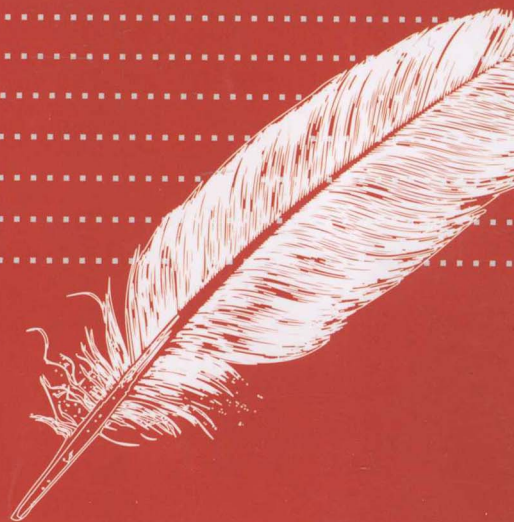


在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试

阅读理解 100篇 精讲精练



李 雪 王音环 孙 璇

编著



由多次参加命题及阅卷的专家亲自编写，内容系统、权威

严格按照最新考试大纲，精讲精练百篇阅读理解

荟萃专家智慧，启迪备考，提高考生综合应试能力

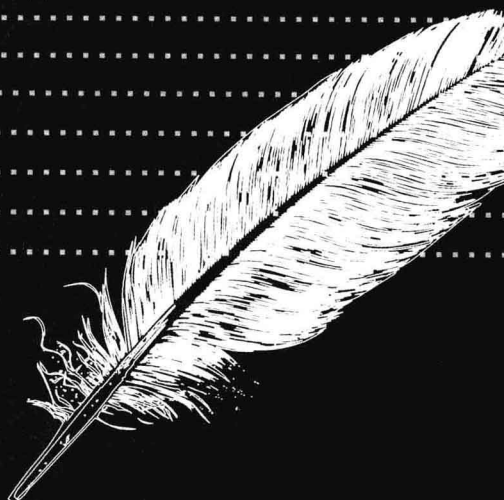
中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试

阅读理解 100篇 精讲精练



李雪 王音环 孙璇 编著



由多次参加命题及阅卷的专家亲自编写，内容系统、权威

严格按照最新考试大纲，精讲精练百篇阅读理解

荟萃专家智慧，启迪备考，提高考生综合应试能力

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试阅读理解 100 篇
精讲精练 / 李雪编著. —北京:中国石化出版社,
2012. 2

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5114 - 1448 - 9

I. ①在… II. ①李… III. ①英语 - 阅读教学 - 研究生 - 入学考试 - 自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 021790 号

未经本社书面授权,本书任何部分不得被复制、抄袭,或者以任何形式或任何方式传播。版权所有,侵权必究。

中国石化出版社出版发行

地址:北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编:100011 电话:(010)84271850

读者服务部电话:(010)84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail:press@sinopec.com

北京宏伟双华印刷有限公司印刷

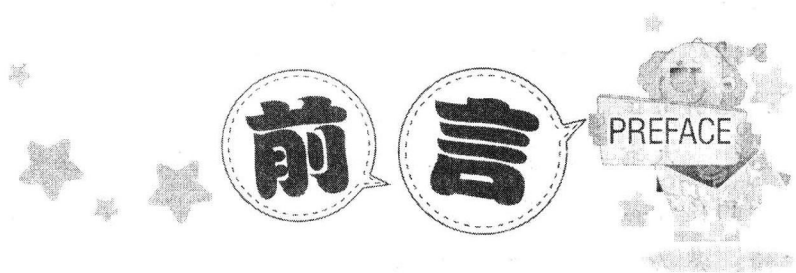
全国各地新华书店经销

*

787 × 1092 毫米 16 开本 15.75 印张 387 千字

2012 年 3 月第 1 版 2012 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

定价:30.00 元



国务院学位委员会办公室于 2005 年颁布的《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》，宣布自 2006 年起，法律硕士、教育硕士、体育硕士、公共卫生硕士、军事硕士、工商管理硕士、会计硕士、公共管理硕士英语考试科目，使用同一张试卷，按照统一的考试大纲，统一命题，统一考试，统一阅卷，择优录取。考试内容包括听力理解、词汇与语法结构、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和写作。

