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全国硕士研究生入学考试

夏倚荣英语 正卷

XIAJIRONG YINGYU ZHENGJUAN

主编 夏倚荣

正卷在手 成功在望

- ◎根据教育部最新英语考试大纲调整范围编写
- ◎由全国考研辅导领军人物倾力打造精品试题
- ◎全国十二大考研辅导班统一指定的模考卷种
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正卷一

绝密★启用前

2008 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试

英 语

(科目代码:201)

考生注意事项

1. 考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。
 2. 答题前,考生应按准考证上的有关内容填写答题卡上的“考生姓名”、“报考单位”、“考生编号”等信息。
 3. 答案必须按要求涂写或填写在指定的答题卡上。
 - (1)英语知识运用和阅读理解 A 节、B 节的答案用 2B 铅笔涂写在答题卡 1 上。如要改动,必须用橡皮擦干净。
 - (2)阅读理解 C 节(英译汉)的答案和作文必须用蓝(黑)色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔写在答题卡 2 上。字迹要清楚。
 4. 考试结束,将答题卡 1、答题卡 2 及试题一并装入试题袋中交回。
-

前 言

“学而时习之”是考生提高语言素质和应试素质的必经之路。正是鉴于这一考虑,本书编者根据《全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语考试大纲》的要求,精心编著了《夏荷荣英语正卷》。目的是帮助使用者通过大量的试题实践操作,把握考试命题形式和命题方向,实现从理论到实践的飞跃,从而顺利通过全国硕士研究生英语入学考试。

本书由 8 个单元模拟测试题构成,每套测试题由英语语言知识运用、阅读理解(三个部分)、写作(两个部分)构成。每一套测试题之后有详细的注释和解析。

本书文章、段落全部选自近年来国外出版的书籍、报刊及杂志,编者对各位作者的辛勤劳动表示衷心的感谢。本书内容丰富,题材多样,语言规范,实为英语学习者的好帮手。

本书中的 8 套模拟测试题是编者根据《考试大纲》和新题型的要求,并完全按照标准化样题的模式潜心编制而成的,具有较强的适用性与针对性,而且最大限度地覆盖了《考试大纲》规定的内容。本书编者对这些模拟题进行了详尽的注释。本书的英文部分由英籍专家 Michael Hughes 先生审阅。

由于编者水平有限,时间仓促,疏漏与不足之处在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者

2007 年 11 月

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)

Psychologist Alfred Adler suggested that the primary goal of the *psyche* (精神) was superiority. Although 1 he believed that individuals struggled to 2 superiority over others, Adler eventually developed a more 3 definition of the drive for superiority.

Adler's 4 of striving for superiority does not refer to the everyday meaning of the word superiority. He did not mean that we 5 seek to surpass one another in 6 or position, nor did he mean that we seek to 7 an exaggerated importance over our 8. Rather, Adler's drive for superiority involves the desire to be competent and effective, complete and 9, in whatever one strives to do.

Striving for superiority occasionally takes the 10 of an exaggerated lust for power. An individual may seek to play god and exercise 11 over objects and people. The goal may introduce a 12 tendency into our lives, in which we play games of "dog eat dog". But such 13 of the desire for superiority do not reflect its more 14, constructive nature.

According to Adler, striving for superiority is innate and is part of the struggle for survival that human beings share with other species in the 15 of evolution. From this 16, life is not 17 by the need to reduce 18 or restore equilibrium, as Sigmund Freud tended to think; instead, life is encouraged by the desire to move from below to above, from minus to plus, from 19 to superior. The particular ways in which individuals undertake their 20 for superiority are determined by their culture, their unique history, and their style of life.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. [A] invariably | [B] initially | [C] virtually | [D] barely |
| 2. [A] worship | [B] humiliate | [C] achieve | [D] endure |
| 3. [A] complex | [B] apparent | [C] plausible | [D] supreme |
| 4. [A] notion | [B] wisdom | [C] concept | [D] passion |
| 5. [A] innately | [B] genuinely | [C] intuitively | [D] arrogantly |
| 6. [A] rank | [B] class | [C] rate | [D] order |
| 7. [A] maintain | [B] highlight | [C] reassure | [D] subscribe |
| 8. [A] panel | [B] populace | [C] peers | [D] rivals |
| 9. [A] detrimental | [B] thorough | [C] obedient | [D] triumphant |

