



名师导学系列



2006年

考研

英语新题型
全攻略

及全真模拟试卷

● 考研英语研究组



高等教育出版社
HIGHER EDUCATION PRESS



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

2006 年考研英语新题型全攻略及全真模拟试卷/考研英语研究组. —北京:高等教育出版社,2005.7
ISBN 7-04-017170-8

I .2... II .考... III .英语-研究生-入学考试-习题 IV .H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 079637 号

策划编辑 刘 佳 责任编辑 杨挺扬 高 婷 陈瑞清
封面设计 王凌波 责任印制 宋克学

出版发行 高等教育出版社
社 址 北京市西城区德外大街 4 号
邮政编码 100011
总 机 010-58581000

经 销 北京蓝色畅想图书发行有限公司
印 刷 北京中科印刷有限公司

开 本 850×1168 1/16
印 张 14.5
字 数 360 000

购书热线 010-58581118
免费咨询 800-810-0598
网 址 <http://www.hep.edu.cn>
<http://www.hep.com.cn>
网上订购 <http://www.landaco.com>
<http://www.landaco.com.cn>

版 次 2005 年 7 月第 1 版
印 次 2005 年 9 月第 2 次印刷
定 价 25.00 元

本书如有缺页、倒页、脱页等质量问题,请到所购图书销售部门联系调换。

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物料号 17170-00

出版前言

高等教育出版社独家出版 2006 年考研《考试大纲》、《考试分析》、《考试参考书》、《名师导学》等系列适应考生不同阶段复习备考的考研辅导用书,具有权威性、预测性和实有性。特别是《名师导学考研系列丛书》作者阵容强大,有参与过考研大纲起草、命题工作的专家,有从事多年考研辅导的知名教授。书中内容精心设计,不仅为考生指明了复习思路与应试技巧,而且为考生汇总了常见错误与防范措施,并配有大量全真试题供考生演练。我们希望通过以上各系列丛书的学习,能够使考生抓住研究生入学考试的特点和规律,掌握解题方法和思路,彻底清除复习中的盲点。

2006 年考研英语系列丛书,由考研英语大纲修订的专家和新东方考研英语辅导团队中的精英教师编写,共 8 册。可满足考生全过程复习备考的需要,特别适合应届考生和社会考生自学的需要。

一、《2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》规定了 2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语科目的考试范围、考试要求、考试形式、试卷结构等,与 2005 年版相比,每本考研大纲都作了不同程度的修订。它们既是 2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试命题的唯一依据,也是考生复习备考必不可少的工具书。

二、《考研英语词汇速记手册(2006 年版)》是考研英语大纲配套用书,适合考生基础复习阶段使用。本书由英语考研大纲制订和修订的专家执笔,完全按照最新版考研大纲的词汇表编写,对原有大纲的词意作了修订和补充,并在书后附上大量词汇练习题以便考生巩固记忆。通过学习本书,考生能在较短的时间内迅速扩大词汇量,牢固掌握大纲中词汇的意义和用法,为后面的专项训练和冲刺复习打下良好的基础。同时我们还在“中国教育考试网”www.eduexam.com.cn 的名师导航栏目中放了大量的例句供考生参考。

三、《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试分析(非英语专业·2006 年版)》是教育部考试中心配合英语考试大纲编写的。主要内容包括命题说明、试卷分析、试题分析、新大纲的说明、题型示例和复习中应注意的问题等。书中根据教育部考试中心统计的权威数据,详细分析了考生在考试中容易出现的问题和原因,有利于考生了解近几年考试的情况,有针对性地复习,减轻不必要的负担。

四、《2006 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试参考书(非英语专业)》针对目前全国硕士研究生入学考试辅导用书多达上百种的现状,以及现存辅导书中普遍存在着名不副实,对考试大纲的内容和要求错误阐释等现象,教育部有关主管部门组织参与考试大纲修订的专家,以考试大纲为蓝本,编写了本考试参考书。对考试大纲规定的考试内容和考试要求进行深入地阐释和讲解,使考生能够全面、准确地掌握大纲规定的内容。本书权威性极强,突出特点是“解渴”、实用。

五、《2006 年考研英语历年真题解析与应试对策》按部分解析 1996—2005 年考研英语真题及英语科试题的特点、应对方法,供考生在复习全过程的各阶段使用。本书根据最新英语考试大纲的要求,总结了历年考研英语的命题规律和复习思路,并深入讲解考生在答题时所应注意的常

