北京大学原英语命题组成员

疯狂冲刺狂练·最后浓缩押题1套题一(一)

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Section I Use of English （★★重点押题，特别推荐★★）

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

One of the basic characteristics of capitalism is the private ownership of the major means of production—capital. The ownership of large amounts of capital can bring __1__ profits, as well as economic and political power. Some recent theorists, __2__ have argued that our society has moved to a new stage of __3__ that they call "postindustrial" society. One important change in such society is that the ownership of __4__ amounts of capital is no longer the only or even the most important __5__ of profits and influence; knowledge as well as __6__ capital brings and influence.

There are many __7__ with the thesis above, not the least of __8__ is that wealthy capitalists can buy the experts and knowledge they need to keep their profits and influence. But this does not __9__ the importance of knowledge in an advanced industrial society, as the __10__ of some new industries indicates. __11__, genetic engineering and the new computer technology have __12__ many new firms and made some scientists quite rich. In __13__ with criticism of the postindustrial society thesis, however, it must also be __14__ that those already in control of huge amounts of capital (i. e., major corporations) soon __15__ to take most profits in these industries based on new knowledge.

Moving down from the level of wealth and power, we still find knowledge increasingly __16__. Many new high-tech jobs are being created at the upper-skill, low-paying service __17__. Something like a caste line is emerging centered around knowledge. Individuals who fall too far behind in the __18__ of knowledge at a young age will find it almost impossible to catch up later, no matter how hard they try. Illiteracy in English language has been a severe __19__ for many years in the United States, but we are also moving to the point when computer illiteracy will hinder many more people and __20__ them to a life of low-skill and low-paid labor. (326 words)

1. A. quantitative B. extensive C. comprehensive D. sophisticated

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2. A. moreover	B. however	C. therefore	D. nevertheless
3. A. aggression	B. proficiency	C. productivity	D. evolution
4. A. dominant	B. impressive	C. magnificent	D. significant
5. A. source	B. factor	C. component	D. element
6. A. adequate	B. profitable	C. material	D. spiritual
7. A. advantages	B. consequences	C. problems	D. potentials
8. A. them	B. those	C. which	D. that
9. A. deny	B. refuse	C. admit	D. acknowledge
10. A. emergence	B. innovation	C. extinction	D. discovery
11. A. In addition	B. For example	C. Above all	D. In short
12. A. produced	B. created	C. improved	D. facilitated
13. A. line	B. need	C. doubt	D. match
14. A. idealized	B. recognized	C. supervised	D. summarized
15. A. stepped in	B. settled down	C. leaned over	D. mined out
16. A. accessible	B. important	C. popular	D. abundant
17. A. enterprises	B. employment	C. professions	D. industries
18. A. control	B. mastery	C. search	D. pursuit
19. A. handicap	B. penalty	C. inconvenience	D. shortcoming
20. A. enforce	B. punish	C. confine	D. condemn

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 1. (40 points)

Text 1 （★★重点押题，特别推荐★★）

The war on drugs in the United States is an escalating battle that has, as of recent times, reached unprecedented levels. In every city and state across the nation, law enforcement officials are working around the clock to eradicate the illegal use, possession and distribution of controlled substances at all levels of society. The increasing devotion of resources and efforts into the battle has achieved mixed results.

More and more money is being devoted to the funding of the war of drugs as time progresses. At last count, 19.2 billion dollars was being spent annually on the ongoing struggle, consisting of pay for law enforcement officials, education, treatment and other uses. This staggering amount translates into a stunning 609 dollars per second.

Results are being achieved. An arrest for drug-related offenses occurs every 20 seconds, and 648 people are incarcerated every day on drug-related charges. These numbers illustrate the prevailing tactic used by the U.S. government in the war against drugs—going after the people supporting the

industry. By removing both the suppliers and purchasers of illegal drugs, it is hoped that the industry will collapse in on itself, through the elimination of supply and demand.

Aside from directly arresting those individuals responsible for the selling and purchasing of illegal drugs, the United States has also embarked on a campaign to take away the tools by which the drugs are used, primarily in the form of needles. To this end, there has been a recent federal ban on needle exchanges intended to restrict access to the tools necessary for the use of some illegal drugs.

This program has drawn harsh criticism, however, as it has resulted in the use and reuse of unsanitary needles, possibly contributing to the number of AIDS infections in drug users who would otherwise have avoided infection by using sterile needles that could have been provided, but for the federal ban. According to a study conducted by the AIDS Prevention Studies Center of the University of California at San Francisco, 4000 new infections of HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, could be avoided per year if the federal ban on needle exchanges was lifted. This translates into more than 10 new cases of HIV avoided per day, a figure that causes one to pause and consider whether the war on drugs is being fought in the best manner possible. (393 words)

21. The main purpose of paragraph 2 is to_____.
    A. display some statistics to show that much is being done to fight the war on drugs
    B. illustrate the most effective method currently utilized the battle drugs
    C. support the passage's main hypothesis
    D. suggest methods with which to fight the war on drugs
22. The author outlines the government's strategy in the war on drugs in paragraph 3 in order to_____.
    A. support the main hypothesis of the passage
    B. explain why that strategy is the most effective one
    C. explain why the statistics cited are relevant and important
    D. later discredit the strategy in subsequent paragraphs
23. The author brings up the issue of HIV and AIDS infections in paragraph 5 in order to:_____.
    A. illustrate another social issue that is not receiving enough attention
    B. illustrate an issue that must be considered while fighting the war on drugs
    C. identify one of the main motivations for the current strategy in the war on drugs
    D. identify one group of people whom the war on drugs is indirectly affecting
24. This author's opinion of the ongoing war on drugs is one of_____.
    A. wholehearted support B. critical support
    C. reluctant opposition D. wholehearted opposition
25. The main point of this text is to_____.
    A. inform the reader of the current status of the war on drugs
    B. convince the reader that the war on drugs is being won
    C. convince the reader that the war on drugs is being lost
    D. criticize the war on drugs

Text 2（★★重点押题，特别推荐★★）

Dreams are said to be the window to the mind. Through the study of dreams, we can catch glimpses into what our subconscious minds are thinking, or what is troubling us at our deepest levels. Not all dreams are the same, however, either in content or in meaning. In this respect, the study of bad dreams, nightmares, can yield interesting observations in regard to the mind and status of the dreamer. Indeed, nightmares appear to have been the subject of far more studies than more pleasant dreams, if for no other reason that while pleasant dreams are easily forgotten upon awakening, nightmares tend to linger in our minds is sufficient to demand attention.