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 10. [A] shape | [B] form | [C] pattern | [D] format |
| 11. [A] control | [B] privilege | [C] destination | [D] contest |
| 12. [A] amiable | [B] hostile | [C] alien | [D] cruel |
| 13. [A] guidance | [B] inheritance | [C] expression | [D] distortion |
| 14. [A] positive | [B] critical | [C] original | [D] creative |
| 15. [A] reproduction | [B] selection | [C] process | [D] program |
| 16. [A] view | [B] balance | [C] horizon | [D] perspective |
| 17. [A] motivated | [B] instituted | [C] characterized | [D] compelled |
| 18. [A] session | [B] tension | [C] instinct | [D] scorn |
| 19. [A] inferior | [B] descent | [C] minimum | [D] prestige |
| 20. [A] quest | [B] trial | [C] trend | [D] greed |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

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 1. (40 points)

Text 1

Let us suppose that you are in the position of a parent. Would you allow your children to read any book they wanted to without first checking its contents? Would you take your children to see any film without first finding out whether it is suitable for them? If your answer to these questions is "yes", then you are either extremely permissive, or just plain irresponsible. If your answer is no, then you are exercising your right as a parent to protect your children from what you consider to be undesirable influences. In other words, by acting as a censor yourself, you are admitting that there is a strong case for censorship.

Now, of course, you will say that it is one thing to exercise censorship where children are concerned and quite another to do the same for adults. Children need protection and it is the parents' responsibility to provide it. But what about adults? Aren't they old enough to decide what is good for them? The answer is that many adults are, but don't make the mistake of thinking that all adults are like yourself. Censorship is for the good of society as a whole. Highly civilized people might find it possible to live amicably together without laws of any kind; they would just rely on good sense to solve their problems. But imagine what chaos there would be if we lived in a society without laws! Like the law, censorship contributes to the common good.

Some people think that it is disgraceful that a censor might interfere with works of art. Who is this person, they say, to ban this great book or cut that great film? No one can set himself up as a superior being. But we must remember two things. Firstly, where

genuine works of art are concerned, modern censors are extremely liberal in their views—often far more liberal than a large section of the public. Artistic merit is something which censors clearly recognize. And secondly, we must bear in mind that the great proportion of books, plays and films which come before the censor are very far from being “works of art”.

When discussing censorship, therefore, we should not confine our attention to great masterpieces, but should consider the vast numbers of publications and films which make up the bulk of the entertainment industry. When censorship laws are relaxed, unscrupulous people are given a license to produce virtually anything in the name of “art”. There is an increasing tendency to equate “artistic” with “pornographic”. The vast market for pornography would rapidly be exploited. One of the great things that censorship does is to prevent certain people from making fat profits by corrupting the minds of others. To argue in favor of absolute freedom is to argue in favor of anarchy. Society would really be the poorer if it deprived itself of the wise counsel and the restraining influence which a censor provides.

21. In the first paragraph, some questions are raised to parents

- [A] to pose an irony on their utter ignorance.
- [B] to poke a fun at their irresponsibility.
- [C] to introduce the argument for censorship.
- [D] to show how children can run wild.

22. Some people assert that works of arts to be censored

- [A] might fall victim to prejudices of censors.
- [B] must subject children to bad influences.
- [C] will stand up to any liberal censorship.
- [D] can be an obstacle to making fat profits.

23. The author maintains that a censor can provide the restraining influence

- [A] in the interests of civilized people.
- [B] for the benefit of the whole society.
- [C] in response to widespread chaos.
- [D] in the name of authentic critics.

24. According to the last paragraph, “artistic” is to “pornographic” as

- [A] “absolute” to “relative”.
- [B] “prudent” to “foolish”.
- [C] “graceful” to “awkward”.
- [D] “elegant” to “obscene”.

25. The best title for the text may be

- [A] Be strict with your children.
- [B] Different censor authorities.
- [C] Censor art works rigorously.
- [D] Responsibilities of parents.

Text 2

Americans have a somewhat schizophrenic attitude to immigration. Most polls show that around two-thirds of the population would like to reduce it (with the most recent arrivals often among the most hostile); but the same proportion think that legal immigration is a good thing, and that family members should have the right to bring in their relatives. The explanation may be that immigrants encapsulate the American dream, but they are also responsible for an embarrassing secret. A country built by immigrants, the United States still derives much of its youthful vitality from their presence. Pick up the biography of any American figure, and it will begin "He / his parents / his grandparents came to America with nothing, but..." Silicon Valley is merely the latest American showpiece to be built in large part by immigrants.

