

研究生入学 英语考试 历年真题全解

Don't Worry about Your English!



1994 — 2004

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无忧英语
做题先读

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无忧英语考试系列

研究生入学考试英语考试历年真题全解

(1994—2004)

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前言

本书根据《2005年研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》，结合历年真题编写而成。全书收集了从1994年至2004年共11套试题，每套试题设有“答案”、“考点”、“解析”、“译文”、“关键词”等项目。本书突出试题的答题技巧和方法，旨在提高学生综合运用英语的水平和能力，以期达到事半功倍的效果。

本书信息量大，考点突出，对考前辅导具有很强的针对性和可操作性，便于学生自学和查阅，对于提高学生的英语水平有着不可估量的作用。

本书具体编纂特色：

一、题型全面：本书囊括了近年研究生入学考试所有题型：听力理解、英语知识运用、英语阅读理解、词汇与结构、完形填空、英汉翻译、短文写作。

二、详解精辟：本书对所有试题进行了详细、透彻的解析，与同类书相比，对试题的解析更全面更具体，尤其是对于听力和短文写作方面更有长处。

三、版式实用：本书编排版式设计新颖独特，有利于学生进行自我测试，使用方便，可免除在书中前后翻找答案之劳和看错答案之误，同时又节省了学生的宝贵时间。

四、解析权威：参加本书试题解析的人员全部是多年从事大学英语教学工作的教师，他们融合多年的教学经验和应试技巧，把素质教育和应试技能有机结合，通过分析历年研究生考试考点，解读经典试题，对相关试题进行了系统详实的讲解。

五、五步作文：写作部分不仅提供范文，而且提供了一种解题思路，独创五步写作法，对考生非常实用。这一点在各类试题的解析中还是独一无二的。“授人以鱼，不如授人以渔。”我们的出发点就是“授人以渔”。

如何利用备考资源：做过的题，尤其是做错的题是宝贵的资源，要充分利用。做题时要吧试题分为三类：第一类是一做就对的，这样的题只需要看一下答案即可；第二类是在做题时，拿不准但是做对了，这说明你掌握得不牢固，需要详细地看解析，以加深印象；第三类是做错的和不会做的，这是重点要解决的问题。首先要认真研究答案及详解，加强理解记忆。例如一套题有80道小题，你有20道题是做错的或不会做的，等做过几套题以后，等你把答案都忘了的时候，你再回过头来做那20道题，结果你会发现你可能又掌握了十几道题。可能还有十几道题不会，全书的题做完后，你可能有一二百道题不会，针对这些问题反复练习直到全部会做，这样才能做到心中有数，可以有效地提高学习效果。

本书在编写过程中征求了全国著名英语测试专家和教授的意见，得到北京大学、清华大学、南开大学、华东师范大学等数十所大学领导和师生的支持，并在教学中进行了实验，得到了广大师生的支持和认可，深受师生们的喜爱。书中如有疏漏与错误之处，恳请广大读者及同仁批评指正。预祝广大考生取得好成绩。

编者

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2004年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

	总得分	听力理解	英语用法	阅读理解	短文写作
卷面分值	100	20	10	50	20
得分					

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions: This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET I.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

(5 points)

Directions: For Questions 1–5, you will hear a talk about the geography of Belgium. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write only 1 word or number in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.

Geography of Belgium			
Three main regions	coastal plain		
	central plateau		
Highest altitude of the coastal plain	m		1
Climate near the sea	humid		2
Particularly rainy months of the year	April		3
			4
Average temperatures in July in Brussels	low	13°C	
	high	°C	5

【提示】本题为2002年开始设立的新题型,分A、B、C三个部分。A、B两部分各为一段话或对话,A部分要求听完后用一个词或数字填表,B部分要求听完后简单回答所提出的问题,C部分一般为三篇对话或文章,要求先听录音然后根据所听内容做选择题。

【分析】做这类题目,首先必须预览题目要求及表格,以便对录音材料的内容大概了解,同时也应能够把握需要获得什么样的答案信息,这样听的时候就能够做到有的放矢。接着,目光盯着题目,耳朵集中注意力听磁带中的信息点填空。做完第一题,接着就盯着下一题,以此类推。磁带播放第二遍的时候,查疑补漏,核实答案。