见错误和防范措施。考生通过学习本书,可以扩大知识面,检测自己的水平,了解试题特点,掌握应试方法。

六、《2006年考研英语专项突破(阅读理解)》适合基础复习阶段使用,使考生通过大量卓有成效的练习,能够巩固基础知识、弥补弱项、提升整体英语水平,获得良好的复习效果。此外,书中还详细介绍了阅读理解的命题规律和设问特点,并对知识点进行精讲,包含文章全文翻译、长难句分析、词义注释、常用搭配、解题方法等,最后精选128篇文章(其中新题型40篇文章)供考生演练,试题完全接近真题的难度和水平,让考生既能巩固基础知识,提高复习效果,又能逐步适应真正考试的难度,这样在考场上才能发挥自如。

七、《2006年考研英语专项突破(英语知识运用、翻译和写作)》根据最新英语考试大纲的要求,总结了考研英语知识运用、翻译、写作部分的命题规律和复习思路,并让考生了解回答这几部分考题时所应注意的常见错误和防范措施。本书为考生提供大量针对这三项考试内容的与全真试卷难度一致的模拟练习题,让考生在短期内掌握这三项考试内容的解题技巧、提高翻译和写作水平,节省考生宝贵的复习时间。各部分试题的词汇量和文章选材、长度、难度都根据最新大纲进行了调整,对新题型也着重进行了讲解。

八、《2006年考研英语新题型全攻略及全真模拟试卷》供考生在强化、冲刺阶段使用,其中包括15至20套全真模拟试卷。各套试题为作者精心编制,具有全面性、典型性、针对性、技巧性、综合性等特点,帮助考生进一步巩固基础阶段所学的基本理论、基本知识,掌握重点试题,熟悉答题方法,增强应试能力。

全国考研辅导班教材系列

九、《2006年考研英语真题考点与常见错误透析》根据最新英语考试大纲的要求,总结了考研英语历年真题考查的知识点和常见错误,包括试题解析、选项解析、考生常见错误与防范、试题全文翻译、重点词语和长难句分析。本书的最大特点是:从解题思路和常见错误入手去审视和剖析每一道试题。考生可以通过这种较高学术性的解题方式迅速领悟考试的重点和难点,走出复习和解题的盲区。

十、《2006年考研英语写作突破100题》是根据最新英语考试大纲的要求,总结考研英语写作部分的命题规律和复习思路编写的。针对考生普遍的实际写作水平,尤其是广大考生的三大写作障碍:1. 不知道英语写作的模式;2. 无法用英语表达自己的思想;3. 缺乏达到研究生入学写作水平的相应能力,本书利用100篇典型的范文使考生认识到:英语写作是什么?写什么?怎么写?该书涉及考纲所要求的写作模式和内容,具有极强的针对性,适合考生在强化和冲刺时使用。

十一、《2006年考研英语全真冲刺试卷》供考生在冲刺阶段使用,其中包括3至5套全真冲刺试卷。各套试卷根据考研英语大纲精心编制,具有全面性、典型性、针对性、技巧性、综合性等特点,帮助考生在考试来临之前最后巩固基础阶段所学的基础知识,掌握重点和难点,熟悉解题思路和方法,增强应试能力,查漏补缺。

为了给考生提供更多的增值服务,凡购正版高教版名师导学考研英语系列图书的考生都可以登录“中国教育考试在线”www.eduexam.com.cn在线做考研英语全真模拟试卷。

高等教育出版社

2005年7月

编者的话

高教版“名师导学考研英语系列丛书”共四册,《2006 年考研英语历年真题解析与应试对策》、《2006 年考研英语专项突破(阅读理解和完型填句)》、《2006 年考研英语专项突破(英语知识运用、翻译和写作)》、《2006 年考研英语新题型全攻略及全真模拟试卷》。

本套丛书的三大特色:

第一,宗师执笔,字字珠玑。本丛书编者均为长年奋斗在全国顶级培训机构考研英语培训第一线的教学专家。他们对考研英语题型内在规律和变化趋势的把握都可谓登峰造极、炉火纯青。他们深知考研学子的困惑和疑难所在,并针对这些困惑和疑难拨开迷雾、指点迷津。

第二,丛书自成体系,经典备考范例。本丛书为广大考生铺就了一条坚实的考研英语成功之路。本丛书率先提出“考研成功五步走”的科学复习策略:

