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快乐考研

模拟

阅读经典100篇

考研英语

[2007版]



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前言

考研,在中国是一个沉重的话题,多少考生在考研的道路上挥洒着汗水、苦水与泪水,这需要拥有无畏的勇气、无悔的追求。这一段旅程是勇敢的,是艰辛的,但同时也是美丽的,是值得用一生来珍藏的,旅程的终点就是那破茧成蝶的瞬间。同学们,勇敢地向自己的理想迈进吧,考研的路上有我,就有“快乐”与你相伴。

快乐研籍

为了帮助广大考生迅速提高应试能力和考试成绩,我们根据教育部公布的《2006年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲(非英语专业)》的要求,推出了这套“快乐考研”英语系列丛书。本丛书以“实用”为基础,以“快乐”为学习精神,博采众长,融合了最优的复习方案。

本书为“快乐考研”英语系列之《模拟阅读经典100篇》,由具有多年考研辅导经验的一线教师编写而成,它凝聚了编者对考研英语多年研究的成果和经验。本书有以下突出特点:

一、紧扣考纲、把握动态

根据最新的2006年考研英语大纲,本书结构划分为六部分,即:阅读理解篇、选择搭配篇、段落排序篇、概括大意篇、信息匹配篇以及翻译篇。编者经过悉心研究总结出各类题型的特点,并抓住关键,着力培养考生分析文章脉络和结构的能力。

二、解析详尽、透析考点

这一特点主要体现在强化训练部分。在每篇阅读理解解析中的“文章大意”,可以帮助考生从整体上把握原文主旨;“重点词语”,有助于直接增加记忆,加深对考研核心词的原义与生

义的理解;“参考译文”,既可以帮助考生理解原文,又可以提高英汉互译的水平,达到一箭双雕的目的。

三、命题严谨、内容丰富

本书在文章的题材、体裁以及文章长度等方面完全符合大纲的要求,而且内容丰富,给考生提供了大量的阅读素材,经过强化训练,从而大大提高考生的阅读理解水平。

由于时间仓促,缺点和错误在所难免,欢迎广大读者和同仁不吝指正。

最后,祝大家2007年考研金榜题名!

编委会
2006年2月

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第一篇

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篇



第一章 真题回眸

第一节 2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试卷

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

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

Passage One

In spite of “endless talk of difference”, American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. This is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of consumption” launched by the 19th-century department stores that offered vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite, these were stores anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act. The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today’s immigration is neither at unprecedented level nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of population; in 1900, 13.6 percent. In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for every 1,000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation—language, home ownership and intermarriage.

The 1990 Census revealed that a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English “well” or “very well” after ten years of residence. The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families. Hence the description of America as a graveyard for language. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans.

Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics “have higher rates of intermarriage than do U. S. -born whites and blacks.” By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

Rodriguez notes that children in remote villages around world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrant living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’s assimilative power.”

Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America's turbulent past, today's social indices suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

21. The word "homogenizing" (Line 2, Para. 1) most probably means _____.
 A. identifying B. associating C. assimilating D. monopolizing
22. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century _____.
 A. played a role in the spread of popular culture B. became intimate shops for common consumers
 C. satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite D. owed its emergence to the culture of consumption
23. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U. S. _____.
 A. are resistant to homogenization B. exert a great influence on American culture
 C. are hardly a threat to the common culture D. constitute the majority of the population_____.
24. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in paragraph 5?
 A. To prove their popularity around the world. B. To reveal the public's fear of immigrants.
 C. To give examples of successful immigrants. D. To show the powerful influence of American culture.
25. In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is _____.
 A. rewarding B. successful C. fruitless D. harmful

Passage Two

Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry—William Shakespeare—but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches. There is the Royal Shakespeare Company (ASC), which presents superb productions of the plays at the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre on the Avon. And there are the townsfolk who largely live off the tourists who come, not to see the plays, but to look at Anne Hathaway's Cottage, Shakespeare's birthplace and the other sights.


The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue. They frankly dislike the RSC's actors, them with their long hair and beards and sandals and noisiness. It's all deliciously ironic when you consider that Shakespeare, who earns their living, was himself an actor (with a beard) and did his share of noise-making.

