

全面覆盖 透彻解析 名师授业 应试攻略

清华大学考研英语辅导班第一手资料

清华大学

许建平 杨朝春 编著 ●

ENGLISH

考研英语全面透析

KAOYAN YINGYU QUANMIAN TOUXI



下册



科学出版社

www.sciencep.com

考研英语全面透析(下)

清华大学 许建平 杨朝春 编著

科学出版社

北京

内 容 简 介

本书以考试大纲为依据、考点为切入点,通过精心设计的提问方式,详尽地讲解分析了全国研究生英语入学考试项目的命题要求和解题方法、解题步骤。先从整体上提出了2005年考研英语复习要点,然后分别从听力、完型填空、阅读、翻译及写作5个方面分层逐步展开,涵盖考研英语的各个方面。每一单项讲解、练习与入学考试的形式内容完全一致,技巧讲解分析与训练同步进行。本书分上下两册。上册为考研相关问题分析讲解及对策,同时附有最新考试大纲及2002、2003、2004年全国考研英语真题及试卷分析(详解);下册为同步练习、自测模拟题及分析讲解,以及若干考研英语模拟套题,并配有录音磁带。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

考研英语全面透析.下册/许建平,杨朝春编著.
北京:科学出版社,2004
ISBN 7-03-013235-1

I. 考... II. ①许...②杨... III. 英语-研究生-
入学考试-自学在考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2004)第027325号

策划编辑:胡升华 郝建华/文案编辑:刘琦榕/责任校对:张 琪
责任印制:钱玉芬/封面设计:张 放

科 学 出 版 社 出 版

北京东黄城根北街16号

邮政编码:100717

http://www.sciencep.com

双青印刷厂印刷

科学出版社发行 各地新华书店经销

*

2004年5月第一版 开本:787×1092 1/16

2004年5月第一次印刷 印张:21 1/2

印数:1—7 000 字数:499 000

定价:29.80元

(如有印装质量问题,我社负责调换〈环伟〉)

前 言

随着近年高校扩大招生规模, 社会对高层次人才的需求加大, 全国性的考研热也不断升温。据有关方面统计, 2002 年全国研究生考生报名 62 万, 比 2001 年增加了 30%; 2003 年近 80 万人, 而 2004 年全国报考研究生的人数已达 94 万。可以预见, 2005 年考生将首次突破百万大关。

新世纪的中国高等院校学生结构的变化无论对研究生招生还是教学都提出了新的挑战。在许多重点院校, 硕士研究生教育已从以前的高层次精英群体逐渐转为教学的主流, 一些院校每年的硕士研究生招生人数已超过本科生招生量。而从每年的研究生招生录取情况来看, 相当大一部分考生因外语过不了关而被拒之门外。因此, 从某种意义上讲, 研究生入学考试中的外语成绩往往是考研成败的一大关键。

目前有关考研英语的应试辅导书已经出版发行了很多, 这从很大程度上满足了广大考生复习准备的需要。不过, 由于从 2002 年起, 英语考研题型做了重大改变调整, 以前的应试辅导内容相当一部分已经过时, 无论从编写体系还是内容设置上都不能适应考研新形势的需要。有鉴于此, 我们编写了这套《考研英语全面透析》(以下简称《全面透析》) 供广大考生复习备考。编者为清华大学外语系教授, 研究生英语考试、命题专家, 全国研究生英语入学考试北京地区英语阅卷专家组成员。《全面透析》的主要特点是:

1. 体系完善, 全面透彻

诚如书名所示, 《全面透析》对考研英语采用“整体入手, 各个击破”的编写指导方针。首先高层建瓴, 从整体上提出了 2005 年考研英语复习要点, 然后分别从听力、完型填空、阅读、翻译及写作 5 个方面分层次逐步展开, 凡考研英语所涉内容, 面面俱到, 无所不有。

2. 针对考试, 突出重点

《全面透析》以考试大纲为依据, 考点为切入口, 通过精心设计的提问方式, 详尽地讲解分析了考试各项内容的命题要求和解题方法、解题步骤及复习要点; 对历年考研所暴露的种种问题做了独到的分析讲解; 并针对考试, 对考生所关心的各种切身的问题一一做了详尽的解答和指导。所用素材大多为编者近年在清华大学考研英语辅导班所使用的第一手资料, 深受考生广泛欢迎, 收到了普遍的良好复习效果。