由于联考实行的时间比较短，虽然有统一的考试大纲，但是没有统一的考试教材，这样加大了考生的复习难度。阅读理解是联考英语中的“重中之重”，该部分在整个试卷中的分值最高，且阅读理解能力也是做好其他部分的基础。在复习英语时，把阅读理解作为考试的切入点，可以“一箭双雕”，对于提高考生的整体英语水平具有重要的意义。为了更好地帮助考生复习，我们根据多年的教学实践经验，倾情奉献了这本《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试阅读理解 100 篇精讲精练》。

本书具有如下特色：

一、一线专家联袂打造，内容系统、权威，符合考生的需要

本书全面吸收了同类图书的优点，结合作者丰富的辅导经验，博采众长，推陈出新，使书中的结构和内容具有鲜明的特色。编写者都是多年从事在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的命题研究和考试辅导的专家、学者，他们熟悉学位考试的大纲、教材，考生的需要和考试辅导，深谙命题原则、思路和最新考试动态，经过精心研究，认真组织，编写出了这本高水平的辅导书。

二、与考试大纲紧密相连，实用性强

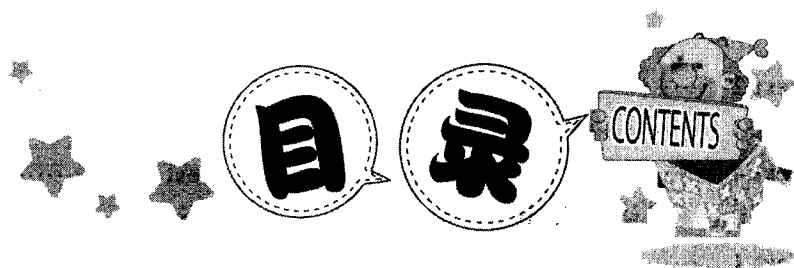
本书突出在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的特点，在选编文章题材、体裁方面尽可能拓展空间，广泛涉猎，包括社会科学、自然科学等各个领域的

知识，具体内容涉及环境生态、医学保健、新闻艺术、政治历史、教育文化、科学技术、社会生活、宗教信仰、经济管理等诸多方面，可以让考生系统见证在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的阅读理解材料，强化英语背景知识，轻取阅读理解考试高分。

总之，本书一定会成为立志参加在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的莘莘学子的良师益友。好的学习方法、好的辅导老师、好的辅导教材以及好的学习热情，是必不可少的成功要素。我们的精益求精和热情付出，恰恰是广大考生迫切需要和殷切期待的。

限于水平和时间，书中疏漏在所难免，请广大读者批评指正。

编 者
于北京大学



第一部分 精讲精练 60 篇

Unit one 环境生态类	(1)	Unit five 教育文化类	(64)
Text 1	(1)	Text 1	(64)
Text 2	(4)	Text 2	(67)
Text 3	(6)	Text 3	(69)
Text 4	(8)	Text 4	(72)
Text 5	(11)	Text 5	(75)
Text 6	(14)	Text 6	(77)
Unit two 医学保健类	(17)	Unit six 科学技术类	(80)
Text 1	(17)	Text 1	(80)
Text 2	(19)	Text 2	(82)
Text 3	(22)	Text 3	(84)
Text 4	(24)	Text 4	(87)
Text 5	(28)	Text 5	(89)
Text 6	(31)	Text 6	(92)
Unit three 新闻艺术类	(34)	Unit seven 社会生活类	(95)
Text 1	(34)	Text 1	(95)
Text 2	(38)	Text 2	(97)
Text 3	(40)	Text 3	(100)
Text 4	(42)	Text 4	(103)
Text 5	(45)	Text 5	(105)
Unit four 政治历史类	(48)	Text 6	(109)
Text 1	(48)	Text 7	(111)
Text 2	(50)	Text 8	(114)
Text 3	(53)	Text 9	(117)
Text 4	(56)	Text 10	(120)
Text 5	(59)	Unit eight 宗教信仰类	(122)
Text 6	(61)	Text 1	(122)

Text 2	(125)	Text 5	(146)
Text 3	(129)	Text 6	(149)
Text 4	(131)	Text 7	(152)
Unit nine 经济管理类	(134)	Text 8	(155)
Text 1	(134)	Text 9	(158)
Text 2	(136)	Text 10	(161)
Text 3	(139)	Text 11	(165)
Text 4	(143)		

