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新视角英语

NEW VIEW

2005年

考研英语 精选阅读220篇

中国人民大学
北方交通大学

江庆心 主编
徐国萍

- 权威教授主笔
- 紧扣考研大纲
- 传授阅读方法
- 预测命题趋势
- 强化阅读训练
- 提高阅读技能

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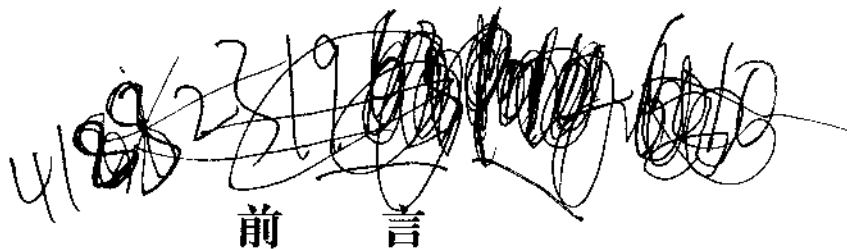
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前言

本书为《新视角英语考试系列丛书》之考研英语“阅读理解”分册。本书由中国人民大学外语学院江庆心博士主持编写,北京交通大学外语系徐国萍教授担当执行主编,凝结着参编教师多年的考研辅导经验,体现了创作组的集体智慧。

在研究生英语入学考试中,阅读理解部分的分值占试卷总分的二分之一。该部分 25 题,每题 2 分。与每题 1 分的听力部分和每题 0.5 分的知识运用部分相比,阅读部分的重量不言而喻。可以说,阅读能力是决定考研英语成绩的关键因素。本书旨在通过专项强化,在较短时间内帮助考生大幅度提高英语阅读水平,同步提高“阅读理解”解题能力和技巧。

该书编写特点如下:

一、捕捉考研最新信息,快速反应。该书编写以 2004 年的最新《考纲》为指南,视最新考试动态为风向标。2004 年考试一经结束,编写组立即进行试卷分析,检验考前命题趋势的预测准确度,关注命题量心的转移。仅举一例,“阅读理解”虽为客观测试题型,但命题的侧重不同,既可能考查选篇中“事实细节”等客观事实,也可能考查作者意图以及归纳主旨等主观判断力,近年的命题显然倾向后者。在 2004 年考题第 3 篇测试中,该类考题占 4/5。再如,近年来已逐步废弃何者为“不真”(Which is Not True)的命题题干。

二、选篇内容全面,长度、难度适宜。该书共计 220 余篇阅读材料,题材覆盖面广,知识性强。广泛的涉猎以及知识面的拓宽,能使考生从容应对者试选篇的参种主题;书中的模拟训练均长为 400 字/篇,超纲词汇量控制在 5-6%,长度、难度仿真性强。

三、循序渐通、富于趣味性。该书的编写思路完全吻合复习规律。第一部分为“真题”自测,使考生对自己的阅读本平和复习超点心中有数,第二部分速篇设有“全文翻译”,第三部分选篇设有“文章简述”,第四部分选篇设有“文章导读”,由为读者“全面讲解”渐进到“引导思考”,实现逐级提高以至飞跃!书中严谨的“翻译”、“注释”与精彩的“导读”、“简述”,增添了阅读乐趣,认知能力潜移默化间速到由感性到理性的升华!

四、指导性强。书中不仅对测试难点、重点进行详尽、透彻的分析讲解,还在各部分习题之后增设“附言”,为考生提供多角度、多方面的应试指导。

愿速本精心编写的阅读复习指南化为强劲助力,伴考生走向成功!

编者
2004 年 3 月

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第一部分 考研英语阅读理解水平自测(20篇)

名师导言:

在研究生英语入学考试中,阅读理解部分的分值占试卷总分的二分之一。该部分 25 题,每题 2 分。与每题 1 分的听力部分和每题 0.5 分的知识运用部分相比,阅读部分的重量是不言而喻的。因此,强化阅读能力是提高考研英语成绩的关键。

该书这一部分为水平自测,是由近几年的真题组成的。试做历年考题,不仅可以有效地实现自我评估,了解自己目前的理解水平,还可以通过这几套真题,了解阅读理解的命题规律和趋势,摸索解题技巧和积累解题经验。

水平自测题(一)

Part One Reading Comprehension

Text 1

Could the bad old days of economic decline be about to return? Since OPEC agreed to supply-cuts in March, the price of crude oil has jumped to almost \$26 a barrel, up from less than \$10 last December. This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-80, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline. So where are the headlines warning of gloom and doom this time?

