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大学自主招生真题精讲

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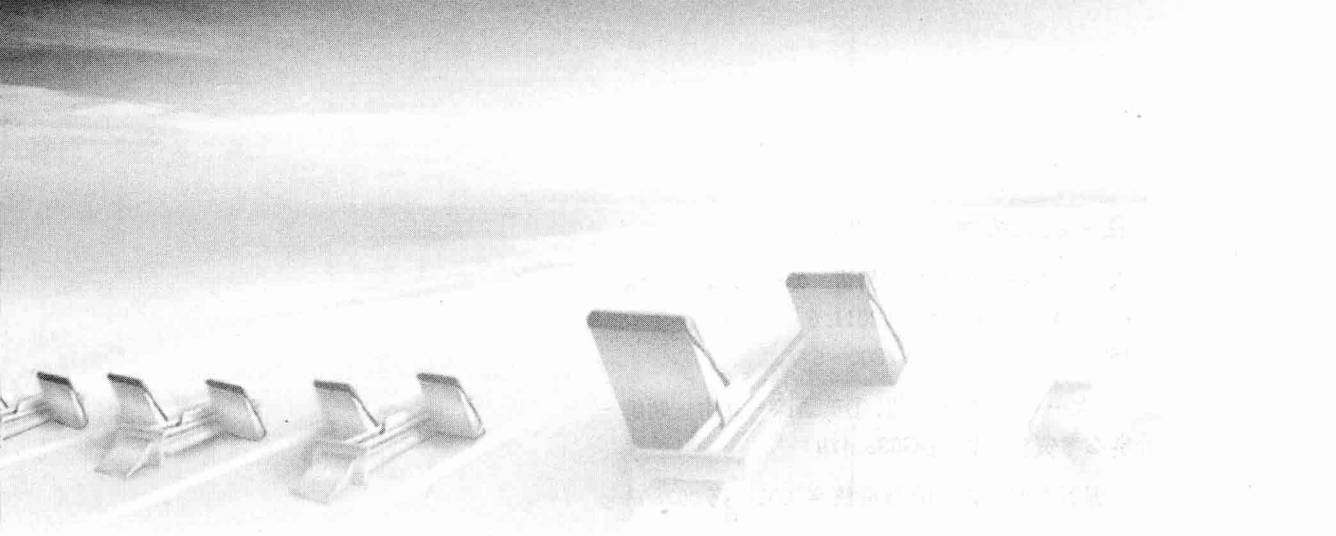
化学

招生指南



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大学自主招生历年真题精讲

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总 序

高校自主招生意义在于选拔出具有超常的创新和实践能力,或在文学、艺术、体育等方面有特殊才能,或综合素质名列前茅的应届高中毕业生。由于通过自主招生考试并签订协议的考生高考后可低于学校录取分数线若干分录取,近年来,这一考试方式受到广泛关注,众多品学兼优、综合素质优秀或者特长突出的学生都纷纷申请。为了帮助大家更加从容应对这一新形势与挑战,我们集多年经验编写了本套《大学自主招生历年真题精讲》丛书。

《大学自主招生历年真题精讲》丛书编写老师均为全国自主招生辅导班一线金牌教练,顾问成员为全国多家学科组带头人。六分册针对招生指南以及语文、数学、英语、物理、化学等科目分别做了权威性、实效性讲解与指导,可以有效提高考生对自主招生考试的理解度与适应度。

《大学自主招生历年真题精讲》丛书旨在帮助考生在较短时间内把握名校自主招生考试的规律并找到适合自己的备考策略,拓展创造性思维能力,适用于参加高校自主招生的学生及相关人士,对统招高考生也极有参考价值。希望广大考生能阅此丛书、顺势而为,获得骄人的成绩。

丛书编委会

前 言

在高校自主招生考试中,英语学科因其“出题方式”的特点显得更加变化万端。只有理清头绪、把握命题规律,总结出行之有效的应对策略,才能帮助考生在这场自主招生考场外的竞争中立于不败之地。

为增强高校自主招生备考的针对性与实效性,本书按照英语学科内容设置了阅读理解、完形填空、词汇语法、英汉翻译、英文写作等五个专题。每个章节按“真题精讲”、“应试技巧”、“真题拓展”3个板块进行编排。

真题精讲——编排历年高校英语自主招生考试真题并进行解析,供考生了解英语考试模式,把握考试的题型、特点及难易程度等。通过真题训练巩固知识,掌握考点深度和牢度。

应试技巧——针对高校英语自主招生对命题立意、考点特征、考查角度、题型设计等方面的特殊要求,提出备考方法和应试解题技巧,提升考生薄弱的知识迁移力和综合运用能力。

真题拓展——按照英语自主招生考试的特点、根据真题的透视和分析,编排适合于复习迎考的自主招生考试真题或改编题,以帮助考生熟悉考试思路、提前热身训练、把握考试节奏,作为考前的自我审视和评估,提高自主招生的应试能力和技巧。

