

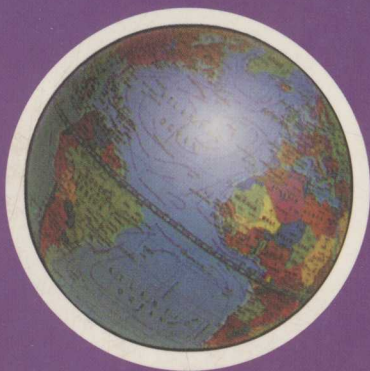
全国硕士研究生入学考试复习指导专用丛书

最新版

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试
历年试题名家解析及预测

英 语

袁锡兴 罗立胜 编



中国物资出版社

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全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

历年试题名家解析及预测

(英语)

袁锡兴 罗立胜
马玉玲 王红莉 编

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前 言

参加研究生入学考试的考生一定会参考、研究往年的人学考试题,以熟悉题型,了解真题水平,并从中摸出一点门道来指导考前复习。

应许多考生要求,编写此书,目的是解析 1991~1999 年期间的历年研究生入学英语试题,对题型进行分析,对各题进行精辟的解答,并试图摸索一些规律性的东西供考生借鉴。从 9 年的试题分析来看,试题中有许多重复出现的内容,如 *there to be* 结构出现在 1991 年第 30 题,1994 年第 9 题和 1996 年第 8 题;分词独立结构出现在 1995 年第 14 题和 1996 年第 5 题;名词所有格出现在 1992 年第 61 题和 1997 年第 19 题;形容词与副词的误用出现在 1996 年第 12 题和 1998 年第 17 题;*must + have + 过去分词* 出现在 1993 年第 18 题和 1996 年第 2 题;*what* 从句出现在 1991 年第 70 题,1992 年第 23 题,1993 年第 27 题和 1997 年第 7 题;*as* 引导的让步状语从句出现在 1992 年第 9 题和 1994 年第 16 题。综上所述,出题有其规律性,答题也有其规律性。阅读、参考本书会对考生大有裨益。

笔者多年从事研究生入学考试考前辅导,对历年研究生入学考试英语试题多次进行过分项解释,这次只是把原先的材料按试题顺序重新安排,使之更系统,更符合实践要求。

本书有以下特点:

①**实用性**:本书对 1991~1999 年的考题进行了详细、深入的分析。每道题都给了答案,给出其他几个选项的意思,并指出为什么不是正确答案。在一些需要进一步说明的地方,另举例说明。辨错部分指出错误并加以改正,对其他容易犯错误的干扰项也加以解释,指出考生犯错误的原因。翻译部分给出参考译文,分析难点,并指出需要注意的地方。

②**权威性**:编者都是从事研究生英语教学工作许多年,有丰富教学经验的高校教师。多次参加研究生入学考试考前辅导和研究生入学考试的阅卷工作。了解试题水平、了解学生实际、了解评分要求是笔者的有利条件。解析精辟、分析得当、预测倾向都使这本书有较高的权威。

③**独创性**:本书的编排不同于大多数考研辅导书,一般都是先给出一年试题,接着在试题后作解释。本书的编排是先给一道题,接着就进行解析,是一道题一道题进行的,其优点是读者能一目了然看到考题与解析,省去了翻书找答案、看注释的麻烦。

相信读者会发现这是一本很有帮助、很有价值的考研参考书,同时希望读者能从中找到一些规律,能超越本书,满怀信心地参加考试。祝你们好运获得高分!

编 者

1999 年 4 月于北京清华园

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1991 年全国攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试 英语试题、答案及解析

I. In each sentence, decide which of the four choices given will most suitably complete the sentence if inserted at the place marked. Put your choices in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

1. They lost their way in the forest, and _____ made matters worse was that night began to fall.
(A) that (B) it (C) what (D) which

[答案] C

[注释] 这是由 and 连接的一个并列句。第二个分句中的谓语是 was, 所填的词应该既能引出主语从句, 又能在句子中做 made 的主语, 使整个从句表达“使事情变得更糟”这个概念。what = the thing which。例: He looked puzzled and what surprised him most was that he even didn't know where he was. 他露出迷惑的表情, 更使他奇怪的是他竟然不知道自己在何处。

2. _____ my return, I learned that Professor Smith had been at the Museum and would not be back for several hours.

