通过现象看到事物本质，分析造成该现象的原因是什么。

### 行文

首先，开机时字典屏幕非常模糊，这是根本不能接受的。其次，电子字典里装配的电池也与你们网站上宣传的免费原装电池不符。

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真诚的  
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### 靓词

fuzzy a. 模糊的；失真的

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该表格反映某公司不同年龄段的员工对工作满意度的调查情况。该表并不单纯反映不同年龄段人对工作满意度的差异，应该通过现象看到事物本质，分析造成该现象的原因是什么。

### 行文

考生习作	修改润色
<p>【第一段】</p> <p>It could be easily noticed that the table divides the workers into three groups; those whose ages are under 40, those ages are between 41 to 50 and those who are older than 50.</p> <p>本段当然对表格进行了表述，但是没有指出该表格反映出了什么现象。</p>	<p>【第一段】</p> <p>This table illustrates the difference of degree of satisfaction among employees at different ages in some company.</p> <p>开门见山，直接表明该表格反映的问题。</p>
<p>【第二段】</p> <p>(1) It is easily to notice that the percentage of workers who are satisfied with their jobs is (2) highest among those who are over 50, which is about 40%.</p> <p>优点：主语从句的使用。</p>	<p>【第二段】</p> <p>In general, the overall trend of the degree of satisfaction is different with the variation of ages. Of those who feel satisfactory about their jobs, those beyond 50 years old take up the majority, accounting</p>

<p>问题：</p> <p>(1) 主语从句使用错误 (It is easy to notice that...)。</p> <p>(2) 最高级形式 the + adj. 最高级形式单独在这一段只说明最满意人群所占的比例，以偏概全，不客观。</p>	<p>or 40%, followed by those who are no more than 40 years old, which take up 16.7%. Those between 41 to 50 years old have the lowest satisfactory rate, merely 0.0%. Of those who feel dissatisfaction about their jobs, those between 41 to 50 years old take up the majority, accounting for 64.0%, followed by those less than 40 years old, which take up 33.3%. Those who beyond 50 years old enjoy the lowest dissatisfaction rate, taking up only 10%. Besides, there are still 50.0% of less than 40 years old employees, 36.0% of those between 41 to 50 years old and 50.0% of over 50 years old employees remaining uncertain about the degree of satisfaction.</p> <p>经过修改和扩展，本段内容变得充实且有条理，句子显得更加成熟。</p>
<p>【第三段】</p> <p>The main reason (1) workers have different satisfaction degree is due to their social and family responsibility. Middle-aged people face more responsibilities (2) whether from society and family. In a company, people of this age all tend to (3) be take more responsibilities and at the family, they have both their parents and their kids to take care(4), which bring them higher economic burden. So it is quite easy for them to feel the pressure and then complain about their jobs. However, those whose age over 50 feel less stress because they are about to retire, they don't put too much pressure on the career. According to this existing problem, company should take measures to improve workers' satisfaction degree.</p>	<p>【第三段】</p> <p>The contributory factors to this result can mainly divided into three parts. Firstly, those less than 40 years old are ambitious, impractical and eager to find their places in work. With those characteristics, they often get upset when they fail to fulfill their goals. Secondly, those between 41 to 50 years old employees, confronted with challenges posed by their young colleagues, often face a great deal of working competition and pressure. Lastly, with their impending retirement, those beyond 50 years old face relatively small working pressure and feel satisfactory about their jobs.</p>

## 范文

This table illustrates the difference of degree of satisfaction among employees at different ages in some company.

In general, the overall trend of the degree of satisfaction is different with the variation of ages. Of those who feel satisfactory about their jobs, those beyond 50 years old take up the majority, accounting for 40%, followed by those who are no more than 40 years old, which take up 16.7%. Those between 41 to 50 years old have the lowest satisfactory rate, merely 0.0%. Of those who feel dissatisfaction about their jobs, those between 41 to 50 years old take up the majority, accounting for 64.0%, followed by those less than 40 years old, which take up 33.3%. Those who beyond 50 years old enjoy the lowest dissatisfaction rate, taking up only 10%. Besides, there are still 50.0% of less than 40 years old employees, 36.0% of those between 41 to 50 years old and 50.0% of over 50 years old employees remaining uncertain about the degree of satisfaction.

The contributory factors to this result can mainly divide into three parts. Firstly, those less than 40 years old are ambitious, impractical and eager to find their places in work. With those characteristics, they often get upset when they fail to fulfill their goals. Secondly, those between 41 to 50 years old employees, confronted with challenges posed by their young colleagues, often face a great deal of working competition and pressure. Lastly, with their impending retirement, those beyond 50 years old face relatively small working pressure and feel satisfactory about their jobs.

From this table, we can make a conclusion that if the companies want to raise the degree of satisfaction of its employees, it should make more efforts to improve the working environment, ameliorate the welfare and establish the effective incentive mechanism.

### 译文

该表格反映了某公司不同年龄段的员工对工作满意度的差别。

总体上，满意度的趋势随年龄的变化而不同。对工作满意的员工中，大于 50 岁的员工对工作的满意度最高，为 40%。其次是小于等于 40 岁的员工，其满意度为 16.7%。而 4150 岁的员工对工作的满意度最低，仅为 0.0%。对工作不满意的员工中，4150 岁的人占绝大多数，为 64.0%。其次是小于等于 40 岁的员工，占 33.3%。最后是大于 50 岁的员工，占 10.0%。在这些人群中，仍有 50.0% 的小于等于 40 岁的员工，36.0% 的 4150 岁的员工和 50.0% 的大于 50 岁的员工对其工作的满意程度尚不清楚。

造成这一趋势的原因大致分为三类：首先，小于等于 40 岁：心高气盛，眼高手低，急于求成，想在职场上大展身手，所以时常因不得志而抱怨；其次，4150 岁：面临新人的高效敏捷，自己面临巨大的工作竞争和工作压力；最后，大于 50 岁：面临退休，工作压力变小，对工作的满意度相对较高。

从该表中我们可以得出一个结论，即如果该公司想提高其员工满意度，需要投入更多努力改善工作环境、改善员工福利和建立有效的奖励机制。

### 靓词

illustrate v. 阐明，举例说明

overall a. 总体的；全部的

trend n. 趋势

with the variation of …… 随……改变而改变

account for… 对……做出解释

take up 占据

contributory a. 贡献的；有助于……的

fulfill v. 履行；完成；实践

confront v. 面对；遭遇

impending a. 迫切的；悬挂的

ameliorate v. 改善

### 佳句

This table illustrates the difference of degree of satisfaction among employees at different ages in some company.

【析】本文第一句开门见山，清楚表述图表所示内容。

Of those who feel satisfactory about their jobs, those beyond 50 years old take up the majority, accounting for 40%, followed by those who are no more than 40 years old, which take up 16.7%.

【析】本句突出的是长句的使用。followed 是过去分词，用于此表被动含义。

Those who beyond 50 years old enjoy the lowest dissatisfaction rate, taking up only 10%.

【析】本句中值得模仿的是动词 enjoy 的使用。enjoy 更好地凸显了 50 岁以上的员工对其工作的满意度。

With those characteristics, they often get upset when they fail to fulfill their goals.

【析】With 结构。避免主语 they 的重复出现。

# 2013 考研英语二真题及答案解析

## 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)

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon "revolutionize the very 3 of money itself," only to 4 itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work 6 the disappearance of the paper system. First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to 10. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of "float" - it takes several days 11 a check is cashed and funds are 12 from the issuer's account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. 13 electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer.

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there. The fact that this is not an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else's accounts. The 18 of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to 19 security issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic 20 that contains a large amount of personal data. There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.

1. [A] However    [B] Moreover    [C] Therefore    [D] Otherwise

2. [A] off                  [B] back                  [C] over                  [D] around
3. [A] power                [B] concept                [C] history                [D] role
4. [A] reward                [B] resist                [C] resume                [D] reverse
5. [A] silent                [B] sudden                [C] slow                    [D] steady
6. [A] for                    [B] against                [C] with                    [D] on
7. [A] imaginative            [B] expensive            [C] sensitive              [D] productive
8. [A] similar                [B] original                [C] temporary              [D] dominant
9. [A] collect                [B] provide                [C] copy                    [D] print
10. [A] give up                [B] take over                [C] bring back              [D] pass down
11. [A] before                [B] after                    [C] since                    [D] when
12. [A] kept                    [B] borrowed                [C] released                [D] withdrawn
13. [A] Unless                [B] Until                    [C] Because                [D] Though
14. [A] hide                    [B] express                [C] raise                    [D] ease
15. [A] analyzed                [B] shared                [C] stored                    [D] displayed
16. [A] unsafe                [B] unnatural                [C] uncommon                [D] unclear
17. [A] steal                    [B] choose                [C] benefit                [D] return
18. [A] consideration            [B] prevention  
                                  [C] manipulation                [D] justification
19. [A] cope with                [B] fight against            [C] adapt to                [D] call for
20. [A] chunk                    [B] chip                    [C] path                    [D] trail

## 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**

In an essay entitled “Making It in America”, the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: The average mill only two employees today,” a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines.”

Davidson’s article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker.

In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle ,But ,today ,average is officially over. Being average just won’t earn you what it used to. It can’t when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap foreign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra-their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. But there’s been an acceleration. As Davidson notes,” In the 10 years ending in 2009, [U.S.] factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs-about 6 million in total -disappeared.

There will always be changed-new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I.T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G.I.Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to poet-high school education.

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the impact of technological advances
- [B] the alleviation of job pressure

[C] the shrinkage of textile mills

[D] the decline of middle-class incomes

22. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to \_\_\_\_\_

[A] work on cheap software

[B] ask for a moderate salary

[C] adopt an average lifestyle

[D] contribute something unique

23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that \_\_\_\_\_

[A] gains of technology have been erased

[B] job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed

[C] factories are making much less money than before

[D] new jobs and services have been offered

24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is \_\_\_\_\_

[A] to accelerate the I.T. revolution

[B] to ensure more education for people

[C] to advance economic globalization

[D] to pass more bills in the 21st century

25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?

[A] New Law Takes Effect

[B] Technology Goes Cheap

[C] Average Is Over

[D] Recession Is Bad

## Text 2

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and 7million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all

Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio,” birds of passage.

Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas .They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them , They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle .Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes. Including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

26 “Birds of passage” refers to those who \_\_\_\_.

- [A] immigrate across the Atlantic
- [B] leave their home countries for good
- [C] stay in a foreign temporarily
- [D] find permanent jobs overseas

27 It is implied in paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US \_\_\_\_.

- [A] needs new immigrant categories
- [B] has loosened control over immigrants
- [C] should be adopted to meet challenges
- [D] has been fixed via political means

28 According to the author, today's birds of passage want \_\_\_\_

- [A] financial incentives.
- [B] a global recognition.
- [C] opportunities to get regular jobs.
- [D]the freedom to stay and leave.

29 The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated \_\_

- [A] as faithful partners.

- [B] with economic favors.

- [C] with regal tolerance.

- [D]as mighty rivals.

30 which is the best title of the passage?

- [A] come and go: big mistake

- [B] living and thriving : great risk

- [C] with or without : great risk

- [D]legal or illegal: big mistake

### Text 3

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms; if we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. But we need more time to assess other factors. To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies show, we need at least a minute, preferably five. It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever

else we're doing. Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

Yet we can reverse such influences. If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases—or hire outside screeners.

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly “thin slice” information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in “thick sliced” long-term study. When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat for a much longer evaluation; two days, not two seconds.

Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes. But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn’t changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

31. The time needed in making decisions may \_\_\_\_.

- [A] vary according to the urgency of the situation
- [B] prove the complexity of our brain reaction
- [C] depend on the importance of the assessment
- [D] predetermine the accuracy of our judgment

32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions \_\_\_\_.

- [A] can be associative
- [B] are not unconscious
- [C] can be dangerous
- [D] are not impulsive

33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should \_\_\_\_.

- [A] trust our first impression
- [B] do as people usually do
- [C] think before we act

[D] ask for expert advice

34. John Gottman says that reliable snap reaction are based on \_\_\_\_.

[A] critical assessment

[B] ‘thin sliced’ study

[C] sensible explanation

[D] adequate information

35. The author’s attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is \_\_\_\_.

[A] tolerant

[B] uncertain

[C] optimistic

[D] doubtful

#### Text 4

Europe is not a gender-equality heaven. In particular, the corporate workplace will never be completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions, and Europe’s top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male. Indeed, women hold only 14 percent of positions on Europe corporate boards.

The Europe Union is now considering legislation to compel corporate boards to maintain a certain proportion of women—up to 60 percent. This proposed mandate was born of frustration. Last year, Europe Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action. Reding invited corporations to sign up for gender balance goal of 40 percent female board membership. But her appeal was considered a failure: only 24 companies took it up.

Do we need quotas to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate Ladder fairy as they balance work and family?

“Personally, I don’t like quotas,” Reding said recently. “But I like what the quotas do.” Quotas get action: they “open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling,” according to Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.

I understand Reding’s reluctance—and her frustration. I don’t like quotas either; they run counter to my belief in meritocracy, government by the capable. But, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered.

After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top position—no matter how much “soft pressure” is put upon them. When women do break through to the summit of corporate power—as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook—they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women—whether CEOs or their children’s caregivers—and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

36. In the European corporate workplace, generally\_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] women take the lead
- [B] men have the final say
- [C] corporate governance is overwhelmed
- [D] senior management is family-friendly

37. The European Union’s intended legislation is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] a reflection of gender balance
- [B] a reluctant choice
- [C] a response to Reding’s call
- [D] a voluntary action

38. According to Reding, quotas may help women \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] get top business positions
- [B] see through the glass ceiling
- [C] balance work and family
- [D] anticipate legal results

39. The author’s attitude toward Reding’s appeal is one of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] skepticism
- [B] objectiveness
- [C] indifference
- [D] approval

40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] more social justice
- [B] massive media attention
- [C] suitable public policies
- [D] greater“soft pressure”

## Part B

### Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-F for each numbered paragraph (41-45).Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET1. (10 points)

The hugely popular blog the Skint Foodie chronicles how Tony balances his love of good food with living on benefits. After bills, Tony has £60 a week to spend, £40 of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning £130,000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London's best restaurants" at least twice a week. Then his marriage failed, his career burned out and his drinking became serious. "The community mental health team saved my life. And I felt like that again, to a certain degree, when people responded to the blog so well. It gave me the validation and confidence that I'd lost. But it's still a day-by-day thing." Now he's living in a council flat and fielding offers from literary agents. He's feeling positive, but he'll carry on blogging - not about eating as cheaply as you can - "there are so many people in a much worse state, with barely any money to spend on food" - but eating well on a budget. Here's his advice for economical foodies.

- [A] Live like a peasant
- [B] Balance your diet
- [C] Shopkeepers are your friends
- [D] Remember to treat yourself
- [E] Stick to what you need
- [F] Planning is everything
- [G] Waste not, want not

Impulsive spending isn't an option, so plan your week's menu in advance, making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities. I have an Excel template for a week of breakfast, lunch and dinner. Stop laughing: it's not just cost effective but helps you balance your diet. It's also a good idea to shop daily instead of weekly, because, being-human, you'll sometimes change your mind about what you fancy.

42

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This is where supermarkets and their anonymity come in handy. With them, there's not the same embarrassment as when buying one carrot in a little greengrocer. And if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller.

43

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You may proudly claim to only have frozen peas in the freezer - that's not good enough. Mine is filled with leftovers, bread, stock, meat and fish. Planning ahead should eliminate wastage, but if you have surplus vegetables you'll do a vegetable soup, and all fruits threatening to "go off" will be cooked or juiced.

44

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Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for frugal eaters. Shop at butchers, delis and fish-sellers regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly. Soon you'll feel comfortable asking if they've any knuckles of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which, more often than not, They will let you have for free.

45

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You won't be eating out a lot, but save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant - £1.75 a week for three months gives you £21 - more than" enough for a three-course lunch at Michelin-starred Arbutus. It's £16.95 there - or £12.99 for a large pizza from Domino's: I know which I'd rather eat.

### Section III Translation

#### Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. I've been able to do this since I was four.

I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs my mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly. When I think of a sad memory, I do what everyone does- try to put it to one side. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. I also remember that the musical play *Hair* opened on the Broadway on the same day- they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

#### Section IV Writing

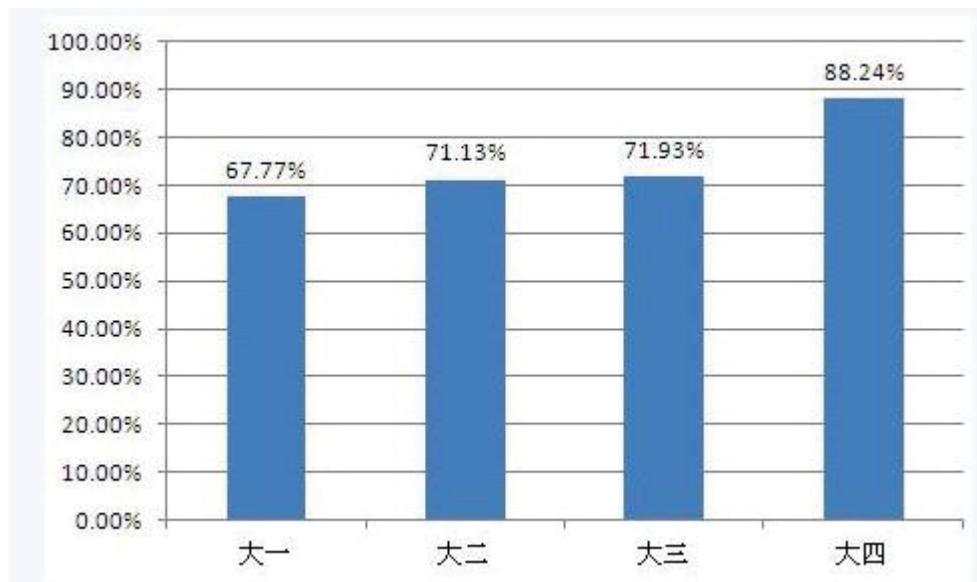
47. Suppose your class is to hold a charity sale for kids in need of help. Write your classmates an email to

- 1) inform them about the details and encourage them to participate .
- 2) Don't use your own name, use "Li Ming" instead. Don't write your address.(10 points)

48 write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1)interpret the chart and
- 2)give your comments

You should write about 150 words



## 2013 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(二)答案详解

### Section I Use of English

#### 文章分析

本篇文章是一篇议论文。阐述了当代社会电子支付方式已日益成为人们生活中不可或缺的生活方式之一。由此引发的问题是我们是否会迎来一个无现金社会(社会中不存在现金交易，电子支付方式完全将其取代)。作者认为这样的无现金社会还需很长时间才可实现。因为虽然电子支付方式相较于现金支付方式有很多优势，但仍存在一定的安全隐患，比如可能泄漏用户信息，不能保障用户的隐私安全等。

#### 试题解析

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1 a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon “revolutionize the very 3 of money itself,” only to 4 itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

【译文】鉴于电子化付款方式的优势，你或许会认为，我们将很快进入一个无现金社会，所有的交易都由电子支付方式完成。然而一个真正的无现金社会离我们还有一定距离。的确，早在 20 年前，就有预言说无现金社会的到来，然而今天仍旧没有实现。例如，《商业周刊》在 1975 年预测电子支付方式很快将“改变货币自身的概念”，并将在数年后颠覆货币本身。那么为什么无现金社会到来得如此之慢？

1.

- [A] However 然而，可是
- [C] Therefore 因此，所以
- [B] Moreover 而且，此外
- [D] Otherwise 否则，另外

【答案】A

【考点】逻辑关系

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为        a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. 根据所给四个选项，可以判断出空格所需填入词是衔接上下文逻辑的连词。解答本题，要联系上文信息“由于电子货币的优势，你可能会认为我们将会很快步入一个没有现金的社会，所有交易都是由电子货币完成”。空格所在句意为，“       真正的无现金社会可能还不会很快到来”。around the corner 意为“在拐角处，即将来临”，由此可判断出两个句子含义之间是转折逻辑关系，故答案为 A 项。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对上下文信息的理解，同时也考查考生对表述逻辑关系的连词的理解和运用。

**【干扰排除】**本题 B 项 therefore 有一定干扰度，若考生没有理解空格所在句中 around the corner 的意思，很容易将本句意思理解为和上一句为递进关系的含义而误选。

2.

- [A] off 停止
- [B] back 返回
- [C] over 结束
- [D] around 到处

**【答案】D**

**【考点】语义衔接**

**【直击答案】**本题空格所在句为 Indeed, predictions have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. 意为“事实上，这样的预测已经有二十年了，但迄今还没有实现”。解答本题句中 but 一词是重点，but 一词的前后信息呈转折关系，所以可推断出 but 前的信息为，“这样的推测是长达 20 年一直存在。”故选 D 项 around。

**【命题思路】**本题仍旧考查考生对上下文语义的正确把握。

**【干扰排除】**本题其他选项干扰强度不大，只要考生正确理解语义便很容易排除。

3.

- [A] power 能量，能力
- [B] concept 观念，概念
- [C] history 历史
- [D] role 角色，任务

**【答案】B**

**【考点】逻辑关系**

**【直击答案】**本题空格所在句是 Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon “revolutionize the very 3 of money itself,” 意为：1975 年《商业周刊》预测电子支付手段不久将“彻底变革货币本身的\_\_\_\_\_”。四个选项中，B 项 concept“概念”更符合上下文语义。

**【命题思路】**本题考查考生对句意的理解，同时考查考生对名词的辨析能力。

**【干扰排除】**D 项 role 是强干扰项，因为 role 的含义也可以符合空格要求，但如果选 role，应该用其复数形式 roles，因为金钱在社会中作用不止一个。A 项“力量”和 C 项“历史”，语义均不符合。

4.

- [A] reward 报酬，报答
- [B] resist 抵抗，抗拒，忍耐
- [C] resume 重新开始，重新获得
- [D] reverse 颠倒，倒转

**【答案】D**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【直击答案】**本题空格所在句为 only to 4 itself several years later. 解答本题，要紧跟其前一句的信息，所填入词应和前面的 revolutionize“变革，改革”有相近含义，答案所给四个选项中 D 项 reverse“改变，倒转，倒退”符合。

**【命题思路】**本题考查考生对形似动词的辨析。

**【干扰排除】**本题所给四个答案，都是由 **re** 开头的动词，有一定干扰性。建议考生平时复习单词也可从构词法角度加以总结。

5.

- [A] silent 沉默的，寂静的
- [B] sudden 突然的，以外的
- [C] slow 缓慢的，迟钝的
- [D] steady 稳定的，不变的

**【答案】**C

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本题空格所在句为 **Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 coming?** 根据上文信息可知“《经济周刊》早在 1975 年就预测了无现金社会的到来，但事实上预测迄今并未实现。这里作者提出疑问“为什么无现金社会到来如此之慢？”故答案选择 C 项 **slow**“缓慢的，迟钝的”。

**【命题思路】**本题考查考生对上文信息的理解，同时也考查考生对一组形似形容词的辨析。

**【干扰排除】**答案所给四个选项中，A 项 **silent**“沉默的”有一定干扰性，即表述这样的改革为何还是沉默的，但表述含义明显没有 C 项(**slow**)更具体和完整，故排除。

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work 6 the disappearance of the paper system. First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment. Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to 10. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float” 11 it takes several days check is cashed and funds are 12 from the issuer's account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. 13 electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer.

**【译文】**尽管电子支付手段可能比纸币支付方式更加高效，然而以下几个方面解释了纸币系统不会消失的原因。首先，使电子支付手段成为主导支付方式所需的电脑、读卡机、远程通信网络都花销昂贵。其次，纸质支票支付能够提供收据，这是和电子支付相比的一大优势，而收据也是许多消费者所需要的。同时，纸质支票的使用给消费者提供时间上的“浮动”，即在支票兑换成现金之前，资金从发卡机构的账户里提取出来之前仍需几天时间，这就意味着写支票的人在这几天时间仍旧可以获取一些利息。因为电子支付方式是即时的，用户不能享有“浮动”带来的好处。

6.

- [A] for (work for...为.....工作)
- [B] against (work against...妨碍.....)
- [C] with (work with...与.....共事)
- [D] on (work on...从事.....工作，对.....起作用)

**【答案】**B

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本题空格所在句为 several factors work 6 the disappearance of the paper system. 本句前是由 although“尽管...”引导的让步状语从句，故从句和主句含义是转折关系，意为“尽管电子支付方式可能比纸币支付方式更有效率，然而以下因素阻止了纸币系统的消失”，故答案为 B 项 against。work against...“妨碍，对……产生消极影响”。

**【命题思路】**本题考查考生对让步状语从句的理解，同时考查同一动词搭配不同介词动词短语意义的辨析。

**【干扰排除】**本题四个选项是动词 work 搭配不同介词的动词短语，有一定干扰性。D 项干扰性较强。如考生没有理解 although 引导的让步状语从句的含义，便会误选 D。

7.

- [A] imaginative 虚构的，富于想象力的
- [B] expensive 昂贵的，花钱的
- [C] sensitive 敏感的，易受伤害的
- [D] productive 生产的，多产的

**【答案】**B

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本题空格所在句为 First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader...。根据上文信息，可以推断出此句是在说明电子支付方式的缺点，此句意为“首先，使电子支付手段成为主导支付方式所需的电脑、读卡机和远程通信网络都花销昂贵”。联系空格后面信息，可判断出正确答案为 B。

**【命题思路】**本题考查考生对上下文信息和逻辑关系的理解，同时考查形容词辨析。

**【干扰排除】**答案所给的四个选项都是以 ive 结尾的形容词，有一定干扰性，但词义上并无干扰性。

8.

- [A] similar 相似的
- [B] original 原始的，新颖的
- [C] temporary 暂时的，临时的
- [D] dominant 占主导地位的

**【答案】**D

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本题空格所在句为 to make electronic money the 8 form of payment。本句意为“.....使电子货币成为\_\_\_\_\_支付方式”，将四个选项带入，C、D 词义似乎都比较符合文章意思，但结合文章主旨，可判断出正确答案应为 D 项 dominant “占主导地位、支配地位的”。

**【命题思路】**本题考查考生对句意的正确理解，同时考查形容词辨析。

**【干扰排除】**所给四个选项中，C 项有一定干扰度，因为上文说电子支付方式暂时无法代替现金支付方式。但放在空格处没有 D 项表达更准确，故排除。

9.

- [A] collect 收集，聚集
- [B] provide 提供，准备
- [C] copy 复制，复印
- [D] print 印刷，打印

**【答案】B**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【直击答案】**本题空格所在句为 Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts.....根据上文信息，可得知这里仍旧在阐述现金支付方式的优势，现金支付优势之一就是可提供收据，故本题答案为 B 项 provide“提供”。

**【命题思路】**本题考查考生对句意的准确理解，同时考查动词辨析能力。

**【干扰排除】**所给四个选项中，D 项 print“印刷，打印”有一定干扰强度，放在空格处，和后面的 receipts“收据”也可搭配，但是不符合上下文含义，故排除。

10.

- [A] give up 放弃
- [B] take over 接管
- [C] bring back 拿回来，使...恢复
- [D] pass down 传下来，遗传

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【直击答案】**本题空格所在句为 ...something that many consumers are unwilling to 10. 空处需要选择的动词短语其宾语是句子中的 something，指代本句中的 advantage，纸质支票支付能够提供收据这一优势，肯定是消费者不愿意放弃的。A 项 give up“放弃”，符合语境，为正确答案。

**【命题思路】**本题考查考生对语句结构和信息的理解，同时考查对动词搭配介词所构成的动词短语的辨析。

**【干扰排除】**和此处优势相搭配的动词短语不能是 B 项 take over“接管”，也不能是 C 项 bring back“拿回来”，D 项 pass down“传递、遗传”也不符合语义。

11.

- [A] before 在.....之前
- [B] after 在.....之后
- [C] since 自从.....
- [D] when 当.....的时候

**【答案】A**

**【考点】词义辨析**

**【直击答案】**本题空格所在句为 Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float” 11 it takes several days check is cashed. 本句是来解释“float(浮动的)”。联系日常生活中支票兑换现金流程，空格处句意为“需要花几天时间纸支票才能兑现”。A 项 before “在.....之前”。结合上下文意思，很明显只有 A 项符合语境。

**【命题思路】**本题考查考生对表达时间概念的连词的掌握和应用。

**【干扰排除】**B 项 after “在.....之后”，C 项 since “自从.....”。D 项 when “当.....的时候”。本题所给四个答案都和时间有关系，但干扰程度不强。

12.

- [A] kept 保持
- [B] borrowed 借，借用
- [C] released 释放，发射，让与
- [D] withdrawn 撤退 取款

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句...and funds are 12 from the issuer's account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime。从“and”一词可以看出此题与以上 11 题紧密相连，句子意思是“在纸支票兑现及钱从账户取出之前……”，所给四个选项中只有 D 项 withdraw 有“提款、取款”的意思，这里是指纸币从银行账户中“被取出”，故正确答案为 D 项。

【命题思路】本题考查考生的动词辨析能力。

【干扰排除】若能正确理解上一题，此处就很容易排除干扰选项。

13.

- [A] Unless 除非，如果不
- [B] Until 直到……的时候
- [C] Because 因为
- [D] Though 尽管，即使

【答案】C

【考点】上下文逻辑关系

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 13 electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer. 本句句意为“电子支付是即时的”，用户不能享有‘浮动’带来有好处”。根据上下文可判断出这两个句子之间是因果关系，故本题答案为 C 项 because“因为”。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文逻辑关系的理解，同时考查考生对连接词的掌握和应用能力。

【干扰排除】前半句含义是“电子支付是即时的”，后半句含义是用户不能享有“浮动”带来有好处。可以看出整句话是一个因果关系。A 项 Unless “除非”。B 项 Until “直到……才”。D 项 Though“然而”。根据上下文含义，都排除。

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there. The fact that this is not an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else's accounts. The 18 of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to 19 security issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic 20 that contains a large amount of personal data. There are concerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.

【译文】最后，电子支付方式可能引发安全及隐私保障方面的问题，我们经常听到媒体报道，未获授权的黑客入侵计算机数据库，并更改信息。这种状况时常发生，这就意味着没有诚信的人便可进入电子支付系统的银行账户，并获取他人账务。防止此类诈骗不是容易的事，一种新型电脑科技正在开发

来解决电子支付所存在的安全问题，还有一个担忧便是，电子支付方式会遗留下许多个人信息。人们担心政府、雇主们和市场营销人员或许可以获取这些信息，从而侵犯了我们的隐私。

14.

- [A] hide 隐藏，隐瞒
- [B] express 表达，快递
- [C] raise 提高，筹集，养育，引发
- [D] ease 减轻，缓和

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. 本句仍是在分析电子支付方式的缺点，再联系下文信息“我们经常听到媒体报道黑客入侵电脑数据库盗取信息”，即可判断出本题答案为 C 项 raise，句意为“电子支付方式可能引发安全及隐私问题”。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对上下文语义的理解，同时考查动词辨析。

【干扰排除】本题正确选项 raise 一词本意为“提高，提升”，引申含义为“引发”，需考生理解词汇的多重含义。

15.

- [A] analyzed 分析，分解
- [B] shared 分享，分担
- [C] stored 储备，贮藏
- [D] displayed 显示，表现，陈列

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there. 空格所需填入词是动词的过去分词作后置定语用来修饰前面的 information“信息”。根据句意“我们经常听到媒体报道黑客入侵电脑数据库盗取信息，并更改信息”，可判断出答案为 C 项 stored“被储存”。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对上文信息的理解，同时考查对动词的辨析。

【干扰排除】所给选项中，A 项干扰性强，但表述含义明显没有 C 项清晰。

16.

- [A] unsafe 不安全的，危险的
- [B] unnatural 不自然的，反常的
- [C] uncommon 不寻常的，罕有的
- [D] unclear 不清楚的，不宜了解的

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 The fact that this is not an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems. 空格所在的 that this is not an 16 occurrence 是其前面的 the fact 的同位语从句，用来补充说明 the fact. The fact 是指上文提到黑

客能够入侵电脑数据库和更改储存的信息。再联系空格后面信息，可判断出正确答案为 C 项 uncommon“不寻常的，罕有的”。此处为双重否定表达肯定意义。意为“这种事情经常发生”。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文语义的理解，同时考查对否定含义形容词的辨析能力。

【干扰排除】答案所给四个选项中，A 项 unsafe“不安全的，危险的”，有一定干扰强度，因为上文提到电子支付方式有不安全因素，但是空格所在句是一个否定句，双重否定表达肯定含义，若选择 A，则表达含义为这种支付方式是安全的。不符合文章含义，故可排除。

17.

- [A] steal 偷窃
- [B] choose 选择，挑选
- [C] benefit 收益，得益
- [D] return 返回，报答

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为...and 17 from someone else's accounts. 此处继续阐述电子支付方式存在的危险，可推断所填动词应为贬义，句意是“那些不道德的人可能通过转移账户从而偷取别人的存款”。本题选 A 项 steal“偷窃，窃取”。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对上文信息的理解，同时考查动词辨析能力。

【干扰排除】所给四个选项中，C 项有一定干扰性， benefit from... 可构成固定搭配，本句话是讲电子支票存在风险，动词应为贬义，可以排除 B、C、D 项。

18.

- [A] consideration 考虑，原因，关心
- [B] prevention 预防，阻止，妨碍
- [C] manipulation 操纵，操作，处理
- [D] justification 理由，辩护

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句是 The 18 of this type of fraud is no easy task. 根据上文信息，电子支付方式存在风险，本句提出该问题需要解决，但防止此类诈骗不是容易的事，故正确答案为 B 项 prevention“预防，阻止，妨碍”。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文信息的理解能力，同时考查对相同词尾名词的辨析能力。

【干扰排除】答案所给四个选项中，D 项 justification“理由，辩护”，有一定干扰强度，但填入此处不符合原文语义。

19.

- [A] cope with 处理，应付
- [B] fight against 对抗，反对
- [C] adapt to 使适应于.....
- [D] call for 要求，需要，提倡

【答案】A

### 【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为...and a new field of computer science is developing to \_\_19\_\_ security issues.根据上下文应该选一个有“应对”安全问题含义的动词词组，A项 cope with“处理，应对”，是最佳答案。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对动词短语的掌握和应用。

【干扰排除】本题根据上下文可排除 C 项和 D 项，B 项“对抗，反抗”也不符合原文意思。

20.

[A] chunk 大块，矮胖的人或物

[B] chip 碎片

[C] path 道路，小路

[D] trail 痕迹，尾部

【答案】D

### 【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本题空格所在句为 A further concern is... leaves an electronic \_\_20\_\_ that contains a large amount of personal data.本句提出电子支票的另一个风险，电子支付方式会遗留下许多个人信息。D 项 trail “痕迹，踪迹”，符合上下文语义。

【命题思路】本题考查考生对上下文信息的正确把握，同时考查对相近含义名词的辨析能力。

【干扰排除】根据文意可以排除 A 项和 B 项。C 项 path 有一定干扰强度，path “小路，道路”，强调路径。

### 核心词汇

access vt. 使用，接近 n. 进入，使用权，通路

eliminate vt. 消除，排除

fruition n. 完成，成就，结果实

revolutionize vt. 发动革命，彻底改变

violate vt. 违反，侵犯，妨碍

withdraw v. 撤退，收回，提取，离开

occurrence n. 发生，出现，事件

prevention n. 预防，阻止

manipulation n. 操纵，操作，处理

unauthorized a. 非法的，未被授权的

### 长难句分析

1. Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically.

【分析】该句前半部分是由 given 引导的条件状语从句，主句为后半部分。主句中有一个由 that 引导的宾语从句，宾语从句中还套有一个由介词 in + which(in which=where)引导的定语从句修饰限定其前面的 society。which 在定语从句中指代前面的 the cashless society。in which 即为 in the cashless society，在定语从句中作地点状语。

2. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float”— it takes several days of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime.

【分析】该句的主干为 the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float”。主句是一个 S+V+O+O(主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语)结构。破折号“—”后的部分为补充部分，句中有一个 before 引导的时间状语从句，时间状语从句又是由 and 连接的并列句，之后 which 引导了一个非限制性定语从句，修饰限定前面的句子，which 在从句中作主语。在非限定性定语从句中还套有一个由 that 引导的宾语从句。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

##### 文章分析

本文节选自 2012 年 1 月 25 日发表在 New York Times(《纽约时报》)的专栏文章，原题为“Average is over”。文章讲述了在现代社会，随着科技发展，一般水平的员工很容易被淘汰，想摆脱这一窘境，唯有通过教育使自己更有价值。第一段以一则笑话，引出话题，即科技进步给人们带来的影响；第二、三、四段则明确指出科技的进步促进工厂自动化水平提高，因此也对员工提出了更高的要求；第五、六段作者给出这一现状的解决措施。

##### 试题解析

21. 第一段的笑话是用来说明\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 技术进步的影响
- [B] 工作压力的释放
- [C] 纺织工厂的缩减
- [D] 中产阶级的收入减少

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】首段给出的笑话是论据，用于说明作者在上文或者下文提出的论点，解题的关键在找出论点。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“the joke”定位到首段。答案所在句为 the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton country about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated，A 项中的 technological advances 正好对应了原文中出现的“automated”，故为正确答案。

【干扰排除】B 项文中并未提及，属于无中生有；选项 C 属于就例子说例子，不正确；选项 D 文章第二段确实提到了，但是与题干中的笑话无关，因此不正确。

22. 根据文章第三段，要想成为一个成功的职员，必须\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 用廉价的软件进行工作
- [B] 要求薪水不高
- [C] 采取普通的生活方式
- [D] 做出一些独特的贡献

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

**【命题思路】**细节题。根据题干关键词“Paragraph 3”和“a successful employee”回文定位，将题干与原文信息进行匹配。

**【直击答案】**文章第三段最后一句指出“Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.”(因此，人人都需要有另外的价值，异于常人的独特价值能够让他们在各自的雇佣市场上脱颖而出。)题干的“to be a successful employee”与原文中的“that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment”是同义替换，“everyone needs to find their extra—their unique value contribution”与 D 项中的“contribute something unique”是同义替换，所以 D 项正确。

**【干扰排除】**A、B 两个选项的干扰来自于文章第三段倒数第二句话，文章明确指出雇主现在可以获得廉价的工作软件和廉价的劳动力……所以拥有一般水平是不行的，这两者并非是成为成功职员的条件，故不正确。C 项与第三段的第一、二句话意思相违背。

23. 第四段引用的话解释\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 技术的成就已经被抹去了
- [B] 工作机会正在快速消失
- [C] 工作现在赚钱比以前少了
- [D] 提供了新的工作和服务

**【答案】**B

**【考点】**推理题

**【命题思路】**虽然从形式上来说，本题考查的是对一个句子意思的理解，但实际上这是作者引用Davidson 的话来说明他在上文提出的论点，因此这道题的解题关键在于把握引用句子前面的部分。

**【直击答案】**根据题干定位到第四段，首句指出作者提出的观点：新技术不断吞噬工作，而且现在的速度在加快。后面引用的话语是对这个论点的具体说明，选项 B 中的“job opportunities”与原文的“job”相对应，“are disappearing at a high speed”与原文“has been eating jobs”以及“there's been acceleration”相对应，故为正确答案。

**【干扰排除】**A 项和 C 都是对引号中的局部信息设置的干扰项，均属于张冠李戴。D 项是无中生有信息。

24. 根据作者的观点，若要减少失业，最重要的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 加快信息技术革命
- [B] 确保人们接受更多教育
- [C] 推动经济全球化
- [D] 在 21 世纪通过更多法案

**【答案】**B

**【考点】**细节题

**【命题思路】**根据题干关键词“reduce unemployment”回文定位到文章最后一段，根据具体信息同义替换，则得出正确答案。

**【直击答案】**文章中最后一段出现了与题干“reduce unemployment”近义的表达“support employment”，而题干“the most important”与文章“nothing would be more important than”相对应，指出促进就业最重要的

是颁布类似于“G.I. Bill”(G.I. Bill: 二战后签署的“军人安置法案”，给退伍美军提供免费大学或技校教育等福利措施。)的法案来保障人们接受高等教育的权利，B 项与之吻合，故正确。

**【干扰排除】**A 项“加速信息技术产业变革”，C 项“推动经济全球化”，均未提及，属于无中生有，故排除。D 项虽提及要颁布更多法案，但文中讲的法案是指与“教育”相关的，而非泛指一般的法案，D 项表述不准确，故排除。

25. 下面哪一个最适合做本文的标题？

- [A] 新法案生效
- [B] 技术越来越廉价
- [C] 平庸者已经无法生存
- [D] 经济衰退不好

**【答案】C**

**【考点】**主旨题

**【命题思路】**主旨题需要结合文章的结构以及核心话题进行选择。

**【直击答案】**从整个文章的脉络来看，第一段揭示了科技进步给人们带来的影响。第二、三段指出科技的进步引起工厂自动化水平提高，普通员工如果没有竞争力和突出优势，就很容易失去工作，因此也对员工提出了更高的要求。第四段指出员工只有不断地提高自己的教育水平，才能脱颖而出。最后一段点明主题，average is officially over。所以正确答案为 C。

**【干扰排除】**A 项所提到的新法案实施仅仅是局部细节，非全篇的主要话题；B 项则是文章第三段中提出的目前就业市场的一个现状，属于论据；D 项文中并未提到，属于无中生有。

### 长难句解析

1. Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middleclass incomes today is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker.

**【解析】**这是一个主从复合句。主干是主系表结构，主语是 Davidson's article，系动词是 is，表语是 one of a number of pieces。pieces 后面跟了 that 引导的定语从句。在这个定语从句中，主语是引导词 that，指代 pieces，谓语是 have recently appeared，后面跟了分词结构 making the point 作 appeared 的伴随状语。the point 后面 that 引导的同位语说明 the point 的具体内容。同位语从句中，主语是 the reason，系动词是 is，表语是 because of...worker。the reason 后面是省略引导词的定语从句做修饰语。这个定语从句的主语是 we，谓语是 have，宾语是 and 连接的两个名词短语“such stubbornly ...incomes”。在介词短语 because of 跟的宾语“the advances in ...revolution”后面跟了一个 which 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰名词“advances”。

**【译文】**目前，我们的失业率居高不下、中产阶级收入下降，其实也是由于全球化和信息技术革命发展。它们正以空前的速度用机器或者外国工人来取代劳动力。最近有大量文章都在讨论这些，戴维森的文章只是其中一篇而已。

2. In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I.Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to posthigh school education.

**【解析】**这是一个由 **but** 引导的并列复合句。第一个句子是一个主从复合句，主干是 **there be** 句型。句首是一个介词短语作地点状语，后面紧跟了一个 **where** 引导的定语从句修饰名词 **world**。**There be** 句型的主语是 **many things**，后面紧跟了一个省略引导词的定语从句。在这个定语从句中，主语是 **we**，谓语是 **need to do**，宾语是 **many things**，动词不定式 **to support employment** 作目的状语。第二个句子是一个主系表结构，主语是 **nothing**，谓语是 **would be**，表语是形容词比较级短语“**more important than ... for the 21st century**”，后面跟了一个 **that** 引导的定语从句修饰 **G.I. Bill**。在这个定语从句中，主语是引导词 **that** 替代的先行词 **G. I.Bill**，谓语是 **ensures**，宾语是一个以 **that** 引导的宾语从句。

**【译文】**在一个平庸者已经无法生存的时代，但没有哪个比通过像《退伍军人权利法案》之类的法案来得重要。只有这样，才能保证 21 世纪的每个美国人都能接受高中之后的教育。

## 核心词汇

**entitle** vt.使有权做(某事)，给予……的资格

**automate** vi.自动化，自动操作

**stubborn** a. 固执的；坚定的

**decline** vi./n.衰弱，衰退 vt.婉言谢绝

**access** n. 途径，机会，权利

**genius** n. 天才，天赋

**accelerate** v. (使)增速，(使)加快

**shed** n. 棚屋 vt.脱落；摆脱

**erase** vt.擦掉，抹去

**roughly** ad.粗糙地；概略地

## 全文翻译

亚当·戴维森《在美国制造》一文中讲述了一个棉地区现代纺织厂自动化的程度的笑话：如今的普通工厂只有两个雇员，“一个人外加一条狗。人是负责喂狗的，狗则是为了让人不要靠近机器的。”

目前，我们的失业率居高不下、中产阶级收入下降，其实也是由于全球化和信息技术革命发展。它们正以前所未有的速度用机器或者外国工人来取代劳动力。最近有大量文章都在讨论这些，戴维森的文章只是其中一篇而已。

过去，讲述了一个棉地区现代纺织厂自动化的程度的笑话：不出众就没法像过去一样活着。因为现在越来越多的雇主有大把的机会接触到不错的外国廉价劳动力、便宜的机器人、廉价的软件、低廉的自动化设备和要价低的人才。因此，人人都需要有另外的价值：异于常人的独特价值能够让他们在各自行业的雇佣市场上脱颖而出。

是的，新技术一直就在吞噬我们的工作，将来还会继续吞噬，而且速度在加快。如戴维森所言，“2009 年之前的十年内，美国工厂裁撤工人速度之快，其数量基本等于过去 70 年新增的工人；大概每三个工作岗位就有一个岗位消失了，总共约有 600 万之多。”

变化总是会存在的，新工作、新产品和新服务都会出现。但我们确信无疑的是，全球化和科学技术每前进一步，最好的工作都会要求工人接收过更多、更优质的教育，这样他们才会超于常人。

在一个平庸者已经无法生存的时代，为促进就业，我们需要做的还有很多，但没有哪个比通过像《退伍军人权利法案》之类的法案来得重要。只有这样，才能保证 21 世纪的每个美国人都能接受高中之后的教育。

## Text 2

### 文章分析

文章节选自 2012 年 7 月 13 日的 Washington Post(《华盛顿邮报》)一篇题为“We see all immigrants as legal or illegal. Big mistake.”的文章。

本文围绕移民问题展开讨论，提出如何解决当今移民问题。首段描述了历史上移民的情况，指出来美国的移民，有很多最终离开。第二段指出现在人们对移民的看法过于刻板，并提出我们应该有所改变。第三段讲述了现在移民的状况，他们流动性强。第四段介绍了我们希望移民如何看待美国。最后一段则提出面对这个移动的世界，双方都应该改变态度，更多样化地处理这个问题。

### 试题解析

26. “Birds of passage” 指\_\_\_\_\_的人。

- [A] 从大西洋移民而来
- [B] 永远离开他们的祖国
- [C] 暂时待在异国
- [D] 在海外找到固定工作

【答案】C

【考点】含义题

【命题思路】词义句意题大体可分为两类：一、超纲词的意思判断；二、熟词生义、短语或句子在语境中的理解。第一类可通过词根词缀法和上下文语境解题；第二类则主要通过上下文语境来判断。上下文语境包括：一、冒号、破折号后的内容、同位语、同位语从句或定语从句的内容；二、语境表达的主要含义。切忌脱离文章语境来解题。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词 Birds of passage，定位到第一段末句 They even had an affectionate nickname, “uccelli di passaggio, ”birds of passage.这句话中 birds of passage 就是对“uccelli di passaggio”的解释说明，而“uccelli di passaggio, ”是 nickname 的同位语，因此 birds of passage 是对 they 的解释说明。通过上下文可知，they 指代 the immigrants(移民)。因此，birds of passage 就是移民的别称。故 C 项为正确答案。

【排除干扰】A 项为第一段第一句话的断章取义理解，而通过后文判断，they 不仅仅包括来自大西洋的移民，还包括其他国家的移民，因此 A 项错误。第二句指出他们中的相当大一部分并没有永远待在异国，而是会回国，因此 B 项不对。D 项是对第二句断章取义的理解。

27. 第二段暗示美国目前的移民体系\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 需要新的移民种类
- [B] 已经放松了对移民的控制
- [C] 应该迎接新挑战
- [D] 可通过政治手段来稳固

【答案】C

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】推理题考查的不仅是对文章信息的理解，更考查了对全文主题的了解。因此需要准确定位，并根据段落中心甚至全文中心来最终得出答案。

**【直击答案】**根据题干定位到第二段。由最后一句话 We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges(然后也许我们就能开始面对移民挑战了)可以判断出，本段第四句至第六句的 we need to...和 we can....是我们可以面对这个挑战的前提，即我们应该如何去迎接这些挑战。故 C 项为正确答案。

**【排除干扰】**A、B、D 三个选项都错在混淆原文信息，虽然句式或者信息与原文中很相似或者重合，但是选项中却改写了其中的某些成分。A 项“need categories”与第二段第四句 We don't need more categories 表达意思相反。B 项“loosen control ”与本段第五句 We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal 的 strict(严格的)相反。D 项“political means”(政治手段)，与原文中第五句话 We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal 不一致。

28. 作者认为今天的移民想要\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 经济鼓励
- [B] 全球认同
- [C] 找到固定工作的机会
- [D] 来去自由

**【答案】**D

**【考点】**细节题

**【命题思路】**细节题的解答要求考生准确回文定位，并且逐一对应判断出答案。需要注意的是细节题的正确选项很少是原文信息的复现，而是概括性总结或者前后几句话的概括。错误选项则往往是原文信息的过度推理论和断章取义的理解或者是无中生有。

**【直击答案】**根据题干定位至第三段。题干的 want 与原文的 prefer to 是同义词，因而解题关键在于对最后两句话的理解。They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them. They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another. 强调的是工作机会。故 D 项为正确答案。

**【排除干扰】**A 项是对原文的片面理解，通过第三段第二句 They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas 判断出吸引移民者的不仅仅是来自金钱的激励(money)，还有工作机会和工作理念(work and ideas)，A 项 financial incentives (经济鼓励)仅仅是 money，因而错误。B 项选和 C 项在文中未提及也不选。

29. 作者暗示，当今的移民应该被\_\_\_\_\_而对待。

- [A] 作为忠诚的同伴
- [B] 给予经济利益
- [C] 给予法律宽容
- [D] 作为强有力的对手

**【答案】**C

**【考点】**推理题

**【命题思路】**本题为推理题，侧重考查对原文细节信息的理解和概括。

**【直击答案】**根据题干，可定位至第五段。首句指出我们应有新态度，第二句进行具体阐述，末句说包含那些在现今体系中难以合法理解的，即说明要给予法律宽容。首句的“logic of right or wrong”和末句的“legally”为同义表达。故 C 项正确，该选项是第五段的概括表达。

**【排除干扰】**A、B 和 D 项在文中未提及，是命题人根据文章主题给出的无中生有的干扰项。

30. 本文最合适的标题是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 来来去去：弥天大错
- [B] 生存与发展：风险巨大
- [C] 有无许可：风险巨大
- [D] 合法与否：弥天大错

【答案】D

【考点】主旨题

【命题思路】本题主要考查考生对文章结构，乃至文章内容的理解掌握情况。考生在处理类似题型时，应切记主旨题的正确选项应与文章论述的主题和关键词符合。

【直击答案】通读全文后发现 legal 和 illegal 为高频词汇。第二段第二句 We divide newcomers into two categories: legal or illegal, good or bad, 同时作者认为 We need to look beyond strict definitions of legal and illegal 这说明了从合法和不合法角度对于移民的分类是错误的。最后一段最后一句再次重申 including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system。综上可知 D 项为正确答案。

【排除干扰】A 项 Come and go: big mistake 是说短暂移民者的移动是个错误，偏离了文章主旨。B 和 C 项说的是 risk(风险)，文中并未提及风险，因而错误。

### 长难句解析

1. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed.

【解析】本句为 and 引导的并列复合句。第一个句子为倒装句，正常语序应为 Those who...stay came along with...States。第二个句子主干为 7 million people arrived, while 引导状语从句和主句构成对比。现在分词短语 looking to make a permanent home in the United States 作后置定语修饰 folks。who 引导的定语从句 who had no intention to stay 修饰 those。

【译文】有许多人来美国是希望能在此永久安家，也有些人并无意定居，来此的 700 万人中，大约有 200 万人最终离开。

2. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever.

【解析】句子主干为 we need them to imagine the United States as a place..., where 引导的定语从句修饰 place。定语从句的主干为：they can be productive for a while.

