

## 2000 年考研英语真题

### Part I Structure and Vocabulary

(1~40 略:新大纲不再考查的部分)

### Part II Cloze Test

#### Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must try to keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production. He must store a large quantity of grain 41 consuming all his grain immediately. He can continue to support himself and his family 42 he produces a surplus. He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance 43 the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to 44 old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to 45 the soil. He may also need money to construct irrigation 46 and improve his farm in other ways. If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be 47. He must either sell some of his property or 48 extra funds in the form of loans. Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low 49 of interest, but loans of this kind are not 50 obtainable.

- |                       |                    |                   |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. other than     | B. as well as      | C. instead of     | D. more than       |
| 42. A. only if        | B. much as         | C. long before    | D. ever since      |
| 43. A. for            | B. against         | C. of             | D. towards         |
| 44. A. replace        | B. purchase        | C. supplement     | D. dispose         |
| 45. A. enhance        | B. mix             | C. feed           | D. raise           |
| 46. A. vessels        | B. routes          | C. paths          | D. channels        |
| 47. A. self-confident | B. self-sufficient | C. self-satisfied | D. self-restrained |
| 48. A. search         | B. save            | C. offer          | D. seek            |
| 49. A. proportion     | B. percentage      | C. rate           | D. ratio           |
| 50. A. genuinely      | B. obviously       | C. presumably     | D. frequently      |

### Part III Reading Comprehension

#### Directions:

Each of the passage below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

#### Passage 1

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosper-

ous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from predominance proved painful. By the mid-1980s, Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none; Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanagh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity." says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, D. C. And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as "a golden age of business management in the United States."

51. The U. S. achieved its predominance after World War II because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal
- [B] its domestic market was eight times larger than before
- [C] the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors
- [D] the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy

52. The loss of U. S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market
- [B] semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises
- [C] machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions
- [D] auto industry had lost part of its domestic market

53. What can be inferred from the passage?

- [A] It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride.
- [B] Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.
- [C] The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.
- [D] A long history of success may pave the way for further development.

54. The author seems to believe the revival of the U. S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] turning of the business cycle
- [B] restructuring of industry
- [C] improved business management
- [D] success in education

## Passage 2

Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone.

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as fertile as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. The grand mediocrity of today—everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring—means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived. Strangely, it has involved little physical change. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the past 100,000 years—even the past 100 years—our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they “look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension.” No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

55. What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?

- [A] A lack of mates.
- [B] A fierce competition.
- [C] A lower survival rate.
- [D] A defective gene.

56. What does the example of India illustrate?

- [A] Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.
- [B] Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.
- [C] The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of tribes.
- [D] India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.

57. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] life has been improved by technological advance
- [B] the number of female babies has been declining
- [C] our species has reached the highest stage of evolution
- [D] the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing

58. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?

- [A] Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution
- [B] Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution
- [C] The Evolutionary Future of Nature
- [D] Human Evolution Going Nowhere

## Passage 3

When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however farfetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal. With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be—even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right—it can hardly be classed as Literature.

This, in brief, is what the Futurist says: for a century, past conditions of life have been conditionally speeding up, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and speed. Consequently, our feelings, thoughts, and emotions have undergone a corresponding change. This speeding up of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expression. We must speed up our literature too, if we want to interpret modern stress. We must pour out a large stream of essential words, unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs. Instead of describing sounds we must make up words that imitate them; we must use many sizes of type and different colored inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words at will.

Certainly their descriptions of battles are confused. But it is a little upsetting to read in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river—and then to find that the line consists of the noise of their falling and the weights of the officers: “Pluff! Pluff! A hundred and eighty-five kilograms.”

This, though it fulfills the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature. All the same, no thinking man can refuse to accept their first proposition: that a great change in our emotional life calls for a change of expression. The whole question is really this: have we essentially changed?

59. This passage is mainly \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] a survey of new approaches to art
- [B] a review of Futurist poetry
- [C] about merits of the Futurist movement
- [D] about laws and requirements of literature

60. When a novel literary idea appears, people should try to \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] determine its purposes
- [B] ignore its flaws
- [C] follow the new fashions
- [D] accept the principles

61. Futurists claim that we must \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] increase the production of literature
- [B] use poetry to relieve modern stress
- [C] develop new modes of expression
- [D] avoid using adjectives and verbs

62. The author believes that Futurist poetry is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] based on reasonable principles
- [B] new and acceptable to ordinary people
- [C] indicative of a basic change in human nature
- [D] more of a transient phenomenon than literature

#### Passage 4

Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe. But increasingly the Japanese are seeing a decline of the traditional work-moral values. Ten years ago young people were hardworking and saw their jobs as their primary reason for being, but now Japan has largely fulfilled its economic needs, and young people don't know where they should go next.

The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teen-agers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs. In a recent survey, it was found that only 24.5 percent of Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared with 67.2 percent of students in the United States. In addition, far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 other countries surveyed.

While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression. "Those things that do not show up in the test scores—personality, ability, courage or humanity—are completely ignored," says Toshiki Kaifu, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's education committee. "Frustration against this kind of thing leads kids to drop out and run wild." Last year Japan experienced 2,125 incidents of school violence, including 929 assaults on teachers. Amid the outcry, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War II had weakened the "Japanese morality of respect for parents".

But that may have more to do with Japanese life-styles. "In Japan," says educator Yoko Muro, "it's never a question of whether you enjoy your job and your life, but only how much you can endure." With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households. Urban Japanese have long endured lengthy commutes (travels to and from work) and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell. In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter.

63. In the Westerner's eyes, the postwar Japan was \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| [ A ] under aimless development | [ B ] a positive example |
| [ C ] a rival to the West       | [ D ] on the decline     |

64. According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society?

- [ A ] Women's participation in social activities is limited.
- [ B ] More workers are dissatisfied with their jobs.
- [ C ] Excessive emphasis has been placed on the basics.
- [ D ] The life-style has been influenced by Western values.

65. Which of the following is true according to the author?

- [ A ] Japanese education is praised for helping the young climb the social ladder.
- [ B ] Japanese education is characterized by mechanical learning as well as creativity.
- [ C ] More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity.
- [ D ] Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking.

66. The change in Japanese life-style is revealed in the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life
- [B] the divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the U. S.
- [C] the Japanese endure more than ever before
- [D] the Japanese appreciate the present life

### Passage 5

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny—must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up an ambition as an ideal. What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition—if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. There is a heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped—with the educated themselves riding on them.

Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly. Summer homes, European travel, BMWs—the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago. What has happened is that people can not confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar. Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools. For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper formulation is, "Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious".

The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive. As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States. This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed. Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made sly. Such, then, is the way things stand: on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to get on in life.

67. It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] its returns well compensate for the sacrifices
- [B] it is rewarded with money, fame and power
- [C] its goals are spiritual rather than material
- [D] it is shared by the rich and the famous

68. The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that it is \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] customary of the educated to discard ambition in words
- [B] too late to check ambition once it has been let out
- [C] dishonest to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal
- [D] impractical for the educated to enjoy benefits from ambition

69. Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] they think of it as immoral  
[B] their pursuits are not fame or wealth  
[C] ambition is not closely related to material benefits  
[D] they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible
70. From the last paragraph the conclusion can be drawn that ambition should be maintained \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] secretly and vigorously  
[B] openly and enthusiastically  
[C] easily and momentarily  
[D] verbally and spiritually

## Part IV English-Chinese Translation

### Directions:

Read the following passages and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET 2. (15 points)

Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community. (71) Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts. (72) Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. It also means that the governments are increasingly compelled to interfere in these sectors in order to step up production and ensure that it is utilized to the best advantage. For example, they may encourage research in various ways, including the setting up of their own research centers; they may alter the structure of education, or interfere in order to reduce the wastage of natural resources or tap resources hitherto unexploited; or they may cooperate directly in the growing number of international projects related to science, economics and industry. In any case, all such interventions are heavily dependent on scientific advice and also scientific and technological manpower of all kinds.

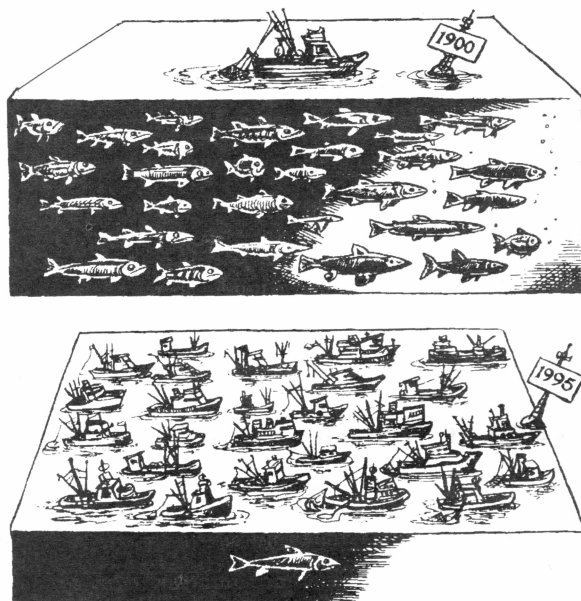
(73) Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above. At the same time, the normal rate of social change throughout the world is taking place at a vastly accelerated speed compared with the past. For example, (74) in the early industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization—with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed—was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the governments concerned. (75) Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements—themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport. As a result of all these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect.

### Part V Writing (15 points)

**Directions:**

- A. Study the following two pictures carefully and write an essay of at least 150 words.
- B. Your essay must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2.
- C. Your essay should meet the requirements below:
- 1) Describe the pictures.
  - 2) Deduce the purpose of the painter of the pictures.
  - 3) Suggest counter-measures.

#### A Brief History of World Commercial Fishing





## 2000 年考研英语真题答案快速扫描

(1~40 略:新大纲不再考查的部分)

41. C	42. A	43. B	44. A	45. C	46. D	47. B	48. D	49. C	50. D
51. C	52. D	53. B	54. A	55. C	56. B	57. A	58. D	59. B	60. A
61. C	62. D	63. B	64. D	65. C	66. A	67. A	68. C	69. D	70. B

## 2000 年考研英语真题答案系统精析

### Part I Structure and Vocabulary (1~40 略:新大纲不再考查的部分)

### Part II Cloze Test

#### 文章大意

本文是一篇短小的论证性文章,其主题是强调了农民储存余粮的必要性。文章采用正反论证的写作手法,先从正面论证储存余粮的必要性,再从反面论证没有余粮的危害,使得文章脉络清晰,一目了然。

#### 答案/重难点词汇/超纲词汇标注、全文精译及英汉对照

If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must try to keep a wide gap<sup>①</sup> between his consumption<sup>②</sup> and his production. He must store<sup>③</sup> a large quantity of grain 41 (instead of) consuming all his grain immediately. He can continue to support himself and his family 42 (only if) he produces a surplus<sup>④</sup>. He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance 43 (against) the unpredictable<sup>⑤</sup> effects of bad weather and as a commodity<sup>⑥</sup> which he must sell in order to 44 (replace) old agricultural implements<sup>⑦</sup> and obtain chemical fertilizers<sup>⑧</sup> to 45 (feed) the soil. He may also need money to construct irrigation<sup>⑨</sup> 46 (channels) and improve his farm in other ways. If no surplus is available<sup>⑩</sup>, a farmer cannot be 47 (self-sufficient). He must either sell some of his property<sup>⑪</sup> or 48 (seek) extra funds<sup>⑫</sup> in the form of<sup>⑬</sup> loans<sup>⑭</sup>. Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low 49 (rate) of interest<sup>⑮</sup>, but loans of this kind are not 50 (frequently) obtainable<sup>⑯</sup>.

