

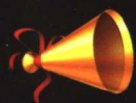
有的放矢的训练是本套丛书的根本  
从0.5分做起达到80分是本套丛书的最高宗旨  
58种题型及其独特的解题方法为本套丛书的核心

# 2009 考研

## 英语 80 分之路

● 阅读篇（段落、配伍和翻译） ●

魏保生 主编



拿事实说话，看谁与争锋

90% 考生仅有意地注重总分，却无意中忽略了最小得分单位是0.5分

考试内容 70% 考查的是语言，30% 考查的是综合能力

出题只有 20% 的规律，答题却有 80% 的规律

本套丛书之所以受到为考研英语发愁的考生欢迎，是因为首次提出和入木三分地诠释了考研英语的三大“牛顿定律”



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# 2009 考研英语 80 分之路

## · 阅读篇(段落、配伍和翻译) ·

主 编 魏保生  
编 写 傲视鼎考试与辅导高分研究组  
编委名单

齐 欢 牛换香 魏保生  
白秀萍 杨 伟 阎丽娟  
蒋 锋 魏立强 贾竹清

编写人员

尤 蔚 洪 惠 魏 云  
周 翠 吴佚苹

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### 内 容 简 介

《2009 考研英语 80 分之路》丛书是傲视鼎考试与辅导高分研究组成功推出《2009 考研西医综合 240 分之路》、《2009 考研中医综合 240 分之路》、《30 天精通医学英语系列丛书》、《点石成金系列丛书》、《医学考研专业基础课和专业课突破系列》和《医学笔记系列》六大考试和面试系列之后的又一力作,该套丛书首次提出和入木三分地诠释了考研英语的三大“牛顿定律”:第一,90% 的考生只是有意识地注重总分,却无意忽略了最小得分单位是 0.5 分,因此,引领考生从 0.5 分做起达到 80 分是本套丛书的最高宗旨;第二,出题只有 20% 的规律,答题却有 80% 的规律,所以,58 种题型及其独特的解题方法为本套丛书的核心,也是傲视鼎考试与辅导高分研究组的贡献和独创;第三,考试内容的 70% 考查的是语言,30% 考查的是综合能力,故而,有的放矢的训练是本套丛书的根本。

本书是《2009 考研英语 80 分之路》丛书的一本,包含了 58 种题型中的 32 种(每一章或节的标题就是一种题型),分三篇进行:上篇 勇夺段落理解型题的 32 分;中篇 勇夺填空式阅读,排序、配伍与概括大意型题的 8 分;下篇 勇夺翻译型题的 8 分。

每一章或节分五个部分进行:①规律透视:对该类型的题进行鞭辟入里的分析;②得分诀窍:提出解决该类型题目独特的解题方法;③真题验证:从历年真题中感受、巩固并记忆该规律;④实战演练:提供有的放矢的练习题和答案以备实战;⑤扫荡词汇:把全部的大纲词汇分到各个章,便于各个击破,尤其是傲视鼎的独特的记忆词汇的方法更使学习变得有趣而简单。

本书适合 2009 考研英语备战之用,也可以作为其他英语考试的参考资料。

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# 送你 58 双披荆斩棘的风火轮

——感悟考研英语的 58 种题型,享受考研英语中的“牛顿定律”

上属于天

下属于地

中间属于顽强但不失聪明的你

58 种题型像 58 双披荆斩棘的风火轮

任你纵横驰骋考研战场

无往而不胜

考研竞争愈演愈烈,竞争的核心就是英语,如果你想在考研英语中取胜,有一个成功公式非常适用:毅力 + 方法 = 无坚不摧。鉴于此,我们提出考研英语中的三大“牛顿定律”作为大家参考的方法或者指导思想:

第一,90% 的考生仅有意识地注重总分,却无意忽略了最小得分单位是 0.5 分,因此,引领考生从 0.5 分做起达到 80 分是本套丛书的最高宗旨。

第二,出题只有 20% 的规律,答题却有 80% 的规律,所以,58 种题型及其独特的解题方法为本套丛书的核心,也是傲视鼎考试与辅导高分研究组的贡献和独创。

第三,考试内容的 70% 考查的是语言,30% 考查的是综合能力,故而,有的放矢地训练是本套丛书的根本。

先来举一个简单的例子,一副重 100kg 的担子,一般人是挑不起来的,但是如果把它分成 10 份来挑,人人都能挑得起来。对于考研英语也是这样,谁能不对浩如烟海的词汇、漫无边际的语言领域而或多或少地发愁呢?其实,我们发愁的是英语这门课程,就像这 100kg 的担子,但是对于考试,我们应该换个角度来思考它:首先想到的应该是最小得分单位,即 0.5 分,而不是满分 100 分。有谁能对这 0.5 分望而却步呢?这不是自欺欺人,而是一种轻松上阵、积累自信的学习和思考方法,其实这也适用于其他学科的学习。隐藏在背词典和背语法手册的极端学法的背后就是典型的“硬对硬”地要满分的例子,这种“气吞山河”的学习方法实在不是我们大多数人所应该效仿的。本套丛书的第一或者最高宗旨就是教你从 0.5 分做起,目录的编排就充分体现了这一点:每一章节就是你应该得分的量值。