The embarrassing secret is of importance to daily life of illegal immigrants. Every American politician claims to condemn their presence, but without them the domestic life of middle-class America would fall apart; food prices would climb steeply as produce rotted in the fields; hotel rooms would stand uncleaned; swimming pools would become septic tanks; and taxis would disappear from the streets; in short, the country would grind to a halt.

For the most part, the system that has evolved suits both employers, who get cheap and plentiful labor, and employees, who although badly paid earn much more than they would at home. But it still has its problems. Many of those gardeners and cleaners live in conditions that shame such a rich country. The system also makes an ass of the law; America spends a fortune trying to stop people coming in, often putting their lives at risk, but does next to nothing once they have arrived.

This survey will argue that the current wave of immigration should be viewed with guarded optimism. That is partly because, without immigrants, rich countries tend to get old fast. Europe is beginning to notice that, and so is Japan. But the main justification is the attitude of the immigrants themselves. Whatever the problems, those people came to America because they wanted to be there. Driving along the streets of Los Angeles at seven in the morning, and you will see groups of Latino men gathered at street corners and in car parks, waiting to work long hours for low pay; if America squanders their enthusiasm, it will not be their faults.

26. The word "schizophrenic" (Paragraph 1) most probably means
- [A] negative.
 - [B] mixed.
 - [C] positive.
 - [D] neutral.
27. Paragraph 2 is written primarily to
- [A] draw attention to the embarrassing secret.
 - [B] exemplify the role of illegal immigrants.
 - [C] shed light on the American dream.
 - [D] manifest the lifestyles of illegal immigrants.
28. What does the phrase "make an ass of law" (Paragraph 3) means?
- [A] Pour scorn at the law.
 - [B] Hold the law in high regard.
 - [C] Make a fool of the law.
 - [D] Heap praise on the law.
29. The author would agree with all of the following statements EXCEPT
- [A] Immigrants are losing enthusiasm about their life in America.
 - [B] The American society should not discourage immigrants.
 - [C] The living conditions of immigrants should be ameliorated.
 - [D] The contribution of immigrants should not be marginalized.
30. We can safely infer from the passage that Americans
- [A] are waking up to the problem of illegal immigrants.
 - [B] are reluctant to have their embarrassing secret revealed.
 - [C] do not place a high value on immigrants' contributions.
 - [D] do not view illegal immigrants as a serious problem.

Text 3

The American economy, whether in government or private industry, has found retirement a convenient practice for managing the labor force. On the positive side, widespread retirement has meant an expansion of leisure and opportunities for self-fulfillment in later life. On the negative side, the practice of retirement entails large costs, both in funding required for pension systems and in the loss of the accumulated skills and talents of older people.

Critics of retirement as it exists today have pointed to the rigidity of retirement practices: for example, the fact that retirement is typically an all-or-nothing proposition.

Would it not be better to have some form of flexible or phased retirement, in which employees gradually reduce their work hours or take longer vacations? Such an approach might enable older workers to adjust better to retirement, while permitting employers to make gradual changes instead of coping with the abrupt departure of an employee. Retirement could be radically redefined in the future.

Earlier criticism of mandatory retirement at a fixed age led to legal abolition of the practice, for the most part, in 1986. The same kind of criticism has been leveled at the practice of age discrimination in employment.

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act forbids older workers from being limited or treated in any way that would harm their employment possibilities. Still, most observers admit that age discrimination in the workplace remains pervasive. The negative stereotypes of older workers have caused employers to be reluctant to hire or train older people. Sometimes such discrimination against older workers is based on mistaken ideas, such as the false belief that older workers are less productive. In fact, empirical studies have not shown older workers to be less dependable in their job performance, nor are their absenteeism rates higher.

Interest in the potential productivity of older workers has stimulated the growth of industrial gerontology, a field concerned with recruitment, performance appraisal, retraining, and redesign of jobs to permit older workers to be more productive. Managing an older workforce will clearly be a challenge for the future. There is also much support for the idea of work life extension; that is, adaptations of retirement rules or employment practices to enable older people to become more productive. In favor of this idea is the fact that three-quarters of employed people over 65 are in white-collar occupations in service industries, which are less physically demanding than agriculture or manufacturing jobs. As a result, it is occasionally argued, older people can remain in productive jobs now longer than in the past. In addition, some analysts point to declining numbers of young people entering the workforce, thus anticipating a labor shortage later in the 1990s. That development, if it occurred might stimulate a need for older workers and a reversal of the trend toward early retirement.

31. We can learn from the passage that industrial gerontology is concerned with

- [A] when to abolish age discrimination.
- [B] what to do with government's policies.
- [C] how to manage older workforce.
- [D] how to increase corporate productivity.