本书的解释、真题拓展等都经作者反复推敲、实践(多年在“北京中奥赛德”等自主招生辅导班授课),但不当之处在所难免,敬请广大读者、同行专家不吝指正,以便改进。

欢迎本书读者光临“中国英语考试网”大学自主招生版(<http://www.zgyykwsw.com/>)及“郑家顺英语博客”(<http://blog.sina.com.cn/zhengjiashun>)! 这里将及时更新提供各高校自主招生的最新消息。

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第一部分 自主招生英语考试概述

大学自主招生是对选拔优秀创新人才的一种新探索。到 2011 年,全国自主招生高校名单已增至 82 所。如何提升自己的能力,在自主招生考试中脱颖而出,已成为广大考生以及家长关注的问题。因为各高校的情况不同,要求不同,考生和家长们在准备考试过程中往往无所适从。然而万变不离其宗,考试只是一种测试手段,考查的还是考生的综合能力。只要考生注意平时打好基础,提升综合能力,考前有针对性地复习,相信考生都能交上一份满意的答卷。

英语历年来都是大学自主招生考试中的重头戏。每年,各校在英语考试形式和内容上都会不断推陈出新,总的趋势是对英语词汇量的要求越来越高,形式变化快,内容新颖,富有时代感,与时政联系较紧,如 2009 年上海交大自主招生英语测试题中的大小两个作文:一个是汶川地震,另一个是金融危机。虽然各校自主招生英语试题在题型和考查重点上有一定的差别,但是仔细分析,其中还是有规律可循,即英语测试所考查的内容离不开听、说、读、写、译这五项基本技能,而检验这五种技能的题型也无外乎口语测试、听力、词汇及语法、阅读理解、完形填空、英汉及汉英翻译、写作等几项。下面将逐项分析这几部分内容。

口语测试部分考查考生的英语应用能力,包括语音、语调、准确表达思想的能力等,但这部分一般是另考,不包括在笔试中。

听力理解部分考查考生对英语的敏感及获取信息的能力。考查的基本形式有听力对话和听力短文。听力对话部分会涵盖短对话和长对话的听力理解。听力短文部分会包括对于几段短文的听力理解,以及更高难度的复合式听写。举例来说,上外和同济的英语测试中都含有听力部分,但其语速远比正常高考听力语速快。值得关注的是,上外把听力考试与作文放在了一起,借鉴了新托福的题型。(注:因只有几所高校笔试考听力,故本书听力部分略。)

语法与词汇部分考查词汇、语法基本功,如固定搭配,短语、形近词辨析,语法结构等。以复旦大学为例,2006、2007 年的英语测试中各出现 8 道词汇语法题,2008 年此部分试题增加到 16 题。固定搭配题主要考短语中的介词,每年都至少考一题,如 be identified with(2006),be fed up with(2007),rest on one's laurels(对既得之成功心满意足)(2008);还可能考一些其他短语,如 raw score(原始分数)(2006)。这就要求考生在平时学习英语的时候多注意词汇的搭配使用。复旦大学英语测试部分对短语的考查多是一些动词短语,尤其是由一个动词构成的不同动词短语,如 set out, set about, set off, set up; fall behind, fall back on, fall to, fall under。对形近词的考查有两种,一是拼写比较相似的词,如 rise, raise, arise, arouse;另一种是同一个词根加不同后缀构成的词,如 sensitive, sensible, sensory。

阅读部分题材涉及面较广,有历史文化、经济、人物传记等方面内容,也有一些科普性文章,如因特网,基因,保健品等。此部分的主要题型包括具体细节题、推断题、词义或短语意思题、文章或段落大意题。各高校在这一部分出题的篇数不同,如 2006 年北大自主招生有两篇阅读,共 10 道题(40 分);上海交大也出过两篇量的阅读题,生词标明了注释。但清华在 2009 年试题中出现了共 8 篇左右的阅读,每篇后有 2 至 3 个单选题,内容基本为美国文化政治(40 分)。各校题目的篇幅也尽不同,如上外的测试题目中尽管只有两篇阅读分析,但是每篇文章的篇幅却相对较长,占了三页之多。据考生反映,大多数学校的题型与大学英语四级考试的阅读比较相似。

完形填空考查的是学生的英语综合能力,涉及阅读理解能力、逻辑推理能力、词的用法、固定搭配、对短语的掌握、形近词和同义词辨析以及语法知识等。在清华大学 2009 年自主招生考试试题(中英文综合)中,该项与词汇、语法同属英语基础这一块,占 20 分。上海交大曾考过一篇 15 个选项的完形填空,但比阅读理解稍难。