The sources of our dreams are most commonly attributed to factors in our waking lives. Whether it be emotional challenges, stress in the workplace, relationship problems or a myriad of other possible factors, the thoughts and feelings created in our waking environments are believed to directly influence the content of our dreams. A particular dramatic or traumatic experience during the day would no doubt be encountered again in some form or another during the night.

Just as important as actual events in the determination of the content of our dreams are the preexisting beliefs that we hold. If we encounter some kind of phenomena in our dreams, it is very likely that we already believed in the possibility of the phenomena before the dream. For example, if someone dreams of being abducted by aliens, it's very likely that, before the dream, he already believed in the existence of aliens. To the extent that dreams are direct reflections of our minds, they will reflect accurately what we believe and hold to be true.

The way that we act in dreams bears consideration as well. Oftentimes, our behavior in our dreams reflects hidden desires for that type of behavior in our waking lives. Someone who dreams of revenge may actually desire revenge in real life, and likewise someone who dreams of adventure night after night may be experiencing his mind playing out a desire for more excitement in his everyday life.

While the items encountered in our dreams are of great importance in the analysis of dreams, it must be recognized and understood that the same item in two different dreams can easily have entirely different meanings for the two dreamers. For example, a horse in the dreams of an avid equestrian can signify comfort and relaxation, whereas the same horse in the dreams of a hunter can represent excitement and challenge. (423 words)

26. Nightmares are mentioned in paragraph 1 in order to_____.
    A. give an introduction to the main subject of the text
    B. give an example of one particularly vivid type of dream
    C. provide a justification for the study of dreams
    D. illustrate the value of analyzing dreams
27. Based on the information provided in paragraph 3, if a man dreamed of being hit by a train, it is likely that he_____.
    A. has been hit by a train before
    B. believes in the existence of trains
    C. believes that it is possible to be hit by a train
    D. is afraid of being hit by a train
28. The last sentence of the text gives an example of horses encountered in dreams of two different people in order to_____.
    A. illustrate how the same item can mean different things in different dreams

B. exemplify the concept that people react differently to the same images in dreams
C. illustrate the idea that the emotions and feelings of different dreamers can be manifested in their respective dreams in similar images
D. support the assertion that the meaning behind dream images is entirely subjective

29. The main point of the text is that_____.
A. the study of dreams is based on logic from the waking life of the dreamer
B. in order to understand the meaning of dreams, we must analyze the lives of the dreamers
C. dreams can reveal much about the personality of the dreamer
D. the study of dreams, while multi-faceted, is a worthwhile endeavor

30. The author would most likely agree with the following sentence:_____.
A. Dreams can be a useful tool in looking into the deeply held beliefs and emotions of the dreamer
B. Those who study dreams must first study the environment of the dreamer
C. The study of dreams makes sense if we know what to look for
D. Dreamers should pay attention to their dreams to discern what those dreams reveal about themselves

Text 3

The topic of cloning has been a politically and ethically controversial one since its inception. While the moral and philosophical aspects of the issues are entirely up to the interpretation of the individual, the application of cloning technology can be studied objectively. Many in the scientific community advocate the use of cloning for the preservation and support of endangered species of animals that, aside from cloning, have no other practical hope for avoiding extinction.

The goal of the use of cloning to avoid extinction is the reintroduction of new genes into the gene pool of species with few survivors, this ensuring the maintenance and expansion of genetic diversity. Likely candidates for this technique are species known to have very few surviving members, such as the African Bongo Antelope, the Sumatran Tiger, and the Chinese Giant Panda. In the case of the Giant Panda, some artificial techniques for creating offspring have already been performed, perhaps paving the way for cloning as the next step in the process.

With an estimated population of only about 1000 Giant Pandas left in the world, the urgency of the situation has led to desperate measures. One panda was born through the technique of artificial insemination in the San Diego Zoo in the United States. “Hua Mci” was born in 1999 after her parents, Hsing-Hsing and Ling-Ling, had trouble conceiving naturally.

The plan to increase the Giant Panda population through the use of cloning involves the use of a species related to the Giant Panda, the American Black Bear. Egg cells will be removed from female black bears and then fertilized with Panda cells such as those from Ling-Ling or Hsing-Hsing. The fertilized embryo will then re-implanted into the black bear, where it will grow and mature, until a new panda is delivered from the black bear host.

Critics of cloning technology argue that the emphasis on cloning as a method by which to preserve species will draw funding away from other methods, such as habitat preservation and conservation. Proponents of cloning counter that many countries in which many endangered species exist are too poor to protect and maintain the species’ habitats anyway, making cloning technology the only practical way to ensure that those species survive to future generations. The issue is still hotly debated, as both sides weigh the benefits that could be achieved against the risks and ethical concerns

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that constantly accompany any argument on the issue. (404 words)