The tourist streams are not entirely separate. The sightseers who come by bus—and often take in Warwick Castle and Blenheim Palace on the side—don't usually see the plays, and some of them are even surprised to find a theatre in Stratford. However, the playgoers do manage a little sight-seeing along with their playgoing. It is the playgoers, the ESC contends, who bring in much of the town's revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants. The sightseers can take in everything and get out of town by nightfall.

The townsfolk don't see it this way and local council does not contribute directly to the subsidy of the Royal Shakespeare Company. Stratford cries poor traditionally. Nevertheless every hotel in town seems to be adding a new wing or cocktail lounge. Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.

Anyway, the townsfolk can't understand why the Royal Shakespeare Company needs a subsidy. (The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row. Last year its 1,431 seats were 94 percent occupied all year long and this year they'll do better.) The reason, of course, is that costs have rocketed and ticket prices have stayed low.

It would be a shame to raise prices too much because it would drive away the young people who are Stratford's most attractive clientele. They come entirely for the plays, not the sights. They all seem to look alike (though they come



from all over)—lean, pointed, dedicated faces, wearing jeans and sandals, eating their buns and bedding down for the night on the flagstones outside the theatre to buy the 20 seats and 80 standing-room tickets held for the sleepers and sold to them when the box office opens at 10:30 a. m.

26. From the first two paragraphs, we learn that_____.

- A. the townsfolk deny the RSC's contribution to the town's revenue
- B. the actors of the RSC imitate Shakespeare on and off stage
- C. the two branches of the RSC are not on good terms
- D. the townsfolk earn little from tourism

27. It can be inferred from paragraph 3 that_____.

- A. the sightseers cannot visit the Castle and the Palace separately
- B. the playgoers spend more money than the sightseers
- C. the sightseers do more shopping than the playgoers
- D. the playgoers go to no other places in town than the theater

28. By saying "Stratford cries poor traditionally" (Lines 2 ~ 3, Para. 4), the author implies that_____.

- A. Stratford cannot afford the expansion projects
- B. Stratford has long been in financial difficulties
- C. the town is not really short of money
- D. the townsfolk used to be poorly paid

29. According to the townsfolk, the RSC deserves no subsidy because_____.

- A. ticket prices can be raised to cover the spending
- B. the company is financially ill-managed
- C. the behavior of the actors is not socially acceptable
- D. the theatre attendance is on the rise

30. From the text we can conclude that the author_____.

- A. is supportive of both sides
- B. favors the townsfolk's view
- C. takes a detached attitude
- D. is sympathetic to the RSC

Passage Three

When prehistoric man arrived in new parts of the world, something strange happened to the large animals. They suddenly became extinct. Smaller species survived. The large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction. Now something similar could be happening in the oceans. That the seas are being overfished has been known for years. What researchers such as Ransom Myers and Boris Worm have shown is just how fast things are changing.

They have looked at half a century of data from fisheries around the world. Their methods do not attempt to estimate the actual biomass (the amount of living biological matter) of fish species in particular parts of the ocean, but rather changes in that biomass over time. According to their latest paper published in Nature, the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then.

Dr. Worm acknowledges that the figures are conservative. One reason for this is that fishing technology has improved. Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of what is in the sea is being caught, so the real difference between present and past is likely to be worse than the one recorded by changes in catch sizes. In the early days, too, longlines would have been more sat-

urated with fish. Some individuals would therefore not have been caught, since no baited hooks would have been available to trap them, leading to an underestimate of fish stocks in the past. Furthermore, in the early days of longline fishing, a lot of fish were lost to sharks after they had been hooked. That is no longer a problem, because there are fewer sharks around now.

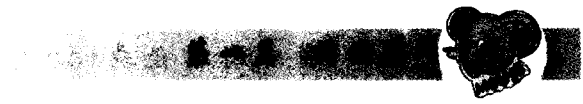
Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm argue that their work gives a correct baseline, which future management efforts must take into account. They believe the data support an idea current among marine biologists, that of the "shifting baseline". The notion is that people have failed to detect the massive changes which have happened in the ocean because they have been looking back only a relatively short time into the past. That matters because theory suggests that the maximum sustainable yield that can be cropped from a fishery comes when the biomass of a target species is about 50% of its original levels. Most fisheries are well below that, which is a bad way to do business.

