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举一反三 学真题

考研英语历年全真题精读与分析

策划/穆毅 主编/茅风华

语言注释 举一反三 试题解析巧妙加入了“语言注释”和“举一反三”，详细地揭露了历年全真试题的内在规律。

破解阅读 举一反三 每篇阅读配有大量长难句分析及“举一反三”的类似长难句，同时给出同题材、同体裁、同难度的文章做练习，成功破解阅读题。

揭密翻译 举一反三 从“考核知识点”、“结构分析”、“翻译要点”、“参考译文”、“举一反三”五个方面详细解读翻译题。

作文模板 举一反三 按题型和类别配置操作简便的填空式作文模板，同时，举一反三给出同样类型的考题，并配以范文和点评，供考生示范、理解。

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举一反三学真题

考研英语历年全真题精读与分析

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前 言

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试卷 (National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS, 简称 NETEM) 对广大考生的前途影响至深, 因此在考生心目中的地位极重, 而市面上各种各样的应考书、辅导书也应运而生。这些书不但种类繁多, 而且良莠不齐, 甚至鱼目混珠者, 使考生在茫茫的“书海”面前真是不知所措。

实际上, 考生在复习备考时最需要的是全真试题, 把全真试题研究透彻对考试有极大帮助。许多同学总是认为全真试题不重要, 认为考过的题目不会重复出现, 所以总是去找一些所谓的模拟题来做。但目前市面上很多模拟题, 与全真试题的命题水平相差甚远, 所以一般优秀的考研辅导班采用的教程都是全真题, 因为这可以培养出最佳的临场感觉。

从另一个方面看, 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题的重复率高得出乎意料。仔细研究历年考研英语考试的全真试题, 我们不难发现大部分题目尤为相似。更为关键的是, 考研英语考试的考点和命题规律万变不离其宗, 在历年真题中完全展现。比如, 近三年听力题的场景都离不开地理、人物采访、人物生平介绍、博物馆、独白等, 要考的无非也就是对一些数字的听写、细节的推理、因果关系的判断等; 完形填空部分也都是对词汇的辨析, 以及上下文的理解; 阅读理解虽然题材广泛, 但考点总离不开文章的主旨大意, 或说明主旨的事实和细节, 出题部位通常都有明显的标志; 英译汉部分则只要求理顺句子的关系, 突破词汇, 组织好译文的语序; 至于作文部分, 很有点八股文的味道, 凭本书提供的作文模板就可全部涵盖。

综上所述, 参透历年全真试题是考研英语考试取得高分的捷径, 可以使考生最大程度地了解考试的重点, 掌握命题的规律和考研英语考试的总体趋势。但如果只是泛泛地做一遍真题就将其抛在一边, 这难免有买椟还珠之嫌, 必须精研真题才能发现其真正的价值。因为, 真题中的每一个篇章词句都是国内最好的英语教育专家千挑万选出来的, 最能体现现代英语的特点, 最能体现国内英语教学和考试大纲的要求。鉴此, 我们提出了“学真题”这个全新理念, 引导同学们用学习课本的方式来学习真题, 通过真题学习英语语言本身, 并顺便学会应试技巧, 轻松通过考试。

根据《2005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, 本书以1997年至2004年考研英语考试的8套全真试题为基础, 突出强调历年考点和语言点, 详细分析命题思路和解题方法, 注重培养语言知识和技能, 主要提供了以下内容:

语言注释 举一反三

根据新《大纲》对语法知识和词汇的要求, 本书试卷中的每篇听力、完形、阅读部分的文章之后都巧妙地加入了“语言注释”和“举一反三”两个重要部分, 从学习语言点和考点的角度分析试题, 对试题中的重点单词、短语或句式举出许多其他的例句, 通过示例的巧妙延伸, 来帮助考生更好地掌握此考点的精髓及词语和句子的运用、变化规

2011/14/20

律，真正做到以史为鉴、温故而知新。这样，在将来的实考中，尽管题目表面有所不同，考生也可以以不变应万变，顺利解题。

破解阅读 举一反三

根据新《大纲》对阅读的要求，本书在每篇阅读文章后面，除了提供“语言注释”外，还对文中的长难句做了详细的阐述，有针对性地给出了部分长难句的“举一反三”，尤其是在阅读文章后面，编者还为考生准备了一篇题材相近、体裁相同、难度相当的阅读题来“举一反三”，以便考生在理解真题的同时，巩固对真题的认识。另外每篇阅读题给出了全文大意和详细的全文翻译，精辟的答案解析；同时对文章的长度、难度、主题词、长短句和超纲词给予了归纳总结，既详细说明了语言知识和阅读技巧，又深度发掘了考点规律和命题思路。