31. The author raises the issue of ethical considerations in cloning in paragraph 1 in order to_____.
    A. identify one of the main issues affecting the cloning controversy today
    B. identify issues that will not be addressed in the text
    C. draw the readers', attention to a sensitive issue that bears consideration in the topic of cloning
    D. reveal an area of interest that will be explored later in the text
32. The author directs attention to "Hua Mei," the baby panda born in the San Diego Zoo, in order to_____.
    A. show that artificial birth techniques other than cloning have succeeded
    B. show that cloning as an artificial birth technique has succeeded
    C. demonstrate the necessity of cloning and other artificial birth techniques to the survival of certain species
    D. argue that pandas are a particularly likely candidate for cloning
33. The main purpose of paragraph 4 is to_____.
    A. detail the process by which cloning in the panda population has been executed in the past
    B. guide the reader to consider the possibility of cloning in restoring the panda population
    C. demonstrate that the use of cloning to repopulate the panda species is a feasible goal
    D. inform the reader on how cloning would be carried out in the panda population
34. The main purpose of paragraph 5 is to_____.
    A. argue in favor of one side on a particularly controversial topic in cloning
    B. display both sides' arguments on another contentious issue in cloning
    C. redirect the readers' attention to the previously raised issue of ethics in cloning
    D. provide further relevant information to the evaluation of cloning as a preservation technique
35. Based on the information in this text, the best candidate for cloning would be_____.
    A. pandas
    B. an endangered species with many living related species
    C. species in which previous techniques of artificial reproduction have been successfully applied
    D. those for which cloning is the only feasible method by which to repopulate the species

Text 4

The phenomena known as déjà vu has been one of keen interest for scientists, religious and the common man for ages. The idea that one may be experiencing a repeated vision of some sort from the distant past or future is an intriguing concept, although not one easily agreed upon. Indeed, numerous theories exist on the meaning behind those feelings that one has "seen this before," some more scientific than others, of course.

One common explanation for the phenomena is based on certain religious beliefs. For those that believe in the theory of reincarnation, that our souls are reborn into new bodies on earth after death, it is not a far stretch to believe that some of our memories may remain with our soul during this transition. To proponents of this theory, the feeling of "having seen it before" is simply a leftover memory from one's past life, coaxed out of hiding by some stimulus in the current one. To them, the feeling of having seen it before means just that: that they have indeed seen it before, although not in the present lifetime.

Some, however, believe that the phenomena of déjà vu is explained most adequately by the

concept that humans have extrasensory perception (ESP), the power to be aware of things beyond the grasp of our normal five senses of sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste. To those who believe in ESP, one who has "seen it before" has indeed seen it before, not in a past life, but rather through ESP in the form of a premonition. The phenomena of déjà vu, thus, to those who believe in ESP, is proof that humans are capable of seeing the future in some limited ways.

The theory that has its basis most firmly rooted in science, however, is a much more mundane one. Those who attribute déjà vu to entirely natural sources (other than ESP) claim that the experience of feeling that one has "seen it before" is actually the experience of seeing it twice: once with the senses and again with the mind. Proponents of this theory believe that an individual's senses may at times register stimulus from the outside world such as a sight, smell or taste faster than their brains can process the information. Thus, when the brain finally finishes evaluating the data that the senses have sent, it has two "records" of it—one by the senses and one by the brains, but both equally real, thus the feeling of déjà vu. (432 words)

36. The main purpose of this text is to_____.
A. inform the reader as to what causes the phenomena of déjà vu
B. weigh the validity of various theories regarding the basis of déjà vu
C. present different theories that explain déjà vu for the reader's consideration.
D. argue that déjà vu is a contentious issue through the listing of various opposing viewpoints.

37. In paragraph 2, "...it is not a far stretch to believe that..." is most similar in use to_____.
A. it is sometimes believed that
B. the most likely conclusion is that
C. it logically follows that
D. it is not unreasonable to also believe that

38. An example of ESP, as described in paragraph 3, is_____.
A. seeing through solid objects
B. sensing danger before it occurs
C. being able to communicate with animals
D. the ability to understand ideas and issues that most other humans cannot

39. In paragraph 4, "...it has two 'records' of it..." is most similar in use to_____.
A. it senses it as two memories of the same incident
B. it stores the information as memories of the same senses
C. it senses it as having occurred twice
D. it puts the two phenomena together into one memory

40. The author views déjà vu as_____.
A. an issue that defies explanation, forcing one to rely on supposition
B. a phenomena that is best answered by science
C. a contentious issue that is hard to resolve
D. a question with different answers based on whether one believes in religion, mysticism or science most strongly

Part B （★★重点押题，特别推荐★★）

Directions: You are going to read a list of headings and a text about the thoughts on human as agents and victims, Choose the most suitable heading from the list A—F for each numbered paragraph (41—45). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

A. We have different attitudes towards different social groups.
B. The Philoctetes is a good example of people as agency and victim
C. The contrast of human as agents and victims in the debate of social issues
D. We face the choice of viewing people as agents or victims.
E. People can be viewed as victims.
F. The victim shows to us the vulnerability of ourselves.

The principal characters in ancient Greek tragedy are often depicted as victims of circumstances beyond their control. They ask for compassion and help by pointing out that they are victims, that they did not bring disaster themselves. Consider one central case, Sophocles' Philoctetes, had good reason to ponder the toll taken on human beings by disasters not of their own making.

41. |

In our society today, we often hear that we have a stark and binary choice between regarding people as agents and regarding them as victims. We hear this contrast in debates about social welfare programs: it is said that to give people various forms of social support is to treat them as mere victims of life's ills, rather than to respect them as agents, capable of working to better their lot.

42. |

We hear the same contrast in recent feminist debates, where we are told that respecting women as agents is incompatible with a strong concern to protect them from rape, sexual harassment, and other forms of unequal treatment.

43. |

Interestingly, we do not take this attitude in all areas. If, then, we hear political actors saying such things about women, and poor people, and racial minorities, we should first of all ask why they are being singled out: what is there about the situation of being poor, or female that turns help into condescension, compassion into insult?