31. The extinction of large prehistoric animals is noted to suggest that _____.
A. large animals were vulnerable to the changing environment
B. small species survived as large animals disappeared
C. large sea animals may face the same threat today
D. slow-growing fish outlive fast-growing ones
32. We can infer from Dr. Myers and Dr. Worm's paper that _____.
A. the stock of large predators in some old fisheries has reduced by 90%
B. there are only half as many fisheries as there were 15 years ago
C. the catch sizes in new fisheries are only 20% of the original amount
D. the number of larger predators dropped faster in new fisheries than in the old
33. By saying these figures are conservative (Line 1, Para. 3), Dr Worm means that _____.
A. fishing technology has improved rapidly
B. then catch-sizes are actually smaller than recorded
C. the marine biomass has suffered a greater loss
D. the data collected so far are out of date
34. Dr. Myers and other researchers hold that _____.
A. people should look for a baseline that can't work for a longer time
B. fisheries should keep the yield below 50% of the biomass
C. the ocean biomass should restore its original level
D. people should adjust the fishing baseline to changing situations
35. The author seems to be mainly concerned with most fisheries' _____.
A. management efficiency
B. biomass level
C. catch-size limits
D. technological application

Passage Four

Many things make people think artists are weird and the weirdest may be this: artists' only job is to explore emotions, and yet they choose to focus on the ones that feel bad.

This wasn't always so. The earliest forms of art, like painting and music, are those best suited for expressing joy. But somewhere in the 19th century, more artists began seeing happiness as insipid, phony or, worst of all, boring as we went from Wordsworth's daffodils to Baudelaire's flowers of evil.



You could argue that art became more skeptical of happiness because modern times have seen such misery. But it's not as if earlier times didn't know perpetual war, disaster and the massacre of innocents. The reason, in fact, may be just the opposite: there is too much damn happiness in the world today.

After all, what is the one modern form of expression almost completely dedicated to depicting happiness? Advertising. The rise of anti-happy art almost exactly tracks the emergence of mass media, and with it, a commercial culture in which happiness is not just an ideal but an ideology.

People in earlier eras were surrounded by reminders of misery. They worked until exhausted, lived with few protections and died young. In the West, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in peril and that they would someday be meat for worms. Given all this, they did not exactly need their art to be a bummer too.

Today the messages your average Westerner is bombarded with are not religious but commercial, and forever happy. Fast-food eaters, news anchors, text messengers, all smiling, smiling. Our magazines feature beaming celebrities and happy families in perfect homes. And since these messages have an agenda—to lure us to open our wallets to make the very idea of happiness seem unreliable. “Celebrate!” commanded the ads for the arthritis drug Celebrex, before we found out it could increase the risk of heart attacks.

What we forget—what our economy depends on is forgetting—is that happiness is more than pleasure without pain. The things that bring the greatest joy carry the greatest potential for loss and disappointment. Today, surrounded by promises of easy happiness, we need someone to tell us as religion once did, *Memento mori*; remember that you will die, that everything ends, and that happiness comes not in denying this but in living with it. It's a message even more bitter than a clove cigarette, yet, somehow, a breath of fresh air.

36. By citing the example of poets Wordsworth and Baudelaire, the author intends to show that_____.

- A. poetry is not as expressive of joy as painting or music
- B. art grows out of both positive and negative feeling
- C. poets today are less skeptical of happiness
- D. artists have changed their focus of interest

37. The word “bummer” (Line 4. Para. 5) most probably means something_____.

- A. religious
- B. unpleasant
- C. entertaining
- D. commercial

38. In the author's opinion, advertising_____.

- A. emerges in the wake of the anti-happy part
- B. is a cause of disappointment for the general peer
- C. replaces the church as a major source of information
- D. creates an illusion of happiness rather than happiness itself

39. We can learn from the last paragraph that the author believes_____.

- A. happiness more often than not ends in sadness
- B. the anti-happy art is distasteful by refreshing
- C. misery should be enjoyed rather than denied
- D. the anti-happy art flourishes when economy booms

40. Which of the following is true of the text?

- A. Religion once functioned as a reminder of misery.
- B. Art provides a balance between expectation and reality.