揭密翻译 举一反三

本书分别从“考核知识点”、“结构分析”、“翻译要点”、“参考译文”、“举一反三”五个方面详细的解读了历年考研英语真题的英译汉试题。编者对本部分的每个句子都有详尽的分析，从简单句到复合句，从不定式到分词结构，从被动语态到虚拟语气等等。层层分析，深入浅出地讲解了英译汉的解法和技巧。同时本书针对每个翻译点举一反三，给出“妙思巧译”。当日后考生再遇到此类结构时就可运用此类翻译技巧可举一反三，以达到获取高分的目的。

作文模板 举一反三

市面上许多真题书忽略了作文部分，但作文对整个考试取得高分至关重要，绝对不应被放弃。再说，作文实际上是考试中的送分题，关键就看考生能否用简单的语言将几个要点说出来。为此本书根据新《大纲》对各种文体写作的要求，在写作部分特意按题型和类别为各位考生设置了操作简便的填空式作文模板，并配有范文，同时举一反三给出一篇同样题型和类别的考题、范文和点评，给考生们示范、理解。考生只要熟记本书所介绍的模板和范文，训练时在按模板举一反三地临摹，考试时再按题目往里面套，写作部分就能轻松得分。

我们衷心希望这本兼具实用性和针对性的辅导书能帮助各位考生从对真题的学习中获得最大收益，找到提高英语运用能力和应试技巧最经济、最直接的途径，顺利取得考研英语考试高分。

由于我们水平有限，时间仓促，书中如有不妥之处，敬请广大读者批评指正！

编者

2004年6月

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2004年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题精读与分析



答案

Answers

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. highlands | 2. 20 | 3. mild | | | | | | | |
| 4. November | 5. 22 | 6. A (technology) forecaster | | | | | | | |
| 7. government agencies | 8. (a) meaningful (exercise) | 9. open to change | | | | | | | |
| 10. Trust and cooperation. | | | | | | | | | |
| 11. D | 12. B | 13. C | 14. D | 15. A | 16. C | 17. B | 18. A | 19. A | 20. C |
| 21. C | 22. D | 23. A | 24. D | 25. A | 26. B | 27. C | 28. D | 29. A | 30. B |
| 31. A | 32. C | 33. D | 34. B | 35. A | 36. B | 37. B | 38. D | 39. A | 40. C |
| 41. C | 42. A | 43. D | 44. B | 45. C | 46. A | 47. D | 48. C | 49. B | 50. D |
| 51. D | 52. A | 53. B | 54. A | 55. C | 56. C | 57. A | 58. D | 59. B | 60. C |

61. 希腊人认为,语言结构与思维过程之间存在着某种联系。这一观点在人们认识到语言的千差万别以前就早已在欧洲扎下了根。
62. 我们之所以感激他们(两位先驱),是因为在此之后,这些(土著)语言中有一些已经不复存在了,这是由于说这些语言的部族或是消亡了,或是被同化而丧失了自己的本族语言。
63. 这些新近被描述的语言与已经得到充分研究的欧洲和东南亚地区的语言差别显著,以至于有些学者甚至指责博厄斯和萨皮尔编造了这些材料。
64. 沃尔福对语言与思维的关系很感兴趣,逐渐形成了这种的观点:在一个社会中,语言的结构决定习惯思维的结构。
65. 沃尔福进而相信某种类似语言决定论的观点,其极端说法是:语言禁锢思维,语言的语法结构能对一个社会的文化产生深远的影响。



听力

Listening Comprehension

Section A

篇章大意

本文是一篇关于比利时地理情况的介绍。比利时有三个主要的地理区域:滨海平原、中央高原和丘陵地带。文章分别介绍了这三个区域的地理、气候等方面。

原文和考点标注

(1) Belgium has three main geographic regions: the coastal plain, the central plateau and the highlands. The coastal plain extends inland 16 to 48 kilometers on the northwest. Along the North Sea is a lowing area consisting mainly of sandy hills and sections of land reclaimed from the sea. (2) The coastal plain's elevation ranges from sea level to 20 meters.