其次,这 100 分真的能分成 200 个 0.5 分吗?坦白地讲,不能,但是我们可以找出规律,按照规律“各个击破”。经过归纳总结,傲视鼎考试与辅导高分研究组把这 58 种题型贡献给大家:

## (一) 段落理解型题

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. 词汇型题      | 2. 态度型题      |
| 3. 推理型题      | 4. 主题型题      |
| 5. 细节——比较型题  | 6. 细节——段意型题  |
| 7. 细节——方式型题  | 8. 细节——概念型题  |
| 9. 细节——根据型题  | 10. 细节——假设型题 |
| 11. 细节——结论型题 | 12. 细节——举例型题 |
| 13. 细节——例外型题 | 14. 细节——列举型题 |
| 15. 细节——目的型题 | 16. 细节——排除型题 |
| 17. 细节——特征型题 | 18. 细节——问题型题 |
| 19. 细节——因果型题 | 20. 细节——指导型题 |

## (二) 配伍型题

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 21. 文章首段(句) | 22. 文章尾段(句) |
|-------------|-------------|

23. 文章间段

24. 文章段落内句

(三) 翻译题

25. 译对主语

26. 译对谓语

27. 译对宾语

28. 译对状语

29. 译对从句(同位语、定语、宾语、主语、表语从句)

30. 译对语法(被动、虚拟、非谓语动词及固定结构)

31. 译对长难句

32. 译对句子间结构

(四) 英语知识应用题

33. “比较”型题

34. “并列”型题

35. “搭配”型题

36. “代词”型题

37. “递进”型题

38. “方式”型题

39. “举例”型题

40. “句意”型题

41. “连词”型题

42. “目的”型题

43. “省略”型题

44. “顺序”型题

45. “态度”型题

46. “同义词”型题

47. “虚拟”型题

48. “转折”型题

(五) 应用文写作

49. 题材

50. 格式

51. 内容组织

52. 信息点覆盖

53. 语言准确性

(六) 短文写作

54. 复述所给图表

55. 文章结构

56. 单个句子

57. 句子间连接

58. 语法

如此详细系统地提出这 58 种题型,就是要将 100kg 的负担分成 58 份,便于大家围绕这些规律进行复习。综观考研英语辅导资料的市场,80% 以上的都是赝品,我们深信我们的这 58 种题型属于 20% 之中的精品。

发现问题(规律)只是第一步,解决问题才是根本的,我们提出的 58 种题型的解题方法也是独具创新性的,等你读完本套丛书你会惊叹地说:原来还有这么绝妙的解题和答题方法!

下面仅举几个例子:

1. 阅读推理型题目的得分诀窍:把文章所有段落首句和尾句的关键名词与动词谓语加起来,然后与选项对照,答案就出来了。

2. 阅读主题型题目的得分诀窍:把文章所有段落首句和尾句的名称加起来,就是主题或者中心思想。

3. 阅读细节——比较型题目的得分诀窍:重新组织句子,把两者作为主语,然后分别找出它们的谓语和宾语就可以找出两者的区别或相同点或者互补点。

4. 阅读细节——概念型题目的得分诀窍:概念常常是一个名词,所以寻找主语的同义词就是答案。

5. 阅读细节——例外型题目的得分诀窍:我们称之为“细节之细节”题,是非常耗费时间的题目,没有时间建议放弃,失分是为了得分。

6. 阅读细节——目的型题目的得分诀窍:找出结论是解题的关键,因为“目的”必然是论据的最后归宿。

7. 配伍型阅读填对段落间句的得分诀窍:第一步,配伍型题目应该先从选项着手,把所有选项的主语、谓语和宾语找出来,第二步,把文章中所有的主语、谓语和宾语找出来;第三步,按照文章的行文顺序进行比对。第四步,段落间句必然是并列、转折或者递进,所以注意引导词的选项。

8. 翻译主语的得分诀窍:主语的位置不定(可以在句子的开始、中间或者结尾),找出主语是翻译的关键。

9. 英语知识应用“比较”型题的得分诀窍:碰到比较型的题目,首先想到 against,其他的方位用词一般都是干扰项。

10. 英语知识应用“代词”型题的得分诀窍:代词要从文章的“上游”寻找,忽略“下游”。

11. 英语知识应用“方式”型题的得分诀窍:出现方式的时候先看选项是否有 with 和 by。如果是动名词,一

般用 by;如果是名词,一般用 with。

12. 短文写作复述所给图表的得分诀窍:首先应该把题干所给的词汇(中文、英文)准确地写出来,然后找出它们的同义词和反义词,以便成文的时候能够运用。其次是提炼出文章的①总的主题=文章的题目;②三个分主题=三个论点。

整套丛书的每一章(或节)分五个部分进行:

1. 【规律透视】 对 58 种题型进行鞭辟入里的分析。
2. 【得分诀窍】 提出解决该类型题目独特的解题方法。
3. 【真题验证】 从历年真题中感受、巩固并记忆该规律。
4. 【实战演练】 提供有的放矢的练习题和答案以备实战。
5. 【扫荡词汇】 把全部的大纲词汇分到各个章,便于各个击破,尤其是傲视鼎独特的记忆词汇方法更使学习变得有趣而简单。

综上所述,本套丛书的特点:

