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## 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

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.



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



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, 有些即属社会需求, 另一些则出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预见。

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。

空格所在句子的意思是“维生素将食物 2 的能量, 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...之外

[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 供给，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。



本题空格所在部分为 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



课后答案网: www.backsnp.cn  
若侵犯了您的权益, 敬请来信告知!

① It's not what you know about this world, but what you get.  
句中 it's not...but... 的结构表示“不是...而是...” 肯定前者, 否定后者。  
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



## 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, 留意为, 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] 与女王签订的合同

[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: 同义替换。

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 BBS 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, 接着陈述给出原因: 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 的意思为“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



(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) 这样做的理由是 BBC 所持的皇家特许证于 1996 年到期, 政府必须决定是让公司维持原状还是进行变革。

公司的捍卫者为数不少, 他们喜欢引用英国的广告口号: “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, 部分来自用户收费。(长难句⑤)

## Passage 3

### 一、文章结构分析

本文是一篇论述 19 世纪后半叶英国劳资关系变化及股东食利阶层出现的文章。

第一段: 交待背景, 即, 旧式家庭企业被有限责任公司代替, 从而提高了企业效率, 并使之走向集体化和市营、国营化。

第二段: 说明在第一段提到的变化下产生了股东阶层, 进而对这个阶层的生活进行了描述并举例说明。

第三段: 指出这些股东对劳资关系没有积极的影响, 因为他们对工人的情况不甚了解。但工会的日益发展使情况有所好转。

### 二、试题具体分析

19. It's true of the old family firms that \_\_\_\_.

- [A] they were spoiled by the younger generations  
[B] they failed for lack of individual initiative

19. 关于旧式家族企业的正确说法是 \_\_\_\_.

- [A] 它们被年轻一代毁了  
[B] 它们由于缺乏个人独创性而失败

[C] they lacked efficiency compared with modern companies [C] 与现代化公司相比, 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: 解此题重在対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, 几乎也同与企业的经营分离。接着文章以英国持股人为例子进行说明。由此可推知, 有限公司的发展引起了财富或资本与经营管理分离: 投资者并不实际参加经营, 而是坐吃红利 (dividends) 或有时参加些间接管理; 真正的管理者未必再是公司的拥有者。因此 A 选项与原文内容相符, 为正确答案。

文章第一段第二句指出有限责任公司中领取薪金的经理构成管理体系。因此, 经理只是经营者, 并不是公司的所有者。B 选项与此不符。文章首句表明劳资两个阶级早在有限责任公司出现之前就已经存在, 由责任有限公司导致出现的是持股人这一新的阶层。因此, C 选项也不对。D 选项与原文不符。从第二段倒数第二句可知, 股东们只是享受红利, 偶尔开会给经营者发布指令。从文中无法知道他们参与市政企业。

技巧: 根据题干关键词和先读各段首句迅速定位答案所在句 (第二段首句)。此题考查对细节的综合概括能力。

21. According to the passage, all of the following are 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

[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

[A] 股东不了解工人的需要

[B] 旧式家族企业的业主更了解他们的工人

[C] 有限责任公司太大以至于运转艰难

[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“威胁”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。因此考生应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 后作 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.

句子的主谓是 Such large, impersonal manipulation of capital and industry, 谓语是 increased, 宾语是 the numbers and importance of shareholders as a class。而句中的 an element in national life 是一个同位语，指的就是持股人这一阶层，它是对 shareholders as a class 进行的进一步解释，其中 representing 是现在分词做后置定语；两个 detached 过去分词均修饰 irresponsible wealth。

③ Towns like Bournemouth and Eastbourne sprang up to house large “comfortable” classes who had retired on their incomes, and who had no relation to the rest of the community except that of drawing dividends and occasionally attending a shareholders’ meeting to dictate their orders to the management.

句中的主干是 Towns ... sprang up to ...。在主语后由 like 引导的介词短语对主语举例解释；to house large “comfortable” classes 表示目的；接着两个 who 引导的并列的定语从句修饰 classes。

知识点补充：句中 house 为动词，意思是“供...居住”。如：We house the immigrants.（我们给移民提供住房，或我们收留了移民。）

④ The paid manager acting for the company was in more direct relation with the men and their demands, but even he had seldom that familiar personal knowledge of the workmen which the employer had often had under the more patriarchal system of the old family business now passing away.