农民要想成功,必须努力在其消费与生产之间保持一个较大的差额。他必须储存大量的粮食,(41)而不是将其立即消费掉。(42)只有生产有剩余,他才能继续养活自己及其家人。农民必须以如下三种方式来使用这些余粮:留作播种用;留作(43)防范由恶劣天气造成的不可预知的后果的一种保障;留作商品卖掉来(44)更新农具和买化肥,以便使土壤(45)更加肥沃。要修建灌溉(46)水渠或以其他方式改善农田,也可能需要钱。没有余粮,农民就不能(47)自给自足。要么卖掉一些财产,要么通过贷款(48)寻求额外资金。自然他会努力获取低(49)利率贷款,但是不可能(50)经常得到这种低息贷款。

## ■ 重难点词汇及词组注释

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ① gap [gæp] <i>n.</i> 间隙; 缺口; 差距   | ⑩ available [ə'veiləbl] <i>adj.</i> 可利用的, 有效的          |
| ② consumption [kən'sʌmpʃən] <i>n.</i> 消费; 消耗                                   | ⑪ property ['prɒpəti] <i>n.</i> 财产, 资产                 |
| ③ store [stɔ:] <i>v. / n.</i> 储存, 贮藏   | ⑫ fund [fʌnd] <i>n.</i> 资金; 基金                         |
| ④ surplus ['sɜ:pləs] <i>n.</i> 过剩, 剩余 / <i>adj.</i> 过剩的, 剩余的                   | ⑬ in the form of 以……的形式                                |
| ⑥ commodity [kə'mɒditi] <i>n.</i> 商品   | ⑭ loan [ləʊn] <i>n.</i> 贷款; 借出物 / <i>v.</i> 贷款; 借出, 贷与 |
| ⑦ implement ['implimənt] <i>n.</i> 工具, 器具, 用具 / <i>vt.</i> ['impliment] 实施, 执行 | ⑮ rate of interest 利率                                  |
| ⑧ fertilizer ['fɜ:tilaizə] <i>n.</i> 肥料, 化肥                                    | ⑯ obtainable [əb'teinəbl] <i>adj.</i> 可获得的, 可得到的       |

## ■ 超纲词汇注释

- ⑤ unpredictable [ˌʌnpri'diktəbl] *adj.* 不可预知的      ⑨ irrigation [iri'geɪʃn] *n.* 灌溉, 冲洗

## ■ 答案详解 (此大题难度值为 0.626)

41. 【答案及考生答对率】C, 答对率为 72%

【考核知识点】逻辑衔接

【解析】[A] other than (除了……, 除……之外)

[B] as well as (除……之外) 又, 不但……, 而且……

[C] instead of (代替, 而不)

[D] more than (多过……, 不止……, ……以上)

此段首句的意思是: 农民要想成功, 就必须努力在其消费和生产之间保持一个较大的差额。接着, 文章提到了农民两种相反的做法, 一种是 *store a large quantity of grain* (存储大量的粮食), 另一种是 *consuming all his grain immediately* (立即把他所有的粮食都消耗完), 作者赞成前面一种做法。空格处需要一个有否定意义的词语而且其后能跟-ing 分词。C 项 *instead of* 表示否定一种做法, 采取另一种做法, 其后可接名词, 动名词, 介词词组。如: *Let's play cards instead of watching television.* 咱们玩纸牌吧, 别看电视了。A 项 *other than* 表示“除了”含义时, 实际上是对后面部分的肯定。如: *There's nobody here other than me.* 除了我这里没别人。B 项 *as well as* 表示并列关系, 如: *He can write poems, plays, as well as novels.* 他可以写诗, 剧本, 还有小说。D 项 *more than* 含“超过”之意, 与上下文逻辑关系不符。

42. 【答案及考生答对率】A, 答对率为 62%

【考核知识点】逻辑关系

【解析】[A] only if (只有)

[B] much as (尽管……)

[C] long before (在……很久以前)

[D] ever since (自从……)

此空格前半句的意思是“他能继续养活自己及其家人”, 后半句的意思是“他生产有剩余”, 根据意思推断, 后半句是前半句的前提条件, 所以空格处应填入一个引导条件状语从句的连词, 只有 *only if* 符合题意, 故选 A。B 项 *much as* 表让步关系, 相当于 *however much*。例如: *Much as I would like to stay here, I really must go home.* 尽管我很愿意呆在这儿, 可确实得回家了。C 项 *long before* 和 D 项 *ever since* 都表示时间关系。如: *This had happened long before you came here.* 在你来到这儿很久以前就发生了。 *ever since the year 1949...* 自从 1949 年以来……。另: *only if* 是 *if* 的强调形式, 用于句首时, 主句一般要倒装。如: *Only if the red light comes on is there anything wrong with the machine.* 只要红灯一亮, 就表示机器出毛病了。

43. 【答案及考生答对率】B, 答对率为 62%

【考核知识点】介词搭配

【解析】[A] for (为了)

[B] against (反对, 防范)

[C] of (……的; 关于)

[D] towards (向, 朝)

空格处填入的词与其后面的名词短语一起做的应是 *insurance* 的后置定语,意为“……的一种保障”。本题的关键词是 *insurance*。*insurance* 的常见意义是“保险、保障”。在这里,*insurance* 意为“保险措施”,一般与 *against* 搭配,用于表达“投保”是为了防范某种不利因素,故选 *B*。*C*、*D* 两项可首先排除,因为 *of* 和 *towards* 通常不与 *insurance* 连用。*A* 项 *for* 一词虽可与之连用,但 *for* 后面所接的词一般为投保的受益对象。如:*health insurance for children*(为孩子所投的健康险)。

44. 【答案及考生答对率】 *A*, 答对率为 70%

【考核知识点】 词义辨析

【解析】 [ *A* ] *replace* (取代……,代替……) [ *B* ] *purchase* (购买)  
[ *C* ] *supplement* (补充,增补) [ *D* ] *dispose* (配置……,配备……)

空格前的 *in order to* 提示了所填动词及其引导的宾语用于说明上文提到的农民出售作为商品的余粮的目的。做题时,注意空格后面的 *old agricultural implements*(旧农具),暗示了它们应是被去掉的而不是获得的东西。*B* 项 *purchase* 与文意相去甚远。*C* 项 *supplement* 在一般情况下,补充的应该是新农具,而不是旧农具。*D* 项 *dispose* 用余粮换得的钱来配置旧农具更是说不通。*A* 项 *replace* 用余粮换得的钱来买新农具以取代旧农具。符合题意。

45. 【答案及考生答对率】 *C*, 答对率为 40%

【考核知识点】 动词词义辨析

【解析】 [ *A* ] *enhance* [ 增加,提高(价值、吸引力等) ]  
[ *B* ] *mix* [ 混合,(混合而)制成,(与人)交往,来往 ]  
[ *C* ] *feed* [ 饲养(动物),抚养(家族等),喂(婴儿、病人、动物) ]  
[ *D* ] *raise* [ 种植,栽培(农作物等),饲养(家畜等),抚育(子女) ]

空格前讲到“更新旧农具和买化肥……”,空格后出现的“*the soil*(土壤)”,再由“*fertilizers*”一词提示了 *the soil* 之前需填入的词应包含与“使土壤肥沃”的相关意思。*feed the soil* 意为“给土壤增加养料”,*C* 项符合题意。*B* 项 *mix* 指“混合”。如:*Oil does not mix with water.* 油不能和水融合在一起。*D* 项 *raise* 可指“养育、供养”。如:*raise a family* 供养一家人。*A* 项 *enhance* 通常用于效力、影响、价值等,多用于抽象事物。如:*enhance the status of sb.* 提高某人的身份。

46. 【答案及考生答对率】 *D*, 答对率为 57%

【考核知识点】 语意搭配

【解析】 [ *A* ] *vessels* (器皿,大船,管,导管,脉管) [ *B* ] *routes* (路线,路程,航线)  
[ *C* ] *paths* (小路,路径,道路) [ *D* ] *channels* (水渠,航道,管道,频道)

空格前出现了 *irrigation*(灌溉)一词,而选项中的各词均与“通道”有关,掌握 *irrigation* 的搭配是做好本题的关键。只有 *D* 项 *channels*(水渠)一词能与其搭配构成 *irrigation channels*(灌溉水渠)之意。而其他三个选项均不能与 *irrigation* 构成正确搭配。*A* 项 *vessel*,如:*A pot is a vessel for holding food.* 锅是盛食物的器皿。*B* 项 *route* 一般指“海、空以及地图上的路线”。如:*That postman is in charge of this route.* 那个邮递员负责这条投递路线。*C* 项 *path*,如:*Hard work is the path to success.* 努力工作是成功之路。*path* 也可以指“乡间小路”。

47. 【答案及考生答对率】 *B*, 答对率为 67%

【考核知识点】 上下文综合理解

【解析】 [ *A* ] *self-confident* (= *self-assured*) (有自信心的)  
[ *B* ] *self-sufficient* (自给自足的)  
[ *C* ] *self-satisfied* (自我满足的,自负的,沾沾自喜的,自鸣得意的)  
[ *D* ] *self-restrained* (自我克制的)

文章开头两句点明主题,接下去便进行正反论证:正面论证便是第三句“*He can... only if...*”;反面论证便是本题所在句“*If no... ,a farmer cannot...*”。这两个条件句在内容上表达相同的意思,故本题空格内

容应与 42 题句意中“*continue to support himself and his family*”对应,可见 B 为正确答案。A、C、D 三个选项均是一种心理特点,不合题意。

48. 【答案及考生答对率】D, 答对率为 68%

【考核知识点】词汇辨析

【解析】[A] search (搜查, 搜索, 搜身)

[B] save [保护, 保全(名声、面子等); 节省]

[C] offer (提供, 建议, 出售, 给予)

[D] seek (寻求, 探求, 追求)

上文提到“如果没有余粮, 农民就不能自给自足”, 接着本句以 *either... or...* 的句式讲到“要么卖掉一些财产, 要么通过贷款\_\_\_\_ 额外资金”, 显然, 所填词应是获得额外资金的一种方式, 根据选项释义, 应填 *seek* (寻求)。A 项作“寻求”讲时, 应搭配介词 *for* 才可, 而 B、C 两项均与题意不符。

49. 【答案及考生答对率】C, 答对率为 61%

【考核知识点】固定搭配

【解析】[A] proportion (比例, 比率)

[B] percentage (百分比, 百分率)

[C] rate (率, 比率)

[D] ratio (比例, 比率)

由上句中的贷款以及本句的 *borrow money*, 我们可以推测出\_\_\_\_ *of interest* 表示利率。*rate of interest* 或 *interest rate* 意为“利率”, 是固定搭配, 故选 C。A 项 *proportion*, 如: *in perfect proportion* 非常匀称。B 项 *percentage* 意为“百分比”。如: *The figure is expressed as a percentage.* 那数字是以百分比表示的。D 项 *ratio*, 如: *The ratio of 7 to 4 is written 7:4 or 7/4.* 七比四写作 7: 4 或 7/4。

50. 【答案及考生答对率】D, 答对率为 67%

【考核知识点】语意搭配

【解析】[A] genuinely (真心地, 纯粹地)

[B] obviously (明显地, 明白地, 清楚地)

[C] presumably (大抵, 大概, 或许, 推测起来)

[D] frequently (屡次地, 频繁地)

本题前半句讲到“自然他会努力获取低利率贷款”, 接着出现 *but* 一词, 提示了前后两个半句之间存在转折关系, 因此, 表示得到低利率贷款的机会很少。*this kind* 指的是 *low rate of interest*。从句意来看, 只有 D 符合题意。A、B 两项均不能与 *obtainable* 构成搭配。C 选项一般单独使用, 不和形容词连用。

### Part III Reading Comprehension

#### Passage 1

#### 文章大意

本文是一篇有关美国经济状况的文章。作者在文中主要讲述了美国工商业在二战后由兴旺到衰退再到复兴的过程。二战结束初, 美国经历了一个高速发展时期, 成为世界经济的主导。但这个优势在 80 年代中期日趋下降, 直到 1995 年美国的经济复苏, 又使美国人盲目自大起来。解读文章时要根据时间发展顺序这一论述主线来把握全文。

#### 答案出处/重难点词汇/超纲词汇/难句标注、全文精译及英汉对照

A history of long and effortless success can be a **dreadful**<sup>①</sup> **handicap**<sup>②</sup>, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. (难句) ■ When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries **unparalleled**<sup>③</sup> economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were **prosperous**<sup>④</sup> beyond the

拥有一段不需努力就可获得持久成功的历史可能是一道可怕的障碍, 但是, 如果处理得当, 它也许会成为一种动力。■ 第二次世界大战结束后, 美国恰好进入了这样一段辉煌时期, 它拥有的市场是任何竞争对手的八倍, 这使得美国的各个工业达到了一个无与伦比的经济规模。美国的科学家是世界上最优秀的, 美国工人的技术是世界上



dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the **retreat**<sup>⑤</sup> from predominance proved painful. By the mid-1980s, Americans had found themselves **at a loss**<sup>⑥</sup> over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none; Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was **on the ropes**<sup>⑦</sup>. (难句) ② For a while it looked as though the making of **semiconductors**<sup>⑧</sup>, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next **casualty**<sup>⑨</sup>.