【译文】我们需要他们把美国视作这样一个地方，在这里他们可以稍作停留，有所作为，而无需承诺永居于此。

### 核心词汇

immigrant n. 移民，侨民

sojourner n. 旅居者，寄居者

depart v. 离开，出发；违背；去世

affectionate a. 深情的，亲切的

category n. 种类，类别

paralysis n. 中风；无力气

thrive vi. 兴盛，兴隆

entrepreneur n. 企业家

aide n. 助手；副官

straddle vt. 骑，跨坐；横跨，跨越

jurisdiction n. 司法权，审判权，管辖权

accommodate vt. 容纳；为……提供住宿；适应

### 全文翻译

一个世纪前，来自大西洋彼岸的移民包括定居者和旅居者。有许多人来美国是希望能在此永久安家，也有些人并无意定居，来此的 700 万人中，大约有 200 万人最终离开。例如，大概有四分之一祖籍意大利的移民最终都永远返故土。甚至他们有一个亲切的绰号：候鸟。如今，我们对移民的理解更加刻板了。我们把新来者划分为两类：合法移民与非法移民，好移民或坏移民。我们把他们称为正在形成中的美国人，热烈欢迎，或者给他们打上外来人的标签要将其驱逐出境。这一模式让我们的移民体系支离破碎，也使长期来试图对其修正时无能为力。我们不需要更多的类别，但是我们应该改变对类别的看法。我们不应该局限于合法或者非法的严格定义。首先，我们要承认那些新的候鸟(移民)的存在，他们在灰色地带生活发展，然后我们才能开始着手应对在移民方面面临的挑战。

今天的移民包括收庄稼人，小提琴手、建筑工人、企业家、工程师、家庭护理助手和物理学家等。他们积极参与由劳工，资金和观念潮流所驱动的全球经济。他们跟着机会，来去自由，可以在一个地方安家，在另一个地方谋职。

无论有无许可，他们轻松地跨越法律，辖区和身份。我们需要他们把美国视作这样一个地方，在这里他们可以稍作停留，有所作为，而无需承诺永居于此。我们需要让他们感觉到四处皆可为家，他们可以有尊严地同属两个国家。

适应这个人们不停移动的新世界，需要移民之战双方都有新的态度。超越文化中非对即错的战争逻辑，意味着开启中间地带，意识到当今管理移民需要采取多种途径，取得多种结果，包括那些在现有体系中难以通过合法手段达成的成果。

### Text 3

#### 文章分析

本文选自 2012 年 7 月 6 日的 New York Times(《纽约时报》)，原文题为“Reactions by Nurture, Not Nature”。本文主要围绕着快速反应这一话题展开。

作者在第一段提出：如果我们在做出反应之前花点时间思考，那么将会减少甚至消除快速反应带来的负面影响，并分别谈了快速反应与处理人际关系之间的关系；接着，作者就人们对快餐商标的反应一例提出，让人做出仓促决定的刺激因素在其他方面也存在。在文章的后半部分，作者就如何逆转快速决定带来的负面影响做了阐述。作者最后强调人类有能力扭转快速反应的趋向。

#### 试题解析

31. 做决定时所需要的时间可能\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 根据形势的紧急性而发生变化
- [B] 证明我们大脑反应的复杂性
- [C] 取决于评估的重要性
- [D] 预先决定我们判断的正确性

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

**【命题思路】**本题主要考查考生对于段落具体信息的把握和理解，考生应能精准掌握与题相关内容，选出对原文相关内容同义置换的正确选项，并能排除无中生有，偷换概念和张冠李戴等干扰选项。

**【直击答案】**根据题干关键词 time 定位到第一段 if we take a moment ...hardwired responses 处。该处说明我们做决定所花的时间决定了我们判断的准确性。第二段第二句话以 But 这一转折连词引导，为重点关注信息，“但是，我们需要更多的时间来评估其他要素。”而本段的第三、四句，也很明显地揭示出本题正确答案，尤其是第三句中的“accurately”一词和 D 项中的“accuracy”为同词异形，故此项为正确答案。

**【排除干扰】**A 项无中生有，本文并没有出现类似信息，也不能从文章中总结得出。B 项无中生有，本文主要在讲快速决定，而非大脑的复杂性。C 项与原文不符，排除。

32. 对快餐食物商标的反应，显示快速决定\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 具有联系性
- [B] 是有意识的
- [C] 会变得危险
- [D] 不具冲动性

**【答案】**A

**【考点】**细节题

**【命题思路】**本题主要考查考生对于段落具体信息的把握和理解，了解快速决定和快餐食物商标有何关系，并且能够识别出选项信息和原文信息的关键词发生的同义替换，排除偷换概念、无中生有等干扰选项。

**【直击答案】**由题干的关键信息“fastfood logo”定位到第三段。第三段开头就提到，让人做出仓促决定的刺激因素不仅限于人际关系范围内。紧接着一句说人们对快餐商标的反应速度比一般阅读速度快作为例证。下一句阐述了原因：因为人们无意识地(unconsciously)将“快餐”与“速度”和“急躁”联系在一起，并将这些冲动付诸行动。A 项说决定是有联系性的，正确，因为人们将“快餐”与“速度”、“急躁”联系起来。

**【排除干扰】**B 项说决定是“有意识的”，与原文表达“unconsciously”不符，故排除。C 项说决定“是危险的”，错在张冠李戴，原文提及的“whether someone is dangerous，”对象是人而非快速决定，故排除。D 项说决定是“不冲动的”，与原文意思相悖，故排除。

33. 我们应该\_\_\_\_\_，来扭转快速决定的不良影响。

- [A] 相信我们的第一印象
- [B] 按照人们通常所做的去做
- [C] 三思而后行
- [D] 寻求专业建议

**【答案】**C

**【考点】**细节题

**【命题思路】**本题主要考查考生对于段落具体信息的把握和理解，了解要扭转快速决定带来的影响，我们应采取的措施，并且能够识别出选项信息和原文信息的关键词发生的同义替换，排除偷换概念以及无中生有等的干扰选项。

**【直击答案】**根据题干关键词“reverse the negative influences”定位到第四段。第四段主要通过两个例子：“consumer products or housing options”和“female job screeners”，说明我们应该怎样克服负面影响。即可说明我们应该在行动之前先思考来消除负面影响，因此选择答案 C 项。

**【排除干扰】**A 项“相信我们的第一印象”；B 项“按照人们通常所做的去做”；D 项“寻求专业建议”均属于无中生有，故排除。

34. John Gottman 认为可靠的快速决定基于\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 批判性评估
- [B] “薄片”研究
- [C] 合理的解释
- [D] 足够的信息

**【答案】**D

**【考点】**细节题

**【命题思路】**本题主要考查考生对于段落具体信息的把握和理解，并且能够识别出选项信息和原文信息的关键词发生的同义替换，排除偷换概念以及无中生有等干扰选项。

**【直击答案】**由题干关键信息“John Gottman”定位到全文倒数第二段。第一句 John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly ‘thin slice’ information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in “thick sliced” longterm study. 正是答案所在处。其中“ground”是题干中“base on”的同义置换，“longterm study”(长期的研究)与 D 项“adequate information”相互呼应。由此可判断出 D 项 adequate information(足够的信息)是正确答案。

**【排除干扰】**A 项“批判性评估”，属于无中生有；B 项“薄片研究”错在逻辑混乱，原文意思是在“薄片研究”基础上形成“厚片研究”，所以依靠的应是“厚片研究”，故排除此项。C 项表达“合理的解释”，也属于无中生有，原文并没有提及，也不能从文章中总结出相关信息，故排除。

35. 作者对逆转高速趋势的态度是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 容忍的
- [B] 不确定的
- [C] 乐观的
- [D] 怀疑的

**【答案】**C

**【考点】**态度题

**【命题思路】**该题主要考查作者的观点态度，需要紧抓文中能体现作者观点态度的词句，从而得出正确答案。解答本题的关键在把握体现作者观点的关键句，并能排除细节，或无中生有等干扰选项。

**【直击答案】**根据题干关键词“reversing the highspeed trend”定位到最后一段，尤其是最后两句处“Although technology....We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.”由此我们可以看出作者的态度是非常确定的，因此 C 项 optimistic(乐观的)是正确答案。

**【排除干扰】**A 项“容忍的”，D 项“怀疑的”与原文相悖，故排除。B 项“不确定的”，与原文表达不符，作者已经明确提出了自己的观点态度，因而排除此项。

**长难句解析**

1. Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hardwired responses.

**【解析】**复合句。句子主干为：Scientists have found that....。主干后的 that 从句作 found 的宾语，该宾语从句嵌套了一个 although 引导的让步状语从句和 if 引导的条件状语从句。we 为这个从句的主语，从句谓语为 take 和 think about，其后的 how we are likely to react 为宾语从句，作 take and think about 的宾语。

**【译文】**科学家发现，虽然我们容易过度反应，但如果我们花点时间设想下我们可能的反应，就可以减少甚至消除我们固有的快速反应所造成的消极影响。

2. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fastfood logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating.

**【解析】**复合句。句子主干为：Psychologists found that ...。at the University of Toronto 为一介词短语，作 psychologists 的后置定语。that 引导了一个宾语从句，作 found 的宾语。其中，动名词短语 viewing ... milliseconds 为主语，primes 为谓语。even though 引导让步状语从句，reading 为此状语从句的主语。

**【译文】**多伦多大学的心理学家研究发现，注视快餐标志仅几毫秒，可以让我们的阅读速度提高 20%，虽然阅读和饮食毫无关联。

## 核心词汇

snap v. 突然弄断；突然而严厉地说 vt. 拍.....的快照

negative a. 消极的 n.(照相的)底片

defense/defence v. 防御；辩护

eliminate vt. 消除，排除

sociable a. 爱交际的；随和的

prime n. 全盛时期 a. 首先的

reverse vt. 倒转 a. 颠倒的

representative a. 典型的，代表性的 n. 代表

mute a. 缄默的，无声的

intermittent a. 间歇的，断断续续的

## 全文翻译

科学家发现，虽然我们容易过度反应，但如果我们花点时间设想下我们可能的反应，就可以减少甚至消除我们固有的快速反应所造成的消极影响。

快速决定可能成为重要的防护机制。如果要判断一个人是否具有危险，毫秒间我们大脑和身体就会程式化地快速反应。但来评估其他要素的话，我们则需要更多时间。研究显示，要准确辨别一个人是否随和友善，我们至少要用一分钟，最好五分钟时间。我们需要花上好一段时间才能判断一个人性格的复杂面，比如他是否神经质或者心胸开阔等。

但是，对快速刺激的快速决策并不仅仅限于人际交流范畴。多伦多大学的心理学家研究发现，注视快餐标志仅几毫秒，可以让我们的阅读速度提高 20%，虽然阅读和饮食毫无关联。我们下意识地将快餐

和速度以及急切联系起来，并且将这些冲动转换到我们所做的所有事情上。看着快餐商标闪烁，实验对象会认为一首乐曲的时间实在太长了。

我们可以改变这种影响。如果我们知道在看到一张笑脸时，会对于消费品或者购房选择做出过度反应的话(这就是为何优秀的销售代表和房地产中介总是保持微笑)，那么我们可以在购房前先缓一缓。如果我们知道女性招聘官更可能拒绝迷人的女求职者，我们可以帮助招聘官认识到她们的偏见，或者聘请外部招聘人员。

婚姻专家约翰·戈特曼解释说：只有我们把快速反应建立在对大量信息的长期研究的基础上，我们才能可靠地依靠少量信息做出快速反应。约翰·戈特曼在真正评估一对夫妻是否会长久在一起时，他会邀请他们去岛上的休养地进行更长时间的评估，花上两天，而非两秒钟。

我们可以通过暂停来弱化本能反应，这种能力使人类有别于动物。但是从历史上来看，我们大约花费了 12% 的时间来思索更长远的事情。虽然，技术可能改变反应方式，但不可能改变人的本性。我们仍然拥有想象力，让我们摆脱诱惑，扭转快速反应的趋势。

#### Text 4

##### 文章分析

本文选自)2012 年 7 月 2 日 Atlantic(《大西洋》一篇题为“Why Women Still Can't Have It”的文章。本文是一篇议论文，主要围绕欧洲职场男女性别不平等展开论述。文章第一段开门见山提出文章主题：欧洲不是一个性别平等的天堂。第二段提出欧盟现在正在考虑立法以此解决男女不平等的问题，但是该规定受挫。第三段提出一个问题：是否应该有定额保证女性能够在公司获得高职位？第四段提到 Reding 对于这个问题的回答：不喜欢定额，但它可帮助达成所愿。第五段明确表明了作者支持 Reding 的观点。第六段提出多年的证据表明大多国家的公司避免女性进入高层管理，并且，当女性进入高层管理时，她们受到了媒体的广泛关注，最后末段顺承上段，提出她们受到媒体关注是因为缺乏合理的公共政策。

##### 试题解析

36. 在欧洲的公司职场，一般情况下\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 女性占主导地位
- [B] 男性做最后决定
- [C] 企业管理被颠覆
- [D] 高级管理似家庭般友好

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要根据题干关键词对原文具体信息进行锁定，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词 European corporate workplace 定位到第一段。该段首句直接表明本段中心“欧洲不是一个性别平等的天堂”，接下来两句通过递进连接词“in particular”和“indeed”分别阐述中心句，即：“欧洲企业中，男女存在性别差异，并且大部分职位都是由男性担任，女性只占 14% 的比例”。由此可知 B 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】A 项与原文提及的“欧洲高层企业管理职位大部分仍然是男性”、“女性在欧洲公司董事会只占有 14% 的席位”意思相反。“Europe's top corporate governance positions remain overwhelmingly male” 中 overwhelmingly 表示“压倒性地，不可抵抗地”，修饰限定“欧洲高层企业管理职位仍然是男性”，而 C 项中把这个概念替换为动词，表示“压倒，淹没，颠覆”，即“企业管理被颠覆”，与原文意思不符。原

文提及“除非女性成为高级管理做决定的一部分人群，否则公司将永远不可能完全像家庭般友好”，D项把主从句的主语和谓语部分交叉混用进行干扰，与原文不符。

37. 欧盟计划的立法是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 对性别平衡的反映
- [B] 不情愿的选择
- [C] 对 Reding 号召的回应
- [D] 自愿的行为

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要对文章第二段具体信息进行锁定，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词 The European Union's 定位到第二段首句。题干的 ended legislation 则是对原文 now considering legislation 的同义改写，因此正确答案锁定在该内容处。另外，根据本段所述，Reding 的呼吁以及应者寥寥的介绍是为了说明 This proposed mandate was born of frustration 一句中的 frustration。B 项恰是因为 Reding 的呼吁所得到的响应太少，公司不愿意这样做，才考虑以立法方式促进性别平等。换句话说 reluctant choice 是 born of frustration 的同义改写。因此 B 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】A 选项表面上看与首句相符，但因为该选项中有 gender balance，且 A 项的重心是 reflection，即“性别平衡的反映”，反映出来的是欧盟考虑立法。因此 A 选项的内容与文章内容因果倒置，故排除。C 项“对 Reding 号召的回应”，该段提到这项挫折是 Reding 发布的号召的失败，这只是促使欧盟立法的外在诱因，并不是主导因素，其根本的原因还是为了解决男女不平等的问题，故该选项为错误选项。D 项定位到 Europe Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action，该句说的是一项自愿行动的号召，并非立法是自愿的行动，偷换概念，故排除。

38. 根据 Reding，定额可能帮助女性\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 得到企业高层职位
- [B] 看穿工作晋升时的无形障碍
- [C] 平衡工作和家庭
- [D] 预期法律结果

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，需要根据题干关键词对文章相应的具体信息进行锁定，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干信息定位至第四段。解题的关键是理解 Reding 的观点，即引号中的内容，而重点是 but 后的内容：他喜欢定额所带来的好处：定额可以打开平等之门，并且可以打破这种工作晋升时的无形障碍，后半部分是前面内容的同位语，进一步补充说明：在法国和其他国家，法律条款规定把女性放在企业高层职位中，从而解决男女性别不平等的问题。换句话说，定额可以通过法律的形式帮助女性获得企业高层职位。A 项是对原文信息“placing women in top business positions”的同义替换，故为正确选项。

【干扰排除】B 项与原文意思不符，选项将“they ... break through the glass ceiling”中的 break through(打破)偷换为 see though(看穿，识破)，并且定额可以帮助女性最终获得高层职位才是其最终的目的。C 项

可定位到第三段，该段说明定额最大的作用是能够保证女性获得高职位，而平衡工作和家庭是对其获得职位的限定，并不是主要目的，该选项属于主次不分。D项与原文意思不符，第四段末尾“*a result seen ... top business positions*”谈到的是“在法律条款中，将女性置于企业高层职位，这个结果可以在法国和其他国家见到”，但这并不是选项所说的“定额可以预期法律结果”。

39. 作者对 Reding 看法的态度是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 怀疑
- [B] 客观
- [C] 漠不关心
- [D] 赞同

【答案】D

【考点】态度题

【命题思路】这是一道作者观点态度题，需要结合文章相关信息判断作者对于 Reding 看法的态度，从而得出答案。

【直击答案】本题考查的是作者对 Reding 看法的态度，第四段提到了他的看法，根据行文发展和出题顺序，大致定位到第五段。第一句用 *understand* 表明作者与 Reding 立场相同，第二句通过 *either* 进一步表明此态度。虽然有转折词 *but*，但作者并未反对 Reding 的观点。因此 D 项为正确选项。

【干扰排除】根据责任原则，一些不承担责任的词一般都是陪考词，如：*impassive, indifferent*，因此可以直接排除 C 项。文章第五段首句明确表明作者观点态度，是对 Reding 观点的赞同，A、B 项内容与原文信息相反，故为错误选项。

40. 进入高层管理的女性变成头条新闻是因为缺乏\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 更多社会正义
- [B] 大量媒体关注
- [C] 合理的公共政策
- [D] 更大的“软压力”

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部细节题，主要考查考生对于文章中具体信息之间逻辑关系的把握。

【直击答案】题干是对第六段第二句话的同义改写，该段后半部分是举例，因此将本题答案定位在第七段。*if* 引导的是虚拟条件句，表达作者对未来的期盼，也是作者观点：如果有合理的公共政策帮助女性与 C 项表达相符，因此是正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项属于无中生有，尾段虽然提到公正的社会，并没有提及这些女性缺乏社会正义。B 项定位到“When women do break ... exception to the rule”，选项内容是女性进入高层管理的结果，而不是原因，属于因果倒置。D 项定位到“After all, four decades of evidence... is put upon them”，句子并没有说明女性缺乏“软压力”，并且，该信息并未提及进入高层的女性成为了头条新闻，故该选项属于无中生有。

长难句解析

1. When women do break through to the summit of corporate power—as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook—they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

**【解析】**句子主干是“they attract massive attention precisely”，when 引导时间状语从句，两个破折号之间是插入语，该部分是 as 引导的方式状语从句，该从句省略了谓语部分 Sheryl Sandberg recently did (break through to the summit of corporate power) at Facebook，其后是 because 引导的原因状语从句。

**【译文】**当女性确实突破障碍进入公司权力顶层，如同 Facebook 公司的桑伯格最近做到的那样，她们会备受关注。因为她们是规则的例外。

2. If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women—whether CEOs or their children's caregivers—and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

**【解析】**句子主干是“Sandberg would be no more newsworthy”，该主句嵌套了一个比较结构，no more...than...表示全部否定，分词结构 living in a more just society 作后置定语修饰名词 person，主干句子前面是 if 引导的虚拟条件句，两个逗号之间属于插入语成分，对 women 进行解释。

**【译文】**如果有合理的公共政策来帮助所有的女性——不管是首席执行官还是他们孩子的保姆——和所有的家庭，那么像其他生活在更加公平社会中的优秀人才那样，桑伯格就没有新闻报道价值了。

## 核心词汇

corporate a. 法人的；共同的

governance n. 管理，统治，支配

overwhelmingly ad. 势不可挡地；巨大地

legislation n. 法律，法规

mandate n. 授权，命令

frustration n. 挫败，挫折

appeal vi. 呼吁，强烈请求；诉诸；上诉

provisions n. 规定，条款；供应品

reluctance n. 勉强，不愿意

temporarily ad. 暂时地

## 全文翻译

欧洲不是男女平等的天堂。尤其是在公司，除非女性进入高级管理层参与决策，否则公司将永远不可能完全有利于家庭生活的。欧洲高层企业管理职位大部分仍然是由男性所占据。实际上，女性在欧洲公司董事会只占有 14% 的席位。

欧盟现在正在考虑立法，从而迫使公司董事会维持一定的女性比例，达到 60%。这项规定的出台是由于一次挫折。去年，欧盟委员会副主席雷丁发布了一项自愿行动的号召。雷丁邀请各公司签名参加支持性别均衡的活动，旨在让女性在董事会占有 40% 的比例。但是她的呼吁被认为是失败之举，只有二十四家公司接受。

我们是否需要通过定额方式确保女性在平衡工作和家庭时，能继续攀登上公司高层职位？

雷丁最近说：“就我个人而言，我不喜欢定额的方式，但是我喜欢定额所达到的效果。”定额让人民采取行动：他们打开平等之门，打破女性晋升时的悟性障碍。这在法国和其他国家都已有成效，这些国家有法律条款规定女性应处于企业高层职位中。

我理解雷丁的不情愿和她的沮丧。我也不喜欢定额，这与我对有才能的人进行精英管理的信念背道而驰，即：能者居之。但是，考虑到实现精英式管理时遇到的障碍时，似乎还得暂时通过命令才能让世界更公平。

毕竟，四十年的证据已经表明，不管给的“软压力”有多大，欧洲和美国公司正在规避精英式的选才，拒绝女性进入高层。当女性确实突破障碍进入公司权力顶层，如同 Facebook 公司的桑伯格最近做到的那样，她们会备受关注。因为她们是规则的例外。

如果有合理的公共政策来帮助所有的女性——不管是首席执行官还是他们孩子的保姆——和所有的家庭，那么像其他生活在更加公平社会中的优秀人才那样，桑伯格就没有新闻报道价值了。

## Part B

### 文章分析

文章选自 2012 年 7 月 13 日发表于《卫报》(The Guardian)题为《预算吃紧时如何享用美食》(How to eat well on a tight budget)的文章。

本文介绍了人气博客 “the Skint Foodie”的博主托尼对于如何在经济状况不佳的情况下保证享用美食。文章题材贴近现实，结构清晰，无过多难句难词，因而较易理解。

全文共六段，第一段介绍了托尼及其总体观点。第二段至第六段则是给出了五条具体的建议，每段前空出小标题要求考生填写。

### 词句分析

1. After bills, Tony has £ 60 a week to spend, £ 40 of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning £ 130, 000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London's best restaurants at least twice a week.

【词汇】bill: 账单；corporate communications: 企业公关部

【分析】句子主干为 Tony has £ 60 a week to spend, but 10 years ago he was earning £ 130, 000 a year and eating...定语从句 £ 40 of which goes on food 作插入语，修饰限定 £ 60。现在分词短语 working in corporate communications 作伴随状语，表示 10 年前的情况。

【译文】现在，在结清各种账单后，托尼(Tony)只有 60 英镑可用，他把 40 英镑用于食物，但是 10 年前他在企业公关部工作，年收入达 13 万英镑，每周至少两次光临伦敦最好的餐厅就餐。

2. And if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is prepacked in the supermarket chiller.

【词汇】say: 比方说；shin: 小腿，胫部；rasher: 咸肉片，火腿片；bacon: 咸猪肉，熏猪肉，培根；prepacked: 事先包装好的；chiller: 制冷机

【分析】句子主干为 you'll know that..., that 引导的宾语从句的主干为 you only need 350g of..., not whatever..., say 为插入语，whatever 引导的从句作 need 的宾语，和 350g of shin of beef and 形成对比，if 引导的条件句作整个句子的条件状语从句。

【译文】如果你计划合适，就会发现，比方说，你需要的仅仅是 350 克牛小腿肉和 6 片培根，而不是超市冷柜里摆放的那些包装好的不知其重量的货物。

3. Soon you'll feel comfortable asking if they've any knuckles of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which, more often than not, they'll let you have for free.

【词汇】knuckle: 膝关节, 肘; ham: 火腿, 大腿后部; stew: 炖菜; carcass: 尸体, 骨架; stock: 高汤; more often than not : 多半, 往往; free: 免费的

【分析】句子主干为 you'll feel comfortable, 现在分词 asking... 引导宾语从句表示 ask 的内容。which 引导的定语从句修饰限定前边的并列名词 knuckle, beef bone, chicken carcass。

【译文】很快你会发现自己很轻松地问他们是否可以给你一些猪腿骨头做汤或者炖菜, 或者是否有些牛骨、鸡架或者鱼头等让你回家熬汤, 他们往往会免费送给你的。

### 解题策略

文章首段发现最后一句话为: Here's his advice for economical foodies(这里有一些经济型吃客的建议)从而判断出文章剩下段落为具体的建议, 第一段其余信息则为对 Tony 的介绍, 而且第一段没有设问, 因此可略读。之后精读各段, 抓住关键信息, 然后与所给的 7 个选项逐一对应, 最终得出答案。

### 题目分析

41.

【答案】F

【考点】细节题

【解析】第二段首句 Impulsive spending isn't an option, so plan your week's menu in advance...(冲动消费不是好主意, 因此提前计划好一周的菜单)so 代表结论, 为关键句, 段落后也没有其他转折词, 本段其余内容为对于 plan 的具体操作和影响。因此这句话表达了本段的中心意思。so 后所给的建议是 plan your week's menu, 动词 plan 为谓语中心词。对应 7 个备选项中, F 项“Planning is everything”(计划是一切)符合本段中心意思, 答案为 F。

42.

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【解析】第三段第一句话和第二句话主要解释超市购物的好处, 即不需要为自己购买很少量的物品而倍感尴尬, 第三句话则说 “if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, ...not”(如果你计划合适, 就会发现, 比方说, 你需要的仅仅是……, 而不是……), 本句把所需要的量和超市冷冻柜已包装好的物品的量进行对比, 强调如果计划好, 就可以购买合适的量。因此对比备选项后发现, C 项 Stick to what you need(坚持自己所需)表达此意, 而且 what you need 和文章中的 you only need 为相同含义。因此 C 项为正确选项。

43.

【答案】G

【考点】细节题

【解析】第四段第二句的 that's not good enough 意为“这还不够”, 属于语义上的隐性转折, 因此本段重点在最后一句。Planning ahead should eliminate wastage, but if you ...(提前计划好可以避免浪费, 但是如果家里有多余的蔬菜, 可以做成蔬菜汤, 那些可能会坏掉的水果可以当成食材做饭或者榨成果汁。)but 前表示避免浪费的一个方法即: 提前做好计划, but 后是更具体的方法即充分利用多余的食材, 但 but 前后说的内容都是关于如何避免浪费的。因此比对备选项后, 发现 G 项的 waste 和本段的 wastage 是同

一单词的不同形式，而且是对 but 后内容的抽象总结描述。因此判断 G 项 waste not, want not(不浪费就不匮乏)是正确的。

44.

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【解析】第五段第一句 Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for frugal eaters. this 和 it 指代为 44 题缺失的小标题内容，因此本句其实没有提供任何信息，重点信息在后。第二句为祈使句，祈使句多是表达作者观点的重要句子。Shop at butchers, delis and...(经常在肉店，熟食店和鱼店买东西，即使小东西也在这些地方买，并且表现得很友好。)他给出两条建议：1. 常在某些店买东西；2. 表现出友好。之后第三句则表示的是这样做的结果。因此本段的核心句为第二句。在比对几个备选项后发现 A 项 Shopkeepers are friends(店家是良友)和第二句中的“be friendly”形成同义替换。因此 A 项为正确答案。

45.

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【解析】最后一段首句出现 but，表示后半句为重点。前半句表示的是：不会经常下馆子，后半句表示的是偶尔在外吃饭犒劳自己，并给出了如何存下零钱来做到此事。对比几个备选项后发现 B 项 Remember to treat yourself(勿忘款待自己)中的 treat 和第一句的 once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant(每几个月让自己可以去一家美味的餐厅吃一次套餐)中的 treat 为原词复现。因此判断出 B 项为正确答案。

全文翻译

托尼在自己人气很旺的博客“贫穷老饕”中记录了他是如何平衡对美食的狂热与自己尚需靠救济金生活的窘境。现在，在结清各种账单后，托尼只有 60 英镑可用，他把 40 英镑用于食物，但是 10 年前他在企业公关部工作，年收入达 13 万英镑，每周至少两次光临伦敦最好的餐厅就餐。之后，他的婚姻走到了尽头，职业垮掉，而且酗酒愈发严重。“社区的精神护理人员救了我。当人们如此热情地回复我的博客的时候，从某种程度上我再次感到自己被他们拯救了。它让我感到自己被认可并重获自信。”现在他住在委员会提供的房子里，每天忙于回复来自各个文学机构给出的工作邀请。尽管现在他对生活充满希望和信心，他还是坚持写博客。不是写如何尽可能吃得便宜，而是写如何精打细算并吃得好。他说“有那么多人处境更遭，他们的钱几乎不够吃饭。”

[F]计划是一切

冲动消费不是好主意，因此提前计划好一周的菜单，列出食物原材料购物单，并且列出所需的精确数量。我有一个表格模板，可以填写预定的每周的一日三餐。别笑，这个不仅仅能为您省钱，更能帮助您平衡饮食。另外还建议大家每天购物而不是每周购物，因为人的天性使然，对于自己喜欢的东西，可能偶尔会想改变主意的。

[C]坚持自己所需

这就是超市的好处了，它能让你隐藏起来(不管你买什么，买多少都无人注意)。有了超市及它能让你不被注意的特性，你就可以避免在菜摊一次只买一个小红萝卜的尴尬。如果你计划合适，就会发现，比方说，你需要的仅仅是 350 克牛小腿肉和 6 片培根，而不是超市冷柜里摆放的那些包装好的不知其重量的货物。

### [G]不浪费就不匮乏

你也许会很骄傲地说自己的冰箱里只有一些冻青豆，但这还不够。我的冰箱里装满了吃剩的食物，面包、高汤、肉和鱼。提前计划好可以避免浪费，但是如果家里有多余的蔬菜，可以做成蔬菜汤，那些可能会坏掉的水果可以当成食材做饭或者榨成果汁。

### [A]店家是良友

每个人都这样说，但是这个对节俭的食客来说是很重要的一条建议。经常在肉店、熟食店和鱼店买东西，即使小东西也在这些地方买，并且表现地很友好。很快你会发现自己很轻松地问他们是否可以给你一些猪腿骨头做汤或者炖菜，或者是否有些牛骨、鸡架或者鱼头等让你回家熬汤，他们往往免费给你的。

### [B]勿忘款待自己

你不会经常在外下馆子的，要是把零钱省下来，每隔几个月让自己可以去一家美味的餐厅吃一次套餐。比如说连着三个月每周存 1.75 英镑，那一共就能存 21 英镑，这些钱足够你在米其林星级杨梅餐厅吃一顿有三道菜的午餐套餐，有 16.95 英镑，你可以花 12.99 英镑到达美乐餐厅买一个大比萨：我知道自己更想吃哪一个。

## Section III Translation

### 重点详解

I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week.

【考点】宾语从句；并列结构

【解析】① 句子主干为 I can pick a date...and know...

② ...know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week.

这是一组并列结构作宾语。宾语部分为黑体的 where 从句和斜体部分 what 引导的宾语从句以及 and 后的名词词组部分。

【词汇】instantly ad.立刻；马上

【译文】从过去的 53 年间任选一天，我能立刻回想起当时我身在何方、当天新闻中发生何事、甚至那天是周几。

I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before.

【考点】省略引导词的定语从句；时间状语从句

【解析】① 句子主干为 I can recall the day...and the sadness...

② 句中黑体部分中有两句省略了引导词的定语从句。一是 the day (when) my grandfather died，另一个是 the sadness (that/which) I felt。定语从句关系词在从句中作宾语时可以省略。

③ I felt when we... 中，斜体部分为 when 引导时间状语从句对 the sadness I felt 进行修饰。

【词汇】recall v. 回忆起，回想起 sadness n. 悲伤

【译文】祖父去世那天的情景和之前那天我去医院看望他时的伤心欲绝都历历在目。

I also remember that the musical play Hair opened on the Broadway on the same day—they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

【考点】宾语从句；破折号的使用

**【解析】**① 句子主干为 I also remember that...。该句中斜体部分 that 引导宾语从句，从句中 the musical play Hair 为主语，opened 为谓语动词，on the Broadway 和 on the same day 分别是时间状语和地点状语。  
② 破折号后面的 they 指代前两句话的内容，表示同一天发生的两件截然不同的事件，突出前面提到的好记性并未使我的情感体验更鲜活生动。

**【词汇】** Broadway n. 百老汇 musical a. 音乐的，乐曲的 pop v. 突然出现

**【译文】** 我也还记得当天音乐剧《毛发》在百老汇开场演出。

这两件事都以同样的方式突然出现在我的脑海。

### 全文翻译

从过去的 53 年间任选一天，我能立刻回想起当时我身在何方，当天新闻中发生何事，甚至那天是周几。自从 4 岁起，我就具备这种能力。

我从不会因大脑吸取信息量过大而感到难以承受。我的大脑似乎可以处理它们，并将其有序地存储于大脑中。每当忆及忧伤往事，和其他人一样，我会尽量将其搁置一旁。我不认为因为我的记忆更为清晰，自己就比其他人更难做到此事。好记性并没有让我的情感体验更鲜活生动。祖父去世那天的情景和之前那天我去医院看望他时的伤心欲绝都历历在目。我也还记得当天音乐剧《毛发》在百老汇开场演出。这两件事都以同样的方式跃入我的脑海。

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

#### 审题

本提纲要求写作体裁是一个通知或告示。分析题目指令时我们不能忽视的信息有以下几点：1. 号召组织班级内部的慈善活动；2. 该活动的具体细节内容；3. 鼓励性质；4. 电子邮件的格式。

#### 行文

考生习作	修改润色
<p>【第一段】</p> <p>Dear classmates,</p> <p>I want to inform you that there will be a charity activity at our school. (1) The time is at 7:00 pm this Friday night.</p> <p>开头过于直白随意，缺少正式表达。且缺少必要的信息，如具体举办地址。</p> <p>(1) 表示什么时间开始，一般将活动作为主语。如：The activity starts from 7:00pm.</p>	<p>【第一段】</p> <p>Dear classmates,</p> <p>May I have your attention, please. On the evening of January 4th, 2013, namely, this Friday night, we will hold a charity sale at the school auditorium in the purpose of helping the children who need help.</p> <p>所有信息，即时间、地点、目的，都包含在一个整句中，显得句型紧凑且信息量大。</p>
<p>【第二段】</p> <p>(1) We hold this activity because there are a lot of kids who need help. They are too poor to go to school. (2) And I hope everyone can give your hand to them.</p> <p>(1) 表达过于简单，原因内容单调且号召力不足。</p> <p>(2) 缺少活动的相关必要细节信息，如与会成员等。</p>	<p>【第二段】</p> <p>Those kids who come from remote areas lack proper and fine education. Our assistance can improve their lives and even may change their destinies. Some stars, local industrial bosses and all the staff of our school will attend the activity.</p> <p>经过修改，句子不仅显得成熟，语气和内容饱满充实。</p>
<p>【第三段】</p> <p>I think if everyone (1) give your help to those poor kids, they can go to school and have a good education. This may bring hope to their lives and change their lives. Thank you for your help. (2) And please attend to this activity on time.</p> <p>Yours sincerely, Li Ming</p> <p>(1) 有语法错误，主语 everyone 的谓语动词应该是单数形式 gives。 (2) 结尾处表达感谢，且呼吁大家伸出援助之手，但号召力不足。</p>	<p>【第三段】</p> <p>I trust that everyone has a kind heart and believe that our help can really make a big difference. Thank you very much for your kindness and I am looking forward seeing you on time.</p> <p>Yours sincerely, Li Ming</p>

## 范文

My dear classmates,

May I have your attention, please? On the evening of January 4th, 2013, namely, this Friday night, we will hold a charity sale at the school auditorium in the purpose of helping the children who need help.

Those kids who come from remote areas lack proper and fine education. Our assistance can improve their lives and even may change their destinies. Some stars, local industrial bosses and all the staff of our school will attend the activity.

I trust that everyone has a kind heart and believe that our help can really make a big difference. Thank you very much for your kindness and I am looking forward seeing you on time.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

(注：电子邮件的格式可以采用“齐头式”，即由于换行方便而每行开头都以顶头的格式对齐。)

## 译文

亲爱的同学们：

请注意！2013年1月4号，即本周五晚，在学校礼堂将举办一场慈善义卖活动，旨在帮助那些需要帮助的孩子们。

这些来自偏远地区的孩子缺少良好的教育。我们的绵薄之力可以改善他们的生活，甚至改变他们的命运。一些明星、当地企业总裁和全校职工届时将莅临活动现场。

我相信每个人都有一副热心肠，并且相信我们的帮助定能有一番改变。非常感谢大家的热心帮助并希望您能准时参加。

真诚的  
李明

### 靓词

namely ad. 也就是，即

charity n. 慈善；施舍物

auditorium n. 礼堂，会堂

remote a. (时间上)遥远的；远程的

proper a. 适当的，相当的，正当的

assistance n. 帮助，援助

destiny n. 命运

in the purpose of 以……为目的

make a big difference 使事情有所不同

### 佳句

May I have your attention, please?

【析】引起大家注意。这是布告首要的任务。

On the evening of January 4th, 2013, namely, this Friday night, we will hold a charity sale at the school auditorium in the purpose of helping the children who need help.

【析】所有信息，即时间、地点、目的，都包含在一个整句中，值得模仿。

Thank you very much for your kindness and I am looking forward seeing you on time.

【析】先表达感谢之情，再提出对与会人员的期望，句型简单对称，语义一举两得。

## Part B

### 审题

该图反映的是大学生群体在不同年级阶段的兼职人数变化情况。随年级递增兼职人数也同时递增的情况是由于不同原因造成的。大学生兼职情况较为普遍(大学一年级时就有过半学生选择兼职)，随年级增高且呈现人数增多的现象。

### 行文

<p><b>【第二段】</b></p> <p>As far as I am concerned, college students could benefit a lot from (1) doing part-time jobs. Firstly, doing a part-time job helps students earn some money, which could (2) lighten their parents' financial burden. Secondly, students can gain some working experience and get prepared before entering the society. Thirdly, doing a part-time job can help students build up their self-confidence.</p> <p>(1) 搭配错误。“做兼职”的“做”不易用 do 而应该为 have 或者 get。</p> <p>(2) 单词不当。用 ease 或者 lessen 更为地道。</p>	<p><b>【第二段】</b></p> <p>As far as I am concerned, college students could benefit a lot from having part-time jobs. Firstly, having a part-time job helps students earn some money, which could ease/lessen their parents' financial burden. Secondly, students can gain some working experience and get prepared before entering the society. Thirdly, having a part-time job can help students build up their self-confidence.</p>
<p><b>【第三段】</b></p> <p>To conclude, (1) I should say that doing a part-time job could bring students many (2) goodness. (3) While at the same time, I hope students could (4) make a good time balance between their study and their work.</p> <p>(1) “I should ...” 这种句型显得过于主观，仅用 To conclude 即可。</p> <p>(2) 词汇误用。goodness 意为“善良，优秀”，应改为 benefits“收益”。</p> <p>(3) 连词误用。这里有转折的意思，而 while 没有这个意思。应改为 however, ...</p> <p>(4) 中式表达。make a good balance 即可，加进去一个 time 太显汉语直译的味道。</p>	<p><b>【第三段】</b></p> <p>To conclude, getting a part-time job could bring students many benefits. However, at the same time, I hope students could make a good balance between their study and their work.</p>

## 范文

The bar chart shows the general trend of university students who take parttime jobs at different stages during their college life. Seeing from the chart, more than half of the college students, about 66.77% take a parttime job at their first year. And the proportion increases slightly year by year, till the last year, the proportion reaches the maximal number, surging to 88.24%.

There are basically three reasons behind this trend. To begin with, most students are eager to take a parttime job in the purpose of earning some money, which can ease their parents' burden.

Besides, they can acquire more experience before officially entering the society. And with more experience, they can easily get a job compared to those who do not have any experience. Finally, they can not only turn what they have learnt into the application, but also learn more which they cannot obtain from their books.

In my view, getting a parttime job is a good practice. However, the major task of students is still the study. They should make a balance between their academic life and their working life.

## 译文

该柱状图反映了兼职大学生数量在不同阶段的总体情况。该表显示，超过一半的学生，大约 66.77%，在第一学年做兼职工作。且这一比例逐年递增，直到最后一学年，数值达到最大值，为 88.24%。

这一趋势的形成基本上有三个原因。其一，大多数学生渴望获得兼职，是为了挣点小钱，为父母减轻负担。其二，他们可以在正式步入社会前获得更多的经验。与那些没有经验的人相比，有更多的经验可使他们更容易得到一份工作。最后，他们不仅可以将所学转化为应用，还可以学到许多书本上学不到的东西。

以我之见，兼职是一个不错的实践。然而，学生的首要任务依旧是学习。他们应该在学术生活和工作中取得平衡。

## 靓词

proportion n. 比例; 部分

slightly ad. 些微地, 轻微地

maximal a. 最高的, 最大的

surge v. 激增

ease v. 减轻, 缓和

acquire v. 获得; 取得

officially ad. 正式地

application n. 应用; 申请

obtain v. 获得

academic a. 学术的; 理论的; 学院的

## 佳句

The bar chart shows the general trend of university students who take parttime jobs at different stages during their college life.

【析】第一个画线句子是词类图表作文比较典型的开场白，可以清楚地表明图表的意图。第二个画线句子是一个定语从句，修饰 university students.

Finally, they can not only turn what they have learnt into the application, but also learn more which they cannot obtain from their books.

【析】该句是由 not only...but also...引导的一个并列句。这个句子也可以改成：Finally, they can not only turn what they have learnt into the application, but simply learn more which they cannot obtain from their books as well.

# 2014 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语(二)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. (10 points)

Thinner isn't always better. A number of studies have 1 that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight. And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually 2. For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. 3 among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an 4 of good health.

Of even greater 5 is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. It is often defined 6 body mass index, or BMI. BMI 7 body mass divided by the square of height. An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. Between 25 and 30 is overweight. And over 30 is considered obese. Obesity, 8, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese.

While such numerical standards seem 9, they are not. Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, 10 others with a low BMI may be in poor 11. For example, many collegiate and professional football players 12 as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a 13 BMI.

Today we have a(an) 14 to label obesity as a disgrace. The overweight are sometimes 15 in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes 16 with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success. Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. 17 very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

1. [A] denied [B] conducted [C] doubled [D] ensured
2. [A] protective [B] dangerous [C] sufficient [D] troublesome
3. [A] Instead [B] However [C] Likewise [D] Therefore
4. [A] indicator [B] objective [C] origin [D] example
5. [A] impact [B] relevance [C] assistance [D] concern

6. [A] in terms of [B] in case of [C] in favor of [D] in of
7. [A] measures [B] determines [C] equals [D] modifies
8. [A] in essence [B] in contrast [C] in turn [D] in part
9. [A] complicated [B] conservative [C] variable [D] straightforward
10. [A] so [B] unlike [C] since [D] unless
11. [A] shape [B] spirit [C] balance [D] taste
12. [A] start [B] quality [C] retire [D] stay
13. [A] strange [B] changeable [C] normal [D] constant
14. [A] option [B] reason [C] opportunity [D] tendency
15. [A] employed [B] pictured [C] imitated [D] monitored
16. [A] [B] combined [C] settled [D] associated
17. [A] Even [B] Still [C] Yet [D] Only
18. [A] despised [B] corrected [C] ignored [D] grounded
19. [A] discussions [B] businesses [C] policies [D] studies
20. [A] for [B] against [C] with [D] without

## 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. (40 points)

#### Text 1

What would you do with 590m? This is now a question for Gloria Mackenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest

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undivided lottery jackpot in history. If she hopes her new-found fortune will yield lasting feelings of fulfillment, she could do worse than read Happy Money by Elizabeth Dunn and Michael Norton.

These two academics use an array of behavioral research to show that the most rewarding ways to spend money can be counterintuitive. Fantasies of great wealth often involve visions of fancy cars and extravagant homes. Yet satisfaction with these material purchases wears off fairly quickly what was once exciting and new becomes old-hat; regret creeps in. It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms Dunn and Mr Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema. These purchases often become more valuable with time-as stories or memories-particularly if they involve feeling more connected to others.

This slim volume is packed with tips to help wage slaves as well as lottery winners get the most "happiness bang for your buck." It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it). Buying gifts or giving to charity is often more pleasurable than purchasing things for oneself, and luxuries are most enjoyable when they are consumed sparingly. This is apparently the reason MacDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib - a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.

Readers of "HappyMoney" are clearly a privileged lot, anxious about fulfillment, not hunger. Money may not quite buy happiness, but people in wealthier countries are generally happier than those in poor ones. Yet the link between feeling good and spending money on others can be seen among rich and poor people around the world, and scarcity enhances the pleasure of most things for most people. Not everyone will agree with the authors' policy ideas, which range from mandating more holiday time to reducing tax incentives for American homebuyers. But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent.

21. According to Dunn and Norton, which of the following is the most rewarding purchase?

[A] A big house

[B] A special tour

[C] A stylish car

[D] A rich meal

22. The author's attitude toward Americans' watching TV is

[A] critical

[B] supportive

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[C]sympathetic

[D]ambiguous

23. Macrib is mentioned in paragraph 3 to show that

[A]consumers are sometimes irrational

[B]popularity usually comes after quality

[C]marketing tricks are after effective

[D]rarity generally increases pleasure

24. According to the last paragraph, Happy Money

[A]has left much room for readers' criticism

[B]may prove to be a worthwhile purchase

[C]has predicted a wider income gap in the us

[D]may give its readers a sense of achievement

25. This text mainly discusses how to

[A]balance feeling good and spending money

[B]spend large sums of money won in lotteries

[C]obtain lasting satisfaction from money spent

[D]become more reasonable in spending on luxuries

Text 2

An article in Scientific America has pointed out that empirical research says that, actually, you think you're more beautiful than you are. We have a deep-seated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing strategies to research into what they call the "above average effect", or "illusory superiority", and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others—all obviously statistical impossibilities.

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We rose tint our memories and put ourselves into self-affirming situations. We become defensive when criticized, and apply negative stereotypes to others to boost our own esteem, we stalk around thinking we're hot stuff.

Psychologist and behavioral scientist Nicholas Epley oversaw a key study into self-enhancement and attractiveness. Rather than have people simply rate their beauty compared with others, he asked them to identify an original photograph of themselves' from a lineup including versions that had been altered to appear more and less attractive. Visual recognition, reads the study, is "an automatic psychological process occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation". If the subjects quickly chose a falsely flattering image- which must did- they genuinely believed it was really how they looked. Epley found no significant gender difference in responses. Nor was there any evidence that, those who self-enhance the most (that is, the participants who thought the most positively doctored picture were real) were doing so to make up for profound insecurities. In fact those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other makers for having higher self-esteem. "I don't think the findings that we have are any evidence of personal delusion", says Epley. "It's a reflection simply of people generally thinking well of themselves'. If you are depressed, you won't be self-enhancing. Knowing the results of Epley 's study,it makes sense that why people heat photographs of themselves Viscerally-on one level, they don't even recognise the person in the picture as themselves, Facebook therefore ,is a self-enhancer's paradise,where people can share only the most flattering photos, the cream of their wit ,style ,beauty, intellect and lifestyle it's not that people's profiles are dishonest,says catalina toma of Wisconsin—Madison university ,,"but they portray an idealized version of themselves.

26. According to the first paragraph, social psychologist have found that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] our self-ratings are unrealistically high
- [B] illusory superiority is baseless effect
- [C] our need for leadership is unnatural
- [D] self-enhancing strategies are ineffective

27. Visual recognition is believed to be people's \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] rapid watching
- [B] conscious choice
- [C] intuitive response
- [D] automatic self-defence

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28. Epley found that people with higher self-esteem tended to \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] underestimate their insecurities
- [B] believe in their attractiveness
- [C] cover up their depressions
- [D] oversimplify their illusions

29. The word “Viscerally”(Line 2,para.5) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] instinctively
- [B] occasionally
- [C] particularly
- [D] aggressively

30. It can be inferred that Facebook is self-enhancer’s paradise because people can \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] present their dishonest profiles
- [B] define their traditional life styles
- [C] share their intellectual pursuits
- [D] withhold their unflattering sides

### Text 3

Up until a few decades ago, our visions of the future were largely - though by no means uniformly - glowingly positive. Science and technology would cure all the ills of humanity, leading to lives of fulfillment and opportunity for all.

Now utopia has grown unfashionable, as we have gained a deeper appreciation of the range of threats facing us, from asteroid strike to epidemic flu and to climate change. You might even be tempted to assume that humanity has little future to look forward to.

But such gloominess is misplaced. The fossil record shows that many species have endured for millions of years - so why shouldn't we? Take a broader look at our species' place in the universe, and it becomes clear that we have an excellent chance of surviving for tens, if not hundreds, of thousands

ds of years. Look up Homo sapiens in the "Red List" of threatened species of the International union for the Conversation of Nature (IUCN) ,and you will read: "Listed as Least Concern as the species is very widely distributed, adaptable, currently increasing, and there are no major threats resulting in an overall population decline."

So what does our deep future hold? A growing number of researchers and organizations are now thinking seriously about that question. For example, the Long Now Foundation has its flagship project a medical clock that is designed to still be marking time thousands of years hence.

Perhaps willfully, it may be easier to think about such lengthy timescales than about the more immediate future. The potential evolution of today's technology, and its social consequences, is dazzlingly complicated, and it's perhaps best left to science fiction writers and futurologists to explore the many possibilities we

can envisage. That's one reason why we have launched Arc, a new publication dedicated to the near future.

But take a longer view and there is a surprising amount that we can say with considerable assurance. As so often, the past holds the key to the future: we have now identified enough of the long-term patterns shaping the history of the planet, and our species, to make evidence-based forecasts about the situations in which our descendants will find themselves.

This long perspective makes the pessimistic view of our prospects seem more likely to be a passing fad. To be sure, the future is not all rosy. But we are now knowledgeable enough to reduce many of the risks that threatened the existence of earlier humans, and to improve the lot of those to come.

31. Our vision of the future used to be inspired by

- [A] our desire for lives of fulfillment
- [B] our faith in science and technology
- [C] our awareness of potential risks
- [D] our belief in equal opportunity

32. The IUCN's "Red List" suggest that human beings are

- [A] a sustained species
- [B] a threat to the environment

[C] the world's dominant power

[D] a misplaced race

33. Which of the following is true according to Paragraph 5?

[A] Arc helps limit the scope of futurological studies.

[B] Technology offers solutions to social problem.

[C] The interest in science fiction is on the rise.

[D] Our Immediate future is hard to conceive.

34. To ensure the future of mankind, it is crucial to

[A] explore our planet's abundant resources

[B] adoptan optimistic view of the world

[C] drawon our experience from the past

[D] curbour ambition to reshape history

35. Which of the following would be the best title for the text? [A] Uncertainty about Our Future

[B] Evolution of the Human Species

[C] The Ever-bright Prospects of Mankind

[D] Science, Technology and Humanity

Text 4

When the government talks about infrastructure contributing to the economy the focus is usually on roads, railways, broadband and energy. Housing is seldom mentioned.

Why is that? To some extent the housing sector must shoulder the blame. We have not been good at communicating the real value that housing can contribute to economic growth. Then there is the scale of the typical housing project. It is hard to shove for attention among multibillion-pound infrastructure project, so it is inevitable that the attention is focused elsewhere. But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged.

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Nevertheless, the affordable housing situation is desperate. Waiting lists increase all the time and we are simply not building enough new homes.

The comprehensive spending review offers an opportunity for the government to help rectify this. It needs to put historical prejudices to one side and take some steps to address our urgent housing need.

There are some indications that it is preparing to do just that. The communities minister, Don Foster, has hinted that George Osborne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, may introduce more flexibility to the current cap on the amount that local authorities can borrow against their housing stock debt. Evidence shows that 60,000 extra new homes could be built over the next five years if the cap were lifted, increasing GDP by 0.6%.

Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.

But it is not just down to the government. While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £4.5bn programme of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then. The Labour party has recently announced that it will retain a large part of the coalition's spending plans if returns to power. The housing sector needs to accept that we are very unlikely to ever return to era of large-scale public grants. We need to adjust to this changing climate.

36. The author believes that the housing sector \_\_

- [A] has attracted much attention
- [B] involves certain political factors
- [C] shoulders too much responsibility
- [D] has lost its real value in economy

37. It can be learned that affordable housing has \_\_

- [A] increased its home supply
- [B] offered spending opportunities
- [C] suffered government biases
- [D] disappointed the government

38. According to Paragraph 5, George Osborne may \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] allow greater government debt for housing
- [B] stop local authorities from building homes
- [C] prepare to reduce housing stock debt
- [D] release a lifted GDP growth forecast

39. It can be inferred that a stable rental environment would \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] lower the costs of registered providers
- [B] lessen the impact of government interference
- [C] contribute to funding new developments
- [D] relieve the ministers of responsibilities

40. The author believes that after 2015, the government may \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] implement more policies to support housing
- [B] review the need for large-scale public grants
- [C] renew the affordable housing grants programme
- [D] stop generous funding to the housing sector

### Section III Translation

#### Part B Directions:

In the following article, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list A-G to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

The social sciences are flourishing. As of 2005, there were almost half a million professional social scientists from all fields in the world, working both inside and outside academia. According to the World Social Science Report 2010, the number of social-science students worldwide has swollen by about 11% every year since 2000.

Yet this enormous resource is not contributing enough to today's global challenges including climate change, security, sustainable development and

health.(41)\_\_\_\_\_ Humanity has the necessary agro-technological tools to eradicate hunger, from genetically engineered crops to artificial fertilizers . Here, too, the problems are social: the organization and distribution of food, wealth and prosperity.

(42)\_\_\_\_\_ This is a shame—the community should be grasping the opportunity to raise its influence in the real world. To paraphrase the great social scientist Joseph Schumpeter: there is no radical innovation without creative destruction.

Today, the social sciences are largely focused on disciplinary problems and internal scholarly debates, rather than on topics with external impact.