32. Opponents of the retirement policy are critical of the practices characterized by

- [A] extreme inflexibility.
- [B] operative convenience.

- [C] radical redefinition.
- [D] higher productivity.

33. The word “pervasive” (Paragraph 4) might mean

- [A] fashionable.
- [B] widespread.
- [C] overwhelming.
- [D] groundless.

34. As pointed out in the passage, a more flexible retirement policy will

- [A] alleviate the problem of skilled labor force.
- [B] permit employees to make gradual changes.
- [C] value the wisdom of older people in the US.
- [D] help older workers to remain active in society.

35. It can be concluded from the passage that the writer

- [A] calls attention to the prejudices against older Americans.
- [B] attempts to justify the practicability of retirement practices.
- [C] argues many workers have to stay at jobs they too old for.
- [D] believes in the potential productivity of older workers.

Text 4

Advertisers tend to think big and perhaps this is why they're always coming in for criticism. Their critics seem to resent them because they have a flair for self-promotion and because they have so much money to throw around. “It's iniquitous,” they say, “that this entirely unproductive industry (if we can call it that) should absorb millions of pounds each year. It only goes to show how much profit the big companies are making. Why don't they stop advertising and reduce the price of their goods? After all, it's the consumer who pays”

The poor old consumer. He would have to pay a great deal more if advertising didn't create mass markets for products. It is just because of the heavy advertising that consumer goods are so cheap. But we get the wrong idea if we think the only purpose of advertising is to sell goods. Another equally important function is to inform. A great deal of the knowledge we have about household goods derives large from the advertisements we read. Advertisements introduce us to new products or remind us of the existence of ones we already know about. Supposing you wanted to buy a washing-machine, it is more than likely you would obtain details regarding performance, price, etc. from an advertisement.

Lots of people pretend that they never read advertisements, but this claim may be seriously doubted. It is hardly possible not to read advertisements these days. And what fun they often are, too! Just think what a railway station or a newspaper would be like

without advertisements. Would you enjoy gazing at a blank wall or reading railway by-laws while waiting for a train? Would you like to read only closely-printed columns of news in your daily paper? A cheerful, witty advertisement makes such a difference to a drab wall or a newspaper full of the daily ration of calamities.

We must not forget, either, that advertising makes a positive contribution to our pockets. Newspapers, commercial radio and television companies could not subsist without this source of revenue. The fact that we pay so little for our daily paper, or can enjoy so many broadcast programs is due entirely to the money spent by advertisers. Just think what a newspaper would cost if we had to pay its full price!

Another thing we shouldn't forget is the "little ads", which are in virtually every newspaper and magazine. What a tremendously useful service they perform for the community! Just about anything can be accomplished through these columns. For example, you can find a job, buy or sell a house, announce a birth, marriage or death in what used to be called the "hatch, match and dispatch" columns; but by far the most fascinating section is the personal or "agony" column. No other item in a newspaper provides such entertaining reading or offers such a deep insight into human nature. It's the best advertisement for advertising there is!

36. An argument made by critics of advertisers is that

- [A] advertising makes contribution to the pockets.
- [B] readers claim they never read advertisements.
- [C] advertising may entail a price rise for goods.
- [D] little ads invariably appeal to baser instincts.

37. The author mentions the example of a washing-machine to justify

- [A] informativeness of ads.
- [B] credulity of consumers.
- [C] deception of companies.
- [D] techniques of advertisers.

38. The writer seems to think that critics' judgment on the role of advertising is

- [A] reasonable.
- [B] unfair.
- [C] superficial.
- [D] foolish.

39. The word "drab" (Paragraph 3) might mean

- [A] impressive.
- [B] nonconformist.

- [C] insightful.
- [D] unappealing.

40. To which of the following is the author most likely to agree?

- [A] Advertisements are an insidious form of brainwashing.
- [B] Good quality products need not to be advertised.
- [C] Advertisers perform a useful service to the community.
- [D] Readers may prefer newspapers full of tragedies.

Part B

Directions:

You are going to read a text about New Rules for Landing a Job, followed by a list of examples. Choose the best example from the list A-F for each numbered subheading (41-45). There is one extra example which you do not need to use. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

When Nick A. Corcodilos started out in the headhunting business 20 years ago, he had a keen eye for tracking talent. From his base in Silicon Valley he would send all-star performers to blue-chip companies like Xerox, IBM and General Electric. But while he would succeed in his part of the hunt, the job-seekers he located would often fail in theirs. They were striking out before, during or after the interview.