The central plateau is a gently rolling, slightly elevated area, irrigated by many waterways and containing a number of wide, fertile valleys with a rich soil. The highlands, a densely-wooded plateau averaging 460 meters in elevation extends across southeastern Belgium and into northeastern France. Located here is the highest peaking Belgium with an



elevation of 694 meters.

(3) The climate near the sea is humid and mild. Farther inland, a marked increase in the range of temperature occurs. In the highlands, hot summers alternate with cold winters. Heavy rains are confined almost exclusively to the highlands. (4) Fog and rain are common, and April and November are particularly rainy months. (5) In Brussels, the average temperatures range from zero to 5 degrees Centigrade in January and from 13 to 22 degrees Centigrade in July. Along the coast, the average range is 1 degree to 5 degrees Centigrade in January and 14 to 20 degrees Centigrade in July.

答案解析

- highlands** 本题要求填写比利时的三个主要区域之一是什么。答案出自文章的第一句“Belgium has three main geographic regions: the coastal plain, the central plateau and the highlands.”当听到“three main geographic regions”这几个关键词时,就应该意识到答案即将出现。注意highlands通常以复数形式出现,意思是:丘陵地带。
- 20** 本题要求填写比利时滨海平原的最高海拔高度是多少米?在原文我们可以听到“The coastal plain’s elevation ranges from sea level to 20 meters.”这句话虽然要填的数字很简单,但本题的难点在于:题干中用的是“altitude 高度”,而原文中却用了“elevation”来表达同一个意思。
- mild** 本题表格中的信息已经提醒我们:这个空应该填的是靠海地区的气候情况,除了湿润还有什么?在原文中我们听到“The climate near the sea is humid and mild.”时,答案就可知晓了。
- November** 本题要求填写一年中特别多雨的月份除了四月还有几月?这道题要填的词虽然简单,但难点在于解题的关键信息在题干内容之前出现,所以容易忽略掉。
- 22** 本题要求填写比利时首都布鲁塞尔七月份平均温度最高是多少度?本题的难点在于涉及到答案的句子有四个数字出现,因此有一定的干扰性。不过只要抓住关键词“July”,便很容易抓住答案了,因为“13°C”是信息。答案出自原文中的“In Brussels, the average temperatures range from zero to 5 degrees Centigrade in January and from 13 to 22 degrees Centigrade in July.”

语言注释

- geographic** (Line 1, Para. 1) [ˌdʒiəˈgræfɪk] *adj.* 地理学的, 地理的
举一反三 ... geographic and political boundaries...地理上和政治上的边界。
- plateau** (Line 1, Para. 1) [ˈplætəu, plæˈtəu] *n.* 高地, 高原(上升后的)稳定水平(或时期、状态)
举一反三 an activity or process reaches a plateau in its development. 一个活动或进程在它的发展时期达到了稳定阶段。
- elevation** (Line 3, Para. 1) [ˌeliˈveɪʃən] *n.* 上升, 高地, 正面图, 海拔, 提高, 仰角, 崇高, 壮严
举一反三 ...a fairly flat plateau at an elevation of about a hundred feet. 海拔100英尺左右、地势相当平坦的一块高地。
- sea is** 出现了弱音, sea is 读成了[sɪs]。弱音即元音的弱化, 指一个单词中的元音在口语中由于说话时语速快或在句子中处于次要位置而不被强调等原因, 不能发出完全标准的读音, 却变为强度较弱的其他元音的现象。如: 元音[i:]有时会弱化为[i], 再进一步还可弱化为[ə]。
举一反三 he [hi:]在日常口语中最常发出的实际上是[hi]的音, 而不是完完全全的[hi:]。比较以下几个例子: sheet—shit, leave—live, seat—sit, leap—lip。

Section B

篇章大意

本文是一篇对未来学会的Mr. Saffo采访谈话。通过谈话我们可以对未来学会的性质、目的、作用等有一个全方位的了解。

**原文和考点标注**

W: Mr. Saffo, you've been called a **futurist**. But you say you hate that term, talk about that.

M: Mm... I dislike the term because it's not an accurate description of what I do. For me, futurists are people who're excited about the future. They usually have an agenda of some sort. But what I am is something more boring. That is, I just forecast, I don't predict. (6) I am a technology forecaster. And I spend most of my time looking at electronic technologies. So I'm looking at information technology value largely, and typically out 5 to 10 years, sometimes as long as 30 years, depending on the project.

W: Who pays you to do this? Do you work for companies who need this information?