Analyses reveal that the number of papers including the keywords “environmental changed” or “climate change” have increased rapidly since 2004,(43)\_\_\_\_\_

When social scientists do tackle practical issues ,their scope is often local: Belgium is interested mainly in the effects of poverty on Belgium for example .And whether the community’s work contributes much to an overall accumulation of knowledge is doubtful.

The problem is not necessarily the amount of available funding (44)\_\_\_\_\_ this is an adequate amount so long as it is aimed in the right direction. Social scientists who complain about a lack of funding should not expect more in today’s economic climate.

The trick is to direct these funds better. The European union Framework funding programs have long had a category specifically targeted at social scientists. This year, it was proposed that system be changed: Horizon 2020,a new program to be enacted in 2014,would not have such a category , This has resulted in protests from social scientists. But the intention is not to neglect social science; rather, the complete opposite. (45)\_\_\_\_\_That should create more collaborative endeavors and help to develop projects aimed directly at solving global problems.

[A] It could be that we are evolving two communities of social scientists: one that is discipline-oriented and publishing in highly specialized journals, and one that is problem-oriented and publishing elsewhere, such as policy briefs.

[B] However, the numbers are still small: in 2010, about 1,600 of the 100,000 social-sciences papers published globally included one of these Keywords.

[C] the idea is to force social to integrate their work with other categories, including health and demographic change food security, marine research and the bio-economy, clear, efficient energy; and inclusive, innovative and secure societies.

[D] the solution is to change the mindset of the academic community, and what it considers to be its main goal. Global challenges and social innovation ought to receive much more attention from scientists, especially the young ones.

[E] These issues all have root causes in human behavior. All require behavioral change and social innovations, as well as technological development. Stemming climate change, for example, is as much about changing consumption patterns and promoting tax acceptance as it is about developing clean energy.

[F] Despite these factors, many social scientists seem reluctant to tackle such problems. And in Europe, some are up in arms over a proposal to drop a specific funding category for social-science research and to integrate it within cross-cutting topics of sustainable development.

[G] During the late 1990s, national spending on social sciences and the humanities as a percentage of all research and development funds—including government, higher education, non-profit and corporate—varied from around 4% to 25%; in most European nations, it is about 15%.

Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

Most people would define optimism as endlessly happy, with a glass that's perpetually half full. But that's exactly the kind of false cheerfulness that positive psychologists wouldn't recommend. "Healthy optimists means being in touch with reality," says Tal Ben-Shahar, a Harvard professor. According to Ben-Shahar, realistic optimists are those who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

Ben-Shahar uses three optimistic exercisers. When he feels down-sag, after giving a bad lecture—he grants himself permission to be human. He reminds himself that not every lecture can be a Nobel winner; some will be less effective than others. Next is reconstruction, He analyzes the weak lecture, leaning lessons, for the future about what works and what doesn't. Finally, there is perspective, which involves acknowledging that in the grand scheme of life, one lecture really doesn't matter.

#### Section IV Writing

##### Part A

47. Directions: Suppose you are going to study abroad and share an apartment with John, a local student. Write him an email to

1) tell him about your living habits, and

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2)ask for advice about living there.

You should write about 100 words on answer sheet.

Do not use your own name.

## Part B

48. Directions:

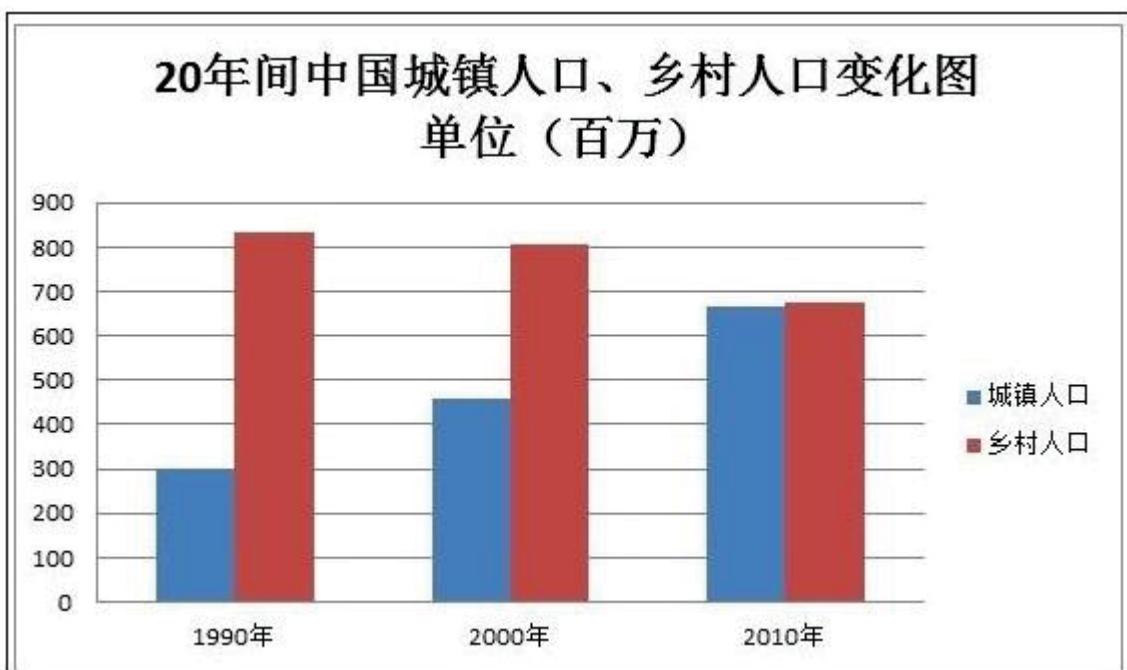
Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

You should

interpret the chart, and

give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15points)



## 2014 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(二)答案详解

### Section I Use of English

#### 文章分析

本文是一篇关于肥胖与健康关系新说法的议论文。第一段引出作者对身材的看法：并不是越瘦就证明人越健康。第二段中作者介绍了一种定义肥胖症的指标 BMI。第三段中作者指出 BMI 其实揭示的是人体的脂肪量，并不是说明身材好坏的指数。第四段中讲述了整个社会其实会给肥胖者贴上消极标签，无论是在电视节目中还是在孩子们的心目中，胖人的形象总是与消极联系起来。最后一段讲述了人们以健康的角度去考虑肥胖的影响，和已经采取的一些对抗肥胖的种种策略。

#### 试题解析

Thinner isn't always better. A number of studies have 1 that normalweight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight. And there are healthy conditions for which being overweight is actually 2. For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. 3, among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an 4 of good health.

【译文】太瘦也不总是好事。一些研究已经得出结论：正常体重的人实际上比一些超重的人更容易患上某些疾病。有些肥胖对健康还有保护作用。例如稍微超重的女性跟消瘦的女性相比，不易受到钙质缺乏的影响。同样的，在老年人中，一定程度上超重是身体健康的标志。

1.

- [A] denied 否认
- [B] concluded 得出结论
- [C] doubled 两倍，加倍努力
- [D] ensured 确保

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为“一系列的研究已经\_\_\_\_\_，事实上，正常体重的人患病风险要高于超重的人”。根据句意，后面的部分实际上是研究结论，因此 B 项 concluded 符合题意。

【命题思路】本题根据上下文所给信息判断答案，同时也考查考生对相近含义的词汇辨析。

【干扰排除】A 项 denied“否认”，与原文意义相反；C 项 doubled“翻倍”，与题意较远；D 项 ensured“确保”，不符合题意，因为研究不能确保后面的事实，只能得出后面的事实作为结论。

2.

- [A] protective 防护的，保护的
- [B] dangerous 危险的
- [C] sufficient 足够的，充分的
- [D] troublesome 麻烦的

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为“对于某些健康情况，超重事实上是有\_\_\_\_\_”。根据前文研究的结论，下文的举例说明是对该句的具体论述。综上可知，超重能减少罹患疾病的风险，说明超重具有一定的保护作用。

【命题思路】本题根据上下文所给信息判断答案，同时也考查考生对形容词的辨析。

【干扰排除】句首以 And 开头，说明在语义上该句与上一句是并列相关的，强调肥胖对健康的好处。B 项 dangerous“危险的”，与文章意思相反；C 项 sufficient“充足的”，D 项 troublesome“麻烦的”，不符合题意。

3.

- [A] Instead 代替，反而
- [B] However 然而，不管怎样
- [C] Likewise 同样地
- [D] Therefore 因此

【答案】C

【考点】逻辑关系

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**【直击答案】**第四、五句话举例说明。“体重较重的女人患缺钙的比例低于较瘦的女人。\_\_\_\_\_，在老年人中，一定程度上超重是身体健康的\_\_\_\_\_”。需要填入的是和前半句表示顺接的词语。A 项 Instead 和 B 项 However 表示逆接的句意关系，D 项 Therefore 表示因果关系。只有 C 项 Likewise“同样地；也，而且”，表示顺接关系，符合题意。

**【命题思路】**本题考查对上下文语义关系的理解。

**【干扰排除】**这个题目的难点在于为什么不能将最后一句理解为跟上文相反的转折关系呢，比如：然而，在老年人中，一定程度上超重是身体健康的(克星/障碍)，但是下文的第四个空给的备选词并没有类似括号里我们猜测的消极含义词汇，所以，所猜想的转折语义关系也不成立，只能选表示顺接关系的词汇 likewise。

4.

- [A] indicator 指标
- [B] objective 目标
- [C] origin 来源
- [D] example 实例；例证

**【答案】**A

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**空格所在句意为“同样的，一定程度上超重，经常是健康的\_\_\_\_\_”。根据前面的文章内容，已经明确指出超重代表了健康，因此超重是健康的指标。因此正确答案为 A 项。

**【命题思路】**本题考查对上下文语义的正确把握。

**【干扰排除】**干扰性强的是 B 项，有考生会将其理解为“客观物质”，但原文结构中此处需要一个名词，objective“客观的”是形容词， objective 作名词时意为“目标”，另有考生被形近词 objection“反对”干扰。Of even greater \_\_5\_\_ is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. It is often defined \_\_6\_\_ body mass index, or BMI. BMI \_\_7\_\_ body mass divided by the square of height. An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. Between 25 and 30 is overweight. And over 30 is considered obese. Obesity, \_\_8\_\_, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese.

**【译文】**需要更加关注是，很难对肥胖加以定义。肥胖经常根据身体质量指数来定义，或叫做 BMI，它等于身体重量除以身高平方。正常成年人的是 BMI 值应该在 18~25 之间。25~30 的话视为超重。

30 以上视为肥胖。肥胖依次能够分为中度肥胖、重度肥胖和极度肥胖。

5.

- [A] impact 影响，效果
- [B] relevance 相关性
- [C] assistance 辅助
- [D] concern 关系，关心

**【答案】**D

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**空格所在句意为“需要更加\_\_\_\_\_是，很难对肥胖加以定义”。前文已经说到肥胖事实上有利健康，但是又面临一个问题，到底如何去定义肥胖，因此需要更加关注的是对肥胖的定义，其他选项均不符合题意，所以正确答案为 D 项。

**【命题思路】**本题考查对上下文语义的正确把握。

**【干扰排除】**A 项 impact“影响，效果”，B 项 relevance“相关性”，C 项 assistance“辅助”此处空格前有 even greater 来修饰，将这几个干扰项的名词含义代入检测，都与上文没有必要的相关性，所以都不可作为答案。

6.

[A] in terms of 依据，根据

[B] in case of 万一，假设

[C] in favor of 有利于，支持

[D] in respect of 关于，涉及

**【答案】**A

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**空格所在句意为“肥胖经常\_\_\_\_\_体质指数，或称为 BMI 来定义”。下文根据 BMI 指数的不同对肥胖进行了分级。由此可知，BMI 是一种根据。A 项 in terms of 意为“根据……，就……而言”，符合句意，为正确答案。在医学研究和临床测试中经常使用 BMI 作为衡量受试者健康的重要指标，希望考生能够记住这一背景知识，方便日后做题。

**【命题思路】**本题考查对句意的理解，并考查常见词组的辨析。

**【干扰排除】**B 项 in case of“万一，假设”，C 项 in favor of“赞成，以……来取代”，D 项 in respect of“关于”。将此三项代入文中，均不符合题意。这些短语的考查频率非常高，有些已经成为真题中常见的干扰项，同学们在复习时要加强记忆。

7.

[A] measures 测量

[B] determines 决定

[C] equals 等同于

[D] modifies 修改

**【答案】**C

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**空格所在句意为“BMI\_\_\_\_\_体重除以身高的平方”。此处用文字叙述了 BMI 指数得出的方法，也就是一个数学公式，所以 equals 符合题意。

**【命题思路】**本题考查对句意的理解，并考查动词辨析。

**【干扰排除】**A 项是强干扰项，有考生看到空格后面是一些计算 BMI 的方法，可能在不太清楚句意的时候会联想到“测量”的概念，实际上这里需要选择“所指，等同于”的概念。

8.

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- [A] in essence 本质上
- [B] in contrast 相反
- [C] in turn 轮流，依次
- [D] in part 部分地

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为“肥胖\_\_\_\_\_能够分成中度肥胖、重度肥胖和极度肥胖”。根据语境，本句是将肥胖依次分级，分析四个选项，A项 in essence“事实上，本质上”，B项 in contrast“相反地”，C项 in turn“依次”，D项 in part“部分地”，C项符合题意。

【命题思路】本题考查对句意的理解，并考查相似介词短语辨析。

【干扰排除】此处需要一个插入语来顺成上下文的关系，由于下文也没有揭示肥胖构成的事实，所以A项不成立。上下文不存在对立关系，所以不能选B项。D项不符合语义。

While such numerical standards seem \_\_9\_\_, they are not. Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, \_\_10\_\_ others with a low BMI may be in poor \_\_11\_\_. For example, many collegiate and professional football players \_\_12\_\_ as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a \_\_13\_\_ BMI.

【译文】虽然这些数字标准看起来直截了当，实际却不是这样。肥胖相比体重而言，更强调脂肪含量。有些人 BMI 值很高，但是身材却相当好，有些人 BMI 值虽然低，但是体型却很差。例如，有些职业足球运动员被认为很胖，但是身体脂肪量却很低。相反，一些小个头的胖子 BMI 值却正常。

9.

- [A] complicated 复杂的，难懂的
- [B] conservative 保守的
- [C] variable 可变的，易变的
- [D] straightforward 简单的，直接的

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为“相比之下，这样的数字标准看起来\_\_\_\_\_，实际上不是的”。这里的数字标准指肥胖指数，且下文也讲述了 BMI 指数的高低并不与身材的好坏成正比，只是这些数字看起来好像能反映与身材之间的关系而已。D项 straightforward“直截了当的”，符合题意，因此为正确答案。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文语义的理解，并考查形容词辨析。

【干扰排除】肥胖指数分为三类，而且算法比较简单，所以 A 项 complicated“复杂的”不正确。B 项 conservative“保守的”，用于描述一种数学公式，不恰当。一名患者或一名受试者的 BMI 一般是确定的，因此 C 项 variable“可变的”也不符合题意。

10.

- [A] so 所以
- [B] while 然而
- [C] since 既然，自从
- [D] unless 除非

【答案】B

【考点】逻辑关系

【直击答案】空格所在句意为“一些人有很高的 BMI，实际上身材正好，\_\_\_\_\_其他人有较低的 BMI 指数，可能\_\_\_\_\_”。从前半句可看出，有些人的 BMI 指数很高，应该属于体重肥胖的人，事实上身材正好，这里说明的是反常的现象，后半句是其他人的 BMI 指数较低，而\_\_\_\_\_较差。四个选项中只有 while 有转折的含义，其他选项均不符合题意，所以正确答案为 B 项。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文语义关系的正确把握。

【干扰排除】A 项表示因果关系，C 项表示原因或让步关系，D 项表示让步关系，都不能体现上下文之间的对立关系，非正确答案。

11.

- [A] shape 形状，身材
- [B] spirit 精神，心灵
- [C] balance 平衡，匀称
- [D] taste 味道，品味

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本句可简化为：Some ... are fit, while others ...may be in poor \_\_\_\_\_. 从中可看出前后意义相反，且 fit(体型健康的)与 in poor \_\_\_\_\_ 对应，与之最相关是 A 项 shape“外形”，故为正确答案。

【命题思路】本题考查对句意的正确把握。

【干扰排除】根据上面分析，只要看出前后两句之间明显的对立且对应关系，将其他干扰答案项代入，“精神”、“均衡”、“品味”都与原文相差较远，可以排除。

12.

- [A] start 开始，启动
- [B] qualify 使有资格，被认为
- [C] retire 退休
- [D] stay 停留，坚持

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本句顺应前文意义：有一些人体型很好，有些人体型肥胖。接着举例说有些专业足球运动员\_\_\_\_\_是肥胖的，然而他们的身体脂肪量却很低。B 项 qualify“被认为”符合句意，正确。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文句意的正确把握。

【干扰排除】将 A、C、D 项代入文中，“开始”、“退休”和“停留”不符合句意。

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13.

- [A] strange 奇怪的
- [B] changeable 可改变的
- [C] normal 正常的
- [D] constant 不变的，恒定的

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】干扰排除本句不难理解，因为句首有 *conversely* 与上文构成语义对立，讲有些人个头小，脂肪量过高，但是 BMI 却 \_\_\_\_\_。所需词汇明显是积极方向的，C 项“正常的”，为正确答案。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文句意的正确把握。

【干扰排除】根据句意，排除 A、B 项。D 项属于比较中性的词，且不符合句意。

Today we have a(an) \_\_14\_\_ to label obesity as a disgrace. The overweight are sometimes \_\_15\_\_ in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes \_\_16\_\_ with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success. Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. \_\_17\_\_ very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

【译文】今天我们都有向肥胖贴歧视标签的趋势。媒体中呈现肥胖者时通常把他们的脸盖起来。与肥胖联系起来的原型总是包括懒惰，缺乏意志力，对成功的期望值不高。教师，雇员和健康工作者都是对肥胖抱有偏见。甚至小孩子也看不起肥胖的者，在学校嘲笑身材体型不好的同学一直是一个存在的问题。

14.

- [A] option 选择(权)
- [B] reason 原因
- [C] opportunity 机会
- [D] tendency 趋势

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在的后半句：to label obesity as disgrace(给肥胖贴上丢人的标签)，作为空格处的后置定语。下文也在讲述媒体、老师、雇员、健康工作者和孩子们都倾向于鄙视肥胖症的。D 项符合句意。

【命题思路】本题考查对上下文信息的理解。

【干扰排除】将 A、B、C 三个选项，“选择(权)”、“理由”、“机会”代入空格处，均与文意不符。

15.

- [A] employed 雇佣
- [B] pictured 描绘

- [C] imitated 模仿
- [D] monitored 监控

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】上句提到了我们都倾向于给肥胖贴上歧视的标签，空格所在句提到了媒体，媒体中将肥胖者的面部成像都进行了面部隐藏处理。根据语境，四个选项中，跟媒体相关的词汇只有 C 项 picture“刻画，描写，描述”，因此为正确答案。

【命题思路】本题考查对句意的理解，并考查动词辨析。

【干扰排除】此处所提供的选项都是过去分词作 the overweight 的后置定语，A 项代入后可理解为“被媒体雇佣的肥胖者”，但是后面的介词应该用 by。C、D 两项代入后语义与全文不符。

16.

- [A] computed 计算
- [B] combined 联合
- [C] settled 固定
- [D] associated 联系

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为“肥胖会与原型\_\_\_\_\_包括懒惰、缺乏意志力和对成功的期望值不高”。空格后面提到的懒惰、缺乏意志力和对成功的期望值不高都是与肥胖进行的人为关联，分析四个选项，D 项 associated“联系”，符合句意。

【命题思路】本题考查对句意的理解，并考查动词辨析。

【干扰排除】首先在结构上能与 with 构成搭配四个选项都可以实现。但是 A 项因为与原文语义差别较大，可首先排除。B 项强调“联合”，与原文的“联系”有细微的差别，语义上不能说“原型与某些品质联合”。

17.

- [A] Even 甚至
- [B] Still 仍然
- [C] Yet 然而
- [D] Only 仅仅

【答案】A

【考点】逻辑关系

【直击答案】空格所在句意为“是\_\_\_\_\_小孩子蔑视超重，而且对身材的嘲笑一直是学校的一个问题”。空格缺少一个副词，构成与上文的联系。上文讲到了大人们都在歧视肥胖(教师、雇员、健康工作者)。根据语境，此处应该填入表示递进关系的词汇，分析四个选项，只有 A 项 Even “即使”符合题意。

【命题思路】本题考查上下文的语义关系。

**【干扰排除】**B 项 Still 表示递进关系时其后一般要加逗号。C 项 Yet 用表示上下文的对立关系中。D 项 Only 引导条件关系，与原文语义不符。

Negative attitudes toward obesity, \_\_18\_\_ in health concerns, have stimulated a number of antiobesity \_\_19\_\_. My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from its facilities. Many employers have instituted weight loss and fitness initiatives. Michelle Obama has launched a highvisibility campaign \_\_20\_\_ childhood obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat.

**【译文】**基于健康考虑的对肥胖的消极态度，已经引发一系列的对抗肥胖的相关措施。我自己工作的医院的供饮设备已经停止发放含糖饮料。很多雇员已经有了减肥健身的积极性。米歇尔奥巴马已经倡议发起一些明确的对抗儿童发胖的活动，甚至表明它是我们国家最大的安全威胁。

18.

- [A] despised 蔑视
- [B] corrected 修正
- [C] ignored 忽视
- [D] grounded 以……为基础

**【答案】**D

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**空格前讲到对肥胖的负面态度，空格后讲到对健康的关注，激发一批反肥胖的\_\_\_\_\_。本句没有出现任何转折词，说明空格前后所表达的意思是一致的，反对肥胖，是基于对健康的关注。分析四个选项，能够表达此意思的词汇，只有 D 项 grounded“基于”。

**【命题思路】**本题考查对上下文的语义的理解。

**【干扰排除】**此空是一个过去分词构成短语作插入语，修饰本句主语 negative attitudes，意为“……的健康关注”，将其他三项语义“受到健康关注的轻视”“基于健康关注的修正”和“对健康关注的忽视”代进去都与原文语义不符，因此不可选。

19.

- [A] discussions 论述，讨论
- [B] businesses 商业，交易
- [C] policies 政策
- [D] studies 研究，学习

**【答案】**D

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**解答此题需要联系空格后面紧跟着的句子。空后的句子出现了一系列表示同一个语义场的词汇，如 hospital system, ban, many employers institute, 指向的意思是一个系统中所出台的政策的问题。浏览四个选项，D 项 policies 符合题意，直接入选。

**【命题思路】**本题考查对上下文的语义的理解。

**【干扰排除】**D 项是强干扰项，代入原文与空格部分形成“对抗肥胖的研究”，但此含义与下文出现的语义场不吻合，因为“研究”一般多出自于机构，科研院所等层面的场所，医院更多是治病救人的地方。

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20.

- [A] for 为了
- [B] against 反对，对立
- [C] with 随着
- [D] without 没有

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本段的主题是反对肥胖，本句话属于细节的句子，用来支持主题，空格所在句讲到米歇尔·奥巴马已经发起了一个高知名度的活动\_\_\_\_\_儿童肥胖，甚至告诉奥兹博士，它代表了我们国家最大的安全威胁。空格词汇应该含有“反对，反抗”的意思。纵观四个选项，只有 B 项 against 符合题意。

【命题思路】本题考查对句子意思的理解。

【干扰排除】其他三个选项使用代入法验证， A 项 for“对于，因为”干扰性强，代入原文意为“关于儿童肥胖的活动”，与原文语义不符，故不正确。

核心词汇

deficiency n. 缺陷，缺点

obesity n. 肥大，肥胖

overweight n. 超重

define vt. 给……下定义，解释；限定，规定

divide vt. 划分，除

collegiate a. 大学的，学院的

conversely ad. 相反地

frame n. 框架，结构

disgrace n. 耻辱 v. 使……失宠，丢脸

prospect n. 前景；景象

tease vt. 戏弄，取笑

harbor n. 海港 vt. 庇护，怀有

bias n. 偏见，偏心，偏袒 vt. 使有偏见

stimulate vt. 刺激，激励

facility n. 设施，工具

security n. 安全，保障；抵押品；[pl.] 证券

长难句分析

A number of studies have concluded that normalweight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases compared to those who are overweight.

【分析】该句是一个复合句，句子的主干是 studies have concluded that，宾语由 that 引导的从句组成。从句主干是 people are higher risk，过去分词短语 compared to... 作 diseases 的后置定语，从句的后半部分还嵌套有一个定语从句 who are overweight，该句的先行词是 those，指那些肥胖的人。

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## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

##### 文章分析

本文选自 2013 年 6 月 22 日 The Economist(《经济学人》)一篇题为“Money and Happiness”的文章，属于社会生活类范畴。

第一段通过一位孤寡老人中彩票的事件引出了本文的话题：金钱与幸福。第二段给出了《快乐理财》这本书的两位作者的研究结果：往往我们认为最有价值的消费方式可能是与直觉相反的。第三段指出这本书给很多工薪阶层和赢得彩票的人提供了一些获得“物美价廉”的幸福的小窍门。最后一段中，作者在重申主题的基础上认为这本书值得一买。

##### 试题解析

21. 根据邓恩和诺顿的观点，下面哪一项最具有购买价值？

- [A] 豪宅。
- [B] 特别的旅行。
- [C] 名车。
- [D] 丰盛的一餐。

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道局部信息细节题。根据题干信息定位到第二段后，将原文信息与选项一一对照即可得出答案，考查的重点是对原文信息的理解。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到第二段第五句话 It is far better to spend money on experiences, say Ms. Dunn and Mr. Norton, like interesting trips, unique meals or even going to the cinema。B 项(一次特别的旅行)是原文 interesting trips(有趣的旅行)的同义替换，因此为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项和 C 项与原文信息不符。原文第二段第三句提到购买物质性的东西所带来的满足感很快就会消耗殆尽，而“豪宅”和“名车”都属于物质性的东西。D 项干扰性很强，虽然第二段第四句同样也提到了“unique meals”，但 D 项中的“rich”，跟原文的“unique”是两个概念，故排除。

22. 作者对美国人看电视持\_\_\_\_\_态度。

- [A] 批评的
- [B] 支持的
- [C] 同情的
- [D] 模糊的

【答案】A

【考点】态度题

【命题思路】本题考查的是作者对局部事例的态度。

【直击答案】根据题干可以回文定位到第三段第二句话 It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching

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television。这句话表明如果大多数人能够少花点时间看电视，他们会过得更好一点。由此可以得出作者对美国人看电视持否定的态度，因而答案为 A 项“批评的”。

**【干扰排除】**第三段对看电视这件事情持否定态度，因而 B 项“支持的”、C 项“同情的”为表达肯定态度的形容词，因此排除。作者态度并非模糊不清，而是直接表达了对看电视是不认同的，因此 D 项不正确。

23. 文章第三段提到烤汁猪排骨的目的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 消费者有时候不理智
- [B] 质量总是先于名气
- [C] 市场营销手段带来了后效应
- [D] 匮乏一般会增加快乐感

**【答案】D**

**【考点】推理题**

**【命题思路】**这是一道封闭式推理题，该题考查作者提到 McRib(烤汁猪排骨)这个例子的目的。

**【直击答案】**根据题干关键词 McRib 定位到第三段最后一句话 This is apparently the reason MacDonald's restricts the availability of its popular McRib——a marketing trick that has turned the pork sandwich into an object of obsession.。这句话提到了 McRib(烤汁猪排骨)在麦当劳风靡一时，其指示代词“this”表明了其原因。this 指代前面一句话：“luxuries are most... sparingly.”。从同义替换的角度来看，“sparingly”对应 D 项中的“rarity”；“most enjoyable”对应该选项中的“increases pleasure”，因此 D 项为正确答案。

**【干扰排除】**第三段最后一句话说“市场营销手段把猪肉三明治变成了让人着魔的一个东西”，但并不能说明消费者就不理智，A 项属于过度推理，故排除。文中并没有提到烤汁猪排骨的质量(quality)，B 项属于无中生有，故排除。C 项属于过度推断。原文第四句破折号之后的内容表明当时麦当劳这一营销手段起作用了，但并不能说明所有营销手段都会奏效。且该处为例子本身的信息，并非其证明的信息。

24. 根据文章最后一段，《幸福理财》这本书\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 给读者留下了很多批评的空间
- [B] 证明是值得购买的一本书
- [C] 预言了美国人存在的巨大收入差距
- [D] 或许能给读者带来一种成就感

**【答案】B**

**【考点】推理题**

**【命题思路】**这是一道封闭式推理题，需要对最后一段进行锁定，从而得出答案。

**【直击答案】**最后一段最后一句 But most people will come away from this book believing it was money well spent. 该句指出大多数人认为这本书值得一买。另外，从同义替换的角度看，原文中的“well spent”正好对应 B 项中的“worthwhile purchase”，都是值得一买的的意思，故 B 项为正确答案。

**【干扰排除】**A 项中的 criticism 和这本书值得一买不符，故排除。第二句和第三句提到了穷人和富人对幸福的感受程度有所不同，重点依然是围绕着本文的话题金钱和幸福，并未涉及 C 项中的收入差距

(income gap), 推理过度。D项的错误在于该书本身没有给读者带来成就感，而是书中提到的怎样花钱才能让人得到持久的满足感。

25. 这篇文章主要讨论了如何\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 平衡幸福与花钱之间的关系
- [B] 花大笔的钱赢得彩票
- [C] 从花钱消费中获得长久的满足感
- [D] 消费奢侈品时变得更加理智

【答案】C

【考点】主旨题

【命题思路】这是一道主旨题。这篇文章段落之间并没有明显的转折，考生可以将每段的主题句连在一起进行凝练即可得出答案。

【直击答案】本文主要讨论的是 Happy Money 这本书中的话题——幸福与金钱。第一段通过中彩票事件引出了这一话题，接下来的两段作者介绍了怎样花钱消费才能获得最实惠长久的幸福，最后一段重申主题，并指出这本书值得一买。因而 C 项“从花钱消费中获得长久的满足感”为正确选项。

【干扰排除】第一段中孤寡老人中彩票的事件是本文话题的引子，在后文中再未提及，因而 B 项以偏概全。文章主要探讨的是花钱消费应该能够带来长久的满足感，并没有涉及平衡两者之间的关系，故 A 项与原文不符。D 项是第三段的主要内容，不能概括全文，故排除。

#### 长难句解析

1. This is now a question for Gloria Mackenzie, an 84-year-old widow who recently emerged from her small, tin-roofed house in Florida to collect the biggest undivided lottery jackpot in history.

【解析】这是一个主从复合句，句子主干是 This is a question。an 84-year-old widow 是 Gloria Mackenzie 的同位语。who 引导定语从句修饰 widow；to collect ... 作后置定语，修饰 widow。

【译文】84 岁的格罗里亚·麦肯兹现在正被这个问题所困扰，这位孤寡老人住在佛罗里达的一个铁皮房子里，前不久她中了有史以来最大的个人彩票头奖。

2. It seems most people would be better off if they could shorten their commutes to work, spend more time with friends and family and less of it watching television (something the average American spends a whopping two months a year doing, and is hardly jollier for it).

【解析】这是一个主从复合句，it seems 后面跟了一个较长的表语从句；在表语从句中嵌套了一个 if 引导的条件状语从句，其中 could shorten 和 spend 是并列谓语动词；在第二个谓语动词之后，并列了两个宾语，分别是：more time with ... 和 less of it...；括号里面的部分是一个名词加定语从句的结构，something 后面省略了 that；and is hardly jollier for it 可以还原为“and (the average American) is hardly jollier for it”。

【译文】如果大多数人能够减少他们的工作时间，花更多的时间和朋友以及家人在一起，少看点电视(看电视是平均每个美国人一年会用整整两个月的时间所做的一件事情，并且他们从中获得的乐趣几乎很少)，他们会过得更快乐一点。

#### 核心词汇

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yield vt. 出产；产生 n. 产量，收益；利润  
counterintuitive a. 与直觉相反的  
regret vt. 懊悔，遗憾 n. 懊悔，遗憾  
charity n. 仁爱，慈善；施舍，善举  
commute vt. 交换；改变 vi. 乘公交往返于两地  
luxury n. 奢侈，华贵；奢侈品  
obsession n. 痴迷；困扰  
privilege n. 特权，特惠待遇  
scarcity n. 不足，缺乏  
incentive n. 刺激；动力；鼓励  
mandate n. 授权；命令，指令 vt. 授权；托管

### 全文翻译

如果你中了 5.9 亿美元巨奖会怎么花这笔钱？84 岁的格罗里亚·麦肯兹现在正被这个问题所困扰，这位孤寡老人住在佛罗里达的一个铁皮房子里，前不久她中了有史以来最大的个人彩票头奖。如果她希望这笔新得到的财富能够带来长久的满足感，那她最好拜读一下由伊丽莎白·邓恩和迈克尔·诺顿合作的书《快乐理财》。

这两位学术研究者通过一系列的行为研究表明：回报率最高的花钱方式可能是与我们的直觉相反的。说起巨额财富人们往往会想到名车与豪宅，然而购买的这些物质性的东西所带来的满足感很快就会消耗殆尽。曾经的新意和激动很快就退去，随之而来的是后悔。邓恩女士和诺顿先生认为钱应该花在一些有意义的经历上，例如有趣的旅行，别致的聚餐或者看场电影。这些经历会随着时间变得更有价值——正如故事和记忆一样——特别是如果这些经历包含了更多与他人有关的情感。

这本书虽然薄但却有很多小诀窍可以帮助工薪阶层以及赢得彩票的人获得“货真价实”的幸福。如果大多数人能够减少他们的工作时间，花更多的时间和朋友以及家人在一起，少看点电视(看电视是平均每个美国人一年会用整整两个月的时间所做的一件事情，并且他们从中获得的乐趣几乎很少)，他们会过得更快乐一点。买礼物送给别人或者做慈善通常要比给自己买东西带来更多的乐趣，奢侈品只有偶然的买一回才能让你感到真正的快乐。这就是为什么麦当劳限制供应其传奇的烤汁猪排骨的原因——一种市场营销的手段，使猪肉三明治变成了让人们着魔的一样东西。

《快乐理财》比较适合那些日子过得不错但对自己的成就还不满意的读者们，而不是还在为糊口而奔波的人。金钱也许不能够买来幸福，但是在这个世界上富裕国家的人们要比贫穷国家的人们更幸福一点。通过对富国和穷国的人们购物的初衷就能发现把钱花在享受过程与买东西之间的区别，因此，对于大多数人来说稀缺可以提高他们对大多数东西的快乐感。不是所有的人都认同作者的这种政策性理念，这些理念包含从诸如调整更多的假期时间到减少美国购房者的税收优惠。但是大多数看过这本书的人们都认为它值得一买。

### Text 2

#### 文章分析

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本文选自 The Star Online(《星报在线》)2013年6月29日一篇题为“How We Really Rate Our Looks”的文章，属于科研类范畴。

第一段通过《科学美国人》上的一项实证研究引出了本文探讨的主要观点，人们往往对自己的评价过高；第二段描述了人们过高评价自己的表现；第三段介绍了 Epley 的实验过程；第四段给出了该实验的结果：自我评价高的人，自信心也会很高；最后一段在重申文章主题的基础上，解释了人们的这一心理过程。

### 试题解析

26. 根据第一段，社会心理学家发现\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 我们的自我评价过高
- [B] 虚幻的优越感是一种无根据的效应
- [C] 我们对于领导能力的需求是反常的
- [D] 自我提高策略无效

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题。考生要明确判断出研究结果，也就是论点。

【直击答案】根据题干定位到第一段。该段第一句提到，实证研究表明人们总是认为自己比自己的实际面貌更漂亮，即人们对自己的评价过高。此外，最后一句提到所有的这些数据都不可能实现，其中“impossibilities”对应 A 项中“unrealistically high”，因此正确答案为 A 项。

【干扰排除】第一段第二句提到了“illusory superiority”这一概念，但在第二句中表明这种自我感觉良好(illusory superiority)是源于人们的心理需求，而非毫无根据(baseless)，B 项与原文相反。领导能力(leadership)方面的评价作为一个论据出现在该句，而题干考查的是论点，因此排除 C 项。该句还提到我们使用了一些“selfenhancing strategies”来做研究，并得到了结果，这说明自我提高策略是有效的，而并非 D 项所描述的“ineffective”(无效的)，故排除。

27. 视觉识别被认为是人们\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 迅速的观察
- [B] 有意识的选择
- [C] 本能的反应
- [D] 自发的自我防御

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。文章对题干中考查的概念给出了明确的定义，考生只需在定位后即可得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词 visual recognition 定位到第三段第三句话。这句话明确指出 visual recognition ... is...an process occurring rapidly and intuitively with little or no apparent conscious deliberation，C 项中的“intuitive”是原文“occurring rapidly and intuitively”的同义替换，“response”是“an automatic psychological process”的同义替换，都强调本能的反应，故 C 项为正确答案。

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**【干扰排除】**第三段第三句话中提到了 occurring rapidly(迅速发生), 但同时也指出视觉识别是一个自发的心理过程, 但 A 项中的“watching”是一个生理现象, 与原文不符, 故排除。同理, D 项中的“self-defence”, 自我防御, 也与原文不符。这句话同时也指出视觉识别在发生的时候“with little or no conscious deliberation”, 与 B 项“conscious choice”正好相反, 故排除。

28. 艾普利认为有较高自信心的人们倾向于\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 低估他们的不安全感
- [B] 相信他们的吸引力
- [C] 掩盖他们的沮丧
- [D] 使他们幻想中的自己过于简单化

**【答案】**B

**【考点】**细节题

**【命题思路】**这是一道细节题。主要考查了对长难句的把握和划分, 考生只要能够读懂第四段第三句话即可得出正确答案。

**【直击答案】**根据题干可以回文定位到第四段第三句话“In fact those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other makers for having higher selfesteem.”。该句意为: 事实上那些认为改良过有较大吸引力的照片是自己真正的照片的人也正是那些自信心较高的人。由此可见, B 项, 相信他们的吸引力, 是正确答案, “thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real”是对原文的同义替换。

**【干扰排除】**第四段第二句提到, 没有证据表明自我提高这一必要性是为了弥补不安全感(insecurities), 而文中并没有提到不安全感和自信心之间的关系, 因而 A 项属于无中生有。C 项中的“cover up”(掩盖)并没有在文中提及, 故排除。D 项“使他们幻想中的自己过于简单化”与原文信息不符。事实上, 有较高自信心的人会将自己幻想得比真实面貌更具有吸引力, 而非更简单, 故排除。

29. 与第五段第二行的单词“viscerally”意义最接近的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 本能地
- [B] 偶尔地
- [C] 特别地
- [D] 具有侵略性地

**【答案】**A

**【考点】**词义推理题

**【命题思路】**这是一道词义题。词义题的解题方式之一就是通过文中给出的线索, 例如破折号, 同位语, 以及一些短语, 如 that is, in other words 等进行判断。这道题的解题线索就是破折号。

**【直击答案】**根据题干定位到第五段第一句话, viscerally 之后有一个明显的解题线索: 破折号。该句明确告知考生上半句的“the results of Epley's study”即是后半句现象“hate photographs of themselves so viscerally”理解的依据。而 Epley 的研究结果表明人们美化自己的做法是一种本能的反应。这就解释了很多人不喜欢自己的照片这一现象。因此正确答案为 A 项“本能地”。

**【干扰排除】**文章首段就提出人们总是认为自己比自己的实际面貌更漂亮，也就是说他们总是讨厌真实的自己，因而 B 项 occasionally“偶尔的”，与原文信息不符。Epley 的研究发现这一点是人们自动的，没有特意思考的一种心理过程，因此 C 项错误。同时，作者只是客观地描述了人们的这一心理过程，并没有对此做出负面的评价，因此 D 项 aggressively，“具有侵略性的”，与原文意思不符。

30. 可以从文中推出 Facebook 之所以是自我提高者的天堂是因为\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 展示了他们不真实的一面
- [B] 明确了他们传统的生活方式
- [C] 分享他们的智力追求
- [D] 掩盖了他们不吸引人的一面

**【答案】D**

**【考点】推理题**

**【命题思路】**这是一道原因推理题，考生在回文定位之后可以推理出正确答案。

**【直击答案】**根据题干定位到最后一段第二句话，这句话中 where 引导的定语从句对这个 paradise 进行解释，而最后一句话引用专家的话进一步进行说明，指出“they portray an idealized version of themselves”，D 项“掩盖了他们不吸引人的一面”是原文信息的正话反说，因此为正确答案。

**【干扰排除】**第五段最一句话提到“这并不代表他们的档案不真实(dishonest)”，因而 A 项“展示了他们不真实的一面”与原文信息相反，故排除。第五段第二句话提到，在 Facebook 上他们可以展示出自己在机智、风格、美貌、智力和生活方式的精华面，因而 B 项“定义了他们传统的生活方式”在文中并未提及，C 项“分享他们的智力追求”只是一个方面，该选项以偏概全，故排除。

#### 长难句解析

1. We have a deepseated need to feel good about ourselves and we naturally employ a number of self-enhancing strategies to research into what they call the “above average effect”, or “illusory superiority”, and shown that, for example, 70% of us rate ourselves as above average in leadership, 93% in driving and 85% at getting on well with others—all obviously statistical impossibilities.

**【解析】**这是一个由第一个 and 连接的并列复合句。在 and 之后的这个简单句 we naturally employ... 中嵌套了一个由 what 引导的宾语从句；其中 shown... 是过去分词短语作后置定语，修饰前面提到的“above average effect”，or “illusory superiority”；在这个过去分词短语中嵌套了一个由 that 引导的宾语从句；这个宾语从句的后半部分 93% in driving... 用到了省略结构；最后，破折号后面的内容是对前面从句的补充说明。

**【译文】**我们总是自我感觉良好，这是一种根深蒂固的需求，自然地，我们就会采用一些自我提高的策略来研究学者们所谓的“高于平均水平效应”或者“虚幻的优越感”，并得出，例如，70% 的人认为他们的领导能力高于平均水平，93% 的人认为自己的驾驶技术高于平均水平，85% 的人会认为自己与别人的相处能力比他人好——而从统计学的角度来看，所有这些数据明显不可能存在。

2. In fact those who thought that the images higher up the attractiveness scale were real directly corresponded with those who showed other makers for having higher selfesteem.

**【解析】**这是一个主从复合句。这句话中有两个由 who 引导的定语从句修饰前面的 those；在第一个定

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语从句里又嵌套了一个由 that 引导的宾语从句。这个句子的主干是 those...were real directly corresponded with those....

【译文】事实上，那些认为改良过有较大吸引力的照片是自己真正照片的人也正是那些自信心较高的人。

### 核心词汇

empirical a. 经验主义的

illusory a. 错觉的；幻影的；虚假的

superiority n. 优越；高傲

criticize v. 批评，指责；评论，评价

esteem v. 尊敬，敬重

compress v. 压紧，压缩；把……打成包

intuitive a. 直觉的

deliberation n. 审议；考虑；从容

flatter v. 奉承，向……献媚

paradise n. 天堂，天国；伊甸园

insecurity n. 不安全，不牢靠；心神不定

### 全文翻译

《科学美国人》中的一篇文章指出，实证研究表明：事实上，人们总是认为自己比自己的实际面貌更加漂亮。我们总是自我感觉良好，这是一种根深蒂固的需求，自然地，我们就会采用一些自我提高的策略来研究学者们所谓的“高于平均水平效应”或者“虚幻的优越感”，并得出，例如，70%的人认为他们的领导能力高于平均水平，93%的人认为自己的驾驶技术高于平均水平，85%的人会认为自己与别人的相处能力比他人好——而从统计学的角度来看，所有这些数据明显不可能存在。

我们给自己的记忆添上浪漫的色彩，并且将自己置于自我确定的情况下。当受到批评时，我们会进行防御。并用他人负面刻板的印象来提高自己的自信，我们高昂阔步以为自己是了不起的人。

心理学家和行为科学家尼古拉斯·艾普利进行了一个自我提高和吸引力方面的研究。他不仅仅让受试者给自己的美貌打分并与其他人相对比，还要求他们从一堆已经改得更加或者不怎么具有吸引力的照片中辨别出自己原始面貌的照片。这项研究认为视觉识别是“一个自发的心理过程，它会快速并直觉地反应出来，而极少带有那种明显有意识的思考”。如果受试对象很快选择了一张虚伪的讨人喜欢的照片——肯定会这么做——他们就真的认为这是他们真正的模样。

艾普利发现在做出反应时，男女之间并没有很大的性别差异。也没有证据表明自我提高这一必要性(也就是说，这些受试者认为改得好的照片是真正的自己)是为了弥补不安全感。事实上，那些认为改良过有较大吸引力的照片是自己真正照片的人也正是那些自信心较高的人。艾普利说：“我认为我们目前的发现并不是个人幻觉的证据，它仅仅是一种自我认识良好的反应。”如果你觉得很郁闷，就不会进行自我提高。

了解了艾普利的研究结果，人们本能的讨厌自己的照片这一点也就能想得通了——从某种层面上来说，他们甚至认为那些照片中的人不是自己，因而，Facebook 也就成了自我提高者的天堂，在那里他

们可以分享最讨人喜欢的照片，以及他们的机智、风格、美貌、智力和生活方式的精华面。这并不代表他们的档案不真实，威斯康星麦迪逊大学的卡特琳娜·托马说，“他们塑造了一个理想化的自己”。

## Text 3

### 文章分析

本文选自 Scientific American(《科学美国人》)2012年12月17日一篇题为“Can We Win the Race Against Machines”的文章，属于社会生活类范畴。

第一段提出问题，指出机器正在吞噬人类的工作；第二段分析问题，认为原因一是科技提高了机器的性能，从而替代了人类某些工作；第三段转折指出岗位自身存在着问题；第四段具体分析岗位自身的问题是：其标准化扼杀了人类的“主动性”与“创造性”，更适合机器，而非人。第五段和第六段解决问题，认为其根本途径是工作模式的改进。

### 试题解析

31. 由第一段可以得出，经济下滑会\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 缓和人与机器之间的竞争
- [B] 强调机器对人类工作的威胁
- [C] 引起痛苦的技术革命
- [D] 淘汰我们当前的经济结构

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题，重点考查对原文信息的理解以及因果关系的转换。

【直击答案】根据题干中的关键词“first paragraph”和“economic downturn”可以回文定位到第一段第一句话。该句中的 but 属于句内转折，后半句是作者要强调的内容。该句指出“人们对这一现象感受最为深切的却是在经济滑坡和经济复苏敏感的时期”。选项 B 的表达与该句意思相符。其中“this phenomenon”指代前半句中的“man versus machine”，即选项 B 中的“machines’ threat to human jobs”；而“highlight”是原文中“most acutely felt”的同义替换。

【干扰排除】选项 A 中的“ease”与原文中的“most acutely felt”表述相反，故排除。选项 C 中的“painful”在原文中修饰的是“经济繁荣与萧条循环中的痛苦阶段”；且原文提及的是“industrial revolution”而非“technological revolution”，两者属于不同的概念。第一段第三句指出，机器淘汰了一些工作职位，而非选项 D 中的淘汰我们当前的经济结构，这属于张冠李戴。

32. 《与机器赛跑》一书的作者认为\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 科技正在不断减少人们的工作机会
- [B] 自动化加速了科技的进步
- [C] 某些工作在实现自动化后仍完好无恙
- [D] 人类将最终赢得与机器的赛跑

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一个人物观点细节题，找到文中 argument 指代的内容即可得出答案。

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**【直击答案】**根据题干中的书名可以回文定位到第二段第二句话。该句中的“this argument”，即该书作者的观点，指代的正是该段第一句的内容：随着技术的不断发展，即使最具有免疫力的工作也面临着威胁。选项 A 的表述与此一致，“technology”对应原文“Wh...”(随着技术的发展)，且“is diminishing man's job opportunity”是原文“jobs...suddenly become threatened”的同义替换。

**【干扰排除】**选项 B 属于无中生有，文章并未提及科技进步的原因。该选项将原文中两个无关的概念进行了错误搭配。选项 C 的表述与原文相反。选项 D 与原文观点相悖，是利用文中的单词“success”设置的干扰，原文只提到 Race Against the Machine 这本书很成功(success)，并未提及“人类将最终赢得与机器的赛跑”。

33. Hagel 认为，美国的工作通常\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 由具有创新思维的人来完成
- [B] 以个人的方式照本宣科
- [C] 被标准化但缺乏清晰的目标
- [D] 其设计不利于人类创新

**【答案】D**

**【考点】**细节题

**【命题思路】**这是一道人物观点细节题，重点考查考生对长难句的理解。

**【直击答案】**根据题干中的关键词“Hagel”以及“jobs in the U. S.”可以回文定位到第四段第一句话。该句表达了 Hagel 对美国岗位设计(designed jobs in the U. S.)的观点。选项 D 的内容符合其观点。其中，“against”是原文“leave no room”的同义替换，且“human creativity”是原文“individual initiative or creativity”的同义替换。

**【干扰排除】**选项 A 与原文表述相反。选项 B 属于无中生有，是将文中所含 scripted 和 individual 两词的错误搭配。选项 C 中的“without a clear target”与原文语义相反。该段最后一句指出“我们给美国工人贴上了巨大的目标标签”，即美国的工作岗位有着明确的目标(照本宣科)。

34. 根据最后一段可知，Brynjolfsson 和 McAfee 曾探讨过\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 机器行为在实践中的可预测性
- [B] 如何开展有效工作的模式
- [C] 现代机器取代人类劳动力的方式
- [D] 人类参与工作的必要性

**【答案】B**

**【考点】**推理题

**【命题思路】**这是一道推理题，重点考查的是代词指代以及段落中心的归纳。

**【直击答案】**根据题干可以定位到最后一段，其中 touched on this point 即为 Brynjolfsson 和 McAfee 的观点。而 this point 则回指第五段的内容，起到承上启下的作用。第五段指出需要调整现在的工作模式，需要人们发挥主动性和创造性。第六段最后一句再次强调问题的核心是人类要革新工作方式。因此正确答案为选项 D，强调人类的参与。

**【干扰排除】**选项 A 偷换概念，第五段第四句指出机器只能完成“预先设定的(predictable)工作(activities)”，而非“机器行为”的可预测性。选项 B 中的“efficiently”在文中并未提及。选项 C 与原文信息相反，第六段第三句话指出，我们需要看到机器提高人力而非取代人力(rather than replace it)的方面。

35. 以下哪项是本文最合适的标题？

- [A] 如何革新我们的工作方式？
- [B] 机器将会取代人力
- [C] 我们能够赢得与机器的竞争吗？
- [D] 经济下滑激发创新

**【答案】C**

**【考点】**主旨题

**【命题思路】**这是一道主旨题，考查对文章的归纳总结，且正确选项应具有“宏观覆盖性”。

**【直击答案】**综合各段大意可知，本文讨论的核心是“人机相争”这一现象。面对机器对人类岗位的吞噬，作者强调要改变我们的工作模式，注重在工作中发挥人的主动性与创造力，使机器帮助人。因此正确答案为选项 C。

**【干扰排除】**选项 A 出现在最后一段最后一句话。但该句仅指出了解决人机相争问题的方向，而文中并未涉及“究竟如何革新工作方式”的内容。文章首段提到了“某些工作被机器所淘汰”，但并不能推出选项 B，且该选项与全文意思不合。选项 D 只是第一段提到的细节信息，不具有概括性。

### 长难句解析

1. This argument has attracted a lot of attention, via the success of the book *Race Against the Machine*, by Erik Brynjolfsson and Andrew McAfee, who both hail from MIT's Center for Digital Business.

**【解析】**本句的主干是 This argument has attracted a lot of attention。介词短语 via...作方式状语修饰谓语动词；接着介词短语 by...作非限制性后置定语，介绍 the book 的作者。最后 who 引导定语从句，对前面两位作者的身份补充说明。

**【译文】**来自麻省理工学院数学经济中心的 Erik Brynjolfsson 和 Andrew McAfee 合著了《与机器赛跑》一书，通过该书的热卖，上述观点已受到广泛的关注。

2. Hagel says we have designed jobs in the U.S. that tend to be “tightly scripted” and “highly standardized” ones that leave no room for “individual initiative or creativity”.

