针对性强　实用全面

2012

2002-2011 十年

考研英语

真题详解

主编 / 王建华

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主编　王建华

中国人民大学出版社
·北京·

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前　言

目前，图书市场上考研英语辅导用书版本很多，分类也比较细，从语言知识运用到阅读理解，从翻译到写作，从词汇到新题型再到应用文写作，每一部分都有相应的考点知识讲解和实践练习的专项辅导书，当然不同版本的系列考研英语辅导书中少不了还要有一本真题详解辅导书。这么多不同版本的书摆在面前，考生要自己作出判断和选择，自己决定买哪个版本的书比较值得，如果考生没有明确的判断标准，这件事就变得很艰难。

判断一本好的考研英语辅导书的标准是什么呢？

首先，书的编著者必须是考研辅导界有多年辅导经验的老师。这样的老师知道考生的需求在哪里，更知道考生的问题在哪里，这样，老师在编书的时候就能够根据大多数考生的需要而设置辅导书的框架和内容，从而书中的内容对考生的辅导就有针对性。

其次，书的编著者最好是有过阅卷经验的老师。这样的老师很能把握考题答案的设置和选材的难易度，阅卷的经历可以给老师一个判断主观题答案好与坏的衡量标准。考研英语辅导用书既包括练习题也包括配套的参考答案。如果一本辅导用书的作者没有阅卷经验，在答案设置时就难免不够专业，这样对学生辅导的针对性就不够强。

另外，要买的书一定要属于由多本辅导书所构成的同一个版本系列。如果一个版本系列只有一两本书构成，有的辅导书一个版本甚至只有一本书，这样的书给人的感觉不专业。如果你买了这本书，假如这本书是词汇书，再想买同系列的阅读或者写作辅导书却没有，只能再去挑选别的版本系列，这样对考生来讲可能是时间的浪费。

最后，买考研英语辅导书要看其出版社。出版社的实力决定了其出书的质量和力度，不同的出版社也有图书出版的不同侧重点。有些出版社在考研书方面出版较多，集聚了大批高水平的作者，图书的质量也有保证。

有了这些基本的考研英语图书购买知识，你就可以大胆选择自己要买的考研英语辅导书了。下面，我很负责任地把这本考研英语十年真题辅导用书给你做一个介绍，供你作出理性的选择：

这本书是我多年来一直想出的一本书，汇集了我多年的授课、辅导经验及研究成果。考生在英语备考过程中有一本书可以伴随整个备考过程，这本书就是考研英语历年真题。本书把 2002—2011 十年的真题融为一本，每年的考题都包括考题本身、选项解析，阅读部分还有长难句讲解、难词讲解和全文译文，写作配有相应的范文。各位考研学子，当你觉得考研英语复习得差不多时，你就可以买下这本书，从第一套题开始每天的阅读训练和自测：每天一篇阅读练习，在 15 分钟之内读完并做完考题。一直这样要求自己。当你把本书中所有的考题做完之后，你就会发现：你的阅读速度和阅读准确度接近并达到了考研英语的基本能力要求甚至更高水平。对于英语知识运用，除了做这 10 套题之外，你还需要做完之后背这些考题，翻译也一样。写作方面，先自己写一下，然后与参考范文相对照，最好把每篇范文中的经典句子背一背。按照这个规划来使用本书，这本书的价值就发挥到了极致。

编　者

于人大明德国际楼

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2002 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

Section Ⅱ 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 1. (10 points)

Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Yet much had happened __21__. As was discussed before, it was not __22__ the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic __23__, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the __24__ of the periodical. It was during the same time that the communications revolution __25__ up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading __26__ through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures __27__ the 20th-century world of the motor car and the airplane. Not everyone sees that process in __28__. It is important to do so.

It is generally recognized, __29__, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, __30__ by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, __31__ its impact on the media was not immediately __32__. As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too, as well as __33__, with display becoming sharper and storage __34__ increasing. They were thought of, like people, __35__ generations, with the distance between generations much __36__.

It was within the computer age that the term "information society" began to be widely used to describe the __37__ within which we now live. The communications revolution has __38__ both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been __39__ views about its economic political, social and cultural implications. "Benefits" have been weighed __40__ "harmful" outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult.