The oil price was given another push up this week when Iraq suspended oil exports. Strengthening economic growth, at the same time as winter grips the northern hemisphere, could push the price higher still in the short term.

Yet there are good reasons to expect the economic consequences now to be less severe than in the 1970s. In most countries the cost of crude oil now accounts for a smaller share of the price of petrol than it did in the 1970s. In Europe, taxes account for up to four-fifths of the retail price, so even quite big changes in the price of crude have a more -muted effect on pump prices than in the past.

Rich economies are also less dependent on oil than they were, and so less sensitive to swings in the oil price. Energy conservation, a shift to other fuels and a decline in the importance of heavy, energy-intensive industries have reduced oil consumption. Software, consultancy and mobile telephones use far less oil than steel or car production. For each dollar of GDP (in constant prices) rich economies now use nearly 50% less oil than in 1973. The OECD estimates in its latest Economic Outlook that, if oil prices averaged \$22 a barrel for a full year, compared with \$13 in 1998, this would increase the oil import bill in rich economies by only 0.25-0.5% of GDP. That is less than one-quarter of the income loss in 1974 or 1980. On the other hand, oil-importing emerging economies—to which heavy industry has shifted—have become more energy-intensive, and so could be more seriously squeezed.

One more reason not to lose sleep over the rise in oil prices is that, unlike the rises in the 1970s, it has not occurred against the background of general commodity-price inflation and global excess demand. A sizable portion of the world is only just emerging from economic decline. The Economist's commodity

price index is broadly unchanging from a year ago. In 1973 commodity prices jumped by 70%, and in 1979 by almost 30%.

1. The main reason for the latest rise of oil price is _____.
A. global inflation B. reduction in supply
C. fast growth in economy D. Iraq's suspension of exports
2. It can be inferred from the text that the retail price of petrol will go up dramatically if _____.
A. price of crude rises B. commodity prices rise
C. consumption rises D. oil taxes rise
3. The estimates in Economic Outlook show that in rich countries _____.
A. heavy industry becomes more energy-intensive
B. income loss mainly results from fluctuating crude oil prices
C. manufacturing industry has been seriously squeezed
D. oil price changes have no significant impact on GDP
4. We can draw a conclusion from the text that _____.
A. oil-price shocks are less shocking now
B. inflation seems irrelevant to oil-price shocks
C. energy conservation can keep down the oil prices
D. the price rise of crude leads to the shrinking of heavy industry
5. From the text we can see that the writer seems _____.
A. optimistic B. sensitive
C. gloomy D. scared

If you intend using humor in your talk to make people smile, you must know how to identify shared experiences and problems. Your humor must be relevant to the audience and should help to show them that you are one of them or that you understand their situation and are in sympathy with their point of view. Depending on whom you are addressing, the problems will be different. If you are talking to a group of managers, you may refer to the disorganized methods of their secretaries; alternatively if you are addressing secretaries, you may want to comment on their disorganized bosses.

Here is an example, which I heard at a nurses' convention, of a story which works well because the audience all shared the same view of doctors. A man arrives in heaven and is being shown around by St. Peter. He sees wonderful accommodations, beautiful gardens, sunny weather, and so on. Everyone is very peaceful, polite and friendly until, waiting in a line for lunch, the new arrival is suddenly pushed aside by a man in a white coat, who rushes to the head of the line, grabs his food and stomps over to a table by himself. "Who is that?" The new arrival asked St. Peter. Oh, that's God, came the reply, but sometimes he thinks he's a doctor.