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped **taking prosperity for granted**<sup>⑩</sup>. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes **sensational**<sup>⑪</sup> findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can **look back on**<sup>⑫</sup> five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute this **solely**<sup>⑬</sup> to such obvious causes as devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has **yielded to**<sup>⑭</sup> blind pride. "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more **quick-witted**<sup>⑮</sup>," according to Richard Cavanagh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity." says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a **think-tank**<sup>⑯</sup> in Washington, D. C. And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as "a golden age of business management in the United States."

最娴熟的。(51)美国的国富民强完全超出了欧洲人和亚洲人的梦想,因为这些国家的经济被战争摧毁了。

由于其他国家日益富强起来,美国的霸主地位不可避免地被削弱了。失去优势也难免使人痛苦。到20世纪80年代中期,美国人对其日趋衰退的产业竞争力无计可施。面对国外的竞争,一些大型产业已经萎缩或倒闭,比如电子消费业。到1987年时,美国的电视制造业只剩下Zenith在苦撑残局。(现在连一家也没有了:韩国的LG电子集团于7月份收购了Zenith)。(52)外国制造的汽车和纺织品也在涌入美国国内市场。美国的机床产业也处于困境之中。②曾经有一段时间,连美国发明的处于新的计算机时代核心地位的半导体制造业看上去也将成为下一个牺牲品。

所有这一切引发了美国人的信心危机。美国人不再把繁荣看作是理所当然的事。他们开始认为自己的经营方式落伍了,开始相信自己的收入不久也会因此而下降。20世纪80年代中期,人们对美国产业下滑的原因进行了不断的调查。偶尔找到的一些耸人听闻的发现也都是在告诫人们:来自海外的竞争压力越来越大。

世事真是变化无常!1995年,美国人已可以对连续五年稳步增长的经济作一回顾,而日本却一直在苦苦挣扎。(54)没几个美国人把这一巨变完全归因于美元的贬值或者经济周期转变这些显而易见的原因。人们不再自我怀疑,开始盲目自大。用哈佛大学肯尼迪行政学院院长理查德·卡文纳什的话说:“美国工业已经改变了产业结构,精简了机构,学会了明智。”华盛顿特区智囊机构卡托研究所的史蒂芬·摩尔也表示:“看到我们的企业在提高生产率,我为我是美国人而感到骄傲。”哈佛商学院的威廉·萨尔曼也认为,回顾历史时,人们会把这段时期看成是“美国企业管理的黄金时代。”

## ■ 重难点词汇及词组注释

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ① dreadful [ˈdredfəl] <i>adj.</i> 极大的; 可怕的     | ⑩ take... for granted 认为……是理所应当                     |
| ② handicap [ˈhændikæp] <i>n.</i> 障碍; 缺陷        | ⑪ sensational [senˈseɪʃənl] <i>adj.</i> 耸人听闻的; 轰动性的 |
| ④ prosperous [ˈprɒspərəs] <i>adj.</i> 繁荣的, 兴旺的 | ⑫ look back on 回顾, 加快                               |
| ⑤ retreat [riˈtri:t] <i>n.</i> 退缩, 后退          | ⑬ solely [ˈsəʊli] <i>adv.</i> 独自地, 仅仅               |
| ⑥ at a loss 不知所措                               | ⑭ yield to 屈服于                                      |
| ⑦ on the ropes 处于困境中                           | ⑮ quick-witted <i>adj.</i> 机敏的, 富于机智的               |
| ⑧ semiconductor [ˌsemikənˈdʌktə] <i>n.</i> 半导体 | ⑯ think-tank <i>n.</i> 智囊团, 思想库                     |
| ⑨ casualty [ˈkæʒuəlti] <i>n.</i> 伤亡者, 牺牲品      |   |

## ■ 超纲词汇注释

- ③ unparalleled [ʌnˈpærəleld] *adj.* 无比的, 无双的, 空前的

## ■ 答案详解 (此大题难度值为 0.49)

51. The U. S. achieved its predominance after World War II because \_\_\_\_\_. (第二次世界大战后, 美国取得了霸主地位, 因为\_\_\_\_\_。)

- [A] it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal (美国为实现这个目标付出了艰苦努力)  
 [B] its domestic market was eight times larger than before (美国的国内市场比战前市场大了八倍)  
 [C] the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors (第二次世界大战摧毁了大多数潜在竞争对手的经济)  
 [D] the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy (美国的巨大的劳动大军促进了经济的发展)

【答案及考生答对率】C, 答对率为 67%

【考核题型】细节题

【解析】文章第一段的结尾是解答本题的关键。第一段末句提到, 美国的繁荣和美国人的富有, 是欧洲人和亚洲人“做梦也无法达到的”, 因为战争摧毁了这些国家的经济。Europeans 和 Asians 都是美国的 potential competitors, 由此可知 C 选项是正确答案。文章第一句指出美国在二战后能够占主导地位是“effortless success”, 所以 A 选项不对。B 选项与该段只提到美国市场和其他国家比大八倍的内容不一致。D 选项出现了文中未提对象“劳动力的空前规模”, 而原文只谈到产业规模空前巨大。因此, D 选项也是不确切的。

52. The loss of U. S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American \_\_\_\_\_. (20 世纪 80 年代, 美国失去了在世界经济中的优势, 美国的\_\_\_\_\_的事实证实了这一状况。)

- [A] TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market (电视产业已经退回到国内市场)  
 [B] semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises (半导体产业已被外国公司所取代)  
 [C] machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions (机床产业在自杀性行为后倒闭)  
 [D] auto industry had lost part of its domestic market (汽车制造业失去了部分国内市场)

【答案及考生答对率】D, 答对率为 46%

【考核题型】细节题

【解析】第二段从美国的各行各业举例说明美国工业的衰退。该段倒数第三句指出“外国制造的汽车和纺织品也在涌入美国国内市场”, D 项是最符合原意的表述。A 选项即该工业失去国际市场与该段提到的美国没有一家电视生产商的事实不符。B 选项与“半导体制造业也将成为下一个牺牲品”不符。文中提到美国的机床工业也处于困境之中, 并没有说倒闭, C 选项属臆断, 应排除。

53. What can be inferred from the passage? (从本文我们可推知什么?)

- [A] It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride. (在自我怀疑和盲目骄傲之间来回转

变是人的本性。)

[B] Intense competition may contribute to economic progress. (激烈的竞争可能促进经济的进一步发展。)

[C] The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation. (经济的复苏依赖于国际间的合作。)

[D] A long history of success may pave the way for further development. (长期经济成功的历史可能为进一步的发展铺平道路。)

【答案及考生答对率】B, 答对率为 49%

【考核题型】推理判断题

【解析】本题间接考查对文章中心思想的把握。从全文看,文章叙述美国经济从繁荣到衰败再到繁荣的过程。第一段讲二战后美国经济的迅速崛起;第二段讲美国经济受到其他国家经济发展的挑战;第三段讲美国人面对外国产品冲击的压力开始自我反思;第四段讲 90 年代美国经济的复苏。由此我们总结出:在竞争的压力下,美国人在 80 年代进行了反思,带来了 90 年代的经济复苏。只有 B 选项与之相吻合。第四段中提到“自我怀疑被盲目骄傲取代”,但不能推断出人的本性就是这样,因此 A 选项不正确。C 选项出现文中未有对象“国际合作”。文章首句虽然谈到“A history of long and effortless success”,但是后面谈到的进一步发展决不能说是这段历史造成的,因此 D 选项是不对的。

54. The author seems to believe the revival of the U. S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(作者似乎认为:20 世纪 90 年代美国经济的复兴可能归因于\_\_\_\_\_。)

[A] turning of the business cycle (经济周期的转变)

[B] restructuring of industry (产业重组)

[C] improved business management (企业管理的改善)

[D] success in education (教育方面的成功)

【答案及考生答对率】A, 答对率为 34%

【考核题型】观点态度题

【解析】题干要求考生回答作者认为的美国经济在 90 年代复苏的原因。第四段提到“没几个美国人把这一巨变完全归因于美元的贬值或者经济周期的转变这些显而易见的原因”,可见这些原因是作者的观点。此外,作者马上对盲目乐观进行批评,更表明他倾向于相信美国经济复苏的原因是美元贬值或经济周期的变化。因此 A 选项是最佳答案。B 选项是第四段 Richard Cavanagh 提出的观点。C 选项是第四段 Stephen Moore 提出的观点。D 选项文中未提及。

【解题点津】在阅读过程中要特别注意观点的归属问题,尤其是要辨别清楚作者的观点。

## ■ 文章难句精析

1. 【文章难句】When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, **it had a market** eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale.

【结构分析】句子主干是... *it had a market* ...。主语之前是 When 引导的时间状语从句,修饰主句;形容词短语 *eight times larger than any competitor* ... 作后置定语,修饰 *a market*;现在分词 *giving* 相当于 *which gave* ..., 为结果状语。“*unparalleled... of scale*”用来表达“……的规模空前巨大”。

【参考译文】二战结束后,美国恰好进入这样一段辉煌时期,当时,它拥有的市场是任何竞争对手的八倍,这使得美国的工业达到了一个无与伦比的经济规模。

2. 【文章难句】For a while **it looked as though the making of semiconductors**, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, **was going to be the next casualty**.

【结构分析】本句的主谓结构是 *it looked*; *as though* 引导的从句做 *looked* 的表语,其中在这个表语从句的主语和谓语之间,又插入了两个并列的定语从句。表语从句中主语为 *the making of semiconductors*, 谓语为 *was going to be*, 而逗号之间的两个 *which* 从句是 *semiconductors* 的非限制性定语。又作插入语。*casualty* 本意是“伤亡人数、受害人”,这里指“被外国产品击败的美国本土产品”。

【参考译文】曾经有一段时间,连美国发明的处于新的计算机时代核心地位的半导体制造业看上去也将成为下一个牺牲品。

## Passage 2

### 文章大意

本文是一篇有关人类进化的议论文,文章首先指出影响人类身体进化的两个因素,进而说明由于技术进步改善了人类生活,人类身体已经停止进化,进入了生物学上的“乌托邦”时代。

### 答案出处/重难点词汇/超纲词汇/难句标注/全文精译及英汉对照

Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this **ratio**<sup>①</sup> drops to near balance at the age of **maturity**<sup>②</sup>, and among 70-year-old there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male **mortality**<sup>③</sup> is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it **makes almost no difference**<sup>④</sup>. Since much of the **variation**<sup>⑤</sup> is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone.