21.	[A] between	[B] before	[C] since	[D] later
22.	[A] after	[B] by	[C] during	[D] until
23.	[A] means	[B] method	[C] medium	[D] measure
24.	[A] process	[B] company	[C] light	[D] form
25.	[A] gathered	[B] speeded	[C] worked	[D] picked
26.	[A] on	[B] out	[C] over	[D] off

27.	[A] of	[B] for	[C] beyond	[D] into
28.	[A] concept	[B] dimension	[C] effect	[D] perspective
29.	[A] indeed	[B] hence	[C] however	[D] therefore
30.	[A] brought	[B] followed	[C] stimulated	[D] characterized
31.	[A] unless	[B] since	[C] lest	[D] although
32.	[A] apparent	[B] desirable	[C] negative	[D] plausible
33.	[A] institutional	[B] universal	[C] fundamental	[D] instrumental
34.	[A] ability	[B] capability	[C] capacity	[D] faculty
35.	[A] by means of	[B] in terms of	[C] with regard to	[D] in line with
36.	[A] deeper	[B] fewer	[C] nearer	[D] smaller
37.	[A] context	[B] range	[C] scope	[D] territory
38.	[A] regarded	[B] impressed	[C] influenced	[D] effected
39.	[A] competitive	[B] controversial	[C] distracting	[D] irrational
40.	[A] above	[B] upon	[C] against	[D] with

Section Ⅲ 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

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. "Who is that?" the new arrival asked St. Peter. "Oh, that's God," came the reply, "but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor."

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system.

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often it's

the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

Look for the humor. It often comes from the unexpected. A twist on a familiar quote "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation. Search for exaggeration and understatements. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

41. To make your humor work, you should _____.
    [A] take advantage of different kinds of audience
    [B] make fun of the disorganized people
    [C] address different problems to different people
    [D] show sympathy for your listeners
42. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are _____.
    [A] impolite to new arrivals
    [B] very conscious of their godlike role
    [C] entitled to some privileges
    [D] very busy even during lunch hours
43. It can be inferred from the text that public services _____.
    [A] have benefited many people
    [B] are the focus of public attention
    [C] are an inappropriate subject for humor
    [D] have often been the laughing stock
44. To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered _____.
    [A] in well-worded language
    [B] as awkwardly as possible
    [C] in exaggerated statements
    [D] as casually as possible
45. The best title for the text may be _____.
    [A] Use Humor Effectively
    [B] Various Kinds of Humor
    [C] Add Humor to Speech
    [D] Different Humor Strategies

Text 2

Since the dawn of human ingenuity, people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous, boring, burdensome or just plain nasty. That compulsion has resulted in robotics—the science of conferring various human capabilities on machines. And if scientists have yet to create the mechanical version or science fiction, they have begun to come close.

As a result, the modern world is increasingly populated by intelligent gizmos whose presence we barely notice but whose universal existence has removed much human labor. Our factories hum to the rhythm of robot assembly arms. Our banking is done at automated teller terminals that thank us with mechanical politeness for the transaction. Our subway trains are controlled by tireless robot-drivers. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics, there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy—far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands alone.

But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility, they will have to operate with less human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves—goals that pose a real challenge. "While we know how to tell a robot to handle a specific error," says Dave Lavery, manager of a robotics program at NASA, "we can't yet give a robot enough 'common sense' to reliably interact with a dynamic

world."

Indeed the quest for true artificial intelligence has produced very mixed results. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

What they found, in attempting to model thought, is that the human brain's roughly one hundred billion nerve cells are much more talented—and human perception far more complicated—than previously imagined. They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment. But the human mind can glimpse a rapidly changing scene and immediately disregard the 98 percent that is irrelevant, instantaneously focusing on the monkey at the side of a winding forest road or the single suspicious face in a big crowd. The most advanced computer systems on Earth can't approach that kind of ability, and neuroscientists still don't know quite how we do it.