If you are part of the group which you are addressing, you will be in a position to know the experiences and problems which are common to all of you and it'll be appropriate for you to make a passing remark about the inedible canteen food or the chairman's notorious bad taste in ties. With other audiences you mustn't attempt to cut in with humor as they will resent an outsider making disparaging remarks about their canteen or their chairman. You will be on safer ground if you stick to scapegoats like the

Post Office or the telephone system.

If you feel awkward being humorous, you must practice so that it becomes more natural. Include a few casual and apparently off-the-cuff remarks which you can deliver in a relaxed and unforced manner. Often it's the delivery which causes the audience to smile, so speak slowly and remember that a raised eyebrow or an unbelieving look may help to show that you are making a light-hearted remark.

Look for the humor. It often comes from the unexpected. A twist on a familiar quote "If at first you don't succeed, give up" or a play on words or on a situation. Search for exaggeration and understatements. Look at your talk and pick out a few words or sentences which you can turn about and inject with humor.

6. To make your humor work, you should _____.
 - A. take advantage of different kinds of audience
 - B. make fun of the disorganized people
 - C. address different problems to different people
 - D. show sympathy for your listeners
7. The joke about doctors implies that, in the eyes of nurses, they are _____.
 - A. impolite to new arrivals
 - B. very conscious of their godlike role
 - C. entitled to some privileges
 - D. very busy even during lunch hours
8. It can be inferred from the text that public services _____.
 - A. have benefited many people
 - B. are the focus of public attention
 - C. are an inappropriate subject for humor
 - D. have often been the laughing stock
9. To achieve the desired result, humorous stories should be delivered _____.
 - A. in well-worded language
 - B. as awkwardly as possible
 - C. in exaggerated statements
 - D. as casually as possible
10. The best title for the text may be _____.
 - A. Use Humor Effectively
 - B. Various Kinds of Humor
 - C. Add Humor to Speech
 - D. Different Humor Strategies

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the "great game" of espionage—spying as a "profession." These days the Net, which has already re-made pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

The last revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the world wide web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it "open source intelligence," and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to

see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open-Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep.

Friedman relies on a lean staff in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

11. The emergence of the Net has _____.
 A. received support from fans like Donovan
 B. remolded the intelligence services
 C. restored many common pastimes
 D. revived spying as a profession
12. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to _____.
 A. introduce the topic of online spying
 B. show how he fought for the U.S
 C. give an episode of the information war
 D. honor his unique services to the CIA
13. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (line 1, paragraph 3) most probably means _____.
 A. causing the biggest trouble
 B. exerting the greatest effort
 C. achieving the greatest success
 D. enjoying the widest popularity
14. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that _____.
 A. Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true
 B. Straitford guarantees the truthfulness of its information
 C. Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability
 D. Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information
15. Straitford is most proud of its _____.
 A. official status
 B. nonconformist image
 C. efficient staff
 D. military background

Text 4

It is said that in England death is pressing, in Canada inevitable and in California optional. Small wonder. Americans' life expectancy has nearly doubled over the past century. Failing hips can be replaced, clinical depression controlled, cataracts removed in a 30-minute surgical procedure. Such advances offer the aging population a quality of life that was unimaginable when I entered medicine 50 years ago. But not even a great health-care system can cure death—and our failure to confront that reality now threatens this greatness of ours.

Death is normal; we are genetically programmed to disintegrate and perish, even under ideal conditions. We all understand that at some level, yet as medical consumers we treat death as a problem to be solved. Shielded by third-party payers from the cost of our care, we demand everything that can possibly be done for us, even if it's useless. The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.

In 1950, the U.S. spent 0.7 billion on health care. In 2002, the cost will be billion. Anyone can see this trend is unsustainable. Yet few seem willing to try to reverse it. Some scholars conclude that a government with finite resources should simply stop paying for medical care that sustains life beyond a certain age—say 83 or so. Former Colorado governor Richard Lamm has been quoted as saying that the old and infirm “have a duty to die and get out of the way”, so that younger, healthier people can realize their potential.

I would not go that far. Energetic people now routinely work through their 60s and beyond, and remain dazzlingly productive. At 78, Viacom chairman Sumner Redstone jokingly claims to be 53. Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is in her 70s, and former surgeon general C. Everett Koop chairs an Internet start-up in his 80s. These leaders are living proof that prevention works and that we can manage the health problems that come naturally with age. As a mere 68-year-old, I wish to age as productively as they have.