该句的主干是 The paid manager ... was in ... relation with ..., but ... he had ... knowledge ...，是 but 连接的转折关系的两个分句。前一分句的主语 The paid manager 后是现在分词结构对其进行解释，but 后的分句的主干是 he had knowledge, which 引导的定语从句对 knowledge 进行修饰，now passing away 则是对 the old family business 的修饰成分。

知识点补充：pass away 意思是“停止，消逝”。如：Lots of wise old men were killed and lots of wisdom pass away with them.（许多有才智的老人被杀害，大量的智慧财富亦随之一起消失）。

佳句赏析：

① The cruel discipline of the strike and lockout taught the two parties to respect each other’s strength and understand the value of fair negotiation.

仿照这句话的表达方式可以表达“某些客观因素促使有分歧的两派人物坐下来协商和解”，如：The common enemy brought the two used to be rival countries to respect each other’s strength and understand the value of fair negotiation.

#### 四、核心词汇与超纲词汇

(1) bureaucracy (n.) 行政系统，官僚政治，官僚体制

(2) collectivism (n.) 集体主义（制度），collective (n.) 集体，(a.) 集体的，共同的，collect (n) 收集



- (3) discipline (n.) 纪律, 训练, 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, 由新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、国营迈出的第一步。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一重大变化。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

[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

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作答。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整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



### 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 引导的非限定定语从句, 修饰 premium system; 从句的主干是 which preceded... and ... ran parallel with...。

知识点补充: precede 为及物动词, 意思是“在...之前”, 例如: Thick black clouds always precede a heavy rain. (大雨之前总是乌云密布)。run parallel with 意为“与...并驾齐驱”。如: His words always run parallel with his action. (他说到做到)。

③Americans flocked to these fairs to admire the new machines and thus to renew their faith in the beneficence of technological advance.

该句主语是 Americans, 谓语是 flocked to, 后面接动词不定式 to admire...and thus to renew...做谓语的目状语。

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 value the force 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·弗格森所指出的: “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、楔子等中间, 如同一位音乐家在词汇之中, 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 [C] 恶狠狠地咒骂了他的对手  
[D] launch a surprise attack on creationists [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, 毫无谩骂之嫌, 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 世纪 70 年代关于宇宙起源的争论，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 and 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 him, 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, 宇宙学; cosmologist (n.) 宇宙论者, 宇宙学者
- (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, 有些人就总争抢“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。

金切尔这本书的散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, 不属于特别具有专业性的话题。从能力上, 它主要测试了

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## 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 condition must arise from it*, be made 意为“构成”, 主干的意思是“世界就是这样创造的, 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中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。资助机构的目的是支持“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。The desire for good health is universal.

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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 ... 沉溺于...。
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 rates, 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 Hofess, executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada. He sent it on via the group's on-line service, Death NET. Says Hofess: "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 \_\_\_\_.

## 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



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- [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 soul, 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

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:

Many deny it.<sup>34</sup> 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.<sup>35</sup> 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:

- Study the following set of pictures carefully and write an essay in no less than 120 words.
- Your essay must be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2.
- Your essay should cover all the information provided and meet the requirements below:
  - Interpret the following pictures.
  - 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

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 等工业巨头裁员而



勉强支撑 (struggle to support)。空格处应填入表对比关系的逻辑词。四个选项中 A、B、D 都是表原因的连词, 只有 as 除了表示原因之外, 还可以表两个动作同时发生, 意为“随着, 当...的时候”之意, 表轻微的对比, 所以只能选 C。

知识点补充: as, for, since 和 because 都可以表原因: as 所表示的理由最弱, 这种理由只是附带的说明, 如: As you are tired, you had better rest. (既然你累了, 最好休息一下)。句子的重点在主句。for 加原因状语从句时, 一般放在句尾, 仅对主句补充说明或进一步解释, 表主观判断的原因。如: He felt no fear, for he was very brave. (他很勇敢, 毫不畏惧)。since 表示一种既成事实, 引导的从句常放在句首, 一般译作“既然”, 如: Since you're not interested, I won't tell you about it. (既然你不感兴趣, 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裁员的方式, 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, 经济的复苏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义上的转折关系。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), 但它在文中不合句意; fashion