1. **【答案】**highlands **【考点】**细节题

【解析】根据首句“Belgium has three main geographic regions: the coastal plain, the central plateau and highlands.”可知答案。

2. **【答案】**20/twenty **【考点】**细节题

【解析】根据“The coastal plain’s elevation ranges from sea level to 20 metres.”可知答案。

3. **【答案】**mild **【考点】**细节题

【解析】根据“The climate near the sea is humid and mild.”可知答案。

【听音】

Belgium has three main geographic regions: the coastal plain, the central plateau and highlands. The coastal plain extends inland 16 to 48 kilometres on the northwest. Along the north sea is a low-lying area consisting mainly of sandy hills and sections of lands reclaimed from the sea. The coastal plain's elevation ranges from sea level to 20 metres. The central plateau is a gently rolling, slightly elevated area, irrigated by many waterways and containing a number of wide, fertile valleys with rich soil. The highlands, a densely wooded plateau, averaging 460 metres in elevation, extends across southeastern Belgium and into northeastern France. Located here is the highest peak in Belgium with an elevation of 694 metres. 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, fog and rain are common, and April and November are particularly rainy months. 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 degrees to 5 degrees Centigrade in January and 14 to 20 degrees Centigrade in July.

Part B

(5 points)

Directions: For Questions 6-10, you will hear an interview with Mr. Saffo from the Institute for the Future. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use not **more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below.

【试题】

What is Saffo according to himself?

6

The Institute for the Future provides services to private companies and

7

The Institute believes that to think systematically about the long-range future is

8

4. 【答案】November 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据 "...April and November are particularly rainy months." 可知答案。

5. 【答案】22/twenty-two 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据 "In Brussels, the average temperatures range from zero to 5 degrees Centigrade in January and from 13 to 22 degrees Centigrade in July." 可知答案。

【分析】本题5个题目分别针对Saffo自己对其工作的定义与看法、个人成长及团队工作的认识而设计。据此,听的时候便目标明确,因而答案便容易确定。

6. 【答案】A (technology) forecaster.

【考点】细节题 【解析】根据 "That is, I just forecast, I don't predict. I am a technology forecaster." 可知。

7. 【答案】government agencies.

【考点】细节题 【解析】根据 "The Institute for the Future is a non-profit foundation that does work for private companies and government agencies." 可知答案。

8. 【答案】(a) meaningful (exercise).

【考点】细节题 【解析】根据 "...it is a meaningful exercise to think systematically about the long-range future." 可知答案。

To succeed in anything, one should be flexible, curious and

9

What does Saffo consider to be essential to the work of a team?

10

【听音】

W: Mr. Saffo, you've been called the 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 are 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. I am a technology forecaster.* And I spend most of my time looking at electronic technologies. So I'm looking at information technology very 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 the companies who need this information?

M: *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. And 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. 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, or what else. Being flexible. Because forecasting is really nothing more than an applied common sense. 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. Our unit of work is the team and *you need to have high levels of trust and cooperation, among team members.* People need to really like and trust each other.

Part C

(10 points)

Directions: You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While

9. 【答案】open to change. 【考点】细

节题 【解析】根据 "...make one successful in anything — being flexible, being curious and being open to change."可知答案。

10. 【答案】Trust and cooperation.

【考点】细节题 【解析】根据 "...you need to have high levels of trust and cooperation among team members."可知答案。

【分析】浏览题目,很容易看出11-13题、14-16题、17-20题分别为三段文

listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece **once only**.

Questions 11-13 are based on the following talk about naming newborns. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11-13.

11. 【试题】What do we often do with the things we love?

- A) Ask for their names.
- B) Name babies after them.
- C) Put down their names.
- D) Choose names for them.

12. 【试题】The unpleasant meaning of an old family name is often overlooked if _____.

- A) the family tree is fairly limited
- B) the family tie is strong enough
- C) the name is commonly used
- D) nobody in the family complains

13. 【试题】Several months after a baby's birth, its name will _____.