Yet there are limits to what a society can spend in this pursuit. Ask a physician, I know the most costly and dramatic measures may be ineffective and painful. I also know that people in Japan and Sweden, countries that spend far less on medical care, have achieved longer, healthier lives than we have. As a nation, we may be overfunding the quest for unlikely cures while underfunding research on humbler therapies that could improve people's lives.

16. What is implied in the first sentence?

- A. Americans are better prepared for death than other people
- B. Americans enjoy a higher life quality than ever before
- C. Americans are over-confident of their medical technology
- D. Americans take a vain pride in their long life expectancy

17. The author uses the example of cancer patients to show that _____.

- A. medical resources are often wasted
- B. doctors are helpless against fatal diseases
- C. some treatments are too aggressive
- D. medical costs are becoming unaffordable

18. The author's attitude toward Richard Lamm's remark is one of _____.
A. strong disapproval B. reserved consent
C. slight contempt D. enthusiastic support
19. In contrast to the U.S., Japan and Sweden are funding their medical care _____.
A. more flexibly B. more extravagantly
C. more cautiously D. more reasonably
20. The text intends to express the idea that _____.
A. medicine will further prolong people's lives
B. life beyond a certain limit is not worth living
C. death should be accepted as a fact of life
D. excessive demands increase the cost of health care

Part Two English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. (15 points)

21) While there are almost as many definitions of history as there are historians, modern practice most closely conforms to one that sees history as the attempt to recreate and explain the significant events of the past. Caught in the web of its own time and place, each generation of historians determines anew what is significant for it in the past. In this search the evidence found is always incomplete and scattered; it is also frequently partial or partisan. The irony of the historian's craft is that its practitioners always know that their efforts are but contributions to an unending process.

22) Interest in historical methods has arisen less through external challenge to the validity of history' as an intellectual discipline and more from internal quarrels among historians themselves. While history once revered its affinity to literature and philosophy, the emerging social sciences seemed to afford greater opportunities for asking new questions and providing rewarding approaches to an understanding of the past. Social science methodologies had to be adapted to a discipline governed by the primacy of historical sources rather than the imperatives of the contemporary world. 23) During this transfer, traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study.

Methodology is a term that remains inherently ambiguous in the historical profession. 24) There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry. Historians, especially those so blinded by their research interests that they have been accused of "tunnel method", frequently fall victim to the "technicist fallacy". Also common in the natural sciences, the technicist fallacy mistakenly identifies the discipline as a whole with certain parts of its technical implementation. 25) It applies equally to traditional historians who view history as only the external and internal criticism of sources, and to social science historians who equate their activity with specific techniques.

文章大意

自从欧佩克在三月份通过了供求协议,原油价格上涨接近3倍。本周伊拉克停止石油出口,可谓是对油价上涨推波助澜。经济强劲增长,再加上冬季对北半球的强烈影响,油价在短期内还会继续上涨。然而,人们有充足的理由展望,现在油价上涨引起的经济后果不会像70年代那样严重。其一是因为现在大多数国家都已不像过去那样依赖石油,所以对油价的波动不是那么敏感。再者是因为与70年代不同,此次油价上涨的背景并不是物价上涨和全球范围的需求过量。

1. [答案] B [测试点] 文意理解题

[详析] 文章第一段指出,“自从欧佩克在三月份通过了供求协议,原油已从去年12月每桶不到10美元的价格攀升到26美元,油价上涨接近3倍。”所以B“供应减少”为正确答案。A“全球通货膨胀”与最后一段提出的“此次油价上涨的背景并不是通货膨胀和全球范围内的需求过量”矛盾。C“快速经济增长”和D“伊拉克停止石油出口”在第二段提到,但不是主要原因。

2. [答案] D [测试点] 逻辑推理题

[详析] 文章第三段指出,“在欧洲,税收对石油零售价的影响占五分之四”,所以D“油税上调”应为当选答案。A“原油价格上涨”与该段“在大多数国家里,现在原油价格在汽油价格中所占的份额比70年代原油所占的价格份额要小”相反。B“物价上涨”和C“消费增加”在最后一段提到,是70年代油价上涨的背景。