44. |

The Philoctetes, I believe, helps us to understand this issue better. Our compassion acknowledges that Philoctetes doesn't deserve to suffer as he does; and our fear acknowledges that something similar might happen to us, or someone dear to us. So, that means, we are seeing Philoctetes as a victim. When we see women who get raped in wartime, little children who are sold into slavery and men who lose their families as victims, we are seeing something true about them and about life: we see that people can be harmed on a large scale. As the Philoctetes suggests, this gives people of good will strong incentives for doing something about such disasters, and bringing relief to the afflicted.

45. |

And further, the Philoctetes suggests that the victim shows us something about our own lives: we see that we are not any different from the people whose fate we are watching, that we too are vulnerable to misfortune, and that we therefore have reason to fear a similar reversal. But if we are ourselves vulnerable, we had better think about what we would wish if we were to find ourselves in a situation of tragic reversal. If people think themselves exempt from misfortune, they can easily harden themselves to the cry of the afflicted. But if they truly see their own vulnerability, they will move close in thought to the victims they see, and this very movement will lead them to want structures that provide support for people against life's ungovernable disasters.

Let me now see how tragedy helps us think about these issues. We should begin by observing

that all Americans in countless ways receive financial assistance from government, and are highly dependent on that assistance. State money and state power support laws without which most of us would not know how to live: laws protecting public order, personal safety, private property, freedoms of assembly, worship, speech, and press. Of course people could learn to live without the expenditure of public money protecting those rights, but as a society we have decided that we think human agency is worthy of a basic concern that involves protecting these rights as prerequisites of meaningful human action. (661 words)

Part C (★★重点押题，特别推荐★★)

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

46) The art of living is to know when to hold fast and when to let go. For life is a paradox: we cling to its many gifts even while it ordained their eventual relinquishment. The rabbis of old put it this way. A man comes to this world with his fist clenched, but when he dies, his hand is open.

Surely we ought to hold fast to life, for it is wondrous, and full of a beauty that breaks through every pore of God's own earth. We know that this is so, but all too often we recognize this truth only in our backward glance when we remember what was and then suddenly realize that it is no more.

47) We remember a beauty that faded, a love that waned. But we remember with far greater pain that we did not see that beauty when it flowered, that we failed to respond with love when it was tendered. It is the first pole of life's paradoxical demands on us: Never too busy for the wonder of life. Embrace each hour and each golden minute. But life moves along to confront us with the second truth: at every stage of life we sustain losses—and grow in the process. 48) Ultimately, we must confront the inevitability of our own demise, losing ourselves as it were, all that we were or dreamed to be. But why should we create things of beauty when beauty fades? Why give our heart in love when those we love will ultimately be torn from our grasp?

49) In order to resolve this paradox we must seek a wider perspective viewing our lives as through windows that open on eternity. Once we do that, we realize that though our lives are finite, our deeds on earth weave a timeless pattern. Life is never just being. It is a becoming, a relentless flowing on. Our parents live on through as, and we will live on through our children. The institutions we build endure and we will endure through them. The beauty we fashion cannot be dimmed by death. Our flesh may perish, our hands will wither, but that which they create in beauty and goodness and truth lives on for all time to come.

Don't spend and waste your lives accumulating objects that will only turn to dust and ashes. Pursue not so much the material as the ideal, for ideals alone invest life with meaning and are of enduring worth. Add love to a house and you have a home. Add truth to a pile of red brick and you have a school. Add justice to the persistent human endeavor and you have civilization. 50) Put them all together, exalt them above their imperfections, add to them the vision of humankind free of need and strife and you have a future lighted with the radiant colors of hope. (482 words)

Section III Writing （★★重点押题，特别推荐★★）

Part A

51. **Directions:**

You want to write a job application. Your application letter should cover these three points:

(1) apply for the position of production coordinator

(2) describe your education background

(3) state your relevant work experience

You should write about 100 words. Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead. You do not need to write the address.

Part B

52. **Directions:**

Study the following drawing carefully and write an essay entitled "E-mail—a New Perspective on communication".

In the essay you should

1) describe the picture and interpret its meaning;

2) give your comment on the phenomenon.

You should write about 200 words neatly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)



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疯狂冲刺狂练·最后浓缩押题 1 套题—(一) 答案及解析

Section I Use of English

◆答案解析◆

1.【答案】B
【解析】extensive 广大的；根据上下文可知，选项 A(quantitative 定量的)、C(comprehensive 全面的，综合的)、D(sophisticated 老练的，精通的)均不符合文意，故 B 为正确答案。

2.【答案】B
【解析】表转折。根据上下文意可知，此处意思有所转折，故 B 为正确答案。

3.【答案】D
【解析】evolution 进化，进展；根据上下文意可知，选项 A(aggression 进攻，侵略)、B(proficiency 熟练，精通)、C(productivity 生产力)均不合文意，故 D 为正确答案。

4.【答案】D
【解析】significant 重要的；根据上下文意可知，选项 A(dominant 支配的)、B(impressive 印象深刻的)、(magnificent 华丽的，宏伟的)均不符合文意，故 D 为正确答案。

5.【答案】A
【解析】source of profits 利润之源。根据上下文，选项 A 为最佳答案。

6.【答案】C
【解析】material capital 物质资本。根据上下文，选项 C 为最佳答案。

7.【答案】C
【解析】根据下文可知讲的是问题。

8.【答案】C
【解析】which 在此引导一个定语从句。

9.【答案】A
【解析】deny the importance of 意为“否认……的重要性”。

10.【答案】A
【解析】emergence 出现；根据上下文意可知，选项 B(innovation 创新)、C(extinction 消失，消灭)、D(discovery 发现)均不符合文意，故 A 为正确答案。

11.【答案】B
【解析】举例说明。根据上下文意，此处要举例说明上面陈述的观点，故 B 为正确答案。

12.【答案】B
【解析】创造许多新的公司。根据上下文意可知， B 为最佳答案。

13.【答案】A
【解析】in line with 与……一致。此处考查词组的固定搭配。

14.【答案】B
【解析】recognized 意识到；根据上下文，选项 A(idealized 理想化)、C(supervised 监督，管理)、D(summarized 概括，总结)均不符合文意，故 B 为正确答案。