第二部分 模拟测试 40 篇

Unit ten	(169)	Unit fifteen	(195)
Text 1	(169)	Text 1	(195)
Text 2	(170)	Text 2	(196)
Text 3	(172)	Text 3	(197)
Text 4	(173)	Text 4	(198)
Unit eleven	(174)	Unit sixteen	(200)
Text 1	(174)	Text 1	(200)
Text 2	(175)	Text 2	(201)
Text 3	(177)	Text 3	(203)
Text 4	(178)	Text 4	(204)
Unit twelve	(180)	Unit seventeen	(206)
Text 1	(180)	Text 1	(206)
Text 2	(181)	Text 2	(207)
Text 3	(183)	Text 3	(208)
Text 4	(184)	Text 4	(209)
Unit thirteen	(185)	Unit eighteen	(210)
Text 1	(185)	Text 1	(210)
Text 2	(186)	Text 2	(212)
Text 3	(187)	Text 3	(213)
Text 4	(189)	Text 4	(214)
Unit fourteen	(190)	Unit nineteen	(216)
Text 1	(190)	Text 1	(216)
Text 2	(191)	Text 2	(217)
Text 3	(192)	Text 3	(219)
Text 4	(194)	Text 4	(220)
		参考答案与解析	(222)



第一部分 精研精练 60 篇

Unit one 环境生态类

Text 1

Scattered around the globe are more than 100 small regions of isolated volcanic activity known to geologists as hot spots. Unlike most of the world's volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth's surface; on the contrary, many of them lie deep in the interior of a plate. Most of the hot spots move only slowly, and in some cases the movement of the plates past them has left trails of dead volcanoes. The hot spots and their volcanic trails are milestones that mark the passage of the plates.

That the plates are moving is not beyond dispute. Africa and South America, for example, are moving away from each other as new material is injected into the sea floor between them. The complementary coastlines and certain geological features that seem to span the ocean are reminders of where the two continents were once joined. The relative motion of the plates carrying these continents has been constructed in detail, but the motion of one plate with respect to another cannot readily be translated into motion with respect to the earth's interior. It is not possible to determine whether both continents are moving in opposite directions or whether one continent is stationary and the other is drifting away from it. Hot spots, anchored in the deeper layers of the earth, provide the measuring instruments needed to resolve the question. From an analysis of the hot spot population it appears that the African plate is stationary and that it has not moved during the past 30 million years.

The significance of hot spots is not confined to their role as a frame of reference. It now appears that they also have an important influence on the geophysical processes that propel the plates across the globe. When a continental plate comes to rest over a hot spot, the material rising from deeper layer creates a broad dome. As the dome grows, it develops seed fissures (cracks); in at least a few cases the continent may break entirely along some of these fissures, so that the hot spot initiates the formation of a new ocean. Thus just as earlier theories have explained the mobility of the continents, so hot spots may explain their mutability (inconstancy).

1. The author believes that _____.

- A. the motion of the plates corresponds to that of the earth's interior
- B. the geological theory about drifting plates has been proved to be true
- C. the hot spots and the plates move slowly in opposite directions
- D. the movement of hot spots proves the continents are moving apart



2. That Africa and South America were once joined can be deduced from the fact that _____.
 - A. the two continents are still moving in opposite directions
 - B. they have been found to share certain geological features
 - C. the African plates has been stable for 30 million years
 - D. over 100 hot spots are scattered all around the globe
3. The hot spot theory may prove useful in explaining _____.
 - A. the structure of the African plates
 - B. the revival of dead volcanoes
 - C. the mobility of the continents
 - D. the formation of new oceans
4. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. the features of volcanic activities
 - B. the importance of the theory about drifting plates
 - C. the significance of hot spots in geophysical studies
 - D. the process of the formation of volcanoes



长难句剖析

【文章难句】Unlike most of the world's volcanoes, they are not always found at the boundaries of the great drifting plates that make up the earth's surface; on the contrary, many of them lie deep in the interior of a plate.

