

硕士专业学位

GCT

联考英语 历年真题精解

● 清华大学 赵晓敏
北京大学 索玉柱 张艳霜 **主编**

由多次参加命题及阅卷的专家亲自编写，
内容系统、权威

深入剖析命题原则与解题技法

提高考生综合应试能力！

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PREFACE

GCT 试卷由四部分构成：语言表达能力测试、数学基础能力测试、逻辑推理能力测试、外语（语种为英语、俄语、德语和日语）运用能力测试。GCT 试卷满分 400 分，每部分各占 100 分。考试时间为 3 小时，其中每部分为 45 分钟。

外语运用能力测试所涉及的基本内容相当于四年制大学非外语专业毕业生应达到的水平，通过词汇与语法、阅读理解、完形填空等题型，着重测试考生运用外语的能力。

为帮助考生掌握考试的内容，进行考前实战模拟，我们编写了这本《硕士专业学位（GCT）联考英语历年真题精解》。

本书的编写特色如下：

一、权威专家联袂，一线教授亲自参与，编写阵容强大

本书由多次参加命题及阅卷的专家亲自编写，内容系统、权威。编者多年来一直从事 GCT 考试的考前辅导工作，积累了丰富的教学辅导经验，对历年考试情况比较了解，对考生在复习和考试过程中可能遇到的问题把握得比较准确。

二、精辟阐明解题思路，全面把握题型变化

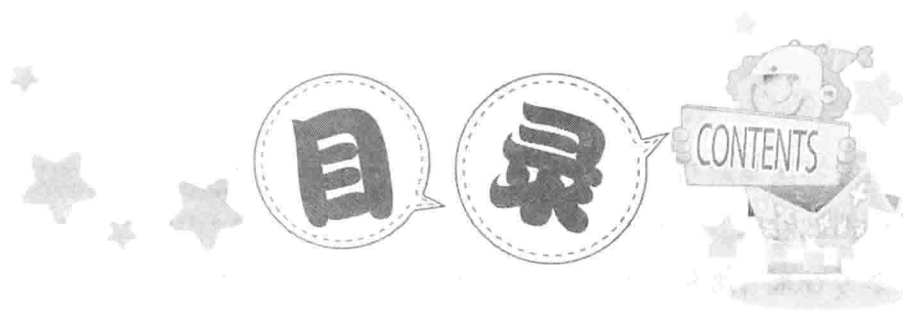
本书全面深入地分析了历年的全真试题，多角度、全方位分析考点，诠释命题规律，把握命题脉搏，全面提高考生的综合应试能力。

三、注重实际操作和模拟演练，提升综合应试能力

本书第二部分是 5 套全真模拟试卷。考生可以利用本套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练，检验自己的学习成果，及时进行查漏补缺，有针对性地进行复习备考。希望考生能在仿真的环境下进行模拟训练，这样效果最佳。

本书的出版得到了北京大学和清华大学部分专家和教授的大力支持，在此表示深深的谢意。

编 者



第一部分 历年真题精解

2011 年 GCT 入学资格考试外语运用能力测试试题	(1)
参考答案与解析	(8)
2010 年 GCT 入学资格考试外语运用能力测试试题	(14)
参考答案与解析	(21)
2009 年 GCT 入学资格考试外语运用能力测试试题	(26)
参考答案与解析	(33)
2008 年 GCT 入学资格考试外语运用能力测试试题	(39)
参考答案与解析	(45)
2007 年 GCT 入学资格考试外语运用能力测试试题	(50)
参考答案与解析	(57)
2006 年 GCT 入学资格考试外语运用能力测试试题	(62)
参考答案与解析	(70)
2005 年 GCT 入学资格考试外语运用能力测试试题	(74)
参考答案与解析	(81)
2004 年 GCT 入学资格考试外语运用能力测试试题	(85)
参考答案与解析	(92)
2003 年 GCT 入学资格考试外语运用能力测试试题	(97)
参考答案与解析	(104)

第二部分 模拟试卷与精解

模拟试卷一	(109)
参考答案与解析	(117)
模拟试卷二	(122)