- C. People feel disappointed at the realities of morality.
D. Mass media are inclined to cover disasters and deaths.

2006 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语答案与解析

Section II Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Part A

Passage One

文章大意

本文主要讲到了美国社会中的文化同化问题。来自世界各地的移民们,把他们自己的民族文化带来,迅速地融入美国社会,形成一种和谐的新文化。无论是从服装还是从语言上,都和谐地统一。许多移民家庭的孩子都能讲两种语言,英语流利,然而到了第三代,他们的民族语言往往就消失了,因此也有人说美国是语言的坟墓,大众媒体在这种同化的速度中扮演了举足轻重的作用。

21.【答案】C。

【解析】词义题。根据原文首句的上下文就能确定答案为 C 项,因为原文首句开始的 in spite of 表示转折关系,就是说 homogenizing 与前面的 difference 在上下文中构成反义词,在四个选项中与 difference 构成反义词的只有 assimilate。

22.【答案】A。

【解析】细节题。根据其中的关键词 department stores of the 19th century 定位在第一段,再根据原文可知 A 是对的,注意 D 项颠倒了因果关系。

23.【答案】C。

【解析】推理题。题目的意思是这篇文章暗示现在的美国移民如何如何。第二段首句的特殊结构 not... but... 就告诉了我们现在美国移民的特点:能融入共同文化(common culture),表达这一意思的只有选项 C。

24.【答案】D。

【解析】细节题。答案非常明显,根据“children in remote villages around world”就可以判断出文章举这两人为例是为了说明美国文化的巨大影响,故而 D 选项为正确答案。

25.【答案】B。

【解析】推理题。通读全文,我们可以看到作者对移民进入美国社会,融入美国社会的意见是正面的。四个选项中只有 A、B 两个选项是正面的,而整篇文章是讲融合的成功,而并不是说融合成功后会有什么样的回报的问题。

Passage Two

文章大意

本文主要讲了莎士比亚故居两大产业竞争的故事,即莎士比亚皇家剧院与小镇旅游业的冲突。小镇的居民认为皇家剧院并未为镇上创收,并且坦率地承认他们不喜欢剧院的演员们,认为那些蓄着长发和大胡子,穿着拖鞋,吵吵闹闹的演员们有失体统。而事实上,小镇上的居民能过上像今天的富裕的日子,全凭的是当年也是演员出身的莎士比亚所带来的好处。而皇家剧院的意见则相反,他们认为正是因为那些来看戏的人给小镇



带来了财富,那些看戏者整夜或连续几夜地把自己口袋的钱花在旅馆和饭店上,而小镇居民似乎看不到这些,还一味地“哭穷”。

26. 【答案】A。

【解析】细节题。从文章第二段第一句话就可得出答案,“The worthy residents of Stratford doubt that the theatre adds a penny to their revenue”。即镇上的居民否认剧团对镇子收入的贡献。

27. 【答案】B。

【解析】细节题。从文章第三段的倒数第二句话可以找到答案,“It is the playgoers, the ESC contends, who bring in much of the town revenue because they spend the night (some of them four or five nights) pouring cash into the hotels and restaurants.”所以看戏者比观光者花的钱更多,B 选项正确。

28. 【答案】C。

【解析】推论题。通过上下文很容易知道 cries poor 是哭穷的意思,和中文的表达方式很类似,其实他们并不是真正的缺钱。所以 C 选项正确。

29. 【答案】D。

【解析】细节题。从原文倒数第二自然段可以找到答案,“The theatre has broken attendance records for three years in a row.”看戏的人连续三年突破历史记录并且逐年上升,所以镇上的人认为 the RSS 是赚钱的,当然不需要补助。故而 D 选项正确。

30. 【答案】D。

【解析】推论题。从文章最后一段的开头内容我们就能得出结论。作者认为 the RSC 不应该通过上调价格的方式营利,因为那样会吓跑许多年轻的观众。可以看出作者对 the RSC 遭遇是怀同情态度的。