(A) At (B) On (C) With (D) During

[答案] B

[注释] on 这里表示“当……时”, 相当于 at the time of, 后面接动名词或名词。例:

On entering the room he found his mother cooking.

On her arrival in Shanghai, she telephoned her mother.

3. Anyone who has spent time with children is aware of the difference in the way boys and girls respond to _____ situations.

(A) similar (B) alike (C) same (D) likely

[答案] A

[注释] similar 既可作定语, 也可做表语, 如: We have similar opinions, my opinions are similar to his. 我们都有类似的意见, 我的意见与他的相似。C) same 一般只能做定语, 前面要加定冠词 the。例: We have lived in the same house for 50 years.

4. There is not much time left so I'll tell you about it _____.

(A) in detail (B) in brief (C) in short (D) in all

[答案] B

[注释] in brief 作“简言之”解释, 相当于 in a shortened form。例: It's a long letter, but in brief, he says "No". 那信很长, 不过简言之, 他说“不”。A) in detail “详细地”: Don't worry, and I'll tell you all about it in detail. C) in short “总之, 终归一句话”, 例: You can't

make me! I won't do it! In short——no! 你不可能叫我做! 我也不愿做, 终归一句话——不做。D) in all 总计, 总共, 相当于 together。

5. In this factory, suggestions often have to wait for months before they are fully _____.

(A) admitted (B) acknowledged (C) absorbed (D) considered

[答案] D

[注释] 这四个答案中只有 D) 才符合题意, 译为“在这家工厂里, 建议常常要等几个月才能被充分考虑”。能与 suggestion 作动宾搭配的常有: advance (put forward, make, offer) a suggestion 提出建议。accept (adopt) a suggestion, 接受 (采纳) 建议。A) admit 接受, B) acknowledge 认可, C) absorb 吸收, 均不符合英语的习惯搭配。

6. There is a real possibility that these animals could be frightened, _____ a sudden loud noise.

(A) being there (B) should there be (C) there was (D) there having been

[答案] B

[注释] 这是一个对将来时的省略 if 的虚拟语气的倒装句, 正常语序为: If there should be a sudden loud noise, 与将来事实相反的从句, 用 should + 原形或 were to + 动词原形。例: If I were to come, I would bring my younger brother. 可以倒装为 Were I to come, I would bring my younger brother.

7. By the year 2000, scientists probably _____ a cure for cancer.

(A) will be discovering (B) are discovering (C) will have discovered (D) have discovered

[答案] C

[注释] 此句为将来完成时态, by 在表示时间时, 意思是“到……为止”, 可以用于过去完成时态和将来完成时态, 例: By the end of last year, they had learned 3,000 words.

8. Jim isn't _____, but he did badly in the final exams last semester.

(A) gloomy (B) dull (C) awkward (D) tedious

[答案] B

[注释] dull “愚笨, 迟钝”。此句译为“Jim 不笨, 但上学期期末考试, 他考得不好”。A) gloomy “阴暗”, D) tedious “乏味的, 枯燥的”, C) awkward “别扭的”。

9. The boy slipped out of the room and headed for the swimming pool without his parent's _____.

(A) command (B) conviction (C) consent (D) compromise

[答案] C

[注释] consent “同意”, 如, Governments should rule only with the consent of the governed. 政府治理国家必须取得人民之同意。Jean's parents refused their consent to her marriage. A) command 表“命令”; B) conviction “信服”; D) compromise “妥协, 折衷”, 均与题意不符。

10. He had _____ on the subject.

(A) a rather strong opinion (B) rather strong opinion
(C) rather the strong opinion (D) the rather strong opinion

