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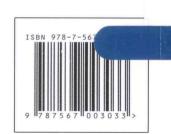
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考场如战场，考试本身不仅是对广大考生复习策略和学习效果的检验，更是考生之间意志、品质等非智力因素的较量。著名的西点军校有这样一句名言："永远没有失败，只是暂时停止成功。"我们对梦想的追求从未停止过！考研"特战队"的勇士们，路就在脚下，我们一旦选择就请坚定地走下去吧！虽然成功之路布满荆棘，但为了心中的梦想我们毫不畏惧！NEVER GIVE UP！

本书的编写者和主讲教师均活跃在英语教学和研究的第一线，他们当中有资深的知识工程与学习科学专家，有英语应试辅导的一线专家，有新媒体辅助教学的资深研发人员。丛书注重个性化自主学习，各分册所有题目均配有全程详解新媒体课堂。由于丛书编写任务重，纰漏之处望读者见谅。作为丛书总主编，我很愿意尽我的微薄之力为广大读者解决考研过程中的各种困惑，我的联系方式：dr.leakey@acm.org。

有志始知蓬莱近，无为总觉咫尺远；志之所趋，无远勿届，穷山复海不能限也；志之所向，无坚不摧！

最后祝愿参加我们丛书考研"特战队"的勇士们金榜题名！

李凯

于 BEAREDU 知识人因工程实验室

Section I　Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

People are, on the whole, poor at considering background information when making individual decisions. At first glance this might seem like a strength that __1__ the ability to make judgments which are unbiased by __2__ factors. But Dr. Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big __3__ was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with.__4__, he theorised that a judge __5__ of appearing too soft __6__ crime might be more likely to send someone to prison __7__ he had already sentenced five or six other defendants only to forced community service on that day.

To __8__ this idea, he turned to the university-admissions process. In theory, the __9__ of an applicant should not depend on the few others __10__ randomly for interview during the same day, but Dr. Simonsohn suspected the truth was __11__.He studied the results of 9,323 MBA interviews __12__ by 31 admissions officers. The interviewers had __13__ applicants on a scale of one to five. This scale __14__ numerous factors into consideration. The scores were __15__ used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the Graduate Management Admission Test, or GMAT, a standardized exam which is __16__ out of 800 points, to make a decision on whether to accept him or her.

Dr. Simonsohn found if the score of the previous candidate in a daily series of interviewees was 0.75 points or more higher than that of the one __17__ that, then the score for the next applicant would __18__ by an average of 0.075 points. This might sound small, but to __19__ the effects of such a decrease a candidate could need 30 more GMAT points than would otherwise have been __20__.

1. [A] grants　　　　　[B] submits　　　　　[C] transmits　　　　　[D] delivers

2. [A] minor　　　　　[B] objective　　　　　[C]crucial　　　　　[D] external

3. [A] issue　　　　　[B] vision　　　　　[C] picture　　　　　[D] moment

4. [A] For example　　[B] On average　　　[C] In principle　　　[D] Above all

5. [A] fond　　　　　[B] fearful　　　　　[C] capable　　　　　[D] thoughtless

响"。【A】"minor次要的"；【B】"objective客观的"；【C】"crucial决定性的"；【D】"external外部的"，故选【D】。

3.

计策选取

使用策略二，并行结构空间法

思路互动

本题选【C】。本空所在句为"But Dr. Uri Simonsohn speculated that an inability to consider the big__3__was leading decision-makers to be biased by the daily samples of information they were working with."。本句句意应为"但是西蒙逊博士推测不考虑大局会导致决策者被日常接触的信息影响而带有偏见"。本句"but"引起句意转折。空前面有定冠词"the"，指代上文信息，即"不考虑背景信息、不考虑大环境"。而"大局，大环境"的表达，只有选择【C】"picture大局，大环境"是最贴切的。【A】"issue问题"；【B】"vision想象力"；【D】"moment时机"。

4.

计策选取

使用策略四，逻辑关系推理法

思路互动

本题选【A】。通读后面的句子，提到了法官与被告，根据上下文的逻辑关系，这明显是生活当中的一个具体的实例，故答案选【A】"For example例如"。其余选项的意思分别为【B】"On average平均，通常"；【C】"In principle大体上，原则上"；【D】"Above all首先"。

5.