There is another way to **commit**<sup>⑥</sup> evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as **fertile**<sup>⑦</sup> as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have roughly the same number of **offspring**<sup>⑧</sup>. (难句) ① Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to **take advantage of**<sup>⑨</sup> it have **diminished**<sup>⑩</sup>. India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining **tribal**<sup>⑪</sup> peoples. (难句) ② The grand **mediocrity**<sup>⑫</sup> of today—everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring—means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

(难句) ③ For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological **Utopia**<sup>⑬</sup> has arrived. Strangely, it has involved little physical change. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the past 100,000 years—even the past 100 years—our lives have been transformed but our bodies have

(55) 身为男性,总是有危险。男、女的出生比例大约为 105 : 100,但是到成年时,这个比例就下降了,几乎持平;在 70 岁的老年人中,女性的人数比男性多一倍。但是,男性死亡率普遍偏高的现象正在明显改变。如今,男婴和女婴的存活率几乎相同,这意味着,到婚配年龄时,男性的人数将首次比女性多。更重要的是,自然选择的另一个机会已被消除。50 年前,婴儿(尤其是男婴)能否存活取决于它的体重。轻一公斤或重一公斤几乎都意味着必死无疑。现在,体重的轻、重几乎无关紧要了。因为体重的差异是由基因引起的,所以进化的又一个因素不存在了。

进化自我消除的另一个方法是:保持存活,但少生子女。如今,几乎没有人像过去那样生育。除了一些宗教社区,女性很少生 15 个子女。现在,新生儿的数量同死亡的年龄一样已经平均化。我们大多数人的子女几乎一样多。(56) ① 而且,人与人之间的差别以及利用这种差别进行自然选择的机缘都已减少。印度可以说明正在发生的一切。这个国家为少数居住于大城市的人提供发财的机会,而带给剩余部落的却是贫穷。② 现在,最大的共性——每个人的生存机会和子女数量都相同——意味着与部落人群相比较,自然选择在印度的中、上阶层已失去了 80% 的效力。

③ 对我们来说,这意味着进化已经结束;生物学上的乌托邦时代已经来临。令人奇怪的是,这几乎没有引起人的身体变化。没有任何其他物种占据了大自然如此广阔的空间。(57) 但在过去 10 万年——甚至过去的 100 年中,我们的生活发生了变化,但我们的身体却没改变。我们没有进化,因为机器和社会代



not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution; they “look at an **organic**<sup>⑭</sup> being as a **savage**<sup>⑮</sup> looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension.” No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our **descendant**<sup>⑯</sup>s may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

替我们进化了。达尔文曾用这样一句话描述那些对进化一无所知的人:他们“看有机生命体就像一名野蛮人看待一艘船,就像看待他完全无法理解的某件东西一样。”毫无疑问,我们会记住 20 世纪的生活方式,但却无法理解它的丑陋。不过,我们的后代可能会惊诧于我们距理想状态如此遥远,但无论他们感到多么惊奇,他们的长相还是会同我们一样。

### ■ 重难点词汇及词组注释

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ① ratio [ˈreɪʃiəu] <i>n.</i> 比,比率                  | ⑨ take advantage of 利用……的优势               |
| ④ make no difference 没有作用或影响                       | ⑩ diminish [dɪˈmɪnɪʃ] <i>v.</i> 削弱,减少;贬低  |
| ⑤ variation [veəriˈeɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 变化,变动;差异        | ⑪ tribal [ˈtraɪbl] <i>adj.</i> 部落的,种族的    |
| ⑥ commit [kəˈmɪt] <i>vt.</i> 把……交托给,提交;犯(错误),干(坏事) | ⑭ organic [ɔːɡænɪk] <i>adj.</i> 有机的       |
| ⑦ fertile [ˈfɜːtaɪl] <i>adj.</i> 肥沃的,富饶的;能生育的      | ⑮ savage [ˈsævɪdʒ] <i>n.</i> 野蛮人          |
| ⑧ offspring [ˈɒfsprɪŋ] <i>n.</i> 子孙;产物;结果          | ⑯ descendant [dɪˈsendənt] <i>n.</i> 子孙,后代 |

### ■ 超纲词注释

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| ② maturity [məˈtʃʊərəti] <i>n.</i> 成熟;完备 | ⑫ mediocrity [ˌmiːdiˈɒkrəti] <i>n.</i> 平常,平庸的人 |
| ③ mortality [məˈtæləti] <i>n.</i> 死亡率    | ⑬ Utopia [juːˈtəʊpiə] <i>n.</i> 乌托邦,空想的社会改良计划  |

### ■ 答案详解 (此大题难度值为 0.6575)

55. What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph? (根据文章第一段,身为男性过去面临的危险是什么?)

- [A] A lack of mates. (缺少配偶。) [B] A fierce competition. (激烈的竞争。)  
[C] A lower survival rate. (存活率较低。) [D] A defective gene. (基因有缺陷。)

【答案及考生答对率】C, 答对率为 52%

【考核题型】细节题

【解析】第一段第一、二句指出,做一个男人很危险,因为在出生时男性比女性多,到成熟期男女数量达到平衡,到 70 岁时女性比男性多一倍。由此我们可以推出过去男性死亡率普遍高于女性。此外文中的第三句“男性死亡率普遍偏高的现象正在改变”也可以看出该句前面的内容就是关于男性的死亡率高。C 选项为正确答案。A 项说的是现在的情况,而非过去的情况。B 项文中未提及,属无中生有。D 项似是而非,原文谈到基因时仅说“difference(差异)”,而非“defective(缺陷)”。

56. What does the example of India illustrate? (印度的例子说明了什么?)

- [A] Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people. (富人生的子女往往比穷人少。)  
[B] Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor. (自然选择在富人和穷人中几乎不起作用。)  
[C] The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of tribes. (中产阶层的人口比部落人口少百分之八十。)  
[D] India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate. (印度是人口出生率最高的国家之一。)

【答案及考生答对率】B, 答对率为 60%

【考核题型】事实细节题

【解析】该例子出现在第二段中间:在印度这个国家少数居住在大城市的人拥有财富,而留在部落中的

人却很贫穷。现在,最大的共性——每一个人都同样地生存并且拥有同样多的子女——意味着,如果与部落人比较,“自然选择”在印度的中上层家庭已失去了 80% 的效力。即:无论贫富,自然选择都不起作用,而对于富有家庭更是如此。因而 B 选项为正确答案。A 选项与文章内容不符。文中只将自然选择对印度的中上层家庭和部落的影响进行比较,而 C 选项比较对象错误。D 选项在文中未提及。

57. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because \_\_\_\_\_. (作者认为:人的身体已经停止进化,因为\_\_\_\_\_。)

- [A] life has been improved by technological advance (技术的进步提高了人们的生活水平)  
[B] the number of female babies has been declining (女婴的数量一直在减少)  
[C] our species has reached the highest stage of evolution (人类已进化到最高境界)  
[D] the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing (贫富之间的差距正在消失)

【答案及考生答对率】A, 答对率为 82%

【考核题型】细节题

【解析】第三段指出,在过去的 10 万年乃至过去的 100 年中,我们的生活得到了改变,但身体却没有改变。我们没有进化,因为机器和社会代替我们进化了。换言之,机器的使用、社会的进步使我们的生活发生了变化,A 项与之吻合,因而 A 选项是正确的。B 选项与题干无关,而且也与第一段的事实不符。第三段首句提到:进化已经结束,生物学上的乌托邦已经到来,但实际是题干中“我们不再进化”的换一种说法,而不是原因,因此,C 选项不符合题目要求。文章只提到生育、生存率方面不再有差别,但并没有一概而论,所以,D 选项是不正确的。

58. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage? (下面哪项可以作为本文的最佳标题?)

- [A] Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution (人类进化中性别比例的变化)  
[B] Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution (延续人类进化的方法)  
[C] The Evolutionary Future of Nature (自然进化的前景)  
[D] Human Evolution Going Nowhere (人类进化已到尽头)

【答案及考生答对率】D, 答对率为 69%

【考核题型】主旨题

【解析】纵观全文,第一段指出,自然选择的因素一个又一个地消失了,这使自然选择的规律无法保证人类的优胜劣汰;第二段通过印度的例子再次指出,自然进化机制已不能再左右人口的出生率;第三段指出,进化已经结束,人类已经达到生物的理想境界。所以 D 选项是最佳的标题。四个选项都涉及“Evolution”,但 A 选项只在文中第一段提到,不足以概括全文内容。B 选项离题太远,既然已经“evolution is over”,又何来“continue”。C 选项不是本文重点讨论的内容。

## ■ 文章难句精析

1. 【文章难句】Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished.

【结构分析】该句主干是 *differences... and opportunity... have diminished*。本句的难点在于 *opportunity* 后面的定语成分是不定式结构 *for... to take advantage of it*, 而关键又在于 *it* 指代的是什么, 代词 *it* 指代的是 *differences between people*。

【参考译文】而且,人与人之间的差别以及利用这种差别进行自然选择的机缘都已减少。

2. 【文章难句】The grand mediocrity of today—everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring—means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle class India compared to the tribes.

【结构分析】该句的主语是 *The grand mediocrity*, 谓语是 *means*, 其后跟 *that* 引导的宾语从句, 在宾语从句中, *compared to the tribe* 是分词结构作状语, 省略了 *if/when being*。其中第一个破折号后面的分词短语 *everyone being the... offspring* 是插入语, 是对主语的补充说明。*mediocrity* 原意指“平庸”,

即“和大部分人一样”。在句子中破折号后给出了该词在这里的特定含义“大家都活一样长,都生一样多的孩子”。

【参考译文】现在,最大的共性——每个人的生存机会和子女数量都相同——意味着与部落人群相比较,自然选择在印度的中、上阶层已失去了80%的效力。

3. 【文章难句】For us, **this means that** evolution is over; **the biological Utopia has arrived.**

【结构分析】该句由两个分句组成,句架是 *this means that... the biological Utopia has arrived.* 其中 *evolution is over* 是宾语从句。*Utopia* 指什么都很完美的地方或状态,如: *Create a political Utopia* 创造政治的乌托邦。

【参考译文】对我们来说,这意味着进化已经结束,生物学上的乌托邦时代已经来临。

### Passage 3

#### 文章大意

本文是一篇有关未来派诗歌的文学评论。未来主义者认为一个世纪以来,生活的加速发展需要一种新的表达方式,文学也应该运用各种方式来加速。全文采用了“总——分”的结构,介绍了未来派诗歌的观点,并对其进行了批评,指出很难将其归入文学范畴。

#### 答案出处/重难点词汇/超纲词汇/难句标注、全文精译及英汉对照

When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its **advocates**<sup>①</sup> are aiming at, for, however **farfetched**<sup>②</sup> and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal. (难句) 1 **With regard to**<sup>③</sup> **Futurist**<sup>④</sup> poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be—even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right—it can hardly **be classed as**<sup>⑤</sup> Literature.

This, in brief, is what the Futurist says: for a century, past conditions of life have been conditionally speeding up, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and speed. **Consequently**<sup>⑥</sup>, our feelings, thoughts, and emotions have **undergone**<sup>⑦</sup> a **corresponding**<sup>⑧</sup> change. This speeding up of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expression. We must speed up our literature too, if we want to interpret modern stress. (难句) 2 **We must pour out**<sup>⑨</sup> a large stream of **essential**<sup>⑩</sup> words, **unhampered**<sup>⑪</sup> by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs. Instead of describing sounds we must make up words that **imitate**<sup>⑫</sup> them; we must use many sizes of type and different colored inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words **at will**<sup>⑬</sup>.

Certainly their descriptions of battles are confused. (难句) 3 But it is a little upsetting to read in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish

(60) 当一场新的艺术运动形式形成某种潮流时,理应弄清其倡导者的目的何在,因为无论他们的准则在现在看来是多么牵强、多么不切实际,但若若干年后,人们很可能会认为这些准则很正常。1 然而,就未来派诗歌而言,情况却相当不同,因为不管未来派诗歌是什么——即使承认它赖以生存的理论基础都是正确的,我们也很难将它纳入文学范畴。

简而言之,(61) 未来派艺术家这样认为:一个世纪以来,人们的生活状况一直在发生飞速变化;现在,我们生活在一个充斥着喧嚣、暴力和快节奏的世界之中。因此,我们的感觉、思想和情感都经受了相应的变化。未来派艺术家声称:这种加速的生活节奏需要一种新的表达方式。如果我们想诠释现代生活的压力,我们也应该加速文学的发展。2 我们必须大量使用基本词汇,并且不受标点符号、限定性形容词或限定性动词的约束。我们不是要描述声音,而是应该创造出新词来模仿声音;在同一页书纸上,我们应该选用各种字号的字体,选择不同颜色的墨水,并随意加长或是缩短词语。

未来派艺术家对于战斗的描述必定令人费解。3 在某首诗中,他们用一行文字描述了一名土耳其军官和一名保加利亚军官在桥上打斗的场面,结果两人都从桥上掉进了河里;看了他

and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river—and then to find that the line consists of the noise of their falling and the weights of the officers: “Pluff! Pluff! A hundred and eighty-five kilograms.”