- A) show the beauty of its own
- B) develop more associations
- C) lose the original meaning
- D) help form the baby's personality

【听音】

One of the first questions anybody asks about the 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. *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 the old family name. *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 Brander, who are you to complain that the name means "smelly hair". Inspiration need not be limited to the family tree. Pick an attribute, pick the name of an Italian

章中的细节题, 因此听录音时应当将目标锁定, 这样就很容易获得答案。

11. 【答案】D 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据 "We always name the things we love." 可知答案。

12. 【答案】B 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据句子 "If the family tie is strong enough, parents are often willing to overlook an unpleasant feeling or meaning." 可知。

13. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据 "By the time the baby is a few months old, his personality erases all other associations the name may hold..." 可知答案。

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. *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 will have made the right choice.

Questions 14–16 are based on the biography of Bobby Moore, an English soccer player. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14–16.

14. 【试题】 How many matches did Moore play during his professional career?

- A) 90. B) 108.
C) 180. D) 668.

15. 【试题】 In 1964, Bobby Moore was made _____.

- A) England's footballer of the year
B) a soccer coach in West Germany
C) a medallist for his sportsmanship
D) a member of the Order of the British Empire

16. 【试题】 After Moore retired from playing, the first thing he did was _____.

- A) editing Sunday Sport
B) working for Capital Radio
C) managing professional soccer teams
D) developing a sports marketing company

【听音】

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 English's national team from 1962 to 1970 and was captain 90 times. *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. He began playing club-soccer in the early 1960s. *He was named the England's footballer of*

14. 【答案】D 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据 "His professional soccer career spans 19 years and 668 matches..." 可知。

15. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据 "He was named England's footballer of the year from 1963 to 1964." 可知答案。

16. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据 "Moore retired from playing in 1977, and after spending brief periods managing professional soccer teams, he concentrated developing a sports marketing company and doing Media Work." 可知答案。

the year from 1963 to 1964. Moore was known for his sportsmanship on the field. He was not inclined towards wild celebration of goals. In 1967, he was made a member of the Order of the British Empire. Moore retired from playing in 1977, and after spending brief periods managing professional soccer teams, he concentrated on developing a sports marketing company and doing media work. He was sports editor of Sunday Sports 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.

Questions 17-20 are based on the following talk on the city of Belfast. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17-20.

17. 【试题】Belfast has long been famous for its _____.

- A) oil refinery
- B) linen textiles
- C) food products
- D) deepwater port

18. 【试题】Which of the following does Belfast chiefly export?

- A) Soap.
- B) Grain.
- C) Steel.
- D) Tobacco.

19. 【试题】When was Belfast founded?

- A) In 1177.
- B) In 1315.
- C) In the 16th century.
- D) In the 17th century.

20. 【试题】What happened in Belfast in the late 18th century?

- A) French refugees arrived.
- B) The harbor was destroyed.
- C) Shipbuilding began to flourish.
- D) The city was taken by the English.

【听音】

Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland and a major city in commerce and industry. It is one of the most important shipbuilding and repairing centers of the United Kingdom, and has long been known for its linen textiles, its manufactures include aircraft, guided weapons, and

17. 【答案】B 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据 "...and has long been known for its linen textiles..." 可知。

18. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据 "Among the chief exports are petroleum products, soap, food stuffs and textiles..." 可知。

19. 【答案】A 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据 "...the founding of Belfast dates from 1177 when a Norman castle was erected" 可知。

20. 【答案】C 【考点】细节题

【解析】根据 "The harbor was improved in the late 18th century and ship-building was begun on a large scale." 可知答案。

tobacco and food products. A large petroleum refinery here is supplied by imported petroleum which is received at the city's deepwater port. Other imports include grain, coal, chemicals and iron steel. *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, *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. *The harbor was improved in the late 18th century and shipbuilding was begun on a large scale.* The city was made the capital of Northern Ireland in 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.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET I.

Section II Use of English

(10 points)

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word (s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET I.

Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence. Theories (21) _____ on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior (22) _____ they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through (23) _____ with others. Theories focusing on the role of society that children commit crimes in (24) _____ to their failure to rise above their socio-economic status, (25) _____ as a rejection of

【译文】围绕青少年犯罪问题的理论分为两派，一派认为青少年犯罪责任在个人，另一派认为责任在社会。前者认为孩子之所以犯罪是因为以前的错误行为没有受到应有的处罚或者由于与别人交往学来的。后者认为孩子犯罪是因为他们没能成功地超越其社会经济地位或因拒绝中产阶级价值。

大多数少年不良行为理论都把集

middle-class values.

Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families, (26) _____ the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes. The latter may commit crimes (27) _____ lack of adequate parental control. All theories, however, are tentative and are (28) _____ to criticism.

Changes in the social structure may indirectly (29) _____ juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that (30) _____ to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment (31) _____ make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain. The resulting discontent may in (32) _____ lead more youths into criminal behavior.

Families have also (33) _____ changes these years. More families consist of one parent households or two working parents; (34) _____, children are likely to have less supervision at home (35) _____ was common in the traditional family (36) _____. This lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates. Other (37) _____ causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased (38) _____ of drugs and alcohol, and the growing (39) _____ of child abuse and child neglect. All these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act, (40) _____ a direct causal relationship has not yet been established.

21. A) acting
B) relying
C) centering
D) cementing

22. A) before
B) unless
C) until
D) because

23. A) interaction
B) assimilation
C) cooperation
D) consultation

点放在地位低的家庭中的孩子,都忽略这样的事实:富人家出生的孩子也犯罪。后者犯罪是因为缺少适当的家长监督。然而,所有的理论都属推测,都容易受到批评。

社会结构的变化也可能间接地影响犯罪率。比如,一般说来,导致年轻人就业机会减少的经济变化以及失业率上升都会使得他们难以获得较好的职业。结果,导致年轻人犯罪行为就会增多。

近年来,家庭也经历了变化。现在单亲家庭和双亲都工作的家庭多了,结果与传统的家庭结构模式相比,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。有人认为家长监督减少也影响青少年的犯罪率。其他可辨认的令人不快的行为的原因包括学生在校遇到挫折、考试不及格、毒品和酒越来越容易搞到、虐待儿童和疏忽儿童情况的上升。所有这些情况都会增加儿童犯罪行为的概率,但和儿童犯罪有直接关系的原因目前尚未确定。

21. 【答案】C【考点】动词用法

【解析】所提供的四个选项除D)外均可与介词on搭配,act on意为“对……起作用,按照……行动”;rely on意为“依靠,依赖”;center on意为“以……为中心重点,集中于”,与focus on同义,且与上文呼应。

22. 【答案】D【考点】逻辑题

【解析】本句为suggest的第一个宾语从句按逻辑关系应选D) because,引导由or连接着的两个原因状语从句。

23. 【答案】A【考点】词义辨析

【解析】本句为suggest的第二个宾语从句。A)意为“相互作用,交往,互动”;B)意为“同化,吸收”;C)意为“合作”;D)意为“咨询,商量”。

24. A) return
B) reply
C) reference
D) response
25. A) or
B) but rather
C) but
D) or else
26. A) considering
B) ignoring
C) highlighting
D) discarding
27. A) on
B) in
C) for
D) with
28. A) immune
B) resistant
C) sensitive
D) subject
29. A) affect
B) reduce
C) check
D) reflect

24. 【答案】D【考点】词语搭配

【解析】首先排除A), 一般来说 in return 只与 for 搭配, 构成 in return for sth.; 根据意义, 其他选项均可与 to 搭配; in reply to 意为“作为对……的答复”; in reference to 意为“关于……”; in response to 意为“作为对……的反应”。

25. 【答案】A【考点】连词用法

【解析】此处连词连接的是 in response their failure to to rise above their socio-economic status 和 as a rejection of middle-class values 并列状语。再根据两者都是“儿童犯罪的原因”可知答案。

26. 【答案】B【考点】表方式、状态

【解析】A) 意为“考虑到”; B) 意为“不顾, 忽视”; C) 意为“强调, 突出”; D) 意为“抛弃, 丢弃”。按照上下文逻辑, 排除A) 与C)。进一步分析, B) 更准确。

27. 【答案】C【考点】词语搭配

【解析】所提供的四个选项中只有C) 可与 lack of 形成搭配 for lack of... 意为“由于缺少……”。

28. 【答案】D【考点】词义辨析

【解析】所提供的选项均可与 to 构成词组: be immune to... 意为“对……有免疫能力, 不易受……影响”; be resistant to... 意为“对……有抵抗力”; be sensitive to... 意为“对……敏感”; be subject to... 意为“易受……的, 受……支配的”。依题意, 显然应选D)。