[答案] A

[注释] 当几个形容词修饰名词时, 它们的先后顺序是不一样的, 一般的规则是: 限定词→数词→描述性形容词→大小、长短、形状的形容词→色彩形容词→类属形容词→表材料的形容词+被修饰的名词。如: the first two workmen; the two rather beautiful pictures; some beautiful little red flowers; an expensive blue Chinese vase; a rather beautiful red Chinese woolen carpet. 根据这一原则故选 A)。

11. When Jane fell off the bike, the other children _____.
(A) were not able to help laughter (B) could not help but laughter
(C) could not help laughing (D) could not help to laughing

[答案] C

[注释] 要区别 can not help doing sth 与 cannot help but do sth., 前者为“禁不住”, 后者为“不能不做某事”, 意思相似, 但搭配不同。When you are walking in the sun, you cannot help but get wet through. 在太阳下行走, 不能不汗流浹背。另外, cannot but + 动词原形译为“不得不”, “不由得”, 如: I cannot but be moved by his tears. 我不由得被他的眼泪所打动。

12. It is better to die on one's feet than _____.
(A) living on one's knees (B) live on one's knees
(C) on one's knees (D) to live on one's knees

[答案] D

[注释] 这是个平行结构问题, than 连接两个相等的成分, to die on one's feet 和 to live on one's knees, 译为: 宁愿站着死, 绝不跪着生。

13. The most important _____ of his speech was that we should all work wholeheartedly for the people.
(A) element (B) spot (C) sense (D) point

[答案] D

[注释] 译为: “他讲演的最重要一点就是我们应该全心全意为人民服务”。point “要点”。A) element “元素, 成份”; B) spot “地点”; C) sense “意思, 意义”。

14. This watch is _____ to all the other watches on the market.
(A) superior (B) advantageous (C) super (D) beneficial

[答案] A

[注释] superior to “在某方面优于..., 比...更好”的意思, 如: Computer intel III is superior in speed to any other computers. “奔腾 III 电脑在速度上比其它电脑都快”。注意: superior to 不能用 than 代替 to, 也不能用 more superior, 因为它本身就表示“比...更好”的含义。B) advantageous to 译为“对...有利”; C) super 多用于口语, 译为“好极了”; D) beneficial “有益的, 有好处的”, 如: This book is highly beneficial to young people. “这本书对年青人大有益处”。

15. In a typhoon, winds _____ a speed greater than 120 kilometers per hour.
(A) assume (B) accomplish (C) attain (D) assemble

[答案] C

[注释] 在台风中, 风速往往达到每小时 120 多公里。attain 译为“达到”, 如: attain one's object “达到目的”。A) assume “假定, 担任, 装出”; B) accomplish “完成”; D) assemble “集合, 装配”。

16. _____ the English examination I would have gone to the concert last Sunday.
(A) In spite of (B) But for (C) Because of (D) As for

[答案] B

[注释] 这是用介词短语表示假设的虚拟条件句, 相当于 If it had not been for the English examination. 如: But for his idleness, he would have been an admirable fellow. “若不是他的懒惰, 他本来会是一个令人敬慕的小伙子”。A) In spite of “尽管”, 表示让步; C) Because of “因为”; D) As for “关于”。

17. Mary _____ my letter; otherwise she would have replied before now.

- (A) has received (B) ought to have received
(C) couldn't have received (D) shouldn't have received

[答案] C

[注释] 此句前半部为对过去事情的否定判断“玛丽一定没收到我的信”；对过去的肯定推测为 must have + 过去分词，如：It must have rained last night, for the ground is still wet.

18. _____ to speak when the audience interrupted him.

- (A) Hardly had he begun (B) No sooner had he begun
(C) Not until he began (D) Scarcely did he begin

[答案] A

[注释] hardly...when = no sooner...than = as soon as, 不过前两个结构要倒装。C) 选项 not until 后面应该倒装；D) scarcely did he begin 不能与后面题中的 when 搭配。

19. Anna was reading a piece of science fiction, completely _____ to the outside world.

- (A) being lost (B) having lost (C) losing (D) lost

[答案] D

[注释] be lost to sth. “对...无感觉”。B)、C) 答案是主动语态不可选。此句前边为一个句子，逗号后面是过去分词短语作伴随状语，不用 be，因为逗号后面没有主语，不是句子，也不能有动词做谓语。

20. The policemen went into action _____ they heard the alarm.

- (A) promptly (B) presently (C) quickly (D) directly

[答案] D

[注释] 此句只有 D) 是连词，相当于 as soon as，其余都是副词，如：I came directly I got your phone call.

