



考研三皮书

2011 考研英语 三轮复习 80 天过关

长喜考研英语研究中心 编 王长喜 主编

第一轮，分析难句温习语法，阅读文章熟悉词汇
第二轮，题型讲练各个击破，应试能力快速提升
第三轮，标准试题整合演练，考前热身实战冲刺



学苑出版社



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副主编：高传香 李慧彦

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|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] partially | [B] wholly | [C] completely | [D] entirely |
| 2. [A] take advantage of | [B] make use of | [C] utilize | [D] employ |
| 3. [A] capability | [B] motivation | [C] capacity | [D] chance |
| 4. [A] measure | [B] standardize | [C] assess | [D] make |
| 5. [A] imposed | [B] imposed | [C] supposed | [D] postponed |
| 6. [A] purposes | [B] aims | [C] intention | [D] arrangements |
| 7. [A] spinable to | [B] comparable with | [C] comparable to | [D] common to |
| 8. [A] subject | [B] subject | [C] project | [D] construct |
| 9. [A] Since | [B] For | [C] Therefore | [D] Then |
| 10. [A] matter | [B] person | [C] state | [D] scale |
| 11. [A] fair | [B] unfair | [C] invalid | [D] sound |
| 12. [A] which | [B] that | [C] what | [D] when |
| 13. [A] expect | [B] past | [C] given | [D] performed |
| 14. [A] intention | [B] tension | [C] intention | [D] detention |
| 15. [A] physical | [B] intellectual | [C] hysterical | [D] radical |
| 16. [A] suffered | [B] agreed | [C] provided | [D] proved |

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第三轮 标准试题 考前预测

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第 76 天



预 测 试 题 一

预 测 试 题

Section I

Use of English

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET I. (10 points)

"Intelligence" at best is an assumptive construct — the meaning of the word has never been clear. It is generally agreed that a person of high intelligence is one who can grasp ideas 1, make distinctions, reason logically, and 2 verbal and mathematical symbols in solving problems. An intelligence test is a rough measure of a child's 3 for learning, particularly for learning the kinds of things required in school. It does not 4 character, social adjustment, physical endurance, manual skills, or artistic abilities. It is not 5 to — it was not designed for such 6. To criticize it for such failure is roughly 7 criticizing a thermometer for not measuring wind velocity.

The other thing we have to notice is that the assessment of the intelligence of 8 is essentially a comparative affair. 9 the assessment of intelligence is a comparative matter we must be sure that the 10 with which we are comparing our subjects provides a "valid" and "11" comparison. It is here 12 some of the difficulties which interest us begin. Any test 13 involves at least three factors: the 14 to do one's best, the knowledge required for understanding what you have to do, and the 15 ability to do it. In school populations in our culture these assumptions can be made fair and reasonable, and the value of intelligence testing has been 16 thoroughly. Its value 17, of course, in its providing a satisfactory basis for prediction. No one is 18 interested in the marks a little child gets on his test; what we are interested in is whether we can 19 from his mark on the test that the child will do better or worse than other children of his age in 20 which we think require "general intelligence".

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] partially | [B] swiftly | [C] mainly | [D] readily |
| 2. [A] take advantage of | [B] make use of | [C] utilize | [D] employ |
| 3. [A] capability | [B] motivation | [C] capacity | [D] chance |
| 4. [A] measure | [B] standardize | [C] assess | [D] make |
| 5. [A] imposed | [B] posed | [C] supposed | [D] postponed |
| 6. [A] purposes | [B] aims | [C] intention | [D] arrangements |
| 7. [A] suitable to | [B] comparable with | [C] comparable to | [D] common to |
| 8. [A] subject | [B] object | [C] project | [D] construct |
| 9. [A] Since | [B] For | [C] Therefore | [D] Then |
| 10. [A] matter | [B] person | [C] affair | [D] scale |
| 11. [A] fair | [B] unfair | [C] invalid | [D] sound |
| 12. [A] which | [B] that | [C] what | [D] when |
| 13. [A] executed | [B] past | [C] given | [D] performed |
| 14. [A] intention | [B] tension | [C] intension | [D] detention |
| 15. [A] physical | [B] intellectual | [C] hysterical | [D] radical |
| 16. [A] suffered | [B] agreed | [C] provided | [D] proved |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 17. [A] results | [B] feeds | [C] gets | [D] lies |
| 18. [A] in the least | [B] at most | [C] at least | [D] more or less |
| 19. [A] understand | [B] conclude | [C] conduct | [D] result |
| 20. [A] respects | [B] honors | [C] angles | [D] distinctions |

Section II

Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET I. (40 points)

Text 1

The world has spent on preparations for war more than \$ 112 billion a year, roughly \$ 450 per head for every man, woman, and child in the world. Let us consider for a moment what could be done with this sum of money if it were spent on peace and not on war. Some of it, at any rate, in the more prosperous countries, could be spent on the reduction of taxation. The rest should be spent in ways that will, at the same time, be of benefit to mankind and a solution to the economic problem of conversion from war industry to the expansion of peace industries. As to this expansion, let us begin with the most elementary of all needs, namely food. At present, the majority of mankind suffers from undernourishment, and in view of the population explosion, this situation is likely to grow worse in coming decades. A very small part of what is now being spent upon armaments would rectify our predicament. Not only could the American surplus of grain, which was for many years uselessly destroyed, be spent in relief of famine, but, by irrigation, large regions now desert could be made fertile, and, by improvement in transport, distribution from regions of excess to regions of scarcity could be facilitated.

Housing, even in the richest countries, is often disastrously inadequate. This could be remedied by a tiny fraction of what is being spent on missiles. Education everywhere, but especially in the newly liberated countries of Africa and Asia, demands an expenditure many times as great as that which it receives at present. But it is not only greater expenditure that is needed in education. If the terror of war were removed, science could be devoted to improving human welfare, instead of to the invention of increasingly expensive methods of mutual slaughter, and schools would no longer think it a part of their duty to promote hatred of possible enemies by means of ignorance tempered by lies.

By the help of modern techniques, the world could enter upon a period of happiness and prosperity far surpassing anything known in previous history. All this is possible. It requires only a different outlook on international affairs and a different state of mind toward those nations which are now regarded as enemies. This is possible. I repeat, but it cannot be done all at once. To reverse the trend of affairs in the most powerful nation of the world is no light task and will require a difficult process of reeducation.