3. [答案] D [测试点] 文意理解题

[详析] 第四段结尾指出,“在经济富足的国家里,石油进口开支增加的数额只是占国内生产总值(GDP)的0.25%-0.5%,还不到1974年或1980年收入损失的四分之一”,由此可见,D“油价变化对国内生产总值(GDP)并没有重要影响”正确。A“重工业变得更具有能源密集型特点”不符合原文内容,因为该段结尾说的是“oil-importing emerging economies”更具有能源密集型特点。C“制造业已经受到严重挤压”也不符合原文内容。该段结尾说的“oil-importing emerging economies”可能会受到严重挤压。B“收入损失主要来自变化的石油价格”在文中没有提及。

4. [答案] A [测试点] 内容归纳题

[详析] 第三段第一句指出,“人们有充足的理由展望,现在油价上涨引起的经济后果不会像70年代那样严重”,所以A“使人震惊的油价不再像以前那样令人震惊了”应为正确选项。B“通货膨胀似乎与令人震惊的油价变化无关”与文意不符。因为从最后一段的物价指数可以看出二者其实是相关的。C“能源保护可使油价不上涨”没有根据,因为第四段只是提到能源保护可减少石油消费。D“原油价格的上涨导致重工业的缩减”在文中没有提及。

5. [答案] A [测试点] 观点总结题

[详析] 综观全文,我们可以看出作者把现在和以前进行了对比,并乐观地指出油价上涨不会对经济造成重要影响,所以正确答案应选A“optimistic”。B“敏感的”、C“忧郁的”和D“害怕的”均与文意不符。

文章大意

如果你想在谈话中运用幽默使人们发笑,你就必须知道如何去发现你和听众所共有的经历和问题。你的幽默一定要和听众有关,应当尽量向他们表明你是他们中的一员或者你理解并赞

同他们的观点,而且根据谈话对象的不同,谈论的话题也应有所不同。尽管幽默经常来自意料之外,但若能有效地使用幽默策略,你的幽默成功率必将大大上升。

6. [答案] C [测试点] 文意理解题

[详析] 文章第一句指出,“如果你想在谈话中运用幽默使人们发笑,你就必须知道如何去发现你和听众所共有的经历和问题。”第三句又指出,“根据谈话对象的不同,谈论的话题也应有所不同。”这与 C“对不同的人说不同的问题”意思一致。由于文中并没有“利用听众”的说法,所以 A“利用不同类型的听众”与原文不符。B“取笑杂乱无章的人”是断章取义,与原文有出入。D“同情你的观众”是对文章第一段第二句中“in sympathy with their point of view”的曲解,原文的意思是“赞同他们的观点”。由此可见,正确答案应为 C。

7. [答案] B [测试点] 文意理解题

[详析] 解答此题可参考文章第二段最后两句:“‘那是谁?’新来的人问圣·彼得。‘哦,那是上帝’,圣·彼得答道,‘但有时他认为自己是医生。’”A“对新来的人不礼貌”虽与原文意思相符,但拘泥于表面意思,而且不符合题目“暗示”(implies)的要求。B“医生对他们上帝般的角色很清楚”巧妙地把医生的职业习惯和上帝结合了起来,符合原文意思。C“享有一些特权”在文中找不到依据。D“即便在午饭时间也很忙”虽然从笑话表面来看属实,也并非“暗示”之意。所以 B 正确。

8. [答案] D [测试点] 逻辑推理题

[详析] 文章第三段最后一句指出,“(与谈论食堂或主席相比)如果你说话不离类似邮局或电信系统这种‘替罪羊’的话题,你就会处于较为安全的境地”,由此可推断,公共服务部门经常被作为谈资笑料,这与 D“经常成为笑料”正好一致。A“为许多人服务”和 B“公众关注的焦点”在文中无法找到明确根据,C“把公共服务部门作为幽默话题不合适”与原文内容不符。所以 D 应为正确答案。