计策选取

使用策略五，常识判断法

思路互动

本题选【B】。本空所在句为"he theorised that a judge__5__of appearing too soft ..."，意为"他提出理论认为法官__5__表现得太软弱"。根据常识判断，法官应该不敢在罪行面前表现得太软弱，因此只有【B】"fearful惧怕"符合题意。其余选项的意思分别为【A】"fond喜欢"；【C】"capable有能力"；【D】"thoughtless考虑不周"。

6.

计策选取

使用策略四，逻辑关系推理法

本题选【B】。本空所在句为"The interviewers had __13__ applicants on a scale of one to five.",句中出现了"on a scale of one to five",可知表示"从一到五的范围内"。根据上下文的中心意思,可推断出句子想表达的意思是"在进行等级划分",因此【B】"rated划分等级"符合题意,故本题答案为【B】。其余选项分别为【A】"assigned分配,指派";【C】"matched相配,相适合";【D】"arranged安排,布置"。

14.

⊿计策选取

使用策略一,固定搭配排查法

⊿思路互动

本题选【D】。考察的是固定搭配"take...into consideration(考虑,涉及)",句子"This scale took numerous factors into consideration."意为"这个等级考虑了几种因素",是对上文评级的进一步解释,故本题答案为【D】。

15.

⊿计策选取

使用策略四,逻辑关系推理法

⊿思路互动

本题选【B】。本空所在句"The scores were __15__ used in conjunction with an applicant's score on the Graduate Management Admission Test"中有一个重要的短语,即"in conjunction with",意为"与……一起"。结合上文讲到的评级得分以及后半句提到的考试得分,根据上下文的逻辑关系,本空应该填入一个具有承接之意的词。分析四个选项,只有【B】"then其后,然后"最符合题意,故为正确答案。

16.

⊿计策选取

使用策略一,固定搭配排查法

⊿思路互动

本题选【C】。本空所在句为"a standardized exam which is __16__ out of 800 points"是前面"GMAT"的同位语,是对其进行的解释说明,而需要填空的部分处于一个限定性定语从句中,修饰先行词"a standardized exam",后面又提到了分数。四个选项中可以表示考试的分数是多少的只有【C】"marked批分数,评成绩"可与之搭配。其余选项【A】"selected选择,挑选";【B】"passed经过,超出";【D】"introduced介绍"与句中意思相距甚远,故可排除。

意，为正确答案。其余选项意思分别为【A】"promising有前途的"；【B】"possible可能的"；【D】"helpful有帮助的"。

特战背包
特战队 考研（二）

（一）"只看不背" 单词认知强化

1. unbiased □□□□□

◎基本讲解：没有偏见的，公正的

例句：We aim to provide a service that is balanced and unbiased.

我们致力于提供一种公平公正的服务。

◎触类旁通：biased 不公平的

例句：Gave a biased account of the trial.

对事件做出有偏见的描述。

2. speculate □□□□□

◎基本讲解：思考，推断

例句：I wouldn't like to speculate on the reasons for her resignation.

我不愿意猜测她辞职的原因。

◎触类旁通：speculation 思考，推测

例句：My speculations proved totally wrong.

我猜想的全错了。

3. theorise □□□□□

◎基本讲解：推理，理论化

例句：Researchers theorise that there was once a common language for all humanity.

研究人员推理说全人类曾经有一种共同的语言。

◎触类旁通：theory 理论；学说

例句：It sounds fine in theory, but will it work?

理论上是不错，但能否行得通？

4. defendant □□□□□

◎基本讲解：被告

例句：We find the defendant not guilty.

我们发现被告无罪。

◎触类旁通：prosecutor 原告

例句：Don't jab your finger at me: I'm not on trial and you're not the prosecutor!

别用手指指着我，我不是在受审，你也不是原告！

5. admission □□□□□

◎基本讲解：准许进入，接受

例句：Admission to British universities depends on examination results.

英国大学入学以考试成绩为凭。

◎触类旁通：admit准许进入

例句：The school admits sixty new boys and girls every year.