21. The lost car of the Lees was found _____ in the woods off the highway.

- (A) vanished (B) abandoned (C) scattered (D) rejected

[答案] B

[注释] abandon “放弃，遗弃，抛弃”，如：abandon a ship (a plan, an idea, a hope), abandoned 这里是过去分词，做主语补足语，修饰 the lost car of the Lees。A) vanished “消失”，是不及物动词，不能用在此处。C) scattered “分散，散开”，能够被分散的东西必须是复数。D) rejected “拒绝”。

22. Dress warmly, _____ you'll catch cold.

- (A) on the contrary (B) or rather (C) or else (D) in no way

[答案] C

[注释] or else, 有时可用 or, 相当于 otherwise 译为“否则，不然的话”，如：Let's go now, or we'll be late again。A) on the contrary “与...相反”；B) or rather 译为“更确切地”；D) in no way “决不”，相当于 never, by no means, on no account, 当这些词放在句首时要倒装。

23. Our research has focused on a drug which is so _____ as to be able to change brain chemistry.

- (A) powerful (B) influential (C) monstrous (D) vigorous

[答案] A

[注释] powerful 相当于 effective “有效的”，此句译为：我们在集中精力研究一种药物，它非常有效，甚至能改变大脑的化学特性。B) influential “有影响的，有势力的”；C) monstrous “可憎的，可怕的”；D) vigorous “有力的，精力充沛的”。

24. Bob was completely _____ by the robber's disguise.

- (A) taken away (B) taken down (C) taken to (D) taken in

[答案] D

[注释] take in “欺骗”，一般用于被动语态，如：As soon as he paid the money, he realized that he was taken in by the salesman. A) take away “拿走”；B) take down “记下，拆除”；C) take to “喜欢”。

25. Difficulties and hardships have _____ the best qualities of the young geologist.

- (A) brought out (B) brought about (C) brought forth (D) brought up

[答案] A

[注释] bring out “显示出，生产，制造”，如：Mary is very quiet; try to bring her out at the party. “Mary 很文静，宴会中尽量鼓励她说话”。此句译为：这个年轻的地质学家在艰难困苦中表现出卓越的品质。B) bring about “带来”；C) bring forth “产生；开花”；D) bring up “培育，抚养”。

26. Our modern civilization must not be thought of as _____ in a short period of time.

- (A) being created (B) to have been created
(C) having been created (D) to be created

[答案] C

[注释] 在 think of 后 as 是介词，它引出一个动名词做宾语补足语。句中的主语 Our modern civilization 是 think of 动作的承受者，因此，谓语是被动的。这时，as having been created 就成为主语补足语。“in a short period of time”是修饰 create 的时间状语，表示动作已经被完成，所以选 C)。

27. Even if they are on sale, these refrigerators are equal in price to, if not more expensive than, _____ at the other store.

- (A) anyone (B) the others (C) that (D) the ones

[答案] D

[注释] 译为“即使这些冰箱廉价出售，价格哪怕不比另一家卖的冰箱贵，也是跟那家商店一样的价”。这题考的是代词用法，refrigerators 是复数，所以，A)，C) 不对，the others 是指别的人或物与本题不符。

28. The bank manager asked his assistant if it was possible for him to _____ the investment plan within a week.

- (A) work out (B) put out (C) make out (D) set out

[答案] A

[注释] work out “制订出，拟定出”。B) put out “熄灭灯”；C) make out “弄明白，辨认出”；D) set out “摆放，出发”。

29. He knows little of mathematics, and _____ of chemistry.

- (A) even more (B) still less (C) no less (D) still more

[答案] B

[注释] 译文：他不太懂数学，化学懂得就更少了。still less 表示强烈否定，对前面的事物做进一步否定。A) even more “更多”；C) no less 是两个否定词相加，相当于肯定；D) still more 是 still less 的反义词。