9. [答案] D [测试点] 文意理解题

[详析] 文章第四段第二句指出,“你可以用一种轻松、不勉强的口吻夹带一些随意和看上去临场发挥的评论。”所以 D“尽可能地随意地”正确。A“措辞讲究地”、B“尽可能笨拙地”和 C“夸大其辞地”都与原文不符。

10. [答案] A [测试点] 内容归纳题

[详析] 本文开篇第一段便表明了文章的目——如何更好地使用幽默以达到预期效果。从第二段到最后一段主要是通过具体例子对如何有效地表达幽默提出建议。所以综观全篇,A“有效到使用幽默策略”最能概括全文。B“各种类型的幽默”显然与文章内容不符。C“措辞要幽默”相对于全文内容来说太片面。D“不同类型的幽默策略”也与原文不符,因为原文只给了一个幽默策略,而不是几个不同的,所以 D 也可以排除。正确答案为 A。

文章大意

因特网已经彻底改造了人们的一些日常消遣,如今它也正在重新塑造着当年美国间谍头目比尔·多诺万的职业。随着互连网的发展,在线信息搜集正变得越来越有影响力。在这片新天地里,最引人注目的要属坐落在美国得克萨斯州奥斯丁市的 Straitford 私人情报分析公司了。Straitford 公司的总裁 George Friedman 说,他把在线世界看作一种信息收集和发布的互动工具。与众多的官方情报机构不同,该公司把它的对外形象看作成功的关键。Friedman 说,Straitford 公司因其与众不同的声音而自豪。

11. [答案] B [测试点] 文意理解题

[详析] 文章第一段指出,“狂热的比尔·多诺万将会喜爱因特网。这位在二战中建立了战略情报局且后来又为中央情报局奠定基础的美国间谍头子对信息收集非常痴迷。多诺万相信在职业间谍这一‘伟大事业’中可以利用任何有用的工具。因特网已彻底改造了人们的一些日常消遣,例如买书、发送邮件,如今它也正在重新塑造着多诺万的职业”。这与 B“重新塑造情报部门”正好吻合。A“得到像多诺万那样的网迷的支持”与原文不符,因为原文用的是虚拟语气。C“恢复许多日常消遣”中的“恢复”与原文中的“改造”背道而驰。D“使侦察复兴为一种职业”在原文找不到依据。

12. [答案] A [测试点] 内容归纳题

[详析] 通读全文,就会发现全文的中心话题是“网络在情报信息收集方面的作用以及它带来的影响”,即文章的主旨是网络侦察。这与 A“引出在线侦察的话题”所述一致。B“展示他如何为美国而战”、C“描述情报战中的一个插曲”和 D“纪念他为中央情报局作出的特殊贡献”均与文章主旨不符。

13. [答案] C [测试点] 猜测词义题

[详析] splash 作为名词的基本意思是“溅泼声”,文中 making the biggest splash 可引申为“引起最大轰动,最引人注目”,这与 C“取得最大成功”一致。A“引起最大麻烦”、B“作出最大努力”和 D“流行最广”均与上下文不符。

14. [答案] D [测试点] 内容归纳题

[详析] 文章第四段中 Straitford 公司的总裁 George Friedman 说,他把在线世界看作一种信息收集和发布的互动工具,是间谍头目的理想世界。上周他的公司正忙于整理来自世界偏僻角落的信息和预测将在乌克兰发生的一场危机。Friedman 的这位前政治学教授说:“只要有关报道一出现,我们将立刻得到 500 个来自乌克兰的最新的因特网消息,并将从中进行确认。当然,公开情报侦察也确实担有风险,因为难以把有价值的信息和无价值的信息区分开来,而 Straitford 公司从事的正是这种工作。”由此可见,A“Straitford 公司对乌克兰的预测经证实是正确的”违背事实。B“Straitford 公司保证其信息的准确性”与原文不符,因为文中提到会有风险。C“Straitford 公司的事务以不可预料为起点”与原文中“在预测乌克兰的一场危机”相矛盾。D“Straitford 公司能够提供比较可靠的信息”与文意相符,是正确选项。