这所学校每年招收六十名男女新生。

6. applicant □□□□□

◎基本讲解：申请人，请求者

例句：He gave every new applicant the once-over.

他匆匆地看一下每一个新来的申请人。

◎触类旁通：application 申请，请求

例句：We received 400 applications for the job.

我们接到400人对这份工作的申请。

7. randomly □□□□□
◎基本讲解：任意地，随便地
例句：He gave me seven randomly chosen numbers.
他给我七个随意选择的数字。
◎触类旁通：random随机的，任意的
例句：The company chose a random sample.
公司选择了一个随机样本。

8. suspect □□□□□
◎基本讲解：怀疑，不信任
例句：I suspect the truth of her statement.
我对她那番话的真实性表示怀疑。
◎触类旁通：suspicion 怀疑，涉嫌
例句：Her behaviour aroused no suspicion.
她的举动未受怀疑。

9. standardize □□□□□
◎基本讲解：使标准化，使符合标准
例句：Car parts are usually standardized.
汽车部件一般都是统一规格的。
◎触类旁通：standardization标准化
例句：Experts researched on the problem of the standardization of the use of hyphens in compounds.
专家研究复合词中连字号使用法的规范化问题。

10. candidate □□□□□
◎基本讲解：候选人，候补人
例句：The defeated candidate demanded a recount.
落选的候选人要求重新计算选票。
◎触类旁通：candidacy候选资格，候补状态
例句：The local party supported her candidacy for the post of chairman.
基层党组织支持她主席职位的候选资格。

(二)"只看不背"短语、习语认知强化

1. on the whole □□□□□
◎基本讲解：总的来说
例句：On the whole, I'm in favor of the proposal.
总的说来，我赞成这个提议。
◎触类旁通：as a whole普遍说来，一般地说
例句：The population as a whole is/are in favor of the reform.
全体人民普遍拥护改革。

2. on a scale of □□□□□
◎基本讲解：按……的比例
例句：How do you rate his performance on a scale of 1 to 10?
如果用1到10给他打分的话，你给他的表演打几分？
◎触类旁通：to scale按比例
例句：The teacher required me to drew a map of China to scale.
老师要求我按比例绘制中国地图。

3. take … into consideration □□□□□
◎基本讲解：考虑某事物，体谅某事物
例句：I always take fuel consumption into consideration when buying a car.
我买汽车时总要把燃油消耗量考虑在内。

请者打分。随后，等级得分会与GMAT（管理学研究生入学考试，满分为800分）成绩共同（conjunction）决定申请者通过与否。

　　西蒙逊博士发现如果当日申请人中一位的分数比前一名高出0.75分或更多，那么他后面的人平均会少0.075分。也许看起来少得分数不多，但如果一名申请者要消除这一微小分数的影响，GMAT就要多考出本来不需要多的30分。

1. [A] 具有，赋予（grants）　　　　　　[B] 服从，提交（submits）
　　[C] 传输，发射（transmits）　　　　　[D] 传递（delivers）

2. [A] 次要的（minor）　　　　　　　　[B] 客观的（objective）
　　[C] 决定性的（crucial）　　　　　　　[D] 外部的（external）

3. [A] 问题（issue）　　　　　　　　　　[B] 想象力（vision）
　　[C] 大局，大环境（picture）　　　　　[D] 时机（moment）

4. [A] 例如（For example）　　　　　　　[B] 平均，通常（On average）
　　[C] 大体上，原则上（In principle）　　[D] 首先（Above all）

5. [A] 喜欢（fond）　　　　　　　　　　[B] 惧怕（fearful）
　　[C] 有能力（capable）　　　　　　　　[D] 考虑不周（thoughtless）

6. [A] 在……之内（in）　　　　　　　　[B] 在……方面，关于……的表达（on）
　　[C] 向，对着（to）　　　　　　　　　[D] 因为，由于（for）

7. [A] 如果（if）　　　　　　　　　　　[B] 直到（until）
　　[C] 尽管（though）　　　　　　　　　[D] 除非（unless）

8. [A] 促进（promote）　　　　　　　　　[B] 强调（emphasize）
　　[C] 分享（share）　　　　　　　　　　[D] 验证（test）