1. 对看似没有规律的考点进行细化和分析,一切都是以“分”为中心,符合考研英语的规律。
2. 围绕一个考点进行系统的分析,找出规律和应付的方法。
3. 根据考点设计大量的练习题,在巩固中提高应试能力。
4. 中间穿插大纲词汇的记忆方法,增强考生的“根基”,两本书能够覆盖全部大纲所要求的词汇。
5. 全部覆盖历年考研英语真题,并巧妙地利用。

因此,《2009 考研英语 80 分之路·英语知识应用和写作》和《2009 考研英语 80 分之路·阅读篇(段落、配伍和翻译)》,以其全新的辅导形式,调动一切资源,围绕答对、答好每一道题,必将像傲视鼎的其他六个考试系列一样一枝独秀,受到广大考生的欢迎。

如有问题和建议请访问我们的网站:<http://www.mekang.com>,或者 E-mail:[guru11071@sina.com](mailto:guru11071@sina.com)。

傲视鼎考试与辅导高分研究组  
2008 年 2 月

## 上篇 勇夺段落理解型题的 32 分

第 1 章 夺取词汇型题目的 6 分 .....	(3)
第 2 章 夺取态度型题目的 6 分 .....	(28)
第 3 章 夺取推理型题目的 6 分 .....	(44)
第 4 章 夺取主题型题目的 6 分 .....	(80)
第 5 章 夺取细节型题目的 8 分 .....	(105)
第 1 节 比较 .....	(105)
第 2 节 段意 .....	(110)
第 3 节 方式 .....	(137)
第 4 节 概念 .....	(141)
第 5 节 根据 .....	(153)
第 6 节 假设 .....	(157)
第 7 节 结论 .....	(162)
第 8 节 举例 .....	(167)
第 9 节 例外 .....	(187)
第 10 节 列举 .....	(192)
第 11 节 目的 .....	(195)
第 12 节 排除 .....	(205)
第 13 节 特征 .....	(219)
第 14 节 问题 .....	(222)
第 15 节 因果 .....	(230)
第 16 节 指导 .....	(258)

## 中篇 勇夺填空式阅读、排序、配伍与概括大意型题的 8 分

第 1 章 填对文章首段(句)的 2 分 .....	(267)
第 2 章 填对文章尾段(句)的 2 分 .....	(272)
第 3 章 填对文章间段(句)的 2 分 .....	(275)
第 4 章 填对文章段落内(句)的 2 分 .....	(276)
第 5 章 夺取概括大意题的 8 分 .....	(307)

## 下篇 勇夺翻译型题的 8 分

第 1 章 译对主语的 1 分 .....	(313)
第 2 章 译对谓语的 1 分 .....	(335)
第 3 章 译对宾语的 1 分 .....	(342)
第 4 章 译对状语的 1 分 .....	(349)
第 5 章 译对从句(同位语、定语、宾语、主语、表语从句)的 1 分 .....	(355)
第 6 章 译对语法(被动、虚拟、非谓语动词及固定结构)的 1 分 .....	(362)
第 7 章 译对长难句的 1 分 .....	(368)
第 8 章 译对句子间结构的 1 分 .....	(376)

2008 全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语试题及答案精解 .....	(387)
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# 上 篇

## 勇夺段落理解型题的 32 分





## 第1章 夺取词汇型题目的6分

### 【规律透视】

历年考研英语真题所有出现过的有关词汇或者词组的问题：

1. In line 8, paragraph 1, "the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes" means \_\_\_\_\_. (51/1994 Passage 1)
2. The phrase "ring up sales" (Line 2, Paragraph 2) most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_". (57/1994 Passage 2)
3. The word "dormant" in the third paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_. (66/1994 Passage 4)
4. The phrase "march to a different drummer" (the last line of the passage) suggests that highly creative individuals are \_\_\_\_\_. (70/1994 Passage 5)
5. When the author says "a new way of being" (Line 3, Paragraph 3) he is referring to \_\_\_\_\_. (57/1995 Passage 2)
6. The word "it" (Line 3, Paragraph 2) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_. (59/1995 Passage 3)
7. What do the elders mean when they say "it's not what you want in this world, but what you get"? (51/1996 Passage 1)
8. The BBC's "royal charter" (Line 4, Paragraph 4) stands for \_\_\_\_\_. (57/1996 Passage 2)
9. "Creationism" in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_\_. (67/1996 Passage 5)
10. The word "pervasive" (Line 1, Paragraph 2) might mean \_\_\_\_\_. (60/1997 Passage 3)
11. "Substances abuse" (Line 5, Paragraph 1) is preferable to "drug abuse" in that \_\_\_\_\_. (59/1997 Passage 3)
12. The sentence "This is no flash in the pan" (Line 5, Paragraph 3) means that \_\_\_\_\_. (69/1997 Passage 5)
13. In paragraph 5, "the powerless" probably refers to \_\_\_\_\_. (52/1998 Passage 1)
14. The author raises the question "what about pain without gain?" because \_\_\_\_\_. (57/1998 Passage 2)
15. The word "schism" (Line 3, Paragraph 1) in the context probably means \_\_\_\_\_. (59/1998 Passage 3)
16. The word "demographers" (Line 1, Paragraph 7) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_. (66/1998 Passage 4)
17. "Juggling one's life" probably means living a life characterized by \_\_\_\_\_. (69/2001 Passage 5)
18. The word "gizmos" (Line 1, Paragraph 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_. (47/2002 Text 2)
19. Which of the following best defines the word "aggressive" (Line 4, Paragraph 7)? (59/2002 Text 4)
20. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (Line 1, Paragraph 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_. (43/2003 Text 1)
21. The word "arbiters" (Line 7, Paragraph 4) most probably refers to those \_\_\_\_\_. (54/2003 Text 3)
22. The expression "tip service" (Line 4, Paragraph 3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_. (43/2004 Passage 1)
23. What does the author mean by "most people are literally having a ZZZ" (Lines 2-3, Paragraph 5)? (49/2004 Passage 2)
24. Why can many people see "silver linings" to the economic slowdown? (54/2004 Passage 3)
25. By "Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet" (Line 1, Paragraph 1), the author means \_\_\_\_\_. (51/2004 Passage 3)
26. When mentioning "the \$ 4 million to \$ 10 million range" (Lines 3-4, Paragraph 3), the author is talking about \_\_\_\_\_. (53/2004 Passage 3)