英汉、汉英翻译题型考查考生的双语能力,对翻译技巧的掌握。该部分题型往往比较灵活,几段话中挑出几句让考生翻译,也有翻译一小段话的题型。如 2006 年北大自主招生考试中出现过 4 题英译汉,4 题汉译英,各 20 分。不过,有些学校的翻译考题十分新颖,别具一格。在 2009 年清华的文科综合中就出现了诗歌翻译。原文是杜甫的《旅夜书怀》:细草微风岸,危檣独夜舟。星垂平野阔,月涌大江流。名岂文章著?官应老病休。飘飘何所似,天地一沙鸥。总的来说,我们还是强调先基础,后创新,从基本的句子翻译练习做起,在翻译实践中积累经验,先“信”,后“达”,再“雅”,从生手练成熟手,进而才无惧新题型。

写作部分考查的是考生的英语综合能力,检查考生能否将输入的内容、所学的知识内化,转变为输出,写出来。以交大为例,它的考试中有两篇作文,一小一大,往往占了一半分数。小作文是应用文,一般是书信或便条(交大原题:给广告商写封英文咨询信。试卷提供了一则相机广告,请考生给广告商写一封信,详细询问此相机的售后服务,包括是否赠送相机包,是否免费送货,是否货到付款等)。大作文一般是议论文,对某种社会现象作出评论,试卷一般会给出提纲,字数不少于 250。写作考试题型也有一些图表题,如复旦大学 2005 年自主招生外语考试作文题(20 分):给出一个英文表格,内容是男女就业情况,让考生为一名演讲者设计一份报告。还有一些命题作文,如 2006 年清华大学自主招生英语作文:以“你理想中的父母与孩子关系”写一篇 150 字左右的作文。浙大自主招生英语作文:Do you think sports is good to build up teamwork? 2008 年清华大学自主招生英语作文是书信:你即将面临填报志愿的问题,你对未来工作、人生长远规划都不确定,因此向清华大学的老师寻求帮助,请写一封电子邮件,字数 100 左右,注意拼写规范和语言得体。交大自主招生英语作文:根据四个英语单词 twins, identical, doctor, fun 编一个故事。另一个比较特别的例子是上外的作文测试。它借鉴了新托福的题型,与听力考试结合起来。具体而言,在作文部分是给考生听一段文字,听力内容播放两遍,要求学生根据听力内容和作文提示完成一篇 200 字的作文。英语写作通常是考生最惧怕的一类题型,很多考生反映无从下笔,无话可说,而自主招生中出现的新题型则对考生提出了更高的要求。俗语说,“罗马不是一天建成的”,考生只有平时多写勤练,考前有针对性地做模拟,才能从容上阵,笔下生花。

以上简要分析了大学自主招生英语测试中的几种基本题型,在本书相关章节还会有详尽的介绍。古语有云:“授人以鱼,不如授人以渔。”希望考生通过此书掌握方法,举一反三,顺利通过考试,考进理想的学校。

第二部分 自主招生英语考试分类精讲

第一章 阅读理解

第一节 真题精讲

【真题1】(清华七校联考样题2011年)

Section I Reading

In the following article, some sentences or paragraphs have been removed. For questions 1 to 5, choose the most suitable one from the list A-F to fit into each of the numbered gaps. There is ONE which does not fit in any of the gaps.

Most of the people who appear most often and most gloriously in the history books are great conquerors and generals, whereas the people who really helped civilization forward are often never mentioned at all. We do not know who first set a broken leg, or launched a seagoing boat, or calculated the length of the year; but we know all about the killers and destroyers. People think a great deal of them, so much so that on all the highest pillars in the great cities of the world you will find the figure of a conqueror or a general. 1. _____.

It is just possible they are, but they are not the most civilized. Animals fight; so do savages; hence to be good at fighting is to be good in the way in which an animal or a savage is good, but it is not to be civilized. 2. _____. People fight to settle quarrels. Fighting means killing, and civilized peoples ought to be able to find some way of settling their disputes other than by seeing which side can kill off the greater number of the other side, and then saying that that side which has killed most has won. 3. _____.

That is what the story of mankind has on the whole been like. Even our own age has fought the two greatest wars in history, in which millions of people were killed. And while today it is true that people do not fight and kill each other in the streets, nations and countries have not learnt to do this yet, and still behave like savages.

But we must not expect too much. After all, the race of men has only just started. From the point of view of evolution, human beings are very young children indeed, babies, in fact, of a few months old. 4. _____. These figures are difficult to grasp; so let us scale them down. Suppose that we reckon the whole past of living creatures on the earth as one hundred years; then the whole past of man works out at about one month, and during that month there have been civilizations for between seven and eight hours.

5. _____. Taking man's civilized past at about seven or eight hours, we may estimate his fu-

ture at about one hundred thousand years. Thus mankind is only at the beginning of its civilized life, and as I say, we must not expect too much. The past of man has been on the whole a pretty beastly business, a business of fighting and killing. We must not expect even civilized peoples not to have done these things. All we can ask is that they will sometimes have done something else.