第一步,考生应先从《历年真题与应试对策》入手,严格按照考试时间答题,在备考之初就透彻了解考试题型和自己的真实水平以及和自己目标之间的差距。

第二步,根据自己不同项目的强弱,制定时间分配合理的复习计划,用两本《专项突破》分册对阅读、完型填句、知识运用、翻译和写作实施各个击破。

第三步,在突破单项之后,重新做一遍《历年真题》,这一遍要把《专项突破》中讲到的解题思路和技巧尽力应用,看看自己成绩提高的幅度,总结自己失分的原因。

第四步,在离考试还有 3 个月左右的时间,严格按照考试时间要求做一遍《全真冲刺模拟试卷》,这一过程要持续 1 个月左右,力求弄清每一道题的来龙去脉和自己答错题目的原因。

第五步,最后拿出《历年真题与应试对策》,再从头认真研读,细细感悟真题所传达的考试信息,透彻领悟考研英语的真谛,信心百倍地走进考场,考出自己的满意成绩。

第三,技巧实用,志在高分。本丛书除了题目本身紧扣考研脉搏之外,在每个专项突破的前面都把应考技巧详细拆解,练习题目后面均附有详细的解答,成为考生家中的辅导教师。考生在使用本套丛书时,最好不要直接进入练习,应该花一周左右的时间把前面的应试策略了然于胸,然后做题必然事半功倍。而且,要每过一段时间,就回来熟读一下策略,只有这样才能在真正考试时,把应试策略应用得得心应手。

全球畅销书《谁动了我的奶酪》的作者 Spencer Johnson 在其另一本书《The Present》中指出,很多人都由于不停地悔恨过去和恐惧未来而浪费了现在的大好时光,最终也会失去新的成功机遇。不错,当你正在为没有早一点考研或以前考研的失败而感慨,抑或正在对新题型没有把握而叹息,请提醒自己:我正在让成功的机遇从手指中溜走。所以,现在就拿起书来,踏踏实实地战胜自己、突破考研。但也不要忘记: You are never alone in this battle, cause we are always here with you.

编者

2005 年 7 月

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第一部分

新题型全攻略

2006 年考研英语大纲对 2005 年的阅读理解新题型(阅读 B: 完型填句)进行了进一步的补充,增加了两个与之并列的题型,今后每年阅读理解 B 节的考题将在这三种题型中选择一种进行考查,无疑又给考生本来就很艰难的考研准备工作增添了新的麻烦。但是,语言考试万变不离其宗,只要掌握了语言的根本规律,无论怎样出题,都可以迎刃而解。下面结合今年新大纲中的样题对新近补充的两种题型的出题思路和解题技巧进行一下讲解,然后在每种题型后面又补充了 5 篇练习,供广大学子操练娴熟以游刃有余满怀信心地参加 2006 年的全国硕士研究生入学考试。

一、新增题型 2 解题技巧

大纲对此题型的描述是:“在一篇长度约 500 ~ 600 词的文章中,各段落的原有顺序已被打乱。要求考生根据文章内容和结构将所列段落(7 ~ 8 个)重新排序,其中 2 ~ 3 个段落在文章中的位置已给出。”英文要求是这样描述的:The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1.

1. 题型分析

这类题型无疑也是在考查考生对诸如连贯性、一致性等语段特征以及文章结构的理解。文章段落的顺序其实基本上不外乎以下几种:

1) 时间顺序:即段落按照事物发展的时间顺序展开,通常能够起到辅助作用的词汇是表示顺序的词或词组,如: first, second, ... last (but not least);抑或是有明显时间年代,如 1980's, In the early 19th century, etc. 这类文章如果出现则考生非常容易判断出段落顺序,只要搞清年代即可。

2) 方位顺序:即段落按照所描述事物的方位顺序展开,通常能够起到辅助作用的词是方位性词组,如: In the east, in the middle, in the west 等,这种题型主要遵循方位顺序,也不难排序。

3) 逻辑顺序:即段落按照正常逻辑的发展依次展开,而逻辑顺序就包罗万象,比较复杂,所以考生把握起来比较困难。最常见的逻辑顺序是“因果顺序”,即有了原因后面安排结果,或者先说了结果后面引出原因。大部分文章的段落之间除了在大意上要符合逻辑顺序以外,还有其他手段辅助排序。通常来说,段与段之间的连接非常紧密,不仅要大意符合逻辑联系,而且上一段的结尾往往能够提示出下一段的开头。而下一段的结尾又能引出再下一段的开头,这就给我