46. Human ingenuity was initially demonstrated in _____.
[A] the use of machines to produce science fiction
[B] the wide use of machines in manufacturing industry
[C] the invention of tools for difficult and dangerous work
[D] the elite's cunning tackling of dangerous and boring work

47. The word "gizmos" (Line 1, Paragraph 2) most probably means _____.
[A] programs [B] experts [C] devices [D] creatures

48. According to the text, what is beyond man's ability now is to design a robot that can _____.
[A] fulfill delicate tasks like performing brain surgery
[B] interact with human beings verbally
[C] have a little common sense
[D] respond independently to a changing world

49. Besides reducing human labor, robots can also _____.
[A] make a few decisions for themselves
[B] deal with some errors with human intervention
[C] improve factory environments
[D] cultivate human creativity

50. The author uses the example of a monkey to argue that robots are _____.
[A] expected to copy human brain in internal structure
[B] able to perceive abnormalities immediately
[C] far less able than human brain in focusing on relevant information
[D] best used in a controlled environment

Text 3

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost $26 a barrel, up from less than $10 last December. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979—1980, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time?

The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in

the short term.

Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. The OECD estimates in its latest *Economic Outlook* that, if oil prices averaged $22 a barrel for a full year, compared with $13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25%～0.5% of GDP. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies—to which heavy industry has shifted—have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. *The Economist's* commodity price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

51. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is _____.
    [A] global inflation　　[B] reduction in supply
    [C] fast growth in economy　　[D] Iraq's suspension of exports
52. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if _____.
    [A] price of crude rises　　[B] commodity prices rise
    [C] consumption rises　　[D] oil taxes rise
53. The estimates in *Economic Outlook* show that in rich countries _____.
    [A] heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive
    [B] income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices
    [C] manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed
    [D] oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP
54. We can draw a conclusion from the text that _____.
    [A] oil-price shocks are less shocking now
    [B] inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks
    [C] energy conservation can keep down the oil prices
    [D] the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry
55. From the text we can see that the writer seems _____.
    [A] optimistic　[B] sensitive　[C] gloomy　[D] scared

Text 4

The Supreme Court's decisions on physician-assisted suicide carry important implications for how medicine seeks to relieve dying patients of pain and suffering.

Although it ruled that there is no constitutional right to physician-assisted suicide, the Court in effect supported the medical principle of "double effect," a centuries-old moral principle holding that an action having two effects—a good one that is intended and a harmful one that is foreseen—is permissible if the actor

intends only the good effect.

Doctors have used that principle in recent years to justify using high doses of morphine to control terminally ill patients' pain, even though increasing dosages will eventually kill the patient.

Nancy Dubler, director of Montefiore Medical Center, contends that the principle will shield doctors who "until now have very, very strongly insisted that they could not give patients sufficient mediation to control their pain if that might hasten death."

George Annas, chair of the health law department at Boston University, maintains that, as long as a doctor prescribes a drug for a legitimate medical purpose, the doctor has done nothing illegal even if the patient uses the drug to hasten death. "It's like surgery," he says. "We don't call those deaths homicides because the doctors didn't intend to kill their patients, although they risked their death. If you're a physician, you can *risk* your patient's suicide as long as you don't *intend* their suicide."

On another level, many in the medical community acknowledge that the assisted-suicide debate has been fueled in part by the despair of patients for whom modern medicine has prolonged the physical agony of dying.

Just three weeks before the Court's ruling on physician-assisted suicide, the National Academy of Science (NAS) released a two-volume report, *Approaching Death: Improving Care at the End of Life*. It identifies the under-treatment of pain and the aggressive use of "ineffectual and forced medical procedures that may prolong and even dishonor the period of dying" as the twin problems of end-of-life care.

The profession is taking steps to require young doctors to train in hospices, to test knowledge of aggressive pain management therapies, to develop a Medicare billing code for hospital-based care, and to develop new standards for assessing and treating pain at the end of life.

Annas says lawyers can play a key role in insisting that these well-meaning medical initiatives translate into better care. "Large numbers of physicians seem unconcerned with the pain their patients are needlessly and predictably suffering," to the extent that it constitutes "systematic patient abuse." He says medical licensing boards "must make it clear...that painful deaths are presumptively ones that are incompetently managed and should result in license suspension."