3. 讲解与练习同步, 训练与考试一致

《全面透析》的每一单项讲解、练习均与全国研究生英语入学考试的形式内容完全保持一致。技巧讲解分析与训练同步进行, 深入浅出, 通俗实用, 使读者通过《全面透析》的学习, 既能复习和巩固现有的英语知识, 又能提高应试的实际动手能力, 掌握必要的应试技巧, 从实力和心理两方面为考生从容走上考场提前做好准备, 为考研英语顺利过关奠定扎实的基础。

《全面透析》分上下两册。上册为考研相关问题分析讲解及对策, 同时附有最新考

试大纲及 2002、2003、2004 年全国考研英语真题及试卷分析详解；下册与上册的分析讲解同步，安排了相关的练习、自测模拟题及分析讲解，最后是 4 套考研英语模拟试题，并配有录音磁带。

我们希望《全面透析》的出版能帮助考生有效地进行考前复习准备，取得满意的考试成绩。

编 者

2004 年 5 月于清华园

目 录

(下册标题序号与上册对应)

前言	i
第一部分 《考研英语全面透析》同步训练	1
第二单元 听力部分同步训练	1
2.2 听力知识训练	1
2.3 听力理解的应试技巧与策略	8
2.3.1 听力 A 节同步训练	8
2.3.2 听力 B 节同步训练	11
2.3.3 听力 C 节同步训练	14
第三单元 英语知识应用(完型填空)同步训练 12 篇	22
第四单元 阅读理解同步训练 24 篇	35
第五单元 翻译部分同步训练	77
第二讲 翻译技巧方法同步训练	77
5.2.1 分清主次 把握结构	77
5.2.2 遣词用字技巧	81
5.2.3 直译与意译	86
5.2.4 增词技巧	89
5.2.5 省略技巧	92
5.2.6 词类转换和句子结构转换	95
5.2.7 结构调整	97
5.2.8 被动语态	99
5.2.9 正反交替	102
5.2.10 定语从句	105
5.2.11 名词性从句	107
5.2.12 状语从句	110
5.2.13 长句翻译	113
第三讲 英汉翻译常见问题分析与解决方法	118
5.3.1 简单字眼的处理	118
5.3.2 避免望文生义	119
5.3.3 语境分析辨词义	120
5.3.4 语法分析确定词义	120
5.3.5 专有名词的译法	121
5.3.6 不含“常规”语句	121

5.3.7 逻辑分析	122
5.3.8 比较对照辨析差异	122
翻译模拟试题 10 篇	123
第六单元 写作同步训练 20 篇	133
第二部分 同步训练参考答案	140
第二单元 听力部分同步训练答案	140
2.2 听力知识训练	140
2.3 听力理解的应试技巧与策略	148
2.3.1 听力 A 节同步训练答案及录音文字稿	148
2.3.2 听力 B 节同步训练答案及录音文字稿	152
2.3.3 听力 C 节同步训练答案及录音文字稿	155
第三单元 英语知识应用 (完型填空) 同步训练答案及解析	163
第四单元 阅读理解同步训练答案及详解	178
第五单元 翻译部分同步训练答案	190
第二讲 翻译技巧方法同步训练答案	190
第三讲 英汉翻译常见问题分析与解决方法训练答案	207
翻译模拟试题 10 篇难点分析及参考译文	212
第六单元 写作同步训练 20 篇参考范文	246
全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语模拟试题	257
模拟试题 1	257
模拟试题 2	270
模拟试题 3	282
模拟试题 4	295
考研英语模拟试题答案及详解	308
模拟试题 1	308
模拟试题 2	316
模拟试题 3	323
模拟试题 4	330

第一部分

《考研英语全面透析》同步训练

第二单元 听力部分同步训练

(答案及解析见“第二部分”)

2.2 听力知识训练

一、语音、语调识别训练

语音、语调的识别训练应当着眼于提高英语口语语音、语调和措辞语气的分辨能力,熟悉并掌握正确的连读、弱读、重读、停顿和失去爆破等语音现象。

A. 朗读下面的词组短语,注意单词之间的连读。

以辅音结尾和以元音开始的单词之间可连读

a lot of, half an hour, it is, if only, an apple, an egg, put it off, first of all