21. The word "rectify" (Line 8, Para. 1) most probably means
 [A] correct. [B] rely on. [C] recede. [D] prove.
22. According to the author, the problem of malnutrition
 [A] will probably become more critical because America destroys its surplus goods.
 [B] will probably become worse because large regions are desert.
 [C] will probably become more critical because the population increases dramatically.
 [D] will become worse because more are spent on preparations for war.
23. According to the text, schools at the present time
 [A] often have ignorant students.
 [B] have to make use of enemies for the target of hatred.
 [C] have to make use of lies to gain a certain purpose.
 [D] only need more lies to carry out their duty.

24. What can be inferred from the text?
- [A] By diverting the money spent on preparations for war, peaceful purpose can easily be achieved.
- [B] People need to change their present viewpoint to live in happiness and harmony.
- [C] Science has always been properly applied.
- [D] Our world will soon become a more prosperous and happier one.
25. What is the author's attitude toward preparation for war?
- [A] Skeptical. [B] Supportive. [C] Indifferent. [D] Critical.

Text 2

When it comes to schooling, the Herrera boys are no match for the Herrera girls. Last week, four years after she arrived from Honduras, Martha, 20, graduated from Fairfax High School in Los Angeles. She managed decent grades while working 36 hours a week at a Kentucky Fried Chicken. Her sister, Marlin, 22, attends a local community college and will soon be a certified nurse assistant. The brothers are a different story. Oscar, 17, was expelled two years ago from Fairfax for carrying a knife and later dropped out of a different school. The youngest, Jonathan, 15, is now in a juvenile boot camp after running into trouble with the law. "The boys get sidetracked more," says the kids' mother, Suyapa Landaverde. "The girls are more confident."

This is no aberration. Immigrant girls consistently outperform boys, according to the preliminary findings of a just-completed, five-year study of immigrant children — the largest of its kind, including Latino, Chinese and Haitian kids — by Marcelo and Carola Suarez-Orozco of the Harvard Graduate School of Education. Though that trend holds for U. S. -born kids as well, the reasons for the discrepancy among immigrants are different. The study found that immigrant girls are more adept at straddling cultures than boys. "The girls are able to retain some of the protective features of (their native) culture" because they're kept closer to the housework, says Marcelo Suarez-Orozco, "while they maximize their acquisition of skills in the new culture" by helping their parents navigate it.

Consider the kid's experiences in school. The study found that boys face more peer pressure to adopt American youth culture — the dress, the slang, the contempt for education. They're disciplined more often and, as a result, develop more adversarial relationships with teachers — and the wider society. They may also face more prejudices.

One teacher interviewed for the study said that the "culture awareness training" she received as part of her continuing included depictions of Latino boys as "aggressive" and "really masculine" and of the girls as "pure sweetness."

Gender shapes immigrant kids' experience outside school as well. Often hailing from traditional cultures, the girls face greater domestic obligations. They also frequently act as "cultural ambassadors," translating for parents and mediating between them and the outside world, says Carola Suarez-Orozco. An unintended consequence: "The girls get foisted into a responsible role more than the boys do." Take Christina Im, 18, a junior at Fairfax who arrived from South Korea four years ago. She ranks ninth in a class of 400 students and still finds time to fix dinner for the family and work on Saturdays at her mother's clothing shop. Her brother? "He plays computer games." Says Im.

The Harvard study bears a cautionary note: If large number of immigrant boys continue to be alienated academically — and to be clear, plenty perform phenomenally — they risk sinking irretrievably into an economic underclass. Oscar Herrera, Martha's dropout brother, may be realizing that. "I'm thinking of returning to school," he recently told his mother. He ought to look to his sisters for guidance.

26. In the opening paragraph, the author introduces his topic by
- [A] posing a contrast. [B] justifying an assumption.
- [C] making a comparison. [D] explaining a phenomenon.
27. Marcelo and Carla Suarez-Orozco have also found in their study that
- [A] U. S. -born girls also outperform U. S. -boys.
- [B] the immigrant boys can't adopt American youth culture.
- [C] people have prejudice against the immigrants.
- [D] the immigrant boys should be severely disciplined.

28. Which of the following is true of the text?
- [A] The study indicates that immigrant girls always work better than boys.
 [B] The immigrant girls have no pressure to adopt American youth culture.
 [C] Immigrant boys fare well in the outside world.
 [D] The immigrant boys have the same sense of responsibility as the girls.
29. The statement “they also frequently act as ‘cultural ambassadors’” (Line 2, Para. 4) implies that
- [A] they work as a translator for their parents.
 [B] they help their parents have a better understanding of the foreign culture.
 [C] they encourage their parents to go into the outside world.
 [D] their parents help them realize their dream of becoming an ambassador.
30. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- [A] All the dropouts should received good education.
 [B] Many immigrant boys are likely to fall into trouble in the future.
 [C] Schooling education has been neglected.
 [D] More attention should be paid to the immigrant children.

Text 3

In some countries, societal and familial treatment of the elderly usually reflects a great degree of independence and individualism. Their financial support is often provided by social security or welfare systems which decrease dependence on their family. Additionally, older people may seek their own friends rather than become too emotionally dependent on their children. Senior citizens centers provide a means for peer-group association within one's own age groups. There are problems, however, with growing old, in the United States. Glorification of youth and indifference to the aged have left many older people alienated and alone.

Some families send their older relatives to nursing homes rather than integrate them into the homes of the children or grandchildren. This separation of the elderly from the young has contributed to the isolation of an increasingly large segment of society. On the other hand, there are many older people who choose to live in retirement communities where they have the companionship of other older people and convenience of many recreational and social activities close home.

The treatment of the elderly can be further understood by distinguishing between nuclear and extended family structures. In the United States the nuclear family, which consists of the father, the mother, and the children, is considered “the family”. The extended family, common in other cultures, includes grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, and children in law. The distinction between the nuclear and extended family is important because it suggests the extent of family ties and obligations. In extended families the children and parents have strong ties and obligations to relatives. It is common in these families to support older family members, to have intensive contact with relatives, and to establish communal housing.

The American nuclear family usually has its own separate residence and is economically independent of other family members. Relatives are still considered “family” but are often outside the basic obligations that people have to their immediate families. When couples marry, they are expected to live independently of their parents and become “heads of households” when they have children. It is not unusual in times of financial need for nuclear family members to borrow money from a bank rather than from relatives. Grandparents, aunts, uncles, and cousins, then, are not directly involved in the same way as they would be in an extended family structure.

31. The word “peer-group” (Line 4, Para. 1) most probably means a group in which
- [A] people have some interests in common.
 [B] people do not feel lonesome any more.
 [C] people are dependent on each other.
 [D] people have about the same age.
32. According to the text, many elderly people in the United States
- [A] are living a happy life.
 [B] are well looked after.