参考答案与解析	(130)
模拟试卷三	(134)
参考答案与解析	(141)
模拟试卷四	(146)
参考答案与解析	(154)
模拟试卷五	(159)
参考答案与解析	(166)

附录

2013 年 GCT 入学资格考试外语运用能力测试试题	(171)
参考答案与解析	(178)
2012 年 GCT 入学资格考试外语运用能力测试试题	(184)
参考答案与解析	(191)



第一部分 历年真题精解

2011 年 GCT 入学资格考试外语运用能力测试试题

(50 题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 100 分)



Part One Vocabulary and Structure

Directions:

There are ten incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

1. A news report is usually very short, _____ when it is about something very important.
A. except B. besides C. apart from D. except for
2. In this advanced course, students are required to take performance tests at monthly _____.
A. gaps B. lengths C. intervals D. distances
3. American women were _____ the right to vote until 1920.
A. ignored B. refused C. denied D. derived
4. Seldom _____ any mistakes during my past few years of working there.
A. have I made B. would I make C. I made D. shall I make
5. The proposal seems _____ to oppose the government economic policy.
A. to design B. designed C. have designed D. to have designed
6. If the car you have rented is clearly unsatisfactory, you can always _____ it for another.
A. exchange B. shift C. switch D. replace
7. Every manager needs a secretary that he can _____ to take care of something that may occur in his absence.
A. bring on B. hold on C. focus on D. count on
8. The shirt is a real bargain because it is good in quality and _____ in price.
A. valuable B. remarkable C. reasonable D. available
9. Shopping for clothes is not the same experience for a man _____ it is for a woman.
A. when B. that C. than D. as
10. Nina _____ back home if she had known that her husband would go to the bus stop to meet her.
A. couldn't have walked B. shouldn't have walked
C. wouldn't have walked D. mustn't have walked



Part Two Reading Comprehension

Directions:

In this part there are three passages and one table, each followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

Questions 11-15 are based on the following passage:

Recently, the American Heart Association surveyed 1,000 people nationwide about their thoughts on sodium and heart health. 61% said that they believed sea salt was a low-sodium alternative to table salt. They can be forgiven for thinking so. Sea salt is marketed as a healthy food, added to soups, potato chips and a wide variety of packaged snacks labeled “low sodium”, “all natural” and “healthy”. But in reality, sea salt and table salt are not terribly different, at least chemically. The real differences are in how the two are used in cooking.

Table salt comes from underground salt deposits. Companies that sell it typically add something to keep it from clumping (结块). During processing, table salt is stripped of many of its natural minerals. Sea salt, on the other hand, is made from evaporated seawater. With little processing, it retains most of its minerals, which some cooks say give it a better flavor.

But both contain the same amount of sodium chloride (氯化钠) by weight, which means they contribute equally to total sodium consumption and have the same effect on blood pressure. Officials recommend that adults consume no more than 2,300 milligrams of sodium a day, equivalent to a teaspoon of salt. You should eat less if you are black, hypertensive (患高血压的) or older than 40. Yet most Americans consume more than double the amount they need, mostly from processed foods, so it is best to limit salt of any kind.

11. According to the survey, more than half the people believe that _____.
 A. table salt should be used in cooking
 B. it is necessary to eat sea salt
 C. sea salt is a healthier choice than table salt
 D. sea salt is a high-sodium product
12. The difference between table salt and sea salt lies in that table salt _____.
 A. forms clumps more easily than sea salt
 B. contains less natural minerals than sea salt
 C. tastes better than sea salt
 D. goes through less processing than sea salt
13. The word “strip” in Para. 2 is closest in meaning to “_____”.
 A. break B. add C. change D. remove
14. According to the passage, the proper amount of salt consumption is related to one's _____.
 A. age B. appetite C. sex D. weight



15. According to the passage, Americans _____.

- A. consume about 2,300 milligrams of salt a day
- B. consume much more salt than they actually need
- C. prefer fresh food to salted processed food
- D. try to limit their salt consumption of any kind

Questions 16-20 are based on the following passage:

Happiness is becoming a huge area in psychological research and even in government policy, with the UK government exploring a “happiness index”. It’s tough, though, to define exactly what happiness is, and what makes us happy.