A. Even being good at getting other people to fight for you and telling them how to do it most efficiently—this, after all, is what conquerors and generals have done—is not being civilized.

B. And I think most people believe that the greatest countries are those that have beaten in battle the greatest number of other countries and ruled over them as conquerors.

C. We have got to the stage of keeping the rules and behaving properly in daily life. However, every year conflicts between countries and nations are still claiming thousands of lives.

D. And it not only has won, but, because it has won, has been in the right. For that is what going to war means; it means saying that might is right.

E. So you see there has been little time to learn in, but there will be oceans of time in which to learn better.

F. Scientists reckon that there has been life of some sort on the earth in the form of jellyfish and that kind of creature for about twelve hundred million years; but there have been men for only one million years, and there have been civilized men for about eight thousand years at the outside.

历史书上出现的最经常和最为显耀的人物大多是伟大的征服者和将军,而那些真正推动文明前进的人却往往名不见经传。我们不知道是谁第一次治好了一条断腿,是谁把一个可以在海上航行的船送下水,又是谁第一次计算出了一年的长度,但是我们对那些杀人者和毁灭者的情况却了如指掌。人们对他们如此敬重,以至于在世界上一些大城市里的所有最高的柱石上,你都会发现征服者或将军的雕像。1.【B】我想,大多数人都认为,最强大的国家是那些在战斗中打败其他国家最多,并作为征服者统治它们的国家。

这些国家很可能算是最强大的,可是他们绝非最文明的国家。动物搏斗,野蛮人也搏斗;因而,善于搏斗仅是动物或野蛮人择优的标准,而绝非文明的表现。2.【A】甚至善于领导别人为自己打仗,并且告诉他们怎样打才最有效——这是征服者和将军们干过的事——也称不上是文明的行为。人们为了解决争端而打仗。打仗意味着残杀,而文明的民族应当能够找到某种解决争端的办法,而不是看哪一方能消灭另一方更多的人,而后说杀人最多的一方获胜。3.【D】胜者不仅胜了,而且还因为取胜而变得有理。这就是进行战争的意义,它意味着宣扬强权即公理。

人类的经历大体上就是如此。甚至在我们这个时代也进行了两次历史上规模最大的战争。在那两次大战中千百万人惨遭屠杀。尽管今天人们确实不在街上打仗并相互残杀了,然而民族和国家还没有学会这一点,他们仍然表现得像野蛮人一样。

可是我们不应该期望过高。人类的历史毕竟还刚刚开始。从进化论的观点来看,人类的确还是非常年幼的孩子,事实上,是只有几个月大的婴儿。4.【F】科学家们推断,地球上存在着某种水母类的生物,这种生物已经存在十二亿年了;而人类仅仅存在一百多万年,从人类有了文明开始算起,其充其量不过八千多年。这些数字难以掌握,还是让我们把这些数字按比例缩小吧。我们姑且把地球上生物生存的历史算作一百年吧,那么我们人类生存的历史可算出大约为

一个月,而在这一个月中,文明的历史则为七到八个小时。

5. 【E】你瞧,我们几乎没有多少时间用来学习,但是,来日方长,我们有机会学会变得更好些。假定把人类文明的历史看作七八个小时,我们可以由此来预计人类的未来大概是十万年左右。这样来说,人类还处于文明生活的起步阶段。像我所说的,我们不应期望过高。人类的过去总的来说是一段相当野蛮的经历:厮杀角逐,死伤无数。即便是对于文明的民族,我们也不能苛求他们没有干过这样残酷的事情。我们能做的,仅仅是希望他们将来会做些与此不同的事情。

【真题2】(复旦大学2006年 Passage 1)

An expert suggested that certain criminals should be sent to prison in their own home. When the scheme was first put forward publicly, many people opposed it or had serious reservations about it. One very experienced social worker opposed the scheme in a television interview. When asked to explain the basis for his opposition, he thought for a moment and finally confessed, "Well, I guess, because it's new. That's my only reason."

Advocates of the scheme pointed out that courts frequently sentenced first offenders to community service of some kind rather than send them to prison. The stigma of having a criminal record was an adequate deterrent, and nothing positive was achieved by sending some types of convicted people to prison.

Some critics rushed to take extreme cases. "If a murderer is allowed free in the community like this, what is to prevent him from killing somebody else?" This argument ignored the fact that nobody proposed to allow convicted murderers to use the bracelet system. One criticism put forward was that an offender could take off his bracelet and leave it at home or give it to a friend to wear while he himself went off to commit another crime. The reply to this was that the bracelet would be made so that the computer would immediately detect any attempts to take it off or tamper with it.