27. What does the author mean by "paralysis by analysis"? (28/2005 Passage 2)  
28. The word "talking" means \_\_\_\_\_. (37/2005 Passage 4)  
29. "Paper plates" is to "china" means \_\_\_\_\_. (40/2005 Passage 4)  
30. The word "homogenizing" (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_. (21/2006 Text 1)  
31. The word "bummer" (Line 5, paragraph 5) most probably means something \_\_\_\_\_. (37/2006 Text 4)  
32. The word "mania" (Line 4, Paragraph 2) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_. (22/2007 Text 1)  
33. The statement: "It never rains but it pours" is used to introduce \_\_\_\_\_. (36/2007 Text 4)

### 【得分诀窍】

从文章中找出题目所问的单词或者句子,然后从上下句子推断意思,一定不要根据大纲或者常识来答题而在正中出题者的圈套。

### 【真题验证】

**原文** (51/1994 Passage 1) The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most. Private businessmen, striving to make profits, produce these goods and services other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely in competition with determines how these goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes, that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers. In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers. If the products is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product. Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.

The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources (private property), and they are permitted to hire labor gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

**问题** 51. In Line 8, Paragraph 1, "the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes" means \_\_\_\_.

- (A) Americans are never satisfied with their incomes  
(B) Americans tend to overstate their incomes  
(C) Americans want to have their incomes increased  
(D) Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes

**解析** 51. 答案:(D)。该选择项意为:美国人想增加其收入的购买力。文章第1段最后一句是从生产者与消费者两方的愿望对照来说的,而且,该段第一句也首先陈述了该文所要谈的内容。(A),(C)的意思是:美国人想增加其收入。这与本文的主旨不相符合,因为,工资关系反映的是劳资双方的关系,而不是反映生产者与消费者的关系。(B)中 overstate 意为“夸大、夸张”,这个选择项的语义与文章的内容不相干。在做这一题时,将 maximize 一词的意思置入文章的上下文中考查极其重要。

**原文** (57/1994 Passage 2) One hundred and thirteen million Americans have at least one bank-issued credit card. They give their owners automatic credit in stores, restaurants, and hotels, at home, across the country, and even abroad, and they make many banking services available as well. More and more of these credit cards can be read auto-

matically, making it possible to withdraw or deposit money in scattered locations, whether or not the local branch bank is open. For many of us, the "cashless society" is not on the horizon—it's already here.

While computers offer these conveniences to consumers, they have many advantages for sellers too. Electronic cash registers can do much more than simply ring up sales. They can keep a wide range of records, including who sold what, when, and to whom. This information allows businessmen to keep track of their list of goods by showing which items are being sold and how fast they are moving. Decisions to reorder or return goods to suppliers can then be made. At the same time these computers record which hours are busiest and which employees are the most efficient, allowing personnel and staffing assignments to be made accordingly. And they also identify preferred customers for promotional campaigns. Computers are relied on by manufacturers for similar reasons. Computer-analyzed marketing reports can help to decide which products to emphasize now, which to develop for the future, and which to drop. Computers keep track of goods in stock, of raw materials on hand, and even of the production process itself.

Numerous other commercial enterprises, from theaters to magazine publishers, from gas and electric utilities to milk processors, bring better and more efficient services to consumers through the use of computers.

**问题 57.** The phrase "ring up sales" (Line 2, Paragraph 2) most probably means "\_\_\_\_\_".

- (A) make an order of goods                      (B) record sales on a cash register  
(C) call the sales manager                      (D) keep track of the goods in stock

**解析 57.** 答案:(B)。register(计数器,记录器)。原句中 ring up 意为:将……记录在计数器内,sales(销售额)。同一段后文指出:除了记录销售额以外,计算机在商业上还有更广泛的用途,而记录销售额是电子收款机最基本的功能。(A),(C)都不正确。(D)意为:跟踪记录现存货物。

**原文** (66/1994 Passage 4) "I have great confidence that by the end of the decade we'll know in vast detail how cancer cells arise," says microbiologist Robert Weinberg, an expert on cancer. "But," he cautions, "some people have the idea that once one understands the causes, the cure will rapidly follow. Consider Pasteur. He discovered the causes of many kinds of infections, but it was fifty or sixty years before cures were available."