- [C] are not well cared for.
- [D] are contributing a great deal to the American society.
33. The reason why many elderly people choose to live in retirement communities is that
- [A] they want to seek the companionship of other people.
- [B] they are wealthy and healthy enough to live independently.
- [C] they have been treated cruelly by their grown-up children.
- [D] they are not afraid of being alienated and alone.
34. An nuclear family usually
- [A] has more harmonious relations between parents and children than an extended family.
- [B] has weaker ties and fewer basic obligations than an extended family.
- [C] has stronger ties and broader basic obligations than an extended family.
- [D] has more intensive contact with people in society.
35. In the United State, when young people get married,
- [A] they continue to live with their parents until their children are born.
- [B] they will live with their parents for a short period of time.
- [C] they will live away from their parents.
- [D] they will borrow money from a bank and set up their households.

Text 4

Some countries are more populous; some have more crime. But in no other country are crime fighters quite so knowledgeable about citizens as in Britain. On January 4th a boastful Home Office detailed the triumphs of the world's biggest forensic DNA database, which holds samples from more than 5% of the entire population of England and Wales. Recent changes to the rules governing the database mean that it may eventually hold profiles from more than a fifth of all adults.

Once a country starts storing DNA samples from criminals it is hard to resist the urge to expand the collection. When the National DNA Database (NDNAD) was set up in 1995, samples could only be taken from those charged with "recordable" offences. If a suspect was not tried, or was freed, the sample had to be destroyed and the profile removed from the database.

That law was abandoned in 2001, after two men who had been convicted of murder and rape had their cases overturned on appeal — the DNA evidence against them related to crimes they had not been convicted of, and so ought to have been removed from the database. The change has led to the retention of around 200,000 samples that would previously have been destroyed. Some 7,591 of these were subsequently matched with samples from crime scenes, including those from 88 murders and 116 rapes. And since April 2004, police have been able to take and keep samples from anyone arrested for a recordable offence, even if charges do not ensue.

The main reason the NDNAD is larger than databases in other countries is that Britain was first to start using DNA as an investigative tool. So not only has it had time to collect more DNA samples, but it has also had longer to appreciate the sheer power of a large database. "Every other country that does databasing will get to where Britain is now," says Chris Asplen, a consultant to law enforcement agencies and governments on DNA technology.

The increased use of DNA evidence has given rise to intriguing new courtroom defences. DNA tests are now so sensitive that they can detect if a person has sneezed or sweated near an object. John Swain, a barrister with a background in biochemistry, recently defended a man charged with armed robbery. The defendant's DNA was on the gun that was used, but the defence argued that he might just have been near it after he had been to the gym, and that an errant bead of sweat could account for the presence of his DNA on a weapon he had never handled. He was declared not guilty.

36. The text mainly tells us that
- [A] more populous countries have more crime.
- [B] British citizens are quite knowledgeable about DNA.

- [C] Britain's forensic DNA database is the world's biggest and it is growing fast.
[D] the DNA Databases are of great help to crime fighters.
37. As the NDNAD was established in 1995,
[A] it was difficult for it to expand the collection.
[B] it held samples from more than 5% of the entire population.
[C] many people from England and Wales offended it.
[D] it collected samples only from those offences that may lead to jail terms.
38. The case of two men who had been convicted of murder and rape in paragraph 3
[A] proved that the former rule of NDNAD should be abolished.
[B] led to the destroy of 200,000 samples in NDNAD.
[C] resulted in the two men being confined in prison.
[D] showed the importance of the DNA evidence.
39. The NDNAD has more DNA samples than other countries in that
[A] it is holding profiles from more than 20% of all adults.
[B] police are able to take samples from anyone arrested for a recordable offence.
[C] Britain is the earliest to take DNA as an investigative tool.
[D] other countries are not eager to do data basing.
40. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
[A] DNA evidence should be used more widely.
[B] John Swain defended the man successfully by DNA technology.
[C] DNA tests are too sensitive to be reliable.
[D] The defendant left his fingerprint on the weapon of the robbery.

Part B

Directions: In the article, following sentences have been removed. For Questions 41—45, choose the most suitable one from the list [A]—[G] to fit into each of the numbered blank. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. (10 points)

A sticking plaster may appear to be a grossly inadequate treatment for a paraplegic. Attach a few electrodes, though, and a device that resembles such a dressing could help translate into actions the thoughts of people who are paralysed. In 2008 a practical version will be shown to work and the first individuals will be recruited to try them for real.

Paralysis is a breakdown in communication. The brain does not forget how to ride a bicycle.

41. _____.

John Donoghue of Brown University in Rhode Island has been working on how to restore that link. He has shown that the technology he has developed works, albeit only for a handful of people who were prepared to endure having a tangle of wires dangling from their heads. In 2008 Mr. Donoghue and his colleagues will turn their device into something that looks like a hearing aid and whose use could become almost as routine.

42. _____. When the nerve cell fires, this electrical activity will be picked up by the wire and conveyed to the silicon chip.

43. _____. Power will come via an inductive coil placed under the scalp and next to another on top of the scalp, which will be attached to a battery. This, and a computing unit worn on a belt, will be the only parts visible outside the body. Ultimately the team intends to implant the computer unit in the chest, connected to the brain by a fibre-optic cable.

The researchers reckon their device will be able to direct a motorised wheelchair or move a robotic hand. But they also want to restore to paraplegics the use of their own bodies. 44. _____.

Connecting the two systems together would mimic the way in which the body normally works. But restoring useful movement to paraplegics involves more than making muscles work once more. It also means restoring a

capability that most able-bodied people do not realise they have: the use of sensory feedback to fine-tune actions.

45. In order to achieve this, in 2008 Mr. Donoghue and his colleagues will develop their system to run in reverse.

Because the monkeys used in the tests will not be paralysed, the implant will not only broadcast what the brain is doing but also eavesdrop on what happens to the nerve cells when they are receiving information. This could then be mimicked in people. The idea is that paralysed people could operate, say, a robotic hand with sensors that collect information about the pressure and temperature they encounter and convey these data back to the brain. That is, the human brain will be stimulated to feel what the robot senses. Not bad for a device that looks like a sticking plaster.