Passage Three

文章大意

这是一篇有关环境保护的短文,主要是关于动物灭绝危机,以及捕捞业给海洋生物所带来的毁灭性影响。在过去,一些生长缓慢的大个子动物因为非常容易捕捞,所以迅速灭绝,这种情况现在也同样发生在海洋里,由于过度捕捞以及一些高端技术应用于捕渔业,像鲸鲨这样的大型海洋动物正在迅速消失,科学家们认为必须加强未来的海洋管理工作,以防止局势的进一步恶化。

31. 【答案】C。

【解析】推论题。文章第一段第二句话就说到“the large, slow-growing animals were easy game, and were quickly hunted to extinction”,也就是说大型动物非常容易被捕杀,正在迅速地走向灭绝,因此答案 C 正确。

32. 【答案】A。

【解析】推理题。做这道题目关键是要理解原文第二段的最后一句,“...the biomass of large predators (animals that kill and eat other animals) in a new fishery is reduced on average by 80% within 15 years of the start of exploitation. In some long-fished areas, it has halved again since then. 前一个句子讲大型动物减少了 80%,即剩下 20%,现在某些 long-fished 地区,又减少了一半 10%,所以总共减少了 90%。”

33. 【答案】C。

【解析】细节题。“Dr. Worm acknowledges that the figures are conservative.”是第三段的主题句,稍稍留心后面的内容就能得出答案,现在捕鱼技术日益先进,海洋生物总量的损失量与日俱增,非常严重,所以 C 选项正确。

34. 【答案】D。

【解析】细节题。最后一段一开始就提到要给出一个“correct baseline”才行,也就是说需要调整原来的 base-

line 以适应日益改变的形式,故而 D 选项正确。

35. 【答案】B。

【解析】主旨题。通读全文,我们可以看到关键词 biomass 出现在许多地方,这也是作者关心的一个中心主题,所以 B 选项正确。

Passage Four

文章大意

这是一篇关于艺术的探讨,许多人认为艺术家的目的就是探索感情,并且他们往往选择聚集在忧伤的感情上。作者对这一倾向作了独到的分析,作者指出早期艺术,比如说音乐和绘画,都是用来表达欢乐的,为什么现在都变了呢?归根结底,是由于大众媒体和商业广告的影响。每天我们都被那些包装精美的广告所包围、商业广告倾向于粉饰生活,把一切表现得特别美好,到处都是幸福,而过去包围人们的往往是提醒人们生活苦难的宗教,所以现在的社会,艺术作为表达幸福的角色已经不重要了,艺术家们因而开始探索悲哀。

36. 【答案】B。

【解析】推论题。仔细阅读第一段,我们会推断出作者提到这两个诗人的用意所在。水仙花 daffodils 是美好的象征,表达的是正面的感情,而 flowers of evil 则表达一种负面情感,所以 B 选项正确。

37. 【答案】B。

【解析】推论题。“bummer”所在的句子是整个第五自然段的总结性句子,所以回过头来阅读全段,我们可以看到讲的都是负面的东西,所以可以推断出“bummer”应是个表达负面性质的词,对比四个选项,只有 B 选项符合逻辑。

38. 【答案】D。

【解析】细节题。仔细阅读 4~7 自然段,我们可以看到作者的基本立场,即如今的商业广告给人们造成幸福的幻觉,并非真的幸福,所以 D 为正确答案。

39. 【答案】C。

【解析】推论题。根据文章的最后一段可以推断出作者相信痛苦是生命存在的事实,我们不可否认,所以我们应学会欣赏那些宣扬不幸的艺术,有时这种艺术也像清新的空气,让我们头脑清醒,理性地面对现实。

40. 【答案】A。

【解析】细节题。从文章第五自然段的倒数第二句话中我们可以得出答案,“In the west, before mass communication and literacy, the most powerful mass medium was the church, which reminded worshippers that their souls were in peril and that they would someday be meat for worms.”所以宗教的功能就在于提醒人们苦难的存在,A 选项正符合题意。