**【解析】**本句的主干是 Hagel says，says 后面省略了宾语从句的引导词 that。在宾语从句中嵌套了一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 jobs，而在这个定语从句中又嵌套了一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰 ones，ones 指代前面出现的 jobs。

**【译文】**Hagel 认为，在美国我们所设计的工作岗位是“严格照本宣科”以及“高度标准化”的，这样的岗位并没有给个人的主动性和创新性留有空间。

### 核心词汇

fragile a. 脆弱的，易碎的

boom n. 繁荣 vt. 使.....兴旺

outmode vt. 使.....过时；淘汰

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immune a. 免疫的，免于……的  
insatiable a. 无法满足的  
vulnerable a. 易受伤害的，易受攻击的  
initiative n. 主动权 a. 主动的，首创的  
formula n. 公式，准则  
predictable a. 可预测的  
augment v. 增加，增大

### 全文翻译

人机相争的概念至少可以追溯到工业革命时期，但是在经济下滑以及经济复苏的敏感时期，人们对这一现象的感受往往更为强烈。然而，认为我们当前正处于经济繁荣与萧条循环的痛苦阶段的这一想法并不正确。某些工作被机器所淘汰，已永久性消失。由于技术对吞噬人类工作的欲望是无穷尽的，所以该现象会继续以我们无法预见的方式重塑我们的经济结构。

随着成本的下降以及技术的改进，曾经不受自动化影响的工作如今也突然面临着威胁。来自麻省理工学院数学经济中心的 Erik Brynjolfsson 和 Andrew McAfee 合著了《与机器赛跑》一书，通过该书的热卖，上述观点已受到广泛的关注。这是一个强有力的观点，但同时也是一个让人感到恐慌的观点。然而，著有《拉动力》及其他作品的 John Hagel 认为 Erik Brynjolfsson 和 Andrew McAfee 忽略了这些工作在技术面前为什么如此脆弱的根本原因。

Hagel 认为，在美国我们所设计的工作岗位是“严格照本宣科”以及“高度标准化”的，这样的岗位并没有给个人的主动性和创新性留有空间。简而言之，与人类相比，机器能够更为出色地完成这些工作。他同时指出，这就是我们如何为美国工人贴上了巨大的目标标签。

Hagel 说，该是重新制定我们工作方式的时候了，这是因为目前我们仍然依赖着过去 20 世纪的工作理念。在经济形势瞬息万变的今天，我们比以往更加需要那些在工作中能够采取主动并发挥想象力去“应对突发情况”的人。这正是机器所不擅长的事情。它们是被设计来执行那些完全可预测的事情的。

Hagel 还指出，Brynjolfsson 和 McAfee 在他们的书中也确实提及这一点。我们需要把“与机器竞争”重新表述为“与机器一起赛跑”。换言之，我们需要看到机器提高人力的方面，而非取代人力。由此可见，问题确实不在于技术，而是相反，在于“我们该如何改进工作制度及工作方式”。

### Text 4

#### 文章分析

本文选自 The Guardian(《英国卫报》)2013 年 6 月一篇题为“Comprehensive Spending Review Could Turn the Housing Crisis Around”的文章，属于经济类范畴。

第一段开门见山指出住房问题不是人们关注的焦点；第二段阐述了其原因；第三段和第四段提到经济适用房的不良情况也急需改善；第五段中政府已经开始采取一些措施来改变目前的状况；第六段提出应该营造稳定的租赁环境；最后一段作者再次提出了住房建设问题在资金方面所面临的不容乐观的现实。

#### 试题解析

36. 作者认为住房部门\_\_\_\_\_。

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- [A] 吸引了很多的注意力
- [B] 涉及一定的政治因素
- [C] 担负了太多的责任
- [D] 失去了在经济中的真正价值

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。考生需要回文定位后，将选项与原文逐一进行仔细的匹配即可得到正确答案。

【直击答案】根据题干可以回文定位到第二段。这一段最后一句话 But perhaps the most significant reason is that the issue has always been so politically charged 中出现了 but 转折，而转折之后的内容通常都是作者想要说的重点。这句话中的“this issue”指代的就是建房问题，也就是题干中的“housing sector”；同时“so politically charged”正是 B 项中的“involves political factors”的同义替换，故正确选项为 B 项。

【干扰排除】文章第一段最后一句话提到，住房问题很少被提及。因而 A 项“吸引了很多的注意力”与原文意思相反，故排除。第二段第二句话指出在某种程度上，住房部门应该为此负责任，而 C 项的意思是，住房部门承担了太多的责任，属于望文生义，与原文不符，故排除。第二段第三句提到我们不太擅长传达住房给经济发展带来的真正价值，而 D 项所表达的是它已经失去了在经济发展中的真正价值。“不擅长传达价值”并不意味着“失去价值”，因而 D 项属于偷换概念，故排除。

37. 从文中可以得知经济适用房 \_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 增加了家庭住房供应量
- [B] 提供了消费的机会
- [C] 受到了政府部门的歧视
- [D] 使政府部门失望

【答案】C

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题。考生需要在对第三段和第四段的信息理解的基础之上进行推理。

【直击答案】根据题干可以定位到第三段第一句话，经济适用房的情况不容乐观。第四段接着提到政府的综合支出审查是改善这一情况的一次机会，但政府需要将历史偏见先放到一边。这说明经济适用房曾遇到过偏见，这正是 C 项所表达的含义。从同义替换的角度来看，“suffered”是过去式，是对于原文“historical”的同义替换，“biases”是对原文“prejudices”的同义替换。

【干扰排除】A 项与原文信息相反，第三段第二句指出对经济适用房的需求量一直增加(waiting lists increase)，而非供应量(supply)增加。第四段说综合支出审查给改善经济适用房的情况提供了机会，而 B 项是指经济适用房给政府支出提供了机会，这属于信息混淆，故排除。D 项“经济适用房让政府很失望”在文中并未提及，属于无中生有，故排除。

38. 根据第五段，乔治·奥斯本或许会 \_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 允许更多的政府建房借贷
- [B] 阻止当地政府建房

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- [C] 准备减少住房贷款
- [D] 发布对 GDP 增长的预测

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题，需要考生理解文中引用的人物观点。

【直击答案】根据题干中的人名可以回文定位到第五段第二句话。这句话指出乔治·奥斯本将会让当地政府用来偿还建房借贷的限额变得更加宽松，并且在借贷限额放宽的情况下，将会另有六万套新房在未来的五年中建造。因而 A 项“允许更多的政府建房借贷”是正确选项，其中“greater government debt”是原文中“more flexibility to the current cap”的同义替换。

【干扰排除】第五段最后一句话指出未来的五年政府将会建造六万套新房，B 项的意思是阻止当地政府建房，这与原文信息正好相反，故排除。C 项，减少住房贷款也与原文信息相反，故排除。文中提到随着建房借贷限额的提高，GDP 也会随之增长，并未提到乔治会发布对 GDP 增长的预测，因而 D 项属于无中生有，故排除。

39. 从文中可以推出稳定的租赁环境会\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 减少注册供应商的成本
- [B] 减少政府干预的影响
- [C] 有助于投资新的发展
- [D] 减少部长们的责任

【答案】C

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道封闭式推理题。考生只要对第六段一句话的内容做出正确的理解即可得出答案。

【直击答案】根据题干回文定位到第六段。第六段的这句话指出，租赁环境的稳定性对注册供应商用税收投资新发展项目的能力有很重要的影响。这与 C 项“有助于投资新的发展”意思相符，而且“contribute to”与原文中的“have a significant impact”表达的含义一致，而且都是为了“fund new developments”，故 C 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项“cost”一词在文中并未提及，故该选项无中生有，是错误选项。B 项“减少政府干预的影响”也未在文中提及，亦属于无中生有。第六段的主要内容集中在领导应该考虑创建更加稳定的租赁环境，进一步讲，他们应该承担更多的责任，而并非 D 项所表达的含义减轻了领导的责任，故 D 项与原文意思不符。

40. 作者认为 2015 年以后，政府或许会\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 实施更多的政策来支持住房建设
- [B] 重新审视大规模的公共设施投资需求
- [C] 更新经济适用房建设计划
- [D] 停止对住房部分的大额资助

【答案】D

【考点】推理题

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**【命题思路】**这是一道开放式推理题。考生需要将最后一段的主要内容和文章的主旨相结合进行推理。

**【直击答案】**根据题干可以回文定位到最后一段。第二句提到用于建设经济适用房项目的资金将于 2015 年到期，而且不可能延期。这就意味着政府的投资停止了。D 项与原文信息相符。

**【干扰排除】**文中主要提到的是住房建设所遇到的资金问题，并没有提及政策性问题，因而 A 项属于无中生有，故排除。最后一段第四句话提到我们不可能再回到大规模的公共设施投资时代，因此政府未来将不会再重新审视大规模的公共设施投资需求，故 B 项与原文意思不符。同理，政府也不会更新经济适用房建设计划，故排除 C 项。

### 长难句解析

1. Ministers should also look at creating greater certainty in the rental environment, which would have a significant impact on the ability of registered providers to fund new developments from revenues.

**【解析】**这是一个主从复合句，其中 which 引导的非限制性定语从句，是对前面整个句子的修饰；从句中用到了短语“have impact on sth.”含义是对某事有影响；接着 to fund new...是目的状语。

**【译文】**领导们同样也应该考虑为租赁环境创造更多的稳定性，这对注册供应商用税收投资新的发展项目的能力有很重要的影响。

2. While these measures would be welcome in the short term, we must face up to the fact that the existing £ 4.5bn program of grants to fund new affordable housing, set to expire in 2015, is unlikely to be extended beyond then.

**【解析】**这是一个由 while 引导的让步状语从句，从句是一个简单句，主句中嵌套了一个由 that 引导的同位语从句，解释说明 fact；在这个从句中 existing £ 4.5bn 是 program 的前置定语，to fund new affordable housing 是 to do 不定式作后置定语，set to expire 是过去分词短语作定语修饰 program，谓语动词是 is。

**【译文】**虽然这些措施在短期内会受到欢迎，但是我们必须面对这样的事实：目前授予投资新的经济适用房建设项目的资金是 45 亿英镑，到 2015 年过期，并且这笔钱不可能延期。

### 核心词汇

infrastructure n. 基础设施；基础结构

contribute v. 捐款，捐献；提供

scale n. 鳞；天平；比例尺；规模

inevitable a. 不可避免的，必然发生的

affordable a. 负担得起的，买得起的

prejudice n. 成见，偏见，歧视

comprehensive a. 广泛的，综合的；理解力的

rectify v. 改正

cap n. 帽子；盖，罩 v. 覆盖，笼罩，密封

rental n. 租金；租赁，出租

register v. 登记，注册；音域

expire v. 期满，到期，终止

coalition n. 结合，联合；同盟

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## 全文翻译

当政府讨论到对经济做出贡献的基础设施时，焦点通常集中在公路、铁路、宽带和能源方面。却很少涉及住房问题。

为什么会是这样呢？在某种程度上住房建设部门应该为此负责任。我们不太擅长给公众传达住房给经济发展带来的真正价值。此外典型的住房建设项目形成了一定的规模。这就很难在数亿万英镑的基础建设中获得注意力，所以不可避免的，人们的关注焦点就转到其他方面了。但是或许最重要的原因是这一问题总是与政治相关。

然而，经济适用房的情况也不容乐观。等待买房的名单一直在增加，我们建造的新房子总是不够。

这次综合支出审查给政府提供了一个机会来帮助调整这种情况。这需要将历史偏见放在一边，并采取一些措施来解决目前住房紧张的问题。

有迹象表明政府已经开始着手采取一些措施了。社区部长唐·福斯特暗示，财政部部长乔治·奥斯本或许会采取一些灵活性的措施，以放宽目前当地政府能够借来应对建房债务的最高限额。有证据显示如果这一限额能够提高，那么接下来的五年就能够建造六万套新房，GDP 也会随之增长 0.6%。

领导们同样也应该考虑为租赁环境创造更多的稳定性，这对注册供应商用税收投资新的发展项目的能力有很重要的影响。

但这并不能仅仅只靠政府。虽然这些措施在短期内会受到欢迎，但是我们必须面对这样的事实：目前授予投资新的经济适用房建设项目的资金是 4.5billion，到 2015 年过期，并且这笔钱不可能延期。工党最近发表声明称如果他们能够上台，那么联合政府的大部分消费计划将会得以保留。住房部门需要接受我们不可能再回到大规模的公共设施投资时代的现实。我们需要做出调整以适应目前不断改变的环境。

## Part B

### 文章分析

文章选自 2013 年 5 月 20 日发表于《电讯报》(The Telegraph)题为《不寻常的土地——英国的地景艺术》(Uncommon Ground—Land Art in Britain)的文章。主要对英国的地景艺术以及其艺术家和代表作进行了介绍。

文章第一段用一个简单的例子解释说明了地景艺术的概念。第二段介绍了地景艺术著名的艺术家理查德·隆的代表作《走出来的线》。第三段指出地景艺术打破了艺术的传统界限。第四段和第五段介绍了地景艺术展览会的展览方式。第六段到第九

69

段展现了不同风格的地景艺术作品。

### 词句分析

1. Emerging in the late Sixties and reaching a peak in the Seventies, Land Art was one of a range of new forms, including Body Art, Performance Art, Action Art and Installation Art, which pushed art beyond the traditional confines of the studio and gallery.

【词汇】emerge: 浮现，暴露；peak: 山峰，最高点，顶点；confine: 界限，边界；限制

**【分析】**这是一个主从复合句，分词短语 Emerging...作句子的时间状语，主句是 Land Art was one of a range of new forms。分词短语 including...为插入语解释说明 forms 的具体内容。which 引导定语从句修饰限定主句中的 Land Art。

**【译文】**地景艺术出现于上世纪六十年代，并在七十年代达到顶峰，它是一系列新的艺术形式之一，包括人体艺术、表演艺术、行为艺术和装饰艺术，它使艺术超越了工作室和画廊的传统界限。

2. Their Olaf Street Study, a square of brick—strewn waste ground, is one of the few works here to embrace the commonplaceness that characterises most of our experience of the landscape most of the time.

**【词汇】**embrace: 拥抱，信奉；commonplaceness: 普通的东西，老生常谈

**【分析】**该句的主干是：Their Olaf Street Study, …, is one of the few works。两个逗号中间的内容是插入语，补充说明该作品的内容。不定式 to embrace…作后置定语修饰 works；that 引导定语从句修饰名词 commonplaceness。

**【译文】**他们的代表作《奥拉夫街研究》是一个散落在垃圾场上的砖形成的正方形，是为数不多能够体现世俗的作品之一，刻画了我们大多数时间里对景观的主要感受。

3. Parks feature, particularly in the earlier works, such as John Hilliard's very funny Across the Park, in which a longhaired stroller is variously smiled at by a pretty girl and unwittingly assaulted in a sequence of images that turn out to be different parts of the same photograph.

**【词汇】**feature: 以……为特色；unwittingly: 不知不觉地；assault: 袭击，攻击

**【分析】**这是一个主从复合句，句子的主干是 Parks feature in the earlier works。插入语 such as 举例说明 earlier works。in which 引导定语从句修饰限定前面的 Across the Park。在这个定语从句中，is smiled 和 is assaulted 是两个并列的谓语动词。其中又嵌套了一个 that 引导的定语从句修饰限定前面的 images。

**【译文】**以公园为主题的艺术品比较有特色，尤其是早期的作品，如约翰·希利亚德的很搞笑的作品《穿越公园》，其中一个漂亮的女孩朝着一个长头发的流浪者微笑，而不知不觉中这个流浪者被卷入一系列图像中，这些图像最终实际上是同一张照片的不同部分。

### 解题策略

首先读左边方框的五个题干，都是作品的名称，因而可以判断出要求把右边方框对作品特点的描述与左边方框的作品逐项对应。再读右边方框的内容可以发现几个高频词汇“British”、“Land Art”和“Landscape”等。由此可以看出这些作品都是英国地景艺术的代表作。然后根据题干中的关键词来通读全文。本文中出题顺序和文章顺序是一致的，因此可以按照顺序来配对，根据正确选项和错误选项的特征最终确定答案，并进行再次验证。

### 题目分析

41.

**【答案】**D

**【考点】**特征词对比

**【解析】**根据题干中的关键词定位到第四段第一句话 Stone Circle, …, represents…, 这句话表明 Stone Circle 代表了地景艺术优雅和阳春白雪的一面。其中 D 项中的 British land art 对应原文中的 Land Artist, 而 represents the elegance 是原文信息的复现，故为正确答案。

42.

**【答案】E**

**【考点】特征词对比**

**【解析】**根据题干中的关键词文定位到第四段第四句 Their Olaf Street Study…, 这句话指出 Olaf Street Study 是为数不多能够体现世俗的作品之一。E 项中的 depicts 是原文中 embrace 的同义替换, ordinary side 是原文 commonplaceness 的同义替换。

43.

**【答案】G**

**【考点】特征词对比**

**【解析】**根据题干中的关键词定位到第五段第一句话。其中 in which 引导的定语从句是对《穿越公园》这一作品的内容描述，关键是这个定语从句中嵌套的 that 引导的定语从句，对 images 进行解释说明。而 G 项中的 contains 是对这句话中 turn out to be 的同义替换，different parts of the same photograph 是原文信息的复现，故 G 为正确答案。

44.

**【答案】C**

**【考点】特征词对比**

**【解析】**根据题干中的关键词定位到第六段第三句话。这句话的主干部分 Towards Avebury…evokes a tradition of English landscape painting 所表达的意思是《走向埃夫伯里石》唤起了人们对英国山风景画传统的记忆。从同义替换的角度来看，C 项的 reminds 对应原文中的 evokes, English landscape painting tradition 对应原文中的 a tradition of English landscape painting。

45.

**【答案】A**

**【考点】特征词对比**

**【解析】**根据题干中的关键词定位到第七段第二句话“*A typical work…on a epic walk*”。选项 A 中的 a long walk 对应原文中的 walking 和 epic walk (远足), originates from 对应原文中的 taken, the artist took 对应该段第一句话提到的 find a way of making his love of walking pay, 说明该艺术家通过地景作品的创作使自己酷爱的步行产生了回报。

**全文翻译**

地景艺术出现于六十年代末，并在七十年代达到顶峰，属于一系列新的艺术形式之一。这些艺术形式还包括人体艺术，表演艺术，行为艺术和装饰艺术，它们使艺术突破了工作室和画廊的传统界限。地景艺术家并不进行景观描绘而是把土地自身的实物用作自己创作的媒介。

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以隆的作品为代表，英国的地景艺术不仅在国内多具规模，而且比其美国同行要更加稀奇古怪。事实上，虽然你可能会认为，一个地景艺术的展览会仅仅只包含对作品的记录而非作品本身，其实隆的作品拍成的照片就是展览的作品。因为他的“创作”发生在过去，所以照片是唯一的体现。

隆是英国最著名的地景艺术家，他的作品《石圈》是由来自波提斯黑德海滩的紫色岩石在画廊地板上设计而成的一个完美环形，代表地景艺术优雅和阳春白雪的一面。然而另一方面，博伊尔家族则代表着该艺术世俗和都市化的一面。该家族包括艺术家马克·博伊尔、琼·希尔斯以及他们的子女，他们在画廊的墙壁上随机地重塑了英国景观的各种风貌。他们的代表作《奥拉夫街研究》是一个散落在垃圾场上的砖形成的正方形，是为数不多能够体现世俗的作品之一，刻画了我们大多数时间里对景观的主要感受。

以公园为主题的艺术品比较有特色，尤其是早期的作品，如约翰·希利亚德的很有趣的作品《穿越公园》，在这部作品中，一个漂亮的女孩不断朝着一个长头发的流浪者微笑，而流浪者却莫名其妙地遭到攻击，这些图像最终实际上是一张照片的不同部分。

然而，总的来说，英国的地景艺术家宁愿远离城镇，到那些传统意义上被视为美丽的景区，如胡泊地区或威尔特郡丘陵景观区。虽然在当时可能并不显眼，但这种作品大部分都弥漫着浪漫的逃避现实的精神，这种精神很容易被华兹华斯这样的人理解。德里克·贾曼的影片《走向埃夫伯里石》，画面以黄色为主色调，是对威尔特郡景观的一系列长景拍摄，大都是静态画面，这唤起了人们对从塞缪尔·帕尔默一直到保罗·纳什富的英国风景画传统的记忆。

说到哈米什·富尔顿，你不禁感慨道，这位苏格兰艺术家找到了一种方式，让自己酷爱的步行产生回报。如《七天》这幅典型的作品，是由一张美丽的黑白照片组成，它拍摄于一次史诗般的徒步之旅，在作品的下面列出了远足的里程数和天数。正如在这次精心挑选过，但规模相对不大的展览中所显示的，英国的地景艺术并不是对自然风景的扰乱，而是一种经由创作的以自然景观为导向的光概念艺术。它起源于户外，但最终与特纳和康斯特布尔的作品一样局限于画廊。

### Section III Translation

#### 重点详解

According to BenShalar, realistic optimists are these who make the best of things that happen, but not those who believe everything happens for the best.

【考点】并列句；定语从句

【解析】①句子主干为 realistic optimists are these, but not these。

②由 but 引起的两个并列句中实现定语从句的 these who(黑体部分)和 those who(黑体部分)的对应，第一个分句中嵌套 that 引导的定语从句，第二个分句中的斜体部分为宾语从句，作 believe 的宾语，省略了关系代词 that 被。

【词汇】optimist n. 乐观主义者

【译文】在本沙哈尔看来，现实的乐观主义者会因势利导，而非求全责备。

He analyzes the weak lecture, leaning lessons for the future about what works and what doesn't.

【考点】介词后的宾语从句

【解析】①句子主干为 He analyzes the weak lecture。

QQ3134948686

②非谓语动词短语 leaning lessons for the future 作主句的目的状语，lessons 这里理解为“经验，教训”。about 的宾语是两个并列的从句 what works and what doesn't，其中 what doesn't 为省略结构，补充完整为 what doesn't work。

【词汇】analyze v. 分析

【译文】他分析了一些效果不好的演讲并且从那些起效和无效的演讲中吸取教训为将来做准备。

### 全文译文

大多数人认为乐观是无尽的欢乐，如同总是有半杯水的杯子。但那是一种绝不会为积极心理学家所称道的虚假的快乐。哈佛大学的泰·本沙哈尔教授说，“健康的乐观主义意味着要活在现实之中。”在本沙哈尔看来，现实的乐观主义者会因势利导，而非求全责备。

本沙哈尔会使用三种乐观的方法。比如说，当他因搞砸了一场演讲而倍感郁闷的时候，他会告诉自己这是很正常的事，提醒自己：并不是每一次演讲都可以获得诺贝尔奖，总会有一些人的演讲效果不及其他人。接着为改进。他分析了一些效果不好的演讲并且从那些起效和无效的演讲中吸取教训为将来做准备。最后是看待问题的角度，即在生活的宏伟计划中，一次演讲真的无足轻重。

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

#### 审题

本提纲要求写一封建议信。应该用比较委婉的语气寻求对方的建议，由于是求学同窗的交流，所以语气应该比较和善自然并体现出对同学的尊重。题目指令中的重点信息有以下几个，请同学们审题的时候重点把握：1.关于自身生活习惯的正确表达；2.寻求对方对自己以后分享共同住所的生活建议。

#### 行文

考生习作	修改润色
<p>【第一段】</p> <p>Dear John,</p> <p>I am Li Ming, (1) I am writing this letter to let you know about me and ask for some (2) suggestion for my future life in America.</p> <p>(1)缺少过渡的开门见山表达会让读者感到突兀。let you know 过于直接；  (2)suggestion 应该改为复数表达。</p>	<p>【第一段】</p> <p>Dear John,</p> <p>I am Li Ming, your future roommate and a new arrival from China for my further education in your country. I am writing this letter to introduce myself and ask for some suggestions for my future life in America.</p> <p>开门见山表明来意，把原来的 let you know 换成 introduce myself，语气明显缓和友善。</p>
<p>【第二段】</p> <p>(1)First, I am a quiet person and I hope you will not be noisy.(2)Second, I like cooking and I wonder whether it is okay that I cook Chinese dish at home, because the preparation for Chinese cuisine may produce smoking. Third, I want to buy a car but I know nothing about traffic rules in America. (3)Would you please give me a lesson about traffic laws in US?</p> <p>(1)口气生硬，几乎是命令的口吻，显得十分不友好；  (2)...it is okay...过于口语化，不适合在书面语中出现；smoking 是指“冒烟，着火”，不正确；  (3)在初次介绍自己时就请求对方给自己上课，这样的帮助欠妥当，最好是请求对方给自己一些建议。</p>	<p>【第二段】</p> <p>First, I am a quiet person so that your keeping silent would be highly appreciated. Second, I like cooking and I wonder whether it is possible that I cook dish at home, because the preparation for Chinese cuisine may produce much smoke. Third, I want to buy a car but I know nothing about traffic rules in America. Would you please give me some suggestions?</p> <p>改动以后的表达内容充实，表达也更加委婉合理。</p>
<p>【第三段】</p> <p>I look forward to your reply. You can contact with me by calling 123456.</p> <p>Sincerely,  Li Ming  结尾过于简短仓促，语言也不够平缓。</p>	<p>【第三段】</p> <p>I am looking forward to your reply and thank you for your precious time and due attention.</p> <p>Sincerely,  Li Ming  结尾之处表达自己对收信者的感谢之情，以示谦虚友好。</p>

## 范文

Dear John,

My name is Li Ming, 24, a young guy from the south of China. I am very honored that I could be your roommate when I study in American and writing this letter to share something about me and ask for some suggestions from you.

Personally, I think I am quite easygoing and talkative to make friends everywhere, so please do not be surprised when I remind you of your old acquaintance. Moreover, sometimes I like to invite friends to share my Chinese cooking and cuisine, I wonder whether you could allow me to cook in our apartment and join in with us.

Finally, I really have a good expectation for my study and living in America and I will be very appreciated for your help and advice.

Yours Sincerely,

QQ3134948686

## 译文

亲爱的约翰：

我是李明，24岁来自中国南方。我很荣幸在您国家深造期间能与您成为室友。我写这封信是向您介绍我自己并且需要您给我一些在美国生活的建议。

我个人认为自己是一个很容易交往并且健谈的人，所以我可以在很多地方交到朋友，所以您见到我时感到像很熟悉的旧友的话可不要惊讶啊。不仅如此，我还喜欢有时邀请朋友来住所分享我的中国烹饪美食，我想知道您可否同意我在我们公寓里做饭并加入我们的分享。

最后，我真心地希望在美国的学习和生活顺利，特别感谢您的帮助和建议。

您真诚的，

李明

## 靓词

roommate n. 舍友

easygoing a. 好相处的

talkative a. 健谈的

acquaintance n. 熟人；认识，了解

cuisine n. 烹饪

apartment n. 公寓

## 佳句

I am writing this letter to introduce myself and ask for some suggestions for ...

我写信是介绍我自己并向您寻求关于.....的建议。

I really have a good expectation for...

我对.....有美好的期望。

...would be highly appreciated.

.....将使我非常感激。

I look forward to your reply and thank you for your precious time and due attention.

我期待着您的回复，感谢您的宝贵时间和关注。

## Part B

### 审题

该表反映20年间中国城镇人口和乡村人口的变化以及对比，总体趋势显现出乡村人口增不但受到控制，还有下降趋势。

### 行文

考生习作	修改润色
<p>【第一段】</p> <p>As we can see from the picture, there is a great jump in population in city but a sharp drop in countryside people in the picture.</p> <p>本段虽然对表格进行了表达，但是错误太多，既不能准确表达含义，又不能让读者顺畅理解，其中连图表里最基本的时间阶段信息都未出现，属于低分段作文的表达。</p>	<p>【第一段】</p> <p>As the bar graph indicates, both city and rural area witnessed a distinguished phenomenon in population fluctuation. Indeed, population in city increased at a breakneck speed and surpassed that of rural area during the period from 1990 to 2010 while population in rural region slightly decreased to a scale which was close to that of city.</p> <p>此段表达出现了对比的主体在各个时间段内的变化，清晰生动。</p>
<p>【第二段】</p> <p>What made this phenomenon? There are two answers. The first one is the fast developing speed of cities in China. We all think that since Chinese economy reform from 1980s which mostly make people happy in city. The second reason is that Chinese farmers enjoy the harvest from good policies. People in rural areas are allowed to move to city for work and an increasing number of farmers choose to work in city and become city workers just because they would make much more money than ever before in city. All these are the result of modern development.</p> <p>此段文字虽然能够表达出作者的意思，也没有严重的语法错误，但是其中充斥大量由于写作练习较少而造成的中国式翻译表达和由于词汇限制造成的较幼稚的词汇句法。</p>	<p>【第二段】</p> <p>What accounts for this disparity? The answer involves two factors. The first contributing factor is the substantially fast developing steps of cities in China. No one can deny that since Chinese economic reform from 1980s which mostly benefits people in city. The second reason is that Chinese farmers enjoy the harvest from new policies that are established to benefit farmers. People in rural areas are allowed to migrate for work and residence by the law and an increasing number of farmers choose to work in city and become migrant workers just because they would make much more money than ever before in city. All these are the result of urbanization.</p> <p>替换部分词汇粗语后，本段内容变得充实且有条理，句子显得更加成熟有档次。</p>
<p>【第三段】</p> <p>Above all, we believe that the process of city population growth will continue in the years ahead, and people will have a better life in future.</p> <p>这段文字问题同第三段相同。</p>	<p>【第三段】</p> <p>Based on the analyses above, we can safely draw the conclusion that the process of urbanization will continue in the years ahead, and every single Chinese benefits from the fast development of China.</p> <p>结尾段落最好能出现一些有总结高度的表达，像此段中的这一句话可以作为模板收录使用，在其他的相似话题中进行主题词更换即可。</p>

## 范文

From the graph, we can clearly witness that the urban population was ascending while the rural population was declining during 1990 to 2010. The number of the urban citizens rose from 300 million in 1990 to about 460 million in 2000, and to about 685 million in 2010, while the rural people descended from about 820 million in 1990 to 800 million in 2000 and to 690 million in 2010. It's apparent that in the past two decades, the urban population witnessed a steady growth, but in the latter decade, the rural population had a remarkable shrinkage.

Personally, there are two main reasons for this phenomenon. On one hand, the economic boom led to the regular improvement of people's living standard, and further resulted in a steady growing urban labor force. On

the other hand, from 2000 the countryside urbanization oriented by the government gave rise to a conspicuously declining of rural labor force.

In conclusion, based on the analysis above, the increase of urban quantity of citizen will be going on, while the rural population will continue to drop in the future, which is the need and trend of china's urbanization process.

## 译文

图表中显示，我们能清楚地看到在 1990 年到 2010 年间，城镇人口在减少，农村人口在增加。从 1990 年到 2000 年，城镇人口从 300 万增长到 460 万，到 2010 年就增加到了 685 万。然而城镇人口从 1990 年的 820 万下降到 2010 年的 690 万。很明显，在过去的 20 年间，城镇人口增长非常稳定，但是后来的 10 年中，乡村人口大量缩减。

个人看来，有两个造成图表现象的主要原因。一方面，经济的长足发展使得人民生活水平提高，致使城市劳动力有稳定的增长。另一方面，从 2000 年以来，政府引导的乡村城镇化造成农村劳动力有所减少。

总而言之，根据以上分析，城镇人口的增加会继续进行，然而农村人口在未来还会继续下降，这将是城镇化进程的需要及趋势。

## 靓词

graph n. 图表

witness v./n 见证

ascend v. 上升

decline v. 下降

urbanization n. 城市化

analysis n. 分析

citizen n. 公民，百姓

conspicuous a. 明显的，显著的

## 佳句

From the graph, we can clearly witness that...

从图表中我们可以清楚的看到.....

Personally, there are two main reasons for this phenomenon.

从个人角度看，有两个主要的原因造成上图现象。

In conclusion, based on the analysis above,...

总而言之，根据上述分析.....

# 2015 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

## 英语二真题及答案

### Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with -- or even looking at -- a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they fiddle with their phones, even without a 1 underground.

It's a sad reality -- our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings -- because there's 2 to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you. But you wouldn't know it, 3 into your phone. This universal armor sends the 4 : "Please don't approach me."

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide 5 our screens?

One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be 6 as "creepy.". We fear we'll be 7 . We fear we'll be disruptive. Strangers are inherently 8 to us, so we are more likely to feel 9 when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this anxiety, we 10 to our phones. "Phones become our security blanket," Wortmann says. "They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more 11 ."

But once we rip off the bandaid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't 12 so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a 13 . They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow 14 . "When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to 15 how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their 16 would be more pleasant if they sat on their own," the New York Times summarizes. Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they 17 with the experiment, "not a single person reported having been snubbed."

18 , these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those sans communication, which makes absolute sense, 19 human beings thrive off of social connections. It's that 20 : Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

1. [A] ticket [B] permit [C] signal [D] record
2. [A] nothing [B] link [C] another [D] much
3. [A] beaten [B] guided [C] plugged [D] brought

4. [A] message [B] cede [C] notice [D] sign
5. [A] under [B] beyond [C] behind [D] from
6. [A] misinterpret [B] misapplied [C] misadjusted [D] mismatched
7. [A] fired [B] judged [C] replaced [D] delayed
8. [A] unreasonable [B] ungrateful [C] unconventional [D] unfamiliar
9. [A] comfortable [B] anxious [C] confident [D] angry
10. [A] attend [B] point [C] take [D] turn
11. [A] dangerous [B] mysterious [C] violent [D] boring
12. [A] hurt [B] resist [C] bend [D] decay
13. [A] lecture [B] conversation [C] debate [D] negotiation
14. [A] trainees [B] employees [C] researchers [D] passengers
15. [A] reveal [B] choose [C] predict [D] design
16. [A] voyage [B] flight [C] walk [D] ride
17. [A] went through [B] did away [C] caught up [D] put up
18. [A] In turn [B] In particular [C] In fact [D] In consequence
19. [A] unless [B] since [C] if [D] whereas
20. [A] funny [B] simple [C] logical [D] rare

## 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. (40 points)

#### Text 1

A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys, people are actually more stressed at home than at work. Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

“Further contradicting conventional wisdom, we found that women as well as men have lower levels of stress at work than at home,” writes one of the researchers, Sarah Damske. In fact women even say they feel better at work, she notes. “It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work.” Another surprise is that findings hold true for both those with children and without, but more so for nonparents. This is why people who work outside the home have better health.

What the study doesn’t measure is whether people are still doing work when they’re at home, whether it is household work or work brought home from the office. For many men, the end of the workday is a time to kick back. For women who stay home, they never get to leave the office. And for women who work outside the home, they often are playing catch-up-with-household tasks. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace a making adjustments for working women, it’s not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

But it’s not just a gender thing. At work, people pretty much know what they’re supposed to be doing: working, marking money, doing the tasks they have to do in order to draw an income. The bargain is very pure: Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out life-sustaining moola.

On the home front, however, people have no such clarity. Rare is the household in which the division of labor is so clinically and methodically laid out. There are a lot of tasks to be done, there are inadequate rewards for most of them. Your home colleagues-your family-have no clear rewards for their labor; they need to be talked into it, or if they’re teenagers, threatened with complete removal of all electronic devices. Plus, they’re your family. You cannot fire your family. You never really get to go home from home.

So it’s not surprising that people are more stressed at home. Not only are the tasks apparently infinite, the co-workers are much harder to motivate.

21. According to Paragraph 1, most previous surveys found that home \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] offered greater relaxation than the workplace
- [B] was an ideal place for stress measurement
- [C] generated more stress than the workplace
- [D] was an unrealistic place for relaxation

22. According to Damaske, who are likely to be the happiest at home?

- [A] Childless wives
- [B] Working mothers
- [C] Childless husbands
- [D] Working fathers

23.The blurring of working women's roles refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] it is difficult for them to leave their office
- [B] their home is also a place for kicking back
- [C] there is often much housework left behind
- [D] they are both bread winners and housewives

24.The word“moola”(Line4,Para4)most probably means \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] skills
- [B] energy
- [C] earnings
- [D] nutrition

25.The home front differs from the workplace in that \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] division of labor at home is seldom clear-cut
- [B] home is hardly a cozier working environment
- [C] household tasks are generally more motivating
- [D] family labor is often adequately rewarded

## Text 2

For years, studies have found that first-generation college students- those who do not have a parent with a college degree- lag other students on a range of education achievement factors. Their grades are lower and their dropout rates are higher. But since such students are most likely to advance economically if they succeed in higher education, colleges and universities have pushed for decades to recruit more of them. This has created “a paradox” in that recruiting first- generation students, but then watching many of them fail, means that higher education has “continued to reproduce and widen, rather than close” ab achievement gap based on social class, according to the depressing beginning of a paper forthcoming in the journal Psychological Science.

But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem, suggesting that an approach (which involves a one-hour, next-to-no-cost program) can close 63 percent of the achievement gap (measured by such factors as grades) between first-generation and other students.

The authors of the paper are from different universities, and their findings are based on a study involving 147 students ( who completed the project) at an unnamed private university. First generation was defined as not having a parent with a four-year college degree. Most of the first-generation students(59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell

Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a four-year degree.

Their thesis- that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact- was based on the view that first-generation students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students. They cite past research by several authors to show that this is the gap that must be narrowed to close the achievement gap.

Many first- generation students “struggle to navigate the middle-class culture of higher education, learn the ‘rules of the game,’ and take advantage of college resources,” they write. And this becomes more of a problem when colleges don’t talk about the class advantage and disadvantages of different groups of students. Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students ’educational experience, many first-generation students lack sight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students’ like them can improve.

26. Recruiting more first- generation students has \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] reduced their dropout rates
- [B] narrowed the achievement gap
- [C] missed its original purpose
- [D] depressed college students

27. The author of the research article are optimistic because \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] the problem is solvable
- [B] their approach is costless
- [C] the recruiting rate has increased
- [D] their finding appeal to students

28. The study suggests that most first- generation students \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] study at private universities
- [B] are from single-parent families
- [C] are in need of financial support
- [D] have failed their collage

29. The author of the paper believe that first-generation students \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] are actually indifferent to the achievement gap
  - [B] can have a potential influence on other students
  - [C] may lack opportunities to apply for research projects
  - [D] are inexperienced in handling their issues at college
30. We may infer from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_
- [A] universities often reject the culture of the middle-class
  - [B] students are usually to blame for their lack of resources
  - [C] social class greatly helps enrich educational experiences
  - [D] colleges are partly responsible for the problem in question

### Text 3

Even in traditional offices, “the lingua franca of corporate America has gotten much more emotional and much more right-brained than it was 20 years ago,” said Harvard Business School professor Nancy Koehn. She started spinning off examples. “If you and I parachuted back to Fortune 500 companies in 1990, we would see much less frequent use of terms like journey, mission, passion. There were goals, there were strategies, there were objectives, but we didn’t talk about energy; we didn’t talk about passion.”

Koehn pointed out that this new era of corporate vocabulary is very “team”-oriented—and not by coincidence. “Let’s not forget sports—in male-dominated corporate America, it’s still a big deal. It’s not explicitly conscious; it’s the idea that I’m a coach, and you’re my team, and we’re in this together. There are lots and lots of CEOs in very different companies, but most think of themselves as coaches and this is their team and they want to win.”

These terms are also intended to infuse work with meaning—and, as Khurana points out, increase allegiance to the firm. “You have the importation of terminology that historically used to be associated with non-profit organizations and religious organizations: Terms like vision, values, passion, and purpose,” said Khurana.

This new focus on personal fulfillment can help keep employees motivated amid increasingly loud debates over work-life balance. The “mommy wars” of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can’t have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg’s *Lean In*, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right. Terms like unplug, offline, life-hack, bandwidth, and capacity are all about setting boundaries between the office and the home. But if your work is your “passion,” you’ll be more likely to devote yourself to it, even if that means going home for dinner and then working long after the kids are in bed.

But this seems to be the irony of office speak: Everyone makes fun of it, but managers love it, companies depend on it, and regular people willingly absorb it. As Nunberg said, “You can get people to think it’s nonsense at

the same time that you buy into it.” In a workplace that’s fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work—and how your work defines who you are.

31. According to Nancy Koehn, office language has become \_\_\_\_\_

[A] more emotional

[B] more objective

[C] less energetic

[D] less strategic

32. “Team”-oriented corporate vocabulary is closely related to \_\_\_\_\_

[A] historical incidents

[B] gender difference

[C] sports culture

[D] athletic executives

33. Khurana believes that the importation of terminology aims to \_\_\_\_\_

[A] revive historical terms

[B] promote company image

[C] foster corporate cooperation

[D] strengthen employee loyalty

34. It can be inferred that Lean In \_\_\_\_\_

[A] voices for working women

[B] appeals to passionate workaholics

[C] triggers debates among mommies

[D] praises motivated employees

35. Which of the following statements is true about office speak?

[A] Managers admire it but avoid it

[B] Linguists believe it to be nonsense

[C] Companies find it to be fundamental

[D] Regular people mock it but accept it

#### Text 4

Many people talked of the 288,000 new jobs the Labor Department reported for June, along with the drop in the unemployment rate to 6.1 percent, as good news. And they were right. For now it appears the economy is creating jobs at a decent pace. We still have a long way to go to get back to full employment, but at least we are now finally moving forward at a faster pace.

However, there is another important part of the jobs picture that was largely overlooked. There was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working part-time. This figure is now 830,000(4.4 percent)above its year ago level.

Before explaining the connection to the Obamacare, it is worth making an important distinction. Many people who work part-time jobs actually want full-time jobs. They take part-time work because this is all they can get. An increase in involuntary part-time work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

There was an increase in involuntary part-time in June, but the general direction has been down. Involuntary part-time employment is still far higher than before the recession, but it is down by 640,000(7.9percent)from its year ago level.

We know the difference between voluntary and involuntary part-time employment because people tell us. The survey used by the Labor Department asks people if they worked less than 35 hours in the reference week. If the answer is “yes”, they are classified as worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice. They are only classified as voluntary part-time workers if they tell the survey taker they chose to work less than 35 hours a week.

The issue of voluntary part-time relates to Obamacare because one of the main purposes was to allow people to get insurance outside of employment. For many people , especially those with serious health conditions or family members with serious health conditions ,before Obamacare the only way to get insurance was through a job that provided health insurance.

However, Obamacare has allowed more than 12 million people to either get insurance through Medicaid or the exchanges. These are people who may previously have felt the need to get a full-time job that provided insurance in order to cover themselves and their families. With Obamacare there is no longer a link between employment and insurance.

36. Which part of the jobs picture are neglected?

[A] The prospect of a thriving job market.

[B] The increase of voluntary part-time market.

[C] The possibility of full employment.

[D] The acceleration of job creation.

37. Many people work part-time because they\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] prefer part-time jobs to full-time jobs.

[B] feel that is enough to make ends meet.

[C] cannot get their hands on full-time jobs.

[D] haven't seen the weakness of the market.

38. Involuntary part-time employment is the US\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] is harder to acquire than one year ago.

[B] shows a general tendency of decline.

[C] satisfies the real need of the jobless.

[D] is lower than before the recession.

39. It can be learned that with Obamacare,\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] it is no longer easy for part-timers to get insurance

[B] employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance

[C] it is still challenging to get insurance for family members

[D] full-time employment is still essential for insurance

40. The text mainly discusses\_\_\_\_\_.

[A] employment in the US

[B] part-timer classification

[C] insurance though Medicaid

[D] Obamacare's trouble

## **Part B**

Directions:

In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list [A]-[G] to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

[A] You are not alone

[B] Don't fear responsibility for your life

[C] Pave your own unique path

[D] Most of your fears are unreal

[E] Think about the present moment

[F] Experience helps you grow

[G] There are many things to be grateful for

Unfortunately, life is not a bed of roses. We are going through life facing sad experiences. Moreover, we are grieving various kinds of loss: a friendship, a romantic relationship or a house. Hard times may hold you down at what usually seems like the most inopportune time, but you should remember that they won't last forever.

When our time of mourning is over, we press forward, stronger with a greater understanding and respect for life. Furthermore, these losses make us mature and eventually move us toward future opportunities for growth and happiness. I want to share these ten old truths I've learned along the way.

41. \_\_\_\_\_

Fear is both useful and harmful. This normal human reaction is used to protect us by signaling danger and preparing us to deal with it. Unfortunately, people create inner barriers with a help of exaggerating fears. My favorite actor Will Smith once said, "Fear is not real. It is a product of thoughts you create. Do not misunderstand me. Danger is very real. But fear is a choice." I do completely agree that fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination.

42. \_\_\_\_\_

If you are surrounded by problems and cannot stop thinking about the past, try to focus on the present moment. Many of us are weighed down by the past or anxious about the future. You may feel guilt over your past, but you are poisoning the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change. Value the present moment and remember how fortunate you are to be alive. Enjoy the beauty of the world around and keep the eyes open to see the possibilities before you. Happiness is not a point of future and not a moment from the past, but a mindset that can be designed into the present.

43. \_\_\_\_\_

Sometimes it is easy to feel bad because you are going through tough times. You can be easily caught up by life problems that you forget to pause and appreciate the things you have. Only strong people prefer to smile and value their life instead of crying and complaining about something.

44

No matter how isolated you might feel and how serious the situation is, you should always remember that you are not alone. Try to keep in mind that almost everyone respects and wants to help you if you are trying to make a good change in your life, especially your dearest and nearest people. You may have a circle of friends who provide constant good humor, help and companionship. If you have no friends or relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement.

45

Today many people find it difficult to trust their own opinion and seek balance by gaining objectivity from external sources. This way you devalue your opinion and show that you are incapable of managing your own life. When you are struggling to achieve something important you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best. You live in your skin, think your own thoughts, have your own values and make your own choices.

### Section III Translation

Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

Think about driving a route that's very familiar. It could be your commute to work, a trip into town or the way home. Whichever it is, you know every twist and turn like the back of your hand. On these sorts of trips it's easy to zone out from the actual driving and pay little attention to the passing scenery. The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

This is the well-travelled road effect: people tend to underestimate the time it takes to travel a familiar route.

The effect is caused by the way we allocate our attention. When we travel down a well-known route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly. And afterwards, when we come to think back on it, we can't remember the journey well because we didn't pay much attention to it. So we assume it was shorter.

### Section IV Writing

#### Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose your university is going to host a summer camp for high school students. Write a notice to

- 1) briefly introduce the camp activities, and
- 2) call for volunteers.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your name or the name of your university.

Do not write your address. (10 points)

#### **Part B**

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

# 2015年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(二)答案详解

## Section I Use of English

### 文章分析

本文主要就当前社会存在的一个现象进行分析——为什么现在的人不与周围的陌生人交流，而只专注于手机。第一段提出现象。第二段指出与陌生人交流其实大有裨益，只是我们不知道。第三段提出全文要探讨的问题。第四段给出原因之一——害怕。第五段承接第四段继续分析，指出我们把手机视为保护毯，避免与陌生人交谈的尴尬。第六段用一个实验证明其实与陌生人交谈并不是那么尴尬。第七段对实验结果进行解释，因为人类的发展源于社会联系。

### 试题解析

In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with—or even looking at—a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they fiddle with their phones, even without a 1 on a subway.

【译文】在当代文化中，与陌生人交流，甚至看一眼陌生人，都几乎难以忍受。我们周围的每一个人都似乎都同意这点，他们玩弄着手机，即使地铁上一点儿信号都没有。

1.

- [A] ticket 车票
- [B] permit 许可证
- [C] signal 信号
- [D] record 记录

【答案】C

### 【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为：陌生人之间没有交流，大家都只关注自己的手机，即使地铁里没有\_\_\_\_\_。选项中，只有 C 项符合上下文语义，与 phones 和 subway 有关，因此 signal 正确。

【命题思路】本题四个选项语义不相关，所以只需要根据上下文确定所需填入的语义即可。

【干扰排除】其余三个选项带入原文都与句意不符，故排除。

It's a sad reality—our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings—because there's 2 to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you. But you wouldn't know it, 3 into your phone. This universal protection sends the 4: “Please don't approach me.”

【译文】这是个可悲的现实——我们希望避免与其他人交流——因为和身边的陌生人交流会带来诸多益处。但是你不知道这一点，一直沉浸在手机中。这种普遍的保护发出一个信号：“请不要靠近我。”

2.

- [A] nothing 没有什么
- [B] link 联系
- [C] another 另一个，又一个
- [D] much 大量

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】It's a sad reality 是对第一段内容的总结，该句中双破折号中的内容是对 a sad reality 的进一步解释。插入语后的 because there's 2 to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you 是对主句 It's a sad reality 的原因解释，即与陌生人交流，我们会从中收获\_\_\_\_\_。根据句意，D 项符合。另外该句后的 But you wouldn't know it 也提示了本句语义。

【命题思路】本题需要根据上下文确定所需填入的语义，主要是寻找语义线索。

【干扰排除】将四个选项代入句子，首先可以排除 B 项和 C 项，这两项均与句意不符。A 项干扰性最强。空格所在句是观点句，从上下文语义上可以判断出作者是支持与陌生人交流的，文章末段也明确指出 human beings thrive off of social connections。因此可排除 A 项。

3.

- [A] beaten 打败
- [B] guided 指导
- [C] plugged 插入
- [D] brought 带来

【答案】C

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】要填的词为非谓语，在句中作伴随状语，与宾语 into your phone 搭配。根据搭配和语义只能选 C 项 plugged。be plugged into 理解为“深陷其中；投入”。

【命题思路】本题考查的是动词。四个选项语义不相关，需要根据搭配和语义确定答案。

【干扰排除】其余选项虽然可以和介词 into 搭配，但是与语义不符，故排除。

4.

- [A] message 消息，讯息
- [B] code 代码
- [C] notice 通知
- [D] sign 迹象，符号

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句意为：这种普遍存在的盔甲(不和陌生人交流)传递了“不要靠近我”这个 \_\_\_\_。空格内容是对“Please don't approach me”的概括，另结合动词 sends 与宾语 the \_\_\_\_\_ 的搭配关系，可知 A 项正确。

【命题思路】本题考查的是名词辨析。选填时要根据其与动词的搭配习惯和语义来确定。

【干扰排除】B 项 code 和 D 项 sign 不和 send 搭配。C 项 notice 虽然可以和 send 搭配，但是与语义不符。

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide \_\_5\_\_ our screens?

One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be \_\_6\_\_ as “weird”. We fear we'll be \_\_7\_\_. We fear we'll be disruptive., 是什么让我们觉得我们需要躲在手机屏幕后面？

【译文】执行心理教练 John Wortman 认为，答案之一是恐惧。我们害怕拒绝，或者是我们无辜的社会进步会被误解为“怪异的”。我们害怕我们会被评判。我们害怕我们会制造混乱。

5.

- [A] under 在下面
- [B] beyond 超过
- [C] behind 在后面
- [D] from 来自，从

【答案】C

【考点】介词搭配

【直击答案】从 hide \_\_5\_\_ our screens 的和上一段的 plugged into your phone 相照应，由此可推断躲藏的位置应该是 behind。

【命题思路】本题考查介词搭配。选填介词时，既需要看前面的动词，还需要看后面的名词，结合搭配习惯和语义确定答案。

【干扰排除】根据语义首先可以排除 B 项和 D 项。A 项干扰性较强。under 通常表示具体的位置，而本句 hide \_\_\_\_\_ our screens 要表达的是一个抽象的位置概念，所以排除。

6.

- [A] misinterpreted 误解

- [B] misapplied 误用
- [C] misadjusted 失调
- [D] mismatched 错配

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本段传递的是一种担忧，句中的 innocent 和 weird 是表示相反意思的形容词，另结合句子的谓语 fear 可知 A 项符合， be misinterpreted as 意思是“被误解为”。

【命题思路】四个选项都是由否定前缀 mis 构成的否定意义的词，主要考查对动词词义的辨析。

【干扰排除】C 项和 D 项通常作为表语，用法为 sth. is/are misadjusted/mismatched，不与介词 as 搭配。B 项满足要求用法，但是不符合语义。

7.

- [A] fired 开除；攻击
- [B] judged 判断，审判
- [C] replaced 替代
- [D] delayed 推迟，耽搁

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本句和 We fear...our innocent social advances will be misinterpreted as “weird”. 和 We fear we'll be disruptive(制造混乱的). ”为并列关系，因此推断出所填词在感情色彩上是负向的。B 项符合语义， be judged 意思是“受到评论”。

【命题思路】本题命制时一方面要辨析选项的词义，另一方面要利用句间关系，寻找解题线索。

【干扰排除】首先根据上下文语义，可以排除 C 项和 D 项。be fired 可以理解为“受到攻击”，语义过重，故排除 A 项。

Strangers are inherently \_\_\_ to us, so we are more likely to feel \_\_\_ when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this uneasiness, we \_\_\_ to our phones. “Phones become our security blanket,” Wortmann says. “They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more \_\_\_.”

【译文】陌生人对我们来说有一种固有的陌生感，因此与和我们的朋友或相识交流相比，当与陌生人交流时，我们更有可能感觉焦虑。为了避免这种焦虑，我们转向我们的手机。Wortman 说：“手机成为了我们的保护毯，他们是我们的幸福眼镜，保护我们远离我们认为可能更危险的事物”。

8.

- [A] unreasonable 不合理的
- [B] ungrateful 忘恩负义的
- [C] unconventional 非常规的
- [D] unfamiliar 不熟悉的

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格处需填入一个形容词修饰 *strangers*(陌生人)，所以该词应符合陌生人的身份与特点，既是陌生人，肯定是“不熟悉的”，故答案为 D 项 *unfamiliar*。

【命题思路】本题考查形容词的词义辨析。解题时需要通过其所修饰的名词来确定答案。

【干扰排除】A 项和 C 项通常修饰物，而本题中要修饰的是 *strangers*。B 项虽然可以修饰人，但是如果代入本句，不符合句意。

9.

- [A] comfortable 舒服的
- [B] anxious 焦虑的
- [C] confident 自信的
- [D] angry 生气的

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格填入词是表示和陌生人相处的感受，此感受与和 *friends and acquaintances* 的感受做比较，B 项符合。

【命题思路】本题考查形容词的词义辨析，解题时需要判断形容词的情感色彩。

【干扰排除】根据句意，填入的形容词应该为负向词义，所以排除积极词汇 *comfortable* 和 *confident*。*angry* 虽然为负向词汇，但语义过重，故排除。

10.