So instead of simply accounting for talent, Corcodilos began advising job candidates as well. He helped improve their success ratio by teaching them to pursue fewer companies, make the right contacts and deliver what companies are looking for in an interview. In his myth-busting book, *Ask the Headhunter* (Plume, 1997), Corcodilos has reinvented the rules of the job search, from preparation to interview techniques. Here are his six new principles for successful job hunting:

41. Your resume is meaningless.

Headhunters know a resume rarely gets you inside a company. All it does is outline your past—largely irrelevant since it doesn't demonstrate that you can do the work the hiring manager needs done.

42. Don't get lost in HR.

Headhunters try to get around the human-resources department whenever possible.

43. The real matchmaking takes place before the interview.

A headhunter sends a candidate into an interview only if he or she is clearly qualified for the position. In your own job hunt, make the same effort to ensure a good fit. Know

the parameters of the job when you walk into the interview. Research the company, finding out about its culture, goals, competitors.

Remember, the employer wants to hire you.

"A company holds interviews so it can find the best person for the job," Corcodilos says. "The manager will be ecstatic if that person turns out to be you—because then he or she can stop interviewing and get back to work.

44. Pretend the interview is your first day at work.

Most people treat an interview as if it were an interrogation. The employer asks questions, and the candidate gives answers. Headhunters go out of their way to avoid that scenario.

45. Got an offer? Interview the company.

When an employer makes an offer, he does more than deliver a title and a compensation package—he also cedes part of his control over the hiring process.

Once you get that offer, "You have the power," says Corcodilos, "to decide whether, and on what terms, you want to hire that company.

[A] Consider how Corcodilos coached Gerry Zagorski of Edison, N. J. , who was pursuing an opening at AT & T. Zagorski walked over to the vice president's marker board and outlined the company's challenges and the steps he would take to increase its profits. Fifteen minutes later, as Zagorski wrote down his estimate of what he would add to the bottom line, he looked up at his interviewer.

[B] One of the best ways to learn about a company is to talk to people who work there. Kenton Green of Ann Arbor, Mich. , used this technique while completing a doctoral program in electrical engineering and optics at the University of Rochester: "I would find an article published by someone in my field who worked at a company I was interested in. Then I'd call that person and ask to talk, mention my employability and discuss the company's needs. One of two things happened: I'd either get an interview or learn we weren't a good match after all."

[C] "Most HR departments create an infrastructure that primarily involves processing paper," Corcodilos says. "They package, organize, file and sort you. Then, if you haven't gotten lost in the shuffle, they might pass you on to a manager who actually knows what the work is all about. While the typical candidate is waiting to be interviewed by HR, the headhunter is on the phone, using a back channel to get to the hiring manager."

[D] "At the outset of the interview, the employer controls the offer and the power that comes with it," Corcodilos says. "But upon making an offer, he transfers that power

to the candidate. This is a power few people in that situation realize they have. It's the time for you to explore changing the offer to suit your goals and fully interview the company. "

[E] "The guy's jaw was on the floor," Corcodilos says. "He told Zagorski that finishing the interview wouldn't be necessary. Instead, the VP brought in the rest of his team, and the meeting lasted for two hours. "

[F] "A resume leaves it up to employers to figure out how you can help their organization," Corcodilos says. "That's no way to sell yourself. "

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42.	
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Part C

Directions:

Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written clearly on ANSWER SHEET 2. (10 points)

The simple perception of natural forms is a delight. (46) The influence of the forms and actions in nature is so needful to man, that in its lowest functions, it seems to lie on the confines of commodity and beauty. To the body and mind which have been cramped by noxious work or company, nature is medicinal and restores their tone. The tradesman, the attorney comes out of the din and craft of the street and sees the sky and the woods, and is a man again. In their eternal calm, he finds himself. The health of the eye seems to demand a horizon. We are never tired, so long as we can see far enough.

(47) But in other hours, Nature satisfies the soul purely by its loveliness, and without any mixture of corporeal benefit. I see the spectacle of morning from the hilltop over against my house, from daybreak to sunrise, with emotions which an angel might share. The long slender bars of cloud float like fishes in the sea of crimson light. (48) From the earth, as a shore, I look out into that silent sea. I seem to share its rapid transformations; the active enchantment reaches my dust; and I dilate and conspire with the morning wind. How does Nature deify us with a few and cheap elements! Give me health and a day, and I will make the pomp of emperors ridiculous. The dawn is my Assyria; the sunset and moonrise my Paphos, and unimaginable realm of faerie; broad noon shall be my England of the senses and the understanding; the night shall be my Germany of mystic philosophy and dreams.