- [A] The researchers will implant a silicon chip the size of a small button into the brains of monkeys. The chip will be fitted with an array of 100 thread-like gold wires, each of which will be attached to a nerve cell in the brain.
- [B] Hence their involvement with Hunter Peckham of Case Western Reserve University. He is developing a system which electrically stimulates muscles to make them move once again.
- [C] Years after paralysis has struck, the same nerve cells fire when someone is thinking about moving; it is just that the rest of the body does not receive the message.
- [D] There are many kinds of sticking plasters, which are now in wide use in many countries. But sticking plasters are not very adequate to treat paraplegics and paralytics.
- [E] Reach out to pick up a cup of hot tea from a vending machine and, as your hand touches the cup, it subtly adjusts its grip so that enough strength is used to lift the cup without crushing it and burning your fingers.
- [F] The next step will be to transmit this information from the skull to the outside world. A second device will be attached to the silicon chip to do this. It will transmit data through the skin using pulses of infra-red light, just like a remote control.
- [G] A robotic hand is equipped with sensors, which are mainly used to collect related information and transmit it to the outside chip. Then this chip will process the message and inform the paraplegic to move his or her muscles.

Part C

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET II. (10 points)

For more than fifty years we have known, or could have known, that there is an unconscious to counterbalance consciousness. Medical psychology has furnished all the necessary empirical and experimental proofs of an unconscious psychic reality which demonstrably influences consciousness and behavior. All this is known, but no practical conclusions have been drawn from it. We still go on thinking and acting as if we were simplex and not duplex. Accordingly, we imagine ourselves to be innocuous, reasonable and humane. 46) We do not think of distrusting our motives, or of asking ourselves how the inner man feels about the things we do in the outside world, but actually it is frivolous, superficial, and unreasonable of us, as well as psychically unhygienic, to overlook the reaction and viewpoint of the unconscious.

47) One can regard one's stomach or heart as unimportant or even worthy of contempt, but nevertheless overeating and over exertion have consequences which affect the whole man. Yet we think that psychic mistakes and their consequences can be erased by mere words, for "psychic" means less than air to most people. 48) All the same, nobody can deny that without the psyche there would be no world at all and still less a human world. Virtually everything depends on the human soul and its functions. 49) It is worthy of all the attention we can give it, especially today when everyone admits that the weal or woe of the future will be decided not by attacks of wild animals, by natural catastrophes or by the danger of world-wide epidemics, but rather by the psychic changes in man.

Only an almost imperceptible disturbance of equilibrium in a few of our rulers' heads could plunge the world into blood, fire, and radioactivity. The technical means to this destruction are available to both sides. And certain

conscious deliberations, uncontrolled by an inner opponent, can be all too easily indulged, as we have already seen from the example of one "leader". The consciousness of modern man still clings so much to outward objects that he believes them exclusively responsible, as if it were on them that decisions depended. 50) That the psychic state of certain individuals could free itself for once from the behavior of objects is something that is considered far too little although irrationalities of this sort are observed every day and can happen to everyone.

Section III

Writing

Part A

Directions: You are a fourth-year university student and you are applying a job of advertising planner in an advertising company. Write a letter of inquiry about the job vacancy. The letter should cover the following aspects:

- 1) the specific responsibilities of the job
- 2) application requirements in academic background, work experience, etc.
- 3) probable salary standard

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET II. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead. You don't need to write the address. (10 points)

Part B

Directions: Study the following set of drawings carefully and write an essay in which you should

- 1) describe the set of drawings, interpret its meaning, and
- 2) point out its implications in our life,
- 3) give your comments.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET II. (20 points)



答案解析

Section I

Use of English

【结构剖析】 本文是一篇关于 intelligence 的论述文。短文首先提出议题, intelligence 为本文的主要论述对象;接着对高智商者进行了界定,指出什么样的人能称为高智商者;进而谈到智力测试主要用来衡量孩子们的学习能力,并指出智力评估的不绝对性;从而引出最后的话题:智力测试涉及到的三个方面因素。

1. 【解析】选[D], 语义衔接题。本句是对 high intelligence people“高智商者”的界定, 所填词形容这类人是如何抓住主题(grasp ideas)的, 能用于高智商者的选项只有[D]readily“容易地; 迅速地”, 着重强调容易程度。[A]partially“部分地”、[C]mainly“主要地”, 都不符合语境; [B]swiftly“迅速地, 敏捷地”是较强的干扰项, 但它多指动作平稳、高速, 没有容易的意思, 所以不选。
2. 【解析】选[B], 词义辨析题。四个选项均为表示“使用”的动词。[A]take advantage of 着重于强调利用别人的优势和弱势来干什么; [B]make use of“充分利用(一切可利用的东西)”; [C]utilize 指对某种东西新用途的利用; [D]employ 着重指“雇用、有目的地巧妙利用”。本句中要使用的是文字和数学的符号, 所以只有[B]符合。
3. 【解析】选[C], 语义衔接与词义辨析题。test 与 measure 提示此处所填词表示能力, 因为智力测试衡量的是孩子的学习能力, 故很容易排除[B]motivation“动机”和[D]chance“机会”。本题关键是区别[A]和[C], [A]capability 指出乎意料的潜能, 实用的解决问题的能力; 而[C]capacity 着重强调“接受能力、理解力”, 所以[C]符合句意。
4. 【解析】选[A], 语义衔接题。本句中的主语 it 指代上一句中提到的 an intelligence test, 上一句讲了智力测试衡量孩子的学习能力, 本句紧承上一句, 指的还是智力测试在其他方面的衡量, 所以所选词与上一句中的 measure 需是同义复现关系, 恰好[A]measure 既可作动词也可作名词, 所以[A]原词复现。[B]standardize“使符合标准, 使标准化”, 语义上讲不通, 而且不能与 character“性格”搭配; [C]assess“估定, 评定(价值, 数值等)”, 不能与后面的诸多宾语正确搭配; [D]make 则语义与搭配均不正确。
5. 【解析】选[C], 惯用衔接题。本题关键是找出哪个动词搭配 to。[A]imposed 常搭配 on, 表示“强加, 强迫”; [B]posed“摆姿势, 假装”, 不与 to 搭配; [C]be supposed to 表示“被期望, 被要求”; [D]postponed“推迟, 耽误”, 语义上讲不通; 故选[C], 同时 be supposed to 与 be designed for... 近义复现。
6. 【解析】选[A], 惯用衔接题。本题关键是找出哪些名词前用 for, 排除[C]intention“打算”和[D]arrangements“安排”; [A]for the purposes of 为固定短语, “为了...目的”; [B]aims 前用 at, at ... aims“以...为目标”, 故选[A]。本句句意: 它并不是为那样的目的而设计的。
7. 【解析】选[C], 语义衔接题。本题根据句式 To criticize it for ... is roughly criticizing ... for not ... 表示比较, 可锁定答案在[B]和[C]之间, [B]comparable with“放在一起比较异同”, 强调比较不同; [C]comparable to“可与...相比”, 符合句意。注意本句中 criticize 后面的 it 指的仍然是前面提到的 intelligence test, 本句意在说明: 批评智力测试不反映上述情况, 犹如批评温度计不能测风速一样。
8. 【解析】选[A], 语义衔接题。根据句意, 所填词应该是智力被评估的对象, 接受评估的应该是受测者, 所以选[A], 因为只有 subject 有“实验对象”之意, 在此指“受测者”。注意 subject 在下一段第一句复现。[B]object“目标”与[C]project“项目”均不符合语义; [D]construct“构想, 概念”, 选此项是受第一句中原词的干扰, 但注意原句中的 construct 是对 intelligence 的解释。
9. 【解析】选[A], 逻辑衔接题。分析句意, we must be sure that ... 是 the assessment ... is a comparative matter (评估一个受测者的智力是一个相对事件)的结果, 反过来后者是前者的原因, 所以选表示原因的连词[A]Since。[B]For 虽也可以引导句子表示原因, 但不放在句首; [C]Therefore“因此”表示结果而不是原因; [D]Then“然后”表示时间上的承接关系。
10. 【解析】选[D], 语义衔接题。分析句子结构, 所填词是其后面的定语从句中 with 的宾语, 而 with 属于短语 comparing our subjects with, 也就是说所填词是比较的对象, 所以选[D]scale“尺度”, 因为它符合比较的标准。排除[A]matter“事件”; [B]person“人”; [C]affair“事情”。
11. 【解析】选[A], 语义衔接题。所填词与 valid 平行并列, 共同修饰 comparison, 再结合主语 scale, 按标准尺度进行的比较应该是公平的, 所以先可锁定答案为[A]fair“公平的”。[B]unfair“不公平”、[C]invalid“无效的”与文意相反; [D]sound“良好的, 平安的”, 与 scale 的性质无关。
12. 【解析】选[B], 结构衔接题。考查强调句型。在 It is...that 这个句型中, it 没有词汇意义, 只是引出被强调的部分。
13. 【解析】选[D], 语义衔接题。首先推断 test 和空格词是被动关系, 由 involves three factors“涉及三个因素”可知该测试是被执行的而不是被通过的, 故排除[B]past“通过”。[A]executed“执行”, 不能与 test 搭配; 表示进行实验的最佳选项为[D]performed“执行”, 同时排除[C]given。
14. 【解析】选[A], 语义衔接题。能与 to 搭配, 同时又属于 test 所涉及的三个因素之一的选项是[A]intention“目的, 企图”, intension to do sth. 表示“做某事的目的”。[B]tension“压力, 紧张”、[C]intension“紧张”、[D]detention“拘留, 阻止”, 在词形上进行干扰, 语义与用法均与语境不符。
15. 【解析】选[B], 语义衔接题。本题可利用词的复现技巧解答。根据空前的 understanding what you have to do 及空后的 intelligence 可判断此处应填与“理解”、“智力”有关的形容词, 故 intellectual 恰当, 与 understanding 和 in-