- [A] attend (to) 照料
- [B] point (to) 指向
- [C] take (to) 喜欢；开始从事
- [D] turn (to) 转向；求助于

【答案】D

【考点】固定搭配

**【直击答案】**空格要求填入一个动词，首先需与介词 to 构成搭配，其次需满足句意“为了避免这种不自在，我们\_\_\_\_\_我们的手机。turn to 表示“转向求助于某人/物”，符合上下文语义。

**【命题思路】**本题考查固定搭配的语义辨析。

**【干扰排除】**其余选项都可以和介词 to 搭配，但是均不满足句意，故排除。

11.

- [A] dangerous 危险的
- [B] mysterious 神秘的
- [C] violent 暴力的
- [D] boring 无聊的

**【答案】**A

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**根据此处结构 protect us from what we perceive is going to be more \_\_\_\_\_ 可推断空格处填入词汇为负向感情色彩的词，A 项 dangerous(危险的)意思吻合，且和前文 uneasiness(不安), security(安全)形成呼应。

**【命题思路】**本题主要需要利用句内和上文的线索进行词义选择。

**【干扰排除】**B 项与主题无甚关联，且为中性词。C 项语义过重，且不合题意。D 项不符合该段主题。

But once we rip off the bandaid, tuck our smartphones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't \_\_12\_\_ so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a \_\_13\_\_. They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow \_\_14\_\_. "When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to \_\_15\_\_ how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their \_\_16\_\_ would be more pleasant if they sat on their own," the New York Times summarizes. Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they \_\_17\_\_ with the experiment, "not a single person reported having been embarrassed."

**【译文】**但是一旦我们撕掉创可贴，把我们的智能手机塞进口袋，抬头看的时候，事实并没有那么糟糕。在 2011 年的一个实验中，行为主义科学家 Nicholas Epley 和 Juliana Schroeder 让通勤者做一件难以想象的事情：开始交谈。他们让芝加哥火车通勤者和他们周围的乘客聊天。纽约时报总结道“当 Epley 博士和 Schroeder 女士让同一车站的其他人预测他们和陌生人交谈之后是什么感受时，通勤者认为如果他们坐在自己的座位上会感到更愉悦”。尽管参与者没有期待一次好的体验，但是当他们完成实验后，“没有一个人说自己感到尴尬”。

12.

- [A] hurt 使受伤；损害

- [B] resist 抵抗；忍耐
- [C] bend 弯曲
- [D] decay 衰退；腐烂

【答案】A

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】空格所在句是本段的中心句。根据后面的例证及末句“not a single person reported having been embarrassed”，可知 it doesn't \_\_\_\_\_ so bad 表达正面的意义。对比四个选项，可知 A 项正确。

【命题思路】本题只需要辨析四个选项的词义，分别代入句子，满足句意即可。

【干扰排除】其余选项均不满足句意，故排除。

13.

- [A] lecture 演讲
- [B] conversation 交谈
- [C] debate 辩论
- [D] negotiation 谈判

【答案】B

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】由上文推断此处为研究者进行的一项实验内容，根据该句后面一句中 talk to 可知，实验是让研究对象进行交谈，可锁定 B 项 conversation，与 talk to 对应。

【命题思路】本题需要根据上下文语境确定要选填的名词意思。

【干扰排除】其余选项的词义不满足下文的语境 train commuters 和 talk to，故排除。

14.

- [A] trainees 实习生
- [B] employees 员工
- [C] researchers 研究者
- [D] passengers 乘客

【答案】D

【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow \_\_\_14\_\_\_. 中 their fellow \_\_\_\_\_ 指的是 train commuters(火车上的通勤者)，D 项 passengers 可以与之相对应。

【命题思路】本题需要利用代词指代和句内的线索确定要选填的单词。

**【干扰排除】**其余选项都无法与句内线索 train commuters(火车上的通勤者)相对应，不符合句意。

15.

- [A] reveal 揭露；显示
- [B] choose 选择
- [C] predict 预测
- [D] design 设计

**【答案】**C

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**本空要填一个动词，how they would feel after talking to a stranger 为其宾语，从该宾语从句的谓语动词 would feel 可以判断为过去将来时，所以要填入的单词应该包含时间概念，C 项 predict(预测)满足要求。另外下一句 Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience 中的 expect 也可作为解题线索，为近义复现。

**【命题思路】**本题需要利用句内线索或根据上下文提示来确定要选填的动词。

**【干扰排除】**其余选项语义均不符合句意。

16.

- [A] voyage 航行
- [B] flight 飞行
- [C] walk 步行
- [D] ride 乘坐

**【答案】**D

**【考点】**词义辨析

**【直击答案】**此处需要填入一个与 commuters(通勤者)相关的词，根据上文复现可知此处的 commuters 指的是 train commuters。所以 D 项符合题意。

**【命题思路】**本题为名词词义辨析，主要需要判断四个词所使用的语境。

**【干扰排除】**voyage 指的是“航海出行”，flight 指的是“乘坐飞机出行”，walk 是“步行”。这三个选项都不满足句意，所以排除。

17.

- [A] went through (with) 完成
- [B] did away (with) 废除，去掉
- [C] caught up (with) 赶上
- [D] put up (with) 忍受

【答案】A

【考点】固定搭配

【直击答案】空格处要填入动词词组，并且与介词 with 搭配，宾语为 the experiment(实验)，根据上下文语境，将[A] went through 代入满足句意，go through with 意思是“完成”。

【命题思路】本题考查固定搭配，需要平时积累。

【干扰排除】其余选项均可与 with 搭配，但是不满足句意。

\_18\_, these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication, which makes absolute sense, \_19\_ human beings thrive off of social connections. It's that \_20\_: Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

【译文】事实上，据说与那些没有交流的通勤者相比，这些通勤者感到更愉悦。这个结果完全说得通，因为人类正是因为社会联系而发展的。事实很简单：和陌生人交谈能让你感到与他人有联系。

18.

- [A] In turn 轮流；反过来
- [B] In particular 尤其，特别是
- [C] In fact 事实上
- [D] In consequence 因此

【答案】C

【考点】逻辑关系

【直击答案】上文提到那些放下手机，积极与乘客交流的人并没有受到冷落。空格后指出，与那些没有对话的人相比，这些人更加的开心。可见上下文之间是并列或递进的关系。所以 C 项 In fact 正确，表示递进关系，对上文进一步解释。

【命题思路】本题考查段间的逻辑关系，需要利用两段间的线索判断逻辑关系，从而选择正确的关联词。

【干扰排除】In turn 通常考查“反过来”的意思，主要用于因果关系，比如 A 导致 B，B 反过来又导致 C。In particular 常用于举例。In consequence 表示因果关系。

19.

- [A] unless 除非
- [B] since 因为
- [C] if 如果
- [D] whereas 然而

【答案】B

## 【考点】逻辑关系

【直击答案】四个选项均是从句的引导词。主句指出，与那些没有对话的人相比，那些积极交谈的人更加开心。从句则提到人类的繁荣起源于社会联系。显然后一句是对前一句的解释说明，故 B 项 since(因为)满足题意。

【命题思路】本题考查句内逻辑，需要从主从句的语义判定。

【干扰排除】unless 和 if 表示条件关系；whereas 表示转折关系，通常用于两个事物的对比。这三个选项均不满足原文的主从句语义间的逻辑关系，故排除。

20.

- [A] funny 有趣的
- [B] simple 简单的
- [C] logical 有逻辑的
- [D] rare 稀有的

【答案】B

## 【考点】词义辨析

【直击答案】本句冒号后内容是对 it 的解释说明。而该句与前句是平行关系，it 指代前一句谈到的“与他人交流会更愉悦”。冒号后面的内容说明了，这是一个显然的事实。所以 B 项 simple 满足句意。

【命题思路】本句考查形容词。解题的关键是利用 it 的指代关系，和冒号的解释说明功能。

【干扰排除】其余选项的词义均不满足对句子的修饰关系。

## 核心词汇

contemporary a. 当代的；同时代的 n. 同代人

virtually ad. 实质上，事实上

fiddle with phr. 摆弄

interact v. 相互作用，相互影响

innocent a. 无辜的；天真无邪的

disruptive a. 破坏的，扰乱的

acquaintance n. 熟人；相识

perceive v. 察觉；意识到

commute v. 通勤

participant n. 参加者

summarize vt. 总结，概述

## 长难句分析

When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to predict how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their ride would be more pleasant if they sat on their own.

【分析】句式是一个复合句，句子主干是 the commuters thought their ride would be more pleasant. When 引导时间状语从句，其中嵌套宾语从句作 predict 的宾语。主句中含 if 引导的条件状语从句。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

##### 文章分析

本文选自 2014 年 5 月 22 日的 Time，原文标题为 Why You're More Stressed by Home than Work，属于社会生活范畴。文章主要探讨了与压力有关的一个报告研究。文章首段开门见山，指出：最新的调查报告颠覆了人们的常识，显示人们在家的压力比工作时更大。第二段，引用研究人员话语，进一步重申报告结果，并指出女性尤甚。第三段指出研究未涉及的内容，解释了与男性相比，女性在家压力更大。第四、五段分别解释了女性压力更大的原因，指出压力大不仅与性别相关，还与在家的分工、报酬等相关。最后一段重申主题，指出任务重，合作者难以驱动是在家压力更大的原因。

##### 试题解析

21. 根据第一段，大多数以前的研究发现家\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 不是休闲放松的理想场所
- [B] 与工作场所相比，产生了更多压力
- [C] 是测量压力的理想场所
- [D] 与工作场所相比，提供了更多的休闲

【答案】D

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查考生准确理解题干，精准定位，并能正确划分和掌握定位信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“Paragraph 1, most previous surveys”定位到首段首句。由 A new study suggests that contrary to most surveys 可知 most previous surveys 和 a new study 的研究结论相反，即正确答案和 people are actually more stressed at home than at work 表达的意思相反。对比四个选项可知 D 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项属过度推理，原文虽提到在家比在工作中有更多的压力，但并不能推测出“不是休闲放松的理想场所”。B 项属于偷换概念，虽首段第一句出现了“more stress”以及“the workplace”，但文章

中是指“人们感到在家比在工作中压力更大”，而不是 B 项所指的“家能产生更多的压力”。C 项指“家是测量压力的理想场所”，属于无中生有。

22. 在 Damaske 看来，谁在家里最快乐？

- [A] 工作中的母亲。
- [B] 没有孩子的丈夫。
- [C] 没有孩子的妻子。
- [D] 工作中的父亲。

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查考生准确理解题干，精准定位，并能正确掌握定位信息，辨别干扰选项的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“Damaske”定位到第二段第三、四句，即 Damaske 的观点。这两句提到“It is men, not women, who report being happier at home than at work..., but more so for nonparents.”，即“研究发现是男人，而不是女人，在家比在工作中更高兴。更令人吃惊的是，这种情况对有无孩子都一样，尤其是对于没有孩子的人。”综合对比，确定 B 为最佳答案。

【干扰排除】A、C 项两项均为反向干扰，原文说的是男人比女人在家更快乐，故排除。根据该句“but more so for nonparents”可知 D 项错误，原文是没有孩子的男性，并非工作中的父亲。

23. 职场女性的模糊角色指的是\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 她们既要在职场打拼又要照顾家庭
- [B] 家也是她们休息的地方
- [C] 有太多家务等着她们去做
- [D] 她们很难离开办公室

【答案】A

【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道推理题。主要考查考生精准理解原文定位信息，查找相互关联，并进行适度推理的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“blurring of ...roles”定位到第三段末句“With the blurring of roles, ...”。但从中并不能找到答案，故推测答案在上文，最终锁定在“For many men, the end of the workday is ..., with the blurring of role...”。意思是“对男性而言，一天工作结束后他们便可以休息，但对女性来说，离开办公室之后，还有很多家务活”。由此可以推出，“The blurring of working women's roles” 指的是女性既要上班又要照顾家庭。综合判断，确定 A 项为最佳答案。

**【干扰排除】**B 项为反向干扰，原文指出女性下班回家后，还有很多家务要做，故排除。C 项以偏概全，只强调了“the blurring roles”中“家务活”这个方面，故排除。D 项是张冠李戴，选项内容属于“women who stay home”的信息，故排除。

24. 单词“moola”(第四段四行)的意思为\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 能量
- [B] 技能
- [C] 收入
- [D] 营养

**【答案】**C

**【考点】**词义题

**【命题思路】**这是一道词义猜测题。主要考查考生借助上下文语境，猜测生词词义的能力。

**【直击答案】**根据题干关键信息“moola”(Line 4, Para. 4)”定位到第四段“Employee puts in hours of physical or mental labor and employee draws out lifesustaining moola”。本句讲劳动与所得的关系，也就是雇员付出一定的体力、脑力劳动，从而得到维持生活的\_\_\_\_\_。根据常识，可知此空应填入“收入，工资”；此外，在本段中复现了“making money, income”，由此可进一步确定 C 项为正确答案。

**【干扰排除】**A 项指“能量”，B 项指“技能”；D 项 nutrition 指“营养”，都不符合语义，故排除。

25. 家庭和工作场所的差别在于\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 家不是舒适的工作环境
- [B] 在家里，并无明确分工
- [C] 家务通常更具激励性
- [D] 家务通常可以得到充分奖励

**【答案】**B

**【考点】**细节题

**【命题思路】**细节题。本题主要考查考生准确理解题干，精准定位并正确理解定位信息，辨别干扰选项的能力。

**【直击答案】**根据出题的顺序性原则，本题定位到倒数第二段首句。本句 “on the home front, however, people have no such clarity”，表明在家里，人们的分工不会像工作场所那么明确，从而导致女性在家里压力大，A 项“division of labor at home is seldom clearcut”是对此信息的同义替换，为最佳答案。

**【干扰排除】**A 项属于无中生有信息。原文并未提及家务活是否更具 motivating，C 项无中生有。D 项与原文信息“there are inadequate rewards for most of them.”不符合，属于反向干扰，故排除。

**长难句解析**

1. Researchers measured people's cortisol, which is a stress marker, while they were at work and while they were at home and found it higher at what is supposed to be a place of refuge.

【解析】这是一个 and 引导的并列句。主干是：Researchers measured...and found ...。双逗号之间的 which is a stress marker 在形式上是插入结构，语法上是 which 引导的定语从句修饰限定 cortisol，while 引导了一个 and 连接的并列句，整体作地点状语。其后还嵌套了一个 what 引导的句子，整体作状语。

【译文】研究人员测量了人们在家或工作时的压力标识——皮质醇。结果显示，人们在本应是避风港的家中压力更大。

2. With the blurring of roles, and the fact that the home front lags well behind the workplace in making adjustments for working women, it's not surprising that women are more stressed at home.

【解析】这是一个主从复合句。此句中包含一个形式主语结构 it is not surprising that，句子真正的主干为：women are morestressed at home. With the blurring of roles 整体上是介词短语作状语，其后还包含一个 that 引导的同位语从句，解释说明 the fact 的具体信息。the home front lags well behind the workplace 为同位语从句的主干，in...women 为介词短语作后置定语，修饰限定 the workplace.

【译文】角色的模糊，以及职场女性难以适应后方的事实，就使得女性在家压力更大这个现象不足为奇了。

## 核心词汇

refuge n. 避难所，庇护 vt./vi. 庇护

motivate vt. 刺激，促进

contradicting a. 矛盾的，冲突的

conventional a. 传统的，惯例的

blurring a. 模糊的 n. 模糊

bargain n. 交易，便宜货 v. 讨价还价

mental a. 精神的，脑力的

sustain vt. 维持，支撑，忍受

clarity n. 清楚，清晰，透明

suppose vt./vi. 假想，设想

clinically ad. 临床地，门诊部地

methodically ad. 方法地，系统地

inadequate a. 不足的，不充分的

threaten vt./vi. 威胁，恐吓

apparently ad. 显然，似乎，表面上

infinite a. 无限的，无穷的 n. 无限

## 全文翻译

最新的一项研究表明，与大多数调查研究相反，实际上人们在家比在工作中的压力更大。研究人员测量了人们在家或工作时的压力标识——皮质醇。结果显示，人们在本应是避风港的家中压力更大。

研究人员 Sarah Damske 写道“我们发现女性，和男性一样，在工作中的压力比在家都要小，这完全颠覆了我们的常识。”她还注意到，事实上，女性甚至坦言在工作时她们感觉更好。“报告显示，是男性，而非女性，在家比在工作中开心多了。”更令人吃惊的是，研究发现，这种情况对于有无孩子都一样，尤其是对于没有孩子的人。这就解释了为何在外工作的人更健康。

这项研究未涉及的是：人们归家后是否依然工作？是做家务呢？还是从办公室带回的工作？对男性而言，一天工作结束便是他们休息的时候；呆在家里的女性，就不用离开办公室了。但对在外工作的女性来说，离开办公室之后，还有很多的家务等着她们去做。角色的模糊，以及职场女性难以适应后方的事实，就使得女性在家压力更大这个现象不足为奇了。

但这并不仅与性别相关。工作中，人们清楚地了解他们的任务：工作，挣钱，完成为了获得收入的各种事务。事情很简单：员工投入数小时的脑力或体力劳动，获得维持生活的收入。

然而，人们对后方的认识并不清晰。(在家)很少能像工作中那样按部门、系统地进行分工。后方任务繁重，并且大多数人也得不到报酬。在家的同事，即你的家人，没有任何报酬，因此需要极力说服他们；而如果是对孩子，还得威胁不让他们玩电子设备。此外，他们是你的家人，你不可能“开除”他们。你根本就没有下班回到家。

因此，人们在家压力更大也不足为奇了。这并非仅因这些任务没完没了，还因你的合作者(家人)难以驱动。

## Text 2

### 文章分析

本文选自 2014 年 2 月 17 日发表在 Inside Higher Ed. 上的一篇名为 An Hour Makes a Difference 的文章，属于文化教育范畴。

本文主要探讨了“初代”大学生在教育成就方面落后于其他学生的问题。首段开门见山提出多年研究结论，并指出了高校面临的困境：扩招“初代”大学生，却忽略了基于社会基层的成就差距的不断扩大。第二段指明《心理学》杂志上的一篇文章对此现象总体基调很乐观，并指出了解决方案。第三段详细介绍了实验过程，并指出大多数“初代”学生接受了经济资助。第四段明确指出“初代”大学生欠缺处理问题的实际技能。文章尾段指出成就差距不断扩大的原因在于学校没有意识到社会阶层带来的影响。

### 试题解析

26. 招录更多的“初代”大学生已经\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 降低了辍学率
- [B] 缩小了成就差距
- [C] 偏离了最初目的
- [D] 使大学生沮丧

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查考生准确理解题干，精准定位，并能正确划分和掌握定位信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“recruiting more firstgeneration students”定位到第一段的第四句。But 后内容为解题关键。本句指出在招录“初代”大学生时出现的困境及产生的不良结果，即“不断产生和扩大成就差距，而不是缩小差距”。由此证明背离了初衷。比对四个选项，确定最佳选项为 C 项。

【干扰排除】A 项与原文的“their dropout rates are higher”矛盾，属于反向干扰，故排除。B 项也是反向干扰，与原文的“rather than close”矛盾。C 项属于张冠李戴，原文中的 depressing 是用来修饰 the paper，而非大学生，故排除。

27.论文作者们很乐观是因为\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 此问题能解决
- [B] 他们的方式没有任何成本
- [C] 招生率已经提升了
- [D] 他们的发现对学生有吸引力

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道原因细节题。主要考查考生准确理解题干，精准定位，并能正确划分和掌握定位信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“research article are optimistic because.....”定位到第二段第一句“But the article is actually quite optimistic, as it outlines a potential solution to this problem”。as 引导的句子即为正确答案所在。A 项中的“this problem”是原文原词的复现，“solvable”和“solution”属于同根替换。A 项从形式、语义上都与原文符合，确定为最佳答案。

【干扰排除】C 项和 D 项都是无中生有，故排除；B 项属于反向干扰，原文指出这个解决措施是“nexttonocost”，并非选项的“costless”。

28.研究显示大多数“初代”学生\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 在私立学校求学
- [B] 来自单亲家庭
- [C] 需要经济资助
- [D] 大学过得很失败

【答案】C

### 【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道推理题。主要考查考生精准理解原文定位信息，查找相互关联，并进行适度推理论概括的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“most firstgeneration students”定位到第三段末句“Most of firstgeneration students were recipients of Pell Grants(佩尔奖学金)，a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need”。此句重在说明“初代”大学生大都接受了经济资助。比对四个选项，确定此题最佳答案为C项，其中“in need of”对应原文的“with...need”，“financial support”对应“financial”相对应。

【干扰排除】A项是无中生有，原文仅提及此研究是在一个“unnamed private university”进行，并不是指“初代”大学生；B项和D项也属无中生有，原文未提及，故排除。

29.论文作者认为“初代”学生\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 实际上毫不关心成就差距
- [B] 能潜移默化影响其他学生
- [C] 可能缺少申请研究项目的机会
- [D] 欠缺处理大学中出现的问题的经验

### 【答案】D

### 【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查考生准确借助题干关键信息定位，并准确划分和把握定位信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“the authors of the paper”定位到第四段第一句“*Their thesis ...that face most college students*”处。这句话中明确说到“初代”学生缺乏的不是潜能，而是处理学校问题的实际经验。D项与此信息属于同义替换，其中“are inexperienced”与原文的“lacking in practical knowledge”对应，“handling their issues”对应“how to deal with the issues”，“at college”与“that face most college students”对应。

【干扰排除】A项、B项、C项都属于无中生有，故排除。

30.从最后一段可推断出\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 大学经常抵制中产阶级文化
- [B] 学生经常因缺少资源而受责备
- [C] 社会阶层极大地有助于教育经历的丰富
- [D] 大学应为探讨中的问题负部分责任

### 【答案】D

### 【考点】推理题

**【命题思路】**这是一道封闭推理题。本题主要考查考生有效辨别段落核心信息，进行适度推理的能力。

**【直击答案】**根据题干关键词“infer from the last paragraph”定位到最后一段。本题是段落推理题，可以通过寻找段落中心句的方式来解。本段共三句：第一句和第二句是并列关系，均提出“初代”学生中存在的与社会阶层有关的问题。第三句以一个“because”所引导的原因状语从句点明中心，明确该问题的来源是美国高校未承认社会阶层对学生教育经历的影响，说明高校应该为出现的问题担负部分责任。因此 D 项正确。

**【干扰排除】**A 项、B 项、C 项在此段并未提及，属于无中生有，故排除。

### 长难句解析

1. Most of the firstgeneration students (59.1 percent) were recipients of Pell Grants, a federal grant for undergraduates with financial need, while this was true only for 8.6 percent of the students with at least one parent with a fouryear degree.

**【解析】**这是一个主从复合句。句子主干为：Most...were recipients。双逗号之间的 a federal grant ...need，形式上是插入结构；语法上，是同位语，详细解释说明 Pell Grants。其后的 while 引导了一个让步状语从句，该状语从句中 with...a four year degree 为介词短语作后置定语，修饰限定 the students。

**【译文】**大多数(59.1%)“初代”大学生都接受了旨在为有需要的学生提供经济资助的佩尔助学金，而对父母中有人完成本科教育的其他学生而言，这一数据仅维持在 8.6%。

2. Their thesis—that a relatively modest intervention could have a big impact—was based on the view that firstgeneration students may be most lacking not in potential but in practical knowledge about how to deal with the issues that face most college students.

**【解析】**这是一个主从复合句。主干是：Their thesis was based on the view。双破折号之间的信息为插入结构。其后的 that 引导了一个同位语从句，解释说明 view 的具体内容。该同位语从句的主干为 firstgeneration students may be most lacking...，包含一个 not...but 结构。其后还包含一个 how 引导不定式结构，其中又嵌套一个 that 引导的定语从句，修饰限定 issues。

**【译文】**他们的论文——些许的外在干涉就极有可能产生很大的影响——是基于如下观点的：“初代”大学生最欠缺的不是潜力，而是在如何处理大多数学生面对问题的实际能力上。

3. “Because US colleges and universities seldom acknowledge how social class can affect students' educational experiences, many firstgeneration students lack sight about why they are struggling and do not understand how students 'like them' can improve.”

**【解析】**这是一个主从复合句。句子主干为：many firstgeneration students lack sight。主句中还包含一个 and 引导的并列宾语从句，分别由 why 和 how 引导。前半句是一个由 because 引导的原因状语从句，其中嵌套一个由 how 引导的宾语从句。

【译文】“因为美国各大高校很少承认社会阶层对教育经历的影响，所以许多‘初代’大学生不了解他们挣扎的原因，也不知道‘像他们’一样的学生如何才能提升。”

## 核心词汇

recruit n. 招录，招聘 vt./vi. 补充，复员，征兵

economically ad. 经济地，经济上地

paradox n. 悖论，是是而非的论点

reproduce vi./vt. 复制，再生，繁殖

forthcoming a. 即将来临的 n. 来临

outline v. 概述，略述 n. 轮廓

potential a. 潜在的 n. 潜能，可能性

solution n. 解决方案

recipient a. 容易接受的 n. 接受者，容器

financial a. 财政的，经济的

thesis n. 论文，论点

intervention n. 干涉，调停

issue n. 问题 v. 发行

navigate vt./vi. 航空，航行，操作

acknowledge vt. 承认，答谢

## 全文翻译

多年来，研究已经发现“初代”大学生，也即是父母都没有接受大学教育的大学生，在一系列教育成就方面落后于其他学生。他们的考试分数更低，辍学率更高。但一旦这样的学生成功地接受了高等教育，他们在经济上更有可能成功。于是，多年来各个高校都不遗余力招收更多这样的学生。这产生了一种矛盾：招收更多的“初代”学生，但眼睁睁看着他们失败。《心理学》杂志上一篇文章的开头不容乐观，该文章认为这意味着高等教育“持续产生并扩大，而非缩小基于社会阶层的成就差距。”

事实上，这篇文章相当乐观，因为它简要列举了这个问题的潜在解决方式，提供了一个能缩小“初代”大学生和其他学生间 63% 的成就差距(由成绩等因素衡量)的方案。此方案囊括一个历时一个小时，而且近乎零成本的项目。

这篇文章的作者们来自不同的学校，而且这些研究发现也是基于对一个不具名的私立大学中的 147 名学生(他们参与完成了这个项目)的观察而得出的。父母双亲中无一人获得大学本科学历的大学生就是“初代”大学生。大多数(59.1%)“初代”大学生都接受了旨在为有需要的学生提供经济资助的佩尔助学金，而对父母中有人完成本科教育的其他学生而言，这一数据仅维持在 8.6%。他们的论文——些许的外在干涉就极有可能产生很大的影响——是基于如下观点的：“初代”大学生最欠缺的不是潜力，而是在如何处理大多数学生面对问题的实际能力上。他们引用了大量学者的研究，显示出必须缩小这种差距来消除成就差距。

他们写道许多“初代”大学生‘尽力在高等教育的中产阶级文化中畅游’，学习‘游戏规则’，并利用大学资源”。但当大学再关注不同学生群体阶级优劣的时候，这就凸显成为一个大问题。“因为美国各大高校很少承认社会阶层对教育经历的影响，所以许多‘初代’大学生不了解他们挣扎的原因，也不知道‘像他们’一样的学生如何才能提升。”

### Text 3

#### 文章分析

本文属于社会生活类，主要探讨了当下，办公用语的趋势：变得更有感情了。首段，开门见山，直接指出与 20 年前相比，办公用语更有感情。第二段紧跟首段内容，指出新时期的办公用语以“团队”为导向。第三段解释了当下使用这些办公用语的主要目的：赋予工作意义，增强员工忠诚度。第四段，承接第三段内容，指出这些办公用语对个体成就的关注，有助于激励员工。最后一段重申文章主题，指出办公用语对自身和工作的认识。

#### 试题解析

31. 在 Nancy Koehn 看来，办公用语已经变得\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 更具感情
- [B] 更加客观
- [C] 缺少能量
- [D] 缺少策略

【答案】A

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查考生准确理解题干，精准定位，并能正确划分和掌握定位信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“Nancy Koehn”定位到首段首句。题干中的“office language”对应此句的“lingua franca of corporate”(公司通用语)，“has become”对应“has gotten”，所以正确答案应匹配文章中的“more emotional and much more rightbrained”。对比各选项，可知 A 项为正确答案。

【干扰排除】B 项、C 项、D 项都是文章所列举实例，不具概括性。B 项是强干扰项，文章中的 objectives 是名词“目标，话题”的意思，故排除。

32. 以“团队”为导向的办公通用语和\_\_\_\_\_密切相关。

- [A] 历史事件
- [B] 性别差异
- [C] 体育文化
- [D] 运动行政

【答案】C

### 【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查考生准确理解题干，精准定位，并能正确划分和掌握定位信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“teamoriented, corporate vocabulary”定位到第二段。通读全段，答案锁定在第二、三、四句。这几句话都在举例子，作为论据论证第一句。第二句话中出现了“sports”，第三句话中出现了“coach”和“team”，第四句话中出现了“coach”和“team, win”，这些词都与运动相关，所以确定最佳答案为 C 项。

【干扰排除】A 项、B 项、D 项都是无中生有，原文未提及相关信息，故排除。

33. Khurana 认为引进术语是为了\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 振兴过去使用的术语
- [B] 提升公司形象
- [C] 促进公司合作
- [D] 加强员工忠诚度

【答案】D

### 【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查考生借助题干关键信息定位，并准确理解定位信息，辨别干扰信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“importation of terminology”定位到第三段第二句。由题干中的“believe”可知本题考查观点，也即论点，所以确定本题答案应在本段的首句。首句的“are intended to”表示目的，对应题干中的“aims to”，D 项“strengthen employee loyalty”对应文中的“increase allegiance to the firm”，因此为正确答案。

【干扰排除】A 项、B 项、C 项属于无中生有，故排除。

34. 可以推断出 Lean In 一书\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 为职业女性申辩
- [B] 吸引了激昂的工作狂
- [C] 在妈咪之间引发了争论
- [D] 赞扬积极的员工

【答案】A

### 【考点】推理题

【命题思路】这是一道推理题。主要考查考生精准定位后，提取核心信息的能力。考生还应能明白推理题的正确答案在原文，而非胡猜推测。

**【直击答案】**根据题干中的“Lean In”定位到第四段第二句。第二句主要讲述了今天仍然持续着始于 20 世纪的 90 年代的“妈咪战争”，这催生了一系列诸如为何女性不能拥有一切的争论，以及像 Lean In 这样的书。因此，确定此书与女性相关。此外，第一句话中出现了“worklife balance”，结合二者可以推理出这句话谈论的是工作中对于女性的不公平，确定最佳答案为 A 项。

**【干扰排除】**B 项、D 项属于无中生有，故排除。C 项属于因果倒置，原文“妈咪战争”是催生 Lean In 的原因，而非结果，故排除。

35. 关于办公用语，下列哪个选项是正确的？

- [A] 经理们喜欢但却避免使用。
- [B] 语言学家认为其一无是处。
- [C] 公司认为其是基础。
- [D] 普通大众虽戏谑，但却接受了。

**【答案】**D

**【考点】**细节题

**【命题思路】**本题形式上(Which is true...?)像推理题，实质上是一道细节题。主要考查考生对相关信息的精准理解及把握，及有效排除干扰信息的能力。

**【直击答案】**根据题干关键信息“office speak”定位到末段首句。需特别注意这句话的结构：本句是一个转折句，包含两个不同的层面，列举了不同类别的人对“office speak”的不同态度。一一比对选项，确定最佳答案为 D 项，选项和原文中的“regular people”属于原词复现，选项中“mock, accept”分别同义替换原文的“make fun of, absorb”。

**【干扰排除】**A 项是反向干扰，与文中“mangers”的态度不符。B 项属于无中生有，原文没有提及“linguists”的态度。C 项属于推理过度，文章说的是“depend on”，并不能说明“fundamental”(根本的)，故排除。

### 长难句解析

1. The “mommy wars” of the 1990s are still going on today, prompting arguments about why women still can't have it all and books like Sheryl Sandberg's Lean In, whose title has become a buzzword in its own right.

**【解析】**这是一个主从复合句。句子主干为：The “mommy wars” are still going on。Prompting 为现在分词作状语，在该状语从句中嵌套一个 why 引导的宾语从句。其后的 whose 引导一个定语从句，修饰限定 Lean In。

**【译文】**源于 20 世纪 90 年代的“妈妈战争”，在今天仍然进行着。这就引发了一系列为何女性不能拥有一切的争论，还催生了如 Sheryl Sandberg《向前一步》这样的书。

2. In a workplace that's fundamentally indifferent to your life and its meaning, office speak can help you figure out how you relate to your work—and how your work defines who you are.

**【解析】**这是一个主从复合句。句子主干为： office speak can help you... 。其后连接了一个 how 引导的并列宾语从句。前半句中 in a workplace 是一个介词结构，作地点状语； that 引导了一个定语从句，修饰限定 workplace。

**【译文】**在一个与你生活和其意义毫不相关的工作场所，办公用语能帮助你认清你和工作的关联，也能让你的工作认识你。

## 核心词汇

traditional a. 传统的，惯例的

lingua franca 通用语

emotional a. 情绪的，易激动的

strategy n. 战略，策略

corporate a. 法人的，共同的 n. 公司

orient v. 使适应，使朝向 n. 东方

coincidence n. 巧合，一致

dominate vi./vt. 控制，占优势

explicitly adv. 明确地，明白地

conscious a. 意识的，故意的，清醒的

infuse vi./vt. 灌输，浸泡

allegiance n. 效忠，忠诚

associate n. 结合 vi./vt. 联合

fulfillment n. 履行，实行

prompt a. 敏捷的 v. 促进，推动

boundary n. 边界，界限，范围

fundamentally ad. 本质上地

absorb vt./vi. 吸收，吸引

## 全文翻译

即使在传统办公室，“与 20 年前相比，美国办公通用语已经变得更有感情了。”哈佛大学商学院的 Nancy Koehn 这样写道。她开始源源不断地列举例子。“在 1990 年，如果我们突然造访世界 500 强公司，我们会发现他们很少使用诸如 journey, mission, passion 这样的单词。他们用的是 goals, strategies, objectives 这样的单词，然而我们并没有谈论能力(energy)，也没有论及激情(passion)。”

Koehn 指出新时期办公用语以“团队”为导向，这也并非巧合。“我们来看下运动——尤其是在男性为主导的美国公司——它是一件大事。它也并没有直白地呈现出来，只是一种意识：我是教练，你在我这个队里，那么我们就是一个团队。不同公司的 CEO 和其他人，大多都把自己当作教练，也认为这是他们的团队。他们想带着队伍取得胜利。”

正如另一个教授 Khurana 指出的那样，这些用语旨在赋予工作更多的意义，增强员工的忠诚度。“你引进了过去常与非盈利和宗教组织挂钩的用语，诸如 vision, values, passion, purpose 等。”

在日益白热化的“平衡工作与生活”的争论中，对个人成就的关注，能效激励员工。源于 20 世纪 90 年代的“妈妈战争”，在今天仍然持续。这就引发了一系列与为何女性不能拥有一切的争论，还催生了如 Sheryl Sandberg《向前一步》这样的书。这本书的标题本身已经成为了一个流行词。这些用语，如 unplug, offline, lifehack, bandwidth, 以及 capacity，都把工作与家庭完全分开了。但如工作为你的“热情”所在，那么你就更容易进入到工作中去，哪怕这意味着你只能回家吃晚餐，安顿好孩子睡觉后再继续工作。

看起来，这对办公用语极具讽刺意味：每个人都对它嘲笑不止，但经理层们却喜欢它，公司发展也取决于它，普通人也甘情愿接受它。正如某语言学家曾说的那样“可以让人们一边觉得这是废话，一边又买它的账。”在一个与你生活和其意义毫不相关的工作场所，办公用语能帮助你认清你和工作的关联，也能让你的工作认识你。

#### Text 4

##### 文章分析

本文节选自 2014 年 7 月 7 日在 the Huffington Post 发表的名为 The Good News About Obamacare in the June Jobs Report 的文章，属于社会生活类。

本文主要探讨了奥巴马医保政策促进了美国的就业及其原因。文章首段指出当前就业形势良好；第二段话锋一转，表明忽略了一个现象：兼职工作人数大幅度增加。第三段承上启下，解释兼职工作者增加的原因，引出奥巴马医改政策。第四段指出自愿和非自愿兼职工作者人数变化趋势。第五段借助调查研究，详细介绍了自愿兼职和非自愿兼职工作的归类划分。第六段解释了奥巴马医改政策和此现象的关联点。尾段点明奥巴马医改政策改变了就业和保险的关系。

##### 试题解析

36. 工作中的哪一部分被忽略掉了？

- [A] 用工市场的繁荣前景。
- [B] 自愿兼职工作数量的增加。
- [C] 全民就业的可能性。
- [D] 加速提供工作岗位。

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查考生准确理解题干，精准定位，并能正确划分和掌握定位信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“job pictures, neglected”定位到第二段第一句“the jobs picture ...was largely overlooked”，其中“neglected 是 overlooked”的同义替换。第二句具体指出被忽略的部分是“there

was a big jump in the number of people who report voluntarily working parttime”，即有大量的人自愿从事兼职工作。比对四个选项，确定正确答案为 B 项。其中“increase”是原文“jump”的同义替换，“voluntary parttime jobs”是“voluntarily working parttime”的同义转述。

【干扰排除】A、D 两项均表明就业形势良好，并没有说这种现象被忽视，与题干不相关，故排除。文中第一段只是客观描述了我们依然要走很长的路才能达到全民就业，而并不是说这种问题被忽略，故 C 项排除。

37. 许多人从事兼职工作是因为他们\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 与全职工作相比，更喜欢兼职工作
- [B] 感觉这足以平衡他们的开支
- [C] 不能获取全职工作
- [D] 未能发现市场的疲软

【答案】C

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道细节题。主要考查考生准确理解题干，精准定位，并能正确划分和掌握定位信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“many people work parttime”定位到第三段第二句“Many people who work parttime jobs actually want fulltime jobs”。由此句可知，那些从事兼职工作的人实际想拥有全日制工作。接着第三句明确指出他们从事兼职工作的原因：“They take parttime because this is all they can get”。言外之意是说，人们目前只能得到兼职工作，而无法获得全职工作。故正确答案为 C 项。

【干扰排除】A 项、B 项、D 项在文中均没有出现，属于无中生有。

38. 美国的非自愿兼职工作\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 与一年前相比，更难获得
- [B] 总体呈现下降的趋势
- [C] 满足了失业者真正的需求
- [D] 人数比经济衰退前更少

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是一道事实细节题。主要考查考生准确理解题干，精准定位，并有效排除干扰信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键词“involuntary parttime employment”定位到第四段第一句“An increase in involuntary parttime in June, but the general direction has been down.”此句中语义重心在转折之后，即：大

致的方向依然下降，对应 B 项“shows a general tendency of decline”。选项中的“general tendency”同义替换 general direction，而“decline”替换“down”。

【干扰排除】A 项属于过度推理，该段最后一句只是客观描述了目前的数据与一年前的水平相比下降了 7.9 个百分点，并没有说很难达到一年前的水平，故排除。C、D 两项在文中均没有出现，属于无中生有，故排除。

39. 可以得知 Obamacare \_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 加大了兼职工作者获取保险的难度
- [B] 就业与否不再是获取保险的前提条件
- [C] 使得家庭成员获取保险仍有难度
- [D] 全职就业仍是获取保险的关键

【答案】B

【考点】细节题

【命题思路】这是细节题。主要考查考生准确借助题干关键信息定位，并准确划分和把握定位信息的能力。

【直击答案】根据题干关键信息“Obamacare”以及出题顺序性原则，定位到第六段。第六段共两句话，第一句提到了 Obamacare 的目的，是让无业人士也可以拥有保险。第二句进一步展开说明，在 Obamacare 之前，人们想要获得保险必须先获得一份提供保险的工作；而 Obamacare 改变了这一局面。比对选项，对应 B 项“employment is no longer a precondition to get insurance”是对以上信息的同义改写，确定为最佳答案。

【干扰排除】A 项是反向干扰，文中最后一段表明奥巴马医改是为了使兼职工员工也有可能获得保险，故排除。C 项无中生有，文中并未提及家庭成员获取保险的难度，故排除。D 项属反向干扰，与文中提到的它们之间的关系已经不复存在不符合，故排除。

40. 这篇文章主要谈论了 \_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] 美国的就业情况
- [B] 兼职工工作的分类
- [C] 医疗救济保险
- [D] 奥巴马医改的困境

【答案】A

【考点】主旨题

【命题思路】这是一道主旨题。主要考查考生对全文主题的把握，要求考生能用具有概括性的语言全面总结全文中心思想。

**【直击答案】**本题难度稍大，建议归纳各段要点，综合排除得出正确答案。文章首段指出目前的失业率呈现出下降的趋势；第二段提出在这种失业率下降的好现象中，我们忽略了那些自愿(voluntary)参加兼职工作的人。第三段就自愿兼职工作者和非自愿兼职工作者的区别展开描述。最后两段表明，那些自愿参加兼职工作的人是因为有了一项名为 Obamacare 的政策，该政策旨在使那些没有全职工作的人也有可能获得保险，从而提升就业率。可见，全文都是围绕美国的就业形势展开讨论。故 A 项正确。

**【干扰排除】**B 项无中生有。C 项中的“Medicaid”仅出现在文章结尾，属于细节干扰。D 项与作者立场相反，故排除。

### 长难句解析

1. An increase in involuntary parttime work is evidence of weakness in the labor market and it means that many people will be having a very hard time making ends meet.

**【解析】**这是一个并列句。句子主干为：An increase is evidence of weakness and it means that。主句中的 in voluntary parttime work，以及 in the labor market 均为介词作后置定语。that 引导的宾语从句作 means 的宾语。

**【译文】**非自愿兼职工作人数的增加显示了劳工市场的疲软，也意味着很多人将难以实现收支平衡。

2. The survey then asks whether they worked less than 35 hours in that week because they wanted to work less than full time or because they had no choice.

**【解析】**这是一个主从复合句。句子主干为：The survey asks...。其后包含一个 whether 引导的宾语从句，其后还嵌套 or 连接的并列原因状语从句。

**【译文】**该调查还询问他们在调查周工作少于 35 小时，是因为是自愿选择如此呢？还是别无他法？

### 核心词汇

unemployment n. 失业，失业率

decent a. 正派的，得体的

overlook v. 俯瞰，忽视 n. 忽视

voluntarily ad. 自愿地

distinction n. 区别，差别

evidence n. 证据 v. 证明

recession n. 衰退，不景气

difference n. 差异，不同，争执

survey n./vi./vt. 调查，测量

insurance n. 保险，保障

### 全文翻译

许多人都把劳工部公布的六月能产生 288, 000 个新岗位，以及失业率下降到了 6.1%，看作好消息。他们的看法是对的。因为目前看来，经济正在稳步创造新的就业机会。要达到全民就业，路还很长，但至少我们最终能以较快的速度向前发展。

然而，我们忽略了工作中的另一重要部分：报告表明，兼职就业的人数大幅度增加了。与去年相比，(兼职就业)人数增加了 830, 000，上涨了 4.4%。

在阐释(此现象)和奥巴马医疗改革的关系前，有必要分清：许多兼职工作的人实际上还是想找全职工作的，但他们只能找到兼职工作。非自愿兼职工作人数的增加显示了劳工市场的疲软，也意味着很多人将难以实现收支平衡。

6月，非自愿兼职工作者的人数是增加了，但总体方向仍是下降的：比一年前同期减少了 640, 000(下降了 7.9%)，但这个数字比经济衰退前要高很多。

人们的讲述，让我们了解了自愿兼职和非自愿兼职的差别。劳工部进行了调查研究，询问人们在调查周的工作时间是否少于 35 小时。如“是”，就把这些人划分为兼职工作者。该调查还询问他们在调查周工作少于 35 小时，是因为是他们自愿选择如此呢？还是别无他法？只有当他们告知调查人员是他们“选择每周工作少于 35 小时”时才会被归为自愿兼职工作者。

将兼职工作与奥巴马医疗改革联系在一起，是因为奥巴马医改的主要目的之一是保障没有工作的人也能享受保险。对许多人而言，尤其是本人或家人身体状况不好的人，在医疗改革之前他们获得保险的唯一途径就是找一个提供健康保险的工作。

然而，奥巴马医改已经让 1200 多万人通过医疗救助或其他方式获取了保险。许多人，以前认为为了自己或家人有保障，则有必要获取提供保险的全职工作。但奥巴马医改让就业和保险之间的关系不复存在了。

## Part B

### 文章分析

本文选自名为 Womanately 的杂志，原文标题为 9 Old Truths to Help You Overcome Tough Times。本文主要围绕如何克服艰辛时日展开。作者结合自己的生活实践，以及阅历，给我们提供了一些行之有效的应对方式。全文共七段，文章第一、二段总体引入话题，点明本文主要目的在于提供应对艰难时日的建议。第三至七段，分门别类给出了五条具体建议措施。

### 词句分析

1. Hard times may hold you down at what usually seems like the most inopportune time, but you should remember that they won't last forever.

【词汇】inopportune：不合时宜的；hold...down：约束，控制，本文引申为打击

【分析】本句是一个 but 引导的并列句，主干是 Hard times may told you but you should remember。主干后分别嵌套了分别由 what, that 引导句子作宾语。

【译文】通常，艰难时日会在低潮时给你迎头痛击，但请谨记，一切都会过去。

2. You may feel guilt over your past, but you are poisoning the present with the things and circumstances you cannot change.

【词汇】guilt：犯罪，过失，内疚；poison：污染，中毒；circumstance：环境，情况

**【分析】**本句是一个 but 引导的并列句，主干是 You may feel guilt, but you are...，其后还嵌套一个省略连接词的定语从句 you cannot change，修饰限定 the things and circumstances。

**【译文】**回想过去，你可能会羞愧不已，但你却为不可改变的事、境毁了当下。

3. If you have no friends or relatives, try to participate in several online communities, full of people who are always willing to share advice and encouragement.

**【词汇】**relative: 亲友；participate: 参加；community: 社区；online: 联机的，线上的；encouragement: 鼓励，鼓舞

**【分析】**本句主干是直接由动词引导的一个祈使句 try to participate in。其后还包含一个 who 引导的定语从句，修饰限定 people。句子前部分是一个由 if 引导的条件状语从句。

**【译文】**如果无亲无友，你可以参加网络社区。这些社区里满是愿意提供建议，给予鼓励的人。

## 解题策略

标题选择题的解题关键在于：紧扣文章主题，还要善于查找备选项和对应段落的词义关联。读文章时，应该紧抓文章第二段尾句“*I want to share these old truths I've learned along the way.*”(我想分享，一路走来积累的各种古老真理。)，可以推测出本文重点内容在于作者分享的这些道理。解题时，可快速借助各种特征词，关联词标记，迅速找出备选项和对应出题段落的关联，即可顺利解题。

## 题目分析

41.

**【答案】**D

**【考点】**特征词复现

**【解析】**快速浏览此段，可以发现本段中出现了多次词义复现，如“*Fear is not real*”以及“*fears are just the product of our luxuriant imagination*”(惧怕只是丰富想象的产物)。而且还用隐形转折词“*Unfortunately*”表明此段重点，转折后作者通过引用 Will Smith 的话以及自己的总结强调揭示了段落主题。确定与 D 项匹配。

42.

**【答案】**E

**【考点】**特征词复现

**【解析】**该题所在段落属于平铺直叙，因此第一句话为段落中心句，其中关键信息是“*focus on the present moment*”，与 E 项复现。此外，快速浏览此段，可以发现下文中又多次复现了主题词，如“*value the present moment, moment*”以及“*present*”等。

43.

**【答案】**G

### 【考点】特征词复现

【解析】快速浏览段落，可以发现段落中的特征词与 G 项匹配。其中段落中的“appreciate, smile, value”等词与“grateful”属于近义复现，而“cry”和“complain”等词与“grateful”是反义复现。

44.

### 【答案】A

### 【考点】特征词复现

【解析】段落首句出现了表达强烈语气的情态动词 should，因此确定为本段主题句。主题句中的关键信息为 you are not alone，与 A 项匹配，确定 A 项为正确答案。

45.

### 【答案】C

### 【考点】特征词复现

【解析】该段“When you...you should believe in yourself and be sure that your decision is the best.”句子重包含作者强烈情感色彩词“should”，因此，确定为本段中心。这句话正面提出了作者观点“相信自己，相信自己能做出最明智的决定”。快速浏览余下内容，发现在下文出现的“own thoughts, own values”以及“own choices”与 C 项中的“own path”同义复现，确定 C 项为正确答案。

## 全文翻译

### 一些有助于度过艰辛时日的古老真理

很不幸，人生并非事事如意。生活，总有哀愁忧伤。

此外，我们还会揪心于友情、爱情或房子等各种失去。通常，艰难时日会在低潮时给你迎头痛击，但请谨记，一切都会过去。

低潮时期一过，我们会奋力向强，变得更强，更能理解生活。此外，这些失去，会让我们更成熟，最终给予我们更多成长的机会，更快乐。我想和诸位分享一路走过来，获取的一些古老道理。

[D]大多数惧怕都不是真实的惧怕，有利有弊。惧怕，也是人的正常反应。人们常用惧怕来保护我们免于预警的危险，并提早做好应对准备。不幸的是，人内心会构建堡垒，放大惧怕。我最喜欢的演员威尔·斯密斯，曾说道，“惧怕并不真实，是你想法的产物。别误解我。我说的是危险是很真实的，但惧怕却是可选的。”我完全赞同，惧怕只是丰富想象的产物。

[E]着眼当下

如果你身陷困境，流连于过去，尽量把注意力放在现在。许多人受挫，要么是因为过去，要么是因为对将来的担忧。回想过去，你可能会羞愧不已，但你却为不可改变的事、境毁了当下。请珍视当下，谨记，能活着就是幸运。享受世界的美好，眼观所有的可能性。快乐既不着眼未来，也不取决于过去，而是立足于当下的一种心态。

## [G]要心怀感恩

有时，正因为经历着困难，很容易就陷入不快了。此时，你会忘却暂停，忘却感激拥有的一切。只有坚强的人，才会笑对生活，而不是哭天抢地，满嘴怨言。

### [A]你并非独自一人

不管觉得多么孤独，事情多么严重，始终谨记：你并非孤身一人。一定记得：几乎人人，尤其是你最亲最近的人，只要你想改变，都愿意伸出援助之手。你可能还拥有一大帮朋友，他们不断地逗乐、支持和陪伴着你。如果无亲无友，你可以参加网络社区。社区里满是愿意提供建议，给予鼓励的人。

### [C]铺就属于自己的道路

如今，人们很难相信自己的看法，并想从外部资源客观性中寻求平衡。这样的话，你低估了自己，表明你不能掌控自己的生活。当你挣扎，想要成就一些事时，一定要相信自己，确信自己的决定是最明智的。过自己的，想自己的，有自己的价值观，自己做决定。

## Section III Translation

### 重点详解

The consequence is that you perceive that the trip has taken less time than it actually has.

【考点】表语从句；宾语从句；比较结构

【解析】① 系动词 is 后面跟着一个 that 引导的表语从句，表语从句中的动词 perceive 后面跟着 that 引导的一个宾语从句，从而发生从句嵌套。

② 比较结构 than it actually has 是省略结构，省略了动词和宾语，完整内容为 than it actually has taken time。

【词汇】consequence vt. 结果；推论 perceive vt. 理解，认知

【译文】结果，这就使得你会认为行驶路程应该比它实际上需要的时间少。

When we travel down a wellknown route, because we don't have to concentrate much, time seems to flow more quickly.

【考点】时间状语从句；原因状语从句

【解析】when 引导的时间状语从句和 because 引导的原因状语从句，一起修饰主句 time seems to flow more quickly.

【词汇】concentrate vt. 集中；专心于

【译文】当我们在我非常熟悉的道路上行驶时，由于不需要太集中尽力认路，所以似乎时间过得很快。

### 全文译文

设想开车行驶一条你非常熟悉的路线。那可能是上班的，进城或回家的必经之路。无论是哪条路，你都会对它的迂回曲折了如指掌。在这样的行驶中你很容易将精力集中在驾驶上而忽视路过的风景。结果，这就使得你会认为行驶路程应该比它实际上需要的时间少。

这就是熟悉旅途效应：人们趋于低估熟悉路程的所需时间。

我们的注意力分配情况导致了这种效应。当我们在我非常熟悉的道路上行驶时，由于不需要太集中精力认路，所以时间似乎过得很快。而且事后，当我们试图回忆这个旅程时也不怎么能记得清楚，因为我们确实没有关注太多。所以我们就想当然认为路程是短了一些。

## Section IV Writing

### Part A

#### 审题

本提纲要求写一个告示。告示格式较为简单，标题居中写 Notice，右下角落款通知发布者即可。需要注意的是其语域，切记不能口语化。题目指令中的重点信息由两点：1. 简要介绍夏令营的活动内容；2. 招募志愿者。

#### 行文

考生习作	修改润色
<p>【第一段】</p> <p>There will be a summer camp for high school (1) student in this summer holiday and the camp will start at the first weekend of the July on our campus.</p> <p>作为通知，文章过于口语化，时态单一，并且还有几处语言错误。</p> <p>(1) student 应改为复数 students； (2) 介词错误。具体时间前的介词应用 on。</p>	<p>【第一段】</p> <p>To enrich high school students' summer holiday in life experience and knowledge field, the Students' Union of English Department is organizing a summer camp for town-wide high school students, which is to be held on the first weekend of the July on our campus.</p> <p>句首使用目的状语，开门见山介绍活动目的；使内容官方正式；活动的主办方以主语形式呈现；非限制性定语从句补充说明活动的一些具体情况。</p>
<p>【第二段】</p> <p>We need 200 students and you can have a college life on our campus.</p> <p>人称使用混乱，从而造成内容歧义，也是明显的“汉译英”式的错误句子。</p>	<p>【第二段】</p> <p>200 volunteers will be invited to experience the learning and living in college life style for two weeks.</p> <p>使用被动语态突出了句子的主语“志愿者”，并且用不定式补充活动目的，用介词短语补充活动时间。</p>
<p>【第三段】</p> <p>Students who want to take part in this summer camp please hurry up to enroll with your teacher and welcome you to be here soon.</p> <p>The Students' Union Department of English XX University</p> <p>(1) enroll 使用不恰当，该词更强调“注册，登记”的意思； (2)该句“欢迎每位同学都参加”，未能真实照应上文提到的“200”位同学的接待量。</p>	<p>【第三段】</p> <p>Those who are interested in taking part in it may sign up with the principal of your school before Thursday this week and the first 200 students will be selected. Everybody is welcome to sign up as soon as possible and hope to see you in our summer camp.</p> <p>The Students' Union Department of English XX University</p> <p>用定语从句和被动语态具体表达活动的参与方式和注意事项；用系表结构表达了主办方的热忱。</p>

#### 范文

## Notice

To enrich high school students' life in summer holiday, the Students' Union of English Department is going to host a summer camp on the first weekend of the July in our campus.