们的排序留下了一个非常容易把握的线索。因此,我们就可以根据已经给出的段落(通常是开头段和结尾段)顺藤摸瓜,一段一段地排出顺序。

2. 解题步骤

解题时一定要先看已经给出的开头和结尾段,以确定文章的主题。然后重点看开头段的结尾部分,分析其中的暗示。之后通读备选的五個段落,尤其注意每一段的开头句和结尾句,并用一到两个词总结出每一段的大意。接着,根据首段尾句的提示,通过每一段的大意和每一段的开头句综合思考,来选出排在第一个位置的段落,然后以次类推,完成所有段落的排序。

请看大纲样题:

- [A] "I just don't know how to motivate them to do a better job. We're in a budget crunch and I have absolutely no financial rewards at my disposal. In fact, we'll probably have to lay some people off in the near future. It's hard for me to make the job interesting and challenging because it isn't—it's boring, routine paperwork, and there isn't much you can do about it.

(段落大意:无法激发下属工作,原因是预算很紧和工作本身枯燥。第一句讲“我也不知怎么激励下属更好地工作”。)

- [B] "Finally, I can't say to them that their promotions will hinge on the excellence of their paperwork. First of all, they know it's not true. If their performance is adequate, most are more likely to get promoted just by staying on the force a certain number of years than for some specific outstanding act. Second, they were trained to do the job they do out in the streets, not to fill out forms. All through their career it is the arrests and interventions that get noticed.

(段落大意:升职承诺不起作用,他们靠外勤工作升职而不是写的报告好坏。第一句讲“最后,我也不能跟他们说他们的升职全靠他们写的报告好坏”。)

- [C] "I've got a real problem with my officers. They come on the force as young, inexperienced men, and we send them out on the street, either in cars or on a beat. They seem to like the contact they have with the public, the action involved in crime prevention, and the apprehension of criminals. They also like helping people out at fires, accidents, and other emergencies.

(段落大意:警官们喜欢做的事情。第一句讲“我的这些警官有比较大的问题”。虽然讲警官们有问题,但是后面却讲到警官们的喜好,没有提到问题,暗示下一段要突出讲问题处在什么地方。)

- [D] "Some people have suggested a number of things like using conviction records as a performance criterion. However, we know that's not fair—too many other things are involved. Bad paperwork increases the chance that you lose in court, but good paperwork doesn't necessarily mean you'll win. We tried setting up team competitions based on the excellence of the reports, but the guys caught on to that pretty quickly. No one was getting any type of reward for winning the competition, and they figured why should they labor when there was no payoff.

(段落大意:把写报告好坏与业绩挂钩的办法也行不通,因为没有经济补偿。第一句说“有

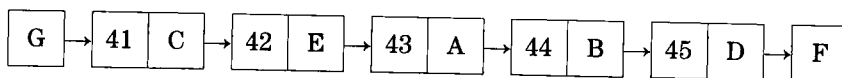
人建议把定罪记录作为业绩考评标准”。分析:建议内容必然出现在问题出现以后。)

- [E] “The problem occurs when they get back to the station. They hate to do the paperwork, and because they dislike it, the job is frequently put off or done inadequately. This lack of attention hurts us later on when we get to court. We need clear, factual reports. They must be highly detailed and unambiguous. As soon as one part of a report is shown to be inadequate or incorrect, the rest of the report is suspect. Poor reporting probably causes us to lose more cases than any other factor.

(段落大意:主要问题在于警察厌恶写报告,而报告好坏又决定官司的输赢。第一句说“真正的问题出现在他们回到警察局之后。”)

- [F] “So I just don't know what to do. I've been groping in the dark in a number of years. And I hope that this seminar will shed some light on this problem of mine and help me out in my future work.”

- [G] A large metropolitan city government was putting on a number of seminars for administrators, managers and/or executives of various departments throughout the city. At one of these sessions the topic to be discussed was motivation—how we can get public servants motivated to do a good job. The difficulty of a police captain became the central focus of the discussion.