56. From the first three paragraphs, we learn that _____.

[A] doctors used to increase drug dosages to control their patients' pain

[B] it is still illegal for doctors to help the dying end their lives

[C] the Supreme Court strongly opposes physician-assisted suicide

[D] patients have no constitutional right to commit suicide

57. Which of the following statements is true according to the text?

[A] Doctors will be held guilty if they risk their patients' death.

[B] Modern medicine has assisted terminally ill patients in painless recovery.

[C] The Court ruled that high-dosage pain-relieving medication can be prescribed.

[D] A doctor's medication is no longer justified by his intentions.

58. According to the NAS's report, one of the problems in end-of-life care is _____.

[A] prolonged medical procedures [B] inadequate treatment of pain

[C] systematic drug abuse [D] insufficient hospital care

59. Which of the following best defines the word "aggressive" (Line 3, Paragraph 7)?

[A] Bold. [B] Harmful. [C] Careless. [D] Desperate.

60. George Annas would probably agree that doctors should be punished if they _____.

[A] manage their patients incompetently

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[B] give patients more medicine than needed
[C] reduce drug dosages for their patients
[D] prolong the needless suffering of the patients

Part B

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)

Almost all our major problems involve human behavior, and they cannot be solved by physical and biological technology alone. What is needed is a technology of behavior, but we have been slow to develop the science from which such a technology might be drawn. (61) One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on. Physics and biology once followed similar practices and advanced only when they discarded them. (62) The behavioral sciences have been slow to change partly because the explanatory items often seem to be directly observed and partly because other kinds of explanations have been hard to find. The environment is obviously important, but its role has remained obscure. It does not push or pull, it *selects*, and this function is difficult to discover and analyze. (63) The role of natural selection in evolution was formulated only a little more than a hundred years ago, and the selective role of the environment in shaping and maintaining the behavior of the individual is only beginning to be recognized and studied. As the interaction between organism and environment has come to be understood, however, effects once assigned to states of mind, feelings, and traits are beginning to be traced to accessible conditions, and a technology of behavior may therefore become available. It will not solve our problems, however, until it replaces traditional pre-scientific views, and these are strongly entrenched. Freedom and dignity illustrate the difficulty. (64) They are the possessions of the autonomous (self-governing) man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements. A scientific analysis shifts both the responsibility and the achievement to the environment. It also raises questions concerning "values." Who will use a technology and to what ends? (65) Until these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will continue to be rejected, and with it possibly the only way to solve our problems.

Section Ⅳ Writing

66. Directions: Study the following picture carefully and write an essay entitled "Cultures—National and International".

In the essay you should

1) describe the picture and interpret its meaning, and

2) give your comment on the phenomenon.

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



An American girl in traditional chinese costume (服装)

2002年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题答案

Section Ⅱ 英语知识运用

21. [A] 22. [D] 23. [C] 24. [B] 25. [B] 26. [A] 27. [D] 28. [D] 29. [C]
30. [B] 31. [D] 32. [A] 33. [A] 34. [C] 35. [B] 36. [D] 37. [A] 38. [C]
39. [B] 40. [C]

【试题解析】

21. [A] 本题考查副词的用法。[A] between 在这里意为“在……其间”解，是指 20 世纪与 15、16 世纪之间的一段时间。第一句里就有 between。但是，有些考生只知 between 作介词，而不知 between 在句中也可作副词。

22. [D] 本题考查连词结构的用法。It was not until...that... 是强调句型，意思是“直到……才”，用来强调时间。

23. [C] 本题考查名词的用法。[C] medium “媒介，传媒”，因为前面提到了报纸，应与“传媒”搭配。[A] means “方法，手段”；[B] method “方法”；[D] measure “措施”。

24. [B] 本题考查名词的用法。[B] company 意思是“伙伴”，in the company of 是“与……一起”的意思。[A] process “过程”；[C] light “灯，亮光”；[D] form “形式”。

25. [B] 本题考查动词的用法。[B] speeded “急行，速进”。speeded up 是“加速”的意思，是一固定词组。[A] gathered “集合，收获”；[C] worked “工作，奏效”；[D] picked “拾起”。