This year, 50 percent of the 910 000 people who suffer from cancer will survive at least five years. In the year 2000, the National Cancer Institute estimates, that figure will be 75 percent. For some skin cancers, the five-year survival rate is as high as 90 percent. But other survival statistics are still discouraging—13 percent for lung cancer, and 2 percent for cancer of the pancreas.

With as many as 120 varieties in existence, discovering how cancer works is not easy. The researchers made great progress in the early 1970s, when they discovered that oncogenes, which are cancer-causing genes, are inactive in normal cells. Anything from cosmic rays to radiation to diet may activate a dormant oncogene, but how remains unknown. If several oncogenes are driven into action, the cell, unable to turn them off, becomes cancerous.

The exact mechanisms involved are still mysterious, but the likelihood that many cancers are initiated at the level of genes suggests that we will never prevent all cancers. "Changes are a normal part of the evolutionary process," says oncologist William Hayward. Environmental factors can never be totally eliminated; as Hayward points out, "We can't prepare a medicine against cosmic rays."

The prospects for cure, though still distant, are brighter.

"First, we need to understand how the normal cell controls itself. Second, we have to determine whether there are a limited number of genes in cells which are always responsible for at least part of the trouble. If we can understand how cancer works, we can counteract its action."

**问题 66.** The word "dormant" in the third paragraph most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) dead    (B) ever-present  
(C) inactive    (D) potential

**解析 66.** 答案:(C)。dormant(潜伏的),与第3段第二句中 inactive 一词是同义。(A) dead 的意思不对。(B) ever-present(无时无处不在)也不对。(D) potential(潜在的),与同一句中 activate(make... active)的意思不搭配。

**原文** (70/1994 Passage 5) Discoveries in science and technology are thought by "untaught minds" to come in

blinding flashes or as the result of dramatic accidents. Sir Alexander Fleming did not, as legend would have it, look at the mold on a piece of cheese and get the idea for penicillin there and then. He experimented with antibacterial substances for nine years before he made his discovery. Inventions and innovations almost always come out of laborious trial and error. Innovation is like soccer; even the best players miss the goal and have their shots blocked much more frequently than they score.

The point is that the players who score most are the ones who take the most shots at the goal—and so it goes with innovation in any field of activity. The prime difference between innovators and others is one of approach. Everybody gets ideas, but innovators work consciously on theirs, and they follow them through until they prove practicable or otherwise. What ordinary people see as fanciful abstractions, professional innovators see as solid possibilities.

“Creative thinking may mean simply the realization that there’s no particular virtue in doing things the way they have always been done,” wrote Rudolph Flesch, a language authority. This accounts for our reaction to seemingly simple innovations like plastic garbage bags and suitcases on wheels that make life more convenient: “How come nobody thought of that before?”

The creative approach begins with the proposition that nothing is as it appears. Innovators will not accept that there is only one way to do anything. Faced with getting from A to B, the average person will automatically set out on the best-known and apparently simplest route. The innovator will search for alternate courses, which may prove easier in the long run and are bound to be more interesting and challenging even if they lead to dead ends.

Highly creative individuals really do march to a different drummer.

**问题** 70. The phrase “march to a different drummer” (the last line of the passage) suggests that highly creative individuals are \_\_\_\_.

- (A) diligent in pursuing their goals                      (B) reluctant to follow common ways of doing things  
(C) devoted to the progress of science                      (D) concerned about the advance of society

**解析** 70. 答案:(B)。文章中 march to different drummer 是一个比喻。drummer 意为“鼓手”,to 意为“伴着”,整个词组的意思为:伴着一个不同的鼓手所敲出的节奏行进,即不随波逐流,与其他人走的道路或所持的思路不同。这是对文章主旨的一个形象总结。(A)强调的是毅力,而不是方法方面。(C),(D)强调的是责任心,而不是方法方面。

**原文** (57/1995 Passage 2) There are two basic ways to see growth: one as a product, the other as a process. People have generally viewed personal growth as an external result or product that can easily be identified and measured. The worker who gets a promotion, the student whose grades improve, the foreigner who learns a new language—all these are examples of people who have measurable results to show for their efforts.

By contrast, the process of personal growth is much more difficult to determine, since by definition it is a journey and not the specific signposts or landmarks along the way. The process is not the road itself, but rather the attitudes and feelings people have, their caution or courage, as they encounter new experiences and unexpected obstacles. In this process, the journey never really ends; there are always new ways to experience the world, new ideas to try, new challenges to accept.

In order to grow, to travel new roads, people need to have a willingness to take risks, to confront the unknown, and to accept the possibility that they may “fail” at first. How we see ourselves as we try a new way of being is essential to our ability to grow. Do we perceive ourselves as quick and curious? If so, then we tend to take more chances and to be more open to unfamiliar experiences. Do we think we’re shy and indecisive? Then our sense of timidity can cause us to hesitate, to move slowly, and not to take a step until we know the ground is safe. Do we think we’re slow to adapt to change or that we’re not smart enough to cope with a new challenge? Then we are likely to take a more passive role or not try at all.

These feelings of insecurity and self-doubt are both unavoidable and necessary if we are to change and grow. If we do not confront and overcome these internal fears and doubts, if we protect ourselves too much, then we cease to grow. We become trapped inside a shell of our own making.