指“(一时或某一团体中流行的一种时尚)”, her dress was in 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, 故排除这两个选项。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力, 又可以避免市场的周期性和逐渐加重的负担。

知识点补充: while 连接的从句中有时可省略一些成分, 它可以直接连接现在分词、介词短语、名词、形容词。注意这时从句的主语和句子主语必须一致。如: While yet a youth, he gained the Nobel prize of literature (还是个年轻人的时候, 他就获得了诺贝尔文学奖)。

9. [精解] 本题考核的知识点是: 句内语义。

空格所在部分是 the growing burdens 9 by employment rules, 填入的过去分词做后置定语修饰 burdens, 由于这里是被动语态, 考生需要判断“就业法规”对“负担”作了什么动作。显然, 我们不能说压力“受到就业法规的限制 (restrict or 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: 逻辑语意搭配 + 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 等工业巨头靠裁员而勉强支撑时, 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雇用员工的重要趋势，由于工人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 \_\_\_\_\_. 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] observers are taking a wait-and-see attitude towards the future of euthanasia

[A] 观察者对安乐死的未来持观望态度

[B] similar bills are likely to be passed in the US, Canada and other countries

[B] 美国、加拿大和其他国家也可能批准类似法律

[C] observers are waiting to see the result of the game of dominoes

[C] 观察者正在等待多米诺游戏的结果

[D] the effect-taking process of the passed bill may finally come to a stop

[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 \_\_\_\_\_. 13. 当利奥德·尼克森死的时候，他会\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] face his death with calm characteristic of euthanasia

[A] 以安乐死的冷静心态面对死亡

[B] experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient

[B] 经历肺癌病人遭受的痛苦

[C] have an intense fear of terrible suffering

[C] 对痛苦的折磨极其恐惧

[D] undergo a cooling off period of seven days

[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”，但是本题题干的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 \_\_\_\_\_. 14. 作者对待安乐死的态度是\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] opposition

[A] 反对

[B] suspicion

[B] 怀疑

- [C] approval  
[D] indifference

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[C] 赞同  
[b] 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宜截了当, 而是隐含在字里行间, 有的通过所用词语的褒贬来体现, 有的则需要通读全文, 把握主旨才能领会。

### 三、文章长难句分析与佳句赏析

#### 长难句分析

①After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die.

该句的主干是 Australia's Northern Territory became the first legal authority。句首是由 after 引导的时间状语从句, 主句中包含短语 allow sb. to do sth., 其中 who 引导的定语从句修饰 patients。

②Almost immediately word flashed on the Internet and was picked up, half a world away, by John Hofsess, executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada.

该句的主干是... word flashed on... and was picked up... by..., 其中, 第二个谓语是被动语态, 在谓语和施动者之间放入插入成分 half a world away 做状语。

③In Australia—where an aging population, life-extending technology and changing community attitudes have all played their part—other states are going to consider making a similar law to deal with euthanasia.

句子的主干是...other states are going to consider...。句首的 in Australia 是地点状语, 后接 where 引导的定语从句, 进一步解释说明澳大利亚的情况。

④For Lloyd Nickson, a 54-year-old Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, the NT Rights of Terminally Ill law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering: a terrifying death from his breathing condition.

句子主干是 For..., the NT Rights of Terminally Ill law means...。在主语之前是 for 引导的名词短语做状语, 意思是“对于...来说”, 该状语后的 a 54-year-old Darwin resident... 是同位语, 谓语 means 之后是宾语从句, 该从句的主干是 he can get on with living without..., 其中冒号后的 a terrifying death from his breathing condition 是对 suffering 的解释说明。

#### 佳句赏析

①The full import may take a while to sink in.

此句短小、精练, 清楚生动地概括出当时的情况。

知识点补充: import 意为“意义, 重要性”, 相当于“importance”或“meaning”; a while 相当于“some time”; sink in 意为“被完全理解, 深深印在脑中”, 如: The teacher explained it to me twice, but I'm afraid it still hasn't sunk in. 老师给我解释了两遍, 我恐怕仍然不明

白。

②But the tide is unlikely to turn back.