A more serious objection to the scheme was that the harsh life of prison was intended to be part of the deterrent to crime. A prisoner who was allowed to live at home would suffer no particular discomfort and thus not be deterred from repeating his crime.

No immediate action was taken on the proposal. It was far too revolutionary and needed to be examined very carefully. However, the idea was not rejected. Several governments appointed experts to investigate the scheme and make recommendations for or against it.

1. People's opinions are divided on the suggestion that _____.
 - A. some criminals should serve their terms at home
 - B. social workers can express themselves on TV
 - C. first offenders should be sentenced to community service
 - D. old offenders should be imprisoned
2. A social worker opposed the proposal for the reason that _____.
 - A. it is unique
 - B. it is creative
 - C. it is novel
 - D. it is out-of-date
3. We can learn from the passage that the "bracelet" is supposed to _____.
 - A. keep the track of the offenders
 - B. detect the offender's attempt of murder
 - C. be worn for decoration

D. be worn by offenders' friends occasionally

4. The supporters of the scheme will probably agree that _____.

A. the hard life of prison may prevent some people from repeating a crime

B. the life at home is too comfortable for the prisoners

C. high-technology should be deterrent to crime

D. imprisonment will not achieve much to some offenders

5. The prospect of the advice is that _____.

A. it will be put into practice immediately

B. it will be declined by the government

C. it will be further carefully looked into

D. it will be confirmed by appointed experts

真题精解

(1) 有专家建议一些囚犯可以放回家服刑。当这项提议第一次公开时,许多人反对或保留意见。在一次电视采访中,一个有经验的社会工作者公开反对此项提议。(2) 当问及其反对原因时,他想了一会,最终承认,“嗯,我想,因为这闻所未闻,这是我的唯一理由。”

(1) 建议的支持者指出法庭经常对初犯的处理是放回社区服务而不是送进监狱。(4) 有犯罪记录这样一项污点就已经有足够的威慑力了,把有些犯罪的人送进监狱起不到什么积极作用。

批评家则指出一些极端的例子。“如果像这样将谋杀犯放回社区,那么怎么再阻止他去杀害其他人?”这个论点忽略了一项事实,即没人提议将犯法的谋杀犯戴上手铐。批评意见之一是犯人可能私自将手铐除下放在家里,或给朋友戴,而他自己继续去犯罪。(3) 对此批评的回应是,手铐将采用先进感应技术,一旦罪犯有除去手铐或打破手铐的动作,电脑会立刻有所感应。

一个对此提议较为严肃的考虑是,监狱中的艰苦生活本身意在对犯罪活动的震慑。犯罪分子如果能在家里服刑,那么他也用不着过监狱的苦日子,因此就可能继续犯罪。

(5) 目前,还没有就此提议采取任何行动。这项提议显得过于超前,需要慎重考虑。不过,这个观点倒也没有被否决。几个政府已经指派专家对此进行调查研讨,希望在此基础上做出决定。

1. A. 细节题。(Lines 1~2, Para. 1) 题目问人们就何建议产生分歧。由文章开头可知: An expert suggested that **certain criminals should be sent to prison in their own home**. When the scheme was first put forward publicly, many people opposed it or had serious reservations about it. 一位专家认为一些犯人应当在家服刑,很多人反对,但也有人同意。见(Para. 2) Advocates of the scheme pointed out that.... 建议的支持者指出……

2. C. 细节题。(Lines 3~5, Para. 1) When asked to explain the basis for his opposition, he thought for a moment and finally confessed, “Well, I guess, **because it's new. That's my only reason.**” 社工对此提议表示反对,他说:“因为这闻所未闻,这就是我的理由。”答案 C 中的 novel 表示“新奇,新颖”,符合题意。注意区分 creative(有创意的)。

3. A. 推断题。(Lines 5~6, Para. 3) The reply to this was that the bracelet would be made so that **the computer would immediately detect any attempts to take it off or tamper with it.** 上文

提到人们的忧虑,罪犯会将手铐除下放在家里或给朋友戴。而对此忧虑的答复是一旦罪犯除去手铐或打破手铐,电脑将会立刻感应到,所以手铐应该不能离开罪犯,它是跟踪罪犯的工具。

4. D. 细节题。(Para. 2) **Advocates(拥护者) of the scheme** pointed out that courts frequently sentenced first offenders to community service of some kind rather than send them to prison. The stigma of having a criminal record was an adequate deterrent, and **nothing positive was achieved by sending some types of convicted people to prison.** 此提议的支持者认为有犯罪记录这个污点已经是足够警示了,将罪犯囚禁在监狱里不会起到什么积极作用。