- telligence 构成复现关系。[A] physical“物质的;肉体的”、[C] hysterical“歇斯底里的”、[D] radical“根本的,激进的”,均不符合题意。
16. 【解析】选[D], 语义衔接题。注意所填词的逻辑宾语是 the value of intelligence testing“智力测试的价值”, 选项中与 value 搭配的只有[D] proved“证实”。[A] suffered“遭受, 经历”、[B] agreed“同意”、[C] provided“提供”, 与 value 搭配均不合理。
17. 【解析】选[D], 语义衔接题。本题关键是找出四个与 in 搭配的动词哪个更符合句意, [A] results in“结果是”; [B] feeds in“输入”; [C] gets in“收集”; [D] lies in“在于”, 显然[D]更符合句意, 因为“能提供较满意的预测基础(providing a satisfactory basis for prediction)”正是它的价值所在。
18. 【解析】选[A], 逻辑衔接题。本题关键是明白句意和四个短语的基本意思, 由于本句主语有否定副词 no, 所以锁定答案为[A] in the least“丝毫”, no ... in the least 表示“一点也不, 毫不”。[B] at most“至多”; [C] at least“至少”; [D] more or less“或多或少”。
19. 【解析】选[B], 语义衔接题。本题关键是句中有介词 from, 所以排除[A] understand 和[C] conduct, 因为它们不与 from 搭配; [B] conclude from“推断出”, 符合句意; [D] result from“源于”与主语 we 不搭配, 因为其主语多为一个事实或结果, 而不能是人。
20. 【解析】选[A], 语义衔接题。分号前的分句指出没人关心孩子们在这项考试中取得的分数高低, 后一分句开头 what we are interested in ... 与上一分句 no one is ... interested in ... 形成对比, will do better or worse 也与上文的 marks 形成对比。否定人们对分数高低感兴趣, 下文必然需要交待人们所感兴趣的方面, 故选[A] respects, 在这里即为“方面”之意。[C] angles“角度”, 在表示“从... 角度”时与 from 而非文中的 in 搭配。[B] honors, [D] distinctions 均表示“荣誉”, 与文意不符。

Section II

Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

难句突破

1. Not only **could** the (American) **surplus of grain**, (which was for many years uselessly destroyed), **be spent** [in relief of famine], but, [by irrigation], (large) **regions** (now desert) **could be made fertile**, and, [by improvement in transport], **distribution** (from regions of excess to regions of scarcity) **could be facilitated**.

【分析】并列复合句。not only ... but (also) ... 连接两个并列的分句; 在第一个分句中, not only 放在句子开头, 故该分句中使用了倒装语序; 第一个分句中还包含一个 which 引导的非限制性定语从句; but 后的部分又含有 and 连接的两个并列分句; 其中 by 引导的两个介词短语提前, 表示强调。

【译文】美国可以将过去许多年中浪费的剩余粮食用于缓解饥荒问题。同时, 通过灌溉能够使目前的大片荒漠变成良田, 而且通过改善交通状况, 由资源过剩地区向资源匮乏地区的物资调配也会变得容易。

2. [If the terror of war were removed], **science could be devoted to improving human welfare**, [instead of] **to the invention of increasingly expensive methods of mutual slaughter**, and **schools would no longer think it a part of their duty to promote hatred of possible enemies** [by means of ignorance (tempered by lies)].