**问题** 57. When the author says “a new way of being” (Line 3, Paragraph 3) he is referring to \_\_\_\_.

- (A) a new approach to experiencing the world    (B) a new way of taking risks  
(C) a new method of perceiving ourselves    (D) a new system of adaptation to change

**解析** 57. 答案:(A)。在该句中,being 在此意为:生存,存在,第 3 段第二句中指出,当我们用新的方式生存(或体验世界)时,我们对自己的看法对于我们能否发展是至关重要的。下文举了几个例子来阐述这一观点。如果我们认为自己行动敏捷,喜欢刨根问底,在实际的行动上,我们就会倾向于冒险(take more chances),更欢迎(be more open to)新的体验。如果我们自认为天生怯懦并优柔寡断,我们就会遇事犹豫不前,行动迟缓,只有感到安全可靠时才会挪动一步。如果我们自认为适应变化很慢或不够精明,无法对付新的挑战,那么,我们很可能做事被动或干脆不做。由此可见,我们的态度决定了我们的生活方式。(A)意为:体验世界(生活)的新方式(或方法)。(B)意为:新的冒险(take risk)方法。这有些片面。(C)意为:认识自我的新方法。这是指态度方面,而不是指实际行为方面。(D)意为:适应变化的新方法(system)。

**原文** (59/1995 Passage 3) In such a changing, complex society formerly simple solutions to informational needs become complicated. Many of life's problems which were solved by asking family members, friends or colleagues are beyond the capability of the extended family to resolve. Where to turn for expert information and how to determine which expert advice to accept are questions facing many people today.

In addition to this, there is the growing mobility of people since World War II. As families move away from their stable community, their friends of many years, their extended family relationships, the informal flow of information is cut off, and with it the confidence that information will be available when needed and will be trustworthy and reliable. The almost unconscious flow of information about the simplest aspects of living can be cut off. Thus, things once learned subconsciously through the casual communications of the extended family must be consciously learned.

Adding to social changes today is an enormous stockpile of information. The individual now has more information available than any generation, and the task of finding that one piece of information relevant to his or her specific problem is complicated, time-consuming and sometimes even overwhelming.

Coupled with the growing quantity of information is the development of technologies which enable the storage and delivery of more information with greater speed to more locations than has ever been possible before. Computer technology makes it possible to store vast amounts of data in machine-readable files, and to program computers to locate specific information. Telecommunications developments enable the sending of messages via television, radio, and very shortly, electronic mail to bombard people with multitudes of messages. Satellites have extended the power of communications to report events at the instant of occurrence. Expertise can be shared world wide through teleconferencing, and problems in dispute can be settled without the participants leaving their homes and/or jobs to travel to a distant conference site. Technology has facilitated the sharing of information and the storage and delivery of information, thus making more information available to more people.

In this world of change and complexity, the need for information is of greatest importance. Those people who have accurate, reliable up-to-date information to solve the day-to-day problems, the critical problems of their business, social and family life, will survive and succeed, "Knowledge is power" may well be the truest saying and access to information may be the most critical requirement of all people.

**问题** 59. The word "it" (Line 3, Paragraph 2) most probably refers to \_\_\_\_.

- (A) the lack of stable communities  
(B) the breakdown of informal information channels  
(C) the increased mobility of families  
(D) the growing number of people moving from place to place

**解析** 59. 答案:(B)。第 2 段指出,第二次世界大战以后,人口的流动性(mobility)变大,一个家庭离开了自己原来的居住区,离开了多年的朋友,不再住在大家庭里(extended family 指:三世或四世同堂的家庭),这样,对这个家庭来说,日常的(informal)信息交流没有了(is cut off)。随着日常的信息交流渠道的消失(the breakdown of informal information channels),人们的信心也没有了:他们过去需要时相信总能得到可信、可靠的信息。(A)意为:社会缺乏稳定。(C)意为:家庭增加了流动性。(D)意为:越来越多的人流动不定。可见,(A),(C),(D)表达的内容近似,因此,都不对。而且,如果它们中任何一个正确,那么,原文句中 the confidence 就要从肯

定方面理解,即人口的流动性使人们更有信心……这显然与原文第2段表达的内容是相矛盾的。

**原文** (51/1996 Passage 1) Tight-lipped elders used to say, "It's not what you want in this world, but what you get."

Psychology teaches that you do get what you want if you know what you want and want the right things.

You can make a mental blueprint of a desire as you would make a blueprint of a house, and each of us is continually making these blueprints in the general routine of everyday living. If we intend to have friends to dinner, we plan the menu, make a shopping list, decide which food to cook first, and such planning is an essential for any type of meal to be served.

Likewise, if you want to find a job, take a sheet of paper, and write a brief account of yourself. In making a blueprint for a job, begin with yourself, for when you know exactly what you have to offer, you can intelligently plan where to sell your services.

This account of yourself is actually a sketch of your working life and should include education, experience and references. Such an account is valuable. It can be referred to in filling out standard application blanks and is extremely helpful in personal interviews. While talking to you, your could-be employer is deciding whether your education, your experience, and other qualifications will pay him to employ you and your "wares" and abilities must be displayed in an orderly and reasonably connected manner.