This, though it fulfills the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature. All the same, no thinking man can refuse to accept their first **proposition**<sup>⑩</sup>: that a great change in our emotional life calls for a change of expression. The whole question is really this: have we essentially changed?

们对这首诗的注解,有点让人摸不着头脑;后来才发现,这行文字满是描写那两名军官掉进水里的声音和他们的体重:“扑通!扑通!一百八十五公斤!”

尽管这种写法符合未来派诗歌创作的规则和要求,但很难将它纳入文学范畴。同样,尽管任何有头脑的人都不可能拒绝接受未来派艺术家的基本主张:我们情感生活的巨大变化需要我们的表达方式相应变化。但事实上,问题的症结在于:我们是不是发生了本质上的变化?

### ■ 重难点词汇及词组注释

① advocate [ˈædvəkeɪt] *v.* 拥挤; 提倡

③ with regard to 就……而言

⑤ be classed as 被归为, 将……纳入

⑥ consequently [kənˈsiːkwəntli] *adv.* 因此, 所以

⑦ undergo [ˌʌndəˈɡəʊ] *v.* 遭受, 经历, 承受

⑧ corresponding [ˌkɒrɪˈspɒndɪŋ] *adj.* 符合的; 相应的, 对应的

⑨ pour out 尽情表达出来

⑩ essential [ɪˈsenʃəl] *adj.* 必要的, 必不可少的; 本质的, 基本的

⑪ unhampered [ʌnˈhæmpəd] *adj.* 不受限制的

⑫ imitate [ˈɪmɪteɪt] *vt.* 模仿, 仿效; 仿造, 伪造

⑬ at will 随意

⑭ proposition [ˌprɒpəˈzɪʃn] *n.* 主张, 建议; 陈述; 命题

### ■ 超纲词汇注释

② farfetched [ˈfɑːˈfetʃt] *adj.* 牵强的

④ futurist [ˈfjuːtʃərɪst] *n.* 未来派艺术家

### ■ 答案详解 (此大题难度值为 0.665)

59. This passage is mainly \_\_\_\_\_. (本文主要是关于\_\_\_\_\_。)

[A] a survey of new approaches to art (对新艺术手法的评论)

[B] a review of Futurist poetry (对未来派诗歌的评论)

[C] about merits of the Futurist movement (有关未来主义运动的价值)

[D] about laws and requirements of literature (有关文学创作的规则和要求)

【答案及考生答对率】B, 答对率为 56%

【考核题型】主旨题

【解析】题干主要测试考生的概括能力。文章第一段给出全文主旨: 未来派诗歌不能被纳入文学范畴; 第二段和第三段论述未来派诗歌的观点, 并且举出一首描写战斗的诗歌为例, 指出其描写杂乱无章; 第四段与第一段首尾呼应, 重申主旨。由此可见, B 选项才能涵盖文章的内容。A 选项表达的内容太泛, 无针对性。C 选项与全文对未来派全盘否定的内容不符。文章只在第四段首句提及未来派诗歌的“规则和要求”的字眼, 但是它不属文学之列, 因此, D 选项不正确。

60. When a novel literary idea appears, people should try to \_\_\_\_\_. (当出现新的艺术思潮时, 人们应该尽力\_\_\_\_\_。)

[A] determine its purposes (确定其目的) [B] ignore its flaws (忽视其缺陷)

[C] follow the new fashions (跟随新的潮流) [D] accept the principles (接受其创作原则)

【答案及考生答对率】A, 答对率为 64%

【考核题型】细节题



【解析】题干要求考生回答当出现新的艺术思潮时,人们应该怎么做。文章首句指出“当一场新的艺术运动形成某种潮流时,理应弄清其倡导者的目的所在……”。因此,A选项应为正确答案。B选项在文中未提及。C选项属于过度引申,在文中找不到依据。文中首句只提到:这种新的艺术运动形式的准则在现在看来有些牵强和不切实际,但若干年后,人们很可能认为这些准则很正常,因此,D项在文中没有根据。

【解题点津】解此题也可以通过首句主句的动词短语“find out”去排除干扰项。“find out”意为“弄明白,确定,测定”;而选项中的“ignore”(忽视)、“follow”(追随)、“accept”(接受)都与之有很大区别,因此,可以排除。

61. Futurists claim that we must \_\_\_\_\_. (未来派艺术家宣称:我们应该\_\_\_\_\_。)

- [A] increase the production of literature (增加文学作品的创作数量)
- [B] use poetry to relieve modern stress (用诗歌来减轻现代社会的压力)
- [C] develop new modes of expression (开发新型的表达方式)
- [D] avoid using adjectives and verbs (避免使用形容词和动词)

【答案及考生答对率】C,答对率为87%

【考核题型】细节题

【解析】第二段简述未来派诗歌的主张。该段第三句指出“这种加速的生活节奏需要一种新的表达形式”,因而C选项“开发新型的表达方式”正是他们要表达的观点。文中第二段 speeding up of literature 是指要使文学的表现方式更富有快速感,而不是指数量的增加,故A选项与原文相混。B选项与文中他们主张用诗歌去表达和诠释压力不符。D选项与该段第五句“……,并且不受标点符号、限定性形容词或限定性动词的约束”不符。

62. The author believes that Futurist poetry is \_\_\_\_\_. (作者认为:未来派诗歌\_\_\_\_\_。)

- [A] based on reasonable principles (以合理的原则为基础)
- [B] new and acceptable to ordinary people (新生事物,能为普通人所接受)
- [C] indicative of a basic change in human nature (表明了人性的根本转变)
- [D] more of a transient phenomenon than literature (与其说是文学,不如说是一种暂时的现象)

【答案及考生答对率】D,答对率为59%

【考核题型】观点态度题

【解析】纵观全文,可知作者对未来派持完全否定的态度,第一段末尾说,“不管未来派诗歌是什么——即使承认它赖以生存的理论基础是正确的,我们也很难将它纳入文学范畴”。从最后一段也可以找出线索。D选项符合此意。B选项文中未提及。A选项过于肯定,而作者只是假设其理论合理。C选项不是未来派提出的,他们只谈到生活环境和思想感情的变化。

## 文章难句精析

1. 【文章难句】With regard to Futurist poetry, however, **the case is** rather **difficult**, for whatever Futurist poetry may be—even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right—it can hardly be classed as Literature.

【结构分析】该句是一个因果关系的并列句,主干是... the case is difficult. ... With regard to Futurist poetry 是一个介词短语,在句中作状语,修饰主句。for 引导原因状语从句,从句的句架为 it can hardly be classed as Literature. however 是插入语,是对前面讲到的事情表示转折;破折号之间的内容也是插入语,其中 on which it is based 是 the theory 的定语从句。“whatever...”和“even admitting...”都表示让步。“in/with regard to sb./sth.”意为“关于某人或某事,在这点/那点上”,如:I have nothing to say with regard to your complaints. 对于你的投诉,我无可奉告。/He is very sensitive in this regard. 他在这方面非常敏感。

【参考译文】然而,就未来派诗歌而言,情况却相当不同,因为不管未来派诗歌是什么——即使承认它

赖以生存的理论基础是正确的,我们也很难将它纳入文学范畴。

2. 【文章难句】 **We must pour out a large stream of essential words**, unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs.

【结构分析】句中的主句是 *We must pour out a large stream of essential words*, 后面是过去分词引导的伴随状语。注意: *or* 连接的 *qualifying adjectives* 和 *finite verbs* 与 *stops* 并列, 而不与 *a large stream of essential words* 并列。

【参考译文】我们必须大量使用基本词汇并且不受标点符号、限定性形容词和限定动词的约束。

3. 【文章难句】 But **it is a little upsetting to read** in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river—**and then to find that** the line consists of the noise of their falling and the weights of the officers: “Pluff! Pluff! A hundred and eighty-five kilograms.”

【结构分析】本句的主干为 *it is a little upsetting to read... and then to find...*。句首 *it* 是形式主语, 它指代的是 *to read* 和 *to find* 两个不定式结构, 其中 *read* 和 *find* 后分别接有 *that* 引导的宾语从句, 前一个宾语从句中 *which* 引导定语从句修饰 *bridge*, 后一个宾语从句中 “*pluff! pluff! A hundred and eighty-five kilograms*” 是 *the line* 的同位语, 说明其具体内容。

【参考译文】在某首诗中, 他们用一行文字描述了一名土耳其军官和一名保加利亚军官在桥上打斗的场面, 结果两人都从桥上掉进了河里; 看了他们对这首诗的注解, 有点让人摸不着头脑; 后来才发现, 这行文字满是描写那两名军官掉进水里的声音和他们的体重: “扑通! 扑通! 一百八十五公斤!”

## Passage 4

### 文章大意

本文是一篇有关日本传统道德价值观衰败现象的议论文, 通篇采用了“总——分”的结构, 先阐述观点, 再分析原因。文中作者采用了说理、数据、引证、对比等多种论证方法, 阅读中尤其要注意作者篇章重要性递增的写作思路。

### 答案出处/重难点词汇/超纲词汇/难句标注、全文精译及英汉对照

Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social **harmony**<sup>①</sup> are the envy of the United States and Europe. But increasingly the Japanese are seeing a decline of the traditional work-moral values. Ten years ago young people were hardworking and saw their jobs as their primary reason for being, but now Japan has largely fulfilled its economic needs, and young people don't know where they should go next.

(难句) ① The coming of age of the postwar **baby boom**<sup>②</sup> and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teen-agers who are already questioning the heavy personal **sacrifices**<sup>③</sup> involved in climbing Japan's **rigid**<sup>④</sup> social ladder to good schools and jobs. In a recent survey, it was found that only 24.5 percent of Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared with 67.

(63) 战后, 日本的典型特征就是目标明确, 其生产率和社会的融洽程度令欧美国家羡慕。但是, 日本人的传统工作道德价值观在逐渐淡化。10 年前, 日本的年轻人工作很勤奋, 而且把工作当作生存的主要原因, 但现在, 日本的经济需求已在很大程度上得到满足, 年轻人不知道下一步该怎么办。

① 随着战后生育高峰期出生的一代人长大成人, 再加上女性进入原本由男性主导的就业市场, 限制了青少年的发展机遇。这些青少年对攀登从上好学校到找好工作的这一严格的社会阶梯而付出的沉重的个人代价产生了疑问。最近的一项调查表明, 只有 24.5% 的学生对学校的生活完全

2 percent of students in the United States. In addition, far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 other countries surveyed.

While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression. “Those things that do not show up in the test scores—personality, ability, courage or **humanity**<sup>⑤</sup>—are completely ignored,” says Toshiki Kaifu, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party’s education committee. “**Frustration**<sup>⑥</sup> against this kind of thing leads kids to **drop out**<sup>⑦</sup> and run wild.” Last year Japan experienced 2,125 incidents of school violence, including 929 **assaults**<sup>⑧</sup> on teachers. Amid the **outcry**<sup>⑨</sup>, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised **eyebrows**<sup>⑩</sup> when he argued that **liberal reforms**<sup>⑪</sup> introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War II had weakened the “Japanese morality of respect for parents”.

But that may **have more to do with**<sup>⑫</sup> Japanese life-styles. “In Japan,” says educator Yoko Muro, “it’s never a question of whether you enjoy your job and your life, but only how much you can **endure**<sup>⑬</sup>.” With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan’s 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned **in favor of**<sup>⑭</sup> isolated, two-generation households. Urban Japanese have long endured **lengthy**<sup>⑮</sup> **commutes**<sup>⑯</sup> (travels to and from work) and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell. In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter.