【分析】复合句。if 引导条件状语从句, 主句是由 and 连接的两个并列句组成。在第一个主句中, instead of 连接了两个并列的宾语; 在第二个主句中 it 是形式宾语, 真正的宾语为 to promote ...。

【译文】如果消除了对于战争的恐惧, 科学就可以致力于改善人类的福利, 而不是关注于发明日益昂贵的用于互相残杀的方法, 学校也不会再认为自己的职责之一是通过由谎言调剂的无知促成对潜在敌人的仇恨。

【结构剖析】本文是一篇问题解决型文章, 文章从实际出发, 提出了全世界大力关注军备, 并将大量资金用于战备, 以及由此所引起的问题, 呼吁全世界共同对此问题进行关注和思考。第一段给出了每年世界各国用于战备的资金统计, 并指出如果将这些资金用于和平事业, 就可解决很多问题, 首先是食品问题(饥饿、营养不良等); 然后第二段谈到住房、教育、科学发展等方面的问题; 最后一段得出结论: 实现世界的繁荣幸福是可能的, 但需要再教育的过程, 而且并不容易。

【答案解析】

【全文翻译】

21. 【题眼】复杂句设题

【解析】选[A]。语义理解题。rectify 所在句的前一句讨论的是世界范围内人们面临的营养不良问题。rectify 所在句的前一部分提到如果从军备资金中拨出一小部分,那么下一部分应说目前的问题就会得到缓解。因此,与 rectify 词义最接近的词应是[A]。其他三项都不合文意。

22. 【题眼】因果关系处设题

【解析】选[C]。事实细节题。由题干中的关键词 malnutrition, 可将答案定位于首段中的... mankind suffers from undernourishment...这句话。后半句明确讲到人口骤增与营养不良的因果关系,因此答案为[C]。[A]、[B]两项与营养不良问题无必然联系,故排除;世界军备开支过大是目前的现状,根据原文内容,用军备的一部分资金有助于解决营养不良问题,并未说军备开支越大,营养不良问题越严重,故[D]不对。

23. 【题眼】段尾处复杂句设题

【解析】选[C]。推理判断题。第二段最后一句的假设说明,现阶段学校的任务之一就是在谎言调剂下宣传国家对于被认定为敌国的政策,使国民支持政府的观点。也就是说通过谎言达到一定的目的,故答案为[C]。其余三项曲解了文意。

24. 【题眼】尾段设题

【解析】选[B]。推理判断题。最后一段指出,实现世界的幸福繁荣需要人们用一种不同的见解看待国际事务,用一种不同的心情看待那些目前被看作敌人的国家,故答案为[B]。[A]说法过于绝对;第二段最后一句说明目前科学还在用于开发和发明互相残杀的方法,故[C]错误;文章尾段作者指出让世界变得繁荣幸福是可能的,但不能一蹴而就, [D]错误。

25. 【解析】选[D]。观点态度题。作者在文章开始就以数字说话,表明如果将这些资金用于和平事业,就可解决很多问题。最后作者呼吁实现世界的繁荣幸福。可见作者对于时刻为战争做准备持批评态度。

当今世界各国一年用于战备的资金已超过了 1120 亿美元,如果大致平均分摊到全世界的人头上,无论男人、女人还是小孩,大约每人 450 美元。让我们考虑一下,如果这么一大笔钱用于和平而不是战争,我们可以如何处置它呢。在一些比较繁荣的国家,至少其中一些可以用于减税。与此同时,余下的一部分资金可以用在有益于人类的事情以及解决从军事工业转化到和平工业扩展的过程中出现的经济方面的问题。至于这种扩展,让我们首先从最基本的需要开始,说白了也就是食品。[22]当前,世界上绝大多数的人口患有营养不良,如果再将人口骤增的因素考虑进去,那么在未来的几十年中,这种营养不良的状况可能会变得更加糟糕。[21]可是只要我们将现在花费在军火上的资金中极小一部分拿出来,就可以改善我们当前的困境。美国可以将过去许多年中浪费的剩余粮食用于缓解饥荒问题。同时,通过灌溉能够使目前的大片荒漠变成良田,而且通过改善交通状况,由资源过剩地区向资源匮乏地区的物资调配也会变得容易。

即使在最富有的国家,住房也通常是严重不足。这种状况也可以通过使用花费在研制导弹上的极小部分资金得以改观。世界各地的教育,尤其是非洲和亚洲新近获得解放的国家,需要比目前他们所获得的经费开支高出许多倍的资金来支持教育发展。然而,并不只是教育需要更多的费用。如果消除了对于战争的恐惧,科学就可以致力于改善人类的福利,而不是关注于发明日益昂贵的用于互相残杀的方法, [23]学校也不会再认为自己的职责之一是通过由谎言调剂的无知促成对潜在敌人的仇恨。

借助于现代科技,世界可以步入一个比以往任何历史时期都更加幸福繁荣的时代。所有这一切都是可能的。[24]实现世界的幸福繁荣需要的仅仅是用一种不同的见解看待国际事务,用一种不同的心情看待那些目前被看作敌人的国家。这是可能的,我再重复一遍,但这也不可能一蹴而就。要想改变这个世界上最强国家在国际事务上的一贯作法,绝不是一件轻而易举的任务。这还需要经历一个艰难的再教育的过程。

Text 2

难句突破

1. Immigrant girls [consistently] outperform boys, [according to the preliminary findings of a just-completed, five-year study of immigrant children — the largest of its kind, including Latino, Chinese and Haitian kids — by Marcelo and Carola Suarez Orozco of the Harvard Graduate School of Education].

【分析】简单句。句子主干为 Immigrant girls outperform boys. the largest of its kind 是 study 的同位语;including 是现在分词短语进一步补充说明 study;破折号后面 by...指出 study 的执行者。

【译文】根据哈佛大学教育学研究生院的马赛罗和卡罗拉·苏瑞兹·欧罗科刚刚完成的一项历时五年的初步研究的结果——这项研究是同类研究中规模最大的,研究对象为移民子女,其中包括拉丁美洲人、中国人和海地人,移民女孩子的表现一贯比男孩子出色。

2. One teacher (interviewed for the study) said that the “culture awareness training” (she received as part of her continuing) included depictions of Latino boys as “aggressive” and “really masculine” and of the girls as “pure sweetness.”