以字母 r 结尾的单词和以元音开始的单词之间可连读

there is, there are, a pair of shoes, your own, far away, after all, an hour ago

以字母 l 结尾的单词和以元音开始的单词之间可连读

in the middle of, all over, a bright idea, a short arm, in an instant, at an airport, put it on, on an island, first of all, after all

B. 朗读下面短语和句子,注意弱读与重读。

在一般情况下,介词、冠词、代词、连词、动词 be、助动词不要重读

1. a lot of noise

2. a waste of time

3. just for a while

4. Give him a call.

5. Lend me a hand.

6. Show me the way.

7. It's hard to say.

8. What about a drink?
9. Try to be on time.
10. Don't be such a fool.
11. It's difficult to learn.
12. You'll see him in a week.
13. She wanted to write to him.
14. You've practised it perfectly.

C. 阅读下面短语和句子, 注意停顿和失去爆破。

以爆破音 [p, b, t, d, k, g] 结尾的单词后紧接的是以爆破音或以辅音 [f, v, s, m, n, w, θ, ə, tʃ] 开头的单词, 发音时前面单词结尾的音失去爆破

sit down / glad to meet you / keep quiet / take care / tried to stop;

that day / a fat boy / a black cat / a sweet fruit / a red banner / a hard time / next morning ;

stop talking / stop that noise / knock down / won't do / read that text / said the man;

the right thing / a short sentence / a big change / a good doctor / the best way;

at school / a club member / a black chair / some ripe cherries;

rub gently / don't know / last night / loud noise / help me out

二、阅读并拼写下面各类常用场景词汇 (翻译见“第二部分”)

1. 银行

check (cheque), cash, deposit, interest, savings, savings account, open an account, draw money from one's account, pay interest on, interest rate, current account, check book, cash the check, service charge, coin, change, bank clerk, fixed deposit, balance, etc.

2. 医院

hospital, doctor, nurse, patient, medicine, pills, operation, surgery, emergency room, cold, fever, cough, high temperature, a sore throat, headache, high blood pressure, stomachache, heart disease, lung cancer, examination, tablet, prescription, etc.

3. 学校

school, college, university, class, lesson, homework, assignment, exam, test, quiz, oral (written) exam, term (semester), quarter, term paper, required/compulsory course, elective/optional course, credit, research paper, full-time student, part-time student, tuition, scholarship, freshman, junior, senior, graduate, student, lecture, registration, enroll, campus, dormitory, vacation, etc.

4. 图书馆

library, borrow/return books, renew, catalogue, latest issue, due, overdue, charge, fine, novel/fiction, magazine, journal, periodical, author, bookshelf, stacks, file,

circulation desk, reference book, etc.

5. 旅馆

hotel, inn, a single/double room, suite, book a room, reserve, check in, check out, bathroom, porter, taxi driver, register, tip, reception, front desk, etc.

6. 邮局

post office, mail, stamp, letter, air-mail, envelope, postage, ordinary letter, registered letter, postcard, package, parcel, telephone, telegram, fax, etc.

7. 商店

department store, supermarket, shop, price, cheap, expensive, a special sale, for sale, on sale, size, groceries, bargain, brand, counter, assistant, color, style, fashion, jean, jacket, T-shirt, dress

8. 饭店

restaurant, cafeteria, bar, buffet, menu, order, soft drink, dessert, salad, soup, bread, potato, bill, waiter, waitress, beer, wine, whisky, pay one's bill, be full, order the meal, worth the money, sandwich, western food, Chinese food, pizza, pie, etc.

9. 机场、车站

airport, flight, airline, gate, take off, arrival, departure, boarding, luggage, railway station, train, platform, bus station, fare, bus, conductor, passenger, car, drive, driver, gas station, garage, fill in the tank, pull in, brake, etc.

10. 海关

customs, declare, claim, pay duty on, duty free of charge, passport, entry visa, fill in the form, etc.

11. 理发店

barber's, haircut, hairstyle, hairdresser, have one's hair cut, shave, moustache, beard, shampoo, etc.