M: (7) The Institute for the Future is a non-profit foundation that does work for private companies and government agencies. A whole variety of different folks pay us to help them understand things. We also do free work. Being a non-profit foundation, our basic **mission** is to encourage people to think systematically about the long-range future. (8) The heart of what we try to do is convince people that it is a meaningful exercise to think systematically about the long-range future.

W: What are the personal qualities that make you good at what you do?

M: Mm, curiosity, what else? Being flexible. Because forecasting is really nothing more than applied common sense. (9) The same qualities that make for a good forecaster are the same qualities that make one successful in anything—being flexible, being curious and being open to change.

W: You've mentioned that your organization wants to stay small. Why?

M: It has to do with community. (10) Our unit of work is the team, and you need to have high levels of trust and cooperation among team members. People really need to like and trust each other.

答案解析

6. **A (technology) forecaster** 本题要求回答“Saffo认为自己是一个什么人”，答案出自原文中的“I am a technology forecaster...”，本题的难点在于要填写的词比较长，虽然常用，但容易拼写错误。注意本题有两个可接受的答案。
7. **government agencies** 本题要求完成的句子是：未来学会为私营公司和_____提供服务。我们可以听到原文中是这样说的：“The Institute for the Future is a non-profit foundation that does work for private companies and government agencies.”关键是我们要清楚题干中的“provide services to”是原文中的“does work for”的同义代替。
8. **(a) meaningful (exercise)** 本题根据语法分析，我们需要填写一个形容词或名词作表语。答案出自原文中的“It is a meaningful exercise to think systematically about the long-range future.”本题的难点是语序颠倒，有两个答案可以接受。
9. **open to change** 本题要求完成的句子是：一个人做任何事情想要成功，都应该具有灵活、好奇和_____的品质。答案出自原文中的“The same qualities that make for a good forecaster are the same qualities that ... make one successful in anything—being flexible, being curious and being open to change.”本题难度不大。
10. **Trust and cooperation** 本题要求回答：Saffo认为团队工作最重要的是什么？原文中是这样说的“Our unit of work is the team and you need to have high levels of trust and cooperation among team members”，所以答案为：信任与合作。

语言注释

1. **futurist** (Line 1, Para. 1) [ˈfju:tʃərɪst] *n.* 未来派画家，未来信徒

举一反三 A style of art, music, and literature in the early 20th century which emphasized the importance of modern things, especially technology and machines, which mean futurism.

艺术、音乐和文学在20世纪着重阐述现代事物特别是技术和机械，这称之为未来主义。



2. **mission** (Line 3, Para. 4) ['miʃən] *n.* 使命, 任务, 使团, 代表团
举一反三 US troops taking part in the peacekeeping mission. 美国的军队执行了维和使命。
3. **electronic** 词性变音变。electronic 作 *adj.* 电子的, 读 [ilek'trɒnik]; 作 *n.* 电子, 读 [i'lek'trɒnik]。英语单词的词性变化往往引起读音的变化。
举一反三 climate—climatic, ignore—ignorant。
4. **hate that**: hate that 失爆。当爆破音的后面是 [tʃ]、[dʒ]、[θ]、[ð], 前一个爆破音失去爆破。
举一反三 I told them all about it. [təʊl(d) ðəm]。We thought that she would come. [θɔ:(t) ðæt]。

Section C

Passage One

篇章大意

本文是一段关于给新生儿取名字的独白。婴儿出生面临的第一个问题就是取名字。对如何取一个好名字以及取名字的方法, 本文做了讲解。

原文和考点标注

Questions 11-13 are based on the following talk about naming newborns.

One of the first questions anybody asks about a newborn is “what is the baby’s name?” Faced with this tiny pink newborn, we want to put a name to it, as if by doing so, we welcome it to this world of individuals. (11) We always name the things we love. A small child will give names to even his tiniest toys or his well-chewed blanket. And the difference between “Blankie” and the blanket is an entire personality.

There are many ways to choose a name for a baby. One of the most common is to use an old family name. (12) If the family tie is strong enough, parents are often willing to overlook an unpleasant feeling or meaning. If all the men for five generations have been named Branden, who are you to complain that the name means “smelly hair”? But inspiration need not be limited to the family tree. Pick an attribute, pick the name of an Italian city where the baby was born. Name the baby after your favorite poet or interesting scent.

It can be difficult to find a perfect name for your baby. But the beauty of the process is this; (13) by the time the baby is a few months old, his personality erases all other associations the name may hold, the evil snake or the much loved poet fades away and the name becomes quite simply the name of your child. And you have made the right choice.