【分析】复合句。主句为 One teacher... said that..., 其中 that 引导宾语从句;在该宾语从句中, she received as part of her continuing 是省略了关系词的定语从句,修饰 culture awareness training。

【译文】研究小组接受采访的一位老师说,她接受的继续教育中的“文化意识培训”课程把拉丁美洲男孩描述成:“好斗的”、“真正大男子主义”,而对女孩子的描述则是“清纯可人”。

【结构剖析】本文是一篇现象解释型文章,文章采用摆出现象——分析现象——现象后果的模式,通过对比指出移民中男孩子和女孩子在学业方面的表现差别很大,并进一步分析其原因,指出其可能造成的后果。文章第一段以马撒的兄弟姐妹为例,指出家中男孩和女孩在学业上的差别;第二段至第四段分析造成这一现象的原因——男孩子在学校面临的压力以及课余时间男孩子和女孩子不同的角色;第五段指出这种差异可能会造成的后果——男孩子可能会在经济上陷入底层社会。

【答案解析】

26. 【题眼】首段设题

【解析】选[A]。推理判断题。作者以马撒的兄弟姐妹为例,意在指出男孩和女孩在学业方面的不同表现并进行对比,因此应该是 contrast。而[C]中的 comparison 指的是对相同点的比较,所以排除。这里提出了 assumption,但是并没有进行 justify,因此排除[B]。这里指出了 phenomenon,但是并不是对这种现象的 explain,因此也排除[D]。

27. 【题眼】观点总结处设题

【解析】选[C]。事实细节题。题干是关于研究的发现,也就是研究提出什么观点。答案定位于第二、三段中的两处 The study found...。注意题干中有 also 一词,因此可直接从第三段开始找答案。第三段第四句话, They may also face more prejudices. 是说移民男孩比移民女孩面临更多的偏见,我们可以推断出人们对移民有偏见,即[C]。第二段第三句话中提到在美国本地,也是女孩子比男孩子优秀。但是要特别注意的是,这是趋势,即 trend,而不是研究的结果,故排除[A];第三段第二句提到男孩在接受美国年轻人文化方面有更大的压力,但并不是说他们不能适应美国年轻人文化,排除[B];[D]在文章中没有提及。

28. 【题眼】复杂句处设题

【解析】选[A]。事实细节题。第二段首句接着上一段的对比指出无一例外,接着第二句开始谈研究发现。[A]中 always 对应于 consistently; work better than 对应 outperform, 因此

【全文翻译】

谈到学业,赫雷拉家的男孩子根本无法与女孩相比。从洪都拉斯来美国已经4年的20岁的马撒上周从洛杉矶的菲尔法克斯高中毕业了。尽管她每周都在肯德基快餐店工作36个小时,但她还是取得了优异的成绩。她的姐姐玛琳今年22岁,在当地一所社区大学读书,也很快就要成为一名有资格证书的助理护士。而她的兄弟们的情况却就完全不一样了。两年前,17岁的奥斯卡因携带小刀被菲尔法克斯学校开除,后又从另一所学校辍学。最小的乔纳森今年15岁,因惹上官司,现在还在青少年新兵训练营。[26]“这些男孩子越来越不走正道,”孩子们的母亲苏雅帕·兰德沃尔德说,[26]“而女孩子却越发自信了。”

这不足为奇。根据哈佛大学教育学研究生院的马赛罗和卡罗拉·苏瑞兹·欧罗科刚刚完成的一项历时五年的初步研究的结果——这项研究是同类研究中规模最大的,研究对象为移民子女,其中包括拉丁美洲人、中国人和海地人,[28]移民女孩子的表现一贯比男孩子出色。虽然在美国出生的孩子中也存在这种趋势,但是在移民中产生这种差异的原因却是不同的。研究发现,移民女孩子比男孩子更容易包容不同的文化。马赛罗·苏瑞兹·欧罗科说,“女孩子能保留本民族文化里的一些保护性特点”,因为女孩子跟家务的关系更加紧密,所以在帮助父母跨越文化的过程中,“他们最大限度地获取了新文化带来的技能”。

现在考虑孩子在学校经历。研究发现,与女孩子相比,男孩子在接受美国年轻人文化——衣着、俚语以及教育歧视等方面——面临更多的同龄人的压力。他们受到的惩戒更多一些,因此,他们跟老师以及外界社会更容易形成一种敌对关系。[27]他们还可能面对更多的偏见。研究小组接受采访的一位老师说,她接受的继续教育中的“文化意识培训”课程把拉丁美洲男孩描述成:“好斗的”、“真正大

[A] 正确。[B] 项说法太绝对,应该是女孩面临的压力小一些;第四段中讲述了性别差异对孩子课余生活的影响,所以[C] 项错误;第四段第二句话说女孩对家庭承担更多的责任,可见[D] 错误。

29. 【题眼】特殊标点处设题

【解析】选[B]。推理判断题。题干所在句子的后半部分的现在分词短语“为她们的父母担任翻译,帮助她们与外部世界沟通”,实际上是对“文化大使”的解释。[B] 是这句话的同义转述。他们不仅仅是做父母的翻译,因此排除[A]。[C] 和[D] 在文中都没有提及。

30. 【题眼】尾段设题

【解析】选[B]。推理判断题。最后一段说男孩将来可能会不可挽回地陷入底层社会,可以推出答案是[B]。[A]、[C] 和[D] 都没有在最后一段提及。

男子主义”,而对女孩子的描述则是“清纯可人”。

性别差异对移民孩子的课余生活也有影响。因为常处在传统文化的氛围中,女孩子们要对家庭承担更多的责任。

[29] 卡罗拉·苏瑞兹·欧罗科说,她们常常担任“文化大使”的角色,为她们的父母担任翻译,帮助她们与外部世界沟通。这就产生了一种意想不到的结果:“与男孩子相比,女孩子不得不承担更多的责任。”比如 18 岁的柯里斯蒂娜·殷,她 4 年前从韩国来到这里,现在是菲尔法克斯中学三年级的学生。在全班 400 名学生中,她排名第 9 位,但她还能抽出时间给家人做正餐,每周六还在她妈妈的服装店里帮忙。他弟弟干什么呢?殷说,“他在打游戏。”

哈佛大学的研究带着一种警示性的语气:如果大量的移民男孩子在学业上继续荒废下去——说的清楚些,有很多人荒废到令人难以置信的地步——[30] 他们将来在经济上可能会不可挽回地陷入底层社会。马撒辍学的弟弟奥斯卡·赫雷拉可能已经意识到了这一点。最近他对母亲说:“我正在考虑重返校园。”他应该向他的姐姐们讨教。

Text 3

难句突破

1. [On the other hand], there **are many older people** (who choose to live in retirement communities (where they have the companionship of other older people and convenience of many recreational and social activities close home)).

【分析】复合句。句中 who 引导定语从句修饰 people; 在这个定语从句中又包含一个 where 引导的定语从句修饰 communities。

【译文】另一方面,有很多老年人选择在退休者社区居住,因为在这里他们有很多其他的老年人做伴,同时还能够到离家很近的地方去参加娱乐活动和社会活动,非常方便。

2. **Relatives are still considered “family” but are often outside the basic obligations** (that people have) (to their immediate families).