26. [A] 本题考查词组的用法。on 有“继续”的意思，词组 leading on 意思是“继续领导，继续领先”。

27. [D] 本题考查介词的用法。介词 into 与前面的 leading 搭配为固定词组，意思是“一直继续领先，直到……”。

28. [D] 本题考查名词的用法。[D] perspective 意思是“正确的眼光”。in perspective 意思是“正确地”。[A] concept “概念”；[B] dimension “尺寸，规模”；[C] effect “效果，后果”。

29. [C] 本题考查副词的用法。目的是让考生读懂文章的上下文。[C] however “然而，但是”，表示转折。[A] indeed “事实上”，表示强调；[B] hence “因此”，表示结果；[D] therefore “因此，所以”，表示结果。

30. [B] 本题考查动词的用法。[B] followed (by) “紧随其后的是……”。[A] brought “带来”；[C] stimulated “刺激”；[D] characterized “以……为特点”。

31. [D] 本题考查连词的用法。[D] a1though “虽然，尽管”，表示让步。[A] unless “除非”，表示条件；[B] since “自从，因为”，表示时间或原因；[C] lest “以免”，表示目的，后边须接虚拟语气。

32. [A] 本题考查形容词的用法。[A] apparent “明显的，可见的”。[B] desirable “可取的，理想的”；[C] negative “否定的，负面的”；[D] plausible “合理的，可信的”。

33. [A] 本题考查形容词的用法。[A] institutional “组织的，机构的”，与前面的 personal 相对应。早期的计算机体积庞大，主要供团体机构用，以后才有了 personal computer (PC)。[B] universal “宇宙的，普遍的”；[C] fundamental “基本的”；[D] instrumental “工具的，有作用的”。

34. [C] 本题考查名词的用法。四个词似乎都有“能力”的意思。但是，capacity 还有“容量”的意

思，storage capacity 意思是“存储量”。[A] ability“能力”；[B] capability（of）“能力”；[D] faculty“才能，能力”。

35. [B] 本题考查词组的用法。此句意为：人们谈论计算机也说“第几代机器”，就像谈论人一样。[B] in terms of“用……的术语来说，依据……”。[A] by means of“用……手段，以……方式”；[C] with regard to“关于”；[D] in line with“与……一致，符合”。

36. [D] 本题考查词汇搭配的用法。with the distance between generations much smaller 是 with + 名词 + 形容词（比较级）的结构，smaller 是 the distance 逻辑上的表语，其他三个词都与 distance 不搭配。

37. [A] 本题考查名词的用法。[A] context“情况，事情的前后关系”。[B] range“范围”；[C] scope“范围，余地”；[D] territory“领土，领域”。

38. [C] 本题考查动词的用法。[C] influenced“影响”。[A] regarded“对待”；[B] impressed“打动，留下印象”；[D] effected“使生效，实现”。

39. [B] 本题考查形容词的用法。[B] controversial“争论的，有争议的”。[A] competitive“竞争的，有竞争力的”；[C] distracting“分心的，转移的”；[D] irrational“不理智的，不合理的”。

40. [C] 本题考查词组的用法。[C] weigh against“衡量，权衡考虑”，符合句意。[A] weigh above“超过”；[B] weigh upon“成为……的负担”；[D] weigh with“对……有影响”。

Section Ⅲ 阅读理解

Part A 阅读

41. [C] 42. [B] 43. [D] 44. [D] 45. [A] 46. [C] 47. [C] 48. [D] 49. [B]
50. [C] 51. [B] 52. [D] 53. [D] 54. [A] 55. [A] 56. [B] 57. [C] 58. [B]
59. [A] 60. [D]

Text 1

一、文章体裁结构分析

本文探讨了我们在生活中如何添加上幽默的作料。如果你想在谈话中用幽默来博得人们的笑声，你的幽默必须和听众有关。你谈话的对象不同，问题也会不同。通常，说笑话的方式会使听众笑，所以说的时候要不紧不慢。要善于发现幽默，它经常来自让人意想不到的地方。