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15.【答案】A

【解析】step in to do 开始介入。此处考查词组的固定搭配。

16.【答案】B

【解析】important 重要的；根据上下文，选项A(accessible 可达到的)、C(popular 受欢迎的)、D(abundant 丰富的)均不符合文意，故B为正确答案。

17.【答案】D

【解析】industries 行业；根据上下文可知，选项 A(enterprises 企业)、(employment 雇佣)、C(professions 职业)均不符合文意，故D为最佳答案。

18.【答案】D

【解析】pursuit of 对……的追求。此处考查词组的固定搭配。

19.【答案】A

【解析】handicap 阻碍；penalty 处罚；inconvenience 不便；shortcoming 缺陷。

20.【答案】D

【解析】condemn sb. to…固定搭配，在此处的意思为“迫使（某人）处于不幸或不愉快的状态”。

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Text 1

◆参考译文◆

美国的缉毒战一直在不断升级，近期已达到前所未有的激烈程度。全国各个州市里的执法官员都在夜以继日地工作，以根除社会各阶层中存在的非法使用、占有和销售各种国家管制的毒品的现象。越来越多的人力、物力投入到这场战斗当中，然而，其结果却悲喜参半。

随着时间的推移，越来越多的资金投入到缉毒工作中。最近的一次清算表明，每年用于这场无休止的缉毒战的资金达到一百九十二亿美元，包括执法官的薪金、教育、医疗费用以及其他。如果我们用另一种方式来表达这一巨大的数目，那就是每秒钟要耗费六百零九美元之多！

然而，缉毒工作还是取得了一定成绩的。每二十秒就会有与毒品有关的违法犯罪行为的参与者遭到逮捕，每天都有六百四十八人因受到与毒品有关的指控而被关进监狱。这些数字表明，美国政府在缉毒战中所采取的主要策略是——被那些非法使用、占有和销售毒品的家伙牵着鼻子走。他们认为监禁了非法毒品交易中的供应商和购买者，就能通过取缔供销双方来达到使毒品交易这一产业自行消亡的目的。

除直接逮捕参与非法毒品交易的买卖双方这一举措之外，美国政府还开展了一场没收以注射器为主的吸毒工具的斗争。为达到这一目的，最近颁布了一项有关注射器交易的联邦禁令，意在限制使用一些非法毒品所必备的工具的获取途径。

但是，由于这一方案导致人们使用和再次使用不卫生的注射器，并且它很可能与毒品使用者中艾滋病感染病例增多不无瓜葛，因此这一方案遭到了无情的抨击。如果没有这项联邦禁令的话，那些由于使用不卫生注射器而导致感染艾滋病的毒品使用者本可以使用提供给他们的经过消毒的注射器，以此避免感染上这一绝症。根据加州大学旧金山分校防止艾滋病研究中心的一项研究表明，如果撤销这项联邦禁令，那么每年将有四千名新近感染艾滋病病毒HIV的病人免于遭受艾滋病的磨难。这就意味着每天可以避免十多例HIV病毒的感染病例。这个数字不禁使人驻足沉思——这场缉毒战是根据最佳的作战方案进行的吗?

◆答案解析◆

21.【答案】A

【解析】主旨思想题。第二段第一句就是本段的中心：随着时间的推移，越来越多的资金投入到缉毒工作中。随后的句子列举了具体数字，以说明在这次缉毒战中所做的工作，(即选项 A 正确)，而没有提到这是目前最有效的办法(选项 B、D)，更与本文的主要理论无关(第三段最后一句：清除非法毒品交易中的供应商和购买者，就能通过取缔供销双方来达到使毒品交易这一产业自行消亡的目的)，即选项 C 错误。

22.【答案】C

【解析】信息推断题。相关信息在第三段第二句：这些数字表明，美国政府在缉毒战中所采取的主要策略是——追捕那些非法生产、使用和销售毒品的家伙。由此可知，选项 C 正确(描述缉毒战策略的目的是说明引用以上数据的相关性和重要性)。选项 A、B 与本段不符；选项 D 与下文不符(后面几段补充的是其他缉毒举措及其影响，不是对这种策略的质疑)。

23.【答案】B

【解析】信息推断题。第五段第一句指出：但是，由于这一方案导致人们使用和再次使用不卫生的注射器，并且它很可能与毒品使用者中艾滋病感染病例增多不无瓜葛，因此这一方案遭到了无情的抨击。下文是进一步的解释和数字支持。由此可知，选项 B 正确(在缉毒战中还需要考虑艾滋病患者)。选项 A、C 在文中未提及；选项 D 不是主要目的。

24.【答案】B

【解析】态度推断题。题目问：作者对正在进行的缉毒战持什么态度?文章最后一句指出：这个数字不禁使人驻足沉思——这场缉毒战是根据最佳的作战方案进行的吗?由此可知，作者的态度是既支持又不满(即选项 B 正确)，不是全心全意的支持(选项 A)，也不是勉强的或完全的反对(选项 C、D)。

25.【答案】A

【解析】主旨思想题。文章第一段指出“美国的缉毒战一直在不断升级”，最后一句说明“越来越多的人力、物力投入到这场战斗当中，然而，其结果却悲喜参半”。第三段重点介绍资金的投入；第四段介绍了取得的成绩及战略；第五、六段介绍了另外一种举措及带来的后果。由此可见，只有选项 A 概括出了全文的主旨(告诉读者缉毒战的目前战况)。选项 B、C 都是第一段最后一句的部分内容，不能概括全文；选项 D 是最后一段的内容，也是文中部分细节。