句子虽短, 却很有力度, 准确表达出作者的观点和态度。

知识点补充: tide 本意是“潮水, 潮汐”, 这里的引申意义是“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, 因为这不单单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,而大多数囚犯却都面临着悲惨的命运,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间的文化内涵不同。

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 17. 住在边远地区的家庭过去常常款待旅游者 entertain strangers \_\_\_\_\_. 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 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, 激件, 推动, 刺激 *v.* 推动  
(8) small-minded (a.) 心胸狭隘的  
(9) specialize (v.) (in) 专门从事  
(10) superficial (a.) 表面的, 肤浅的, 浅薄的

## 五、全文翻译

去过美国的人回来总是说大多数美国人对他们是多么友善、好客、乐于助人。公正的说, 人们对加拿大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。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——这真令人惊讶。”去过美国的旅客的这种谈论很普遍, 但并非都能被正确理解。很多美国人不经意表现的友好不应被看作是表面或虚假的应酬, 而应该看成是文化传统的历史发展结果。(佳句②)

同任何发达国家一样, 一系列复杂的文化符号、设想和习俗构成了美国所有社会关系的基础。(长难句②)当然, 会讲一种语言并不意味着就理解其社会和其文化模式。不能正确“诠释”文化含义的旅行者往往得出错误的结论。例如, 美国人所说的“朋友”一词, 其文化含义可能与旅行者语言和文化中的“朋友”大相径庭。要想正确区分礼貌是出于文化习俗还是个人兴趣, 单凭一次公共汽车上的邂逅是远远不够的。(长难句③) 不过, 友好是很多美国人推崇的美德, 也是希望从邻居和陌生人那得到的。

## Passage 3

### 一、文章结构分析

这是一篇涉及“物质滥用”的文章。文章首先通过对 drug (药物) 一词的界定, 指出“物质滥用”的来历。接着论述了“物质滥用”的危害, 最后介绍了影响人的神经系统的三种药物。

第一段: 首先对 drug 一词做出界定, 指出人们对它的误解。接着指出“物质滥用”替代“药物滥用”的原因。

第二段: 介绍了物质(药物)在医疗和社交方面的广泛使用, 并分别以 first of all 和 also 为标记, 解释了这样的物质变成滥用的原因。

第三段: 介绍了影响神经系统的三种精神活性物质, 并分别表述其特点。

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

19. "物质滥用" (第一段第五行) 比 "药物滥用" 更为可取的原因是 \_\_\_\_。

[A] 如果非法使用, 物质会改变我们的生理或心理机能

[B] "药物滥用" 仅与少数吸毒者有关

[C] 烟酒同海洛因和可卡因一样致命

[D] 除海洛因和可卡因外, 许多其他物质也可能有害

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是: 具体细节题。

第一段最后一句用 to make clear that 表明用 "物质滥用" 代替 "药物滥用" 的目的是: "为了清楚表明滥用酒精和烟草这样的物质如同滥用海洛因和可卡因一样有害。" D 选项和题干一起是整个这句话的改写, 即原文中的 instead of 对应题干中的 preferable to, harmfully 对应 D 选项中的 poisonous。C 选项中 fatal (致命) 一词与原文中 harmfully (有害) 一词程度不一致, 应排除。

第一段前三句提到医生和心理学家使用 "物质" 代替 "药物" 一词的原因: 除食品外, 任何能改变我们生理和心理机能的物质都是药物。"药物" 这个词不局限于某些药品或者吸毒者服用的违禁化学品, 也包括酒精、烟草这些我们熟悉的物质。显然, A 选项错在限定为 "非法使用"; B 选项错在限定为 "只与少数吸毒者有关"。

20. The word "pervasive" (line 1, paragraph 2) might mean \_\_\_\_.

[A] widespread

[B] overwhelming

[C] piercing

[D] fashionable

20. "pervasive" 一词 (第二段第一行) 的意思可能是 \_\_\_\_。

[A] 分布广泛的, 普遍的

[B] 压倒一切的, 占主流的

[C] 尖的, 穿透的

[D] 时髦的, 流行的

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是: 词义题。

第二段第一句中 pervasive 一词后, 作者列举了物质在日常生活中各个方面的使用。忽略具体的细节, 这部分内容表达的主要概念是 "这些领域都被涵盖"。由此可以推知, A 选项最符合上下文语境的要求。