满意,美国却有67.2%的学生对学校的生活完全满意。另一项调查显示,日本工人对工作不满意的程度远远高于另外十个同类国家的工人。

(65) 尽管外国人经常称赞日本人注重基础训练,但日本的教育往往强调的是应试和机械学习,而忽略创造性和自我表达的培养。执政的自由党教育委员会主席 Toshiki Kaifu 指出:“比如个性、能力、勇气或仁爱等,全都被人们忽视了。由此而受到的挫折导致孩子们辍学、放荡不羁”。去年,日本就发生了 2125 起校园暴力事件,其中包括 929 起攻击老师的事件。许多人为此大声呼吁,很多保守党领袖甚至在像战前一样,重新强调道德观教育。(64) 当时的教育部长 Mitsuo Setoyama 对此目瞪口呆,他认为,二战后美国占领当局实施的自由主义改革削弱了“日本人尊敬父母的道德观。”

(64) 但这可能与日本人的生活方式有很大关系。教育家 Yoko Muro 指出:“在日本,你是否喜欢你的工作或生活绝不是问题,而是你能忍受到多大程度。”随着经济的发展带来了居住的集中化,在日本的一亿一千九百万国民中,67% 的人居住在城市,社区和大家庭逐渐被独立的、两代人组成的小家庭所取代。(66) 日本的城市居民长期忍受着枯燥漫长的上下班交通和拥挤的居住环境之苦,但是,随着旧的群体和家庭价值观念的淡薄,这些不便之处也开始表现出来。过去 10 年间,日本的离婚率虽然仍远低于美国,但也增长了 50% 以上,自杀率上升了将近 25%。

## 重难点词汇及词组注释

① harmony [ˈhɑ:məni] *n.* 协调,和谐;融洽

② baby boom 生育高峰期

③ sacrifice [ˈsækrifaɪs] *n.* 献祭,供奉;祭品,供品;牺牲,放弃 / *v.* 牺牲,献出

④ rigid [ˈrɪdʒɪd] *adj.* 刻板的,严格的;坚硬的

⑤ humanity [ˈhju:mənəti] *n.* 人(总称),人道,仁爱

⑥ frustration [frʌnsˈtreɪʃn] *n.* 懊恼;顿挫;挫折

⑦ drop out 辍学

⑧ assault [əˈsɔ:lt] *n. / v.* 攻击,袭击

⑩ eyebrow [ˈaɪbraʊ] *n.* 眉毛

⑪ liberal reforms 自由主义改革

⑫ have more to do with 与……有很大关系

⑬ endure [ɪnˈdʒʊə] *v.* 忍受, 忍耐

⑭ in favor of 赞成, 主张; 以……来代替

⑮ commute [kəˈmju:t] *n.* (上、下班) 两地之间坐车往返(的路程)

## ■ 超纲词汇注释

⑨ outcry [ˈaʊtkraɪ] *n.* 公开的强烈抗议⑮ lengthy [ˈleŋθi] *adj.* (演说, 文章等) 冗长的, 过分的

## ■ 答案详解 (此大题难度值为 0.4975)

63. In the Westerner's eyes, the postwar Japan was \_\_\_\_\_. (在西方人看来, 战后的日本\_\_\_\_\_。)

[A] under aimless development (处于漫无目标的发展之中) [B] a positive example (是个正面例子)

[C] a rival to the West (是西方国家的竞争者)

[D] on the decline (在衰败)

【答案及考生答对率】B, 答对率为 48%

【考核题型】细节题

【解析】文章第一句指出, 日本的生产率和社会稳定让西方国家感到羡慕, 句中的“Aimlessness”和“hardly”用的是双重否定的肯定语气, 二者结合意为“有目标”。另外, 句中的 *productivity*、*social harmony* 和 *envy* 都表达了正面的含义。因此, 战后的日本在西方国家眼里是一个榜样, 故 B 选项为正确答案。A 选项与原句中的 *Aimlessness has hardly* (目标明确) 相矛盾, 若不注意这个双重否定, 会造成误选。D 选项是当今日本的情况, 不是战后的特点。文中只提到日本的生产率和社会状态让人羡慕, 没有提及 C 选项。

64. According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society? (根据作者的观点, 日本社会道德水平下降的主要原因是什么?)

[A] Women's participation in social activities is limited. (女性参加社会活动受到限制。)

[B] More workers are dissatisfied with their jobs. (更多的工人对其工作不满。)

[C] Excessive emphasis has been placed on the basics. (过分地重视基础教育。)

[D] The life-style has been influenced by Western values. (生活方式受西方价值观的影响。)

【答案及考生答对率】D, 答对率为 44%

【考核题型】细节题

【解析】文中提到了几点原因: 第三段末句作者引用前教育部长的话指出, 受第二次世界大战后占领日本的美国当局实施自由主义改革的影响, 日本人尊敬父母的道德观念被削弱了。第四段首句中的 *have more to do* 揭示了此处提到的观点是最重要的, 即可能与日本人的生活方式有很大关系。因而, D 选项是最佳答案。A 选项与第二段第一句“... women into the male-dominated job market. . . (女性进入男性主导的市场)”不符。B 项张冠李戴, 第二段末句谈到了本项内容, 但只是道德水平下降的一个表现形式, 而不是原因。C 选项是第三段中提到的内容, 但由文意来看, 注重基础训练是外国人和作者欣赏的做法, 作者认为不对的是过分地强调了应试和机械学习, 而忽略了创造性和自我表达的培养。

65. Which of the following is true according to the author? (根据作者的观点, 下面哪项说法正确?)

[A] Japanese education is praised for helping the young climb the social ladder. (因为有助于年轻人攀登社会阶梯, 日本的教育受到称赞。)

[B] Japanese education is characterized by mechanical learning as well as creativity. (日本的教育具有机械学习和创造力双重特征。)

[C] More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity. (应该更重视创造力的培养。)

[D] Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking. (辍学导致对应试教育的反感。)

【答案及考生答对率】C, 答对率为 57%

【考核题型】观点态度题



【解析】作者在第三段评价日本教育时,批评其往往强调应试和机械性学习而忽视创造力和自我表达的培养,文中引用了执政党教育委员会主席的话,进一步说明那些在考试分数中不能表现的东西——个性、能力、勇气或仁爱——被完全忽视了。对这种状况的反感使孩子们辍学,校园暴力也很突出。由此可知,作者对日本教育制度持否定态度,他更希望那些被现行教育制度忽视的东西,如: *personality, ability, courage or humanity* 能够在学校里得到开发。C 选项正是作者的观点。文章第三段第一句指出,日本教育受到称赞的原因是因为它强调基础的重要性。因此 A 选项被排除。B 选项与文中作者批评其缺乏创造力不符。D 选项因果颠倒了,文中指出对考试的反感使孩子们辍学。

66. The change in Japanese life-style is revealed in the fact that \_\_\_\_\_. (\_\_\_\_\_事实显示:日本人的生活方式发生了改变。)

[A] the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life (年轻人更不能宽容生活中的不便之处)

[B] the divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the U. S. (离婚率超过了美国)

[C] the Japanese endure more than ever before (日本人忍耐的东西比以前更多)

[D] the Japanese appreciate the present life (日本人欣赏现有的生活)

【答案及考生答对率】A, 答对率为 50%

【考核题型】细节题

【解析】文章最后一段的中心内容是:日本人生活方式发生的变化。日本人不像从前那样愿意忍受生活中的不适。经济的增长带来了居住的集中化,传统社区和大家庭消失了,取而代之的是孤立的、由两代人构成的小家庭。城市居民长期忍受着枯燥漫长的上下班交通和拥挤的居住环境的折磨。但是,随着旧的群体和家庭价值观的淡薄,这些不便之处逐渐显露出来。因而 A 选项正是说明了日本生活方式的改变。B 选项与第四段最后谈到的日本人的离婚率仍然低于美国的事实不符。C 选项文中未提及。D 选项显然不对,否则就不会出现离婚和自杀率大大上升。

### 文章难句精析

【文章难句】The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs.

【结构分析】本句是一个主从复合句,主语是 *The coming... and an entry...*, 谓语是 *have limited*, 宾语是 *the opportunities of teenagers*。充当主语的两个名词后都有 *of* 短语作定语, 宾语中的 *teenagers* 后跟着 *who* 引导的定语从句, 过去分词结构 *involved in...* 是 *personal sacrifices* 的后置定语。

【参考译文】随着战后生育高峰期出生的一代人长大成人, 再加上女性进入原本由男性主导的就业市场, 限制了青少年的发展机遇。这些青少年对攀登从上好学校到找好工作的这一严格的社会阶梯而付出的沉重的个人代价产生了疑问。

## Passage 5

### 文章大意

本文属典型的“匹配型”文章, 中心议题是如何正确对待抱负、野心。作者先表达了对抱负的正确看法, 接着批评了一些错误态度, 同时提出了抱负需要得到公开热情的提倡的观点。

### 答案出处/重难点词汇/超纲词汇/难句标注、全文精译及英汉对照

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition—wealth, **distinction**<sup>①</sup>, control over one's **destiny**<sup>②</sup>—must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. (难句) ❶ If the tradition of ambition is to have

(67) 如果人们客观地看待抱负, 那么人们肯定会认为它所带来的回报——财富、荣誉和对自己命运的主宰值得为之做出牺牲。❶ 如果抱负的传统是为了激发活力, 那么就应该

vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up an ambition as an ideal. What is odd is that they have perhaps most **benefited from**<sup>③</sup> ambition—if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. There is a heavy note of **hypocrisy**<sup>④</sup> in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped—with the educated themselves riding on them.

(难句) ② Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly. Summer homes, European travel, BMWs—the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago. What has happened is that people can not **confess**<sup>⑤</sup> fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought **pushing**<sup>⑥</sup>, acquisitive and **vulgar**<sup>⑦</sup>. Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical **spectacles**<sup>⑧</sup>, which now more than ever seem **in ample supply**<sup>⑨</sup>: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating **participatory**<sup>⑩</sup> **democracy**<sup>⑪</sup> in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools. For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper **formulation**<sup>⑫</sup> is, “Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious”.

The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive. As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy **impulse**<sup>⑬</sup>, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States. This does not mean that ambition is **at an end**<sup>⑭</sup>, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed. Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made **sly**<sup>⑮</sup>. Such, then, is the way things stand: on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to **get on in life**<sup>⑯</sup>.