Text 2

◆参考译文◆

据说，梦境是人的心灵之窗。通过研究梦境，我们能够对潜意识中的思维窥见一斑，也可以对心灵最深处困扰我们的事情有所了解。然而，无论从内容来讲，还是从含义来看，梦境都不尽相同。在这一点上，关于噩梦或噩梦的研究可以得出很多有关发梦者的内心及其状况的有趣见解。的确，噩梦与好梦相比较而言，前者似乎一直以来便是更多研究中的主题。不究其他原因，单好梦在梦醒后容易忘怀，而噩梦却总萦绕在内心这一点就足以解释它为什么能博取人们的青睐。

通常情况下，梦境的渊源常常可追溯到我们清醒之时经历的一些事情。无论这些事情指的是情感上的困扰、工作中的压力，还是在处理各种各样的关系时遇到的问题，亦或形形色色的其他可能因素，人们普遍认为，我们清醒时的思绪及情感对梦境的内容有直接的影响。白天经历的令人特别开心的或极其令人不快的事情将无疑会在夜间以其它的形式重现。

现实生活中的一些事件会决定梦境的内容，除此之外，在分析梦境之时，与此同等重要的是我们持有的先入为主的见解及看法。如果我们梦见某种现象，那么很可能在此之前我们就相信了这种现象是有可能存在的。举个例子来说，如果某人梦到自己被外星人绑架，那么很可能在做梦之前他就已经相信了外星人的存在。鉴于梦境是我们内心思维的直接反映，它将精确地反映出我们个人的人生信条。

梦境中的行为举止同样也引发人的思考。通常情况下，梦境中的举止反映了白天我们神智清醒时在心底里对那种行为的渴望。如果一个人梦见复仇，那么很可能在现实生活中他就有报仇的欲望；同样，如果一个人每夜都梦到自己进行冒险行动，那么很可能他在渴望日常生活中有更多的刺激，而做梦只是排解他的这种渴望情绪的一种手段。

尽管人们梦境中所遇到的事物对分析梦境起着至关重要的作用，但我们必须承认、也必须理解，同一件物品出现在两个不同的梦中对于两位发梦者而言可以代表完全不同的意义。例如，如果一位热衷于自己事业的马术家梦见马，这匹马可能代表舒适与放松，而同样这匹马如果出现在一个猎人的梦中可能代表的就是刺激与挑战。

◆答案解析◆

26.【答案】B

【解析】信息推断题。题目中的关键词 Nightmares 出现在第一段第四句：在这一点上，关于噩梦或噩梦的研究可以得出很多有关发梦者的内心及其状况的有趣见解。下文对噩梦和好梦进行了对比，说明噩梦一直以来是更多研究中的主题，因为它不容易被人忘却。由此可知，选项 B 正确。其他选项都无法从原文中推出。

27.【答案】C

【解析】信息推断题。第三段第二句指出：如果我们梦见某种现象，那么很可能在此之前我们就相信了这种现象是有可能存在的。据此，我们可推断：如果……个人梦见被火车撞了，那么很可能他早就相信了有这种可能性的存在，即选项 C 正确。其他选项都与原文不符。

28.【答案】A

【解析】信息推断题。文章最后一句给出的例子(两个不同的人在梦中都梦到了马)的目的就是 for example 的上文，即本段的第一句：尽管人们梦境中所遇到的事物对分析梦境起着至关重要的作用，但我们必须承认、也必须理解，同一件物品出现在两个不同的梦中对于两位发梦者而言可以代表完全不同的意义。因此，选项 A 正确。其他选项都在文中没有推理依据。

29.【答案】A

【解析】主旨思想题。文章每一段的首句都是该段的主题。第一段指出“梦境是人的心灵之窗”；第二段分析了“梦境的渊源常可追溯到我们清醒之时经历的一些事情”；第三段指出“……在分析梦境之时，与此同等重要的是我们持有的先入为主的见解及看法”；第四段指出“梦境中的行为举止同样也引发人的思考”；最后一段“……必须承认和理解,同一件物品出现在两个不同的梦中可代表完全不同的意义”。由此可知，选项 A 正确。选项 B、C 是文中细节；选项 D 在文中没有推理依据。

30.【答案】C

【解析】态度推断题。第三段第一句指出：现实生活中的一些事件会决定梦境的内容，除此之外，在分析梦境之时，与此同等重要的是我们持有的先入为主的见解及看法。即选项 C 与此句相符，从而也推翻了选项 B 的论断。选项 A 与第一段第二句内容不符：通过研究梦境，可以了解潜意识中的思维和对心灵最深处困扰我们的事情，而不是 A (根深蒂固的信念和情感)。选项 D 在文中没有直接提到。

Text 3

◆参考译文◆

克隆这一话题从其面世的那一刻起，就成了一个无论从政治角度来说，还是从伦理道德角度来看均具有争议性的课题。虽然如何诠释这方面问题的道德观以及哲学观完全取决于每个个人，但是对克隆技术的应用却是可以进行客观研究的。很多科学界人士支持使用克隆技术保护及扶持濒临灭绝的动物物种，因为除此之外，这些物种实际上没有任何避免绝种的希望。

使用克隆技术来避免物种灭绝，这一做法的目标即是通过向濒临灭绝的物种的基因库中再次引入新的基因，以保证基因的多样性得以维持及拓展。只有像非洲邦戈羚羊、苏门答腊老虎以及中国大熊猫这些幸存下来的成员寥寥无几的物种才最有可能应用这一技术来防止物种灭绝。谈到中国的大熊猫，人们已经创造出一些人工手段来帮助它繁衍后代，并且已将这些手段付诸实践，在保护大熊猫这种物种的整个过程中，这些做法为下一步采取克隆技术做了铺垫。

据估计，全世界现仅存有约一千只大熊猫，形势异常紧迫，已到了非采取极端手段不可的时候了。在美国圣地亚哥动物园有一只大熊猫通过人工授精技术生产出来。华妹生于 1999 年，当时她的双亲——星星和玲玲——已不能自然怀胎生育了。

