

1996 年年全真试题

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 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

Tight 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 [B] Effective Schooling
[C] Ways of Thinking [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 年英语试题答案

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（跨越国界的），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：Enough vitamins is essential to life, although the body has no nutritional use for vitamins, 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”? 11. 年长者说：“It’s not what you want in this world, but what you get” 是什么意思？

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| [A] You’ll certainly get what you want. | [A] 你肯定能得到自己想要的东西 |
| [B] It’s no use dreaming. | [B] 梦想没有用 |
| [C] You should be dissatisfied with what you have. | [C] 你不应该满足于自己已有的东西（所得） |
| [D] It’s essential to set a goal for yourself. | [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 _____. 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] an illustration of how to write an application for a job | [A] 怎样写求职书的说明 |
| [B] an indication of how to secure a good job | [B] 获得一份好工作的暗示 |
| [C] a guideline for job description | [C] 职位描述上的指导 |
| [D] a principle for job evaluation | [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 _____. 13. 根据文章内容, 开始找工作之前必须写一个对自我的描述, 原因是_____。

- [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 _____. 14. 当你就自己的能力和愿望精心准备了一个计划蓝图后, 你就有的东西_____。

- [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

① It'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)。

② 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.

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...

③ 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.

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

① Likewise, 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。

② Keep 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

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] inquiries by the general public

[C] 公众提出的调查

[D] shrinkage of audience

[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?

16. 下列选项中，哪个没有作为 BBC 的关键问题被提到？

[A] Extension of its TV service to Far East.

[A] 将电视广播扩展到远东地区。

[B] Programmes as the subject of a nation-wide debate.

[B] 电视节目成为全国上下谈论的话题。

[C] Potentials for further international co-operations.

[C] 进一步国际合作的潜力。

[D] Its existence as a broadcasting organization.

[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 ____.

17. BBC 的“royal charter”（第四段第四行）指的是____。

[A] the financial support from the royal family

[A] 皇室家庭的资助

[B] the privileges granted by the Queen

[B] 女王赋予的特权

[C] a contract with the Queen

[C] 与女王签的合同

[D] a unique relationship with the royal family

[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 _____. 18. BBC 不得不进行调整的最主要原因正是_____。

[A] the emergence of commercial TV channels [A] 商业电视频道的出现

[B] the enforcement of Broadcasting Act by the government [B] 政府广播法的实施

[C] the urgent necessity to reduce costs and jobs [C] 降低成本，减少员工的迫切需求

[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 main, 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

① 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.

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。

② 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.

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 引导的介词短语对它修饰限制，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”。

⑤But 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，政府必须决定是让学生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——应撒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 ____.

19. 关于旧式家族企业的正确说法是 ____。

[A] they were spoiled by the younger generations

[A] 它们被年轻一代毁了

[B] they failed for lack of individual initiative

[B] 它们由于缺乏个人独创性而失败

- [C] they lacked efficiency compared with modern companies [C] 与现代公司相比, 它们缺乏效率
- [D] they could supply adequate services to the taxpayers [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: 解此题重在长难句的结构分析与理解。

20. The growth of limited liability companies resulted in _____. 20. 有限公司的发展造成了_____。

- [A] the separation of capital from management [A] 资本与管理的分离
- [B] the ownership of capital by managers [B] 对资本的所有权由经理掌握
- [C] the emergence of capital and labour as two classes [C] 劳资两个阶级的出现
- [D] the participation of shareholders in municipal business [D] 股东参与市政企业

[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, 由有限责任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 correct except _____. 21. 根据文章, 下列选项除了都是正确的_____。

following are true except that_____.

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| [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_____.

- [A] family firm owners
[B] landowners
[C] managers
[D] shareholders

22. 作者对于谁最持有批评态度？

- [A] 家族企业业主
[B] 土地所有者
[C] 经理
[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：

① 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.

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。

② 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.

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 (v.) 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性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任何联系。(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 flocked 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，主干为中 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年访美的一个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 _____. 27. "creationism" 在文中指的是_____。
- [A] evolution in its true sense as to the origin of the universe [A] 有关宇宙起源的真正意义上的进化论
- [B] a notion of the creation of religion [B] 关于宗教产生的一个理论
- [C] the scientific explanation of the earth formation [C] 地球形成的科学解释
- [D] the deceptive theory about the origin of the universe [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 _____. 28. 金切尔一书的目的是_____。
- [A] recommend the views of the evolutionists [A] 推崇进化论的观点
- [B] expose the true features of creationists [B] 揭示创世论者的真实面目

- [C] curse bitterly at his opponents
[D] launch a surprise attack on creationists

- [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 ____.