30. The students expected there _____ more reviewing classes before the final exams.

- (A) is (B) being (C) have been (D) to be

[答案] D

[注释] 此题从两方面分析, 第一, expected 后面接的是 there be 的不定式形式, 表示将来要发生的动作, 为 expected 的宾语。第二 expected 后面要求加不定式做宾语, expect to do。可以接不定式做宾语的还有如下动词: desire, demand, decline, decide, claim, choose, ask, arrange, apply, agree, afford, want, seek, refuse, promise, pretend, offer, manage, learn, hope determine 等。

II. Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question four answers are given. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (30 points)

Passage 1

A wise man once said that the only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing. So, as a police officer, I have some urgent things to say to good people.

Day after day my men and I struggle to hold back a tidal wave of crime. Something has gone terribly wrong with our once-proud American way of life. It has happened in the area of values. A key ingredient is disappearing, and I think I know what it is: accountability.

Accountability isn't hard to define. It means that every person is responsible for his or her actions and liable for their consequences.

Of the many values that hold civilization together—honesty, kindness, and so on—accountability may be the most important of all. Without it, there can be no respect, no trust, no law—and, ultimately, no society.

My job as a police officer is to impose accountability on people who refuse, or have never learned, to impose it on themselves. But as every policeman knows, external controls on people's behavior are far less effective than internal restraints such as guilt, shame and embarrassment.

Fortunately, there are still communities—smaller towns, usually—where schools maintain discipline and where parents hold up standards that proclaim: "In this family certain things are not tolerated—they simply are not done!"

Yet more and more, especially in our larger cities and suburbs, these inner restraints are loosening. Your typical robber has none. He considers your property his property; he takes what he wants, including your life if you enrage him.

The main cause of this break-down is a radical shift in attitudes. Thirty years ago, if a crime was committed, society was considered the victim. Now, in a shocking reversal, it's the criminal who is considered victimized: by his underprivileged upbringing, by the school that didn't teach him to read, by the church that failed to reach him with moral guidance, by the parents who didn't provide a stable home.

I don't believe it. Many others in equally disadvantaged circumstances choose not to engage in criminal activities. If we free the criminal, even partly, from accountability, we become a society of endless excuses where no one accepts responsibility for anything.

We in America desperately need more people who believe that the person who commits a crime is the one responsible for it.

31. What the wise man said suggests that _____.

- (A) it's unnecessary for good people to do anything in face of evil
- (B) it's certain that evil will prevail if good men do nothing about it

- (C) it's only natural for virtue to defeat evil
(D) it's desirable for good men to keep away from evil
32. According to the author, if a person is found guilty of a crime, _____.
(A) society is to be held responsible (B) modern civilization is responsible for it
(C) the criminal himself should bear the blame (D) the standards of living should be improved
33. Compared with those in small towns, people in large cities have _____.
(A) less self-discipline (B) better sense of discipline
(C) more mutual respect (D) less effective government
34. The writer is sorry to have noticed that _____.
(A) people in large cities tend to excuse criminals
(B) people in small towns still stick to old discipline and standards
(C) today's society lacks sympathy for people in difficulty
(D) people in disadvantaged circumstances are engaged in criminal activities
35. The key point of the passage is that _____.
(A) stricter discipline should be maintained in schools and families
(B) more good examples should be set for people to follow
(C) more restrictions should be imposed on people's behavior
(D) more people should accept the value of accountability

31. [答案] B

[注释] 第一句话的意思是“如果好人对邪恶坐视不管，邪恶就会猖狂盛行。”“nothing to do”译为“无动于衷”或“坐视不管”。而 A) 意为，在邪恶面前，好人无须采取行动；C) 意为：善良必然战胜邪恶，不符题意；D) 意为：好人应躲开邪恶，A)，D) 这两句表达的内容正好与原句的意思相反。

32. [答案] C

[注释] 要答对此题，首先要知道 accountability 的含义，“对…负有责任”，此处意为罪犯应对自己的行为负责，也就是谁犯罪谁负责，罪犯是人，而不是社会。其他选项正是作者所批评的观点。