15. [答案] B [测试点] 文意理解题

[详析] 文章最后一段指出,“……他把公司的对外形象看作它成功的关键。……Stratford 公司以其与众不同的声音而自豪”。这与 B“非同一般的形象”一致。A“官方地位”与原文最后一段矛盾,C“员工高效”和 D“军事背景”虽都在文中有提及,但与本题所问无关,故正确答案应为 B。

文章大意

美国高超的医疗技术虽然能够为老年人提供高质量的生活,但是面对死亡,任何一种医疗手段仍无能为力。我们都知道,死亡是一种不可避免的生命现象,但人们在有病时却经常做出违反科学之举,把死亡看成是可以解决的问题,要求提供一切可能的医疗保障。政府用于医疗保健方面的费用也超过了正常限度。但从长远考虑,我们还是应当借鉴日本和瑞典的经验,把资金用于提高生活质量而不是用于治疗不治之症或延缓死亡上。

16. [答案] C [测试点] 逻辑推理题

[详析] 文章第一句指出,“有人说,在英国死亡是急迫的,在加拿大是不可避免的,在加利福尼亚州是可以选择的。”说死亡在美国是可以选择的,虽有些夸张,却也表现了美国人对自己国家医疗技术充满信心,所以 C“美国人对自己的医疗技术过于自信”正确。A“美国人比其它国家的人对死亡准备更充分”不合文意。B“美国人比以前享有更高的生活质量”概括过度。D“美国人以平均寿命长而自豪是虚荣的表现”并不是作者想表达的意思。

17. [答案] A [测试点] 逻辑推理题

[详析] 第二段前三句指出,“死亡是正常现象。从遗传学来说,即使在最理想的条件下,人们也是注定要衰老死亡的。我们多少都懂得这一点。然而,有病时我们却把死亡看成是可以解决的东西,因为有第三方提供医疗保障,我们要求为我们提供一切可能提供的东西,即使这些东西毫无用处。”再联系第三段作者的观点,就不难看出 A“常常浪费医疗资源”是正确选项。B“医生对致命疾病束手无策”含义过宽。C“一些治疗方法往往太过分”太笼统,因为没有指明这是对于何种疾病而言。D“医疗费用日益难以提供”在这个例子中无据可依。

18. [答案] B [测试点] 观点总结题

[详析] 第四段的第一句指出,“我不会把话说得那么绝对。”作者既没有强烈反对,也没有完全支持理查德的说法,而是委婉地表达了自己的观点。作者指出,一些精力充沛的人一直工作到 60 多岁,接着又列举了三个实例加以说明。虽然作者对年老体弱者并未发表看法,但他也没有驳斥理查德的说法。因此,我们可以推断 B“有保留地同意”正确。A“强烈反对”、C“有点蔑视”和 D“热情支持”均与原文不符。

19. [答案] D [测试点] 文意理解题

[详析] 最后一段最后两句话指出,“我也知道,在日本、瑞典这些医疗费用支出比我们少的国家里,人们的寿命比我们的长,生活得比我们健康。作为一个国家,我们也许对那些不太可能的疗法的探索投资过多,而对于那些能提高生活质量的简单疗法的研究则投资太少。”由此可知 D“更合理”应为正确答案。因为日本和瑞典把钱用到了该用的地方,也就是我们平时所说的用到了点子上。A“更灵活”、C“更谨慎”和 D“更浪费”均与文意不符。

20. [答案] C [测试点] 内容归纳题

[详析] 本题属于主旨题。做此类题时,要通观全篇,而不是只看某段文字。本文共有五个自然段。在前两段中,作者指出虽然死亡是一种不可避免的正常现象,人们有时却做出违反科学之举。第三段通过引用他人的言论指出政府用于医疗的费用过高。第四五段作者表明了自己的观点:死亡不可避免,因此我们应当把资金用于提高生活质量而不应用于治疗不治之症或延缓死亡上。由此可见,C“死亡应当被看作正常的生命现象”正确。A“医学会进一步延长人们的寿命”和 D“过多的需求使医疗保健费用增加”在文中均未提到。B“生命超过一定年限就不值得维系了”只是作为他人的观点在文中提到,并非作者本人的看法。