9. [A] 决定（decision）　　　　　　　　　[B] 质量，品质（quality）
　　[C] 地位（status）　　　　　　　　　　[D] 成功（success）

10. [A] 被选择（chosen）　　　　　　　　[B] 被研究（studied）
　　　[C] 被找到（found）　　　　　　　　[D] 被鉴定（identified）

11. [A] 例外的（exceptional）　　　　　　[B] 可辩护的（defensible）
　　　[C] 可代替的（replaceable）　　　　　[D] 并非如此（otherwise）

12. [A] 启示（inspired）　　　　　　　　[B] 表达（expressed）
　　　[C] 执行（conducted）　　　　　　　[D] 使安全（secured）

13. [A] 分配，指派（assigned）　　　　　[B] 划分等级（rated）
　　　[C] 相配，相适合（matched）　　　　[D] 安排，布置（arranged）

14. [A] 放，安置（put）　　　　　　　　[B] 获得，达到（got）
　　　[C] 给，授予（gave）　　　　　　　[D] 拿，起作用（took）

15. [A] 代替，更换（instead）　　　　　　[B] 其后，然后（then）
　　　[C] 曾经，总是（ever）　　　　　　　[D] 相当，宁愿（rather）

of spirit which we usually blame on some psychological conditions, until one day we find ourselves in garden and feel the expression vanish as if by magic. In most of the homeless gardens of New York City the actual cultivation of plants is unfeasible, yet even so the compositions often seem to represent attempts to call arrangement of materials, an institution of colors, small pool of water, and a frequent presence of petals or leaves as well as of stuffed animals. On display here are various fantasy elements whose reference, at some basic level, seems to be the natural world. (50) It is this implicit or explicit reference to nature that fully justifies the use of word garden though in a "liberated" sense, to describe these synthetic constructions. In them we can see biophilia — a yearning for contact with nonhuman life — assuming uncanny representational forms.

班长讲解

46. 四步解析

第一步：句架分析：

主干结构：it strikes one that these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges

从属成分：when one looks at the photographs of the garden created by the homeless，是时间状语从句；for all their diversity of styles是宾语从句中的让步状语；beyond that of decoration and creative expression介词短语在宾语从句中充当状语。

第二步：断句划分

Yet/ when one looks at the photographs of the garden/ created by the homeless/, it strikes one/ that/, for all their diversity of styles/, these gardens speak of various other fundamental urges/, beyond/ that of decoration and creative expression.

第三步：各个击破

photograph(照片)—the homeless(无家可归的人)—strike(令人印象深刻)—diversity (多样性)—fundamental(基本的)—urge(欲求)—decoration(装饰)—creative(创造)

第四步：连词成句

所填译文为"不过，当一个人端详那些无家可归者所创建的花园的照片时，令其印象深刻的是，尽管这些花园形态各异，却无不透射出人类在装饰欲和创造表达欲之外，还有种种其他的基本欲求。"

47. 四步解析

第一步：句架分析：

主干结构：A sacred place of peace is a distinctly human need

从属成分：however crude it may be是插入成分，相当于让步状语，as opposed to

人性的需求就越大，这便是这些无可名状的花园的本质。平静是一种心态，基于人与环境之间的和谐。（48）无家可归者的花园实际上其本身也无依无靠，自然天成，这些花园将某种"形态"的概念引入城市，这种"形态"在城市里要么不存在，要么不明显。

花园似乎还反映了，或者说源自于，另外一种欲求。这种欲求是人类所固有的，以至于我们无法意识到其存在。当我们没有了绿色，没有了各种植物，没有了各种树木，（49）大多数人就会有灵魂堕落的感觉。对此，我们往往归咎于某些心理问题，直到有一天，我们发现自己置身于一个花园里，感觉这种心理压抑感奇迹般地消失了。在纽约，大多天然的花园里都不适合种植植物，然而，即便如此，花园的布局似乎给人一种精心安排的感觉，不管是花园里的各种物品的摆放，还是色彩的搭配，小水塘的排列，叶落花开的规律以及各种饱食的动物的出没，似乎都有人工雕饰的痕迹。花园里呈现的是各种奇幻的元素，这些元素从根本上讲，似乎都是对大自然的诉求。（50）正是这种若隐若现的自然诉求，才真正解释了"花园"一词是用来描述这些人造建筑的，尽管这种解释很"不严谨"。在这些人造建筑里，我们可以发现人类热爱生命的天性（即与非人类生命接触的渴求）呈现出一种难以形容的具象派形态。