解析:

本篇文章以有关怎样提高公务员的服务水平的研讨会作为引子,引出一位警长在激发警察努力工作中遇到的困难。要求考生把这位警长在叙述工作中的困难时所说的话按照顺序排列。第一段和最后一段位置已经固定,只需将剩余的5段按照正确的顺序填入空格中。

人们的讲话必然遵循一定的逻辑顺序,因此这类题解题的关键就在于把需要排序的5个段落的主要内容搞清楚,正确的排序才会成为可能。下面逐段进行一下分析:

第一段(G):讲到了关于怎样激励公务员更好地工作的研讨会,最后一句引出“一位警长的苦难成了焦点”,这一句所带来的暗示是下一个段落必然要说出警长的难处。

第二段(C):[C]选项首句立刻点明“我的警官有比较严重的问题”,所以放在这里。但是在这里不能填E的原因是,[C]选项开头有“I”这个代词,因为G选项结尾谈到了一位警长,下面警长开始说话时很自然先以第一人称开始叙述,随后才能进一步提到手下的问题。而且[E]选项开头的“*They*”必然要有指代对象,而[G]选项还没有提到“警官们”这个概念。

第三段(E):[C]选项开头虽然提到问题,但是没有说出来。[E]选项正好在开头点明问题出现在他们回到警察局之后;同时,[C]选项提到“把这些警官送到外面去解决工作,正好与下文回到警局构成逻辑联系。

第四段(A):E段引出了真正的问题在于“警官们不愿意写报告”,而报告往往导致案子的成败。A段讲“我也不知道到底怎么让他们做得更好,预算太紧因此无法给他们补偿而且工作本身也很枯燥”,这句话暗示这个警长无法通过经济手段激发属下。

第五段(B):[B]选项有“*finally*”这个词,暗示出位置比较靠后,但比起[D]选项来,就要靠

前,因为[D]选项在讲别人提出的解决问题的建议,必然出现在他自己的问题叙述完了以后。[B]选项主要谈“答应升职的手段也不公平,因为毕竟警官不靠写报告升职”,正好与前面A段“经济手段无法使用”构成并列。

第六段(D):唯一剩余的选项就是[D],而且在逻辑上也能解释得通,因此可以立刻放在这个位置上了。

第七段(F):已经给出,该警长表达自己的无奈,然后希望研讨会能够帮他解决问题。

根据以上的分析,请认真做以下5篇模拟练习:

Passage 1

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. (10 points)

[A] But he admits without millions of dollars more being spent on research, the pioneering head transplant would be fraught with danger. “I have no idea how long this new body—man would survive,” Prof White said. “I don’t possess the information and research I need on (human) tissue rejection to be optimistic about a successful operation.” “But there were also a lot of rejection problems when they first started transplanting hearts, so I am sure it can be sorted out.”

[B] “If I am going to do it it would have to be within five years. It would be an exhausting operation,” he said. “But whether I do it is not the issue. There’s no question that somebody is going to do it. It will be done.” He said a quadriplegic(四肢瘫痪的人) in his hometown of Cleveland was supportive of his research. “His body is fine other than the paralysis, but he has told me that if it ever gives out he would be interested in having his head put on another body,” Prof White said.

[C] An American doctor who wants to perform the world’s first head transplant has conceded the host body would probably reject the new addition.

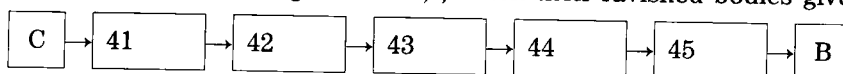
[D] The septuagenarian Prof White said he still hoped to be the first to complete the first human head transplant, but conceded his age was working against him.

[E] But he believes more research could eventually find a way to overcome the rejection the way the success rate of heart transplants has soared in the past 20 years. Robert White, who has successfully transplanted the heads of monkeys and dogs, is ready to move on to humans, in an operation he estimates would cost at least 1 million.

[F] But any head transplant would not give them the ability to walk again. While medical technology exists to allow a head to be attached to a body in a way similar to how a severed arm is sewn back on, the advances still have not found a way to reattach the spinal cord.

[G] Prof White and his supporters believe head transplants could save the lives of peo-

ple like paralyzed actor Christopher Reeve and English genius Stephen Hawking (who has the nerve destroying Lou Gehrigs' disease), when their ravished bodies give out.