5. C. 细节题。(Para. 5) No immediate action was taken on the proposal. It was far too revolutionary and needed to be examined very carefully. However, the idea was not rejected. Several governments **appointed experts to investigate the scheme and make recommendations for or against it.** 目前,还没有就此提议采取任何行动。这项提议显得过于超前,需要慎重考虑。不过,这个观点倒也没有被否决。几个政府已经指派专家对此进行调查研讨,希望在此基础上做出决定。该提议还要经过专家的反复论证才可执行。C 项的 look into 表示“调查”。

【真题3】(复旦大学2006年 Passage 2)

Dr Adams was tired and suffering from jet lag. His temper was not improved when he was told, on arriving more than three hours late at New Delhi, that his plane to Colombo had already gone and that there would not be another until the next day. The airline staff were very sympathetic and assured him that they had already booked him into the best hotel in the city, to which the airline bus would take him straight away. In the meantime, they hoped that Dr Adams would take the opportunity of seeing something of their historic city.

The only things Dr Adams felt he needed at that point were a bath, a change of clothes, a good breakfast and then a long sleep. The hotel was luxurious and very cool and comfortable. After he had eaten, he pulled down the blinds to shut out the glaring Indian sun and then slept for most of the day. About 6:30 p. m. he dressed and went down to the hotel bar, where he got into conversation with another delegate to the Conference who came from Zambia and who would be traveling with him on the Colombo plane the next morning. They decided to dine together and explore some of the sights and sounds of India at night.

The journey to Colombo was completed without mishap and Dr Adams and his companion were met at the airport by the Conference Secretary, Mr. Mahaveli, who had been informed of their impending arrival by the airline. Mr. Mahaveli took them to their hotel, where many other delegates were already installed, and made sure that they had the programme for the opening session.

On the morning of the second day of the Conference, Dr Adams read his paper, which was received with much interest. He was asked many questions by delegates in whose countries many of the problems he had discussed were commonly found. During the five days of the Conference he had opportunities to talk to agriculture experts from Jamaica, Kenya, Tanzania, India, Gambia, Australia and Nigeria and he also met some old friends who had previously been students at the Commonwealth School. He heard from many of them how they were putting all that they had learned to good use and of the problems they were trying to overcome in their own countries.

On his flight home Dr Adams could not help reflecting that the Conference had proved how valua-

ble the sharing of information and experiences could be, as an example of true cooperation between the developed and the developing world.

6. Which of the following statements of Dr. Adams is NOT true ?

- A. He was angry about his late arrival at New Delhi.
- B. He was due to arrive in New Delhi late at night.
- C. After dinner, he went out into the streets of New Delhi.
- D. He found long journeys exhausting and tiresome.

7. All the delegates to the conference were _____.

- A. students of the Commonwealth School
- B. from the developing countries
- C. from African countries
- D. agricultural specialists

8. The phrase "without mishap" in Paragraph 3 most probably means "_____".

- A. on the safe side
- B. importance of conferences
- C. safe and sound
- D. at ease

9. The last paragraph of the passage was mainly concerned with _____.

- A. Dr. Adams' opinion of the conference
- B. importance of conferences
- C. an example of a major operation
- D. Dr. Adams' belief in friendship

10. The passage mainly tells the reader that _____.

- A. Dr. Adams was a keen sightseer
- B. Dr. Adams was a well-read expert
- C. Dr. Adams had a meaningful trip
- D. developing countries needed experts of all kinds

真题精解

(6) 亚当斯博士感到非常疲劳,倒时差对他是个不小的折磨。他坐的飞机延迟3个多小时后才到达新德里。当被告之自己去科伦坡的飞机已经起飞,而明天才有第二个航班时,亚当斯的心情更加糟糕。机场人员很同情他的处境,向他保证已经为他预定了最好的宾馆,机场大巴可以直接送他过去。同时,他们也希望亚当斯博士能够借此机会好好游览一下这个历史名城。

(6) 这个时候,亚当斯最需要的是洗个热水澡,换身衣服,吃顿可口的早餐,美美地睡上一觉。宾馆很豪华,也相当舒适。亚当斯吃完饭后,拉下百叶窗挡住了外面刺眼的印度阳光,睡下了。亚当斯睡了大半天,傍晚6:30的时候,他起身,穿好衣服,下楼到了宾馆酒吧。在酒吧里,他和另外一个来自赞比亚的会议代表聊了起来,两人商量好第二天一早一起坐飞机去科伦坡。

(6) 吃完晚饭,他们决定出去领略一下晚间印度的风景,倾听这个城市夜晚的声音。

(8) 飞往科伦坡的旅途没有再出现任何问题,会议秘书 Mahaveli 先生来机场接亚当斯博士和他的同伴。Mahaveli 已经提前知道他们因延机而晚到。Mahaveli 先生带他们去宾馆,许多代表已经在那儿住下了,Mahaveli 说他们没错过会议的开幕。