【结构分析】本句主干是 they are not found... on the contrary... many of them lie。unlike 引导的是状语，由 that 引导的主语从句修饰 the great drifting plates。on the contrary 为连接词，把两个句子连接在一起。

【参考译句】与地球上大多数火山不同的是，它们并不总是在形成地球表面的巨大漂移板块的连接点，反而有很多位于板块的深处。



参考译文

地球上散布着一百多个相互独立并且面积不大的火山活动区，地质学家称之为热点区。与世界上大多数火山不同的是，它们并不总是在形成地球表面的巨大漂移板块的连接点，反而有很多位于板块的深处。大部分热点区移动极其缓慢，在某些情况下，板块滑过这些热点区，便留下死火山的痕迹。热点区加上其火山痕迹是板块移动的象征。

如今，板块漂移学说是无需质疑的了。例如非洲和南美洲，因为有新物质深入洋底，两个大陆距离愈来愈远。即使远隔大洋，可互补的海岸线和似乎横跨海洋的地质地貌特征提示人们：这两个大陆曾是相连的。带着两个大陆漂移的板块做相对运动，这已得到具体解释，但不能把一个板块相对于另一板块的运动简单地解释为板块与地球内部之间的运动。由于人们还没法肯定两个大陆是否在朝相反的方向运动，也没法肯定是否是一个大陆原地不动，而另一个大陆正在远它而去。因而位于地壳深处的热点区提供了解决这一问题的测量仪。根据热点密度分析可以看出，非洲板块静止不动了 3000 万年。

热点区的重要意义并不仅仅在于它们所起到的参照物的作用。如今它们还对推动板块在地球表面漂移这一地球物理进程有重要作用。当大陆板块漂移到热点区上方时，地壳深处涌出的物质便会使板块凸起，形成一个宽阔的穹顶，随着穹顶不断生长，就会产生小裂缝。如

此作用几次以后，大陆可能会沿着这些小裂缝完全裂开，这样热点地区就导致了新大洋的诞生。这样一来，就像早些时候的一些理论已经解释了大陆的流动性一样，热点区理论或许能解释大陆板块的不稳定性。

答案与解析

1. 【答案】B

【解析】从文章第1段的内容可知，地球上散布着一百多个热点；大部分热点区移动极其缓慢，某些情况下，板块滑过这些热点区，便留下死火山的痕迹；热点区及其火山痕迹是板块移动的象征。从文章第2段的内容可知，如今，板块漂移学说已是无需质疑的了；然后举例进一步说明。从文章最后一段的内容可知，热点的重要性并不仅限于作为参照体系这一作用上；现在看来，它们对推动板块在地球上移动的地球物理学的过程也产生了重大影响；因此，正如早期的理论解释了大陆的移动那样，热点或许可以解释大陆的易变性。据此可知，作者认为有关大陆移动的理论是正确的。B项与文章的意思相符，因此B项为正确答案。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】本题可参照文章的第2段。从中可知，因为有新物质深入洋底，两个大陆距离愈来愈远；互补的海岸线以及似乎横跨海洋的地质地貌特征提示人们——这两块大陆曾经连接在一起；人们既不能确定是否这两块大陆在向相反的方向移动，也不能确定是否其中的一块大陆静止不动，而另一块大陆正在远它而去；根据热点密度的分析可以看出，非洲板块静止不动了的3,000万年。据此可知，人们之所以认为非洲和南美洲曾经连在一起，是因为它们的某些地质特征相似。B项与文章的意思相符，因此B项为正确答案。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】本题可参照文章的第3段。从中可知，热点区的重要性并不仅在于它们所起到的参照物作用；现在看来，它们还对推动板块在地球上移动的地球物理学的过程也产生了重大影响；当大陆板块漂移到热点区上方时，地壳深处涌出的物质会形成一个巨大的穹顶；随着穹顶不断增长，它会出现深深的裂缝；如此作用几次后，大陆可能会沿着这些小裂缝完全裂开，这样热点地区就导致了新大洋的诞生。于是，该热点便开始形成一个新海洋；因此，正如早期的理论解释了大陆的移动那样，热点或许可以解释大陆的易变性。据此可知，热点理论可以用于解释大陆的不稳定性，即热点可以促使形成新海洋。D项与文章的意思相符，因此D项为正确答案。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】从文章第1段的内容可知，地球上散布着一百多个相互独立并且面积不大的火山活动区，地质学家称之为热点。随后说明了热点的特点。文章第2段说明了板块漂移理论，最后一句话指出：根据热点密度的分析可以看出——非洲板块静止不动了3000万年；从文章第3段的内容可知，热点的重要性并不仅限于作为参照体系这一作用上，它们对推动板块地球上移动的地质物理过程也产生了重大影响；然后具体说明了热点如何促使形成了新海洋；从文章的最后一句话可知，正如早期的理论解释了大陆的移动那样，热点理论或许可以解释大陆的易变性。据此可知，本文主要讲的是热点理论在地质物理研究中的重要作用。C项与文章的意思相符，因此C项为正确答案。

Text 2

The long, wet summer here in the northeastern U. S. notwithstanding, there's a world shortage of pure, fresh water. As demand for water hits the limits of finite supply, potential conflicts are brewing between nations that share transboundary freshwater reserves.