41. [答案] E

[解题思路] 第一段主要讲一位美国医生要进行世界首次大脑移植手术,但病人可能会有排斥反应。(暗示:下文必然讲明该医生是谁,而且排斥问题怎么办)[E]选项完美地符合[C]选项的两个暗示,先说“排斥反应经过更多的研究可以最终克服”,然后,提到了大夫的名字“Robert White”。(尾句暗示:提到了移植手术的价钱问题,下文可能和金钱有关)

42. [答案] A

[解题思路] [A]选项开头正好提到“millions of dollars”与[E]选项结尾构成关键词重复关联。(结尾暗示:大夫对手术今后的成功非常有信心,下一段应该与可能成功的信心有关)

43. [答案] G

[解题思路] [G]选项正好提到“大夫和相信他的人认为这种手术可以挽救那几个明星的生命”。(暗示:下文会与明星有些关联)

44. [答案] F

[解题思路] [F]选项中正好提到“them”,就是指那些明星,同时也说,但是移植不能让他们重新开始行走。也与上文“挽救生命”构成互补关联。

45. [答案] D

[解题思路] 要根据最后一段确定。最后一段提到“手术成功要耗时五年,他自己可能不能完成,但总有人会完成”,暗示:上一段会谈谈到时间问题。因此,[D]选项谈到“他承认年龄不饶人”,与时间产生了最佳关联。

Passage 2

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. (10 points)

[A] Such ship stretchings have been done before, but with sophisticated electronics, ventilation systems, and interior décor in a cruise ship rendering the feat technically challenging, the process remains extraordinary. Take figuring out where the ship should be cut, for example. To easily balance both sections, ships are cut at the point at which their weights are balanced, or their center of gravity. In a cruise ship, that point is always changing because television sets, beds, and many other items have constantly been added and taken away.

[B] Constructed in 1993, the windward was originally built with strong, thick steel so that its sections could support the weight of and inserted midsection. The ship took more

than two months to stretch, and the prefabricated midsection took eight months to build. The new ship is 725 feet long and can house 500 more passengers than it could prior to lengthening. The operation cost 69 million, less than one-third the cost of building a new ship.

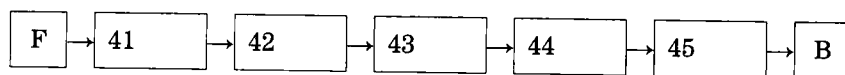
[C] Here in Bremerhaven, Germany, engineers are gearing up to boost the cruise ship's breadth by inserting a 130-foot, 5000-ton section—equipped with lavish suites, a casino, spa, wet bar, Jacuzzis, and a dining room with bay windows. While other cruise companies are building bigger ships to accommodate the burgeoning numbers of high-seas vacationers, Norwegian cruise lines has chosen a cheaper option: lengthening and enhancing an existing ship.

[D] Once the three sections are in place, they are aligned with a laser. Water is then pumped out of the dock again so that the pieces are resting on hydraulically controlled wagons. The wagons ram the pieces into one another, and then workers weld more than 1,000 meters of steel, reconnect the piping and electronics and touch up the decor. Carrying the largest midsection ever to be slipped into a cruise ship, the former windward, renamed Norwegian wind, is now cruising the Caribbean, brimming with a landlover's paradise of luxuries.

[E] So before slicing the windward, engineers estimate the midline of the ship and then cap the lower ends of both sections. They then slowly fill the lower part of each section, one at a time, with water, until that section tilts. Using the angle of the ship's incline caused by a given amount of water, they recalculate the center of gravity.

[F] A trio of cigarette-puffing dock workers casually hang their heads out of portholes, patiently guiding the 20,000-ton front section of the cruise ship windward into the bay. The frenzied wind rocks the tentacled mass of steel while the surrounding tugboats struggle to steady it. A little tug to the right, now forward—it's a delicate operation: one swift blast of wind could drown this massive section

[G] The actual slicing took place after the ship was dry-docked. A team of 50 took two weeks to smelt 540 meters of steel, delicately cut 793 electronic cables and 600 pipes, and then refloat the two sections to move them. Refloating is the most difficult engineering feat, because they need to balance the buoyancy of each section with the pontoons. Without pontoons that hug the sections like colossal life preservers, a lone end would tilt over and sink. As dock slowly refills with water, engineers carefully monitor each section. If an end begins to tilt, the pontoon is filled with water to balance it.