There are two broad ways of looking at happiness: short-term happiness (a great cookie, a bottle of wine) and long-term happiness (financial security, achieving your goals). Both types of happiness are valid, and important. The problem is, they’re often in competition.

Let’s say you’ve got a goal of losing 50 pounds this year. You know you’d be happier and healthier if you weren’t carrying that extra weight. To achieve long-term happiness, you need to go on a diet. In the short-term, though, it’s not that easy. A chocolate cake, or a large glass of wine, might seem like just the thing to cheer you up at the end of a long day or to celebrate with friends. It’s the same with lots of other goals.

If you’ve got a tendency to prioritize long-term happiness at the expense of day-to-day pleasures, you should start looking for some small ways to bring a little joy back into your life. I’m not suggesting that you go out and get drunk every night, or that you stuff yourself with cake. There are plenty of other ways to enjoy yourself. Don’t pin all your hopes of happiness on some far-off future, though. There’s no point working a 60-hour week and making yourself thoroughly miserable in the belief that things will be perfect as soon as you’re making a six-figure salary.

16. A proper title for the passage is “_____”.

- A. Happy Thereafter
- B. Beyond Happiness
- C. Happy Now or in the Future?
- D. Happiness In, Happiness Out

17. Paragraph 2 is mainly about _____.

- A. how to understand happiness
- B. what makes us happy
- C. how we can be happier
- D. what happiness can bring to us

18. The example in Paragraph 3 is meant to emphasize that _____.

- A. both short-term happiness and long-term happiness are important
- B. we tend to seek short-term happiness instead of long-term happiness
- C. short-term happiness may contradict long-term happiness
- D. people prefer long-term happiness to short-term happiness

19. The word “prioritize” (last paragraph) probably means “_____”.

- A. improve something’s value or quality
- B. treat something as more important than others
- C. put extra emphasis on something



D. look for something that is difficult to find

20. The author suggests in the last paragraph that sacrificing short-term happiness for long-term happiness _____ .

A. works well

B. can be justified

C. makes no difference

D. is not worthwhile

Questions 21-25 are based on the following passage:

Thanks to the introduction of new drugs, many of the early problems in organ transplants, such as tissue rejection, have, to a great extent, now been solved. However, there remains a major problem. The people in need of transplant surgery far outnumber the available organs.

Many countries, such as Britain, have huge waiting lists of people whose lives could be saved by being given a kidney, lung, heart, or liver transplant. Sadly, many of them die before they reach the top of those lists.

Under the present British policy, people are asked to carry donor (捐赠人) cards, and/or put their names on the national donor register. Thus, if they lose their lives suddenly, for example, in a traffic accident, they have given permission in advance of their deaths for their organs to be used. If they have not done so, surgeons are faced with the task of asking the grieved relatives for permission to use the organs of the dead. Of course, often the relatives are too upset even to think of such a thing until it is too late. Organ transplants have to take place quite soon after the death of the donor.

Dying and donating organs is not something most of us like to think about, and only about 14% of people have registered. Now it has been suggested that, instead of the present register, there should be a register of potential donors who haven't made up their minds.