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★ 真题特战

真题1

The ethical judgments of the Supreme Court justices have become an important issue recently. The court cannot ___1___ its legitimacy as guardian of the rule of law ___2___ justices behave like politicians. Yet, in several instances, justices acted in ways that ___3___ the court's reputation for being independent and impartial.

Justice Antonin Scalia, for example, appeared at political events. That kind of activity makes it less likely that the court's decisions will be ___4___ as impartial judgments. Part of the problem is that the justices are not ___5___ by an ethics code. At the very least, the court should make itself ___6___ to the code of conduct that ___7___ to the rest of the federal judiciary.

This and other similar cases ___8___ the question of whether there is still a ___9___ between the court and politics.

The framers of the Constitution envisioned law ___10___ having authority apart from politics. They gave justices permanent positions ___11___ they would be free to ___12___ those in power and have no need to ___13___ political support. Our legal system was designed to set law apart from politics precisely because they are so closely ___14___.

Constitutional law is political because it results from choices rooted in fundamental social ___15___ like liberty and property. When the court deals with social policy decisions, the law it ___16___ is inescapably political — which is why decisions split along ideological lines are so easily ___17___ as unjust.

The justices must ___18___ doubts about the court's legitimacy by making themselves ___19___ to the code of conduct. That would make rulings more likely to be seen as separated from politics and, ___20___, convincing as law.

1. [A] emphasize	[B] maintain	[C] modify	[D] recognize
2. [A] when	[B] lest	[C] before	[D] unless
3. [A] restored	[B] weakened	[C] established	[D] eliminated
4. [A] challenged	[B] compromised	[C] suspected	[D] accepted
5. [A] advanced	[B] caught	[C] bound	[D] founded
6. [A] resistant	[B] subject	[C] immune	[D] prone
7. [A] resorts	[B] sticks	[C] loads	[D] applies
8. [A] evade	[B] raise	[C] deny	[D] settle
9. [A] line	[B] barrier	[C] similarity	[D] conflict
10. [A] by	[B] as	[C] though	[D] towards
11. [A] so	[B] since	[C] provided	[D] though

其后句子为"productivity rose"，意为"生产效率提高"。由此可见，本空所在句为"生产效率提高"的条件，故只有选项【D】"so long as 只要"符合题意。其余选项分别为【A】"as far as 就……"；【B】"for fear that 唯恐"；【C】"in case that 万一"。

8.
🏆 计策选取

　　使用策略二，并行结构空间法

➔ 思路互动

　　本题选【A】。这里考查的是复现结构中的同义替换复现现象。文章首段提到"the extremely influential idea that the very　__3__　of being experimented upon changed subjects' behavior"，此空所在句为"A(n)　__8__　that they were being experimented upon..."，故此空所填单词应为"idea"的同义词，结合选项来看，只有【A】"awareness 意识"符合题意。

9.
🏆 计策选取

　　使用策略三，中心思想一致法

➔ 思路互动

　　本题选【C】。此空所在句为"...that they were being experimented upon seemed to be　__9__　to alter workers' behavior"。根据全文的中心思想，此句句意应为"……自己成为实验对象似乎就足以改变其行为"。因此【C】"enough 足够的"符合题意。

10.
🏆 计策选取

　　使用策略一，固定搭配排查法

➔ 思路互动

　　本题选【D】。此空后单词为"itself"。四个选项中，【D】by 可以和 oneself 构成词组"by oneself"，意为"独自地，单独地"，符合题意，故本题答案为【D】。

11.
🏆 计策选取

　　使用策略一，固定搭配排查法

➔ 思路互动

　　本题选【C】。本空所在句为"the same data were　__11__　to econometric analysis"。在四个选项中，subjected 可以和 to 搭配成词组"be subjected to"，意为"受到……，经受……"，符合句意，故本题答案为【C】。

12.
🏆 计策选取

　　使用策略四，逻辑关系推理法

➔ 思路互动

　　本题选【A】。本空所在句为"　__12__　the descriptions on record，"意为"　__12__　实验记录

5.