【分析】复合句。连词 but 连接了两个并列的谓语; 句中的 that 引导的定语从句修饰 obligation。在定语从句中, 引导词 that 代替 basic obligations 做了 have 的宾语, 不要误以为此处 have to 是短语。

【译文】人们仍然认为亲戚属于家庭的成员,但是亲戚往往不用承担直系亲属所应承担的基本义务。

【结构剖析】本文是一篇观点论证型文章,主要论述了美国社会老年人的孤独问题。第一段提出老年人在经济和情感上都可以不依赖孩子,但美国社会对青年人的推崇和对老年人的漠不关心使得很多老年人疏离人群,倍感孤单;第二、三、四段具体论述了美国家庭对待老年人的态度:第二段指出有些家庭将老人送到养老院,另外很多老年人选择在退休者社区居住;第三段和第四段通过比较美国的核心家庭结构与其他国家的大家庭结构的不同,得出美国家庭成员间的关系并不密切这一结论。

【答案解析】

31. 【题眼】首段设题

【解析】选[D]。语义理解题。从第一段的第二、三句来看,因为有了社会保障与福利体系,老年人要去 seek their own friends。而老年中心为这些老年人提供了一种获得 peer-group association within one's own age groups 的机会。由此可见,peer-group 指的正是[D]。同时第二段的最后一句说

【全文翻译】

在一些国家中,社会和家庭如何对待老年人往往会在很大程度上反映出人们的独立程度和个性。社会保险体系或者福利体系往往为他们提供经济上的支持,这使得他们减少了对自己家庭的依赖性。此外,老年人可以寻找到自己的朋友,而不是在情感上太依赖于自己

明,很多老年人愿意居住在退休者社区,因为在那里他们能够有其他老年人相伴,更说明上述推断的正确性。居住在一个社区内的老年人相互陪伴,但是否有共同的兴趣,文章未提及,故[A]不正确。选项[B]不正确,因为第一段最后一句指出,尽管老年人和其他老年人一起居住,他们仍然很孤独;文章第一段指出,老人们主要依靠社会保障体系给予经济支持,因此[C]不正确。

32. 【题眼】首段段尾处设题

【解析】选[C]。推理判断题。文章第一段指出,美国社会存在的一个很大问题就是 *indifference to the aged*,这使老年人很孤独。由此可以看出,他们不可能 *living a happy life*,也没有被 *well looked after*,故[A]、[B]均不正确;[D]文中未提及;故[C]正确。

33. 【题眼】段尾复杂句处设题

【解析】选[A]。事实细节题。从文章第二段段尾处可知,很多老年人之所以愿意居住在退休者社区,是因为在那里他们能够有 *the companionship of other older people*,故[A]符合题意。文章第一段指出,很多老年人之所以能够不跟家庭其他成员居住在一起,是因为他们有 *social security or welfare systems* 给予经济上的支持,而不是因为他们非常富裕,故[B]错误;[C]在文中未提及;第一段的最后一句指出,美国社会的一个很大问题就是,人们推崇年青人,淡忘老年人,这使得老年人非常的 *alienated and alone*,故[D]错误。

34. 【题眼】复杂句处设题;段首句设题

【解析】选[B]。事实细节题。文章第三段指出,区分核心家庭与数代同堂的大家庭非常重要,因为这意味着 *the extent of family ties and obligations*。在大家庭中,父母和孩子同其他亲戚之间 *have strong ties and obligations*。句子暗含其与核心家庭的比较。题干是关于核心家庭,故[B]符合题意。同时第四段首句又提到核心家庭的独立,更验证了选项[B]的正确。而[C]与此相反,故错误;[A]、[D]文中未提及。

35. 【题眼】尾段设题

【解析】选[C]。事实细节题。文章最后一段提到,一旦结婚,新婚夫妇一般应当 *live independently of their parents*,且在有了孩子以后,他们自己也 *become heads of households*,即成立他们自己的家庭,故[C]正确。而[A]与文中这一意思正相反,故错误;[B]文中未提及;[D]与题干问题不相符。

的孩子们。[31]老年活动中心为老年人提供了一个机会,让他们能够在自己的年龄群中找到与自己类似的朋友。但是,在美国,人们随着年龄的增长,会面临很多问题。[32](美国社会)对青年人的推崇和对老年人的漠不关心使得很多老年人远离人群,倍感孤单。

有些家庭将家中的老年家庭成员送到养老院中,而不是让他们跟自己的孩子或孙子孙女们生活在一起。这种将老年人与青年人隔离开来的做法使得整个社会中被孤立的老年人的群体越来越大。[33]另一方面,有很多老年人选择在退休者社区居住,因为在这里他们有很多其他的老年人做伴,同时还能够到离家很近的地方去参加娱乐活动和社会活动,非常方便。

对老年人的态度还可以通过区别核心家庭和大家庭这两种家庭结构来进一步了解。在美国,由父亲母亲和孩子们组成的核心家庭被看作是“一个家庭”。而在很多其他国家中存在的大家庭包括祖父母、姑姑、叔叔、表亲、侄子、侄女和孩子的配偶。[34]区分核心家庭和大家庭非常重要,因为这意味着家庭纽带与责任的范围。在大家庭中,孩子与父母及亲戚之间有很亲密的关系和很强的责任感。在这样的大家庭中,抚养老年家庭成员、亲戚们之间相互联系密切以及共住一所大房子是很平常的事情。

[34]而美国的核心家庭一般都有自己独立的住所,在经济上也比较独立,跟其他家庭成员分开。人们仍然认为亲戚属于家庭的成员,但是亲戚往往不用承担直系亲属所应承担的基本义务。[35]当一对男女结婚后,他们通常离开父母独自生活,并且当他们有了孩子以后,他们就成为“家庭领袖”。核心家庭的成员在急需资金的时候往往去银行贷款,而不是向亲戚们借钱,这种情况并不少见。而祖父母、姑姑、叔叔和侄子与核心家庭的关系则完全不像大家庭的关系那样密切。

Text 4

难句突破

1. **That law was abandoned** in 2001, [after two men (who had been convicted of murder and rape) had their cases overturned on appeal — the DNA evidence against them related to crimes (they had not been convicted of), and so ought to have been removed from the database.]

【分析】复合句。主句为 *That law was abandoned*; 后接 *after* 引导的时间状语从句,在时间状语从句中又包含 *who* 引导的定语从句修饰 *two men*; 破折号后面是解释说明,其中 *they had not been convicted of* 为定语从句修饰 *crimes*。