Many people ask why we cannot simply take it from the sea, using our sophisticated technology of desalinization. But a good water supply must be hygienically safe and pleasant tasting and water containing salt would corrode machinery used in manufacturing in addition to producing chemical impurities. Since more than 95% of our water sits in the salty seas, man is left to face the reality that most water on the surface of the earth is not available for us.

One very feasible way of sustaining our supply of freshwater is to protect the ecology of our mountains. Mountains and water go together, a fact to which Secretary General Kofi Annan has drawn attention more than once. From 30% to 60% of downstream fresh water in humid areas and up to 95% in arid and semi-arid environments are supplied by mountains. Without interference nature has its own way of purifying water—even though chlorination and filtration are still necessary as a precaution. In a mountainous area, aeration, due to turbulent flow and waterfalls, causes an exchange of gases between the atmosphere and the water. Agriculture, industry, hydroelectric generators and homes that need water to drink and for domestic use depend on these resources and, thus, we must protect mountainous areas as a means of survival.

1. The author of this text states that _____.
 - A. the problem of obtaining good drinking water has plagued man throughout time
 - B. palatability is synonymous with purity of water
 - C. most of the world's water is unusable as a water supply
 - D. man no longer depends on desalinization for his water supply
2. The author believes that industry avoids salt water because _____.
 - A. water is needed for livestock
 - B. crops must be considered before man-made products
 - C. it is used in desalinization plants
 - D. it causes corrosion
3. Streams would purify themselves if not for _____.
 - A. human beings
 - B. nature
 - C. chlorination
 - D. mountains
4. By saying that nature "has its own way of purifying water" (Line 5, Para. 3) the author is referring to _____.
 - A. aeration
 - B. filtration
 - C. chlorination
 - D. absorption
5. The best title for this text is _____.
 - A. The Water Problem; The Dangers Ahead
 - B. The Water Supply Problem; Our Options
 - C. The Mountains; Our Only Hope for Water
 - D. Water Conservation; The Challenges Ahead

❖ 长难句剖析

【文章难句】Since more than 95% of our water sits in the salty seas, man is left to face the reality that most water on the surface of the earth is not available for us.

【结构分析】本句主干是 man is left to face the reality, that 引导的是同位语从句, 修饰 reality。前面的 since 引导的是原因状语从句。

【参考译句】由于我们 95% 以上的水资源都存在于含盐的海洋, 人类只得面对现实: 地球表面的大部分水资源我们无法获得。

❖ 参考译文

尽管美国东北部的夏季漫长而湿润, 但在世界范围内纯净淡水却很短缺。随着水的需求达到有限供应的极限, 共享跨边界淡水资源的国家之间正在酝酿着潜在的争端。

许多人问道, 我们为何不利用先进的脱盐技术向海洋获取淡水呢? 但是, 良好的水资源必须健康安全, 味道适宜, 而且盐水除了产生化学杂质外, 还会腐蚀生产设备。由于我们 95% 以上的水资源都存在于含盐的海洋, 人类只得面对现实: 地球表面的大部分水资源我们无法获得。

维持淡水供应的一个非常可行的方法是, 保护我们山区的生态。山水相伴而生, 科菲·安南秘书长不止一次提醒过这一事实。湿润地区 30%~60% 的, 以及干旱、半干旱环境多达 95% 的下游淡水, 都是由山脉提供。在没有干预的情况下, 大自然用自己的方式净化水源——尽管氯化 and 过滤仍是必要的预防措施。在山区, 由于湍急的水流和瀑布产生的空气净化作用导致大气和水之间气体的置换。工农业、水力发电机以及家庭需要饮用和使用的水都依赖这些资源, 因此, 我们必须把山区作为生存手段加以保护。

❖ 答案与解析

1. 【答案】C

【解析】从第 2 段的末尾可知, 地球表面的大部分水资源我们无法获得。因此 C 项为正确答案。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】从第 2 段可知, 海水腐蚀生产设备。因此 D 项为正确答案。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】从第 3 段可知, 在没有干预的情况下, 大自然用自己的方式净化水源。因此 A 项为正确答案。

4. 【答案】A

【解析】本题中大自然净化水源的方式指的是后文提到的充气。因此 A 项为正确答案。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】综观全文, 本文探讨淡水资源的获取并且给出解决办法, 因此 B 项为正确答案。

Text 3

An upsurge of new research suggests animals have a much higher level of brainpower than previous thought. Before defining animals' intelligence, scientists defined what is not intelligence. Instinct is not intelligence. It is a skill programmed into an animal's brain by its genetic heritage. Rote conditioning or cuing, in which animals learn to do or not to do certain things by following outside signals is also not intelligence, since tricks can be learned by repetition, but no real thinking is involved. Scientists believe insight, the ability to use tools, and communications using human language are effective measures.