12. 娱乐场所

theatre, cinema, show, film, singer, dance, concert, party, music, band, player, etc.

13. 旅游度假

sightseeing, go for an outing, airline, board a plane, booking office, information desk, inquiry office, single/one-way ticket, return/round-trip ticket, pilot, stewardess, flight attendant, deck, terminal, porter, underground railway/subway/tube, package tour/

holiday, excursion, barbecue, motel, sunbathe, skating, wave-surf, water-skiing, bungee jumping, yoga, etc.

三、阅读并拼写下面各类常用职业身份及相关词语(翻译见“第二部分”)

1. 教师

Professor, lecturer, teaching assistant, supervisor, tutor, president, dean, textbook, course, grade, mark, score, subject, pass, fail, make up an exam, school report, etc.

2. 医生

surgeon, prescribe, diagnose, emergency, injection, ward, to take an X-ray, etc.

3. 各类维修人员

carpenter, repairman, electrician, mechanic, plumber, radio, recorder, TV set, switch, fix, plug, socket, gear, clutch, garage, bulb, vacuum, air conditioner, heater, refrigerator, washing machine, etc.

4. 邮递员

postman, deliver, post, sort, letter box, mailbox, address, writer, receiver, etc.

5. 交警

police, traffic rules, speeding, traffic light, driver's license, violation, fine, etc.

6. 律师

lawyer, barrister, solicitor, law, court, higher court, Supreme Court, sue, illegal, appeal to, lawsuit, agent, civil action, prosecutor, defendant, etc.

7. 服务员

shop assistant, attendant, steward, shopper, clearance, market price, selling price, discount, shopping center, auction, etc.

8. 家庭

parents, father, mother, brother, sister, daughter, son, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, cousin, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, etc.

9. 其他

landlady, host, guest, writer, novelist, newspaperman, businessman, client, patient, librarian, roommates, schoolmates, classmates, customer, boss, manager, employee, secretary, passenger, accountant, etc.

四、掌握数字、日期、时间等常用表达方式

熟悉下面各种时间、数字的表达法, 朗读并拼写相应的英语形式(翻译见“第二部分”)。

A. 时刻与日期、年代的读法

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 7:05 | 2. 7:15 |
| 3. 7:30 | 4. 7:35 |
| 5. 7:45 | 6. 8:00 |
| 7. 15:00 | 8. 00:17 |
| 9. 1996 年 5 月 24 日 | 10. 1999 年 7 月 1 日 |
| 11. 20 世纪 80 年代 | 12. 2002 年 12 月 |
| 13. 2008 年 | 14. 21 世纪 |
| 15. 公元前 221 年 | 16. 公元 550 年 |
| 17. 前天 | 18. 后天 |
| 19. 十年 | 20. 一百年 |
| 21. 一千年 | 22. 每隔一天 |
| 23. 下星期这个时候 | 24. 两星期后的今天 |

B. 时刻表及航班号的读法

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. 3 点 15 分的火车 | 2. 8 点 47 分的汽车 |
| 3. 中国航空公司 CNI 221 号航班 | 4. 美国西北航空公司 NW1495 号航班 |
| 5. 提前 30 分钟 | 6. 推迟 30 分钟 |

C. 房间号、电话号码的读法

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. 第 3301 号房间 | 2. 第 209 号房间 |
| 3. 62773454 | 4. 83050001 |

D. 分数和小数的读法

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. $1/2$ | 2. $1/3$ |
| 3. $1/4$ | 4. $1/5$ |
| 5. $3/4$ | 6. $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 7. $3\frac{3}{4}$ | 8. $7/8$ |
| 9. $7\frac{5}{6}$ | 10. 0.5 |
| 11. 7.3 | 12. 2.49 |
| 13. 3.1415926 | 14. 多位数数字的读法: 1, 398, 478, 325 |

E. 货币名称和价格的读法

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. 5 美元 | 2. 25 美分 |
| 3. 10 美分 | 4. 5 美分 |
| 5. 1 美分/便士 | 6. 3 英镑 |
| 7. 7 便士 | 8. £1.99 |
| 9. \$26.73 | 10. 打九折 |