会议的第二天早上,亚当斯博士朗读了他的论文,论文引起了与会代表的浓厚兴趣。代表们积极向他提问,因为论文涉及了很多这些代表国家的问题。(7) 在开会的五天里,亚当斯有机会与来自牙买加,肯尼亚,坦桑尼亚,印度,冈比亚,澳大利亚,尼日利亚等国的农业专家进行

会谈。他也遇到了一些在英联邦学校一起学习的老朋友。朋友们告诉他,他们是如何学以致用来解决本国的现实问题的。

(9) 在回国的飞机上,亚当斯博士不由得感叹(10) 学术会议所提供的良好机会,在会议上,人们有机会来共享信息和经验,这是发达国家和发展中国家之间真正合作的一个范例。

6. B. 细节题。(Lines 1-3, Para. 1) Dr Adams was **tired** and suffering from jet lag. **His temper was not improved** when he was told, on arriving more than three hours late at New Delhi, that his plane to Colombo had already gone and that there would not be another until the next day. 亚当斯博士感到非常疲劳,倒时差对他是个不小的折磨。他坐的飞机延误3个多小时后才到达新德里。当被告之自己去科伦坡的飞机已经起飞,而明天才有第二个航班时,亚当斯的心情更加糟糕。排除A。(Lines 1~2, Para. 2) The only things Dr Adams felt he needed at that point were a bath, a change of clothes, a good breakfast and **then a long sleep**. 这个时候,亚当斯最需要的是洗个热水澡,换身衣服,吃顿可口的早餐,美美地睡上一觉。排除D。(Lines 6-7, Para. 2) They decided to dine together and **explore some of the sights and sounds of India at night**. 他们决定出去领略一下晚间印度的风景,倾听这个城市夜晚的声音。排除C。

7. D. 细节题。(Lines 3~7, Para. 4) During the five days of the Conference he had opportunities to talk to **agriculture experts** from Jamaica, Kenya, Tanzania, India, Gambia, Australia and Nigeria and he also met some old friends who had previously been students at the Commonwealth School. 在开会的五天里,亚当斯有机会与来自牙买加,肯尼亚,坦桑尼亚,印度,冈比亚,澳大利亚,尼日利亚等国的农业专家进行会谈。由此句可排除其他选项。

8. C. 推断题。根据上文,除了飞机误点外,亚当斯博士的科伦坡之行没有什么其他状况了。**mishap**:不幸的事,灾难。例,the haps and mishaps of life:人生祸福;without mishap:平安无事。

9. A. 细节题。(Para. 5) On his flight home **Dr Adams could not help reflecting that** the Conference had proved how valuable the sharing of information and experiences could be, as an example of true cooperation between the developed and the developing world. 在回国的飞机上,亚当斯博士不由得感叹学术会议所提供的良好机会,在会议上,人们有机会来共享信息和经验,这是发达国家和发展中国家之间真正合作的一个范例。可以看出结尾一段都是亚当斯博士会后的所思所想。

10. C. 推断题。(Para. 5) On his flight home Dr Adams could not help reflecting that **the Conference had proved how valuable the sharing of information and experiences could be, as an example of true cooperation between the developed and the developing world**. 由全文尤其是最后一段可以推出本段的大意,即亚当斯博士会议的收获。

【真题4】(复旦大学2008年 Passage 1)

If all goes according to plan, the entire North American continent will become a free trade zone devoid of tariffs, quotas, and other trade barriers some time during the 1990s. This plan is the result of recent agreements and discussions involving the United States and Canada on the one hand and the United States and Mexico on the other.

Canada. Canada and the United States are already each other's largest trading partners. In 1956, for example, the U. S. accounted for 71 percent of Canadian merchandise trade (exports plus

imports); Canada accounted for 19 percent of U. S. trade. In 1988, a historic document was signed, the Canada-United States Free-Trade Agreement.

In many respects, this event seems a natural consequence of long-standing friendship, common economic interests, and geographic proximity. Nevertheless, it took more than a century to reach agreement. In the mid 1800s, after Great Britain repealed the *Corn Laws*, Canada proposed bilateral free trade with the United States, and a limited treaty covering natural products only was signed. However, it was abrogated during the Civil War by the United States because of close Canadian-British ties and British support for the Confederacy. After more than a century of fluctuating sentiments on the issue, the 1988 agreement finally eliminates all bilateral tariffs (in stages to be completed by 1998) and all quantitative trade restrictions. The agreement, it was thought, would particularly boost trade in agricultural products (fruits, vegetables, poultry), mining products (coal and oil), and services (banking, computer, insurance, professional and telecommunications services, plus retail and wholesale trade). Both countries expected net gains between \$ 1 and 3 billion per year.

Mexico. Mexico is the third largest U. S. trading partner, accounting for 5 percent of U. S. exports plus imports (Canada and Japan account for 19 percent each); the U. S. accounts for two-thirds of Mexico's foreign trade.