得到人们的广泛接受;尤其应该得到那些受人尊敬的人和受过良好教育的人的高度重视。(68)然而,令人奇怪的是,正是那些受过良好教育的人宣布他们已不再把抱负当作理想。奇怪的是,他们中的大部分人可能已经得益于抱负——如果不是从他们自己的抱负中获得了利益,就是从他们的父辈和祖父辈的身上获得了利益。这些人的话中含有很浓厚的虚伪色彩,一个显著的例子:马跑后再去关马厩门——而受过良好教育者自己正骑在马上。

② 当然,比起过去,现在的人们对成功以及成功标志的兴趣似乎并没有减少。避暑别墅、欧洲之旅以及宝马轿车——这些别墅的位置、旅游的景点以及轿车的品牌可能会改变,但是现在对这些东西的需求似乎并未比十年前或两年前减少。(69) 现在的情况是,人们不能像以前那样能够轻松、公开地表露自己的梦想,他们这样做是怕别人说自己爱出风头、贪得无厌以及没有品味。于是,我们现在看到的虚伪现象似乎比以前任何时候都普遍:批评美国实利主义的批评家在南安普顿拥有避暑别墅;出版激进书籍的出版商到三星级宾馆就餐;主张分享民主制度的新闻记者把自己的孩子送入私立学校上学等等。对于这样的人以及其他的人来说,可能没有什么例外,恰当的解释是“不惜一切代价获得成功,但避免表现出有抱负。”

对抱负的攻击很多,它们来自于不同的角度;它的公开捍卫者却很少,给人的印象也不深刻,但是他们这些人也不是特别缺乏吸引力。(70) 结果,在美国,抱负不再像以前那样被看成是一种健康的动力,一种应该受到羡慕、应该根植于年轻人心目中的品质,因而它的支持者可能比以前少了。但这并不意味着人们失去了抱负,感受不到它对人的鼓舞和启发了,仅仅是人们不再公开以它为荣,更不愿公开表白它了。当然,由此产生了一些后果,诸如抱负被迫转入地下,或是被暗藏心中。于是,事情就成了这样:左边站立的是愤怒的批评家,右边站立的是愚笨的支持者,而中间,正如通常一样,站立的是大多数诚挚的人们,努力追求着成功。

## ■ 重难点词汇及词组注释

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ① distinction [di'stɪŋkʃn] <i>n.</i> 差别, 区分; 荣誉           | ⑨ in ample supply 供应充足                           |
| ② destiny ['destɪni] <i>n.</i> 命运, 命中注定的事                 | ⑪ democracy [di'mɒkrəsi] <i>n.</i> 民主, 民主制; 民主国家 |
| ③ benefit from 从……中受益                                     | ⑬ impulse ['ɪmpʌls] <i>n.</i> 推动, 驱动; 冲动, 一时的念头  |
| ⑤ confess [kən'fes] <i>v.</i> 坦白, 承认, 忏悔                  | ⑭ at an end 完结; 耗尽                               |
| ⑦ vulgar ['vʌlgə(r)] <i>adj.</i> 粗俗的, 庸俗的, 普通的            | ⑮ sly [slai] <i>adj.</i> 狡猾的, 会心的                |
| ⑧ spectacle ['spektəkl] <i>n.</i> 景象, 奇观, 壮观, 场面; 眼镜, 护目镜 | ⑯ get on (in life) 出人头地                          |

## ■ 超纲词汇注释

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| ④ hypocrisy [hi'pɒkrəsi] <i>n.</i> 伪善, 虚伪 | ⑩ participatory [pɑ:'tɪsɪpə,təri] <i>adj.</i> 参与的, 分享的 |
| ⑥ pushing ['puʃɪŋ] <i>adj.</i> 有进取心的, 急切的 | ⑫ formulation [fɔ:'mjʊ'leɪʃn] <i>n.</i> 公式化, 模式化       |

## ■ 答案详解 (此大题难度值为 0.5125)

67. It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if \_\_\_\_\_. (人们普遍认为: 抱负会受到崇敬, 如果\_\_\_\_\_。)

- [A] its returns well compensate for the sacrifices (它带来的回报高于为它做出的牺牲)  
 [B] it is rewarded with money, fame and power (它以金钱、名誉和权势作为回报)  
 [C] its goals are spiritual rather than material (它的目的是精神上的而不是物质上的)  
 [D] it is shared by the rich and the famous (它被富人和有名望者共同分享)

【答案及考生答对率】A, 答对率为 55%

【考核题型】细节题

【解析】题干要求考生怎样正确看待抱负。文章第一段第一句指出, 如果抱负被正确看待, 那么它带来的回报——如财富、名誉以及对自己命运的主宰等——都被认为是值得为之做出牺牲的。A 选项是最佳答案。B 选项把原文中的“对自己命运的主宰”替换成了“权势”, 再者这三者只是作者列举的回报的例子, 并非仅包括这三个方面。C 选项与文意恰好相反, 抱负的回报很多都是物质的, 如: *wealth*。D 选项与该段第二句中“……那么就on应该得到人们的广泛接受”不符。

68. The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that it is \_\_\_\_\_. (第一段的最后一句话最可能暗示:\_\_\_\_\_)

- [A] customary of the educated to discard ambition in words (口头上摒弃抱负是受过良好教育者的习惯)  
 [B] too late to check ambition once it has been let out (一旦抱负被释放出来, 就来不及控制)  
 [C] dishonest to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal (达到目的后否认抱负是不诚实的)  
 [D] impractical for the educated to enjoy benefits from ambition (受过良好教育者享受抱负带来的好处是不现实的)

【答案及考生答对率】C, 答对率为 39%

【考核题型】推论题

【解析】该句以“马跑后再关上马厩的门”比喻那些受过良好教育的人在得益于抱负之后否认抱负存在, 可见他们有“得了便宜还卖乖”之嫌, 再看末句中“*a heavy note of hypocrisy*”指的正是他们的这种虚伪的行为。其中“*horses*”代表“*ambition*”, “*riding*”代表“*ambition*”带来的好处。英语中相关的谚语“*lock the barn door after the horse is stolen*”意为: 贼去关门; 马丢了再关马厩。C 选项是对这句话的正确理解。A 选项没有表现出受过良好教育的人从中受益的内容, 与文中谈到的虚伪性不符。B 选项是单从例子本身推出的, 并没有结合上下文语境。D 选项在文中未提及。



69. Some people do not openly admit they have ambition because \_\_\_\_\_. (一些人没有公开承认他们有抱负, 因为\_\_\_\_\_。)

- [A] they think of it as immoral (他们认为抱负是不道德的)  
 [B] their pursuits are not fame or wealth (他们追求的不是名誉和财富)  
 [C] ambition is not closely related to material benefits (抱负与物质利益没有紧密的联系)  
 [D] they do not want to appear greedy and contemptible (他们不希望显得贪婪、可鄙)

【答案及考生答对率】D, 答对率为 77%

【考核题型】细节题

【解析】第二段第三句指出, 现在的情况是, 人们不能像以前那样能够轻松、公开地表露自己的梦想, 他们这样做是怕别人说自己爱出风头、贪得无厌以及没有品味。D 选项概括了该句中三个形容词“pushing”(急功近利的, 好出风头的)、“acquisitive”(贪婪的, 渴望的)和“vulgar”(庸俗, 粗俗)的含义。第二段前两句提到“人们对成功及其成功标志的兴趣似乎并没有减少”, 可见他们并不认为这不道德, 关键还是怕被认为贪婪, 故 A 项不正确。同理, B 亦不正确。C 项与文章首句谈到的财富是抱负的一种回报相矛盾, C 项也不正确。

70. From the last paragraph the conclusion can be drawn that ambition should be maintained \_\_\_\_\_. (从最后一段我们可总结出: 应\_\_\_\_\_拥有抱负。)

- [A] secretly and vigorously (秘密而有力地) [B] openly and enthusiastically (坦诚而热情地)  
 [C] easily and momentarily (轻松而暂时地) [D] verbally and spiritually (口头上和精神上地)

【答案及考生答对率】B, 答对率为 34%

【考核题型】归纳题

【解析】本题可以从最后一段得出线索。该段的大意是说有人批评抱负, 有人支持抱负, 并指出抱负并没有消失, 只是被人们隐藏在心里了, 人们不愿公开承认有抱负, 但这种做法产生了一些不良后果。由此表明作者认为拥有抱负不是一件令人耻辱的事情, 从而推导出人们不应该隐瞒抱负; 作者提倡的是正确地对待抱负, 坦言自己的抱负。B 选项恰有此意。A 选项是作者谴责的方式。C 选项“轻松”是正确的, 但“暂时地”没有道理, 最后一段说到抱负是一种健康的动力, 应该根植于心中。D 选项与作者表达的态度有差距。

## 文章难句精析

1. 【文章难句】If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them.

【结构分析】这是一个并列关系的并列句。句子的主干是 *If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people*。该句分号前后是两个分句, 前一个分句是 *if* 引导的条件句, 其中 *it* 指代 *the tradition of ambition*。后一个分句是 *who* 引导的定语从句修饰 *people*, 从句后是一个独立主格结构作补充说明。regard sb./sth. (with sth.) 意为“将某人、某事物视为, 认为某事物是”, 这里 *highly regard* 表示“高度重视”, 如: *His work is highly regarded.* 他的工作很受重视。

【参考译文】如果抱负的传统是为了激发活力, 那么就应该得到人们的广泛接受; 尤其应该得到那些受人尊敬的人和受过良好教育的人的高度重视。

2. 【文章难句】Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly. Summer homes, European travel, BMWs—the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago.

【结构分析】本句是一个复合句, 句子主干是 *people do not... may change, but... do not*, 其中 *not* 与 *less* 构成双重否定。考生关键是要理解 *do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly* 和 *do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago* 这两个双重否定的比较级。*do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly* 意思是“seem at least as interested in success and its signs now as formerly, if not more”。

【参考译文】当然,比起过去,现在的人们对成功以及成功标志的兴趣似乎并没有减少。避暑别墅、欧洲之旅以及宝马轿车——这些别墅的位置、旅游的景点以及轿车的品牌可能会改变,但是现在对这些东西的需求似乎并未比十年前或两年前减少。

## Part IV English – Chinese Translation

### 文章大意

本文从两个方面论述了现代政府在实施职能方面越来越依靠各个科学领域中的专家人才。一方面,现代政府应当依靠科学家来对经济产生影响,并促进经济的发展,从而提高人们的福利;另一方面,人们的新需要和人口增长给改革增添了新的压力,这样政府比以往更加依赖科学家的决策。

### 题目出处/重难点词汇标注、全文精译及英汉对照

Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community. (71) Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts. (72) Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with<sup>①</sup> the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon<sup>②</sup> the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. It also means that the governments are increasingly **compelled<sup>③</sup>** to interfere in these sectors in order to **step up<sup>④</sup>** production and ensure that it is utilized **to the best advantage<sup>⑤</sup>**. For example, they may encourage research in various ways, including the setting up of their own research centers; they may **alter<sup>⑥</sup>** the structure of education, or interfere in order to reduce the wastage of natural resources or tap resources **hitherto<sup>⑦</sup>** unexploited; or they may cooperate directly in the growing number of international projects related to science, economics and industry. **In any case<sup>⑧</sup>**, all such interventions are heavily dependent on scientific advice and also scientific and technological manpower of all kinds.

(73) Owing to the remarkable<sup>⑨</sup> development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above. At the same time, the normal rate of social change throughout the world is taking place at a vastly accelerated speed compared with the past. For example, (74) in the early industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization——with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed——was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions

世界各国的政府都基于一种观点行政,即人民的福利在很大程度上取决于本国的经济实力和国家的财富。(71)在现代条件下,这就需要不同程度的中央控制措施,从而也就需要诸如经济学和运筹学等领域的专家的协助。(72)此外,很显然,一个国家的经济实力与其工农业的生产效率直接相关,而效率的提高又有赖于各类科技人员的努力。这也意味着:政府不得不逐渐加大对这些部门的干预力度,以便提高生产率,确保生产率发挥最佳效益。比如,政府可能鼓励利用各种方法进行科学研究,包括建立自己的研究中心;政府还可能改变教育结构,或是进行干预,以减少自然资源的消耗量和开发至今尚未利用的资源;政府还可能在日益增多与科学、经济和工业有关的跨国项目中直接进行合作。无论如何,所有这些干预都非常依赖于科学的建议,也依赖于各类科技人才的力量。

(73)由于大众通信的大规模发展,世界各地的人们都不断感到新的需求,并不断接触到新习俗和新观念,同时,由于上述原因,政府也常常被迫推行更进一步的革新措施。与此同时,与过去相比,世界各地社会变化的常规进程正在以加快的速度大幅度发展。比如,(74)在早先实现工业化的欧洲国家中,其工业化进程以及随之而来的对社会结构有深远影响的变革,延续了将近一个世纪,而现如今,一个发展中国家大约只用十年左右的时间去经历同样的过程。这一切所产生的后果是加大了社会内部异乎寻常的压迫

within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the governments concerned. (75) Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from<sup>⑩</sup> mass migration movement—themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport. As a result of these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect.