五、时事新闻报道常用相关词语

朗读并熟悉下面时事新闻词语,将各类词语译成相应的汉语(翻译见“第二部分”):

1) press conference, newspaper, mass media, editorial, Miss Universe, space shuttle, takeoff, touchdown, mission,

2) assembly, parliament, congress, left-wing, right-wing, coup, radical, conservative, moderate, recession, depression, auction,

3) victim, eyewitness, casualty, death toll, cocaine, drug, gang, ring, violence, riot, turmoil, hijacker,

4) Austria, Vienna, Turkey, Ankara, Spain, Madrid, Thailand, Bangkok, Sri Lanka, Colombo, Poland, Warsaw, the United State, Washington, Russia, Moscow, France, Paris, Italy, Rome, the United Kingdom, London, Korea, Seoul, Burma, Rangoon, Mexico, Mexico City, Belgium, Brussels, Germany, Berlin, Italy, Rome, Portugal, Lisbon, Brazil, Brasilia, the Philippines, Manila, Japan, Tokyo, Egypt, Cairo, Canada, Ottawa, Afghanistan, Kabul, Argentina, Buenos Aires, Denmark, Copenhagen, Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, Greece, Athens, India, New Delhi, Indonesia, Jakarta, Iran, Tehran, Iraq, Baghdad, Pakistan, Islamabad, New Zealand, Wellington, Sweden, Stockholm, Vietnam, Hanoi, Switzerland, Bern, Yugoslavia, Belgrade

六、听写

根据所听到的短文录音,在空格中填入正确的答案(答案及听力原文见“第二部分”)。

Passage 1

Once a wise man 1 a certain mighty river. He wished to 2 and began to talk to 3.

"Do you know 4?" he asked.

"No, sir," 5 the boatman.

"Then you have lost 6 your life," said the wise man. "Do you know 7?" "No, sir," 8 the boatman.

"Then you have lost 9 your life," said the wise man.

"Do you know 10?" said the wise man.

"I don't know that 11," said the boatman.

"Then you have lost 12 your life."

Just then a sudden gust of wind 13 the boat.

"Do you know 14?" asked the boatman.

"No," replied the wise man.

"15," replied the boatman, "you have lost 16."

Passage 2

Everyone has 1 the Braille system of reading 2. But few people know why 3 the "Braille" system or who Louis Braille was. In the year 4, Louis Braille was a

very small boy. He lived in 5 in France. Louis' father had 6 in which he made things 7. One day Louis was playing in his father's shop and 8 a small tool with a very sharp point. Louis fell, 9 the tool entered his eye, 10 he became blind in both eyes. One day, on a 11, he said to his father, "Blind people are 12 in the world. I can tell one bird 13 another by 14. I can know the door of the house 15 with my hand. But there are so many things 16 I cannot hear and cannot feel. Only books can 17. But there are no books 18 to read."

Passage 3

"Is this your first trip on the Amazon?" the old man asked.

"Yes," said Louis, "I got 1 with my father. He travels the river often 2. But this is 3."

"Well, what do you think of the river?"

"It's hard 4. Now I know why they call it 5. I haven't seen 6 all day."

"Yes, it's 7 in the world. Right here is more than 8. And 9 of the Amazon is 10 the river."

"Look! I can land now. How 11 the trees are!"

"12 kinds of trees grow in 13," said the old man, "and things 14 here."

"A farmer told me that the bamboo grows 15 a day. Every thing 16 in the Amazon, my father says."

"He's right. 17 are the trees and plants big, but the 18 and birds are, too. The 19 snake, the anaconda, lives here. It's 20 long. It can 21, they tell me. The wings of the fruit bat are 22. Even the ants are huge."

"Have you ever seen 23?"

"Ah, yes, I have watched them 24. They 25 the jungle eating everything 26."

"The piranha isn't very big, in it?"

"No, but those fish travel in 27. With their very 28, they can eat a big animal in 29."

"I have been looking for them all day."

"Oh, you'll see them. Just don't 30 in the middle of them."