When judging animal intelligence, scientists look for insight, which they define as a flash of sudden understanding. When a young gorilla could not reach fruit from a tree, she noticed crates scattered about the lawn, piled them and then climbed on them to reach her reward. The gorilla's insight allowed her to solve a new problem without trial and error. The ability to use tools is also an important sign of intelligence. Crows use sticks to pry peanuts out of cracks. The crow exhibits intelligence by showing it has learned what a stick can do. Likewise, otters use rocks to crack open crab and, in a series of complex moves, chimpanzees have been known to use sticks to get at favorite snack-termites. Many animals have learned to communicate using human language. Some primates have learned hundreds of words in sign language. One chimp can recognize and correctly use more than 250 abstract symbols on a keyboard and one parrot can distinguish five objects of two different types and can understand the difference between numbers, colors, and kinds of object.

The research on animal intelligence raises important questions. If animals are smarter than once thought, would that change the way humans interact with them? Would humans stop hunting them for sport or survival? Would animals still be used for food or clothing or medical experimentation? Finding the answer to these tough questions makes a difficult puzzle even for a large-brained, problem-solving species like our own.

1. According to the text, which is true about animals communicating through the use of human language?
 - A. Parrots can imitate or repeat a sound.
 - B. Dolphins click and whistle.
 - C. Crows screech warnings to other crows.
 - D. Chimps have been trained to use sign language or word symbolizing geometric shapes.
2. The word "upsurge", (Line 1, Para 1), most nearly means _____.
 - A. an increasingly large amount
 - B. a decreasing amount
 - C. a well-known amount
 - D. an immeasurable amount
3. The chimpanzee's ability to use a tool illustrates high intelligence because _____.
 - A. he is able to get his food
 - B. he faced a difficult task and accomplished it
 - C. he stored knowledge away and called it up at the right time
 - D. termites are protein-packed

4. The concluding paragraph of this text infers _____.
 A. there is no definitive line between those animals with intelligence and those without
 B. animals are being given opportunities to display their intelligence
 C. research showing higher animal intelligence may fuel debate on ethics and cruelty
 D. animals are capable of untrained thought well beyond mere instinct
5. Which of the following is NOT a sign of animal intelligence?
 A. Shows insight. B. Cues.
 C. Uses tools. D. Makes a plan.

✳ 长难句剖析

【文章难句】Rote conditioning or cuing, in which animals learn to do or not to do certain things by following outside signals is also not intelligence, since tricks can be learned by repetition, but no real thinking is involved.

【结构分析】本句主干是 Rote conditioning or cuing...is also not intelligence。介词 in + which 引导定语从句，修饰主语。since 引导原因状语从句，其中包括两个并列复合句，由 but 连接。

【参考译句】动物通过遵从外界信号，学会做或者不做某些事情，这种机械的条件作用或者提示也不是智能，因为技巧可以通过重复而学会，但并不涉及真正的思考。

✳ 参考译文

大量新的研究表明，动物的智能比人们以前所认为的要高得多。科学家们在给动物智能下定义之前界定了什么不是智能。本能不是智能。它是通过遗传设置在动物大脑中的一种技能。动物通过遵从外界信号，学会做或者不做某些事情，这种机械的条件作用或者提示也不是智能，因为技巧可以通过重复而学会，并不涉及真正的思考。科学家们认为，有效的标准是悟性、使用工具的能力以及用人类语言交流。