感和紧张气氛,从而给有关政府提出了一些严肃问题。(75)由于人口剧增或人口大量迁移所引发的种种问题——如今,现代交通工具使得人口的大量流动变得相对容易——也会给社会造成新的压力。正因为所有的这些因素,政府就越来越依靠生物学家和社会学家制定合适的计划,并将它们付诸实施。

### ■ 重难点词汇及词组注释

① bound up with 密切相关

② rest upon... 依靠,依赖

③ compel [kəm'pel] v. 驱使,迫使

④ step up 提高,逐步增加

⑤ to the best advantage 效果最佳地,最出色地

⑥ alter ['ɔ:lteɪ] v. 改变,更改

⑦ hitherto [ˌhiðə'tuː] adj. 至今,迄今

⑧ in any case 无论如何

⑨ remarkable [ri'mɑ:kəbl] adj. 值得注意的,非凡的

⑩ arise from 由……所引起的

### ■ 翻译详解 (此大题难度值为 0.61; 满分为 15 分; 考生平均得分为 9.14 分)

71. Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts.

【考核知识点】代词指代和术语的译法

【结构分析】这是一个简单句,句子主干是 *this requires varying measures of centralized control and... the help of specialized scientists such as...*。and 连接两个并列宾语。

【翻译要点】本句的难点是 *hence* 的译法,它在句中是承上启下起连接作用的逻辑词,*hence* 意为“从而”,翻译的时候要体现句子间的逻辑关系。需要注意的是:*require* 有两个宾语,第 2 个宾语是 *the help*,在翻译时需要加上“获得”二字。

【词汇点滴】*varying* 意为“不同的”;*measure* 在这里是“程度、幅度、限度”的意思;*varying measures* 可译成“程度不同”;*operational research experts* 直译是“研究操作过程的科学家”,用术语翻译就是“运筹学专家”。

【参考译文】在现代条件下,这就需要不同程度的中央控制措施,从而也就需要诸如经济学和运筹学等领域的专家的协助。

72. Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds.

【考核知识点】*it is obvious that...* 的译法及短语翻译

【结构分析】这是一个复合句。句子主干是“... *it is obvious that...* and *that...*”。*it* 是形式主语,两个 *that* 引导的是两个主语从句,由 *and* 连接起来。

【翻译要点】*in turn* 在这里表示的不是对比,而是递进。分句 *and that this in turn rests upon... all kinds* 中,连续出现 *that* 和 *this* 两个代词。*that* 连接的是上文的 *it is obvious*,是表语从句的引导词。*this* 指的是前面提到的 *efficiency*,翻译时要重复一下,即“效率的提高”。

【词汇点滴】*bound up with* 意为“与……相关”;*in turn* 意为“又、依次、转而”;*rest upon* 意为 *to depend upon* (依靠)。

【参考译文】此外,很显然,一个国家的经济实力与其工农业的生产效率直接相关,而效率的提高又有

赖于各类科技人员的努力。

73. Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, **people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas**, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above.

【考核知识点】词义选择和时态的翻译

【结构分析】这是一个复合句,主句为 *people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas*, 其中 *are feeling* 和 *are being exposed* 为两个并列谓语。句首 *owing to...* 是介词结构作原因状语,主句后面 *while* 引导伴随状语。

【翻译要点】*be exposed to* 形式为被动,但具有主动含义,意为“感到”;*introduce* 原意为“引进”,翻译时应将其引申为“推行”,这样才能与 *innovation* (革新) 搭配。

【词汇点滴】句中名词短语“*mass communications*”意为“大众通讯”;“*be exposed to*”意为“暴露在……之下、面临”;“*introduce*”应转译为“推行”,才符合句意,表达流畅。

【参考译文】由于大众通信的大规模发展,世界各地的人们都不断感到有新的需求,并不断接触到新习俗和新观念,同时,由于上述原因,政府也常常被迫推行更进一步的革新措施。

74. In the early industrialized countries of Europe **the process of industrialization**——with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed——**was spread** over nearly a century, **whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so.**

【考核知识点】带破折号的句子译法

【结构分析】本句为简单的复合句。中间由“*whereas*”(然而)连接,以示对照。第一个分句中,“*the process of industrialization*”是主语,“*was spread*”是谓语,中间介词 *with* 引导的介词结构为主语后补充成分,介词结构中还有一个“*that followed*”定语从句修饰 *changes*;第二个分句结构比较清晰。句中破折号相当于汉语中的括号,起补充作用。

【翻译要点】*with* 的意思是“跟……一起、伴随”,这里译成“以及”。例如:*His money, with his wife's, comes to a million dollars.* 他的钱连他太太的合计达 100 万美金。*the same process* 是指前面的 *the process of industrialization* (工业化进程)。

【词汇点滴】*far-reaching* 深远的,深刻的;*spread over* 延续,持续;*undergo* 经历;*whereas* 然而,却

【参考译文】在早先实现工业化的欧洲国家中,其工业化进程以及随之而来的对社会结构有深远影响的变革,延续了将近一个世纪,而现如今,一个发展中国家只用十年左右的时间去经历同样的过程。

75. **Additional social stresses may also occur** because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements——themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport.

【考核知识点】破折号的作用、additional 的译法和状语从句的译法

【结构分析】本句是一个简单句。句子主干为 *Additional social stresses may also occur*。*because of* 引导的为介词结构做原因状语,介词结构中“*arising from... movements*”为分词结构作定语,修饰“*problems*”。破折号后面“*themselves*”是 *mass migration movements* 的同位语,后为“*made*”引导的过去分词结构作后置定语修饰 *mass migration movements*。

【翻译要点】翻译时应将原因放在句前。另外,应将 *themselves* 所指代的名词译出来,被动语态 *made relatively easy* 应译成主动形式“变得相对容易”。

【词汇点滴】形容词“*additional*”应转译为“新的”;“*stresses*”作名词,在此意为“压力”;“*arising from*”意为“由……引起”;“*mass migration movements*”意为“大量人口流动”,其中 *mass* 为形容词,意为“大规模的”;“*migration*”意为“移居,移动”。

【参考译文】由于人口剧增或人口大量迁移所引发的种种问题——如今,现代交通工具使得人口的大量流动变得相对容易,也会给社会造成新的压力。



## Part V Writing

## ■ 作文类型 (作文难度值为 0.51; 满分为 15 分; 考生平均得分为 7.63 分)

漫画加提纲式写作

## ■ 写作思路

这是一篇看图作文。对于这类文章,我们一定要认真观察图画,进行细致的分析比较,推测作者作画的真正意图。本题中的两幅图画显示了世界商业捕鱼行业的发展简史,考生应该注意到这两幅图形成的的是一个鲜明的对比。从 1900 年~1995 年的渔船和鱼量之比的变化来谈如何保护渔业资源,说明自然资源遭破坏的严重性,保护资源的迫切性。其次,看清要求。文章应描述图画,点明图画所示内涵,并应举出保护资源的建议。文章为描述加议论。

## ■ 文章布局

本文应采用叙议结合的方法,分三段完成:第一段描述图画;第二段解释图画内涵,并可举出一些相关例子;第三段应联系实际,提出自己的观点,建议或解决问题的方法与措施。第二段的举例应和第三段的建议相呼应,使结构更加严谨。

## ■ 写作误区

跑题:许多考生忽略了“商业捕鱼”而重点放在 pollution 上,就偏题了。本题旨在表明生态环境的破坏,如果把中心局限在捕鱼上,就过于狭窄了,不易升华。有的同学把本题看为“应标新立异,随波逐流要受穷”就跑题了。也有的考生将中心立在保护环境上。环境与自然资源虽有相似之处,但毕竟不同,所以跑题。从这个例子,考生应该看到审题细致是非常重要的。

## ★ 范文英汉对照·可套用句式重点记忆 ★

**Judging from the pictures, we can see clearly that** with the increase of commercial fishing, the number of fishes *sharply*<sup>①</sup> decreased. **In one picture**, there were various kinds of fishes and only one fishing-boat in 1900; **the other** describes that in 1995 many fishing boats were searching for fish while there was only one fish in sight.

**The purpose of this picture is to show us that due**<sup>②</sup> **attention has to be paid to** the decrease of ocean resources. **Owing to** overfishing, the number of fishes has obviously decreased. **It is most likely that** some fish species face extinction if we don't **take the counter measures as quickly as possible**. **By that time**, our environment will suffer a great destruction.

**Therefore, it is imperative**<sup>③</sup> **for us to take drastic**<sup>④</sup> **measures**. **For one thing**, we should *appeal to*<sup>⑤</sup> our authorities to make strict laws to control commercial fishing. **For another**, we should enhance the awareness of people that the ocean resources are very vital to us. **Only in this way can we** protect our ocean resources. Also, I believe that we human beings can overcome this difficulty, and we will have a bright future.

从图片中,我们可以清楚地看到,随着商业捕鱼的增长,鱼类的数量急剧减少。一张图片描绘 1900 年有各种各样的鱼,而只有一条渔船;而另外一张描述在 1995 年许多渔船正在捕捞鱼,但只能看到一条鱼。

该图片的目的是向我们表明对于海洋资源的减少应该引起我们应有的注意和关心。由于过度捕捞,鱼类的数量明显减少。如果我们不及时采取应对措施,很可能有些鱼种会面临灭绝。到那时,我们的环境会遭到严重的破坏。

因此,我们有必要马上采取强硬措施。一方面,我们应该呼吁我们的政府制定严格的法律来控制商业捕鱼。另一方面,我们应该加强海洋资源对人类至关重要的意识。只有这样,我们才能保护我们的海洋资源。同时,我深信,我们人类能够克服该困难,迎接似锦的未来!



★ 范文重点词汇及词组注释

- ① sharply [ˈʃɑ:ppli] *adv.* 尖刻地;急剧地;鲜明地      ④ drastic [ˈdræstik] *adj.* 急剧的,猛烈的  
② due [dju:] *adj.* 应有的,应得到的      ⑤ appeal to 上诉,请求,呼吁  
③ imperative [imˈperətiv] *adj.* 重要的,紧急的

★ 范文语言技巧点评

- (1) ... we can see clearly that with the increase of commercial fishing, the number of fishes sharply decreased. 首句采用 with 介词结构这一句型,用一句话清楚点明了图片中的两大信息,一是商业捕鱼增长,二是鱼类数量下降。此处 with 结构作状语,表伴随。
- (2) It is most likely that some fish species face extinction if we don't take the counter measures as quickly as possible. 该句使用 if 条件句,指出如果不采取措施,鱼种会面临灭绝,暗示了应对措施的重要性。
- (3) Only in this way can we protect our ocean resources. 作者用倒装句表示强调,给出保护海洋资源的建议。

## 2000 年考研英语真题专家点评

2000 年试卷是近年来难度偏易的一份试卷,考试中心的统计结果也说明了这一点。试卷抽样统计结果为:平均分高达 55.90 分。

1. 完形填空不难,平均分为 6.24 分。第 45 题有一定难度,属于词义的灵活把握问题,跟语感有关。  
2. 阅读理解部分总的来说不难,平均分为 22.54 分。

第一篇文章主体上是叙述性的,容易理解,54 题较难,关键是考生一定要认识到这是涉及作者观点的问题,考生还必须能区别文中的作者观点与所引用的论据,B、C 两项皆为文中引语论据部分,不能回答本题。

第二篇文章的思路到了第二段才变得清晰,说明阅读时应从全篇把握,不能孤立地理解句段。

第三篇文章和问题都较容易。

第四篇文章结构很有特点,考生应借此学会识别段落中的论点和论据,64 题有些迷惑人,注意,问题问的是主要原因,这正好与末段开头句照应。

第五篇文章作者的主题观点很难把握,从而影响了 70 题的解题,考生可借导读来理解该文章;68 题也难,为推论题,考生应利用上下文寻找答案。

3. 翻译部分较易,句子结构不复杂,难理解的词汇少,平均分高达 9.14 分。

4. 作文为漫画作文。审题时决不能忽视图画的标题或旁注,有些考生由于没有仔细看图画中的 Commercial Fishing 而出现跑题,在文章中大谈 pollution,考生务必引以为戒。作文中出现的另一个问题是,许多考生对第二和第三个提纲展开不够,内容单薄空洞,这首先是平时写作练习不够,其次是对优秀范文分析不够细致,一味地死记硬背。

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