Not less excellent, except for our less susceptibility in the afternoon, was the charm, last evening of a January sunset. (49) The western clouds divided and subdivided themselves into pink flakes modulated with tints of unspeakable softness, and the air has so much life and sweetness that it was a pain to come within doors. What was it that nature

would say? Was there no meaning in the live repose of the valley behind the mill, and which Homer or Shakespeare could not reform for me in words? (50) The leafless trees become spires of flame in the sunset; with the blue cast for their background, and the stars of the dead calices of flowers, and every withered stem and stubble rimed with frost, contribute something to the mute music.

Section III Writing

Part A

51. Directions:

You are one member of the Students' Union in your department. One of your friends Smith wants to join the students' union and request that you write a letter of recommendation for him. Now you write a letter to another member of the Union, George.

- 1) giving an introduction of Smith,
- 2) describing briefly his abilities and qualifications, and
- 3) showing your confidence in him.

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use "Li Ming" instead.

Do not write the address. (10 points)

Part B

52. Directions:

- A. Study the following picture carefully and write an essay of about 160-200 words.
- B. Your essay must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET 2.
- C. Your essay should meet the requirements below:
 - 1) describe the picture, and
 - 2) give your comments. (20 points)

科技建造新的长城



正卷一答案及解析

Section I Use of English

【篇章导读】

本文是一篇说明文,文章的主题是“个人奋斗的优越感 superiority”,作者在文章最后一句提出了决定这种优越感的因素,即:“their culture, their unique history, and their style of life 他们的文化、独特的历史以及生活方式”。解读时注意作者所持有的客观的态度和情感。

【参考答案】

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. B
11. A 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. C 16. D 17. A 18. B 19. A 20. A

【思路解析】

1. 应选[B]“最初地”。“initially 最初地”与同句中的“eventually 最终地”形成对比。而选项[A]“不变地;常常地”,[C]“事实上;实际上”,[D]“仅仅”均不构成对比,不符合题意。
2. 应选[C]“完成;实现”。“achieve 指排除阻力、困难而实现目标、计划、愿望等,强调完成某项任务或事业的重要性”,而且“achieve”与上文提到的“goal 目标”构成搭配。而选项[A]“崇拜,敬仰;做礼拜;worship 尊敬程度最深,指主语对其认为神圣的人或事物‘崇拜、崇敬’,带有虔诚的含义”,[B]“使蒙羞,羞辱,使丢脸”,[D]“表示‘持久、持续’的含义时,含有抵制住破坏力或其它不利因素而持续的意思。该词还可表示在一种良好的状态下存在下去的含义”均不符合题意。
3. 应选[A]“复杂的;综合的”。根据文章第二句:“虽然他最初相信……,但是最后他发现了一个更综合的优越感的定义。”所以选择“complex”。[B]“明显的;显而易见的”,[C]“似乎合理的,似乎可信的”,[D]“极度的,最重要的;至高的,最高的”均不符合题意。
4. 应选[C]“观念;概念”。根据文章一致性原则,“concept”与上文提到的“definition 定义;概念”形成一致性。而选项[A]“notion 指未完全地、清楚地、彻底地形成或了解的思想”,[B]“wisdom 智慧,明智;名言,格言”,[D]“passion 热情,激情,爱好”均不构成一致性,不符合题意。
5. 应选[A]“天生地”。根据文章一致性原则,“innately”与最后一段的第一句中的“innate 天生的”形成一致性。而选项[B]“真正地;名副其实地”,[C]“直觉地;直观地”,[D]“傲慢地;自大地”均不形成一致性,不符合题意。
6. 应选[A]“社会地位”。“rank 泛指社会地位”与“position 特指某种高级的地位”构成并列结构。而选项[B]“阶级,阶层”,[C]“rate 多指动态的‘率、比率、速率’,常用于构成复合短语”,[D]“强调事物排列的规律性,所体现的‘顺序’可以是按一定客观标准的,也可以是人为规定的,随意性较强”均不构成并列结构,不符合题意。
7. 应选[A]“保持;维持”。maintain 有“维护”某种事物以使之“保持”正常状态的意思。根据上下文,上文提到了“primary 最初的、根本的”,下文就提到“nor did he mean that we seek to ‘maintain 保持、维持’这种最初的精神的目的”,所以选择“maintain”。而选项[B]“使显