33. [答案] A

[注释] 文章第 6 段指出：在小城市及某些社团中生活的人对自己及其后代的行为严于律已，第 7 段第一句的含义是“大城市人们放松对自我的约束”。A) 项的含义正好与之符合，故选 A)。

34. [答案] A

[注释] 第 8 段的含意为：30 年前，一个人犯了罪，受害者是社会，而现在令人惊讶的是，事情全部颠倒了：受害者成了罪犯。这正与 A) 项相吻合。B) 项意为：在小城市生活的人们仍然坚持传统的道德标准，而作者所赞赏的也是应该坚持一些有用的传统观念；C) 与本文无关；D) 意为：处于不利环境中的人常容易犯罪，但作者并不相信是环境这一客观因素决定了人们是否易犯罪。

35. [答案] D

[注释] 这篇文章的中心论点是作者强调了更多的人应该对社会负起责任，接受责任价值这一观点。B) 意为：应该为人们树立更多的好榜样；A)，C) 作者并没有强调严明纪律等客观措施的必要性，所以不能选。

The period of adolescence, i. e., the period between childhood and adulthood, may be long or short, depending on social expectations and on society's definition as to what constitutes maturity and adulthood. In primitive societies adolescence is frequently a relatively short period of time, while in industrial societies with patterns of prolonged education coupled with laws against child labor, the period of adolescence is much longer and may include most of the second decade of one's life. Furthermore, the length of the adolescent period and the definition of adulthood status may change in a given society as social economic conditions change. Examples of this type of change are the disappearance of the frontier in the later part of the nineteenth century in the United States, and more universally, the industrialization of an agricultural society

In modern society, ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance and there no longer is agreement as to what constitutes initiation ceremonies. Social ones have been replaced by a sequence of steps that lead to increased recognition and social status. For example, grade school graduation, high school graduation and college graduation constitute such a sequence, and while each step implies certain behavioral changes and social recognition, the significance of each depends on the socio-economic status and the educational ambition of the individual. Ceremonies for adolescence have also been replaced by legal definitions of status roles, rights, privileges and responsibilities. It is during the nine years from the twelfth birthday to the twenty-first that the protective and restrictive aspects of childhood and minor status are removed and adult privileges and responsibilities are granted. The twelve-year-old is no longer considered a child and has to pay full fare for train, airplane, theater and movie tickets. Basically the individual at this age loses childhood privileges without gaining significant adult rights. At the age of sixteen the adolescent is granted certain adult rights which increases his social status by providing him with more freedom and choices. He now can obtain a driver's license; he can leave public schools; and he can work without the restrictions of child labor laws. At the age of eighteen the law provides adult responsibilities as well as rights; the young man can now be a soldier, but he also can marry without parental permission. At the age of twenty-one the individual obtains his full legal rights as an adult. He now can vote, he can buy liquor, he can enter into financial contracts, and he is entitled to run for public office. No additional basic rights are acquired as a function of age after majority status has been attained. None of these legal provisions determine at what point adulthood has been reached but they do point to the prolonged period of adolescence.

36. The period of adolescence is much longer in industrial societies because _____.
(A) the definition of maturity has changed
(B) the industrialized society is more developed
(C) more education is provided and laws against child labor are made
(D) ceremonies for adolescence have lost their formal recognition and symbolic significance
37. Former social ceremonies that used to mark adolescence have give place to _____.
(A) graduations from schools and colleges
(B) social recognition
(C) socio-economic status
(D) certain behavioral changes
38. No one can expect to fully enjoy the adulthood privileges until he is _____.
(A) eleven years old
(B) sixteen years old
(C) twenty-one years old
(D) between twelve and twenty-one years old
39. Starting from 22, _____.