通过使用克隆技术来增加大熊猫种群的计划涉及使用另一种与大熊猫有关的物种—美国黑熊。取出雌性黑熊体内的卵细胞，用从星星或玲玲体内得来的细胞使其受精。接下来，将受精胚胎再次移植至黑熊体内，胚胎在那里成长、发育、成熟起来，直至这个雌黑熊产下一个新的生命——小熊猫。

克隆技术的批判者声辩说，将工作重心放到克隆技术上，并以此来保护物种会将投入研究其他物种保护方法的资金吸引到克隆研究上，使得诸如保护物种栖息地这类的研究经费匮乏。然而，克隆技术的支持者反驳道，很多拥有众多濒临灭绝物种的国家经济状况非常糟糕，没有足够的经济实力来保护及维持这些物种的栖息地，因此克隆技术成为惟一一条能够保证它们生存下来的切实可行的途径。目前，人们在克隆技术这一问题上的争论仍然激烈异常，但与此同时，争论的双方也在权衡利弊——利指的是利用克隆技术可能得到的好处；弊指的是与本课题有关的任何论点密不可分的诸多风险以及伦理问题。

◆答案解析◆

31.【答案】B

【解析】信息推断题。第一段第一、二句指出：克隆这一话题从其面世的那一刻起，就成了一个无论从政治角度来说，还是从伦理道德角度来看均具有争议性的课题。虽然如何诠释这方面问题的道德观以及哲学观完全取决于每个个人，但是对克隆技术的应用却是可以进行客观研究的。由此可知，下文将主要涉及克隆技术这一方面，而撇开道德观。这一点从下文也能获得证实。因此，选项 B 正确。

32.【答案】A

【解析】信息推断题。题目中的关键词 Hua Mei 出现在第三段第三句，其上文是回答本题的关键：在美国圣地亚哥动物园有一只大熊猫(Hua Mei)通过人工授精技术生产出来。由此可知，Hua Mei 的例子用以说明除克隆外还有其他人工生育技术也取得了成功。这一点由上一段最后一句也可得到证实(谈到中国的大熊猫，人们已经创造出一些人工手段来帮助它繁衍后代，并且已将这些手段付诸实践，在保护大熊猫这种物种的整个过程中，这些做法为下一步采取克隆技术做了铺垫)。因此，选项 A 正确。其他选项都与原文不符。

33.【答案】D

【解析】主旨思想题。第四段第一句就是本段的中心：通过使用克隆技术来增加大熊猫种群的计划涉及使用另一种与大熊猫有关的物种——美国黑熊。下文是具体的操作过程。由此可见，选项 D 正确。选项 A 错在 in the past(过去)的使用，原文描述的是将来的过程(will)。选项 B、C 无法从原文中得出肯定的结论。

34.【答案】B

【解析】主旨思想题。第五段首先用 Critics of cloning technology argue that (克隆技术的批判者声辩说)点出批评者的观点，接着用 Proponents of cloning counter that (克隆技术的支持者反驳道)说出支持者的论点，最后一句做出总结：目前，人们在克隆技术这一问题上的争论仍然激烈异常，但与此同时，争论的双方也在权衡利弊——“利”指的是利用克隆技术可能得到的好处；“弊”指的是与本课题有关的任何论点密不可分的诸多风险以及伦理问题。由此可知，选项 B 符合文意。其他选项都概括不全。

35.【答案】B

【解析】信息推断题。题目问：根据文章提供的信息，克隆的最佳对象可能是什么?第一段最后一句指出：

很多科学界人士支持使用克隆技术保护及扶持濒临灭绝的动物物种，因为除此之外，这些物种实际上没有任何避免绝种的希望。第三段第一句以大熊猫为例，说明“通过使用克隆技术来增加大熊猫种群的计划涉及使用另一种与大熊猫有关的物种—美国黑熊”。由此可知，使用克隆技术来拯救的濒临灭绝的物种必须有相关物种的支持。因此，选项 B 正确。选项 A、B、D 都属于概括不全。

Text 4

◆参考译文◆

长期以来，“似曾经历的错觉” 这种现象已在科学界、宗教界以及普通百姓中引起了浓厚的兴趣。尽管并非所有的人都会轻易地同意这一观点，但它所传递的人们可能重复地看到过去或将来的某种景象的这种观念却不失其魅力，令人着迷。的确，在这些“似曾经历”的感觉所代表的意义背后，存在着众多的理论，当然，其中的一些理论还体现了较强的科学性。

对于这种现象的一种常见的解释是建立在一些宗教信仰的基础上的。对于那些相信轮回转世说这一理论的人而言，由于他们相信我们的灵魂会在死后于新的肉身上得到新生，那么要相信在死亡及重生的过渡过程中，我们留存在记忆中的一些印象仍会保存在心灵之中就是顺理成章的事啦。对这一理论的支持者来说，似曾见过”这种感觉仅仅是一个人过去生活中所留下的剩余记忆，这些记忆在现实生活中某一刺激物的诱导下走出了它曾经藏匿的角落；而且，这种感觉对这些人而言仅仅意味着——尽管他们不是在现今生活中见过这一景象，但他们过去的确曾经见到过这一景象。

然而，有些人认为，拥有“似曾经历”的感觉这一现象只能在人类具有超感知觉这种观点中才能得到最充分地解释，“超感知觉”指的是超越我们正常的五种感觉——视觉、听觉、触觉、嗅觉、味觉——之外的那种感知事物的能力。对相信超感知觉的人来说，一个人“似曾见过”就意味着他的确曾经见过，但他并不是在过去生活中见到的，而是通过超感知觉以预感的形式看到的。因此，对他们而言，“似曾经历”这一现象为人类能在有限的一些方面预见未来提供了佐证。