29. 【答案】A【考点】动词用法

【解析】A) 意为“影响”; B) 意为“减少”; C) 意为“阻止, 检查”; D) 意为“反映”。本句意为“社会结构的变化也可能间接地影响犯罪率。”故选A)。

30. A) point
B) lead
C) come
D) amount
31. A) in general
B) on average
C) by contrast
D) at length
32. A) case
B) short
C) turn
D) essence
33. A) survived
B) noticed
C) undertaken
D) experienced
34. A) contrarily
B) consequently
C) similarly
D) simultaneously
35. A) than
B) that
C) which
D) as
36. A) system
B) structure
C) concept
D) heritage

30. 【答案】B 【考点】动词用法

【解析】四个动词均可与to搭配。A)意为“指向,指着”;B)意为“通向,导致”;C)意为“谈到,来到”;D)意为“合计,达到……”。根据上下文可知答案为B)。

31. 【答案】A 【考点】词义辨析

【解析】A)意为“一般说来,总的来说”;B)意为“平均来讲,平均而言”;C)意为“对比之下,相反”;D)意为“终于,详细地”。根据上下文只有A)才讲得通。

32. 【答案】C 【考点】词义辨析

【解析】四个动词均可与in搭配。in case意为“以防,万一”;in short意为“简而言之”;in turn意为“反过来,依次,接着”;in essence意为“实质上,本质上”。根据上下文可知选C)。

33. 【答案】D 【考点】动词用法

【解析】四个选项均为及物动词: survive意为“幸免,存活”;notice意为“注意到”;undertake意为“承担,从事”;experience意为“经历过,体验”。根据上下文只有D)能够讲得通。

34. 【答案】B 【考点】词义辨析

【解析】空格前后是因果关系。A)意为“相反”;B)意为“因此,结果”;C)意为“相似地”;D)意为“同时”。故选B)。

35. 【答案】A 【考点】固定搭配

【解析】先行词supervision由less修饰,为less... than... 结构,因此选A)。

36. 【答案】B 【考点】词义辨析

【解析】A)意为“体系,系统”;B)意为“建筑,结构”;C)意为“概念”;D)意为“遗产,传统”。根据上文可知答案为B)。

37. A) assessable
B) identifiable
C) negligible
D) incredible
38. A) expense
B) restriction
C) allocation
D) availability
39. A) incidence
B) awareness
C) exposure
D) popularity
40. A) provided
B) since
C) although
D) supposing

Section III Reading Comprehension

Part A

(40 points)

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.

Text 1

Hunting for a job late last year, lawyer Gant Redmon stumbled across Career-Builder, a job database on the Internet. He searched it with no success but was attracted by the site's "personal search agent". It's an interactive feature that lets visitors key in job criteria such as location, title, and salary, then E-mails them when a matching position is posted in the database. Redmon chose the keywords *legal*, *intellectual property*,

37. 【答案】B 【考点】词义辨析

【解析】A)意为“估价的,可以评估的”;B)意为“可辨别的,可识别的”;C)意为“可以忽略的,无关紧要的”;D)意为“难以置信的”。根据上下文可知答案为B)。

38. 【答案】D 【考点】词义辨析

【解析】A)意为“支出”;B)意为“限制,限定”;C)意为“分配,拨给”;D)意为“利用……的可能性,有效性,可以找到”。根据常识,毒品和酒越来越容易获得,故选D)。

39. 【答案】A 【考点】名词用法

【解析】A)意为“发生,发生率”;B)意为“意识”;C)意为“接触,暴露,揭露”;D)意为“流行,受欢迎”。

40. 【答案】C 【考点】连词用法

【解析】根据上下文可知此处缺一转折连词。A)意为“只要”;B)意为“既然,因为”;C)意为“虽然,但是”;D)意为“假如”。经过比较得知选C)。

【译文】去年年底甘特·雷德蒙律师找工作时在互联网上碰到了一家叫“职业开创者”的网站。他没能在该网站上搜索到什么,但却被其中的“个人搜索工具”所吸引。这是一种互动性的功能,访问者只需输入自己的求职要求,诸如工作地点、职位和薪水,然后给网上贴出的对应岗位发封邮件。雷德蒙输入了法律、知识产权和华盛顿哥伦比亚特区几个关键词。3周后,他收到了第一个岗位通知。雷德蒙感叹自己“淘到了金子”,他将自己的简历邮发给老板,就得到