(A) one will obtain more basic rights

(B) the older one becomes, the more basic rights he will have

(C) one won't get more basic rights than when he is 21

(D) one will enjoy more rights granted by society

40. According to the passage, it is true that _____.

(A) in the late 19th century in the United States the dividing line between adolescence and adulthood no longer existed

(B) no one can marry without the permission of his parents until the age of twenty - one

(C) one is considered to have reached adulthood when he has a driver's license

(D) one is not free from the restrictions of child labor laws until he can join the army

36. [答案] C

[注释] 本文主要谈到促使青春期变长的两个因素，此答案意为：教育期的加长以及反童工法的制定。A), D) 并不是青春期变长的原因，它们的意思仅为：青春期的开始与结束在现代社会中已经没有了明显的年龄等诸方面的明显标志。B) 文章中未提到。

37. [答案] A

[注释] 该题为事实型问题。本文第2段，第3句，For example, grade school graduation, high school graduation and college graduation consitute such a sequence 与 A) 项相符，其它三项有些关系，但不是事实本身，只与受教育的不同阶段有关。give place to: “让位于，为…所代替”。

38. [答案] C

[注释] 事实型题。意为：人们从21岁开始，享有成人的所有权利，正与 C) 相符。

39. [答案] C

[注释] 根据文章第2段中 “No additional basic rights are acquired as a function of age after majority status has been attained” 从21岁获得成人权利后，不再有根据年龄而增加的基本权利了。

40. [答案] A

[注释] 根据文章第1段第3、4句 “Furthermore, the length of the adolescent period...19世纪下半叶，美国这种变化的许多例子说明成人与青春期的界线已消失。故选 A)。B) 参阅文章第2段倒数第5句。C) 项看第2段倒数第4、6、7句：青少年可以获得驾驶执照，而只有到了21岁，他们才从法律上讲进入成年期。D) 根据文章，16岁时，青少年可以不受劳工法限制，但参军得到18岁。

Passage 3

Most growing plants contain much more water than all other materials combined. C. R. Barnes has suggested that it is as proper to term the plant a water structure as to call a house composed mainly of a brick building. Certain it is that all essential processes of plant growth and development occur in water. The mineral elements from the soil that are usable by the plant must be dissolved in the soil solution before they can be taken into the root.

They are carried to all parts of the growing plant and are built into essential plant materials while in a dissolved state. The carbon dioxide (CO_2) from the air may enter the leaf as a gas but is dissolved in water in the leaf before it is combined with a part of the water to form simple sugars—the base material from which the plant body is mainly built. Actively growing plant parts are generally 75 to 90 percent water. Structural parts of plants, such as woody stems no longer actively growing, may have

much less water than growing tissues.

The actual amount of water in the plant at any one time, however, is only a very small part of what passes through it during its development. The processes of photosynthesis, by which carbon dioxide and water are combined—in the presence of chlorophyll (叶绿素) and with energy derived from light—to form sugars, require that carbon dioxide from the air enter the plant. This occurs mainly in the leaves. The leaf surface is not solid but contains great numbers of minute openings, through which the carbon dioxide enters. The same structure that permits the one gas to enter the leaf, however, permits another gas—water vapor—to be lost from it. Since carbon dioxide is present in the air only in trace quantities (3 to 4 parts in 10,000 parts of air) and water vapor is near saturation in the air spaces within the leaf (at 80°F, saturated air would contain about 186 parts of water vapor in 10,000 parts of air), the total amount of water vapor lost is many times the carbon dioxide intake. Actually, because of wind and other factors, the loss of water in proportion to carbon dioxide intake may be even greater than the relative concentrations of the two gases. Also, not all of the carbon dioxide that enters the leaf is synthesized into carbohydrates (碳水化合物).

41. A growing plant needs water for all of the following EXCEPT _____.
(A) forming sugars (B) sustaining woody stems
(C) keeping green (D) producing carbon dioxide
42. The essential function of photosynthesis in terms of plant needs is _____.
(A) to form sugars (B) to derive energy from light
(C) to preserve water (D) to combine carbon dioxide with water
43. The second paragraph uses facts to develop the essential idea that _____.
(A) a plant efficiently utilizes most of the water it absorbs
(B) carbon dioxide is the essential substance needed for plant development
(C) a plant needs more water than is found in its composition
(D) the stronger the wind, the more the water vapor loss
44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE? _____.
(A) The mineral elements will not be absorbed by the plant unless they are dissolved in its root.
(B) The woody stems contain more water than the leaves.
(C) Air existing around the leaf is found to be saturated.
(D) Only part of the carbon dioxide in the plant is synthesized.
45. This passage is mainly about _____.
(A) the functions of carbon dioxide and water (B) the role of water in a growing plant
(C) the process of simple sugar formation (D) the synthesis of water with carbon dioxide