答案解析

11. **D** 本题要求回答对于自己喜欢的我们经常会有什么。在独白的开始我们不难抓住信息 “We always name the things we love.”, 此处的 name 一词是动词, 意思是: 为……取名字。因此, D 项所表达的意思与原文是相同的, 为正确答案。
12. **B** 本题要求回答在什么条件下, 家族名字中令人不悦的意思会被忽略。“One of the most common is to use an old family name.” 这句话是一个信号语, 告诉我们关键信息就要出现了, 此时我们就要高度集中精力了。“If the family tie is strong enough, parents are often willing to overlook an unpleasant feeling or meaning.” 告诉我们答案为 B。本题的难点在于解题的关键信息在题干内容之前出现, 我们需要靠预测和信号语来解决这个难题。
13. **C** 本题要求我们回答在婴儿出生几个月之后, 它的名字会怎样。“By the time the baby is a few months old,” 这个时间状语是本题的信号语, 紧跟其后的 “his personality erases all other associations the name may hold,” 这句话就是解题的关键。本题的难点在于必须在理解的基础之上选择与原文表达相同意义的选项。



语言注释

- overlook** (Line 2, Para. 2) [əʊvə'lʊk] *vt.* 俯瞰, 耸出, 远眺, 没注意到 *n.* 眺望, 俯瞰中的景色
举一反三 She found him entertaining enough to overlook his faults. 他发现他高兴得过了头以致忽略了他的失误。
- smelly** (Line 3, Para. 2) ['smeli] *adj.* 发臭的, 有臭味的
举一反三 smelly feet 臭脚
- inspiration** (Line 3, Para. 2) [ɪnspə'reɪʃən] *n.* 灵感
举一反三 He has always been a source of inspiration for me. 他一直是灵感来源。
- associations** [ə.səʊsi'eɪʃən] *n.* 协会, 联合, 结交, 联想
举一反三 According to the American Automobile Association, since 1964 all cars sold in the United States have been equipped with seat belts. 根据美国汽车协会的资料, 自从一九六四年以来在美国出售的所有汽车都装有安全带。
- ... **name may...** 连读: [neimeɪ]. 元音与元音的连读、辅音与辅音的连读实际上也是可以发生的, 但它们在考研英语听力中的出现并不明显。
举一反三 do+any = [due ni] t+s = [ts]。
- his tiniest toys or his** (or 和 his 之间属于轻穿 h 音)。如果前一个单词以辅音收尾, 则该辅音几乎必然地要击穿后一词开头的轻辅音 [h], 直接与 [h] 后面的元音发生连读。
举一反三 isn't he 在考研英语听力中听到的往往是 [ɪzn tɪ]。the rent here [ðə rent ɪə]

Passage Two

篇章大意

本文讲述了英国著名的足球运动员——博比·摩尔的生平。文章对博比·摩尔的足球生涯、退役后的生活等方面介绍了他的一生。

原文和考点标注

Questions 14 - 16 are based on the biography of Bobby Moore, an English soccer player.

Bobby Moore was a famous English soccer player, who led the England team to victory against West Germany in the 1966 World Cup Final. As a **superb** defender, Moore played a hundred and eight games for England's national team from 1962 to 1970 and was captain 90 times. (14) His professional soccer career spans 19 years and 668 matches, a record with no match so far in England. Moore was born in Barking, East London, in 1941. His full name was Robert Frederick Moore. (15) He began playing club soccer in the early 1960s. He was named England's footballer of the year from 1963 to 1964. Moore was known for his sportsmanship on the field. He was not inclined towards wild celebrations of girls. In 1967, he was made a member of the order of the British Empire. Moore retired from playing in 1977, and (16) after spending brief periods managing professional soccer teams, he concentrated on developing a sports marketing company and doing media work. He was a sports editor of Sunday Sport from 1986 to 1990 and a regular **commentator** for London's Capital Radio Station from 1990 to 1993. After Moore was **diagnosed** with cancer, he went public with his battle in 1991 and continued to work until his death in 1993.