21. Nowadays a major problem in transplant surgery is _____ .

A. the lack of transplant organs

B. the shortage of qualified doctors

C. tissue rejection

D. immature techniques

22. It can be inferred from the passage that transplant organs most likely come from _____ .

A. criminals who are sentenced to death

B. people who die in fatal accidents

C. patients who die from serious diseases

D. people who are mentally healthy

23. What is the advantage of registering in advance to donate organs?

A. The donor's relatives would agree with the surgery.

B. The transplant may take place soon after the death of the donor.

C. More people would choose donation of their organs after death.

D. Surgeons will not be liable to any legal consequences.

24. The low percentage of people who have registered to donate organs indicates that _____ .

A. dying and donating organs is an unpleasant issue

B. the present register system doesn't work

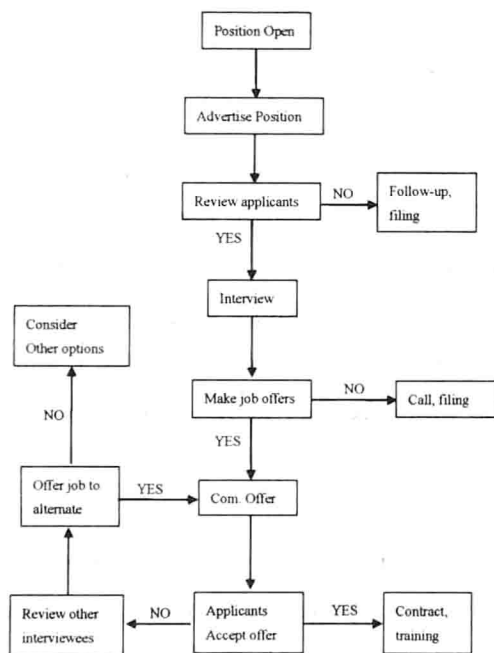
C. very few people know how to donate their organs

D. permission from relatives is hard to obtain



25. What has been proposed to get more donor organs?
- A. Asking more people to register to donate organs after death.
 - B. Having more people carry donor cards when they get around.
 - C. Getting more people to donate organs by offering huge monetary rewards.
 - D. Encouraging more people to consider organ donation through registering.

Questions 26-30 are based on the following chart:



26. A proper title for the chart is “_____”.
- A. Flow Chart for Recruitment Process
 - B. Schedule Chart for Job Hunting
 - C. Descriptive Chart for an Open Position
 - D. Organization Chart for a Hiring Company
27. The chart is probably designed for _____.
- A. job applicants
 - B. school graduates
 - C. the human resources department
 - D. the company general manager
28. What happens right after the interview?
- A. The company will notify those who get an offer.
 - B. The company will review other interviewees.
 - C. The applicants will confirm job offers with the company.
 - D. The applicants will call in to check whether they get the offer.
29. A work contract is signed when _____.
- A. all options have been considered
 - B. there is no more interviewee to review
 - C. the company finishes training for its new staff
 - D. the applicant accepts the company's offer
30. What does “Com.” in “Com. Offer” possibly mean?
- A. Company
 - B. Confirm
 - C. Compensate
 - D. Communicate



Part Three Cloze

Directions:

There are ten blanks in the following passage. For each numbered blank, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

Where do our favorite foods come from? The truth may 31 you. Did you know curry (咖喱) isn't Indian? Did you know Americans weren't the 32 to eat hamburgers? Or did you know pizza wasn't created in Italy?

First, let's talk about curry. Many people think the English found out about curry from people in India in the 1600s. But 33, wealthy English people were cooking with curry spices hundreds of years 34 British ships traveled to India. In fact, the word "curry" can be found in the English language as far back as 1377. Cooks of wealthy English families created curry dishes, and later these 35 caught on in other parts of England.

36 pizza, this dish was probably first made in Persia (what is now Iran). The Persians were eating round, flat bread with cheese in the 500s—nearly one thousand years before pizza caught on in Naples, Italy!

Finally, let's look at the truth behind 37. Many people think hamburgers are an American food. However, 38 some stories, hamburgers came from Hamburg, Germany. A German named Otto Kuasw made the first hamburger in 1891. Four years later, German sailors 39 hamburgers to Americans.

Where foods come from isn't nearly as 40 as how they taste—delicious! So, go get some of your favorite food and dig in.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 31. A. surprise | B. upset | C. annoy | D. inspire |
| 32. A. ones | B. last | C. nation | D. first |
| 33. A. in detail | B. in short | C. in reality | D. in turn |
| 34. A. after | B. before | C. when | D. while |
| 35. A. cooks | B. families | C. places | D. dishes |
| 36. A. As for | B. Compared to | C. But for | D. In addition to |
| 37. A. chips | B. pizza | C. hamburgers | D. curry |
| 38. A. owing to | B. according to | C. in case of | D. in spite of |
| 39. A. introduced | B. carried | C. transported | D. moved |
| 40. A. good | B. far | C. long | D. important |



Part Four Dialogue Completion

Directions:

In this part, there are ten short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four



choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that most appropriately suits the conversational context and best completes the dialogue. Mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

41. Receiver: Would you like to leave a message? I'll let Mr. Cohen know as soon as he comes back.

Caller: _____

- A. I hope he will call me back. B. No. I'll call somebody else.
C. Don't bother. I'll try his cell. D. I don't think it's appropriate.