技巧: 解答词义题最重要的一点是联系上下文, 尤其是与该词紧密相关的部分。

21. Physical dependence on certain substances results from \_\_\_\_.

[A] uncontrolled consumption of them over long periods of time

[B] exclusive use of them for social purposes

[C] quantitative application of them to the

21. 人们对某些物质产生依赖性的原因是 \_\_\_\_。

[A] 长时间无节制地滥用它们

[B] 仅将它们用于社交目的

[C] 定量地将它们用于治疗

[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. 从文章最后一段我们可以推断\_\_\_\_\_。

- [A] stimulants function positively on the mind [A] 兴奋剂对心智有积极影响  
[B] hallucinogens are in themselves harmful to health [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

① 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.

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。

② 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.

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 dependence.

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③)

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 \_\_\_\_\_。

- |  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| [A] its raising of the corporate stock price | [A] 它将公司股价提高    |
| [B] its self-examination of soul             | [B] 它对道德品质的自我反省 |
| [C] its neglect of social responsibility     | [C] 它忽视社会责任     |
| [D] its emphasis on creative freedom         | [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.   | [A] 路斯是时代华纳公司的发言人。 |
| [B] Gerald Levin is liable to compromise. | [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: 文章题目以科技降低文章主旨, 体现文章主旨的象, 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 threat.”

直接引语被分成了两个部分, 其主干是 The test ... lies not in ...but in ... however 这里的意思是“无论多么”, 修饰形容词, 引导让步状语从句。

知识点补充: in the face 意为“在...面前, 面对”, 例如: It's the instinct of a mother to protect her children in the face of danger. (在危险面前, 母亲本能地保护自己的孩子)。

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, 是 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; 自由行动等的自由  
(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 Cube乐队暴力的说唱歌曲《警察杀手》后备受谴责时,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》第一条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。

## 二、试题具体分析

27. From the passage we learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

[A] there is a definite relationship between inflation and interest rates

[B] economy will always follow certain models

[C] the economic situation is better than expected

[D] economists had foreseen the present economic situation

27. 从文章中, 我们可以得知\_\_\_\_\_。

[A] 通货膨胀和利率之间有明确的联系

[B] 经济总会遵循某种模式

[C] 经济形势比预料的要好

[D] 经济学家已经预见到了目前的经济状况

[精解] 本题考核的知识点是: 文章主旨题。

选项 C 其实是全文的主旨大意。第二段首句提到, 银行家们似乎对近来之形势有了不少值得夸耀的东西; 第三段首句提到“它(指平均通货膨胀率)比多数预测者预测的数字要低”; 第四段首句亦指出“经济学家对英美两国有利的通胀率特别感到诧异”。C 选项是各段内容的概括。

A 选项与第一段第三句“利率和通货膨胀之间的关系难以确定”意思相反, 其中 definite 和 uncertain 正好是反义词。文章最后一句提到, “一些经济学家认为, 世界经济结构强有力的变化已经推翻了旧有的经济模式。”而且全文多处提到, 经济发展形势比预料的好, 可见经济的发展不会总是遵循某种模式, 否则就不会不可预料了。排除 B 选项。D 选项与第三段和第四段首句表达的含义相反。

技巧: 选项中若出现 always, almost, all, never, only 等词时, 一定要看原文中的限定范围。若文中未出现对应的词语, 则该选项一般来说是错误的。

28. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?

[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.

28. 根据文章内容, 下面哪项陈述正确?

[A] 把制定货币政策比作开车。

[B] 特别低的失业率会导致通货膨胀。

[C] 通货膨胀会导致高失业率。

[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，利率和通货膨胀率的影响很难确定，政策改变对经济的影响存在滞后性，D 选项与文意相符。

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 \_\_\_\_\_. 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 대선 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

## 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)

尽管有这么多个不利因素, 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率降至仅 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%, 而且有望全年度仅为 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%)已降低到远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] 若侵犯了您的版权利益, 敬请联系告知。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) 在文中的对照来猜测, 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。这仍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, 当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。这是一种不现实的选择。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 年的作文题要求考生就“后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联系, 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, 没有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行驶造成的)。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: 使某人极为放心, 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 世纪中期, 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造成的危害?等等。写这样的错误说明没有审清楚题,题目的要求有两点:解释原因,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.)