When you have carefully prepared a blueprint of your abilities and desires, you have something tangible to sell. Then you are ready to hunt for a job. Get all the possible information about your could-be job. Make inquiries as to the details regarding the job and the firm. Keep your eyes and ears open, and use your own judgement. Spend a certain amount of time each day seeking the employment you wish for, and keep in mind: *Securing a job is your job now.*

**问题** 51. What do the elders mean when they say, "It's not what you want in this world, but what you get"? \_\_\_\_

- (A) You'll certainly get what you want. (B) It's no use dreaming.  
(C) You should be dissatisfied with what you have. (D) It's essential to set a goal for yourself.

**解析** 51. 答案:(B)。这句话应理解为:It's not what you want in this world that matters, but what you get (that matters). 译成汉语为:重要的不是你在这个世界上需要什么,(重要的)而是你得到什么。文章第2段进一步说明了这句话后半句的含义(同时,这也是全文旨在说明的问题):只要你知道自己所需要的是什么,并且只要要求合理,你就能得到它。可见,只有梦想是不够的。只有明确自己的所需,你才能制定具体的计划去获得它,理想才能最终转化为现实。(A)意为:你肯定能得到自己想要的东西。(C)意为:你不应满足于自己已有的东西。(D)意为:为自己确立一个目标是极为必要的。确立目标固然重要,但是,如果不制定具体计划实现目标,目标也仅是空想而已。

**原文** (57/1996 Passage 2) With the start of BBC World Service Television, millions of viewers in Asia and America can now watch the Corporation's news coverage, as well as listen to it.

And of course in Britain listeners and viewers can tune in to two BBC television channels, five BBC national radio services and dozens of local radio station. They are brought sport, comedy, drama, music, news and current affairs, education, religion, parliamentary coverage, children's programmes and films for an annual licence fee of £ 83 per household.

It is a remarkable record, stretching back over 70 years—yet the BBC's future is now in doubt. The Corporation will survive as a publicly-funded broadcasting organisation, at least for the time being, but its role, its size and its programmes are now the subject of a nation-wide debate in Britain.

The debate was launched by the Government, which invited anyone with an opinion of the BBC—including ordinary listeners and viewers—to say what was good or bad about the Corporation, and even whether they thought it was worth keeping. The reason for its inquiry is that the BBC's royal charter runs out in 1996 and it must decide whether to keep the organisation as it is, or to make changes.

Defenders of the Corporation—of whom there are many—are fond of quoting the American slogan. "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." The BBC "ain't broke", they say, by which they mean it is not broken (as distinct from the word

“broke”, meaning having no money), so why bother to change it?

Yet the BBC will have to change, because the broadcasting world around it is changing. The commercial TV channels—ITV and Channel 4—were required by the Thatcher Government's Broadcasting Act to become more commercial, competing with each other for advertisers, and cutting costs and jobs. But it is the arrival of new satellite channels—funded partly by advertising and partly by viewers' subscriptions—which will bring about the biggest changes in the long term.

**问题** 57. The BBC's “royal charter” (Line 4, Paragraph 4) stands for \_\_\_\_.

- (A) the financial support from the royal family      (B) the privileges granted by the Queen  
(C) a contract with the Queen      (D) a unique relationship with the royal family

**解析** 57. 答案:(C)。可直译为:与女王签的契约。众所周知,英国是君主立宪国家,国王代表国家。因此,与女王签约就等于说该公司是国家办的广播公司(a publicly-funded broadcasting station),而不是私营的。Charter(契约,特许证)。原句可译为:质询的原因是广播公司的皇家契约在1996年将要到期,因此必须决定广播公司是保持原样还是要改革。(A)意为:皇族的财政支持。皇族指国王的家庭,与国家是两码事。(B)意为:女王准予的一系列特权。(D)意为:与皇族的特殊关系。

**原文** (67/1996 Passage 5) Rumor has it that more than 20 books on creationism/evolution are in the publisher's pipelines. A few have already appeared. The goal of all will be to try to explain to a confused and often unenlightened citizenry that there are not two equally valid scientific theories for the origin and evolution of universe and life. Cosmology, geology, and biology have provided a consistent, unified, and constantly improving account of what happened. “Scientific” creationism, which is being pushed by some for “equal time” in the classrooms whenever the scientific accounts of evolution are given, is based on religion, not science. Virtually all scientists and the majority of non-fundamentalist religious leaders have come to regard “scientific” creationism as bad science and bad religion.

The first four chapters of Kitcher's book give a very brief introduction to evolution. At appropriate places, he introduces the criticisms of the creationists and provides answers. In the last three chapters, he takes off his gloves and gives the creationists a good beating. He describes their programmes and tactics, and, for those unfamiliar with the ways of creationists, the extent of their deception and distortion may come as an unpleasant surprise. When their basic motivation is religious, one might have expected more Christian behavior.

Kitcher is philosopher, and this may account, in part, for the clarity and effectiveness of his arguments. The non-specialist will be able to obtain at least a notion of the sorts of data and argument that support evolutionary theory. The final chapter on the creationists will be extremely clear to all. On the dust jacket of this fine book, Stephen Jay Gould says: “this book stands for reason itself.” And so it does—and all would be well were reason the only judge in the creationism/evolution debate.