42. David: If things go on like this, I'll start preparing my resume again.

Colleague: _____

- A. Yes, you are good at it. B. Come on. It's not that bad.
C. Really? Congratulations! D. It's none of my business.

43. Wife: Honey, we have only one egg and half a bottle of milk in the fridge. Oh, and we are running out of toilet paper...

Husband: _____

- A. Yes, honey. Let me know what I can do.
B. Ok, ok. I'll go to the store right now.
C. What's missing, dear?
D. Sure, I'll get more next time.

44. Man: It's a long journey. You look tired. _____

Woman: Yes. Could you take that suitcase, please?

Man: Sure.

- A. Where's your luggage? B. How can I help you?
C. Do you mind my help? D. May I help you with anything?

45. A: Can you keep an eye on my bag?

B: _____

A: No, I'm going to the bathroom.

- A. Sure. What is it? B. Oh. Do you want a favor?
C. Sure. Will you be long? D. Go ahead. No problem.

46. A: I went on a date with Sammy last weekend.

B: Really? _____

A: I couldn't ask for a better night.

- A. How was it? B. Is she nice?
C. Is it a beautiful night? D. Did you like her?

47. Student: How long can I keep the book?

Librarian: _____

- A. Any period longer than four weeks, you will be fined.
B. You can check it on the computer over there.
C. At most four weeks if you don't mind.
D. Four weeks, but you can renew it if you need it longer.



48. A: Hello, Ann, do you still remember you said you'd like to see the actor of the movie Titanic?
B: _____
A: He is here at our university now.
A. Yes, why? B. No, I don't.
C. Yes, so what? D. No, I don't like him.
49. A: Please remember me to your parents.
B: _____
A. Thanks a lot. I will. B. They remember seeing you once.
C. I am afraid they have poor memories. D. You can contact them directly.
50. Teacher: Are you following me?
Student: _____
A. Can you walk slowly, please? B. I'm afraid not.
C. Let me think of it. D. Who knows?

参考答案与解析

Part One

1. 【答案】A

【解析】A 项“except 除外”，所指涉的含义减少；B 项“besides 除……之外还有”，所指涉的含义增加；C 项“apart from 且不论，除外”，一般不接从句；D 项“except for 除外”，否定主体的部分内容或对主体内容进行补充修正。所以正确答案为 A 项。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】A 项“gap 间距，鸿沟”；B 项“length 长度”；C 项“interval 间歇，间隔”；D 项“distance 距离”。所以正确答案为 C 项。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】A 项“ignore 忽视，无视”；B 项“refuse 拒绝”；C 项“deny 拒绝给予”；D 项“derive 源于，导出”。所以正确答案为 C 项。

4. 【答案】A

【解析】否定副词 seldom 置于句首，谓语动词须将助动词提前，故排除 C 项。由于时间状语指的是过去几年，故谓语动词须用现在完成时态，故排除 B 项和 D 项。正确答案为 A 项。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】本题中的主语为动作的承受者，故谓语动词须用被动语态，故排除 A、C、D 三项。正确答案为 B 项。

6. 【答案】A

【解析】A 项“exchange 更换”；B 项“shift 换班”；C 项“switch 开关”；D 项“replace 取代”。所以正确答案为 A 项。



7. 【答案】D

【解析】A 项“bring on 引起，导致”；B 项“hold on 坚持，保持”；C 项“focus on 关注”；D 项“count on 指望，依靠”。所以正确答案为 D 项。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】A 项“valuable 有价值的，宝贵的”；B 项“remarkable 显著的，卓越的”；C 项“reasonable 合理的，明智的”；D 项“available 可用的，可获的”。所以正确答案为 C 项。