二、试题解析

41. [C] 这是一道细节题。第一段的第二句告诉我们：针对不同的谈话对象，谈话的内容也要不同，要针对他们感兴趣的问题。选项 A 的意思是“利用不同的听众”；而原文是“幽默必须和听众有关”。选项 [B] 的意思是“取乐马虎的人”；而原文是“评论马虎的人”。选项 [D] 的意思是“对听众表示同情”，而原文是“同情他们的观点”。故答案是 [C]。

42. [B] 这是一道推理题。第二段举例说明第一段的主题——你的幽默必须和听众有关。你谈话的对象不同，问题也会不同。护士大会上开医生的笑话，当上帝认为自己是医生时，举动是很不礼貌的：不排队，推人，拿了东西就吃，显得自己很重要。所以在护士眼里医生是自以为是、没有礼貌、目中无人的，所以答案 [B]（医生把自己看得像上帝一样重要）是正确的。

43. [D] 这是一道推理题。第三段最后一句 You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the Post Office or the telephone system 是答题的依据。作者建议用邮局和电话系统（即 Public services）当替罪羊（scapegoats），这说明人们习惯于取笑它们，所以答案是 [D]。

44. [D] 这是一道细节题。第四段最后一句是答题的依据。即，通常，说笑话的方式会使听众笑，所以说的时候要尽可能地随意（casually）。所以答案是 [D]。

45. [A] 这是一道主旨题。本文的中心思想是：怎样能使谈吐变得幽默。选项 [B] “不同种类的幽默”和选项 [D]“不同种类的幽默战略”显然不对。选项 [C]“在谈话中添加幽默成分”，干扰很大。文章一开头就指出针对不同的听众要谈他们感兴趣的话题，并写在谈话中添加幽默的好处或重要性。所以选项 [A]“有效地利用幽默”是最恰当的题目。

三、核心词与超纲词

1. inedible *a*. 不适于食用的，不能吃的

2. notorious *a*. 臭名昭著的

3. scapegoat *n*. 替罪的羔羊，替人顶罪者，替身

4. casual *a*. 偶然的，随便的，非正式，漫不经心的

四、长难句分析

1. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

这是一个复合句，由两个并列句组成，两句都是由条件句加主句构成。

译文：如果你在和一群经理谈话，你可以评论他们的秘书做事缺乏条理；相反，如果你在和一群秘书谈话，你可以评论她们老板的工作方法不严谨。

2. Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors.

这是一个复合句，句中有两个定语从句，一个是限定性定语从句，一个是非限定性定语从句。

译文：下面举一个例子，它是我在一个护士大会上听到的。这个故事效果很好，因为听众对医生都有同样的看法。

3. If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties.

这是一个复合句，在一个条件状语之后跟了两个并列的主句，第一个主句里面含有定语从句。

译文：如果你是你谈话对象集体中的一员，你就能够了解你们所共有的经历和问题，你就可以对餐厅极难吃的食物或者总裁在选择领带方面差劲的品味进行评头论足。

五、全文翻译

如果你想在谈话中用幽默来使人发笑，你就必须知道如何识别共同的经历和共同的问题。你的幽默必须与听众有关，能够向他们显示你是他们的一员，或者你了解他们的情况，同情他们的观点。根据与你谈话的不同对象，问题也有所不同。如果你在和一群经理谈话，你就可以评论他们的秘书做事缺乏条理；相反，如果你在和一群秘书谈话，你就可以评论她们老板的工作方法不严谨。

下面举一个例子，它是我在一个护士大会上听到的。这个故事效果很好，因为听众对医生都有同样的看法。一个人到了天堂，由圣彼得带着他参观。他看到了豪华的住宅、美丽的花园、晴朗的天气等。所有人都很安静、礼貌和友善，然而当这位新来的人在排队等候午餐时，突然被一位穿白大褂的人推到一旁。只见这人挤到了队伍的前头，抓起他的食物，噔噔地旁若无人地走到一张餐桌旁。“这是谁啊?”新来的人问圣彼得，“哦，那是上帝，”他回答说，“但有时也认为自己是一名医生。”