科学家们在判断动物智力时，在寻找一种洞察力，他们将其定义为灵光一现。当一只年幼的大猩猩够不到树上的果实，看到草坪上散放着板条箱，于是把箱子堆在一起，然后爬上去得到自己想要的东西。大猩猩的悟性让自己一次性地解决了新问题。同样是智能的一个重要标志是使用工具的能力。乌鸦使用木棍从裂缝中撬出花生。乌鸦通过表明自己已经了解木棍的功能来展示智能。同样地，水獭使用石块砸开螃蟹。根据了解，黑猩猩做出一系列复杂的动作。使用木棍够到爱吃的白蚁作为快餐。许多动物学会使用人类语言进行交流。有些灵长目动物学会了数百个手势语词汇。一只黑猩猩能识别并正确使用 250 多个抽象的键盘符号。一只鸚鵡能区分属于两个不同类型的五个物体，并能理解数字之间的差别、颜色以及物体的类别。

有关动物智能的研究引出了重要的问题。假如动物比人们从前所认为的更为聪明，这将改变人类与它们相互作用的方式吗？人类会不再为了娱乐或者生存而捕杀它们吗？还会将动物用于食物、服装或者医学实验吗？找到这些疑难问题的答案，即使对于像我们人类这样一个高智能、善于解决问题的物种来说，也是一个难题。



答案与解析

1. 【答案】D

【解析】本题中，A、B、C 三项或违背原文信息，或原文未经提到。只有 D 项为正确答案。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】本文中，单词 upsurge 的意思是“急剧增长的数量”。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】根据黑猩猩能做出一系列复杂的动作，并使用木棍够到白蚁，说明它们能积累经验，加以利用，证明它们具有智能。因此 C 项为正确答案。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】本文的最后一段提出一系列人类与动物关系的问题，涉及人类对动物的残酷，据此可推断出，对动物较高智能的研究可能引发有关伦理、残酷方面的辩论。因此 C 项为正确答案。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】本题中，动物智能包括悟性、使用工具和制订计划。cues(发出信号)不属于动物智能的表现。因此 B 项为正确答案。

Text 4

Few creations of big technology capture the imagination like giant dams. Perhaps it is humankind's long suffering at the mercy of flood and drought that makes the ideal of forcing the waters to do our bidding so fascinating. But to be fascinated is also, sometimes, to be blind. Several giant dam projects threaten to do more harm than good.

The lesson from dams is that big is not always beautiful. It doesn't help that building a big, powerful dam has become a symbol of achievement for nations and people striving to assert themselves. Egypt's leadership in the Arab world was cemented by the Aswan High Dam. Turkey's bid for First World status includes the giant Ataturk Dam.

But big dams tend not to work as intended. The Aswan Dam, for example stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left—all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

And yet, the myth of controlling the waters persists. This week, in the heart of civilized Europe, Slovaks and Hungarians stopped just short of sending in the troops in their contention over a dam on the Danube. The huge complex will probably have all the usual problems of big dams. But Slovakia is bidding for independence from the Czechs, and now needs a dam to prove itself.

Meanwhile, in India, the World Bank has given the go ahead to the even more wrong headed Narmada Dam. And the bank has done this even though its advisors say the dam will cause hardship for the powerless and environmental destruction. The benefits are for the powerful, but they are far from guaranteed.

Proper scientific study of the impacts of dams and of the cost and benefits of controlling water can help to resolve these conflicts. Hydroelectric power and flood control and irrigation are possible



without building monster dams. But when you are dealing with myths, it is hard to be either proper, or scientific. It is time that the world learned the lessons of Aswan. You don't need a dam to be saved.

- The third sentence of paragraph 1 implies that _____.
 A. people would be happy if they shut their eyes to reality
 B. the blind could be happier than the sighted
 C. over-excited people tend to neglect vital things
 D. fascination makes people lose their eyesight
- In Paragraph 5, "the powerless" probably refers to _____.
 A. areas short of electricity
 B. dams without power stations
 C. poor countries around India
 D. common people in the Narmada Dam area
- What is the myth concerning giant dams?
 A. They bring in more fertile soil.
 B. They help defend the country.
 C. They strengthen international ties.
 D. They have universal control of the waters.
- What the author tries to suggest may best be interpreted as "_____".
 A. It's no use crying over spilt milk
 B. More haste, less speed
 C. Look before you leap
 D. He who laughs last laughs best



长难句剖析

【文章难句】The Aswan Dam, for example stopped the Nile flooding but deprived Egypt of the fertile silt that floods left—all in return for a giant reservoir of disease which is now so full of silt that it barely generates electricity.