The camp will last for two weeks and aims to let high school students experience college life. A series of activities will be held during the camp, such as visiting the campus and holding parties, and so on. For the success of the activities, 10 volunteers are needed to offer services. Volunteers who are easygoing, warm-hearted and be enthusiastic are welcome.

Those who are interested in taking part in it may sign up with the Students' Union before Thursday this week and the first 10 students will be selected. Hope to see you in our summer camp.

The Students' Union  
Department of English

## 译文

### 通知

为了丰富高中学生的暑假生活，英语系学生会计划在七月的第一个周末在我校举办一期夏令营。

夏令营持续两周，旨在让高中生体验高校生活。夏令营期间将举办一系列的活动，如参观校园，举办聚会等等。为了夏令营的成功举办，我们招募 10 名志愿者提供服务。志愿者要热情随和。

对此活动感兴趣的同学请到学生处报名登记，截止日期为本周四。报名的前 10 名学生将被录取。  
期待与您在夏令营相见。

英语系学生会

## 靓词

enrich vt. 使充实；使富足

host v. 举办

enthusiastic a. 热情的

sign up phr. 报名

## 佳句

The camp will last for...and aims to...

夏令营持续.....，旨在.....

Those who are interested in taking part in it may...

对参加.....感兴趣的可以.....

## Part B

## 审题

该饼形图显示了某城市人口在春节期间的花费比例，其中人们在新年礼物上的消费最多，其中有诸多原因，如人民生活水平的提高和改善。理由分析合理即可。

## 行文

考生习作	修改润色
<p>【第一段】</p> <p>The graph vividly shows the (1)changes in the number of (2)Chinese people spending in different ways like 20% in eating and party , 20% for traffic and 20% for others. (3)People spend most money in buying gifts to friends.</p> <p>(1) 使用不合适的模板,与题目中的图表信息无关联; (2) 将指令中的中国某城市人口花费错误地处理成中国人的花费; (3) 中国式英语的汉译英表达。</p>	<p>【第一段】</p> <p>The pie chart above, the consuming proportion of citizens of X city during the Spring Festival, consists of 4 parts, which are 20% for eating, traffic and others respectively, among the expense, the New Year's gift amounts to 40%.</p> <p>开门见山描述饼状图——用插入语和并列结构说明图表主题,而非限制性定语从句展示饼状图构成,清晰明了,主次分明。</p>
<p>【第二段】</p> <p>(1) I think the above graph proved the Chinese are becoming richer and richer . They now spend a lot of money on gifts but few on eating, which means they are not worry about life anymore. (2) We may cite several reasons for this situation . To connect with , owing to the standard of life increased sharply in the past 15 years, we become rich and affluent .</p> <p>(1)时态使用不当,proved 应改为 proves; 内容冗长,逻辑性较差; (2)所给原因空洞;表明有 several reasons 但后文仅给出一个次要原因。</p>	<p>【第二段】</p> <p>As far as I am concerned, the above chart illustrates the progress of Chinese living level. According to the economic theory, to some extent, the less people spend on food, the better life they have. Increasing consuming is spent on traffic, gifts and presents which are concerned with the recreational and entertaining aspects of life.</p> <p>三句话简单明了地说明了作者对图表暗含意思的分析。行文中用到的比较结构,并列结构都是亮点。</p>
<p>【第三段】</p> <p>In a word , if we want to live a better life, we should work hard and make our country richer and richer .</p> <p>结尾牵强,与上文分析衔接生硬。中国式英语的汉译英表达。</p>	<p>【第三段】</p> <p>To sum up, only if our country grows more powerful country can we live a better life. As the young, we need to bring more growth out of technological innovation, human resources and industrial upgrading to make our life more beneficial.</p> <p>总结上文,并给出恰当建议。上下文衔接自然紧密。</p>

## 范文

The pie chart above, the distribution of expense during the Spring Festival in a certain city in China, consist of 4 parts, which are food, transportation, others and gifts. Among the expense, food, transportation and others account for 20% respectively. By comparison, the New Year's gift is in the lead, amounts to 40%.

There seems to be two elements involved in this phenomenon that people spend so much on gifts. To begin with, it is universally acknowledged that the Spring Festival is the most important festival in our nation during which most people will buy gifts for their families and friends. In addition, our society is sparing no efforts to produce a brandnew concept that one's social status is associated tightly with the gifts we send to others, which can also show his or her property.

To sum up, this trend is likely to continue for quite a long time in the future. What we can do is to present gifts in a rational way—not too much emphasis on the value of gifts, rather than the respect and love the presents convey.

## 译文

上图的饼形图——中国某城市居民春节期间消费分布——由四个部分构成，分别是聚会、交通、其他和礼物。在这些花费中，前三者各占 20%。相比之下，用于新年礼物的花费最多，达到 40%。

在礼品上人们花费过多，对此两点原因可解释这一现象。首先，在我国，大众的普遍观念是春节是中国人最重要的节日，亲朋要互赠礼物。此外，社会正大力传播此观念，一个人的社会地位和所送的礼物密切相关，是一个人财富的显现。

总的来说，这一趋势在未来还将持续一段时间。我们能做的是理性消费——不过于注重礼物的价值，而是礼物所传达的敬意和爱。

## 靓词

distribution n. 分配，分布

transportation n. 交通

respectively ad. 各自地

element n. 元素，要素

phenomenon n. 现象

acknowledge vt. 承认

status n. 地位

associate vt. 与……有联系

## 佳句

The pie chart above, ..., consist of 4 parts, which are...

上面的饼形图，关于……，有四个部分构成，分别是……

There seems to be two elements involved in this phenomenon that...

对于……这一现象，两点原因可解释。

To sum up, this trend is likely to continue for quite a long time in the future.

总的来说，这一趋势在未来可能还将持续一段时间。

## 2016 研究生入学统一考试试题及答案解析(英语二)

### Section 1 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)

Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks. And new research suggests that happiness might influence 1 firm's work, too.

Companies located in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper.2, firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking3 for making investments for the future.

The researchers wanted to know if the 4 and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would 5 the way companies invested. So they compared U.S. cities' average happiness 6 by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.

7 enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were 8. But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities 9 why firms there spend more on R&D? To find out, the researchers controlled for various 10 that might make firms more likely to invest – like size, industry, and sales – and for indicators that a place was 11 to live in, like growth in wages or population. The link between happiness and investment generally 12 even after accounting for these things.

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors 13 to “less codified decision making process” and the possible presence of “younger and less 14 managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment.” The relationship was 15 stronger in places where happiness was spread more 16. Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality.

17 this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view, the authors believe it at least 18 at that possibility. It's not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help 19 how executives think about the future. “It surely seems plausible that happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and 20 R&D more than the average,” said one researcher.

- |                      |                   |                 |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. [A] why           | [B] where         | [C] how         | [D] when          |
| 2. [A] In return     | [B] In particular | [C] In contrast | [D] In conclusion |
| 3. [A] sufficient    | [B] famous        | [C] perfect     | [D] necessary     |
| 4. [A] individualism | [B] modernism     | [C] optimism    | [D] realism       |
| 5. [A] echo          | [B] miss          | [C] spoil       | [D] change        |
| 6. [A] imagined      | [B] measured      | [C] invented    | [D] assumed       |
| 7. [A] Sure          | [B] Odd           | [C] Unfortunate | [D] Often         |
| 8. [A] advertised    | [B] divided       | [C] overtaxed   | [D] headquartered |
| 9. [A] explain       | [B] overstate     | [C] summarize   | [D] emphasize     |
| 10. [A] stages       | [B] factors       | [C] levels      | [D] methods       |
| 11. [A] desirable    | [B] sociable      | [C] reputable   | [D] reliable      |

- |                   |                  |               |                 |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 12. [A] resumed   | [B] held         | [C] emerged   | [D] broke       |
| 13. [A] attribute | [B] assign       | [C] transfer  | [D] compare     |
| 14. [A] serious   | [B] civilized    | [C] ambitious | [D] experienced |
| 15. [A] thus      | [B] instead      | [C] also      | [D] never       |
| 16. [A] rapidly   | [B] regularly    | [C] directly  | [D] equally     |
| 17. [A] After     | [B] Until        | [C] While     | [D] Since       |
| 18. [A] arrives   | [B] jumps        | [C] hints     | [D] strikes     |
| 19. [A] shape     | [B] rediscover   | [C] simplify  | [D] share       |
| 20. [A] pray for  | [B] lean towards | [C] give away | [D] send out    |

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

#### Text 1

It's true that high-school coding classes aren't essential for learning computer science in college. Students without experience can catch up after a few introductory courses, said Tom Cortina, the assistant dean at Carnegie Mellon's School of Computer Science.

However, Cortina said, early exposure is beneficial. When younger kids learn computer science, they learn that it's not just a confusing, endless string of letters and numbers — but a tool to build apps, or create artwork, or test hypotheses. It's not as hard for them to transform their thought processes as it is for older students. Breaking down problems into bite-sized chunks and using code to solve them becomes normal. Giving more children this training could increase the number of people interested in the field and help fill the jobs gap, Cortina said.

Students also benefit from learning something about coding before they get to college, where introductory computer-science classes are packed to the brim, which can drive the less-experienced or-determined students away.

The Flatiron School, where people pay to learn programming, started as one of the many coding bootcamps that's become popular for adults looking for a career change. The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but "we try to gear lessons toward things they're interested in," said Victoria Friedman, an instructor. For instance, one of the apps the students are developing suggests movies based on your mood.

The students in the Flatiron class probably won't drop out of high school and build the next Facebook. Programming languages have a quick turnover, so the "Ruby on Rails" language they learned may not even be relevant by the time they enter the job market. But the skills they learn — how to think logically through a problem and

organize the results — apply to any coding language, said Deborah Seehorn, an education consultant for the state of North Carolina.

Indeed, the Flatiron students might not go into IT at all. But creating a future army of coders is not the sole purpose of the classes. These kids are going to be surrounded by computers — in their pockets, in their offices, in their homes — for the rest of their lives. The younger they learn how computers think, how to coax the machine into producing what they want — the earlier they learn that they have the power to do that — the better.

21. Cortina holds that early exposure to computer science makes it easier to \_\_\_\_.

- A. complete future job training

- B. remodel the way of thinking
  - C. formulate logical hypotheses
  - D. perfect artwork production
22. In delivering lessons for high-schoolers, Flatiron has considered their \_\_\_\_.
- A. experience
  - B. academic backgrounds
  - C. career prospects
  - D. interest
23. Deborah Seehorn believes that the skills learned at Flatiron will \_\_\_\_.
- A. help students learn other computer languages
  - B. have to be upgraded when new technologies come
  - C. need improving when students look for jobs
  - D. enable students to make big quick money
24. According to the last paragraph, Flatiron students are expected to \_\_\_\_.
- A. compete with a future army of programmers
  - B. stay longer in the information technology industry
  - C. become better prepared for the digitalized world
  - D. bring forth innovative computer technologies
25. The word “coax” (Line4, Para.6) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.
- A. challenge
  - B. persuade
  - C. frighten
  - D. misguide

## Text 2

Biologists estimate that as many as 2 million lesser prairie chickens---a kind of bird living on stretching grasslands---once lent red to the often gray landscape of the midwestern and southwestern United States. But just some 22,000 birds remain today, occupying about 16% of the species’ historic range.

The crash was a major reason the U.S Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) decided to formally list the bird as threatened. “The lesser prairie chicken is in a desperate situation,” said USFWS Director Daniel Ashe. Some environmentalists, however, were disappointed. They had pushed the agency to designate the bird as “endangered,” a status that gives federal officials greater regulatory power to crack down on threats. But Ashe and others argued that the “threatened” tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservations approaches. In particular, they called for forging closer collaborations with western state governments, which are often uneasy with federal action and with the private landowners who control an estimated 95% of the prairie chicken’s habitat.

Under the plan, for example, the agency said it would not prosecute landowner or businesses that unintentionally kill, harm, or disturb the bird, as long as they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat. Negotiated by USFWS and the states, the plan requires individuals and businesses that damage habitat as part of their operations to pay into a fund to replace every acre destroyed with 2 new acres of suitable habitat. The fund will also be used to compensate landowners who set aside habitat, USFWS also set an interim goal of restoring

prairie chicken populations to an annual average of 67,000 birds over the next 10 years. And it gives the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (WAFWA), a coalition of state agencies, the job of monitoring progress. Overall, the idea is to let “states” remain in the driver’s seat for managing the species,” Ashe said.

Not everyone buys the win-win rhetoric. Some Congress members are trying to block the plan, and at least a dozen industry groups, four states, and three environmental groups are challenging it in federal court. Not surprisingly, doesn’t go far enough. “The federal government is giving responsibility for managing the bird to the same industries that are pushing it to extinction,” says biologist Jay Lininger.

26. The major reason for listing the lesser prairie as threatened is \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] its drastically decreased population
- [B] the underestimate of the grassland acreage
- [C] a desperate appeal from some biologists
- [D] the insistence of private landowners

27. The “threatened” tag disappointed some environmentalists in that it \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] was a give-in to governmental pressure
- [B] would involve fewer agencies in action
- [C] granted less federal regulatory power
- [D] went against conservation policies

28. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that unintentional harm-doers will not be prosecuted if they \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] agree to pay a sum for compensation
- [B] volunteer to set up an equally big habitat
- [C] offer to support the WAFWA monitoring job
- [D] promise to raise funds for USFWS operations

29. According to Ashe, the leading role in managing the species in \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] the federal government
- [B] the wildlife agencies
- [C] the landowners
- [D] the states

30. Jay Lininger would most likely support \_\_\_\_\_

- [A] industry groups
- [B] the win-win rhetoric
- [C] environmental groups
- [D] the plan under challenge

### Text 3

That everyone’s too busy these days is a cliché. But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There’s never any time to read.

What makes the problem thornier is that the usual time-management techniques don’t seem sufficient. The web’s full of articles offering tips on making time to read: “Give up TV” or “Carry a book with you at all times.” But in my experience, using such methods to free up the odd 30 minutes doesn’t work. Sit down to read and the flywheel of work-related thoughts keeps spinning—or else you’re so exhausted that a challenging book’s the last thing you need. The

modern mind, Tim Parks, a novelist and critic, writes, “is overwhelmingly inclined toward communication…It is not simply that one is interrupted; it is that one is actually inclined to interruption”. Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can’t be obtained merely by becoming more efficient.

In fact, “becoming more efficient” is part of the problem. Thinking of time as a resource to be maximised means you approach it instrumentally, judging any given moment as well spent only in so far as it advances progress toward some goal. Immersive reading, by contrast, depends on being willing to risk inefficiency, goallessness, even time-wasting. Try to slot it as a to-do list item and you’ll manage only goal-focused reading—useful, sometimes, but not the most fulfilling kind.

“The future comes at us like empty bottles along an unstoppable and nearly infinite conveyor belt,” writes Gary Eberle in his book *Sacred Time*, and “we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass, for if they get by without being filled, we will have wasted them”. No mind-set could be worse for losing yourself in a book.

So what does work? Perhaps surprisingly, scheduling regular times for reading. You’d think this might fuel the efficiency mind-set, but in fact, Eberle notes, such ritualistic behaviour helps us “step outside time’s flow” into “soul time”. You could limit distractions by reading only physical books, or on single-purpose e-readers. “Carry a book with you at all times” can actually work, too—providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state from which you temporarily surface to take care of business, before dropping back down. On a really good day, it no longer feels as if you’re “making time to read,” but just reading, and making time for everything else.

31. The usual time-management techniques don’t work because

- [A] what they can offer does not ease the modern mind
- [B] what challenging books demand is repetitive reading
- [C] what people often forget is carrying a book with them
- [D] what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed

32. The “empty bottles” metaphor illustrates that people feel a pressure to

- [A] update their to-do lists
- [B] make passing time fulfilling
- [C] carry their plans through
- [D] pursue carefree reading

33. Eberle would agree that scheduling regular times for reading helps

- [A] encourage the efficiency mind-set
- [B] develop online reading habits
- [C] promote ritualistic reading
- [D] achieve immersive reading

34. “Carry a book with you at all times” can work if

- [A] reading becomes your primary business of the day
- [B] all the daily business has been promptly dealt with
- [C] you are able to drop back to business after reading
- [D] time can be evenly split for reading and business

35. The best title for this text could be

- [A] How to Enjoy Easy Reading
- [B] How to Find Time to Read

[C] How to Set Reading Goals

[D] How to Read Extensively

#### Text 4

Against a backdrop of drastic changes in economy and population structure, younger Americans are drawing a new 21st-century road map to success, a latest poll has found.

Across generational lines, Americans continue to prize many of the same traditional milestones of a successful life, including getting married, having children, owning a home, and retiring in their sixties. But while young and old mostly agree on what constitutes the finish line of a fulfilling life, they offer strikingly different paths for reaching it.

Young people who are still getting started in life were more likely than older adults to prioritize personal fulfillment in their work, to believe they will advance their careers most by regularly changing jobs, to favor communities with more public services and a faster pace of life, to agree that couples should be financially secure before getting married or having children, and to maintain that children are best served by two parents working outside the home, the survey found.

From career to community and family, these contrasts suggest that in the aftermath of the searing Great Recession, those just starting out in life are defining priorities and expectations that will increasingly spread through virtually all aspects of American life, from consumer preferences to housing patterns to politics.

Young and old converge on one key point: Overwhelming majorities of both groups said they believe it is harder for young people today to get started in life than it was for earlier generations. While younger people are somewhat more optimistic than their elders about the prospects for those starting out today, big majorities in both groups believe those “just getting started in life” face a tougher a good-paying job, starting a family, managing debt, and finding affordable housing.

Pete Schneider considers the climb tougher today. Schneider, a 27-year-old auto technician from the Chicago suburbs says he struggled to find a job after graduating from college. Even now that he is working steadily, he said.” I can’t afford to pay my monthly mortgage payments on my own, so I have to rent rooms out to people to make that happen.” Looking back, he is struck that his parents could provide a comfortable life for their children even though neither had completed college when he was young. “I still grew up in an upper middle-class home with parents who didn’t have college degrees,” Schneider said. “I don’t think people are capable of that anymore.”

36. One cross-generation mark of a successful life is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] trying out different lifestyles
- [B] having a family with children
- [C] working beyond retirement age
- [D] setting up a profitable business

37. It can be learned from Paragraph 3 that young people tend to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] favor a slower life pace
- [B] hold an occupation longer
- [C] attach importance to pre-marital finance
- [D] give priority to childcare outside the home

38. The priorities and expectations defined by the young will \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] become increasingly clear
- [B] focus on materialistic issues
- [C] depend largely on political preferences
- [D] reach almost all aspects of American life

39. Both young and old agree that \_\_\_\_.

- [A] good-paying jobs are less available
- [B] the old made more life achievements
- [C] housing loans today are easy to obtain
- [D] getting established is harder for the young

40. Which of the following is true about Schneider?

- [A] He found a dream job after graduating from college.
- [B] His parents believe working steadily is a must for success.
- [C] His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree.
- [D] He thinks his job as a technician quite challenging.

## Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subheading from the list A-G for each of the numbered paragraphs(41-45).There are two extra subheadings which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

- [A]Be silly
- [B]Have fun
- [C]Express your emotions
- [D]Don't overthink it
- [E]Be easily pleased
- [F]Notice things
- [G]Ask for help

As adults,it seems that we are constantly pursuing happiness,often with mixed results.Yet children appear to have it down to an art-and for the most part they don't need self-help books or therapy.instead,they look after their wellbeing instinctively,and usually more effectively than we do as grownups.Perhaps it's time to learn a few lessons from them.

41.\_\_\_\_\_

What does a child do when he's sad? He cries.When he's angry?He shouts.Scared?Probably a bit of both.As we grow up,we learn to control our emotions so they are manageable and don't dictate our behaviours,which is in many ways a good thing.But too often we take this process too far and end up suppressing emotions,especially negative ones.that's about as effective as brushing dirt under a carpet and can even make us ill.What we need to do is find a way to acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately, and then-again like children-move.

42.\_\_\_\_\_

A couple of Christmases ago, my youngest stepdaughter, who was nine years old at the time, got a Superman T-shirt for Christmas. It cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed, and couldn't stop talking about it.Too often we believe that a new job,bigger house or better car will be the magic silver bullet that will allow us to finally be content,but the reality is these things have very little lasting impact on our happiness levels. Instead, being grateful for small things every day is a

much better way to improve wellbeing.

43.

Have you ever noticed how much children laugh? If we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling, we would reduce the stress hormones in our bodies , increase good hormones like endorphins, improve blood flow to our hearts and even have a greater chance of fighting off enfection. All of which, of course, have a positive effect on happiness levels.

44.

The problem with being a grown up is that there's an awful lot of serious stuff to deal with---work,mortgage payments,figuring out what to cook for dinner. But as adults we also have the luxury of being able to control our own diaries and it's important that we schedule in time to enjoy the things we love.Those things might be social,sporting,creative or completely random(dancing aroud the living room,anyone?)--it doesn't matter,so long as they're enjoyable, and not likely to have negative side effects,such as drinking too much alcohol or going on a wild spending spree if you're on a tight budget.

45.

Having said all of the above, it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy.Scientists tell us this can backfire and actually have a negative impact on our wellbeing. As the Chinese philosopher Chuang Tzu is reported to have said:"Happiness is the absence of striving for happiness."And in that,once more,we need to look to the example of our children,to whom happiness is not a goal but a natural by product of the way they live.

### Section III Translation

Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

46. Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Your translation should be written on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors. The reason for this is simple:The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy. And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff. The average supermarket, according to the Food Marketing Institute, carries some 44,00 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more. The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload. According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us. After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead begin shopping emotionally - which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

### Section IV Writing

Part A

Suppose you won a translation contest and your friend Jack wrote an email to congratulate you, and ask advice on translation. Write him a reply to

- 1)thank him;
- 2)give your advice.

You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming" instead. Do not write the address .(10 point)

Part B

48.Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. you should

- 1) interpret the chart and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET.(15 points).

# 2016 年全国硕士研究生招生考试英语(二)答案详解

## Section I Use of English

1、[答案]C how

[解析]根据空格所在句子可以看出，空格处应该是一个引导宾语从句的从属连词，做 influence 的宾语。四个选项的意思中，只有 C。how 引导后面的内容做 influence 的宾语，前后意思合理。

2、[答案]B In particular

[解析]空格的前一句话的内容是：坐落在幸福人群所在地的公司投资更多的钱。空格所在句的内容是：坐落在幸福人群所在地的公司在...方面投入更多的钱。很显然，前后句子是总分关系。选项中，只有 B 选项可以体现总分关系。

3、[答案]D necessary

[解析]根据空格处前后的内容，\_\_\_\_\_ for making investments for the future 是做后置定语修饰 longer-term thinking 和 happiness。幸福，这种持久的思维模式对于对未来进行投资 \_\_\_\_\_，四个选项中只有 D。necessary 做后置定语符合前后内容。其他选项与原文内容语义不符。

4、[答案]C optimism

[解析]空格处的内容与 inclination for risk-taking 由 and 连接，构成并列关系，后面 that come with happiness 定语从句既修饰空格处的内容，也修饰 inclination for risk-taking，所以选项中可以由 that come with happiness 修饰的只有 C 选项 optimism。

5、[答案]D change

[解析]空格处的内容和 the way companies invested 构成动宾搭配。选项中 A。echo 回声 B。miss 思念 C。spoil 溺爱 D。change 改变，所以只有 D 选项可以和 the way companies invested 构成通顺语义。故 D 项正确。

6、[答案]B measured

[解析]原文：

So they compared U.S. cities' average happiness \_\_\_\_\_ by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas。所以他们比较美国城市的平均幸福，这种幸福是根据盖洛普在上市公司的投资活动地区民意调查来\_\_\_\_\_。A imagined 想象，

D assumed 假定与民意调查的客观性是不符的，故排除，C invented 发明，与文意不符，故选 B measured，衡量，测量。

7、[答案]A sure

[解析]若要判断此空的答案，需要结合文章上下文来判断。这句话和本篇完型的第二段的首句的含义是相同的。第二段的首句：

Companies located in places with happier people invest more，含义为：坐落在幸福人们多的地方的公司会加大研发投入力度。本段首句其实是对于这一中心的重复阐述，因此选 A。

8、[答案]D headquartered

[解析]原文：

firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were \_\_\_\_\_. 公司的投资与研发强度与公司所\_\_\_\_\_的地区的幸福度相关。依据第 7 题的答案，我们可以推断，这句话所填写的单词和 located 应该是近义，A advertised 广告；B divided 分割；C overtaxed 负担过重；均与本文含义不符，故选 D，headquartered 设立总部。

9、[答案]A explain

[解析]原

文：...could something else about happier cities \_\_\_\_\_ why firms there spend more on R&D?  
此句也是对于本文中心的再次论证。还有其他的什么可以\_\_\_\_\_公司在幸福的城市加入研发投入力度吗？这句话之后就是具体的原因陈述。B overstate 夸张；C summarize 总结；D emphasize 强调；均不符合文意，所以以上三项皆排除。故选 A express 解释，阐释。

10、[答案]B factors

[解析]原

文：To find out, the researchers controlled for various \_\_\_\_\_ that might make firms more likely to invest — like size, industry, and sales，为了找到答案，研究人员控制了各种各样的可能会让公司加大投资的\_\_\_\_\_——比如大小、行业和销量——，联系上下文，我们可以看出，这个空格其实就是下文 size, industry, and sales 的上义词，可以包含这三个名词的内容。A stages 阶段；C levels 水平，标准；D methods 方法；均不符合文意。故选 B factors 原因，因素。

11、[答案]A desirable

[解析]该句意思为：研究者掌控了各种使公司更愿意投资的因素（比如规模、行业、销售），也掌控了居住起来\_\_\_\_的住处的征兆（比如工资或人数的增长）。此处需填入形容词，前后两句为并列关系，感情色彩应保持一致，所填词应和空前 more likely to invest 更可能投资，以及空后 like 举例的内容涨工资一致，也是好事，所以答案 desirable 可取的、令人满意的为正确选项。Sociable 善于交际的，reputable 有声望的，reliable 可靠的虽为正向词汇，但均与上下文衔接不紧密，因此答案为 desirable。

12、[答案]B held

[解析]即使说明这些问题，总体来讲，快乐与投资之间的关系\_\_\_\_。Resume 继续、重新开始，hold 保持不变，维持，emerge 出现，break 破裂。前后为递进，说明这些问题后，二者关系应仍然保持不变，所以 hold 为正确答案。

13、[答案]A attribute

[解析]该句意思为：快乐与投资之间的相互关系对年轻的企业特别强烈，作者把这一点\_\_\_\_于“缺少编纂的做决定过程”。此处考搭配，attribute...to 把.....归咎于，assign...to 把.....指派给，transfer...to 把.....传递给，compare...to 把.....相比较，其中 attribute...to 符合文意，作者把这一点归因于于“缺少编纂的做决定过程”。

14、[答案]D experienced

[解析]该题为并列平行关系考查，and 前后情感色彩、所属范畴应保持一致，younger 并列，应为 less experienced 缺少经验的，故为正确答案。Serious 严肃的，civilized 文明的，ambitious 有野心的，与年龄无直接关系，故排除。

15、[答案]C also

[解析]该句话上一句为

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong，此句为  
The relationship was 15 stronger，显然，二者之间为并列关系，因此选择 also 也。Thus 表结果，instead 表转折，never 从不，不符合此处逻辑。

16、[答案]D equally

[解析]此题考查副词。四个选项中，A 选项 rapidly 意为“迅速地”，B 选项 regularly 意为“常规地”，C 选项意为 directly“直接地”，D 选项 equally“平等地”。此处讨论的是公司投资与快乐之间的关系。空格后指出，相较于在快乐不平等的地方，或者幸福感有巨大鸿沟的地方，公司更愿意在大多数人都较为幸福的领域投资，D 选项 equally 是对 inequality 的反义复现，因此，D 选项是正确选项。

17、[答案]C While

[解析]此处考察上下文的逻辑关系。上文指出，公司愿意在幸福的领域里投资，而空格后则提到“这并不能证明幸福引发了公司扩大投资或者采用较长远的眼光看问题”，显然，这二者之间是转折关系，正确选项为 C 选项 While “然而”。A 选项 After“在……之后”，B 选项 Until“直到”，D 选项 Since“因为”或“自从”，都不符合文意。

18、[答案]C hints

[解析]空格所在句的前半句质疑了投资与幸福的关系，后半句的作者表现的态度是“believe”，因此此处要填入一个表积极立场的词，且能与后面的 at that possibility 构成搭配，表明“作者”的认可态度。A 选项 arrive“到达”，B 选项 jumps“跳跃”，D 选项 strikes“打击；罢工”，均不能与 at that possibility 搭配，C 选项 hints“暗示”符合语意，因此正确答案为 C。

19、[答案]A shape

[解析]结合文意，此处是在正面论述“当地文化和氛围”对公司运营的影响，且二者之间的因果关系一直贯穿全文。四个选项中，A 选项 shape 意为“形成，塑造”B 选项 rediscover“重新发现”，C 选项 simplify“简化”，D 选项 share“分享”，其中只有 A 选项最贴近语意，因此正确答案为 A。

20、[答案]B lean towards

[解析]此处考察固定词组。A 选项 pray for 意为“为……祈祷”，B 选项 lean towards 意为“向……倾斜”，C 选项 give away 意为“泄露；失去；赠送”，D 选项 send out 意为“发送，发出”。空格所在句的前后语意为“快乐的人比普通人更加的具有正向思维，更有创造力，并且更加的\_\_\_\_\_研究和发展。”可知最符合文意的只能是选项 B。

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

#### Text 1

这是一篇议论文，选自 2015 年的《大西洋月刊》，全文共 386 词。文章谈论高中学习编程课是否有利。作者先阐述了反方观点，然后介绍了正方的观点，强调高中学习编程课的好处，并具体介绍了在熨斗学校学习编程的好处。文章最后作者表达了对正方论点的赞同。

全文翻译：

的确，高中的编程课相对于大学的计算机科学而言并非是必需的。卡内基梅隆大学计算机科学学院的副院长汤姆·科尔蒂纳表示，没有经验的学生在学习几门入门课程之后就能赶上进度。

(21-1) 然而，科尔蒂纳也说过，早一些接触是很有益的。当小孩子学习计算机科学时，他们学习的不仅仅是一连串令人困惑并且无止境的字母和数字——而是一个开发应用程序、创作艺术品，或验证假设的工具。(21-2) 对于他们来说，改变其思维过程并不像年纪较大的学生那样难。将问题分解成很小的模块并使用代码解决问题已是常事。科尔蒂纳说道，让更多儿童受到这种培训能够增加对该领域感兴趣的人数，并能弥补岗位空缺。

学生们同样获益于上大学前学到的一些编程知识，在大学里，计算机科学入门课程排的满满的，而这会令经验欠缺或信心不足的学生望而却步。

在熨斗学校，人们付费学习编程，该校起步时只是众多编程培训机构之一，而这一培训机构已成为寻求职业改变的成年人却只若做的地方。(22) 高中生上同样的课程，但是“我们试图按他们的兴趣来去规划课程，”讲师维多利亚·佛里德曼说道。例如，学生正在开发的一个应用程序会基于你的情绪建议你看哪一部电影。

在熨斗学校上课的学生或许不会从高中辍学并创建下一个脸谱网。编程语言不断推陈出新，所以等到他们进入就业市场时，所学的“Ruby on Rails”语言可能与其一点关系都没有了。(23) 但他们学会的技能——如何有逻辑的思考问题并整理出结果——适用于任何编程语言，北卡罗来纳州的教育顾问黛博拉·赛洪说道。

其实，熨斗学校的学生不会全都进入信息技术系行业。并且创建一个未来的程序员军团并非这些课程的唯一目的。(24) 这些孩子余生都将被电脑包围——这些电脑在他们的口袋里，在他们的办公室里，在他们的家里。他们在越年轻的时候学会电脑如何思维，如何让电脑生产他们想要的东西——他们越早学会自己有能力那样做——越好。

## 21、[答案][B]remodel the way of thinking

[解析]观点题。根据题干 Cortina holds 回文定位在第二段。第二段指出 Cortina 认为过早的接触电脑是有益的，紧接着指出当小孩子学习电脑科学，他们就学习了如何去开发手机应用程序，或者创作艺术，或者验证假设。对于他们来说与大孩子相比，改变思维并不难。综上所述，[B]remodel the way of thinking 是对原文“transform their thought”的同义置换。

## 22、[答案][B] interest

[解析]事实细节题。根据题干关键信息“in delivering lessons for high-schoolers”、“Flatiron has considered”，定位到第三段。整个第三段在叙述 Flatiron School。其中，第三行 The high-schoolers get the same curriculum, but “we try to gear lessons toward things they’re interested in”（高中生们上同样的课程，但是“我们力图以他们的兴趣来调整课程”），表明了该校开设课程的依据是“学生的兴趣”，故选[B] interest。

## 23、[答案][A] help students learn other computer languages

[解析]细节题。根据 Deborah Seehorn 定位到文章第五段最后一句。Deborah 说他们学习的技能（如何思考问题具有逻辑性并组织结果）可以应用到编码语言中去。选项[A]帮助学生学习另外的电脑语言是对这句话的概括。

## 24、[答案][C] become better prepared for the digitalized world

[解析]推理题。根据题干关键词“the last paragraph”和“Flatiron students”回文定位在最后一段。最后一段第一句指出 Flatiron 的学生不会全都进入 IT 界。紧接着第二句说明培养编码人员不是唯一目的，第三句进一步指出这些学生将会一生“被电脑包围”（生活在电脑时代），对比四个所给选项，[C] become better prepared for the digitalized world 与原文意思一致，故正确。

## 25、[答案][A] persuade

[解析]词义题。根据题干关键信息“coax”（Line 4, Para.6），定位到最后一段第四行 how to coax the machine into producing what they want（如何...电脑生产他们想要的），且该部分是与 how computers think（电脑是如何思维的）并列的，都是学生学习的具体内容。正是因为两者并列，因此根据单词 think 可知 coax 同样含有一定比喻色彩，且 coax 指的是“让电脑生产他们想要的”一种手段或方式。将四个选项分别带入原文：[A] persuade“劝说，劝诱”，即“劝诱电脑生产他们想要的”，语意恰当，是正确选项；[B] frighten“吓唬，使惊吓”，即“吓唬电脑去生产他们想要的”，该方式带有贬义色彩，故排除；[C] misguide“误导”，与[B]同理，故排除；[D] challenge“挑战”，即“挑战电脑去生产他们想要的”，语义不通顺，故排除。因此，本题正确答案为[A] persuade。

### Text 2

这是一篇论说文，选自 2015 年的《科学杂志》，全文共 404 词。文章以美国西部一种名为小松鸡的临危鸟类的保护为话题，探讨了野生动物保护的政策和机制。作者介绍了美国内两种不同的看法——美国鱼类和野生动物管理局主张将各州作为主体，将私人业主和企业纳入管理体系，而环保主义者们则认为应该让联邦政府的法制手段更多的介入。文章结篇时提到，管理局的计划和观点正受到来自各州、企业集团以及生物学家们的挑战，不同论点争执不下，未有定论。

#### 全文翻译：

据生物学家估算常有两百万之小松鸡——一种生活在广阔草原上的鸟类——给美国中西部和西南部草原的灰色景观增添了一抹红色。但是时至今日大约只有 22000 只小松鸡存活下来，仅占该物种历史数量的 16%。

（26）这一巨变是美国鱼类和野生动物管理局正式将此鸟列为濒危物种的主要原因。“小松鸡处境危急，”美国鱼类和野生动物管理局的主任丹尼尔·阿舍说。（27）但是一些环保主义者感到非常失望。他们曾敦促该机构将此鸟瑞列为“濒临灭绝”的物种，这样联邦官员就能有更大的执法权来打击各种对其存在的威胁。但是阿舍等人争辩说，如果标为“濒危”物种，那么联邦政府就能灵活的采用一些新的且潜在对抗性更小的保护方式。此外，阿舍等人特别呼吁建立与西部州政府和私人土地所有者更紧密的合作关系，因为这些西部州政府常常对联邦行动感到不安，而私人土地所有者则掌控着约 95% 的小松鸡栖息地。

（28）例如，管理局称，根据该计划，只要土地所有者及企业签署在一定范围内保护小松鸡栖息地的管理计划，当他们无意中杀伤或搅乱小松鸡时，将不会被起诉。该计划由美国鱼类和野生动物管理局和各州共同协商，要求因自身业务运作而破坏栖息地的个人和企业要

缴纳基金，确保每块土地的所有者都同意保留栖息地。该基金将用于补偿那些保留栖息地的土地所有者。美国鱼类和野生动物管理局还设定了一个临时目标，即在未来十年中，将小松鸡的数量维持在年均 67000 只。它还授权西部鱼类和野生动物管理局——一个州立机构的联盟——监控这项工作的进展情况。（29）总体上讲，其理念就是要让“各州坐在物种管理的驾驶座上，”阿舍说。

不是所有人都认同这种共赢的论调。一些国会议员正试图阻止这一计划，至少有十二个企业集团，四个州和三个环保团体正在联邦法院挑战该计划。可以料想，企业集团和各州总体上认为该计划太过分：而环保人士则说这说他力度还不够。（30）“联邦政府正把管理这种鸟类的职责赋予将他推向灭绝的同一批企业，”生物学家杰伊·里宁格尔说道。

#### 26、[答案][A] its drastically decreased population

[解析]本题属于细节题，考查了考生对文章首段中关于草原鸡数量的变化的理解。根据对首段首句当中生物学家预测的数量是 2 百万，而在首段末句出现 but 转折以及末句当中关于草原鸡现在真实的剩余数量只有 2 万 2 千只，都可以说明草原鸡的数量急剧的下降；另外，这道题还有一种做法是通过第二段首句的主语的作用，某些情况下，文章中间段落的首句主语起到承上启下的作用，那么中间段落首句主语就会有概括上一段的作用，本文第二段的首句：The crash was a main reason USFWS decided to formally list the bird as threatened。就是对第 26 题题干和正确选项的同义替换，根据第二段第一句的主语：the crash（这种暴跌），对应正确选项 A。

#### 27、[答案][D] went against conservation policies

[解析]本题属于推理题，根据题干信息：the “Threatened” tag 令许多环境学家感到失望，定位到第二段的第三句，因此，原因应该出自第三句之后，而第四句和第五句中间有很明显的转折词 but，因此答案定位在第五句，很多同学可能会问，这里并没有表示原因的词去与题干当中的 in that 进行对应，但是在我们的钻石卡的课程中提到，原文当中给出原因的并不一定是直接给出表示原因的连词或者介词，在本文第三句的

but Ashe and others argued that the “threatened” tag gave the federal government flexibility to try out new, potentially less confrontational conservation approaches。当中的 gave 这个词是“使得”的意思，A 使得 B 如何如何，也就是 A 是 B 的原因，因此这道题的答案是 D（违反了保护措施）。

#### 28、[答案][B] volunteer to set up an equally big habitat

[解析]本题属于推理题，根据题干当中给出的位置信息（第三段）以及表示条件与结果的逻辑关系的 if 这个信息，可以迅速定位到第三段的第一句，其中题干当中的 if 与文章当中的 as long as 进行对应，而题干当中的表示结果的部分与 as long as 之前进行对应，因此，正确选项应该出自 as long as 之后，也就是原文当中的：

they had signed a range-wide management plan to restore prairie chicken habitat。“签订一系列管

理计划去恢复草原鸡的栖息地”，对应到的正确选项是

B (volunteer to set up an equally big habitat 帮助搭建同样大小的栖息地)

29、[答案][D] the states

[解析]本题属于细节题。答案定位在文章第三段最后一句，从 Ashe 所说的话中“states remain in the driver's seat for managing the species”可以得出，选项 D the states 在管理物种方面起着领导作用。

30、[答案][B] the win-win rhetoric

[解析]本题属于推断题。答案定位在文章最后一段，从 Jay Lininger 所说的话中，可以得知他认为政府应该为导致鸟类濒临灭绝的产业负责任，因此可以得出，他最可能支持本段开头所提出的双赢的说法。

Text 3

这是一篇散文，选择 2015 年的英国《卫报》，全文共 410 词。文章主要探讨如何找到时间进行有效的深度阅读。文章开篇先提到一种现象：人们总是觉得找不到时间读书。随后文章围绕如何解决这个问题展开，分析了常见的时间管理方法无法帮助人们进行深度阅读的原因和人们的心态误区，在文章最后作者提出了其认为行之有效的方法，并分析了之所以有效的原因和所需的条件。

全文翻译：

(31-1) 让这个问题更加棘手的是常用的时间管理技巧似乎并不充足。网络上充斥着关于挤时间读书的诀窍文章：“放弃电视”或“总是随身携带一本书。”(31-2) 但以我的经验来看，靠这些方法挤出的那 30 分钟是没有什么作用，坐下来读书的时候与工作相关的思维还在飞速运转，或者你已经非常疲劳，最不想要的就是一本有难度的书籍。小说家和批评家蒂姆·帕克斯提到，现代思维“完全倾向于交际。人们不是单纯的被打断，而实际上就倾向于打断”。深度阅读需要的不只是时间，而是一种仅靠提高高效率所无法获得的特殊时间。

事实上，“提高效率”本身就是问题的一部分。将时间视为一种需要最大化的资源意味着你将它作为工具，认为某个特定时刻只有在有利于向某一目标推进时才算过的有价值。相反地，深度阅读需要人们愿意接受无效率、无目的，甚至是浪费时间的风险。像完成任务清单一样利用时间空档你只能进行目的性强的阅读——有时管用，但却不是最有效的那种。

(32) “未来就像空瓶子，顺着一个无法停止、没有尽头的传送带走向我们”，嘉里·厄博尔雷在他的著作《神圣的时间》中提到，“要在这些不同大小的瓶子（天、小时、分钟）经过时填满它们，这让我们很有压力，因为如果他们经过时没有被填满，我们就浪费了它们”。这种心态不利于让自己沉在一本书中。

那么到底怎么做才有效？(33) 说来可能令人惊奇——设置固定的阅读时间。你可能觉得这会助长看重效率的心态，但实际上，厄博尔雷提示说，这样的惯性行为会帮助我们“步出时间流之外”而进入“心灵时间”。为减少分心，你可以只读纸质书，或是在专用的电子阅读器上阅读。(34) “总是随身携带一本书”也可以发挥作用，让你能够经常进入阅读状态，并使得阅读变成一种日常习惯，可以从中暂时抽身关照一些事物后，再重新侵入阅读中。真正美好的一天是：你不再感觉你是在“挤时间读书”，而是你在读书时挤出时间做其他的

事。

### 31、[答案][D] what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed

[解析]细节题。根据题干回文定位到第二段第一句“what makes...management techniques don’t seem sufficient”，但是这句并没有提及原因。真正的原因是第二段最后一句“Deep reading requires not just time, but a special kind of time which can’t be obtained merely by becoming more efficient”。（深度阅读需要的不仅仅是时间，而且仅仅通过高效率所获得的那种时间也不够），因此选项 D what deep reading requires cannot be guaranteed 为正确答案。

### 32、[答案][B] make passing time fulfilling

[解析]细节题。根据题干回文定位到第三段第五句：we feel a pressure to fill these different-sized bottles (days, hours, minutes) as they pass。故正确答案应该与 to fill...相一致。这句话中将时间单位天，小时和分钟比喻成了不同大小的瓶子。而压力来自于我们填充这些大小不一的瓶子时，即把自己的时间充实起来时。故正确答案为选项 B，其中 passing time 是原文 as they pass 的同义替换，making ... fulfilling 是 to fill 的同义替换。

### 33、[答案][D] achieve immersive reading

[解析]细节题。根据题干定位到第四段第二句：...such ritualistic behavior helps us “step outside time’s flow” into “soul time”。（这种仪式化行为指代有助于我们从拜托时间流进入灵魂阅读），soul time 即选项 D 中 immersive reading （沉浸式阅读），故正确答案为选项 D。题干“scheduling regular times for reading helps”是题干中的“such ritualistic behavior helps”的同义改写，“soul time”是“immersive reading”的同义替换。

### 34、[答案][A] reading becomes your primary business of the day

[解析]细节题。根据题干中的 carry a book with you at all times can work if, 可以定位到第四段倒数第二句“providing you dip in often enough, so that reading becomes the default state”（假定你经常沉浸在阅读中，以至于阅读成为一种默认设置），因此可以确定选项 A reading becomes your primary business of the day（阅读成为你一天中的主要事情）为正确答案。

### 35、[答案][B] How to Find Time to Read

[解析]主旨题。根据文章首段转折之后出主旨。

But one specific complaint is made especially mournfully: There's never any time to read.（但是其中一个特别悲哀的抱怨是：没有时间阅读）。第二、三、四段都在论证深度阅读才是解决之道。因此选项 Dhow to find time to read 为正确答案。

#### Text 4

这是一篇说明文，选自 2015 年美国《国家期刊》，全文共 414 词。文章以一项最新民意测验开篇。介绍了美国年轻人对人生愿景、职业诉求、生活方式的理想与偏好。作者主要介绍了两个分话题，一是不同代的人对于一些人生价值观念的传承与改变，这些观念广泛涉及职业发展、生活方式、政治取向等不同领域，二是人们对于人生起步阶段的难易程度在不同年代进行的比较，普遍认为现今人生起步比上一辈人要艰难，并举例说明。

全文翻译：

一项最新的民意测验发现，在经济和人口结构剧烈变化的背景下，美国的年轻一代正描绘着一个通往成功的全新的 21 世纪路径图。（36）许多成功生活的传统标志性事件，包括结婚、生子、买房和在六十多岁时退休，这在美国数代人中一直得到认同。虽然年轻人与老年人对于什么才是美满生活的终点线并无分歧，但他们通向这一目标的路径却是大相径庭的。

调查发现，（37）与较为年长的成年人相比，刚刚开启人生的年轻人更重视在工作中获得的个人满足感，更相信他们通过定期跳槽来谋取职业发展，更喜欢配有丰富的公共服务和生活节奏较快的社区，更认同伴侣应该在结婚或生子前先确保经济无忧，更坚信父母双亲都外出工作才能给孩子提供最好的条件。

从职业到社区和家庭，这些反差表明，在经济大萧条的炽热余烬中，那些刚刚开始人生之路的人们正定义着其优先策略和预期事宜，（38）而这将越来越多的影响美国生活的各个方面，从消费倾向、居住格局到政治领域。

（39）年轻人与年长者在一个关键点上是一致的：两个群体中的绝大多数人都认为，当代年轻人开启人生旅程比其前辈们更加困难。与其年长者相比，年轻人对当今那些人生刚起步的人的前景更乐观一些，但是两个群体中的大多数都相信，相较其前辈，那些刚刚起步的人更难攀升到一些标志性的成就，比如拥有一份收入不菲的工作，组建家庭，管理债务和找到负担得起的住房。

（40）皮特·施耐德认为如今人生进阶更加艰难。27 岁的汽车技师施耐德来自芝加哥郊区，他说自己在大学毕业后好不容易找到一份工作。尽管现在工作稳定，他说道，“我个人还是负担不起每月的贷款，所以我不得不把房间出租给别人来确保还贷”。回顾过去，他对于自己小时候父母没有完成高等教育也能为孩子们提供舒适的生活感到不解，“我一直生长在一个中上阶层家庭，而父母谁都没有大学文凭，”施耐德说道。“我觉得现在在人们已经不可能再这样了。”

#### 36、[答案][B] having a family with children

[解析]根据题干给出的 mark, successful life 等词可以定位到第二段的第一句话，successful life 可以找到原词，而 mark 对应 milestone，including 后面的内容就是这种生活的特征，包含“结婚，有孩子，有家，60 岁退休”，和选项对比，只有 B 项符合原文给出的特

征，属于同意替换。A 项这里未提，略有干扰的是后面 but 句中的 different paths，但这和题干不符，C 项的退休后工作和原文刚好相反，D 项未提到。

### 37、[答案][C] attach importance to pre-marital finance

[解析]根据题干给出的段落序号可以定位到第三段，另又提到 young people，故可以定位到第三段开头第一句话。题干问的是年轻人倾向于……，题干中的 tend 在这句话中可以找到同意置换词 more likely，句子中后面有 5 个 to do 表示年轻人倾向于做什么，所以答案就在这些动词不定式中。和选项对比，只有 C 项符合原文的含义“婚前或者有孩子之前要有经济保障”，属于同意替换。A 项这里未提，也不符合当下年轻人的生活习惯，B 项和原文刚好相反，原文说的是经常换工作来提升职业，而选项说的是长时间做一份工作，D 项只是有 childcare outside the home 和原文一样，但是原文说的是父母都工作对孩子好，选项则是说年轻人更注重照顾孩子，两者含义并不相符。

### 38、[答案][D] reach almost all aspects of American life

[解析]根据题干给出的 the priorities and expectations 等词可以定位到第四段的第一句话的中间，that 后面的内容是对这两个名词的修饰，故答案应该在这个从句中。和选项对比，只有 D 项符合原文，ripple through 和选项中的 reach 属于同意替换。A 项和 B 项这里均未提，C 项只是 politics 和 preferences 这两个词有在文中出现，但是语义并不相符。

### 39、[答案][D] getting established is harder for the young

[解析]根据题干给出的 young and old 等词可以定位到第五段开头，这句话有冒号，解释 key point，所以答案应该在冒号之后，题目问的是他们同意什么，也就是观点，所以可以再缩小范围为 believe 后面的内容为正确选项的含义。和选项对比，只有 D 项符合原文，属于同意替换。A 项和 C 项这里均未具体提及，B 项相对干扰性强，但是文中只是提到说在实现这些重要成就时，晚辈会比长辈遇到更艰难的挑战，并不是说老辈比晚辈创造了更多的成就，故排除。

### 40、[答案][C] His parents' good life has little to do with a college degree

[解析]根据题干给出的 Schenider 可以定位到最后一段开头。这段话开头就说这个人认为今天的生活更艰难，后面的内容都在介绍他的生活。因为题干除了这个人名之外并没有给出其他更细定位的信息，可以选择从选项定位入手反推正确答案。A 项“他毕业后找到一个理想工作”，文章只在最后一段第二句后面说到这个问题，但并没有说这个工作是 dream work，故排除。B 项的 work steady 在第三局也有提到，但并没有说是父母认为的，故排除。C 项说到父母的好生活在第四、五句有提到，尤其引号中的内容和选项相符，故为正确答案。D 项认为工作很有挑战性，这并没有提到，属于无中生有。

## Part B

本文来自 2015 年 1 月 27 日《卫报》，原文标题《按照你鞋码数字的年龄而不是实际年龄行事》。本文讲述的是成年人追求快乐但却无法永远快乐，而孩子却一直是快乐的，成人应该向小孩子学习如何保持快乐。本文标题中“act your shoe size, not your age”是英国的习语。这里需要理解英国鞋码问题。以男鞋为例，常见尺码 4—10（相当于中国 37-45 码）。所以标题的意思是说，成年人忘记自己的年龄，按照鞋码数字的那个年龄行事，这里说的是我们要像孩子那样让自己快乐。

考研英语二的七选五小标题难度一向不大。本文的文本虽有一定难度，但题目的难度并不大。

### 41、[答案]D (Express your emotions)

[解析]emotions 一词在本段中原词复现了两次，而且出现了其下义词，比如 sad, angry, 本段最后一句提到对待情绪的方式是：acknowledge and express what we feel appropriately。选项 D 与此完全对应。因此确定正确答案为 D 选项。

### 42、[答案]F (Be easily pleased)

[解析]该段通过举例来说明段落主题，提到 it cost less than a fiver but she was overjoyed，本句话的含义是“虽然礼物不值钱，但是让她特别开心”。并且核心词 overjoyed 与小标题 F 中 pleased 属于近义词。该段第二句话在转折后提到 the reality is these things have little lasting impact on our happiness levels，即“这些东西对我们的幸福水平影响很小。”接着最后一句总结到“感激生活中的小事情是提升我们幸福感的一个好方式”，因此本段重点在于强调要感激生活中的小事情，所以正确答案是 F 选项。

### 43、[答案]A (Be silly)

[解析]该段开头提及一个问题，那么问题的答案正是本段的中心句。第二句正是对问题的解答，根据本句话的前半部分：if we adults could indulge in a bit of silliness and giggling，核心词 silliness 与选项 A 中的 silly 为同源词，因此确定选项 A 为正确答案。

### 44、[答案]B (Have fun)

[解析]首先明确本段中第二句为转折句，在找段落中心时，是必读部分。本句话含义是“成年人有能力按照自己的想法去享受时光 (enjoy the things) ”，紧接着下句举例说明享受的这些快乐的事情分别有哪些。因此本段重点在于说明成年人可以按照自己的意愿享受快乐时光。故选择 Have fun 。

#### 45、[答案]E (Don't overthink it)

[解析]该段主题句是段落首句

it's important to add that we shouldn't try too hard to be happy, 强调“我们不应该着急要快乐”。第二句借科学家的话提到这样做的不良影响，下文更是引用哲学家庄子的话来证明这一论点，最后一句再次突出，我们应以孩子为榜样，对于孩子来说，快乐不是一个目标，而是他们生活方式的自然副产品。可见，该段整体上是总分的结构，先提出论点再论证。此外 too hard 与选项 E 中的 overthink 属于近义表达，natural 与 overthink 是反义复现。因此，答案选 E。

### Section III Translation

本段选自 2015 年 6 月 15 日刊《国家地理》杂志。原文标题为《如何不受隐形的超市心理学的摆布》。本文讲述的是人们逛超市买的东西很多都不是自己计划要买的，而这就是超市通过一些巧妙的精心设计的结果。例如，超市的出口只有一个，目的就是让消费者在超市逗留更长时间，从而买更多东西。本段翻译共 151 个单词，难度不大。

第一句中 “The supermarket is designed to...” 直译为“超市被设计来……”，不可以译为“超市旨在……”，可以将动词翻译成名词“超市的设计是要……”；短语 luresb/sth into doing 译为“吸引或引诱某人做”。第四句中 “44000 different items” 译为“44000 种商品”，item 为“条目；项；种”；第五句中 “the sheer volume” 译为“仅仅是数量”，sheer 为“纯粹”，起强调作用，与 simple/mere 等词相似；“information overload” 译为“信息过载”，这是一种现象。最后一句中 “which is the point at which we....” 有两个定于从句，介词+which 可以表达成特殊疑问词 when, where 等，所以可以理解为 “which is the point when we”，直译为“就是在那个时刻我们……”。详见译文。

#### 46、[解析]

句 1：

The supermarket is designed to lure customers into spending as much time as possible within its doors.