🏆 **计策选取**

使用策略二，并行结构空间法

✈ **思路互动**

本题选【D】。这里考查的是复现结构中的结构复现现象。本空所在句为 "___5___ everyone agrees on the number of Americans who are homeless"，而下文中提到 "analysts do agree on another matter"，其中同样出现 "agree"，这两句话是排比结构，分析句意，可以看出，这两句中 "分析家们在另外一件事情上持有相同的看法"，而不是所有人都同意 "the number of Americans who are homeless"。选项中【D】Not 符合题意，因此答案是【D】。

6.

🏆 **计策选取**

使用策略一，固定搭配排查法

✈ **思路互动**

本题选【C】。本空所在句为 "Estimates ___6___ anywhere from 600,000 to 3 million"，其中 "from...to..." 是指一个范围，而选项中只有【C】"range 范围包括" 可以与 "from...to..." 搭配，因此答案是【C】。

7.

🏆 **计策选取**

使用策略四，逻辑关系推理法

✈ **思路互动**

本题选【B】。本空所在句为 "___7___ the figure may vary, analysts do agree on another matter"，意为 "___7___ 估计的人数各不相同，分析家们却在另外一件事情上持有相同的看法"，显然两个分句间是转折关系。选项中【B】"Although 尽管" 符合题意，因此答案是【B】。

8.

🏆 **计策选取**

使用策略四，逻辑关系推理法

✈ **思路互动**

本题选【C】。本空所在句为 "that the number of the homeless is ___8___"，在下文中提到 "the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade"，说明无家可归的人的数量在增长。选项中【C】"increasing 增加" 符合题意，因此答案是【C】。

9.

🏆 **计策选取**

使用策略四，逻辑关系推理法

✈ **思路互动**

本题选【A】。本空所在句为 "One of the federal government's studies ___9___ that the number of the homeless will reach nearly 19 million by the end of this decade"，本句的后半句是将来时

班长讲解

21.

☝ 计策选取

使用策略三，中心思想一致法

➜ 思路互动

本题选【A】。综观全文，其主要内容是"教师们需要意识到青少年经历的情绪、智力和身体上的变化，教师要认真地思考去帮助学生"。观察各项【A】"thought 想法"，【B】"idea 主意"，【C】"opinion 看法"，【D】"advice 意见"，其中【A】符合题意，其他选项中，"idea"太过具体，"opinion"太肤浅，"advice"直接给青少年，对他们的成长影响也不大，因此答案是【A】。

22.

☝ 计策选取

使用策略三，中心思想一致法

➜ 思路互动

本题选【B】。综观全文，其主要内容是"教师们需要意识到青少年经历的情绪、智力和身体上的变化，教师需要认真地思考去帮助学生"，而帮助学生的唯一目的就是让他们适应这些变化。选项中【B】"accommodate 使适应"符合题意，因此答案是【B】。

23.

☝ 计策选取

使用策略二，并行结构空间法

➜ 思路互动

本题选【C】。这里考查的是并列连词结构。"and"连接的两个名词，其中一个是"movement"，所填空应该是它的同义词，选项中【C】"exercise 锻炼"符合题意，因此答案是【C】。

24.

☝ 计策选取

使用策略四，逻辑关系推理法

➜ 思路互动

本题选【D】。本空所在句为"___24___ they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges"，上文是提到"不断成长的身体需要运动和锻炼，但这不仅仅是在强调竞争的方面"，从与上文的关系来看，本空所在句应该是这种说法的原因，或是进一步说明。观察选项，【D】"Because 因为"符合题意，因此答案是【D】。

25.