In 1987, *the United States-Mexico Framework Understanding* put in place the first procedures ever for consultations regarding trade and investment relations between these two countries. The mechanism was set up to resolve disputes and to negotiate the removal of trade barriers as supplement to GATT. In early 1991, genuine free trade discussions were set in motion and soon joined by Canada. The goal was the creation of a hemispheric free trade zone reaching from the Yukon to the Yucatan and encompassing a market of over 360 million people.

Analysts foresaw major gains associated with increased specialization and trade. They also predicted major adjustment costs in the United States where low-skill jobs would be lost to thousands of low-wage assembly plants now clustered along the U. S. - Mexican border, while high-skill jobs ranging from architecture to engineering and telecommunications would get a noticeable export boost. Another likely consequence is that the future rise in real wages south of the border would slow the flow of illegal aliens into the United States.

49. The main idea of this passage is that _____.

A. the new North American free trade zone will likely have many benefits for the countries involved

B. the United States has made great contributions to the establishment of free trade zones

C. a North American free trade zone will give the United States significant advantages in its trade with Japan

D. free trade zones will prevent illegal immigrants from entering the United States

50. The details given in the underlined sentences in Paragraph 2 _____.

A. emphasize the important role the United States played in the world trade

B. provide evidence supporting a tentative conclusion

C. illustrate how a free trade zone has worked in the past

D. add believability to the statement that Canada and the United States are important trading

partners.

51. The author's likely purpose in this passage is to _____.

- A. convince
- B. evaluate
- C. argue for something
- D. criticize

52. As used in line 5 Paragraph 3, the word "abrogated" means "_____".

- A. abolished
- B. abridged
- C. ignited Suddenly
- D. ended formally

真题精解

如果一切都按照该计划进行,到 20 世纪 90 年代,整个北美洲将成为一个没有关税、配额和其他贸易壁垒的自由贸易区。这一计划是最近美国一边与加拿大、一边与墨西哥相互磋商的结果。

加拿大。加拿大和美国早已互为彼此最大的贸易伙伴。(50)在 1956 年,美国占加拿大商品贸易额(出口加进口)的 71%,而加拿大则占美国的 19%。在 1988 年,一份历史性的文件,即《美加自由贸易协议》签署了。

在很多方面,这一事件似乎是美加两国长期友好关系、共同经济利益、地理临近性所导致的必然结果。然而,这一协议的签署却历时一个多世纪之久。在 19 世纪中期,英国废除《谷物法案》之后,加拿大提议与美国建立双边自由贸易关系,并签署了一个仅涉及自然农作物的受限合约。(52)然而,在美国内战时,由于英加的亲近关系以及英国对南方联盟的支持,美国废除了这一合约。在这个问题上经过了一个多世纪的情绪波动,终于在 1988 年废除了双边关税(直到 1998 年才分阶段地完成)以及所有化的贸易限制。(49)人们认为该协议尤其会促进农产品贸易(水果,蔬菜,家禽),矿产品(煤和石油)和服务(银行,电脑,保险,专业和电信服务,以及零售和批发贸易)。预计两国双边贸易的净收益为每年 10 亿和 30 亿美元之间。

墨西哥。墨西哥是美国的第三大贸易伙伴,占美国进出口贸易额的 5%(加拿大和日本都各占 19%);而美国则占墨西哥对外贸易额的三分之二。

1987 年,《美墨框架理解》的第一个程序被提上了日程,并就两国之间的贸易和投资关系进行了磋商。作为《关贸总协定》的补充,该机制的设立旨在解决争端并就消除贸易壁垒进行磋商。1991 年初,真正意义上的自由贸易谈判启动,并很快得到加拿大的响应。其目标是建立一个从育空到尤卡坦半岛、覆盖 3.6 亿人口市场的半球自由贸易区。

分析家预见专业化和贸易水平的提高将带来更多的收益。他们还预测到美国将因重大产业调整产生巨大开销,低技能工作将会被美墨边境不断密集的低成本生产线所取代,而涉及农业到工程 and 电信的高技能工作,会获得显著的出口优势。另一个可能出现的后果是,今后边界以南实际工资的上涨将减缓非法移民向美国的流动。

49. A. 主旨题。(Lines 8 ~ 11, Para. 3) The agreement, it was thought, would particularly **boost trade in agricultural products** (fruits, vegetables, poultry), **mining products** (coal and oil), and **services** (banking, computer, insurance, professional and telecommunications services, plus retail and wholesale trade). Both countries expected **net gains** between \$ 1 and 3 billion per year. 人们认为该协议尤其会促进农产品贸易(水果,蔬菜,家禽),矿产品(煤和石油)和服务(银行,电脑,保险,专业和电信服务,以及零售和批发贸易)。预计两国双边贸易的净收益为每年 10 和 30 亿美元之间。由此可见,北美自由贸易区的建立会使涉及的各国在许多方面受益。