[题目考点]被动语态，不定式短语作目的状语

[句子结构]简单句。句子的主干是“The supermarket is designed to.....”，被动语态翻译的时候变为主动，不定式短语做目的状语，可以翻译为“旨在.....”。“lure.....into”表示引诱.....做.....，在这里可以意译为“意在.....”。“as much time as possible”表示“尽可能长的时间.....”

[重点词汇] design: 设计; lure: 吸引, 引诱。

[参考译文]超市旨在吸引顾客在店里停留尽量长的时间。

句 2:

The reason for this is simple: The longer you stay in the store, the more stuff you'll see, and the more stuff you see, the more you'll buy.

[题目考点]并列结构, 比较结构

[句子结构]复合句。本句用连词 and 连接两个比较句。本句包含一个常用的比较结构“the+形容词+....., the+形容词+.....”表示“越....., 越.....”。

[重点词汇] the more....., the more.....: 越..., 越....。

[参考译文]原因非常简单: 顾客在店里停留的时间越长, 看到的商品越多; 看到的商品越多, 买的越多。

句 3: And supermarkets contain a lot of stuff.

[题目考点]词的翻译

[句子结构]简单句。本句是简单的主语+谓语+宾语结构。“contain”原本表示“包含, 包括”, 在本句中可以意译为“陈列”。

[重点词汇]contain: 包含, 包括。

[参考译文]超市陈列了大量的商品。

句 4: The average supermarket, according to the Food Market Institute, carries some 44,000 different items, and many carry tens of thousands more.

[题目考点]并列结构

[句子结构]复合句。And 连接了两个简单句。第一个简单句句子的主干是“The average supermarket carries items.....”; 第二个简单句句子的主干是“many carry.....”。 “according to.....”表示“根据.....”做方式状语。

[重点词汇]Food Market Institute: 食品营销研究院, tens of thousands: 成千上万。

[参考译文]根据食品营销研究院的调查, 一般超市里有约 44000 种不同的商品; 大多数超市都有上万种。

句 5:

The sheer volume of available choice is enough to send shoppers into a state of information overload.

[题目考点]词的翻译，不定式短语做目的状语

[句子结构]简单句。句子的主干是“The sheer volume of available choice is enough”，不定式“to ……”做目的状语，表示“足够去干……”。

[重点词汇]sheer: 绝对的，纯粹的； available: 可利用的，可供选择的； overload: 符合过多。

[参考译文]如此众多的选择足以使顾客面对的信息过于繁杂。

句 6:

According to brain-scan experiments, the demands of so much decision-making quickly become too much for us.

[题目考点]词的翻译

[句子结构]简单句。句子的主干是“the demands……become……”，表示“需求……变得……”。短语“According to……”做方式状语，表示“根据……”。

[重点词汇]brain-scan: 脑部扫描，decision-making: 作出决定，决策。

[参考译文]根据脑部扫描实验，需要做这么多的决定很快就会使我们难以承受。

句 7:

After about 40 minutes of shopping, most people stop struggling to be rationally selective, and instead began shopping emotionally—which is the point at which we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff in our cart that we never intended buying.

[题目考点]并列结构，定语从句

[句子结构]复合句。句子主干为

most people stop struggling to be rationally selective and instead began shopping emotionally，其中 instead 和 rationally, emotionally 含转折和对比的意味。after about 40 minutes of shopping 为介词短语做时间状语。which is the point 是 which 引导的非限制性定语从句，修饰前面的整个句子。at which 引导限制性定语从句，修饰 point，相当于 when，这个定语从句中主干

成分为 we accumulate the 50 percent of stuff, in our cart 做地点状语。句中的最后一个 that 引导定语从句，修饰前面的先行词 the 50 percent of stuff，整个句子中呈现从句套从句的句式。

[重点词汇]rationally: 理性地; emotionally: 情感地, 情绪冲动地; accumulate: 累积; cart: 购物车。

[参考译文]大约购物 40 分钟以后，大部分顾客就无法试图做出理性的选择，而会冲动购物——此时，在购物车里，我们已经装了一半根本没想买的东西。

### [全文翻译]

超市旨在吸引顾客在自己店内停留尽量长的时间。原因很简单：顾客在店里停留的时间越长，看到的商品就会越多；而看到的商品越多，你就会买的越多。超市有大量商品。根据食品营销研究院所说，普通超市大概有 44000 种不同的商品；很多超市更是会比普通超市多上万种商品。众多选择足以让顾客面临各种信息，不堪重负。根据脑部扫描实验，需要做这么多的决定很快就会使我们难以承受。大约购物 40 分钟以后，大部分顾客就无法试图做出理性的选择，而会冲动购物——此时，在购物车里，我们已经装了一半根本没想买的东西。

## Section IV Writing

### 47、 [参考范文]

Dear Jack,

Your letter of congratulations was received. Thank you for your nice words on my winning the contest. In the letter, you asked me about the skills to do translation, so the following are my advice for you.

Firstly, you should analyze the sentence structure, thus catching the meaning of the sentence. Secondly, find the proper words to translate the meaning of the source language into the target language. Thirdly, revise your translation at least three times to check if there are any mistranslations or missed meanings.

I hope my advice helpful. Wish to see you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

### 48、 [参考范文]

Portrayed in the above pie chart is a survey of college students' purposes of traveling. The number of students who take traveling as a chance to see beautiful scenes accounts for 37%, while students who would like to travel to relieve pressure from study take up 35 %.

There are several reasons behind the trend revealed in the above chart. To begin with, as the present society is filled with fierce competition, most college students nowadays are under great pressure to stand out among others or to lunch a decent job after graduation. Therefore, they tend to choose traveling as an outlet to relieve their stress. Secondly, with the fast advancement of the living standards of Chinese families, traveling is increasingly affordable to most college students. For this reason, students prefer to travel to see different views to enjoy themselves or to make some friends.

From my perspective, no matter what reason it is for, traveling is of great benefit for students to

# 2017 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试(英语二)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 the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

People have speculated for centuries about a future without work. Today is no different, with academics, writers, and activists once again 1 that technology is replacing human workers. Some imagine that the coming work-free world will be defined by 2. A few wealthy people will own all the capital, and the masses will struggle in an impoverished wasteland..

A different and not mutually exclusive 3 holds that the future will be a wasteland of a different sort, one 4 by purposelessness: Without jobs to give their lives 5, people will simply become lazy and depressed. 6 today's unemployed don't seem to be having a great time. One Gallup poll found that 20 percent of Americans who have been unemployed for at least a year report having depression, double the rate for 7 Americans. Also, some research suggests that the 8 for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addicting 9 poorly-educated middle-aged people is shortage of well-paid jobs. Perhaps this is why many 10 the agonizing dullness of a jobless future.

But it doesn't 11 follow from findings like these that a world without work would be filled with unease. Such visions are based on the 12 of being unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment. In the 13 of work, a society designed with other ends in mind could 14 strikingly different circumstances for the future of labor and leisure. Today, the 15 of work may be a bit overblown. "Many jobs are boring, degrading, unhealthy, and a waste of human potential," says John Danaher, a lecturer at the National University of Ireland in Galway.

These days, because leisure time is relatively 16 for most workers, people use their free time to counterbalance the intellectual and emotional 17 of their jobs. "When I come home from a hard day's work, I often feel 18," Danaher says, adding, "In a world in which I don't have to work, I might feel rather different"—perhaps different enough to throw himself 19 a hobby or a passion project with the intensity usually reserved for 20 matters.

- |                       |                  |                   |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] boasting       | [B] denying      | [C] warning       | [D] ensuring     |
| 2. [A] inequality     | [B] instability  | [C] unreliability | [D] uncertainty  |
| 3. [A] policy         | [B] guideline    | [C] resolution    | [D] prediction   |
| 4. [A] characterized  | [B] divided      | [C] balanced      | [D] measured     |
| 5. [A] wisdom         | [B] meaning      | [C] glory         | [D] freedom      |
| 6. [A] Instead        | [B] Indeed       | [C] Thus          | [D] Nevertheless |
| 7. [A] rich           | [B] urban        | [C] working       | [D] educated     |
| 8. [A] explanation    | [B] requirement  | [C] compensation  | [D] substitute   |
| 9. [A] under          | [B] beyond       | [C] alongside     | [D] among        |
| 10. [A] leave behind  | [B] make up      | [C] worry about   | [D] set aside    |
| 11. [A] statistically | [B] occasionally | [C] necessarily   | [D] economically |
| 12. [A] chances       | [B] downsides    | [C] benefits      | [D] principles   |

13. [A] absence	[B] height	[C] tace	[D] course
14. [A] disturb	[B] restore	[C] exclude	[D] yield
15. [A] model	[B] practice	[C] virtue	[D] hardship
16. [A] tricky	[B] lengthy	[C] mysterious	[D] scarce
17. [A] demands	[B] standards	[C] qualities	[D] threats
18. [A] ignored	[B] tired	[C] confused	[D] starved
19. [A] off	[B] against	[C] behind	[D] into
20. [A] technological	[B] professional	[C] educational	[D] interpersonal

## 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 the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)**

#### Text 1

Every Saturday morning, at 9 am, more than 50,000 runners set off to run 5km around their local park. The Parkrun phenomenon began with a dozen friends and has inspired 400 events in the UK and more abroad. Events are free, staffed by thousands of volunteers. Runners range from four years old to grandparents; their times range from Andrew Baddeley's world record 13 minutes 48 seconds up to an hour.

Parkrun is succeeding where London's Olympic "legacy" is failing. Ten years ago on Monday, it was announced that the Games of the 30th Olympiad would be in London. Planning documents pledged that the great legacy of the Games would be to level a nation of sport lovers away from their couches. The population would be fitter, healthier and produce more winners. It has not happened. The number of adults doing weekly sport did rise, by nearly 2 million in the run-up to 2012—but the general population was growing faster. Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. The opposition claims primary school pupils doing at least two hours of sport a week have nearly halved. Obesity has risen among adults and children. Official retrospections continue as to why London 2012 failed to "inspire a generation." The success of Parkrun offers answers.

Parkun is not a race but a time trial: Your only competitor is the clock. The ethos welcomes anybody. There is as much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is about top talent shining. The Olympic bidders, by contrast, wanted to get more people doing sports and to produce more elite athletes. The dual aim was mixed up: The stress on success over taking part was intimidating for newcomers.

Indeed, there is something a little absurd in the state getting involved in the planning of such a fundamentally "grassroots", concept as community sports associations. If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods—making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in

schools. But successive governments have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. Instead of wordy, worthy strategies, future governments need to do more to provide the conditions for sport to thrive. Or at least not make them worse.

21. According to Paragraph 1, Parkrun has \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. gained great popularity
- B. created many jobs
- C. strengthened community ties
- D. become an official festival

22. The author believes that London's Olympic "legacy" has failed to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. boost population growth
- B. promote sport participation
- C. improve the city's image
- D. increase sport hours in schools

23. Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that it \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. aims at discovering talents
- B. focuses on mass competition
- C. does not emphasize elitism
- D. does not attract first-timers

24. With regard to mass sport, the author holds that governments should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. organize "grassroots" sports events
- B. supervise local sports associations
- C. increase funds for sports clubs
- D. invest in public sports facilities

25. The author's attitude to what UK governments have done for sports is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. tolerant
- B. critical
- C. uncertain
- D. sympathetic

## Text 2

With so much focus on children's use of screens, it's easy for parents to forget about their own screen use. "Tech is designed to really suck on you in," says Jenny Radesky in her study of digital play, "and digital products are there to promote maximal engagement. It makes it hard to disengage, and leads to a lot of bleed-over into the family routine."

Radesky has studied the use of mobile phones and tablets at mealtimes by giving mother-child pairs a food-testing exercise. She found that mothers who sued devices

during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children. During a separate observation, she saw that phones became a source of tension in the family. Parents would be looking at their emails while the children would be making excited bids for their attention.

Infants are wired to look at parents' faces to try to understand their world, and if those faces are blank and unresponsive—as they often are when absorbed in a device—it can be extremely disconcerting for the children. Radesky cites the "still face experiment" devised by developmental psychologist Ed Tronick in the 1970s. In it, a mother is asked to interact with her child in a normal way before putting on a blank expression and not giving them any visual social feedback; The child becomes increasingly distressed as she tries to capture her mother's attention. "Parents don't have to be exclusively parents at all times, but there needs to be a balance and parents need to be responsive and sensitive to a child's verbal or nonverbal expressions of an emotional need," says Radesky.

On the other hand, Tronick himself is concerned that the worries about kids' use of screens are born out of an "oppressive ideology that demands that parents should always be interacting" with their children: "It's based on a somewhat fantasized, very white, very upper-middle-class ideology that says if you're failing to expose your child to 30,000 words you are neglecting them." Tronick believes that just because a child isn't learning from the screen doesn't mean there's no value to it—particularly if it gives parents time to have a shower, do housework or simply have a break from their child. Parents, he says, can get a lot out of using their devices to speak to a friend or get some work out of the way. This can make them feel happier, which lets them be more available to their child the rest of the time.

26. According to Jenny Radesky, digital products are designed to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. simplify routine matters
- B. absorb user attention
- C. better interpersonal relations
- D. increase work efficiency

27. Radesky's food-testing exercise shows that mothers' use of devices \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. takes away babies' appetite
- B. distracts children's attention
- C. slows down babies' verbal development
- D. reduces mother-child communication

28. Radesky's cites the "still face experiment" to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it is easy for children to get used to blank expressions
- B. verbal expressions are unnecessary for emotional exchange
- C. children are insensitive to changes in their parents' mood
- D. parents need to respond to children's emotional needs

29. The oppressive ideology mentioned by Tronick requires parents to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. protect kids from exposure to wild fantasies
- B. teach their kids at least 30,000 words a year
- C. ensure constant interaction with their children
- D. remain concerned about kid's use of screens

29. 【答案】C

【解析】本题目为具体细节题。根据题干的关键词 oppressive ideology 和大写字母 Tronick 定位到最后一段的第一句话 that 之后。本句 that 后的 demands 对应题干的 requires，说道“父母应该总是要交流”。正确选项 C 的 constant interaction 对应原文的 always interacting。干扰项 A 的 fantasies 是定位句下一句中的个别词干扰；选项 B 的 30000words 同样是定位句之后的句子中提到的，而且是 if 的一个条件句；选项 D 的 concerned 是末段首句的 concerned，但是偷换概念。

30. According to Tronick, kid's use of screens may \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. give their parents some free time
- B. make their parents more creative
- C. help them with their homework
- D. help them become more attentive

### Text 3

Today, widespread social pressure to immediately go to college in conjunction with increasingly high expectations in a fast-moving world often causes students to completely overlook the possibility of taking a gap year. After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? And after going to school for 12 years, it doesn't feel natural to spend a year doing something that isn't academic.

But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. There's always a constant fear of falling behind everyone else on the socially perpetuated "race to the finish line," whether that be toward graduate school, medical school or lucrative career. But despite common misconceptions, a gap year does not hinder the success of academic pursuits—in fact, it probably enhances it.

Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not. Rather than pulling students back, a gap year pushes them ahead by preparing them for independence, new responsibilities and environmental changes—all things that first-year students often struggle with the most. Gap year experiences can lessen the blow when it comes to adjusting to college and being thrown into a brand new environment, making it easier to focus on academics and activities rather than acclimation blunders.

If you're not convinced of the inherent value in taking a year off to explore interests, then consider its financial impact on future academic choices. According to the National Center for Education Statistics, nearly 80 percent of college students end up changing their majors at least once. This isn't surprising, considering the basic mandatory high school curriculum leaves students with a poor understanding of

themselves listing one major on their college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. It's not necessarily a bad thing, but depending on the school, it can be costly to make up credits after switching too late in the game. At Boston College, for example, you would have to complete an extra year were you to switch to the nursing school from another department. Taking a gap year to figure things out initially can help prevent stress and save money later on.

31. One of the reasons for high-school graduates not taking a gap year is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they think it academically misleading
- B. they have a lot of fun to expect in college
- C. it feels strange to do differently from others
- D. it seems worthless to take off-campus courses

32. Studies from the US and Australia imply that taking a gap year helps \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. keep students from being unrealistic
- B. lower risks in choosing careers
- C. ease freshmen's financial burdens
- D. relieve freshmen of pressures

33. The word "acclimation" (Line 8, Para. 3) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. adaptation
- B. application
- C. motivation
- D. competition

34. A gap year may save money for students by helping them \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. avoid academic failures
- B. establish long-term goals
- C. switch to another college
- D. decide on the right major

35. The most suitable title for this text would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. In Favor of the Gap Year
- B. The ABCs of the Gap Year
- C. The Gap Year Comes Back
- D. The Gap Year: A Dilemma

#### **Text 4**

Though often viewed as a problem for western states, the growing frequency of wildfires is a national concern because of its impact on federal tax dollars, says Professor Max Moritz, a specialist in fire ecology and management.

In 2015, the US Forest Service for the first time spent more than half of its \$5.5 billion annual budget fighting fires—nearly double the percentage it spent on such efforts 20 years ago. In effect, fewer federal funds today are going towards the agency's other work—such as forest conservation, watershed and cultural resources management, and infrastructure upkeep—that affect the lives of all Americans.

Another nationwide concern is whether public funds from other agencies are going into construction in fire-prone districts. As Moritz puts it, how often are federal dollars building homes that are likely to be lost to a wildfire?

“It’s already a huge problem from a public expenditure perspective for the whole country,” he says. We need to take a magnifying glass to that. Like, “Wait a minute, is this OK?” “Do we want instead to redirect those funds to concentrate on lower-hazard parts of the landscape?”

Such a view would require a corresponding shift in the way US society today views fire, researchers say.

For one thing, conversations about wildfires need to be more inclusive. Over the past decade, the focus has been on climate change—how the warming of the Earth from greenhouse gases is leading to conditions that worsen fires.

While climate is a key element, Moritz says, it shouldn’t come at the expense of the rest of the equation.

“The human systems and the landscapes we live on are linked, and the interactions go both ways,” he says. Failing to recognize that, he notes, leads to “an overly simplified view of what the solutions might be. Our perception of the problem and of what the solution is becomes very limited.”

At the same time, people continue to treat fire as an event that needs to be wholly controlled and unleashed only out of necessity, says Professor Balch at the University of Colorado. But acknowledging fire’s inevitable presence in human life is an attitude crucial to developing the laws, policies, and practices that make it as safe as possible, she says.

“We’ve disconnected ourselves from living with fire,” Balch says. “It is really important to understand and try and tease out what is the human connection with fire today.”

36. More frequent wildfires have become a national concern because in 2015 they\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. exhausted unprecedented management efforts
- B. consumed a record-high percentage of budget
- C. severely damaged the ecology of western states
- D. caused a huge rise of infrastructure expenditure

37. Moritz calls for the use of “a magnifying glass” to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. raise more funds for fire-prone areas
- B. avoid the redirection of federal money
- C. find wildfire-free parts of the landscape

D. guarantee safer spending of public funds

38. While admitting that climate is a key element, Moritz notes that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. public debates have not settled yet
- B. fire-fighting conditions are improving
- C. other factors should not be overlooked
- D. a shift in the view of fire has taken place

39. The overly simplified view Moritz mentions is a result of failing to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. discover the fundamental makeup of nature
- B. explore the mechanism of the human systems
- C. maximize the role of landscape in human life
- D. understand the interrelations of man and nature

40. Professor Balch points out that fire is something man should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. do away with
- B. come to terms with
- C. pay a price for
- D. keep away from

## Part B

### Directions:

**Read the following text and match each of the numbered items in the left column to its corresponding information in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)**

The decline in American manufacturing is a common refrain, particularly from Donald Trump. "We don't make anything anymore," he told Fox News, while defending his own made-in-Mexico clothing line.

Without question, manufacturing has taken a significant hit during recent decades, and further trade deals raise questions about whether new shocks could hit manufacturing. But there is also a different way to look at the data.

Across the country, factory owners are now grappling with a new challenge: instead of having too many workers, they may end up with too few. Despite trade competition and outsourcing, American manufacturing still needs to replace tens of thousands of retiring boomers every years. Millennials may not be that interested in taking their place, other industries are recruiting them with similar or better pay.

For factory owners, it all adds up to stiff competition for workers—and upward pressure on wages. "They're harder to find and they have job offers," says Jay Dunwell, president of Wolverine Coil Spring, a family-owned firm, "They may be coming [into the workforce], but they've been plucked by other industries that are also doing as well as manufacturing," Mr. Dunwell has begun bringing high school juniors

to the factory so they can get exposed to its culture.

At RoMan Manufacturing, a maker of electrical transformers and welding equipment that his father cofounded in 1980, Robert Roth keeps a close eye on the age of his nearly 200 workers, five are retiring this year. Mr. Roth has three community-college students enrolled in a work-placement program, with a starting wage of \$13 an hour that rises to \$17 after two years.

At a worktable inside the transformer plant, young Jason Stenquist looks flustered by the copper coils he's trying to assemble and the arrival of two visitors. It's his first week on the job. Asked about his choice of career, he says at high school he considered medical school before switching to electrical engineering. "I love working with tools. I love creating." he says.

But to win over these young workers, manufacturers have to clear another major hurdle: parents, who lived through the worst US economic downturn since the Great Depression, telling them to avoid the factory. Millennials "remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession," says Birgit Klohs, chief executive of The Right Place, a business development agency for western Michigan.

These concerns aren't misplaced: Employment in manufacturing has fallen from 17 million in 1970 to 12 million in 2013. When the recovery began, worker shortages first appeared in the high-skilled trades. Now shortages are appearing at the mid-skill levels.

"The gap is between the jobs that take no skills and those that require a lot of skill," says Rob Spohr, a business professor at Montcalm Community College. "There're enough people to fill the jobs at McDonalds and other places where you don't need to have much skill. It's that gap in between, and that's where the problem is."

Julie Parks of Grand Rapids Community points to another key to luring Millennials into manufacturing: a work/life balance. While their parents were content to work long hours, young people value flexibility. "Overtime is not attractive to this generation. They really want to live their lives," she says.

41. Jay Deuwel

42. Jason Stenquist

43. Birgit Klohs

44. Rob Spohr

45. Julie Parks

[A] says that he switched to electrical engineering because he loves working with tools.

[B] points out that there are enough people to fill the jobs that don't need much skill.

[C] points out that the US doesn't manufacture anything anymore.

[D] believes that it is important to keep a close eye on the age of his workers.

[E] says that for factory owners , workers are harder to find because of stiff competition.

[F] points out that a work/life balance can attract young people into manufacturing.

[G] says that the manufacturing recession is to blame for the lay-off the young people's parents.

### **Section III Translation**

#### **Directions:**

**Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)**

#### **46. My Dream**

My dream has always been to work somewhere in an area between fashion and publishing. Two years before graduating from secondary school, I took a sewing and design course thinking that I would move on to a fashion design course. However, during that course I realised that I was not good enough in this area to compete with other creative personalities in the future, so I decided that it was not the right path for me. Before applying for university I told everyone that I would study journalism, because writing was, and still is, one of my favourite activities. But, to be absolutely honest, I said it, because I thought that fashion and me together was just a dream - I knew that no one, apart from myself, could imagine me in the fashion industry at all!

### **Section IV Writing**

#### **Part A**

#### **47. Directions:**

Suppose you are invited by Professor Williams to give a presentation about Chinese culture to a group of international students. Write a reply to

- 1) Accept the invitation, and

2) Introduce the key points of your presentation.  
You should write neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.  
Do not sign you own name at the end of the letter, use "Li Ming " instead.  
Do not write the address .(10 points)

48. Directions:

Write your essay on ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

You should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET. (15points)



# 2017 年考研英语二真题及答案解析

## Section I Use of English 试题精析

1.[答案][C] warning

考点：上下文语义理解

解析：空格之后的宾语从句部分“technology is replacing human workers.”结合选项，应该选择 warning。其他三项[A] boasting [B] denying [D] ensuring 均不符合此处的语境要求，故均排除。

2.[答案][A] inequality

考点：上下文语义理解

空格单词后面的句意看到了贫富对比，故作为上文对其进行概括关键应选择 inequality。

3.[答案][D] prediction

考点：时态判断

空格之后的内容 “holds that the future will be a wasteland of a different sort,”该定语从句是对空格词汇的修饰与说明，既然文中用到了 will 这一个表示将来时态的助动词，故答案为 prediction。

4.[答案][A] characterized

考点：后置定语 + 固定搭配

one 4 by purposelessness。其他三项均不符合，故排除。

5.[答案][B] meaning

考点：句间语义理解

Without jobs to give their lives 5 , people will simply become lazy and depressed.  
空格所在句后面的表述与空格前的内容属于并列关系，由逗号连接。答案选择 meaning。[A] wisdom [C] glory [D] freedom 这些选项都表示褒义色彩和后面 lazy、depressed 矛盾。

6. [答案][B] Indeed

考点：上下文逻辑关系

分析下四个选项可以看出并无体现因果关系 故[A] Thus 排除，另外 instead, nevertheless 表示转折语意，但是上下文逻辑并无体现。故[A]Instead [C] Thus [D] Nevertheless 均排除。

7.[答案][C] working

考点：上下文语义理解

One Gallup poll found that 20 percent of Americans who have been unemployed for at least a year report having depression, double the rate for 7 Americans.根据上下文对比的语意对照应该选择 working。前面提到 unemployed 。此处在进行对比，故选择表示反义呼应的词 working。

8.[答案][A] explanation

考点：句内语意理解+固定搭配

some research suggests that the 8 for rising rates of mortality, mental-health problems, and addicting 9 poorly-educated middle-aged people is shortage of well-paid jobs.

9.[答案][D] among

考点：句内语义理解、介词辨析

很明显应该指前者的发生范围。浏览四个选项， among“在....中”表示范围，符合此处语义需要，故为答案。

10.[答案][C] worry about

考点：上下文语义理解+句内语义理解

Perhaps this is why many 10 the agonizing dullness of a jobless future.

11.[答案][C] necessarily

考点：上下文逻辑关系+句内语义理解

But it doesn't 11 follow from findings like these that a world without work would be filled with unease. But 表示转折语意。doesn't necessarily 不一定。符合此处语意需要，故为答案。

12.[答案][B] downsides

考点：上下文语义理解 后置定语

Such visions are based on the 12 of being unemployed in a society built on the concept of employment.

答案的线索在于空格后面的介词短语，后面提到 being unemployed。这是贬义。

其他选项均不符条件。

13.[答案][A] absence

考点：词汇复现

In the 13 of work, a society designed with other ends in mind could 14 strikingly different circumstances for the future of labor and leisure.

14.[答案][D] yield

考点：词汇的一词多义与搭配

In the 13 of work, a society designed with other ends in mind could 14 strikingly different circumstances for the future of labor and leisure. 该空格所选词汇的主语是 a society 宾语是 different circumstances. 根据主谓一致的原则应该选择 yield。语义为：产生。

15.[答案][C] virtue

考点：上下文语义理解

overblown.一词为解题线索。含义：吹散 吹倒 表贬义。后面的内容 Many jobs are boring, degrading, unhealthy, and a waste of human potential, " says John

Danaher, a lecturer at the National University of Ireland in Galway.是对这句话的进一步解释，结合前后的上下文语义理解，应选择 virtue，其他选项均排除。

16. [答案][D] scarce

考点：上下文语义理解

because leisure time is relatively 16 for most workers, people use their free time to counterbalance the intellectual and emotional 17 of their jobs.结合常识认知及上下文理解应该选择 scarce。

17. [答案][A] demands

考点：上下文语义理解

根据语义的要求，浏览选项，只有 demands 符合语义要求。

18. [答案][B] tired

考点：上下文语义理解+常识

“When I come home from a hard day’s work, I often feel 18 , ” Danaher says, adding, “In a world in which I don’t have to work, I might feel rather different”.

19. [答案][D] into

考点：固定搭配+句内语义理解

perhaps different enough to throw himself 19 a hobby or a passion project with the intensity usually reserved for 20 matters.

“Throw oneself into .....”意思是：一头扎进；投身于，积极从事

20.[答案][B] professional

考点：复现+呼应

perhaps different enough to throw himself into a hobby or a passion project with the intensity usually reserved for 20 matters.此处空格处答案和前面的 intensity 形成呼应与关联。故此处 professional 符合语义需要，入选。

## Text 1

全文翻译：

每周六早上 9 点，50000 多名跑步者就会出发绕着当地公园跑上 5 千米。(21) 公园跑这种现象最初是在十几个朋友间发起的，后来在英国境内发展到 400 多个，在英国之外的影响更是广泛。参与这类活动是免费的，工作人员由数千名志愿者来担任。跑步者从四岁大的小孩到祖父母年纪的老人不等；他们的跑步成绩从安德鲁·巴德利 13 分 48 秒的世界纪录到 1 小时不等。

(22) 伦敦奥运会的遗留影响未能奏效，而公园跑的活动兴盛了起来，十年前的某个星期一，第 30 届奥林匹克运动会被宣布在伦敦举行。规划文件保证，奥运会遗留影响将促使全国的体育爱好者离开自家的沙发出去锻炼，人民群众会更加健康，并产生更多的获奖者。可是这一切并未发生。每周进行体育锻炼的成年人数量确实有所增长，在 2012 年伦敦奥运会到来之前增加了将近 200 万人，但总人口数量的增加却更快一些。然而糟糕的是，现在这些数字正在加速减少。反对者宣称，每周至少进行 2 小时体育锻炼的小学生的数量几乎减半。成人和儿童的过度肥胖问题有所增加。官方继续反思为什么 2012 年伦敦奥运会没有能够“鼓舞一代人”这个问题。公园跑的成功则给出了答案。

公园跑不是速度赛，而是计时赛：你唯一的对手就是计时器。这种理念欢迎每个人的参与，首次参与者气喘吁吁地跑过终点，赢得掌声，他们感受到的喜悦之情与第一名是一样的。(23) 那些奥运会拥护者则相反，他们想让更多的人进行体育运动，产生更多的精英运动员。两种目的混杂在一起：对参加奥运会的新入而言，获胜相对于参与所带来的压力是令人害怕的。

确实，如果国家像社区体育协会一样，参与规划这种从根本上讲“草根”概念的运动是有点可笑。(24) 如果政府可以扮演角色，他应该致力于提供公共设施：确保有地方修建运动场，有资金铺设网球场和无挡板篮球场，并鼓励学校提供此类体育运动项目。但是历届政府只管卖绿地，挤压地方政府的资金，不关注体育教育，崇高的战略是没有用的，未来的政府应该多做实事，提供让体育事业繁荣发展的条件。至少也应做到不要让他继续恶化下去。

## 21. 【答案】A

【解析】由题干中的关键词 According to Paragraph 1, 可以快速的定位到文中的第一段，第一段讲了每周六大约有五万多人都会在他们当地的公园里跑步，跑步的年龄跨度之大：从 4 岁的小朋友到祖父母年纪的人都有；跑步所用的时间跨度也很大：从世界纪录的 13 分 48 秒到一个小时。由此可见，这是一个全民运动，与 A 选项的 great popularity 相互对应，所以选 A. 其他选项，B 创造了很多就业机会；C 增强了社会的凝聚力；D 成为一个官方的节日；这几个选项原文中都没有涉及，所以排除。

## 22. 【答案】B

【解析】可以发现原文中第二段第一句话 Parkrun is succeeding where London's Olympic "legacy" is failing 与题干中的关键词 London's Olympic "legacy" has failed to... 对应，所以可以锁定文章的第二段，从而找出解题的关键。第二段前半部分讲了在最初的时候 Olympic 的目标，然而，事实却事与愿违，...but the general population was growing faster. Worse, the numbers are now falling at an accelerating rate. 由这句话可以看出，Olympic 并没有推动大众的参与性，与预期的目标不符，所以选择 B。

## 23. 【答案】C

【解析】由题干中的关键词 Parkrun is different from Olympic games in that... 可以知道这是想考察 Parkrun 和 Olympic 的区别。追溯到原文，可以看到文中的第三段第一句话：Parkrun is not a race but a time trial. 从这句话可以排除 A 和 B，因为 A 和 B 都和竞争有关，D 选项可以从这一段的这一句话：there is much joy over a puffed-out first-timer being clapped over the line as there is ... 可知，Parkrun 有很多第一次参加的人，所以排除 D. 最后可以知道，答案选 C，因为 parkrun 不是比赛，所以就不重视精英主义。

## 24 【答案】D

【解析】由题干中的关键词 the governments should..., 可以知道，命题人想要考察

的是对于 Parkrun 这一项大众运动，政府应该做点什么。所以，考生要快速的定位到原文中有关政府的段落，即第四段，If there is a role for government, it should really be getting involved in providing common goods—making sure there is space for playing fields and the money to pave tennis and netball courts, and encouraging the provision of all these activities in schools. 从这里可以知道，作者希望政府能够为 Parkrun 提供场所和钱，并针对学校制定相关条例以鼓励全民运动。由此可以排除 A, B, C. 最终选择 D。

## 25. 【答案】B

【解析】由题干中的关键词 the author's attitude to what UK government have done for sport 可以再次锁定原文中关于政府的部分，可见这一题与 24 题是有一定联系的。第四段一开始作者提出了自己对政府的期许，但是事实上，政府却没有达到这一期许。But successive government have presided over selling green spaces, squeezing money from local authorities and declining attention on sport in education. 政府负责卖地，从地方政府压榨金钱，不重视学校的体育运动。可见，此处作者指责政府的一系列行为，由此可以得出答案 B. tolerant: 宽容的，容忍的；uncertain: 含糊的，不确定的；sympathetic: 同情的，赞同的。

## Text 2

这是一篇议论文，选自 2016 年的《经济学人》，全文共 423 词。文章探讨了儿童及成人使用数字电子设备可能引发的问题，文章开篇指出，家长在关注儿童使用电子设备的问题时，往往忽略了自己使用这些产品可能引发的问题，作者首先通过罗德斯基的研究说明父母过度沉于电子产品会减少亲子互动，从而造成孩子的情感需求得不到及时关注。最后一段中作者又引用特罗尼克的观点，从反面论述，认为使用电子设备，无论对儿童还是父母，在一定限度内也会带来好处。

全文翻译：

由于把更多的注意力放在儿童对电子设备的使用上，家长很容易忽略他们自己的设备使用。（26）“技术设计的初衷就是要把你吸引住。”珍妮·罗德斯基在她关于数字游戏的研究中说道，“数字产品本身就是要让关注达到最大化。这

使得人们很难不沉浸于其中，并且会给家庭日常生活造成很多干扰。

(27) 罗德斯基通过对母子组合进行的一个食物测试活动来研究就餐时间移动电话和平板使用情况。她发现在活动中使用这些设备的母亲与孩子之间的言语交流减少了 20%，非言语交流减少了 39%。在另一个单独的观测中，她发现电话成为家庭关系紧张的一个诱因。父母们盯着自己的电子邮件，而孩子们则强烈地要求父母关注自己。

婴儿们热衷于观察父母的面目表情，并试图理解他们的世界，而如果那些脸孔面无表情，反应迟钝——他们沉溺于电子设备时往往就是这个样子——这对于孩子来说很可能是最为令其不安的。罗德斯基引用了发展心理学家艾德·特罗尼克在 20 世纪 70 年代进行的一个“静止面部实验”。在这个实验中，一位母亲按照要求首先以正常的方式与她的孩子互动，随后则变得面无表情，不再给予任何可视的社会反馈；而孩子在试图吸引母亲关注的过程中则变得越来越苦恼。“父母不必时刻都表现得尽善尽美，但需要掌握好平衡，应该对孩子情感需求的言语或非言语表达足够敏感并有所反应，”罗德斯基说到。

(29) 另一方面，特罗尼克本人对儿童使用电子设备的担忧源自于一种“要求父母应该随时与其子女互动的压制性意识形态”：“这是基于一个从某种程度上带有想象的，极其苍白的和中上层社会阶级的意识形态，这种意识形态认为如果你不能让自己的孩子接触到 30000 个词汇，那你就是忽视了他们。(30) 特鲁尼克认为，不能仅仅因为孩子不能从电子设备上学到东西就认为他没有价值——特别是如果他可以给父母时间来洗澡、做家务，或者只是从照顾孩子的过程中获得休息时间。他说，父母可以通过使用自己的电子设备与朋友交谈或者让一些工作不碍事，这令他们获益良多。另外，这也让他们感到更加的愉悦，在余下的时间里更能多陪孩子。

## 26. 【答案】B

【解析】由题干中的关键词 Jenny Radesky，可以快速的定位到文中提到此人物的第一段第二行，接着题干中说 digital products are designed to.. 可以知道，考查的是数码产品的目的，回归到文中第一段第二行，可知 Jenny Radesky 说了这样一句话：Tech is designed to really suck on you in, and digital products are there to

promote maximal engagement....电子产品就是为了促进最大程度的参与性，由此可以得出答案 B 为了吸引用户的注意力。其余选项在 Jenny Radesky 的话中都没有体现。

### 27. 【答案】D

【解析】由题干中的关键词 food-testing exercise, mother's use of devices. 可以快速的定位到第二段第二行:She found that mothers who sued devices during the exercise started 20 percent fewer verbal and 39 percent fewer nonverbal interactions with their children. 从这里可以知道，母亲使用手机会减少 20%的语言交流机会，39%的非语言交流。由此可以得出答案为 D.减少了母亲和孩子之间的交流。

### 28. 【答案】D

【解析】本题目是具体细节题。题干中的关键词 Radesky 和 still face experiment 定位到倒数第三段大写 R 处，题目问实验一定要找实验结论，结论在本段最后一句的 but 之后，这里提到了 parents need be to responsive ...to...emotional need，父母需要对情感需求做出回应。正确答案 D 是原文的原词复现。干扰项 A 的 blank expressions 是原文实验里面的具体内容，非实验表明；选项 B 是最后一句的个别词干扰；选项 C 偷换概念，不是 children are insensitive，而是 parents。

### 30. 【答案】A

【解析】本题目为文中人物观点的细节题。根据题干中的大写字母 Tronick 及关键词 kid 定位到最后一段的倒数第三句，破折号后面解释了 kid's use of screens 的具体目的。“it gives parents time to...”与正确选项 A 完全一致，属于原文的原词复现。干扰项 B 的 creative 并未提及；选项 C 的 homework 根据原文的 housework 进行干扰，原文是父母有时间做家务，而选项是帮助孩子做作业；选项 D 的 attentive 并未提及。

## Text 3

这是一篇议论文，选自 2016 年的《卫报》，全文共 399 词。文章讨论了高中毕业后是否应度过一个空档年的问题。文章开篇指出，学生们在高中毕业后，

出于种种原因不会选择先度过一个空档年再去上大学，随后作者提出尽管人们对空档年存在某些误解，但其并不会成为学生学业进步的阻碍，反而会带来好处。第三段和第四段分别从心理准备和经济影响两个角度分析了空档年可能带来的好处。

全文翻译：

如今，即刻进入高校的广泛的社会压力以及对快速发展的世界越来越高的期望，常常令学生完全忽视度过一个空档年的可能。（32）毕竟，如果你认识的每一个人都在秋季入学，那留下待一年似乎很愚蠢，不是吗？上了 12 年学之后，花一年时间做一些和学术无关的事情，感觉会很不自然。

虽然这可能是事实，但并不是拒绝空档年的充分理由。人们总是害怕在社会上永久不变的“冲向终点”的比赛中落后于其他人，无论是在考研、考医学院或是竞争高收入职业方面，均是如此。尽管存在着普遍的误解，但空档年并不会妨碍人们在学术追求上获得成功——实际上，它对此不无裨益。

（32）来自美国和澳大利亚的研究显示，度过空档年的学生整体上比没有度过空档年的学生准备更加充分，在大学中表现的也更好。空档年不仅不会拖学生们的后腿，还有助于他们在独立性、承担新责任和应对环境变化等方面做好准备——而这些都是大学新生时常面临的难题。（33）空档年经历可也减轻适应大学生活和突然进入全新环境时的各种冲击，使学生们更容易将精力集中在学术和活动上，而不是忙于应付环境导致的失误。

（34）如果度过一个空档年去发现兴趣点的内在价值还不足以令你信服的话，那么考虑一下他对未来学业选择的经济影响吧。根据国家教育数据中心统计，近 80% 的高校学生至少换过一次专业。考虑到高中的基础性必修课程令学生们对进入大学后学业上的广泛选择空间知之甚少，因此这并不奇怪。很多学生会发现自己在申请大学时填报了某个专业，而在大学课程开始后才转入另一个专业。这也未必是一件坏事，但要看具体学校，换专业太晚可能会在积攒学分方面付出代价。例如，在波士顿大学，如果你从另一个专业转到护理学院，你必须多读一年。度过一个空档年，从一开始就考虑清楚，有助于日后避免压力，节约金钱。

### 31. 【答案】C

【解析】题目问的是高中毕业生不选择间隔年原因之一是什么。根据题目中的

high-school 和 gap year 和定位到第一段第一句话。这句话后面一句的 after all 可以知道后面应该是解释理由了， After all, if everyone you know is going to college in the fall, it seems silly to stay back a year, doesn't it? 这句话是说如果大家秋天都上大学去了，你要是晚了一年看起来有点傻。这个句子等同于 C 选项中的 feel strange to do differently from others，因此选 C。

### 32. 【答案】D

【解析】根据题目中的 study from the Australia and US 可以定位到第三段第一句话 Studies from the United States and Australia show that students who take a gap year are generally better prepared for and perform better in college than those who do not.。这句话明确说了有间隔年的学生比没有的要好，好在准备和表现上。所以 A: unrealistic 和 B: choosing career 不对。第二句在表现好的更细致地方面进行了描述： preparing them for independence 独立性, new responsibilities 责任感 and environmental changes 环境变化。紧随的破折号后总结说了这是 first-year students 一年级学生 often struggle with the most 常常有苦恼的。说明最受益的是大学一年级学生，而整段都没提过 financial burdens，所以 C 不对。而 D 中的 pressure 是对前面内容的概括性描述，因此答案是 D。

### 33. 【答案】A

【解析】这题根据题干中给的信息，到第三段最后一句中去找答案， Gap year experiences can...when it comes to adjusting to college..., making it easier to...rather than acclimation blunders. 这个句子分两部分，逗号+making 分词作状语，从功能上是解释补充说明前面半句，所以间隔年的好处是能帮助新生调节适应大学，而不用担心 acclimation 问题，所以 acclimation 当然就是适应的意思了。因此 A 为正确答案。

### 34. 【答案】D

【解析】文章最后一段第一句提到了 consider its financial impact on future academic choices。Financial 对应题干中的 save money，而 academic choices 学术选择可以排除 A 和 B。根据最后一段第三句...students...listing one major on their

college applications, but switching to another after taking college classes. 所以第一句中的 academic choices 指的就是转专业的事儿，因此选 D。

### 35. 【答案】A

【解析】第二段第一句话 But while this may be true, it's not a good enough reason to condemn gap years. 就用 but 句说明了全文就是想说间隔年你值得拥有。而选项中只有 A 选项 in favor of 是持正面积极态度的，因此选 A。

### Text 3

这是一篇论说文，选自 2016 年的《基督教科学报》，全文共 406 词。文章讨论了森林火灾防控的问题，文章开篇提出主题，指出森林火灾已经不再局限于美国西部各州，而是上升为全国关注的问题：第二段至第四段主要从森林火灾扑救和防控所需经费的角度出发，解释了这个问题上升为全国焦点的原因，同时也引用相关专家的话，分析指出这个问题的重要性：第五段为承上启下段，指出要解决这个问题需要转变观念，并从以下两个方面支持这一观点——第六段至第八段至学者莫里兹的观点，主要关注人类与自然界的双向互动关系，提出仅仅关注气候变化影响是不够的：第九段至第十段是学者鲍尔奇的观点，指出火灾的防控应该理性，认识到火灾不可能完全杜绝，应该正确理解人与火的联系，据此制定法规、采取行动。

全文翻译：

尽管过去森林火灾常常被视为西部各州的问题，但其渐趋频繁也受到全国关注，因为它影响到了联邦税务收入——火灾生态学和管理学家，马克斯·莫里兹教授说道。

(36) 2015 年，美国森林管理局首次花费了其年度预算五十五亿美元的一半以上用于扑灭火灾——比例相较二十年前几乎翻番。事实上，现在该管理局只将很少的联邦基金用于其他方面滴工作，诸如森林养护、分水岭及文化资源管理和基础设施维护——而这些影响的全美人民的生活。

另一个全国关注的问题是其它部门的公共公积金是否会用于易受火灾影响地区的建设。正如莫里兹所说，联邦政府房屋建设资金有多少几率会损失在一场森

林火灾之中？

“从全国公共开支的角度来看，它已经成为一个重大的问题，”他说道。（37）“我们需要带上放大镜来看待此事。例如，等一等，这样做是不是可以？我们是不是要把那些资金改投到土地风险更低的地方？”

研究者们说，这种看法将要求当今美国社会适时的改变看待火灾的方式。

首先，关于火灾的言谈范围需要更加广泛。在过去的十年中，关注点一直集中于气候变化——温室气体引发的全球变暖如何导致火灾条件加剧。

（38）莫里兹说，尽管气候确实是一个关键因素，但不应因此放弃对其他因素均衡的关注。

（39-1）“人类体系和我们生活的这片土地是彼此联系的，其互动是双向的，”他说道。（39-2）他提出，如果不能认识到这一点，将会导致“一个关于解决方式的过于简单的看法。我们对问题及其解决方法的认识会（变得）十分局限。”

（40）与此同时，人们继续将火看成是一种需要完全被控制的事物，只有在必要的时候才能脱离约束。科罗拉多大学教授鲍尔奇说。但是，意识到火灾在人类生活中是不可避免的，这种态度对制定法规政策、采取行动，尽可能保证安全是至关重要的，她说。

“我们已经将自己余火共生的生活割裂了，”鲍尔奇说。“如今，理解并努力梳理出人类与火的真正联系确实至关重要。”

### 36. 【答案】B

【解析】本题目是原因细节题。根据题干的关键词 wildfires 和 national concern，以及时间词 2015，定位到第二段首句。本句提到 US 花费了大量的 budget，与选项 B 中的 budget 原词复现，high 是原文 more than 的同义转化，consume 同义替换原文 spent。干扰项 A 的 management 是首段末句的人物 Max Moritz 的职位；选项 C 的 western states 是首段首句的 though 从句内容，和题干无关，属于答非所问；选项 D 的 infrastructure 是原文末尾的破折号里 such as 的内容，两个破折号里面一定不选。

### 37. 【答案】D

【解析】本题目为具体细节题。根据题干的关键词 a magnifying glass 和大写字母

Moritz 定位到第四段第二句，目的就是最后一句。本句提到“to redirect those funds”，基金重新引导，本段首句也提及 a huge problem from...public expenditure。正确答案 D 的 guarantee safer spending 是对这两句的完全概括，讨论公共基金更好的花费问题。干扰项 A 提到 fund，但未说 raise more，添加无关内容；选项 B 与原文刚好相反，不是 avoid 避免；选项 C 是对原文 lower-hazard parts of the landscape 的偷换概念。

### 38. 【答案】C

【解析】本题是文中人物观点的细节题。根据题干的关键词 climate is a key element 及大写字母 Moritz 定位到第 7 段的内容。本句中 Moritz 提到“should not come at the expense of the equation”，不以平等的代价而来。正确答案 A 中的不应该忽视其他因素是对本句的同义转化与概括。干扰项 A 的 public debates 来自第 6 段的 the focus 但未提及 settle 的话题，也非本题定位句；干扰项 B 的 conditions 是第 6 段的最后一句 conditions that worsen fires，偷换动词 worsen 与 improving；选项 D 的 a shift in the view of 是出现在第五段，时态错误，原文是 would require，选项是 has taken place。

### 39. 【答案】D

【解析】本题目为原因细节题。根据题干关键词 simplified view Moritz 定位到第 8 段的首句，“the human systems and the landscapes... are linked and the interactions go both ways”，人类与环境是相联系的，并且是相互作用的。正确答案 D 的 interactions 是原文的原词复现，man and nature 同义替换原文的 human... and landscapes。干扰项 A 原文未提及；选项 B 的 human systems 是原词，但是并无 mechanism 偷换概念；选项 C 的 landscape 和 human 是原词出现，但添加无关信息 maximize。

### 40. 【答案】B

【解析】本题目为文中人物观点的细节题。根据题干的大写字母 Professor Balch 和 fire, man 定位到最后一段的最后一句，“important to understand...human

connection with fire”，人与火之间的联系。正确答案 B 的意思是达成协议，符合原文。干扰项 A 的 do away with 是废除；选项 C 的 pay a price for 是付出代价；选项 D 的 keep away from 远离。

根据题干人名 Jay 定位文中“*They're harder to find and they have job offers,*”他们很难发现他们有工作邀请。harder 对应选项 stiff(艰难地)

## Part B

本文是一篇新闻报道，节选自《基督教科学报》，文章共 548 词，主要讲述了美国制造业出现缺工现象的问题。作者首先总体概述美国制造业糟糕的现状，然后引出本文关注的重点，即制造业面临着缺工问题，接着阐述了缺工问题给制造业带来工资增长的压力。文章最后分析了家庭因素、技术水平以及时代发展对择业倾向造成的影响。

全文翻译：

美国制造业的衰落是老生常谈，唐纳德·特朗普的话最能说明这一点。他曾对《福克斯新闻》这么说，“我们什么都不造了。”但与此同时他为自己的墨西哥的制衣厂辩护。

毫无疑问，制造业在近几十年遭遇重创，而新的贸易协议又引发了制造业会不会遭遇新打击的问题。但还有一种理解这些数据的新方法。

全国的企业主都在努力应对一个新挑战：他们可能面临缺少工人，而不是工人太多的问题。尽管有竞争和外包，美国制造业每年仍然需要弥补成千上万个退休的婴儿潮一代留下的岗位。千禧一代可能会取代他们的职位并不感兴趣。其他产业也正在用相似的或更好的薪酬招募工人。

对于企业主而言，这意味着对劳工的激烈竞争，以及工资上涨带来的压力。“很难找到工人，而且他们都有其他工作机会，”家族企业狼獾螺旋弹簧公司的董事长杰·杜瓦尔说。“他们可能进入了劳工市场，但他们已经被那些与制造业

差不多得产业招走了。”杜瓦尔已经开始把高中低年级的学生引入工厂，让他们熟悉工厂文化。

罗曼制造公司主要制造变压器和焊接设备，该公司有罗伯特·罗斯的父亲在1980年与他人联合创办，罗伯特·罗斯密切关注着公司里近200个工人的年龄，其中有5个今年退休。罗斯在一个工读项目中招募了三名社区大学生，他们的起薪是每小时13美元，两年之后升至17美元。

在变压器车间的工作台旁，年轻的詹森·斯滕奎斯特为自己正在组装的铜缆和两位访客的到来感到慌张不安。这是他就职的第一个星期。当被问及自己的职业选择时，他说高中时在选择电气工程之前他考虑的是医护学校。“我喜欢与工具打交道。我喜欢创造，”他说。

但要赢得这些年轻的工人，企业主必须清除另一个障碍：家长。他们经历了美国自大萧条以来最严重的一次经济下行，他们告诉自己的孩子，不要到工厂去。千禧一代“仍然记得他们的父母都失业了。他们将其归因于制造业的衰退，”西部密歇根商业发展机构“正确之地”的主管比吉特·克洛斯说道。

这些担忧并非误解：制造业的就业人数从1970年的1700万降低到2015年的1200万。当经济开始复苏后，劳工短缺最早会在高技术行业出现，现在劳工短缺已经在中等技术行业出现。“差距出现在不需要技术的岗位和需要很多技术的岗位之间，”蒙特卡姆社区大学教师商业教授罗博·斯波尔说。“可以在麦当劳以及其他不需要很多技术的地方就业的人足够多。而中间的差距才是问题所在。”大急流城社区大学的朱莉·帕克斯指出另一个吸引千禧一代进入制造业的关键：工作和生活的平衡。他们的父母愿意长时间工作，而这些年轻人更看重灵活性。“加班对这代人没有吸引力。他们真的想要过自己的生活，”她说。

41.根据题干人名 Jason Stenquist 对应文中“*I love working with tools. I love creating,*” he says. 我爱与工具打交道，我喜欢创新，tool 对应选项 tool

42.根据题干人名 Birgit Klohs, 定位文中“remember their father and mother both were laid off. They blame it on the manufacturing recession,”记住他们的爸爸妈妈都下岗了，他们归因于生产萧条。文中 blame 对应选项 blame

43.根据人名 Rob Spohr, 对应文中 The gap is between the jobs that take no skills and those that require a lot of skill,” says Rob Spohr, 工作之间的差距是那个不需要技能，而那些需要很多技能。文中 skill 对应选项 skill (技能)

44.题干问 Julie 的观点，对应文中“We’ve never had so much attention from manufacturers.”我从没有得到过这么多来自制造商的注意，attraction 对应选项 attract (吸引)

#### 46.翻译答案

##### 我的梦想

我的梦想一直是在时装设计和出版领域找寻一份工作。在我中学毕业的两年前，我选修了一门“缝纫和设计”课程，并且以为我能再继续学习一个时装设计的课程。然而，就在这个课程的学习过程中，我意识到，将来在这个领域，我是无法与那些富于创新精神的精英们相比的。于是，我断定这条路行不通。在申请上大学之前，我对所有人都讲，我想学新闻学，因为，写作曾经是并且现在也一直是我最喜欢的事情之一。但是，说实话，我之所以这样说，是因为我认为从事时装设计不过是我的一个梦想，我也知道，除了我之外，没有人能想象出我会从事时装设计的工作。

#### 解析

2017 年英语二的翻译题是一篇关于梦想的小短文，全文共 5 句话，前两句话比较简短且简单，后三句较长，但难度也都不大。第一句话是个简单句，“我的梦想一直是在时装设计和出版领域找寻一份职业”。第二句话中，secondary school 是“中学”短语 move on to 是“继续做某事，转移到”，全句的意思是“在我中学毕业的两年前，我曾选修了一门“缝纫和设计”的课程，thinking that 做了非谓语动词的结构并且起到伴随状语的作用，翻译为“并以为我能再继续去修一门”时装设

计“的课程”第三句话中，前半句是主语，谓语加宾语从句，后面是 so 引导的结果状语从句，during that course 是时间状语，I 是主语，realised 是谓语动词，that 引导宾语从句，其中 personalities 不能理解为个性，品格，在文中应该指名人，精英，人才，so 引导的结果状语从句中也是主语，谓语加宾语从句的结构，全句的意思是“然而，就在整个学习过程中，我意识到，我将来在这个领域是无法与那些富于创新精神的精英人才相比的。于是，我断定这条路行不通”。第四句话中，Before applying for university 是时间状语，that 引导宾语从句，because 引导原因状语从句，本句的难点在于 writing was, and still is, one of my favorite activities 这一部分中 was 和 is 的翻译方法，表示过去和将来的状态，apply for 是申请的意思，journalism 要翻译成“新闻学”不能直译为“新闻业，新闻工作”，本句的意思是“在申请上大学之前，我对所有人讲：我想学新闻学，因为，写作曾经是并且现在也一直是我最喜欢的事情之一。”最后一句主句是主谓宾结构 I said it，后面是 because 引导原因状语从句，从句中是 I thought that 主谓加宾从结构，此句难点在于 fashion and me together was just a dream 的译法，不能直译，要意译为“我认为从事时装设计不过是一个梦想”，apart from 是“除了”的意思，结合上文 fashion industry 也可意译为“时装设计”，所以全句的意思是“但是，说实话，我之所以这样说，是因为我认为从事时装设计不过是我的一个梦想，我也知道，除了我之外，没有人能想象出我会从事时装设计的工作。”

#### 47. 范文：

Dear Professor Williams,

I feel really delighted and honored to be invited by you to give a presentation to the foreign students, and I will certainly be careful to prepare for the making of it.