【结构分析】本句的主干是 The Aswan Dam stopped... deprived... that floods left 修饰的是 the fertile silt。破折号后面的内容表示结果，由 in return for 引出，句末是一个由 which 引导的定语从句，修饰 disease。

【参考译文】比如，阿斯旺水坝虽然防止了尼罗河的洪水泛滥，但埃及失去了洪水留下的肥沃淤泥。取而代之的却是一个病态的大水库，水库里满是淤泥，几乎发不了电。



参考译文

重大技术的创造中很少有哪个比巨型大坝更让人神往。可能正是因为人类久受旱涝之苦，才使得“让洪水听从人的调遣”这种理想如此令人痴迷。但令人痴迷有时也会令人盲目。有好几个巨型大坝工程有弊大于利的预兆。

大的并不总是美的，这是修建大坝的教训。建一个功能巨大的大水坝象征着国家和人民在努力显示自身力量已取得的成功，但对于国家和人民却没有好处。埃及在阿拉伯世界的领导地位由于阿斯旺大坝得以巩固和加强；土耳其为争取跻身于第一世界所做的努力中也包括修建阿塔特克大坝。

可巨型水坝不一定会像预想的那样发挥作用。例如，阿斯旺大坝，它抵挡住了尼罗河的洪水。但也使埃及失去了洪水冲击后留下的肥沃土壤，取而代之的却是一个病态的大水库。如今的水库积满泥沙，几乎发不出电来。



可是控制洪水的神话还在继续传播。这星期，在文明欧洲的中心地区，斯洛伐克人和匈牙利人为在多瑙河建坝问题上发生争执，差一点儿就要调遣军队了。在这一大型工程上，可能会出现大坝修建上所有的常见问题。但是，斯洛伐克人正在搞独立，要脱离捷克，他们需要建大坝来证实自己的强大。

与此同时，在印度，世界银行已经给那个更离谱的纳尔马达水坝发放了许可证。尽管世界银行的顾问认为那个水坝会给那里的平民百姓带来灾难，会破坏那里的生态环境，但是世界银行还是发放了许可证。这样做是在为那些有权势的人带来好处，但这些好处也没有保障。

对建坝造成的危害以及治水的耗资和收益进行合理的科学研究，有助于解决这些矛盾。进行水力发电、治洪，以及灌溉并非一定要修建巨型大坝。但如果你迷信神话，就很难做到合理或科学。如今是世界各国从阿斯旺大坝的事例中吸取教训的时候了。人们并不需要大坝来拯救自己。



答案与解析

1. 【答案】C

【解析】从文章第 1 段的内容可知，重大的科技创造中很少有哪个比巨型水坝更让人神往；可能正是因为人类久受旱涝之苦，才使得“让洪水听从人的调遣”这种理想如此令人痴迷；但是，令人痴迷有时也会令人盲目；好几个巨型水坝工程有弊大于利的预兆。据此可知，人们往往因为盲目乐观而失去理智，缺乏对关系重大事情的判断力。C 项与文章的意思相符，因此 C 项为正确答案。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】从文章第 5 段的内容可知，在印度，世界银行已经给那个更离谱的纳尔马达水坝发放了许可证；尽管世界银行的顾问认为那个水坝会给平民百姓带来苦难，会破坏那里的环境，但是世界银行还是发放了许可证；这样做是在给那些有权势的人带来好处。据此可知，powerless 可能的意思应该与 powerful（有权势的人）之意相反，也就是“没有权势的人”，即平民百姓。D 项与文章的意思相符，因此 D 项为正确答案。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】从文章第 1 段的内容可知，好几个巨型水坝工程有弊大于利的预兆；从文章第 3 段的内容可知，但是巨型水坝不一定会像预想的那样发挥作用；从文章第 4 段的内容可知，控制洪水的神话仍在延续；从文章最后一段的内容可知，进行水力发电、治洪，以及灌溉并非一定要修建巨型大坝。但如果你迷信神话，就很难做到合理或科学。如今是世界各国从阿斯旺大坝的事例中吸取教训的时候了。人们并不需要大坝来拯救自己。据此可知，有关大型水坝的神话是——人们相信大型水坝控制了洪水，但事实证明这种神话不对。D 项与文章的意思相符，因此 D 项为正确答案。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】从文章第 1 段的内容可知，很少有重大的科技造物像巨型水坝那样激发人的想象力；可能正是由于人类久受旱涝之苦，才使得“让水听从人的调遣”这种理想如此令人痴迷；但是，令人着迷有时也使人盲目；好几个巨型水坝工程有弊大于利的预兆；从第