如果你是你谈话对象集体中的一员，你就能够了解你们所共有的经历和问题，你就可以对餐厅极难吃的食物或者总裁在选择领带方面差劲的品味进行评头论足。而对于其他听众，你就不能试图贸然地讲这种幽默，因为他们也许不喜欢外人对他们的餐厅或总裁有如此微词。如果你选择去评论邮局或电话局这样的替罪羊，那你就会很安全。

如果你在幽默时感到很别扭，你应该进行练习使它变得更自然。包括一些很随便的、看上去是即兴的话，你可以用轻松的、不做作的方式把它们说出来。常常是你说话的方式使听众发笑，因此说慢一些，并且记住扬扬眉毛或者做出一种不相信的表情都会向人们显示你正在说笑话。

留意幽默，它常常是在出其不意的时候出现。你可以对一些熟语进行窜改，如“你要是一开始不成功，就放弃”，也可利用一语双关，或见机寻乐。留意夸张和轻描淡写的说法。考虑一下你的谈话，选出一些词汇和句子，将它们稍加改动，并注入一些幽默。

Text 2

一、文章体裁结构分析

机器人的出现，节约了大量的劳动力。但是对真正的人工智能的探索产生了喜忧参半的结果。研究者发现，人类大脑的大约 1 000 亿个神经细胞比以前想象的更聪明，人类的知觉活动也更复杂。科学家已经造出了在受控制的环境下能够识别极小误差的机器人。但是人类的头脑能对一个迅速改变的场景在一瞥之下，瞬间定位在蜿蜒的林间小路旁的那只猴子或人群中那张可疑的面孔上。世界上最先进的电脑系统也无法达到这种能力，而神经系统科学家目前还不知道我们应该怎样做。

二、试题解析

46. [C] 这是一道推理题。问题问的是：人类的创造力最初展现在什么方面？文章的第一句 Since the dawn（黎明、初始）of human ingenuity，people have devised ever more cunning tools to cope with work that is dangerous，boring，burdensome，or just plain nasty 是答题的依据。即，最初的展现方面就是人们发明了许多聪明的工具来处理一些人类不爱做的工作，所以答案是 C。

47. [C] 这是一道词汇题。gizmo 是超纲词，意思是“小玩意，小发明”。可以根据上下文来判断 gizmo的含义。这篇文章讲的是机器人技术，第一段就出现了像 device，tools 这样的词，而第二段中列举的都是一些机械：robot assembly arms，automated teller terminals 等。所以可以判断 gizmo 在这里应该是指机械或装置。

48. [D] 这是一道细节题。依据是第三段的最后一句“we can't yet give a robot enough 'common sense' to reliably interact with a dynamic world.”（能独立地对这个变化的世界做出反应）。

49. [B] 这是一道推理题。文章最后一段里 They have built robots that can recognize the error of a machine panel by a fraction of a millimeter in a controlled factory environment 是答题的依据。即，在人类干预下机器人能处理一些错误。

50. [C] 这是一道例证题。最后一段中作者举了人类能在一瞬间注意到林间小路边的猴子和人群中可疑的面孔的例子，说明了人类这种瞬间排除干扰信息、抓住重点的能力正是机器人缺乏的，所以答案是 C。

三、核心词与超纲词

1. ingenuity *n*. 智巧，创造力，精巧的设计

2. burdensome *a*. 累赘的，恼人的，艰难的

3. miniaturization *n*. 小型化

4. submillimeter *n*. 亚毫米（次毫米）

5. transistor *n*. 晶体管（收音机）

6. circuit *n*. 电路，一圈，巡回

7. instantaneously *ad*. 即刻地，瞬间地

四、长难句分析

1. And thanks to the continual miniaturization of electronics and micro-mechanics，there are already robot systems that can perform some kinds of brain and bone surgery with submillimeter accuracy—far greater precision than highly skilled physicians can achieve with their hands only.

这是一个复合句，一个短语表原因，后面跟了一个主句，主句里面有一个 that 引导的定语从句，定语从句的后面是一个比较结构句。

译文：由于电子元件和微型机械部件不断朝小型化发展，现在已有一些机器人系统能够进行精确到毫米的脑部和骨科手术，其精确性远远超过熟练的医生用他们的双手所能达到的水平。

2. But if robots are to reach the next stage of laborsaving utility，they will have to operate with less

human supervision and be able to make at least a few decisions for themselves—goals that pose a real challenge.