41. [答案] D

[注释] 第1段第6句“The carbon dioxide from the air…”说明生长的植物需要水并不是为了生成二氧化碳。A) 参阅第1段第6句和第2段第2句；B) 参阅第1段第8句；C) 参阅第2段第2、3句，都与此题不符，故只能选D)。

42. [答案] A

[注释] 问题中 in terms of 意为：“就…来说”。这只是个查寻事实的问题，答案在第2句中“The processes of photosynthesis…”意思为：光合作用的过程是使二氧化碳和水发生化合反应并生成糖的过程，与 A) 项相吻合。D) 虽与光合作用的过程有关，但不是光合作用的结果。B), C) 不正确。

43. [答案] C

[注释] 根据第2段第1句“The actual amount of water…”的隐含意义为：植物在某个特定时间内的实际含水量只不过是其整个生长过程中吸收与挥发的水分的极小一部分。故选C)，而下文也谈到了二氧化碳的吸收(carbon dioxide intake)和水分挥发(loss of water)这两个方面。

44. [答案] D

[注释] 此题可用排除法做，看哪个不是真的。A)项意为：只有在根部进行分解后，矿物质才会被植物吸收；B)项与事实相反；C)项意为：叶子周围的空气处于饱和状态。只有D)项与题目相符，即第2段最后一句话，“并非所有进入叶子的二氧化碳都能生成碳水化合物”。

45. [答案] B

[注释] 这是理解全文主题的问题，第1段第3句中表达了文章的主题：水在植物生长过程中起着重要作用。因为本文每段的第1句(主题句)都谈到了水的重要作用。第1段第1句，“大多数正在生长的植物所含的水分比所有其他物质加起来所含水分还高”。第2段第1句见注释43。

III. For each numbered blank in the following passage there are four choices labelled (A) (B) (C) and (D). Choose the best one and put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

When television first began to expand, very few of the people who had become famous as radio commentators were able to be equally effective on television. Some of the difficulties they experienced when they were trying to 46 themselves to the new medium were technical. When working 47 radio, for example, they had become 48 to seeing on behalf of the listener. This 49 of seeing for others means that the commentator has to be very good at talking. 50 all, he has to be able to 51 a continuous sequence of visual images which 52 meaning to the sounds which the listener hears. In the 53 of television, however, the commentator sees everything with the viewer. His role, therefore, is 54 different. He is there to make 55 that the viewer does not miss some point of interest, to help him 56 on particular things, and to 57 the images on the television screen. 58 his radio colleague, he must know the 59 of silence and how to use it at those moments 60 the pictures speak for themselves.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 46. (A) turn | (B) adapt | (C) alter | (D) modify |
| 47. (A) on | (B) at | (C) with | (D) behind |
| 48. (A) experienced | (B) determined | (C) established | (D) accustomed |
| 49. (A) efficiency | (B) technology | (C) art | (D) performance |
| 50. (A) Of | (B) For | (C) Above | (D) In |
| 51. (A) inspire | (B) create | (C) cause | (D) perceive |
| 52. (A) add | (B) apply | (C) affect | (D) reflect |
| 53. (A) occasion | (B) event | (C) fact | (D) case |
| 54. (A) equally | (B) completely | (C) initially | (D) hardly |
| 55. (A) definite | (B) possible | (C) sure | (D) clear |
| 56. (A) focus | (B) attend | (C) follow | (D) insist |
| 57. (A) exhibit | (B) demonstrate | (C) expose | (D) interpret |
| 58. (A) Like | (B) Unlike | (C) As | (D) For |
| 59. (A) purpose | (B) goal | (C) value | (D) intention |