☝ 计策选取

使用策略二，并行结构空间法

[C] 信心(confidence)　　　　[D] 容忍(tolerance)

26. [A] 声称(claimed)　　　　[B] 赞赏(admired)
　　[C] 忽视(ignored)　　　　[D] 超过(surpassed)

27. [A] 不合适的(improper)　　　[B] 冒险的(risky)
　　[C] 公平的(fair)　　　　[D] 明智的(wise)

28. [A] 实际上(in effect)　　　[B] 因此(as a result)
　　[C] 例如(for example)　　　[D] 在某种意义上(in a sense)

29. [A] 展示(displaying)　　　[B] 描述(describing)
　　[C] 创造(creating)　　　[D] 交换(exchanging)

30. [A] 持久的(durable)　　　[B] 过度的(excessive)
　　[C] 过剩的(surplus)　　　[D] 多种多样的(multiple)

31. [A] 团体(groups)　　　　[B] 个人的(individual)
　　[C] 员工(personnel)　　　[D] 公司(corporation)

32. [A] 同意(consent)　　　　[B] 保险(insurance)
　　[C] 加入(admission)　　　[D] 安全(security)

33. [A] 尤其(particularly)　　　[B] 几乎不(barely)
　　[C] 明确地(definitely)　　　[D] 很少地(rarely)

34. [A] 相似的(similar)　　　[B] 长的(long)
　　[C] 不同的(different)　　　[D] 短的(short)

35. [A] 只要(if only)　　　　[B] 既然(now that)
　　[C] 以便(so that)　　　　[D] 即使(even if)

36. [A] 一切(everything)　　　[B] 任何事物(anything)
　　[C] 没有东西(nothing)　　　[D] 某事(something)

37. [A] 离开(off)　　　　　[B] 使失望(与 let 连用)(down)
　　[C] 出来(out)　　　　　[D] 单独的(alone)

38. [A] 相反(On the contrary)　　　[B] 平均(On the average)
　　[C] 总的来看(On the whole)　　　[D] 另一方面(On the other hand)

39. [A] 制作(making)　　　　[B] 站立(standing)
　　[C] 设计(planning)　　　[D] 拿(taking)

40. [A] 能力(capability)　　　[B] 责任(responsibility)
　　[C] 精通(proficiency)　　　[D] 效率(efficiency)

真题10

Comparisons were drawn between the development of television in the 20th century and the diffusion of printing in the 15th and 16th centuries. Yet much had happened __21__. As was discussed before, it was not __22__ the 19th century that the newspaper became the dominant pre-electronic __23__, following in the wake of the pamphlet and the book and in the __24__ of the periodical. It was during the same time that the communications revolution __25__ up, beginning with transport, the railway, and leading __26__ through the telegraph, the telephone, radio, and motion pictures __27__ the 20th century world of the motor car and the airplane. Not everyone sees that process in __28__. It is important to do so.

It is generally recognized, __29__, that the introduction of the computer in the early 20th century, __30__ by the invention of the integrated circuit during the 1960s, radically changed the process, __31__ its impact on the media was not immediately __32__. As time went by, computers became smaller and more powerful, and they became "personal" too, as well as __33__, with display becoming sharper and storage __34__ increasing. They were thought of, like people, __35__ generations, with the distance between generations much __36__.

It was within the computer age that the term "information society" began to be widely used to describe the __37__ within which we now live. The communications revolution has __38__ both work and leisure and how we think and feel both about place and time, but there have been __39__ views about its economic, political, social and cultural implications. "Benefits" have been weighed __40__ "harmful" outcomes. And generalizations have proved difficult.

21. [A] between [B] before [C] since [D] later
22. [A] after [B] by [C] during [D] until
23. [A] means [B] method [C] medium [D] measure
24. [A] process [B] company [C] light [D] form
25. [A] gathered [B] speeded [C] worked [D] picked
26. [A] on [B] out [C] over [D] off
27. [A] of [B] for [C] beyond [D] into
28. [A] concept [B] dimension [C] effect [D] perspective
29. [A] indeed [B] hence [C] however [D] therefore
30. [A] brought [B] followed [C] stimulated [D] characterized
31. [A] unless [B] since [C] lest [D] although
32. [A] apparent [B] desirable [C] negative [D] plausible
33. [A] institutional [B] universal [C] fundamental [D] instrumental
34. [A] ability [B] capability [C] capacity [D] faculty
35. [A] by means of [B] in terms of [C] with regard to [D] in line with