这是一个复合句，一个条件句后面是一个主句，主句是比较结构句，在比较结构句结尾有一个定语从句。

译文：但是如果机器人要进入节省劳力的下一个阶段，它们必须能够在更少的人工监控下运行，并且至少能够独立地做一些决定。这些目标给我们提出了真正的挑战。

3. Despite a spell of initial optimism in the 1960s and 1970s when it appeared that transistor circuits and microprocessors might be able to copy the action of the human brain by the year of 2010, researchers lately have begun to extend that forecast by decades if not centuries.

这是一个表示转折的复合句。前面由 despite 引导，并且包含一个 when 引导的时间状语从句。

译文：尽管在 20 世纪 60 年代和 70 年代人们乐观地认为晶体管电路和微处理器或许在 2010 年能够模仿人类大脑的活动——但是最近研究人员已经开始将这个预测延后数十年，虽说不是数百年。

五、全文翻译

从人类最初有了智慧至今，人们一直在设计日益巧妙的工具来处理那些危险的、枯燥的、繁重的或者只是一般肮脏的工作。这种不得已的行为导致了机器人科学的产生——一门将人类的能力赋予机器的科学。如果科学家们还没有在机械上实现科幻小说的幻想，那么他们也已经很接近这个目标了。

由此引起的结果是，现代世界已经日益充斥着智能装置，虽然我们几乎都注意不到它们，但它们的普遍存在却节省了许多人类劳力。我们的工厂里轰鸣着机器人生产线的节奏；我们的金融服务完成于自动柜员机旁，完成交易后，它们还会机械地、有礼貌地感谢我们；我们的地铁车辆由不知疲倦的机器人驾驶。由于电子元件和微型机械部件不断朝小型化发展，现在已有一些机器人系统能够进行精确到毫米的脑部和骨科手术，其精确性远远超过熟练的医生用他们的双手所能达到的水平。

但是如果机器人要进入节省劳力的下一个阶段，它们必须能够在更少的人工监控下运行，并且至少能够独立地做一些决定。这些目标给我们提出了真正的挑战。“虽然我们知道如何让机器人去纠正一个特定的错误，”NASA 的一个机器人项目经理戴维·拉维里说，“我们仍然不能赋予机器人以足够的‘常识’，使它们能够与动态的世界进行可靠的交流。”

实际上对真正的人工智能的追求已经产生了喜忧参半的效果。尽管在 20 世纪 60 年代和 70 年代人们乐观地认为晶体管电路和微处理器或许在 2010 年能够模仿人类大脑的活动——但是最近研究人员已经开始将这个预测延后数十年，虽说不是数百年。

在研究机器人模拟人类思维时，他们发现，人类大脑中的近 1 000 亿个神经细胞要比以前想象的更聪明，人类的感觉器官也比以前想象的更复杂。他们建造的机器人在严格控制的工厂环境里，能够在仪表盘上识别毫米以下的误差。但是人的大脑能够扫描一个快速变化的场景，迅速排除 98%的不相干的信息，立即聚焦于森林中蜿蜒道路旁的一只猴子，或者人群中的一张可疑的脸。地球上最先进的计算机系统也不能接近这种能力，并且神经学科学家仍然不知道我们是怎样做到这一点的。

Text 3

一、文章体裁结构分析

本文作者探讨了曾经发生过的经济衰退是否会重演的问题。自从 3 月份石油输出国组织同意削减供应以来，原油价格一路上涨。富裕国家现在对石油的依赖也比以前要小，所以它们对油价的波动也不像以前那样敏感了。另一方面，那些靠石油进口的新兴国家对能源的需求越来越大。我们不必对这次的油价上涨过分担心的另一个原因是，这次油价上涨并没有普遍的物价上涨和全球需求过度作为背景。

二、试题解析

51. [B] 这是一道推理题。作者在第一段和第二段分别讲了两个油价上涨的原因。即：Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost $26 a barrel, up from less than $10 last December 和 The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports。但是，问题问的是主要原因（main reason）。伊拉克暂停出口石油和经济增长，只是在目前油价上涨的基础上

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