Passage 4

Bush, George W(alker) was born on 1, in New Haven, Connecticut. At the 2, Bush moved with his parents from Connecticut to Odessa, Texas, where his father 3 a career in the 4. After a year in Texas, the family relocated to California 5. A year later, the family moved back to Texas and 6 in Midland, a town in western Texas located about 7 from Fort Worth. Bush lived in Midland from 8. In 1953 his younger sister Robin, 9 child in the family, 10 leukemia. After her death, Bush grew 11 his mother. He had 12 siblings: brothers Jeb, Neil, and Marvin, and a

sister, Dorothy. 13, again for business reasons, the family moved to Houston, Texas. In 1961 Bush left Texas and went to Andover, Massachusetts, to attend Phillips Academy, 14 that his father had also attended.

Bush graduated from Yale with 15 in history 16. Upon completing college, he became eligible for 17. He did his basic training at Lackland Air Force Base and was certified to fly the 18 jet fighter during training missions in the South and along 19. Bush remained in the Air National Guard until 20.

After earning his M.B.A. from 21 in 1975, Bush returned to Midland. Like his father, he first entered 22 as a "landman".

Passage 5

Listen to the news Broadcast twice and then summarize the news according to the cues given.

1. Event:
2. Occasion: International air-show to _____
3. Time: _____
4. Place: _____
5. Number of Victims: _____
6. Identity and Nationality: _____

2.3 听力理解的应试技巧与策略

(答案及听力原文见“第二部分”)

2.3.1 听力 A 节同步训练

训练 1

Directions:

You will hear a talk about the development of newspapers. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for Questions 1—5.

Development of the Newspaper		
the earliest recorded newspaper	59 B. C.	
the location of the world's first printed newspaper		1
the time of the first weekly English Newspaper		2
the time of the first daily English newspaper		3
In 1690 Benjamin Harris printed the first American newspaper in	Boston	
the number of daily newspapers in America in 1760		4
the number of present U. S. daily newspapers		5

训练 2

Directions

For Questions 1—5, you will hear a talk about the history of mail delivery in the U.S. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have heard.

The History of Mail Delivery in the U.S.		
It took 2 weeks on horseback to get a letter from Boston to New York in	1600s	
How many miles is the distance between Boston to New York?		1
Crossing a river was also a	challenge	
Ferry service was so		2
For journeys inland there was always a	stagecoach	
but the stagecoach ride was by no means		3
In the 19 th century, in the southwestern desert, mail was delivered with the help of	camels	
In Alaska, people used		4
The "iron horse" refers to		5

训练 3

Directions:

You will hear a talk about ecosystem. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for Questions 1—5.

Ecosystem		
Ecosystem refers to organisms living in a particular ____	environment	
Sir Arthur George Tansley was a British ____		1
Arthur George Tansley coined the term of ecosystem in ____		2
The ecosystem concept fits into an ordered view of	nature	
At the top of the hierarchy is the planet's entire living environment, known as the ____		3
The living, or biotic, parts of an ecosystem, such as the plants, animals, and bacteria found in soil, are known as a ____		4
The physical ____, such as the minerals found in the soil, are known as the environment or habitat.		5

训练 4

Directions: For Questions 1—5 you will hear a student inquiring about the summer courses at Spring School.

Information about the Summer Courses at Spring School		
Length of One Course (Weeks)	2 weeks	
Study Time Per Week (Hours)	20 hours	
Study Time Per Week (Days)		1
Student Number Each Class (Max)		2
Starting Time of the First Course	Jan. 4	
Finishing Time of the First Course		3
Starting Time of the Second Course	Jan. 25	
Finishing Time of the Second Course		4
Cost (Per Course)	£ 220	
Registration Fee	£ 6	
VAT (Y/N.)	Yes	
Deposit	£ 30	
Accommodation Cost (Per Week, Including Breakfast.		5
Accommodation Cost (Per Week, Including Breakfast and Dinner.	£ 30	

训练 5

Directions:

For Questions 1—5, you will hear a talk about a science museum in Washington DC. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have heard.

Smithsonian Institute in Washington DC		
The Smithsonian consists of 16 _____.		1
Founded (year)	1846	
The institution's collections are more than _____.		2
The Smithsonian museums share these collections with the public through exhibitions, lectures, symposiums, concerts and _____.		3
Collier's Year Book	1997	
James Smithson was a British _____.		4
A few years ago Smithsonian Institution celebrated its _____ birthday		5