41. [答案] C

[解题思路] 第一段主要讲在港湾内,工人们正借助拖船和风力把2万吨游船的前半部分拖进来。(暗示:下文与船的连接有关)[C]选项恰好提到了前半部分重5000吨,要在原来的船

上接出来。(结尾提到:在别的公司造大船的同时,这家公司采取便宜一些的办法:把船延长)

42. [答案] A

[解题思路] [A]选项开头正好有指示词“such”,也提到了关键词“stretching”,暗示上一段必然在讲延长船的问题。(结尾提到选择切割点问题,要使得切开后的两个部分等重,暗示下文与切割技术有关)

43. [答案] E

[解题思路] [E]选项开头就提到“因此在切割之前,工程师估计中心线,然后在两个部分灌水,并重新计算重力中心。”

44. [答案] G

[解题思路] [G]选项开头提到“真正的切割是在船被拖上干船坞之后”,而[E]选项是说在切割前的工作,因此这两段顺序可定。(结尾提到了灌水使船平衡的问题)

45. [答案] D

[解题思路] [D]选项提到“水被抽出去”,明显知道必然发生在[G]选项灌水之后。

Passage 3

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. (10 points)

[A] Two U. S. army rangers, more than a mile apart, need to coordinate their observations of an approaching enemy without breaking radio silence. The solution is in their binoculars.

[B] Military planners are already envisioning a day when all communications on a battlefield, between tanks or between tanks and helicopters, to name only two examples, are transmitted by laser. Theoretically, a laser-based communications system could handle 200,000 voice channels. Currently, even the most powerful high-capacity lasers, capable of transmitting 100 TV channels, weigh only 29 pounds, so they are easily deployed on vehicles or aircraft.

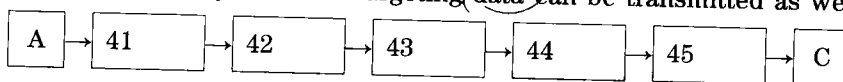
[C] Another downside is that lasers can be seen by night-vision equipment. But high-content transmissions can take place in about a second, so the chance of being detected are still pretty slim.

[D] In the future, lasers may also transmit information directly from orbiting satellites, according to Lt, Col. Peter Weiland of the U. S. Army's Space and Strategic Defense Command.

[E] The use of lasers still involves some problems. Improving quality and range during adverse weather conditions is a further challenge. Fog or heat may bend the signal slightly and disrupt portions of the message. The military hopes to develop error-correction software that will compensate for any momentary gaps in the transmission.

[F] For the military, the communications technology of the near future may be laser beams, because of their astonishingly high bandwidth and transmission speed. Prototypes of the laser bandwidth and transmission speed. Prototypes of the laser binoculars are already being tested. Depending upon the power of the laser, data transfer can be as quick as 1.2 gigabits per second—that's like transmitting two encyclopedias per second. In addition to data, audio and high quality video images can also be transmitted and received between devices.

[G] The two soldiers look at each other through the devices. At the touch of a button, they are talking back and forth just as if they were using a radio. The conversation is being transmitted via laser. And since the binoculars can be linked to global positioning. System navigation devices, previously recorded targeting data can be transmitted as well.



41. [答案] G

[解题思路] 第一段主要讲美国兵要不使用无线电的情况下,通过两人的合作一起监视靠近的敌人,解决办法就是他们的双筒望远镜。(暗示下文必然讲到望远镜)[G]选项开头就提到了“这两名军人”,必然指代第一段提到的两个人。后面提到了工作原理主要靠“激光”传输信号。

42. [答案] F

[解题思路] [F]选项在第一句就提到“不久的未来军事通信要利用激光光束”,与上文“激光”构成关联。

43. [答案] B

[解题思路] [B]选项开头提到“军事计划专家预测用不了多久所有的军事通讯都可以实用激光了。内容比[F]选项要更近一步,因此放在[F]选项的后面。结尾提到“激光可以同时传输 20 万个声音频道、100 个电视频道而重量很轻”,谈的就是激光的作用。

44. [答案] D

[解题思路] [D]选项开头说“在不久的将来,激光还可以直接利用环绕卫星来通信”,一个“also”,暗示前文必然在谈激光的某种用途,因此放在[B]选项后面。

45. [答案] E

[解题思路] 最后一段开头说“激光的另外一个问题在于”,暗示上一段开始讲激光存在的问题了。而[E]选项开头提到“激光的使用仍然存在一些问题”。

Passage 4

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. (10 points)

[A] Fatigue is directly related to a driver's response time. Typically, a normally alert driver would take about 400 milliseconds to respond, but once that falls to about 500 milliseconds it suggests that the driver is getting sleepy.

[B] If these tests, scheduled for six months' time, are successful, the manufacturers will bring the product to market within 12 to 18 months.