9. 【答案】D

【解析】常用搭配 the same as 表示“与……一样”，连词 as 后可以接从句。所以正确答案为 D 项。

10. 【答案】C

【解析】would not have done sth 表示“本来不该做某事但却做了”。本题正确答案为 C 项。



Part Two

11. 【答案】C

【解析】海盐作为健康食品来销售，添加在汤、薯片和其他打包快餐里，被标记为“低钠”、“纯天然”和“健康食品”。因此 C 项为正确答案。A 项表述与文意相反，故排除。B 项表述不如 C 项表述准确，故排除。D 项表述与文意相反，故排除。

12. 【答案】B

【解析】根据第二段内容可知，在处理过程中，食盐被除去了很多天然成分。相反，海盐是通过海水蒸发制成的。由于处理流程很少，海盐保留了大部分矿物质。因此 B 项为正确答案。A 项表述无法从文中推出，故排除。C 项表述和 D 项表述与文意相反，故排除。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】根据第二段内容可知，食盐和海盐是相比较着说的。由于处理流程很少，海盐保留了大部分矿物质。所以食盐应该是“被除去 (be stripped of)”了很多天然成分。因此 D 项为正确答案。A 项“打碎”，B 项“添加”，C 项“改变”均不符合句意。

14. 【答案】A

【解析】根据第三段内容可知，官方建议成人每天钠元素的摄入量不得超过 2300 毫克，相当于一勺盐的量。因此 A 项“年龄”为正确答案。B 项“胃口”，C 项“性别”，D 项“体重”文中均未直接提及。

15. 【答案】B

【解析】根据第三段内容可知，大多数美国人摄入量是所需量的两倍以上。因此 B 项为正确答案。A 项表述与文意不符，文中说的是官方建议成人每天钠元素的摄入量不得超过 2300 毫克，而实际上美国人并不是这样做的，故排除。C 项表述文中未提及，故排除。D 项表述与文意不符，文中说的是不管哪种盐都应该少吃，但没有说美国人都在努力控制盐量，故排除。

16. 【答案】C

【解析】本文第一段指出幸福的定义很难下，从第二段开始对幸福进行分类，并在第三



段、第四段围绕两类幸福进行阐述，所以长期幸福和短期幸福为本文的核心内容。因此 C 项为正确答案。A 项“之后的幸福”，B 项“超越幸福”和 D 项“幸福内外”均不能概括本文内容。

17. 【答案】A

【解析】文章第二段把幸福分为两种，即长期幸福和短期幸福，这是一种理解幸福的方法。因此 C 项为正确答案。B 项“什么使我们幸福”，C 项“我们怎样才能更幸福”和 D 项“幸福能给我们带来什么”均与第二段内容不符。

18. 【答案】C

【解析】文章第二段结尾说，长期幸福和短期幸福常常相互冲突，紧接着第三段列举了减肥的事例进行说明。解答本题需要了解作者的写作思路。因此 C 项为正确答案。A 项“短期幸福和长期幸福同等重要”在文章第二段有提及，但不是第三段举例所要说明的论点，故排除。B 项“我们倾向于选择短期幸福而不是长期幸福”似是而非，文中说的是人们选择长期幸福但禁不住短期幸福的诱惑，而不是人们不想要长期幸福，故排除。D 项“人们喜欢长期幸福多一些，喜欢短期幸福少一些”既不符合所举事例的意图，也不符合全文内容，故排除。

19. 【答案】B

【解析】文章第三段说为了长期幸福，人们需要克制短期幸福，紧接着文章第四段亦即最后一段指出，也不应该为了追求长期幸福而放弃了日常生活中的短期幸福，故最后一段中出现的单词“prioritize”有“重视”之意。另外，该词与单词“prior”有同源关系，有“优先”之意。因此 B 项为正确答案。A 项表述和 C 项表述都没有和其他事物对比的意思，也不符合该单词的含义，故排除。D 项“寻找难得之物”离题甚远，故排除。