29. 从文章中，可以推出 ____。

[A] reasoning has played a decisive role in the debate

[A] 在这场争论中，推理起了决定性作用

[B] creationists do not base their argument on reasoning

[B] 创世论者的论点不是建立在理性基础上的

[C] evolutionary theory is too difficult for non-specialists

[C] 对非专业人士而言，进化论太难

[D] creationism is supported by scientific findings

[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 ____.

30. 这篇文章是属于哪种类型文章的摘要？

[A] a book review

[A] 书评

[B] a scientific paper

[B] 科学论文

[C] a magazine feature

[C] 杂志特写

[D] a newspaper editorial

[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：

① 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.

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 is 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 年全真试题

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 windscreen, 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 年英语试题答案

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)

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, 表轻微的对立, 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, 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在根本上（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 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重要感都一去不复返了。

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] 观察家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] 观察家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 seems to be that of ____.

[A] opposition

[B] suspicion

14. 作者对待安乐死的态度是____。

[A] 反对

[B] 怀疑

- [C] approval
[D] indifference

- [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

① 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.

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。

② 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.

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。

③ 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.

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。

④ 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.

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

① The 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”，这里的引申意义是“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 [A] 文化影响社会关系

interrelationship

[B] courteous convention and individual [B] 礼貌的习惯和个人兴趣互相影响

interest are interrelated

[C] various virtues manifest themselves [C] 各种美德仅仅表现在朋友关系

exclusively among friends

[D] social interrelationships equal the [D] 社会关系等于一系列复杂的文化习俗

complex set of cultural conventions

[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，文中将两者提出来说是加以区别（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文词的文化内涵不同。

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

[B] 一般来说，在美国得以广泛地保持

States

[C] is always understood properly

[C] 总是能够被正确理解

[D] has something to do with the busy tourist

[D] 与一些旅游热线有关

trails

〔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里得到的。

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____.
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] substances can alter our bodily or mental functioning if illegally used [A] 如果非法使用,物质会改变我们的生理或心理机能
- [B] “drug abuse” is only related to a limited number of drugtakers [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 [C] 烟酒同海洛因和可卡因一样致命
- [D] many substances other than heroin or cocaine can also be poisonous [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_____
20. “pervasive”一词(第二段第一行)的意思可能是_____。
- [A] widespread [A] 分布广泛的,普遍的
- [B] overwhelming [B] 压倒一切的、占主流的
- [C] piercing [C] 尖的、穿透的
- [D] fashionable [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_____.
21. 人们对某些物质产生依赖性的原因是_____。
- [A] uncontrolled consumption of them over long periods of time [A] 长时间无节制地嗜用它们
- [B] exclusive use of them for social purposes [B] 仅将它们用于社交目的
- [C] quantitative application of them to the [C] 定量地将它们用于治疗

treatment of diseases

[D] careless employment of them for [D] 由于不良症状而粗心地使用它们
unpleasant symptoms

〔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_____.

22. 从文章最后第一段我们可以推断_____。

[A] stimulants function positively on the mind
[B] hallucinogens are in themselves harmful to health

[A] 兴奋剂对心智有积极影响
[B] 幻觉剂本身就危害健康

[C] depressants are the worst type of psychoactive substances

[C] 抑制剂是精神活性物质中最坏的一种

[D] the three types of psychoactive substances are commonly used in groups

[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.

③ 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.

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

① Stimulants 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: 用来缓解头痛的阿司匹林, 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 _____. 23. 罗伯特·多尔参议员批评时代华纳公司是因为_____。

- [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

- [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? 24. 根据文章，下面哪个说法是正确的？

- [A] Luce is a spokesman of Time Warner.
- [B] Gerald Levin is liable to compromise.

- [A] 路斯是时代华纳公司的发言人。
- [B] 列文容易妥协。

- [C] Time Warner is united as one in the face of the debate. [C] 在这场争议中，时代华纳公司团结一致。
- [D] Steve Ross is no longer alive. [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，则要根据情况而定，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 _____. 25. 面对最近针对公司的攻击，董事长_____。

- [A] stuck to a strong stand to defend freedom of expression [A] 坚持强硬立场去保护思想表达的自由
- [B] softened his tone and adopted some new policy [B] 语气有所缓和，采取了某种新政策
- [C] changed his attitude and yielded to objection [C] 改变其态度并屈从于反对意见
- [D] received more support from the 15-member board [D] 从董事会 15 位成员那获得了更多的支持

[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。

26. The best title for this passage might be _____. 26. 最适合本文的标题可能是_____。

- [A] A Company under Fire [A] 遭到责难的公司
- [B] A Debate on Moral Decline [B] 一场关于道德败坏的争论
- [C] A Lawful Outlet of Street Culture [C] 街头文化的合法表达途径
- [D] A Form of Creative Freedom [D] 一种表现创作自由的形式

[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：

① 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.