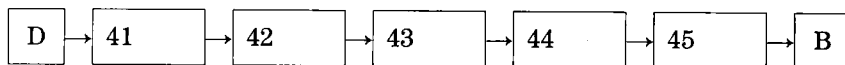
[C] Currently the device is only in a prototype form, constructed from "off the shelf" computer-chip technology and has now been given access to the department's laboratories for comprehensive testing.

[D] A device that stops drivers from falling asleep at the wheel is about to undergo testing at department of transport laboratories and could go on sale within 12 months.

[E] Driver alert is based on a computerized wristband. The device, worn by drivers or pilots, emits an audible beep about every four minutes during a car journey. After each beep the driver must respond by squeezing the steering wheel. A sensor in the wristband detects this squeezing action from electrical pulses in the muscles of the wrist and measures the time between the beep and the driver's response.

[F] The system, called Drive Alert, aims to tackle the 20% ~40% of all fatal road accidents that are caused by fatigue. It will also be available to airline pilots to help reduce the 30% of all pilot error incidents that are related to tiredness.

[G] Under such circumstances the device emits more regular and louder beeps, indicating that the driver should open a window or stop for rest. If the driver's response continues to deteriorate, the beeps become more frequent until a constant alarm warns that the driver must stop as soon as possible.



41. [答案] F

[解题思路] 第一段主要讲“一种防止司机开车时睡觉的仪器正在交通部测试并于一年之内投放市场”，暗示下文必然谈及和此仪器有关的事情。[F]选项开头说“该系统叫做‘司机注意’”，暗示上文必然刚刚提过这种系统，因此放在[D]后面。（本段提到司机和飞行员都可以用来减少事故）

42. [答案] E

[解题思路] [E]选项正好讲该系统由司机和飞行员使用，与[F]选项直接关联。并讲到工作原理，最后提到要看司机的反应“response”。

43. [答案] A

[解题思路] [A]选项开头句提到“司机的疲劳与反应时间直接相关。其中“response time”与[E]选项结尾处的 response 构成关键词重现关联。该段结尾提到“司机如果反应慢于千分之五秒，证明司机已经困倦了。”

44. [答案] G

[解题思路] [G]选项开头说“在这种情况下，设备就会发出响声警告”，其中“这种情况”

就是指“司机困倦”。

45. [答案] C

[解题思路] 结尾段 B 开头就说“如果这些测试……”暗示上一段末尾必然谈到“test”，而 [C] 选项正好提到这个关键词汇。

Passage 5

Directions:

The following paragraphs are given in a wrong order. For Questions 41-45, you are required to reorganize these paragraphs into a coherent article by choosing from the list A-G to fill in each numbered box. The first and the last paragraphs have been placed for you in Boxes. (10 points)

[A] Toyota Motors has publicly announced it has achieved the 70% goal. Fujitsufanuc, the world leader in numerically controlled machines, claims that its plant at Fuji-oshino Mura breaks even at 30% utilization. These plants are extremely resilient in downturns. While competitors suffer from operating losses and sleepless nights worrying about layoffs and union resistance, robot-run plants can simply switch to one-shift operation.

[B] What robots do is help smaller companies enter precision machinery, fabrication and assembly industries, from which they had previously been barred because of a shortage of skilled workers. Sophisticated robots can carry out complex machining, welding, assembly and other skilled operations with flawless and tireless accuracy. Unlike traditional automation, which tended to replace simple manual workers, robots can replace experienced and skilled workers. Thus a small entrepreneurial corporation can now challenge the status quo and labor-intensive approaches of old-fashioned incumbents that have built up a skilled work force over the year. Pentel, which is aggressively stealing shares of the global pen market, is an example of a small company that has broken into the market by using sophisticated assembly robots.

[C] Second, robots provide recession resistance. Anticipating high volatility in their mature domestic markets and uncertainties in their export markets, Japanese blue chip companies are trying to build operations that will make money at anything over 79% capacity. They are finding that robots, which can work many shifts, are the key to lowering breakeven points.

[D] Japan leads the world in robot use and production and its enthusiasm for robotics has been widely reported. What hasn't yet received much attention are the strategic implications for management that can be drawn from Japanese experience.

[E] Third, robots reduce barriers to entry. One of the most fascinating aspects of robotics in Japan is that many smaller manufacturers are taking the lead in installing sophisticated robots.

[F] Lesson number one is that robots will shake up the structure of industries where labor accounts for a significant portion of manufacturing costs. For tasks such as welding,