20. 【答案】D

【解析】文章最后一段指出，不要将幸福的希望盯在遥远的未来，没有必要每周工作 60 个小时，并痛苦地坚信只要你拿到六位数的年薪一切都会完美的。显然，作者并不赞成牺牲短期幸福来追求长期幸福。因此 D 项“不值得”为正确答案。A 项“效果良好”，B 项“应该支持”和 C 项“没有效果”均与文意不符。

21. 【答案】A

【解析】根据第一段内容可知，还有一个重要问题，即需要做器官移植手术的人数远远超过可用的器官数量。因此 A 项为正确答案。B 项和 D 项文章未提及，C 项文中有提及，但风马牛不相及，故排除。

22. 【答案】B

【解析】只有“致命的事故”在文中第三段有提及，因此 B 项为正确答案。A 项“死刑犯”，C 项“重病患者”和 D 项“精神健康的人”文中均未提及，故排除。

23. 【答案】B

【解析】根据第三段内容可知，这样一来，如果他们突然失去了生命，比如交通事故，他们就提前允许了别人使用他们的器官。器官移植必须在死者死后迅速进行。因此 B 项为正确答案。A 项、C 项和 D 项表述文中均未提及，故排除。

24. 【答案】B

【解析】本题属于归纳推理型试题，需要对文意进行较深层次体会。愿意捐赠器官的人



数很少表明当前的捐赠人名单制度效力有限，而不是要表明死亡和捐赠是一件不愉快的事情，诚然，死亡和捐赠确实不是很令人愉快。因此排除 A 项，答案选择 B 项。C 项表述文中未提及，故排除。D 项表述属于文中明确指明的信息，不属于需要推理的深层内涵，故排除。

25. 【答案】D

【解析】根据最后一段内容可知，现在还有人提议，在当前的捐赠名单之外，还应建立一个尚未最终下定决心的潜在捐赠者的名单。故 D 项表述与文意相符，为本题答案。其它三项均非出自文中内容。

26. 【答案】A

【解析】综合考查这幅流程图可知，最合适的标题应为 A 项“招聘流程图”。B 项“求职计划表”不正确，因为该图中主导方为公司，而非个人。C 项“开放职位的描述”不正确，因为文中并没有对职位的具体描述。D 项“招聘公司的组织架构图”不正确，关于公司的内部架构的信息一点都找不到。

27. 【答案】C

【解析】本题和上一道题可视为姐妹题，解题思路是一致的，相通的。既然可以判断是“招聘流程图”，就可以知道阅读对象为人力资源部门。因此 C 项为正确答案。A 项“应聘者”，B 项“学校毕业生”和 D 项“公司总经理”均可排除。

28. 【答案】A

【解析】根据该招聘流程图，面试以后公司要通知面试人员面试结果，不管面试是否通过。因此 A 项为正确答案。其它三项表述均不符合该流程图所述。

29. 【答案】D

【解析】根据该招聘流程图，面试通过以后，由公司发出就职邀请，如果应聘者接受邀请，双方就可以签约，然后才是就职培训。因此排除 C 项，选择 D 项为本题答案。A 项和 B 项是第二轮面试以后的情况，故排除。

30. 【答案】B

【解析】四个选项的含义分别为：A 项“公司”，B 项“确认”，C 项“补偿”，D 项“沟通”。显然，最符合语境的为 B 项。



Part Three

31. 【答案】A

【解析】本题考查语篇整体认知能力。本文主要介绍了常见的美味食物背后有些鲜为人知的逸闻趣事。四个选项意思分别为：surprise 惊讶；upset 惹怒；annoy 惹恼；inspire 启发。显然，符合语境的只有 A 项。

32. 【答案】D

【解析】本文主要讨论的是一些食物的起源问题，也就是谁是第一个吃螃蟹的人。定冠词加序数词或一些形容词可以表示一类人。故本题答案为 D 项。

33. 【答案】C

【解析】本题考查语篇连贯。根据转折连词 but 可知，这里填入的短语应与上文构成转折关系。四个选项意思分别为：in detail 详细地说；in short 简洁地说；in reality 事实上；in turn 轮流。故本题答案选 C 项。