To let the overseas students know much about our Chinese culture, I think that my presentation is supposed to include at least two key points. On the one hand, I will put much stress on the history of China. You must know that our China is an ancient country with a pretty long history. On the other hand, my second strong point should be put on the main diet in China. The reason is that Chinese people in different regions have totally different inclination to choose food and Chinese food everywhere

is quite delicious.

Those two points are what I would like to emphasize, and I would like to know of your opinions on this and I wish you could give me some further ideas on it. I am looking forward to your reply. Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

### 解析

今年的小作文可谓既特别又不特别。特别之处在于历史上真题从来没有提及过 presentation 写法相关的话题被提到且并非直接考察邀请，而是考察对于邀请的回复；而并不特别的地方在于考察形式非常稳定，依然是书信，这个类别是平时考生除了拿出 10% 的精力在告示类题目上之外依然需要 90% 的精力去复习的内容。

此书信从内容上看与 2012 年英语一真题小作文的写法如出一辙，2012 年的真题是要求给留学生提出一些校园生活的建议。而 2017 年的这一篇非常技巧性地拐了两个小弯，一个是邀请信不直接考而考察回复的句型，另一个是表面上是做 presentation 的准备而实质上在表达上完全是建议信的套路。

从该书信的称呼来看，属于知道对方姓名且知其职业或身份，那么如果写成 Dear Sir or Madam, 或者 To Whom It May Concern, 是不合理的，而且直呼其名不加头衔也同样不合适，因此要使用 Dear Professor Williams. 注意这几个单词全部都需要大写开头字母。尤其大家直接用笔来写的时候，一定要尽量突出首字母。该书信首段需要表达对于威廉姆斯教授的邀请的接受，由于考纲明文规定除关键词外任何字词都最好不要照抄，因此如果为了避免照抄 accept 这个词，可以首先表达高兴和荣幸的心情，然后直接说自己一定会好好准备。

第二自然段实际上就是建议信，一般大家都会写对别人的建议，而这封信相当于给自己写建议，分条列款写出 presentation 的内容，但是千万不要忘记分别解释原因，因为如果单纯写内容会是什么而不写原因，会让内容显得非常没有逻辑，且更加现实的一个理由是，不解释原因很可能导致文章的字数会不够。而考生在

思考具体内容落脚点的时候，应该尽量选取比较简单的词汇和比较好扩展原因的方面，比如中国的历史文化、饮食文化等等，这样一来我们的文章会更加有话可说。

而第三段则可以作一个小总结。最后期待一下对方的建议和回复即可。

落款： Yours sincerely, 特别提醒 sincerely 后面逗号不能丢；

签名： Li Ming 特别注意 Ming 后面一定不能出现句点。 落款和前面左、右对齐都可以。

#### 48.范文

The chart shows great changes in the number of museums and their visitors during the period from 2013 to 2015. According to the data given, what we cannot fail to see is that there is a sharp growth in the amounts of museums from 4165 to 4697 over the period from 2013 to 2015, while it is also pronounced that the number of their visitors increased sharply from 637.8 million to 781.1 million during this period.

At least two fundamental factors could be identified to contribute to this phenomenon. To begin with, it is widely admitted that with the rapid economic development in the whole social climate has been the dramatically upgraded living standard, which results in the common phenomenon that people in growing numbers can afford the once-deemed-expensive experience. In addition, there is no denying that the authorities concerned have issued a series of preferential policies to protect and promote the development of cultural industry, which encourages a widespread extension of visitors.

From what has been discussed above, we may safely draw the conclusion that this trend will certainly maintain for quite a while in the near future, which will be of great benefits to our country and individual as well.

解析：

今年的大作文备考方向和我们压的方向完全相同，具体体现在几下几方面。

第一、出题形式。2015 年和 2016 年连续两年考到的是饼状图，所以预测中

我们已经讲到今年第一备选题型为柱状图和折线图(这两种图形属于同一种描述方式)，而今年考得是折线图，正中押题中心。

第二、考试内容：英语二的考试内容一般为社会正向风气的拓展和人数的增加而今年又正中下怀。此外今年的话题方向其实和真题的出题方向也是一致的，如 2010 年发展中-发达国家手机订阅量发展、2011 年 2008,2009 年国内轿车市场品牌市场份额以及 2015 年我国某市居民春节假期花销比例的出题方向完全相同。

### 第三、下面我们来解析今年的大作文这一部分

首先，拿到图表，我们应该观察其主要特征。在以往课堂中我们讲到柱状图和折线图主要描写事物变化趋势。所以，第一段第一句话总写图表是关于什么的，第二三句分写细节。

其次，第二段我们一般进行分析原因论述，为什么会有上图现象。一般会包含两到三点。

最后一段一般是三种情况，包括总结，解决措施和预测趋势。其中预测趋势最为简单明了。

具体范文如上，大家可以参考。

## 2018 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试(英语二)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 the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Why do people read negative Internet comments and do other things that will obviously be painful? Because humans have an inherent need to 1 uncertainty, according to a recent study in Psychological Science. The new research reveals that the need to know is so strong that people will 2 to satisfy their curiosity even when it is clear the answer will 3 .

In a series of four experiments, behavioral scientists at the University of Chicago and the Wisconsin School of Business tested. Student's willingness to 4 themselves to unpleasant stimuli in an effort to satisfy curiosity. For one 5 each participant was shown a pile of pens that the researcher claimed were from a previous experiment. The twist? Half of the pens would 6 an electric shock when clicked.

Twenty-seven students were told which pens were electrified, another twenty-seven were told only that some were electrified 7 left alone in the room, the students who did not know which ones would shock them clicked more pens and incurred more shocks than the students who knew what would 8 subsequent experiments reproduced, this effect with other stimuli 9 the sound of finger nails on a chalkboard and photographs of disgusting insects.

The drive to \_10\_ is deeply rooted in humans. Much the same as the basic drives for \_11\_ or shelter, says Christopher Hsee of the University of Chicago Curiosity is often considered a good instinct-it can \_12\_ New Scientific advances, for instance-but sometimes such \_13\_ can backfire, the insight that curiosity can drive you to do \_14\_ things is a profound one.

Unhealthy curiosity is possible to 15 , however, in a final experiment, participants who were encouraged to 16 how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to 17 to see such an image。 These results suggest that imagining the 18 of following through on one's curiosity ahead of time can help determine 19 it is worth the endeavor。 ”Thinking about long-term 20 is key to reducing the possible negative effects of curiosity。 Hsee says “in other words, don't read online comments”。

1. [A]Protect [B] resolve [C] discuss [D] ignore
2. [A]refuse [B] wait [C] regret [D] seek
3. [A]hurt [B] last [C]mislead [D] rise
4. [A]alert [B] tie [C] treat [D] expose
5. [A]message [B] review [C] trial [D] concept
6. [A] remove [B] weaken [C] interrupt [D] deliver
7. [A]when [B] if [C] though [D] unless
8. [A] continue [B] happen [C] disappear [D] change
9. [A] rather than [B] regardless of [C] such as [D] owing to
10. [A] discover [B] forgive [C] forget [D] disagree
11. [A] pay [B] marriage [C] schooling [D] food
12. [A] lead to [B]rest on [C] learn from [D] begin with
13. [A] withdrawal [B] persistence [C] inquiry [D] diligence
14. [A] self-reliant [B] self-destructive [C] self-evident [D] self-deceptive
15. [A] define [B] resist [C]replace [D] trace
16. [A] overlook [B] predict [C] design [D] conceal
17. [A] remember [B] promise [C] choose [D] pretend
18. [A] relief [B] plan [C] duty [D] outcome

19. [A] why        [B] whether        [C] where        [D] how
20. [A] consequences    [B] investments    [C] strategies    [D] limitations

## 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 the ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

#### Text 1

It is curious that Stephen Koziatek feels almost as though he has to justify his efforts to give his students a better future.

Mr. Koziatek is part of something pioneering. He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical. When did it become accepted wisdom that students should be able to name the 13th president of the United States but be utterly overwhelmed by a broken bike chain?

As Koziatek knows, there is learning in just about everything. Nothing is necessarily gained by forcing students to learn geometry at a graffitied desk stuck with generations of discarded chewing gum. They can also learn geometry by assembling a bicycle.

But he's also found a kind of insidious prejudice. Working with your hands is seen as almost a mark of inferiority. Schools in the family of vocational education "have that stereotype... that it's for kids who can't make it academically," he says.

On one hand, that viewpoint is a logical product of America's evolution. Manufacturing is not the economic engine that it once was. The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated. More education is the new principle. We want more for our kids, and rightfully so.

But the headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all – and the subtle devaluing of anything less – misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy need. Yes, a bachelor's degree opens more doors. But even now, 54 percent of the jobs in the country are middle-skill jobs, such as construction and high-skill manufacturing. But only 44 percent of workers are adequately trained.

In other words, at a time when the working class has turned the country on its political head, frustrated that the opportunity that once defined America is vanishing, one obvious solution is staring us in the face. There is a gap in working-class jobs, but the workers who need those jobs most aren't equipped to do them. Koziatek's Manchester school of Technology High School is trying to fill that gap.

Koziatek's school is a wake-up call. When education becomes one-size-fits-all, it risks overlooking a nation's diversity of gifts.

21. A broken bike chain is mentioned to show students' lack of .

- [A] practical ability
- [B] academic training
- [C] pioneering spirit
- [D] mechanical memorization

22. There exists the prejudice that vocational education is for kids who .

- [A] have a stereotyped mind
- [B] have no career motivation
- [C] are not academically successful
- [D] are financially disadvantaged

23. We can infer from Paragraph 5 that high school graduates .

- [A] used to have big financial concerns
- [B] used to have more job opportunities
- [C] are reluctant to work in manufacturing
- [D] are entitled to more educational privileges

24. The headlong push into bachelor's degrees for all .

- [A] helps create a lot of middle-skill jobs
- [B] may narrow the gap in working-class jobs
- [C] is expected to yield a better-trained workforce
- [D] indicates the overvaluing of higher education

25. The author's attitude toward Koziatek's school can be described as .

- [A] supportive
- [B] tolerant
- [C] disappointed
- [D] cautious

## Text 2

While fossil fuels—still generate roughly 85 percent of the world's energy supply, it's clearer than ever that the future belongs to renewable sources such as wind and solar. The move to renewables is picking up momentum around the world: They now account for more than half of new power sources going on line.

Some growth stems from a commitment by governments and farsighted businesses to fund cleaner energy sources. But increasingly the story is about the plummeting prices of renewables, especially wind and solar. The cost of solar panels has dropped by 80 percent and the cost of wind turbines by close to one-third in the past eight years.

In many parts of the world renewable energy is already a principal energy source. In Scotland, for example, wind turbines provide enough electricity to power 95 percent of homes. While the rest of the world takes the lead, notably China and Europe, the United States is also seeing a remarkable shift. In March, for the first time, wind and solar power accounted for more than 10 percent of the power generated in the US, reported the US Energy Information Administration.

President Trump has underlined fossil fuels—especially coal—as the path to economic growth. In a recent speech in Iowa, he dismissed wind power as an unreliable energy source. But that message did not play well with many in Iowa, where wind turbines dot the fields and provide 36 percent of the state’s electricity generation—and where tech giants like Microsoft are being attracted by the availability of clean energy to power their data centers.

The question “What happens when the wind doesn’t blow or the sun doesn’t shine? ” has provided a quick put-down for skeptics. But a boost in the storage capacity of batteries is making their ability to keep power flowing around the clock more likely.

The advance is driven in part by vehicle manufacturers, who are placing big bets on battery-powered electric vehicles. Although electric cars are still a rarity on roads now, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years.

While there’s a long way to go, the trend lines for renewables are spiking. The pace of change in energy sources appears to be speeding up—perhaps just in time to have a meaningful effect in slowing climate change. What Washington does—or doesn’t do—to promote alternative energy may mean less and less at a time of a global shift in thought.

26. The word “plummeting” (Line 3, Para. 2) is closest in meaning to .

- [A] stabilizing
- [B] changing
- [C] falling
- [D] rising

27. According to Paragraph 3, the use of renewable energy in America .

- [A] is progressing notably
- [B] is as extensive as in Europe
- [C] faces many challenges

[D] has proved to be impractical

28. It can be learned that in Iowa, \_\_\_\_.

- [A] wind is a widely used energy source
- [B] wind energy has replaced fossil fuels
- [C] tech giants are investing in clean energy
- [D] there is a shortage of clean energy supply

29. Which of the following is true about clean energy according to Paragraphs 5&6?

- [A] Its application has boosted battery storage.
- [B] It is commonly used in car manufacturing.
- [C] Its continuous supply is becoming a reality.
- [D] Its sustainable exploitation will remain difficult.

30. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that renewable energy \_\_\_\_.

- [A] will bring the USA closer to other countries.
- [B] will accelerate global environmental change.
- [C] is not really encouraged by the USA government.
- [D] is not competitive enough with regard to its cost.

### Text 3

The power and ambition of the giants of the digital economy is astonishing—Amazon has just announced the purchase of the upmarket grocery chain Whole Foods for \$13.5bn, but two years ago Facebook paid even more than that to acquire the WhatsApp messaging service, which doesn't have any physical product at all. What WhatsApp offered Facebook was an intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives.

Facebook promised the European commission then that it would not link phone numbers to Facebook identities, but it broke the promise almost as soon as the deal went through. Even without knowing what was in the messages, the knowledge of who sent them and to whom was enormously revealing and still could be. What political journalist, what party whip, would not want to know the makeup of the WhatsApp groups in which Theresa May's enemies are currently plotting? It may be that the value of Whole Foods to Amazon is not so much the 460 shops it owns, but the records of which customers have purchased what.

Competition law appears to be the only way to address these imbalances of power. But it is clumsy. For one thing, it is very slow compared to the pace of Change within the digital economy. By the time a problem has been addressed and remedied it may have vanished in the marketplace, to be replaced by new abuses of power. But there is a deeper conceptual problem, too. Competition law as presently interpreted deals with financial disadvantage to consumers and this is not obvious when the users of these services don't pay for them. The users of their Services are not their customers. That would be the people who buy advertising from them-and Facebook and Google, the two virtual giants, dominate digital advertising to the disadvantage of all other media and entertainment companies.

The product they're selling is data, and we, the users, convert our lives to date for the benefit of the digital giants. Just as some ants farm the bugs called aphids for the honeydew the produce when they feed, so Google farms us for the data that our digital lives yield. Ants keep predatory insects away from where their aphids feed; Gmail keeps the spam out of our inboxes. It doesn't feel like a human or democratic relationship, even if both sides benefit.

31. According to Paragraph 1, Facebook acquired WhatsApp for its .

- [A] digital products
- [B] user information
- [C] physical assets

[D] quality service

32. Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities may .

[A] worsen political disputes

[B] mess up customer records

[C] pose a risk to Facebook users

[D] mislead the European commission

33. According to the author, competition law .

[A] should sever the new market powers

[B] may worsen the economic imbalance

[C] should not provide just one legal solution

[D] cannot keep pace with the changing market

34. Competition law as presently interpreted can hardly protect Facebook users because .

[A] they are not defined as customers

[B] they are not financially reliable

[C] the services are generally digital

[D] the services are paid for by advertisers

35. The ants analogy is used to illustrate .

[A] a win-win business model between digital giants

[B] a typical competition pattern among digital giants

[C] the benefits provided for digital giants 'customers

[D] the relationship between digital giants and their users

Text 4

To combat the trap of putting a premium on being busy, Cal Newport, author of Deep Work: Rules for Focused Success in a Distracted World, recommends building a habit of “deep work”—the ability to focus without distraction.

There are a number of approaches to mastering the art of deep work- be it lengthy retreats dedicated to a specific task; developing a daily ritual; or taking a “journalistic” approach to seizing moment of deep work when you can throughout the day. Whichever approach, the key is to determine your length of focus time and stick to it.

Newport also recommends “deep scheduling” to combat constant interruptions and get more done in less time. “At any given point, I should have deep work scheduled for roughly the next mouth. Once on the calendar, I protect this time like I would a doctor’s appointment or important meeting”, he writes.

Another approach to getting more done in less time is to rethink how you priorities your day – in particular how we craft our to-do lists. Tim Harford, author of *Messy: The Power of Disorder to Transform Our Lives*, points to a study in the early 1980s that divided undergraduates into two groups: some were advised to set out monthly goals and study activities; others were told to plan activities and goals in much more detail, day by day.

While the researchers assumed that the well-structured daily plans would be most effective when it came to the execution of tasks, they were wrong: the detailed daily plans demotivated students . Harford argues that inevitable distractions often render the daily to-do list ineffective, while leaving room for improvisation in such a list can reap the best results.

In order to make the most of our focus and energy, we also need to embrace downtime, or as Newport suggests, “be lazy”.

“Idleness is not just a vacation, an indulgence or a vice; it is as indispensable to the brain as vitamin D is to the body ...”[idleness]is, paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done, ” he argues.

Srini Pillay, an assistant professor of psychiatry at Harvard Medical School, believes this counterintuitive link between downtime and productivity may be due to

the way our brains operate. When our brains switch between being focused and unfocused on a task, they tend to be more efficient.

“What people don’t realise is that in order to complete these tasks they need to use both the focus and unfocus circuits in their brain,” says Pillay.

36. The key to mastering the art of deep work is to .

- [A] keep to your focus time
- [B] list your immediate tasks
- [C] make specific daily plans
- [D] seize every minute to work

37. The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that .

- [A] distractions may actually increase efficiency.
- [B] daily schedules are indispensable to studying
- [C] students are hardly motivated by monthly goals
- [D] detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected

38. According to Newport, idleness is .

- [A] a desirable mental state for busy people.
- [B] a major contributor to physical health
- [C] an effective way to save time and energy
- [D] an essential factor in accomplishing any work

39. Pillay believes that our brains’ shift between being focused and unfocused .

- [A] can result in psychological well-being
- [B] can bring about greater efficiency
- [C] is aimed at better balance in work
- [D] is driven by task urgency

40. This text is mainly about .

- [A] ways to relieve the tension of busy life

[B] approaches to getting more done in less time

[C] the key to eliminating distractions

[D] the cause of the lack of focus time

## Part B

### Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable subtitles from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph (41-45) . There are two extra subtitles which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

1. Just say it
2. Be present
3. Pay a unique compliment
4. Name, places, things
5. Find the “me too”s
6. Skip the small talk
7. Ask for an opinion

### Five ways to make conversation with anyone

Conversations are links, which means when you have a conversation with a new person a link gets formed and every conversation you have after that moment will strengthen the link.

You meet new people every day: the grocery worker, the cab driver, new people at work or the security guard at the door. Simply starting a conversation with them will form a link.

Here are five simple ways that you can make the first move and start a conversation with strangers.

Suppose you are in a room with someone you don't know and something within you says "I want to talk with this person"-this is something that mostly happens with all of us。 You wanted to say something-the first word –but it just won't come out, it feels like it is stuck somewhere。 I know the feeling and here is my advice: just get it out。

Just think: what is the worst that could happen? They won't talk with you? Well, they are not talking with you now!

I truly believe that once you get that first word out everything else will just flow。 So keep it simple: "Hi", "Hey"or "Hello"- do the best you can to gather all of the enthusiasm and energy you can , put on a big smile and say "Hi"。

42、\_\_\_\_\_

It is a problem all of us face; you have limited time with the person that you want to talk with and you want to make this talk memorable。

Honestly, if we got stuck in the result of "hi", "hello", "how are you? " and "what is going on ? ", you will fail to give the initial jolt to the conversation that can make it so memorable。

So don't be afraid to ask more personal questions。 Trust me, you'll be surprised to see how much people are willing to share if you just ask.

43、\_\_\_\_\_

When you meet a person for the first time,  
make an effort to find the things which you and

that person have in common so that you can build the conversation from that point。  
When you

start conversation from there and then move outwards, you'll find all of a sudden that the conversation becomes a lot easier。

44、\_\_\_\_\_

Imagine you are pouring your heart out to someone and they are just busy on their phone, and if you ask for their attention you get the response “I can multitask”.

So when someone tries to communicate with you, just be in that communication wholeheartedly. Make eye contact. Trust me, eye contact is where all the magic happens. When you make eye contact, you can feel the conversation.

45. \_\_\_\_\_

You all came into a conversation where you first met the person, but after some time you may have met again and have forgotten their name. Isn’t that awkward!

So, remember the little details of the people you met or you talked with; perhaps the places they have been to, the places they want to go, the things they like, the things they hate - whatever you talk about.

When you remember such things you can automatically become investor in their well-being. So they feel a responsibility to you to keep that relationship going

That’s it. Five amazing ways that you can make conversation with almost anyone.

Every

person is a really good book to read, or to have a conversation with!

### Section III Translation

#### 46.Directions:

Translate the following text into Chinese. Write your translation neatly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

A fifth grader gets a homework assignment to select his future career path from a list of occupations. He ticks “astronaut”, but quickly adds “scientist” to the list and selects it as well. The boy is convinced that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes. And so he reads everything from encyclopedias to

science fiction novels。 He reads so passionately that his parents have to institute a “no reading policy” at the dinner table。

That boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn’t stopped reading yet--not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet。 Nowadays, his reading material has changed from science fiction and reference books recently, he revealed that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year。 Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works。 “Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge, ” Gates says。

#### Section IV Writing

##### Part A

47、Directions: Suppose you have to cancel your travel plan and will not be able to visit professor Smith, write him an email to

- 1) apologize and explain the situation and suggest a future meeting。
- 2) You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET。

Do not use your own name; Use “Li Ming” instead。

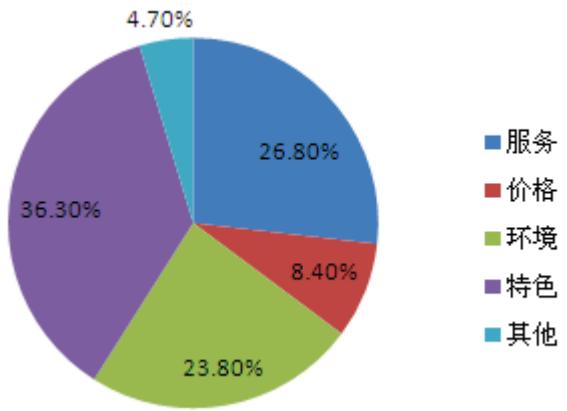
Do not write your address (10points)。

##### Part B

48、Directions: Write an essay based on the chart below。 In your writing , you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments

You should write about 150 words on the ANSWER SHEET。 (15 points)



2017 年某市消费者选择餐厅时的关注因素

# 2018 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）试题答案详解

注意：英语试卷为花卷，以答案内容进行核对

## Section I Use of English

### 1、[答案][B] resolve

- [解析] 此处考察词义辨析。首段首句以问句形式提出文章中心：人们浏览网络负面评论信息以及做一些明显令人痛苦的事情的原因。第二句给出原因：因为人们内心里有一种\_\_\_\_\_（生活中的）不确定因素或不安的需求，空格处所需的动词需要和后面的宾语 uncertainty 构成语义搭配。B 选项 resolve（解决、消除）符合语义要求；A 选项 protect（保护），C 选项 discuss（讨论），D 选项 ignore（忽略）带入空格后，语义不通顺，均排除。故正确答案为 B 选项 resolve。

### 2、[答案][D] seek

- [解析] 此处考察词义辨析。空格所在句指出：这项新研究表明，这种求知需求如此强烈以至于人们会\_\_\_\_\_（答案）来满足他们的好奇心即使他们清楚答案会\_\_\_\_\_. 空格处所填入的词需要和后面隐含的宾语答案来构成顺畅的语义搭配，只有 D 选项 seek（试图、设法、寻找）符合要求；A 选项 refuse（拒绝），B 选 wait（等待），C 选项 regret（遗憾）带入后，语义不通顺。故正确答案为 [D] seek。

### 3、[答案][A] hurt

- [解析] 此处考察词义辨析。空格所在句指出：这项新研究表明，这种求知需求如此强烈以至于人们寻找答案来满足他们的好奇心即使答案明显 本句中的 even when（即使）构成了前后的对立关系，因此空格处所填入的词需和前面的感情色彩词“strong”及语义构成对立，只有 A 选项 hurt（令人痛苦）符合要求；另外此处的 it is clear that the answer will hurt 也和第一句中的 that will obviously be painful 构成了近义复现。故 A 选项为正确答案。

### 4、[答案][D] expose

[解析]此处考察固定短语。空格所在处，构成了 oneself to sth 结构，只有 D 选项 expose 符合要求（使某人暴露在……中），故 D 选项 expose 为正确答案。

5、[答案][C] trail

- [解析]此处考察词义辨析。本段段首提到“a series of four experiments”，空格所在句给出其中一个实验的信息，只有 C 选项 trail 与 experiment 语义相近，故正确答案为 C 选项 trail。

6、[答案][D]deliver

[解析]此处考察上下文信息对应以及动宾搭配问题。上文指出：For one trial, each participant was shown a pile of pens that the researcher claimed were from a previous experiment。在一个试验中，研究人员给每位受试者一堆笔并声称其源于先前的实验。这是实验的背景。下文具体实验展开，Half of the pens would... an electric shock when clicked。有一半的比在接下的时候会使使人触电。所以比对选项，要选择 deliver，发出，递送。因此选择 D。 deliver

7、[答案][A]when

[解析]此处考察上下文句间的逻辑关系。空前空后是状语的关系。上文讲的是 Twenty-seven students were told which pens were rigged; another 27 were told only... 研究人员告知了 27 名受试学生哪些笔是内有玄机，而另外 27 名学生只知道有些笔是带电的。下文就是具体的发生的实验状态了。当他们独自在房里时，... 而不是条件 if, unless 或者 转折关系。因此选择 A。

8、[答案][B]happen

[解析]此处考察上下语境下的句内动词关系。根据上文的实验背景，试验中 27 个人知道哪些笔是内有玄机，而另外 27 名学生只知道有些笔是带电的。下面的告知了实验的结论：当他们独自在房里时，那些不知哪些笔带电的学生按下了更多的笔头，比这些受试者多，后面是定语，显然这些受试者是只上文被告知的人，所以这些人知道 the students who knew what would happen，强调结果性。所以选择 B。 happen

9、[答案] [D] such as

[解析]此处考察句间的逻辑关系。上文在之后其他刺激因素的实验中，后文讲到具体的实验：指甲刮黑板的声音和令人生厌的昆虫图片 显然这里需要例证关系，故选择 D. such as

10、[答案] [A] discover

[解析]此处考察上下文的信息对应和句内信息对应。这是个中心复现词，文章开篇提出：The human drive to resolve uncertainty is so strong …人们对于寻找答案以消除不确定因素总是乐此不疲。再根据上文的实验，都表示这是一种 discover 的需求，越是不确定的，越好奇。故选择 A. discover

11、[答案] [D] food

[解析]此处考察同义复现。这个空出现在卡内基梅隆大学(Carnegie Mellon University)的观点中，前后观点没有任何转折连词，所以前后句应该一脉相承。前文中 the drive is deeply rooted in human，指的是人类根深蒂固的本性，而且后文也说到 curiosity is a good instinct(本能)，探索的动力在人类中根深蒂固，与食物或避难所的基本动力相当。因此此处应该选 food。A 选项 pay 支付；B 选项 marriage 婚姻；C 选项 schooling 学习教育，皆不符合文意。

12、[答案] [A] lead to

[解析]此处考察成分搭配。原文表达：好奇心通常被认为是一种很好的本能——它会\_\_\_\_\_新的科学进步，此处选择 A 选项 lead to 符合文意。B 选项 rest on 取决于；C 选项 learn from 向…学习；D 选项 begin with 以…开始，皆不符合文意。

13、[答案] [C] inquiry

[解析]此处考察反义复现。原文表达：but sometimes such \_\_\_\_\_ can backfire。but 一词的出现就说明前后两句话是转折句义，前文说好奇心会带来新的科学进步；后文的一个指示代词 such 一出现，就证明和前句的主语是一致的，在此只能选择 curiosity 的近义词，为 C inquiry。A 选项 withdrawal 撤回；B 选项 persistence 坚持；D 选项 diligence 勤奋，皆不符合文意。

14、[答案] [B] self-destructive

[解析]此处考察成分搭配。The insight that curiosity can drive you to do\_\_\_\_\_ things is a profound one。因为前文有所提示，but sometimes such \_\_\_\_\_ can backfire，有时候好奇心会适得其反，这句话也是对于上文的承接，因此这里需要填入的是好奇心带来的副作用的表达，因此选[B] self-destructive 自我毁灭的。A 选项 self-reliant 自力更生的；C 选项 self-evident 显而易见的；D 选项 self-deceptive 自欺欺人的，皆不符合文意。

### 15、[答案][B] resist

[解析]此处考察同义复现。Unhealthy curiosity is possible to \_\_\_\_\_，however。这句话之后出现了论据，用以支撑前文的论点：In a final experiment，participants who were encouraged to predict how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to choose to see such an image，在最后的实验中，那些积极预测自己目睹不太悦目图片感受的受试者，他们选择此类图片的可能性较小。此处 picture were less likely to choose to see such an image=resist，是对于本段论点句的同义复现，因为选择 B 选项 resist。A 选项 define 定义；C 选项 replace 替代；D 选项 trace 追踪，皆不符合文意。

### 16、[答案][B] predict

- [解析]此处考察句间逻辑关系，属于句子内部的显性线索。本段首句是本段的中心：然而，抵制病态的好奇心理是并非不可能。所以可以预测出这一段会围绕抵制病态的好奇心会有什么好的影响。In a final experiment，participants who were encouraged to 16 how they would feel after viewing an unpleasant picture were less likely to 17 to see such an image. 16 题所在句子是 participants 的后置定语，用来修饰受测者，他们积极地去如何，与后面定语从句中目睹不太愉悦的照片后他们将（would）会有什么样的感觉，可以得出是提前想象出来的，故选择 B predict，预测。
- 

### 17、[答案][C]choose

- [解析] 此处考察句间逻辑关系，属于句子内部的显性线索。此题所在句子结构化简后是 participants were less likely to 17 to see such an image。这里面的 such image 指的是上面提到的 an unpleasant picture，所以既然已经知道图片会带来不愉悦的感觉，就不可能去选择了，故选择 C，choose 选择。

•

### 18、[答案] [D] outcome

- [解析] 此处考察句间逻辑关系，属于句子内部的显性线索。These results suggest that imagining the 18 of following through on one ‘s curiosity ahead of time can help determine 19 it is worth the endeavor。18 题所在位置是 the 18 of following through on one’ s curiosity ahead of time 此短语是 imagining 同位语，用来解释 imagining：为利用好奇心可提前想象的结果。所以此题选择是的 imagining 的同义词。

•

### 19、[答案] [B] whether

[解析] 此处考察句间的逻辑关系。imaging can help determine 19 it is worth the endeavor。这种结果可以帮助人们决定它们。。。值得一试。根据句间逻辑关系，这些研究结果表明，利用好奇心可提前想象事件的结果，从而帮助人们决定它们是否值得一试。故 B whether 为正确选项。

### 20、[答案] [A] consequences

- [解析] 此处考察词义辨析。“Thinking about long-term 20 is key to mitigating the possible negative effects of curiosity，” 思考长期。。。才是减轻好奇心负面消极影响的关键所在。负面消极影响是好奇心带来的，所以要考虑这种长期的影响，B 选项 investment 投资 C 选项 strategies 策略 D 选项 limitations 限制，都不符合语境，故 A 选项为正确选项。

•

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

## Text 1

21、[答案] [A] practical ability

[解析]根据题干可知这是一道典型的例证题。根据题干关键词“a broken bike chain”定位到第二段第二句，向前找其论点句“He is a teacher at a New Hampshire high school where learning is not something of books and tests and mechanical memorization, but practical。”由该句可知，在他(Mr. Koziaek)任教的这个学校里，学习不是书本、测试和机械记忆这些事情，而是实践。所以举“a broken bike chain”的例子是说明学生们缺乏实践能力，选A选项 practical ability。

22、[答案] [C] are not academically successful

11. [解析]根据题干可以定位到第四段，相关语句为“that it's for kids who can't make it academically,” he says。其中，“can't make it academically”就是对应答案C中的“are not academically successful”，因此，正确答案为C选项 are not academically successful。

23、[答案] [B] used to have more job opportunities

[解析]根据题干要求定位到第五段，解决本题的关键是对第三句话“The job security that the US economy once offered to high school graduates has largely evaporated。”的理解，尤其需要注意本句的时态，定语从句“that the US economy once offered to high school graduates”是过去时态，表明“美国经济曾经为高中毕业生提供了工作保障”，而主句“The job security has largely evaporated”却是现在完成时，意为“这种工作保障在很大程度上已经蒸发了”，说明曾经的工作机会现在已经不再拥有了，故而[B]选项是正确选项。

24、[答案] [D] indicates the overvaluing of higher education

[解析]根据题干关键词“headlong push”以及“bachelor's degree”直接定位到文章第六段第一句话。根据第一句话“But the headlong push into bachelor's degree for all—and the subtle devaluing of anything less—misses an important point: That's not the only thing the American economy needs”（大力推动学士学位—以及低估其他任何方面—使得人们忽略

了非常重要的一点：这并不是美国经济所唯一需要的），可初步确定正确选项为 D “indicates the overvaluing of higher education”（高估了高等教育）。另外，第二句先是认可了这种做法的好处：“Yes, a bachelor degree opens more doors”（学士学位为本科生打开了更多扇门）。但是，第三行最后出现转折词 But，说明后面内容一定是负面情感取向，是“bachelor degree”没能解决的问题，因此，D 选项为正确答案。

25、[答案] [A] supportive

[解析]本题考查作者的态度。一般最后一段凸显作者的态度，第一句话 “Koziatek’s school is a wake-up call。” 说明“Koziatek 学校为我们敲响了警钟”。第二句话 “When education becomes one-size-fits-all, it risks overlooking a nation’s diversity of gifts” 表明“当教育适合所有人的时侯，它同样也造成一种危险，即容易忽视国家的人才多元化。”同时我们也注意到第七段最后一句话说“… is to fill the gap。”（Koziatek 学校正试图填补这一空白），说明作者的态度是支持性的，即 supportive。因此，A 选项是正确答案。

Text 2

26、[答案] [C] failing

[解析]词汇释义题。根据论点论据关系，二段最后一句话证明 but 之后的论点句。由第二段最后一句得知在过去 8 年中，solar panels（太阳电池板）和 wind turbines（风轮机）成本分别下降了 80% 和约 1/3，故可推知可再生能源的价格会下降，故 C 项 failing 正确。

27、[答案] [A] is progressing notably

[解析]逻辑推理题。根据题干应该定位到三段第三句话。本段第三句说“其他国家在清洁能源发展方面保持领先(takes the lead)，美国也看到了显著的变化”，also 提示我们美国和其他国家的情况应该有相似之处。再结合后一句中的数据，可确定美国可再生能源的使用正稳步发展，A 项正确。

28、[答案] [A] wind is a widely used energy source

[解析]逻辑推理题。由 Iowa 我们可快速定位至第四段。一般来讲，推理题优先考虑段落主旨，But 转折之后应该为本段中心。尽管前两句提到 Trump 不看好风能，但 but 后面话锋一转，说到 Iowa 的很多人不赞成这种看法，并列举数据说明风能在 Iowa 的发展势头良好，故本题选 A。

29、[答案][C] Its continuous supply is becoming a reality

[解析]双段推理题。根据提干关键词 Paragraph 5&6 定位到 5、6 段，双段推理题应该优先考虑双段主旨。第 5 段中心为关键信息词 but 之后的内容。文中 a boost in the storage capacity of batteries keeps power flowing around the clock 对应选项中的 its continuous supply；is becoming a reality 对应文中 is making their ability to。。。同样，第 6 段可以验证。6 段中心为最后一句话 Although electric cars are still a rarity on roads now, this massive investment could change the picture rapidly in coming years, 也说明这件事在未来可能成为现实。

30、[答案][C] is not really encouraged by the US government

[解析]推理判断题。根据提干关键词 the last paragraph 定位到文中最后一段，最后一段关键信息词 while（尽管）引导的内容为重点信息：“尽管还有很长的路要走，这种趋势势不可挡”，故可以排除 D: is not competitive enough with regard to its cost。而根据第二句“have a meaningful effect in slowing climate change” 故排除 B: will accelerate global environmental change。文章最后一句“what Washington does—or doesn't do—to promote alternative energy may mean less at a time of a global shift in thought。”“无论华盛顿行动还是不行动越来越不重要了”，可以推测出美国政府的态度，因此选 C。

Text 3

31、[答案][B] user information

[解析]细节题。题干问：根据第一段，脸谱收购 WhatsApp 应用的目的是为了什么，由此定位于文章第一段，本段第一句末说脸谱出巨资购买的应用是一种 messaging service，就是信息服务，而紧接着本段最后一句话说明 WhatsApp 应

用提供的这种信息服务实际上是一种 intricate and finely detailed web of its users' friendships and social lives, 复杂的和极其详细的用户朋友圈和社交生活的方面的信息。答案 B 正是这句话的同义改写。

32、[答案] [C] pose a risk to Facebook users

[解析]细节题。根据题干中的关键词 Linking phone numbers to Facebook identities 定位于文章第二段。本段中的第二句话指出“即使不知道具体的信息内容是什么，知道了信息是谁发的和信息发给谁也有可能透露客户隐私”。也就是说，绑定电话号码和脸谱身份的做法极有可能泄露客户隐私，增加客户的个人信息风险。答案 C 正是这句话的概括。

33、[答案] [D] cannot keep pace with the changing market

[解析]细节题。根据题干回文定位到文章第三段，第三句话“it is very slow compared to the pace of change within the digital economy。”意为：对比数码经济中变化的速度，它是很缓慢的，cannot keep pace with 是选项中 slow 的同义替换，因此正确答案为选项 D。

34、[答案] [D] the services are paid for by advertisers

[解析]因果细节题。根据题干回文定位到第三段第六句话，其中 it is not obvious 是题干 can hardly protect 的同义替换。后文中指出 when the users of these services don't pay for it, 表明这种情况发生的原因是这些服务的用户没有付款，而真正付款的是 advertisers，因此正确答案为 D。

35、[答案] [D] the relationship between digital giants and their users

[解析]观点例证题。根据题干中的关键词 ants analogy 回文定位到最后一段第二句话。而该例子论证的观点是上一句话，即最后一段的首句，该句指出“他们(Google 和 Facebook)所销售的商品是数据，而为了这些数据巨头(像 Google 和 Facebook 这样的数据信息企业)的利益，作为用户的我们将生活转向数据”，这句话揭示了用户和数据巨头之间的关系，通过数据联系在一起。数据巨头销售数据，用户生活中使用数据。因此正确答案为[D]选项，该例子论证了数据巨头和用户之间的关系。

36、[答案][A] keep to your focus time

[解析]这是一道细节题。注意题干的一一对应，选项进行等价替换。根据题干定位到第二段最后一句。The key is to (题干对应) determine your length of focus time and stick to it (剩余信息为答案)。对应选项 keep to (stick to) your focus time (your length of focus time)

37、[答案][D] detailed plans may not be as fruitful as expected [解

析]根据题干为细节题，考察的是实验结论。The study in the early 1980s cited by Harford shows that，根据 1980s 和 Harford 快速找到定位第四段第二句，那么结论应该在后面，也就是第五段。第五段开头第一句 while 为让步，看主句部分 they were wrong，冒号后面解释说，the detailed daily plans demotivated students。对应 D 选项，其中的 may not be as fruitful 对应 demotivated。

38、[答案][D] an essential factor in accomplishing any work

[解析]这是一道细节题。根据提干中的关键词，Newport 和 idleness，回文定位到第 6 段的 Newport 和第 7 段 idleness，再结合第 7 段段末代词 he，考查到代词的指代问题，根据上下文确定此处的 he 指代 Newport，确定第 7 段引号之内即为作者对于“idleness”的观点，由第 7 段后半句 idleness is , paradoxically, necessary to getting any work done 得出正确答案为 an essential factor in accomplishing any work，其中 essential 是对原文 necessary 的同义替换，accomplishing any work 是 getting any work done 的同义替换。

39、[答案][B] can bring about greater efficiency

[解析]这是一道人物观点题，根据提干中的关键词，Pillay 回文定位到第 8 段，再进一步匹配题干中的剩余信息，our brains' shift between being focused and unfocused 定位至第 8 段段末处，our brains switch between being focused and unfocused，其中 shift 是 switch 的同义替换，由后半句 they tend to be more efficient 得出正确答案为 can bring about greater efficiency，是对原文 tend to be more efficient 的同义替换。

40、[答案][B] approaches to getting more done in less time

[解析]根据题干的特征，这是一道主旨题。文章开篇提出主题，关于“the ability to focus without distraction”，第二段开头说“a number of approaches”，提出方法，第四段开头 another approach，所以这篇文章重点还是在说方法，所以 B 选项 approaches to getting more done in less time 为正确答案。more done in less time 对应 focus without distraction。

Part B

Part B

41、[答案][A] (Just say it)

[解析]从下方段落中看到 I truly believe that once you get that first word out everything else will just flow. So keep it simple: “Hi”，“Hey” or “Hello” ——do the best you can to gather all of the enthusiasm and energy you can, put on a big smile and say “Hi”。中我们不难发现重复的内容 say “Hi”，也相当于 get that first word out，共同表达的内容就是开口说，故 A (Just say it 开口说) 与之完美对应。

42、[答案][G] (Ask for an opinion)

[解析]从下方段落中出现 So don't be afraid to ask more personal questions. Trust me, you'll be surprised to see how much people are willing to share if you just ask。中我们不难发现重复的内容 ask，根据复现词我们不难找到 G (Ask for an opinion 询问看法)，与其后的“how much people are willing to share”（人们非常愿意分享）完美对应。

43、[答案][E] (Find the “me too” s)

[解析]从下方对应段落 When you meet a person for the first time, make an effort to find the things which you and that person have in common so that

you can build the conversation from that point...中我们找到关键词 have ... in common 有共同点。这与 E (Find the “me too” s 寻找共同点) 完美对应。

#### 44、[答案] [B] (Be present)

[解析]从下方对应段落 So when someone tries to communicate with you, just be in that communication wholeheartedly。因此当有人跟你聊天时，要全身心的投入到谈话中，以及后面复现词 eye contact 进行眼神交流，我们找到 B (Be present, 在现场, 投入当前事件中) 能够与之对应。

#### 45、[答案] [D] (Name, places, things)

[解析]从下方对应段落...but after some time you may have met again and have forgotten their name。Isn't that awkward! ...但是之后你可能再次见到时忘记了他们的名字。这不是很尴尬吗？通过反义疑问我们得知：应该要记得名字！而且随后 So, remember the little details of the people you met or you talked with; perhaps the places they have been to, the places they want to go, the things they like, the things they hate。因此，请记得你遇到且与之聊过天的这些人的一些小细节，比如他们去过的地方，他们想要去的地方，他们喜欢的以及讨厌的事物等等。从这些内容中我们不难找到与之对应的小标题 D (Name, places, things)

### Section III Translation

#### [全文翻译]

一名五年级的学生的家庭作业要求他从一系列的职业中选出他未来的职业道路。他选择了“宇航员”，但很快又将“科学家”加入名单，也选了这一职业。这个男孩确信如果他读的书足够多，他就能想探索多少条职业道路，就探索多少条。因此他读书——从百科全书读到科幻小说。他如此狂热地阅读以致于他的父母不得不制定一条吃饭时“不能读书”的规矩。这个男孩就是比尔·盖茨，他从未停止过阅读 — 即便在他成为全球最成功人士之后也如此。今天，比尔盖茨的读物已经不再是科幻小说和参考书目：最近，他表示自己每年至少阅读 50 本非

虚构读物。盖茨选择读非虚构类图书，因为这些书解释了世界是如何运作的。“每本书都开辟了探索新知识的道路。” 比尔盖茨说。

[主句解析]

句①: A fifth grader gets a homework assignment to select his future career path from a list of occupations.

[题目考点]不定式作后置定语

[参考译文]一名五年级的学生的家庭作业要求他从一系列的职业中选出他未来的职业道路。

句②: He ticks “astronaut” but quickly adds “scientist” to the list and selects it as well.

[题目考点]并列句

[参考译文]他选择了“宇航员”，但很快又将“科学家”加入名单。

句③: The boy is convinced that if he reads enough, he can explore as many career paths as he likes. [题目考点]宾语从句；条件状语从句；比较结构

[参考译文]这个男孩确信如果他读的书足够多，他就能想探索多少条职业道路，就探索多少条。

句④: And so he reads—everything from encyclopedias to science fiction novels.

[题目考点]介宾短语作后置定语

[参考译文]因此他读书——从百科全书读到科幻小说。

句⑤: He reads so fervently that his parents have to institute a “no reading policy” at the dinner table.

[题目考点]结果状语从句

[参考译文]他如此狂热地阅读以至于他的父母不得不制定一条吃饭时“不能读书”的规矩。

句⑥: That boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn't stopped reading yet—not even after becoming one of the most successful people on the planet.

[题目考点]并列句

[句子结构]并列句主干分别为: that boy was Bill Gates, and he hasn't stopped reading ...

[重点词汇]planet 星球

[参考译文]这个男孩就是比尔·盖茨，他从未停止过阅读——即便在他成为全球最成功人士之后也如此。

句⑦: Nowadays, his reading material has changed from sci-fi and reference books: recently, he revealed that he reads at least 50 nonfiction books a year.

[题目考点]并列结构; 宾语从句

[句子结构]主干分别为: ... material has changed from...; he revealed ...; he reads ...books...

[重点词汇]sci-fi 科幻小说 reveal 揭露 nonfiction 非虚构

[参考译文]今天，比尔·盖茨的读物已经不再是科幻小说和参考书目：最近，他表示自己每年至少阅读 50 本非小说读物。

句⑧: Gates chooses nonfiction titles because they explain how the world works.

[题目考点]原因状语从句; 宾语从句

[参考译文]盖茨选择读非虚构类图书，因为这些书解释了世界是如何运作的。

句⑨: “Each book opens up new avenues of knowledge to explore,” Gates says.

[题目考点]宾语从句

[参考译文]“每本书都开辟了探索新知识的道路。”比尔·盖茨说。

#### Section IV Writing

##### 51。[参考范文]

Dear Professor Smith,

How have you been recently? I am exceedingly sorry to tell you that although I have promised to visit you this Friday, I have to cancel my travel plan because of the following reason.

Two days ago, I suddenly accepted the notice that there would be an academic meeting this Friday night in our department and everyone was asked to attend. I know that my changing plan has definitely caused some inconvenience to you. I am so sorry for my failing to keep the promise of visiting you. Therefore, in order to make up this situation, I wonder if you could give me another chance and spare some time to meet me next Monday.

I am so sorry for any inconvenience caused by me. Hope you can accept my apology and arrange a new time for me to visit you. I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours sincerely,

Li Ming

52。[参考范文]

英语二大作文

Emerging from the clearly depicted pie chart is the distribution of focusing factors of citizens in a city when choosing a restaurant in 2017, consisting of 4 parts, which are features, service, environment, price and other factors. Among them, the proportion of service, environment, price and other factors is 26.8%, 23.8%, 8.4% and 4.7% respectively. By contrast, the factor of focusing on features of the restaurant is in the lead, accounting for 36.3%.

What has triggered this phenomenon? To begin with, with the fast development of national economy and personal wealth, people in China have

stepped into an era of enjoying life, transforming traditional pattern of living. Therefore, such a great proportion of citizens are more likely to focus on the features of a restaurant, instead of only concentrating on the price. Moreover, in a society where living standard is highly advocated, citizens in mounting numbers in China, shrugging off their former habit of focusing on lower price, gradually find the service and environment of a restaurant is an essential factor. According to a survey conducted by China Research Center, up to 87% Chinese people prefer to choose a comfortable and fashionable restaurant when they go out for eating.

Taking into account what has been argued so far, I am inclined to think about the current situation is normal. In view of the analysis above, it can be predicted that the trend will continue in the future. Accordingly, it is of no necessity for the public to regard it with too much consideration.