答案解析

- D** 本题要求回答在摩尔的足球生涯中他总共踢了多少场球。“His professional soccer career spans 19 years and 668 matches, a record with no match so far in England.” 显示答案为 D。
- A** 本题要求回答摩尔在 1964 年被选为什么。由 “He began playing club soccer in the early 1960s. He was named England's footballer of the year from 1963 to 1964.” 可知答案为 A。
- C** 本题要求回答摩尔退役后所做的第一件事是什么。“after spending brief periods managing professional soccer teams, he...” 因此, 答案为 C。



语言注释

- superb** (Line 2, Para. 1) [sju:'pə:b] *adj.* 庄重的, 堂堂的, 华丽的, 极好的
举一反三 The food was superb. 这种食物太精美了。
- concentrated** (Line 8, Para. 1) ['kɒnsentreitɪd] *adj.* 集中的, 浓缩的
举一反三 a concentrated cream detergent 高浓缩奶油乳霜去污剂。
- commentator** (Line 9, Para. 1) ['kɒmentetɪə] *n.* 评论员, 讲解员
举一反三 a sports commentator 体育运动解说员。
- diagnose** (Line 10, Para. 1) ['daɪəgnəuz] *v.* 诊断
举一反三 The illness was diagnosed as mumps. 这种病被诊断为是腮腺炎。
- English** 内部失爆 ['ɪŋ(g)lɪʃ]
举一反三 bankrupt ['bæŋkrʌpt]
- record** 美音和英音的区别: record 特定的美音读 ['rekɔ:rd], 而英音读 ['rekɔ:d]。
举一反三 secretary 特定的美音读 ['sekritri], 而英音读 ['sekɹetri]。

Passage Three

篇章大意

本文讲述的是贝尔法斯特城的现状和历史。

原文和考点标注

Questions 17 - 20 are based on the following talk on the city of Belfast.

Belfast is the capital of Northern Island and the major city in commerce and industry. (17) And it one of the most important ship-building and repairing centers of the United Kingdom, and has long been known for its linen textiles. Its manufactures include aircraft, guided weapons, and tobacco and food products. A large petroleum refinery here is supplied by imported petroleum, which is received at the city's deep-water port. Other imports include grain, coal, chemicals and iron and steel. (18) Among the chief exports are petroleum products, soap, food stuffs and textiles.

In Belfast, there are the notable Ulster Museum and the Protestant Cathedral of Saint Anne. As an educational center, the city is home to Queen's University of Belfast and Belfast College of Technology.

Although there's evidence that people once settled in this place during the Stone and Bronze Ages, (19) the founding of Belfast dates from 1177 when a Norman castle was erected. Edward Bruce destroyed the settlement in 1315, the year he became the Irish King. The city was taken by the English in the 16th century. In the late 17th century, French refugees arrived here and developed the linen industry. (20) The harbor was improved in the late 18th century and ship-building was begun on a large scale. The city was made the capital of Northern Island 1920. During World War II, Belfast was heavily damaged by German bombing raids. Beginning in 1969, the city was the scene of religious disorder involving civil rights agitation and increased violence.

答案解析

- B** 本题要求我们找出贝尔法斯特城长期以来以什么闻名于世。“It is one of the most important ship-building and repairing centers of the United Kingdom, and has long been known for its linen textiles.” 告诉我们正确答案为 B。
- A** 本题要求回答贝尔法斯特城以出口什么为主。所列出的主要出口产品有: “Among the chief exports are petroleum products, soap, food stuffs and textiles”, 只有选项 A 是其中之一, 故为正确答案。本题的难点是我们容易混淆 import 和 export 两个词, 尤其是在听力中。
- A** 本题要求我们回答贝尔法斯特城是何时建立的。即使我们并不完全了解 “the founding of Belfast dates



from 1177 when a Norman castle was erected.”这句话的意思，也能大概猜出答案为A。此处data的意思是：起始于。

20. C 本题要求我们回答18世纪晚期，在贝尔法斯特城发生了什么。我们可以很容易的捕捉到解题的关键信息。“The harbor was improved in the late 18th century and ship-building was begun on a large scale.”难点在于我们是否理解短语 on a large scale (大规模的) 和选项中的单词 flourish (繁荣)，如果理解了，就知道选项C所表达的意思与原文一致。