可以，拥有最坚实的科学理论基础的理论却是一个更加世俗的理论。那些将“似曾经历”完全归因于自然因素而不是超感知觉的人认为，一个人感觉“似曾见过”的这种体验是由于实际上他有曾经见过两次的体验：一次是感觉器官见到的，另一次是由大脑见到的。这一理论的拥护者认为，一个个人的感觉器官可能会从外部世界获得诸如景象、气味或味道的刺激，而它们接受刺激的速度有时要比大脑处理信息的速度要快。因此，当大脑最终完成对感觉器官传递来的数据的评估时，就拥有这一数据的双份记录——一份是感觉器官的，另一份是大脑的，但两份记录同样真实，这样才有“似曾见过”这种感觉。

◆答案解析◆

36.【答案】C

【解析】主旨思想题。文章第一段最后一句就是本文的中心：在这些“似曾经历”的感觉所代表的意义背后，存在着众多的理论……。下文都是这些理论的介绍。此外，了解一下本文的结构也有助于找出文章的主题思想：第一段总起全文，说明关于这一问题有无数的理论来解释，接下来的三段各自介绍了一种理论，而且还分析了正反观点，每段最后有总结。看英文结构更明显：1) Indeed，numerous theories exist on…2) One common explanation…For those that believe in the theory…To proponents of this theory…To them…3) Some，however，believe that … To those who believe in ESP…thus…4) The theory that…Those who attribute…Proponents of this theory believe that…Thus…。由此可知，选项 C 正确。其他选项都与原文意思不符，选项 D 中 contentious 意为“有异议的”。

37.【答案】D

【解析】信息推断题。…it is not a far stretch to believe that…(字面意思：相信……并不太长的时间)在第二段第二句，前半句提到“那些相信轮回转世说这一理论的人，相信我们的灵魂会在死后于新的肉身上得到新生”，由此可推知“要他们相信在死亡及重生过程中，我们留存在记忆中的一些印象仍会保存在心灵之中也

不应是什么难事(not a far stretch)，即顺理成章。因此，选项 D 正确。

38.【答案】B

【解析】信息推断题。题目中的关键词 ESP 出现在第三段第一句，由 ESP 后面的逗号可判断后面的句子是它的同位语，是对它的进一步的解释：……“超感知觉”指的是超越我们正常的五种感觉……之外的那种感知事物的能力。第二句又补充道：对相信超感知觉的人来说，一个人“似曾见过”……并不是在过去生活中见到的，而是通过超感知觉以预感的形式看到的。由此可知，选项 B 正确。选项 A、C 在文中没有涉及；选项 D 无法从文中推出。

39.【答案】C

【解析】信息推断题。… it has two ‘records’ of it…在第四段最后一句：因此，当大脑最终完成对感觉器官传递来的数据的评估时，就拥有这一数据的双份记录(一份是感觉器官的，另一份是大脑的)，但两份记录同样真实……。再结合本段第二句内容(……一个人感觉“似曾见过”的这种体验是由于实际上他有曾经见过两次的体验：一次是感觉器官见到的，另一次是由大脑见到的)，不难推知，这种感觉就象事情发生了两次一样(选项 C 正确)；而不是同一事件的两次记忆(选项 A)或对同样感觉的信息储存(选项 B)或记忆中的两种现象(选项 D)。

40.【答案】C

【解析】态度推断题。综合每一段的要点可以判断作者的态度。文章第一段最后一句指出：有关似曾经历”的感觉，存在着众多的理论：第二、三、四段分别介绍了三种不同的理论，由每段第一句中的信号词(common，however)及第四段第一句(拥有最坚实的科学理论基础的理论却是一个更加世俗的理论)便可判定，对于“似曾经历”这一现象，本文并无定论。由此可见，选项 C 正确。选项 A (defies 意为“使……难于”)与第一段最后一句内容不符；选项 B 没有推理依据(尤其 best 一词意义太绝对)；选项 D 无从推出。

Part B

◆参考译文◆

古代希腊悲剧的主角往往都被刻画为无法控制的环境的牺牲品。他们说自己是牺牲品，灾难不是他们自己造成的，以企求别人的怜悯和帮助。想一想一个重要的例子，索福克勒斯的菲罗克忒斯一剧，那么人类并非他们一手造成的灾难而付出的代价就值得思考了。

在当今社会，我们经常听到我们面对一个严酷的双重选择，是该把人当成行动者还是牺牲品？我们在社会福利事业的辩论中听到了这两种截然相反的观点：据说提供给人们各种社会援助就是将他们当作生老病死的牺牲品，而不是将他们作为能够努力改善命运的行动者。

我们在最近的女权辩论中也听到了这两种截然相反的观点，在这些辩论中我们得知尊重妇女，将她们视为行动者与对防止妇女遭受强奸、性骚扰和其他不平等对待的严重关切是互不相容的。

有趣的是，我们并非在所有的领域都采取同样的态度。那么如果我们听到那些政治表演者说到妇女，穷人和少数民族的时候，我们应当首先问问，为什么这些人会被挑选出来：是什么使得穷人、妇女的身份将帮助变为居高临下的赏赐、同情变为侮辱呢？

我认为，菲罗克忒斯一剧让我们更好地理解了这一问题。我们对他的同情表明菲罗克忒斯不该遭受他所经历的一切；我们的恐惧表明相似的事情也会在我们身上，或在我们深爱的人身上发生；因此，这说明我们视菲罗克忒斯为牺牲品。当我们看到妇女在战争中被强奸，儿童被卖做奴隶，男人失去了家庭，沦为牺牲品，我们就理解了关于他们，关于生活的真谛：我们知道人们可能会大规模地遭受伤害。就如菲罗克忒斯一剧所揭示的那样，这强烈激发了善良的人们行动起来应对这些灾难，救世灾民。

而且，悲剧菲罗克忒斯表明牺牲也昭示了我们自己的生活：我们了解到我们与所观看的人物的命运并无差别，我们在不幸面前也脆弱不堪，因此我们也有理由惧怕相似的厄运。但是如果我们自己也是脆弱的，我们

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