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子女）。

③ 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.

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：

① 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.

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 _____. 27. 从文章中，我们可以得知_____。
- [A] there is a definite relationship between inflation and interest rates [A] 通货膨胀和利率之间有明确的联系
- [B] economy will always follow certain models [B] 经济总会遵循某种模式
- [C] the economic situation is better than expected [C] 经济形势比预料的要好
- [D] economists had foreseen the present economic situation [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？
- [A] Making monetary policies is comparable to driving a car. [A] 把制定货币政策比作开车。
- [B] An extremely low jobless rate will lead to inflation. [B] 特别低的失业率会导致通货膨胀。
- [C] A high unemployment rate will result from inflation. [C] 通货膨胀会导致高失业率。
- [D] Interest rates have an immediate effect on the economy. [D] 利率直接而快速地影响经济。

[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 _____. 29. “This is no flash in the pan” (3 段 5 行) 的意思是_____。

- [A] the low inflation rate will last for some time [A] 低通货膨胀率会持续一段时间
- [B] the inflation rate will soon rise [B] 通货膨胀率很快会提高
- [C] the inflation will disappear quickly [C] 通货膨胀率很快会消失
- [D] there is no inflation at present [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 _____. 30. 文章表明作者对目前现状的态度是_____。

- [A] critical of [A] 批评的
- [B] puzzled by [B] 迷惑不解的
- [C] disappointed at [C] 失望的
- [D] amazed at [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) 的通货膨胀率感到诧异。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 windscreen, 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.) 懈怠的, 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%)已降低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) [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* 在社会学意义上有固定翻译，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：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) [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在线索，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的危害，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 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题

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 y 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 come 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, planets 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 **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 commentsn.

1998 年英语试题答案

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 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 年间英国的繁荣富足 (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 outspoken. (他弟弟非常安静, 相比之下, 他非常健谈); By contrast with his brother, he is very outspoken. (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	4.作者想通过本文说明的道理是。
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interpreted as.	
[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

① 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.

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"。

② It 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"。

③ 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.

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。

④ 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.

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"。

⑤ Proper, 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) 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	[B] 新的企业组织方法可能有助于提高生产

help to increase productivity.	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] 说明科学发展的方式
[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 the passage?	3.根据文章下面哪个说法是正确的？
[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(指近些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"。

⑥ 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.

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

① Anti 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, dict "说, 言"。

(11) smallpox (n.) [医]天花; pox (n.) [医]发疹的疾病, 痘, 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存空间"。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

① 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.

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。）

② 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.

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。

③ Nowhere 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

① This 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...。enthroned 本义是“（国王、女王或主教）登基、就任”。该句里作者采用 enthroned 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。

② 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.

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 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。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 年的人口比前 10 年增加

了近 1 000 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 continents are moving apart	[D] 热点的运动证明各大洲（即大陆板块）正在彼此分开
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[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 3 000 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
[D] the process of the formation of volcanoes	[D] 火山的形成过程

[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 sure do harm to the develop 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非谓语句结构错误:

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 年年全真试题

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 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 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 to 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 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 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 reaching
- [B] dubiously oriented
- [C] self 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 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 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 least 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 年英语试题答案

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 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 从语法和意思上均符合文意。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。选项中惟一的连词是 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。他考试得了个优)。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 a profit 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 预见料到前面的严冬 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 [t t] n.民事侵权行为；tort law 侵权法；

bombard [' b m b a d] 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

① Step 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 引导的主语句子。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 原意为“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

① Now 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)。

② Important 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故事。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

⑧**targeted** a. 被定为目标的; target n. 目标, 对象, 靶子 v. 瞄准, 以……为目标

⑨**transmit** 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	[D] 在没有要求的情况下，不应该有在线商

information without requests	业信息
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[分析] 本题考核的知识点是：观点细节题。难度：0.53

根据 Net purists 定为到第三段末句。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多大差别了”。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 在这这是计算机用语，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 computered 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 industrialized countries	[D] 起源于工业化国家的乐观态度

[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：

①An 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)。

② 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.

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。

③ 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.

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:

① Computer 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。

② It 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道无形的界限。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，熟练的技能是能否得到工作的关键。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. (热切或迫切地) 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. 同中心的，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

[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

①Declaring 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“畜牧学；畜牧业”。

②NBAC 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。

③The 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 is 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会忘记这一点（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

[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，不可预测性是科学研究的本质内容（第二段五句）。如果没有不可预测现象的产生就无所谓科学研究了。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。
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[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

① 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...

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。

② 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.

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。不可预测性是科学研究的一个基本特征。如果没有不可预测现象的产生就无所谓科学研究了。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……的(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.偏向一方的, 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 argumented 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 to the concepts and 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：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。社会科学的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就是就事论事,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.)