语言注释

1. **linen** (Line 2, Para. 1) ['linin] *n.* 亚麻布, 亚麻制品, 亚麻纤维制成的优质纸 *adj.* 亚麻布制的, 亚麻的
举一反三 a linen jacket 亚麻制品的茄克衫
2. **refinery** (Line 3, Para. 1) [ri'fainəri] *n.* 精炼厂
举一反三 oil / petroleum / sugar refinery 食用油、汽油、蔗糖精炼厂。
3. **raid** (Line 6, Para. 3) [reid] *n.* 袭击, 搜捕 *v.* 奇袭, 搜捕
举一反三 The colonel led a successful raid against a rebel base. 上校组织了一次对叛军基地的袭击。
4. **agitation** (Line 7, Para. 3) [ædʒi'teɪʃən] *n.* 激动, 兴奋, 煽动, 搅动
举一反三 He was in a state of great agitation. 他处于异常焦虑的状态。
5. **...on a large scale...**: 此处 on a large scale 连读为 [ɔ neɪlə:dʒ skeɪl]。
举一反三 Our group broke up at two. → [auər gru bru kɒ pæ tu] 连读中又夹有失音。
6. **Belfast dates**: 当前一个词的末尾是爆破音, 而后一个词的开头也是爆破音时, 前一个爆破音点到为止, 不要发出来。所以 Belfast dates 中 t 失去爆破, 读作 [bel'fɑ:s(t) deɪts]。
举一反三 Chess eats up too much of my time. up 中的爆破音 [p] 在 too 中 [t] 音前失去。



完形 Use of English

答案解析

21. [C] 考查动词短语搭配。
- A. act on “按照……行事”。Disinfectants bacteria act on bacteria in two main ways. 用做杀虫剂的细菌主要从两方面对病毒起作用。
 - B. rely on “依靠”。Parents are encouraged to rely on persuasion rather than punishment to educate their children. 父母教育孩子时要多用说服的方法而不用惩罚的手段。
 - C. center on “以……为中心/重点”。Much of their work is centered on local development projects. 他们以致力于当地的发展作为工作的中心。
 - D. comment on “对……进行评论”。People were always commenting on my sister's looks. 过去人们常常评论我姐姐的容貌。
- 带入文中, 只有C符合句意, 前后呼应, 为正确答案。
22. [D] 考查对文章的理解和逻辑关系。根据上下文, 前后两个句子需要一个连词联接形成因果关系, 所以只有D. because 可以胜任, 引导由or连接着的两个原因状语从句。
23. [A] 词义辨析题。
- A. interaction “互动、交往”。Price is determined through the interaction of demand and supply. 价格是由供需关系决定的。
 - B. assimilation “同化, 吸收”。You have to assimilate the facts, not just remember them. 你必须充分掌握这些事实, 而不单是把它们记住。



- C. cooperation “合作”。political cooperation with Britain. 与英国的政治合作。
- D. consultation “咨询”。The plans were drawn up in consultation with engineers. 与工程师磋商后我们草拟了这些计划。
- 带入文中，只有 A 最合适，为正确答案。
24. [D] 词语搭配题。in ... to(for) 中间需要填一个名词构成“反应，回应”的意思，选项 D. response 最合适，其它几个选项：
- A. in return for “回报”。He agreed to give evidence against terrorist in return for a guarantee of protection. 他同意提供指控恐怖分子的证据以换取受保护的保证。
- B. in reply to “答复”。I am writing in reply to your letter of 1st June. 我正回复你 7 月 1 日的来信。
- C. in reference to “参考”。I am writing to you in reference to the job opening in your department. 我想应聘你们公开招聘的那份工作。
- D. in response to “反应，回应”。The law was passed in response to public pressure. 在公众的压力下这项法律被通过了。
25. [A] 考查考生对复杂句子的理解。空格后 as 引导的为原因状语，与 in response to 引导的原因状语并列，都是“孩子们犯罪”的原因，为并列关系，故答案为 A。
26. [B] 词义辨析题。
- A. consider “考虑”。I think we paid too much for the house, considering that we needed to get the roof repaired. 我想房子的花费够多了，也应当考虑一下房顶的修葺。
- B. ignore “忽视，不顾”。You can't ignore the fact that many criminals never go to prison. 你不能忽视很多罪犯从未去过监狱的事实。
- C. highlight “强调，突出”。That weekend in Venice was definitely the highlight of our trip. 威尼斯的周末无疑是我们此次旅行的亮点。
- D. discard “抛弃”。Discard any old cleaning materials. 丢掉任何旧的清洁工具。
- 带入文中，只有 B 项与上下句语义连贯，为正确答案。
27. [C] 文意理解和逻辑判断题。四个选项均为介词，这儿根据上下文需要一个表达因果关系的介词，仅 C. for 符合，为正确答案。
28. [D] 本题考查固定搭配。D. be subject to “受……支配；遭受……影响”，符合句意，为正确答案。
- A. be immune to “不易受……影响”。The Labour Party is not immune to new ideas. 劳动党易受新观念的影响。
- B. be resistant to “对……有抵制力”。Many managers are resistant to change. 许多经理反对改革。
- C. be sensitive to “对……敏感的”。It's made me much more sensitive to the needs of the disabled. 对残疾人的需求我非常敏感。
- D. be subject to “受……支配；遭受……影响”。All flights are subject to delay. 所有的航班被迫滞后。
29. [A] 动词词义辨析题。本题比较简单，带入原文，A 符合句意，为正确答案。
- A. affect “影响”。the areas affected by the hurricane. 这个地区受到了飓风的影响。
- B. reduce “减少，降低”。The governor announced a new plan to reduce crime. 政府宣布新的计划用以减少犯罪。
- C. check “阻止，抑住”。The police are failing to take adequate measures to check the growth in crime. 警察没能采取充分的措施来抑制犯罪的增长。
- D. reflect “反映，表现”。She could see her face reflected in the car's windshield. 她能从汽车的挡风镜看到自己的脸。
30. [B] 本题考查动词短语搭配。
- A. point to “指向”。She was pointing to a small boat that was approaching the shore. 她指向一个正往岸边靠拢的小船。