English-Chinese Translation

文章大意

几乎每个历史学家对史学都有自己的界定,但现代史学家的实践最趋向于认为历史是试图重现过去的重大史实并对其做出解释。人们之所以关注历史研究的方法论,主要是因为史学界内部意见不一,其次是因为外界并不认为历史是一门学问。方法论在史学界本来就是一个模棱两可的概念。因此,方法论到底是指一般的历史研究中的特有概念,还是指历史探究中各个具体领域都适用的研究手段,人们对此意见不一。

21. [参考译文] 几乎每个历史学家对史学都有自己的界定,但现代史学家的实践最趋向于认为历史是试图重现过去的重大史实并对其做出解释。
[结构解析] 该句是个复合句。句子主干部分为 *while there are as...as there are...modern practice...conforms to one that sees...as...*。While 引导的是个状语从句,这个从句中又含有一个由 *as...as...* 引导的从句;第一个 *as* 是程度副词,第二个 *as* 是连词,引导比较状语从句。主句中 *that* 引导定语从句,修饰 *one*,而 *one* 后的 *definition* 被省略了。*To create and explain* 都是不定式短语,用来修饰 *attempt*。
[翻译技巧] While 在此句中相当于 *although*,多放于句首。*modern practice* 原意为“现代实践”,引申为“现代史学家的实践”。*conform to* 原意为“符合,遵从”,在此活译为“趋向于认为”。*See...as...* 意为“把……看作……”。此外,如果把 *recreate* 译为“再创造”,则与句意相悖,可活译为“再现”。
22. [参考译文] 人们之所以关注历史研究的方法论,主要是因为史学界内部意见不一,其次是因为外界并不认为历史是一门学问。
[结构解析] 本句为简单句。句子的主干部分为 *Interest in...has risen less through...and more from...*。
[翻译技巧] 译好本句,除了要正确选择词义,还要注意适当地增减词。本句的主语 *interest in historical methods* 要根据上下文译为“对历史学研究方法的兴趣”,而不要译为“对历史方法的兴趣”。*interest* 的基本意思是“兴趣”,此处可活译为“关注”。*less through...and more from...* 是由 *and* 连接的两个并列状语,修饰谓语动词 *has arisen*(来自于,产生于),译为“主要不是因为……而是因为……”。*challenge to the validity of history as an intellectual discipline* 译为“对历史作为一门学科的正确性存在异议”。*challenge* 译为“挑战,质疑,异议”。*validity* 译为“正确性,真实性”。
23. [参考译文] 在这种转变中,历史学家研究历史时,那些解释新史料的新方法充实了传统的历史研究方法。
[结构解析] 该句是个简单句。句子主干部分为 *... methods were augmented by... methodologies designed to...*。其中从 *designed to* 一直到句末这部分是过去分词短语作定语,修饰 *methodologies*。
[翻译技巧] 句中的 *augment* 作“补充,充实”讲。*Additional* 作“另外的,添加的”讲。和 72 题一样,翻译本句时也要注意结合上下文增减词。比如,在译 *to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study* 时,需要加上“历史学家”四个字。*New forms of evidence* 译为“历史证据的新形式”,活译为“史料的新方法”。
24. [参考译文] 所谓方法论是指一般的历史研究中的特有概念,还是指历史探究中各个具体领域都适用的研究手段,人们对此意见不一。
[结构解析] 该句是个复合句。句子主干部分为 *there is no agreement whether...or...*。whether...or... 引导的名词从句是 *agreement* 的同位语。在这个同位语从句中, *methodologies* 后面跟着由 *or* 连接的两个并列谓语,即 *refers to...or (refers) to...*。*peculiar to historical work* 和 *appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry* 都是形容词短语,分别用来修饰 *concepts* 和 *research techniques*。
[翻译技巧] 在本句中, *technique* 不是“技术”,而是“方法,手段”的意思。*inquiry* 意为“询问,调查,探究”。*concepts peculiar to historical work* 译为“历史研究中特有的概念”。
25. [参考译文] 这种谬误同样存在于历史传统派和历史社科派;前者认为历史就是史学界内部和外部人士对各种史料来源的评论,后者认为历史的研究是具体方法的研究。