**问题** 67. “Creationism” in the passage refers to \_\_\_\_.

- (A) evolution in its true sense as to the origin of the universe  
(B) a notion of the creation of religion  
(C) the scientific explanation of the earth formation  
(D) the deceptive theory about the origin of the universe

**解析** 67. 答案:(D)。意为:关于宇宙起源的虚假理论。在本文中,作者将造物主义理论(或创世主义理论)与进化论对立而论,指出前者的基础是宗教而不是科学,而且,几乎所有的科学家和大部分非原教旨主义宗教领袖都越来越将所谓“科学的”造物主义理论看做既不是好的科学也不是好的宗教。Kitcher的书对造物主义理论进行了深刻的批判。参阅第1段。(A)意为:有关宇宙起源的真正意义上的进化论。(B)意为:宗教创立的思想。(C)意为:地球形成的科学解释。

**原文** (59,60/1997 Passage 3) Technically, any substance other than food that alters our bodily or mental functioning is a drug. Many people mistakenly believe the term drug refers only to some sort of medicine or an illegal chemical taken by drug addicts. They don't realize that familiar substances such as alcohol and tobacco are also drugs. This is why the more neutral term substance is now used by many physicians and psychologists. The phrase “substance abuse” is often used instead of “drug abuse” to make clear that substances such as alcohol and tobacco can be just as



harmfully misused as heroin and cocaine.

We live in a society in which the medicinal and social use of substances (drugs) is pervasive; an aspirin to quiet a headache, some wine to be sociable, coffee to get going in the morning, a cigarette for the nerves. When do these socially acceptable and apparently constructive uses of a substance become misuses? First of all, most substances taken in excess will produce negative effects such as poisoning or intense perceptual distortions. Repeated use of a substance can also lead to physical addiction or substance dependence. Dependence is marked first by an increased tolerance, with more and more of the substance required to produce the desired effect, and then by the appearance of unpleasant withdrawal symptoms when the substance is discontinued.

Drugs (substances) that affect the central nervous system and alter perception, mood, and behavior are known as psychoactive substances. Psychoactive substances are commonly grouped according to whether they are stimulants, depressants, or hallucinogen. Stimulants initially speed up or activate the central nervous system, whereas depressants slow it down. Hallucinogens have their primary effect on perception, distorting and altering it in a variety of ways including producing hallucinations. These are the substances often called psychedelic (from the Greek word meaning "mind-manifestation") because they seemed to radically alter one's state of consciousness.

问题 59. "Substances abuse" (Line 5, Paragraph 1) is preferable to "drug abuse" in that \_\_\_\_.

- (A) substances can alter our bodily or mental functioning if illegally used
- (B) "drug abuse" is only related to a limited number of drugtakers
- (C) alcohol and tobacco are as fatal as heroin and cocaine
- (D) many substances other than heroin or cocaine can also be poisonous

60. The word "pervasive" (Line 1, Paragraph 2) might mean \_\_\_\_.

- (A) widespread
- (B) overwhelming
- (C) piercing
- (D) fashionable

解析 59. 答案:(D)。意为:除海洛因(二醋吗啡)或可卡因外,许多其他物质也是有害的。第1段最后一句指出,许多医生(physician)和心理学家常使用“物质滥用”而不是“药物滥用”这一概念,他们想以此说明:滥用像烟酒这样的物质与滥用海洛因和可卡因一样有害。(A)意为:如果非法使用,物质可能改变我们身体或大脑的功能。第1段第一句对“药物”这一概念下了一个定义:从专业角度来讲,除食品以外,任何改变我们的身体或大脑功能的物质都是“药物”。但是,正如第二句所指出的,许多人错误地认为“药物”这一概念仅指某种医药或嗜毒者用的非法化学药品。(B)意为:“药物滥用”仅限指一少部分人的吸毒行为。(C)意为:烟酒同海洛因、可卡因一样致命。这里,fatal(致命的)一词太夸张了,与原文中所说的“有害”(harmfully)相去甚远。

60. 答案:(A)。该词意为:普通的,广泛的。事实上,由第2段第一句的冒号后部分所表达的内容,我们可以推断出该词的意思。该句可译为:在我们生活的社会里,医用或社交用物质(药物)广泛存在,如:用阿司匹林制止头痛,用酒交际,早晨用咖啡振作一下精神,抽支烟定定神(或:松弛一下)。(B)意为:压倒一切的,占主流的。(C)意为:尖锐的,尖的。(D)意为:时髦的,流行的。

原文 (69/1997 Passage 5) Much of the language used to describe monetary policy, such as "steering the economy to a soft landing" or "a touch on the brakes", makes it sound like a precise science. Nothing could be further from the truth. The link between interest rates and inflation is uncertain. And there are long, variable lags before policy changes have any effect on the economy. Hence the analogy that likens the conduct of monetary policy to driving a car with a blackened windscreen, a cracked rearview mirror and a faulty steering wheel.

Given all these disadvantages, central bankers seem to have had much to boast about of late. Average inflation in the big seven industrial economies fell to a mere 2.3% last year, close to its lowest level in 30 years, before rising slightly to 2.5% this July. This is a long way below the double-digit rates which many countries experienced in the 1970s and early 1980s.

It is also less than most forecasters had predicted. In late 1994 the panel of economists which The Economist polls each month said that America's inflation rate would average 3.5% in 1995. In fact, it fell to 2.6% in August, and is expected to average only about 3% for the year as a whole. In Britain and Japan inflation is running half a percentage