- B. lead to “导致”。the events that led to the start of the First World War. 这事件是第一次世界大战的导火索。
C. check to 一般没有这种搭配。
D. amount to “总数达到……”。Time lost through illness amounted to 1 357 working days. 因生病损失掉的时间达 1 357 个工作日。

带入文中，只有 B 项最符合句义。

31. [A] 本题考查介词短语。

- A. in general “一般来说”。In general, about 10% of the candidates are eventually offered positions. 一般来说，大约 10% 的候选人会被提供职务。
B. on average “平均而言”。On average, men still earn more than women. 平均而言男人比女人挣的钱多。
C. by contrast “相反”。The coastal areas have mild winters, but by contrast the central plains become extremely cold. 沿海地区冬天天气暖和，可相比之下中部平原却异常寒冷。
D. at length “终于；详尽地”。The young people spoke at length about their experiences. 年轻人详尽地诉说着他们的经历。

根据上下文，应为顺承关系，故应选 A。

32. [C] 本题同样考查介词短语。

- A. in case “以防，万一”。Take an umbrella, in case it rains. 带上伞以防下雨。
B. in short “总而言之”。Carter hoped for greater trust between the two nations, more trade, more cultural exchanges in short, a genuine peace. 卡特希望两国之间能够加强信任，贸易和文化的交流，简而言之希望两国间有真正的和平。
C. in turn “依次，接着”。Each of us in turn had to describe how alcohol had affected our lives. 我们得依次描述酒精对生命的危害。
D. in essence “本质上”。In essence, the problem is a simple one. 从本质上看，这是一个很简单的问题。

带入文中，C 项最合文意，为正确答案。

33. [D] 本题考查动词词义。

- A. survive “幸免于”。I'm sure she will survive this crisis. 我确信她将度过这次危机。
B. notice “注意到”。I noticed that her hands were shaking. 我注意到她的手在颤抖。
C. undertake “承担，答应”。He undertook to pay the money back in six months. 他答应 6 个月后还钱。
D. experience “经历”。Children need to experience things for themselves in order to learn from them. 孩子们需要他们自己经历一些事，并从中学到一些东西。

带入文中，只有 D 项最符合句义。

34. [B] 本题考查形容词与副词词义。

- A. contrarily “相反”。Unless there is evidence to the contrary, we ought to believe them. 我们应该相信他们，除非这儿有相反的证据。
B. consequently “因此”。His long illness and consequent absence put him far behind in his work. 他因病缺席很久，耽误了很多课程。
C. similarly “类似地”。The first letter she wrote me was less than a page long, and her second letter was similarly brief. 她写给我的第一封信不超过一页纸，第二封信也同样简单。
D. simultaneously “同时”。The withdrawal of British troops should be simultaneous with that of US forces. 英军应该和美国部队同时撤出。

根据上下文，应选用表达因果关系的 B。

35. [A] 本题比较难，涉及比较状语从句的知识。原句认为，现代家庭中的家长对孩子的管教比传统家庭中的管教要少，故此，A. than 为正确答案。than 从句常用省略形式，这里的空格后就省略了 that which。

36. [B] 本题考查对文章逻辑的确切理解。上文讲述现代家庭组成的变化，那么对应的当然是传统家庭的组成，两者的差异在结构上，故答案应为 B. structure。其它几个选项与上下文均不太对应。