

2009



新东方考研英语培训教材

考研英语

汪海涛 沈昂。主编

十年全真 试题解析 (1999-2008)

- 把握全局剖析十年真题
- 深入浅出解读出题思路
- 言简意赅突出考试重点
- 立足考生笑傲考研战场

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十年全真 试题解析 (1999-2008)

■ 汪海涛 沈昂 ◎ 主编 汪海涛 沈昂 乐柯健 靳萌 ◎ 编著 ■

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前言

PREFACE

新东方国内考试培训规模日益扩大的同时，也是社会上考研热持续升温的阶段。2008 年全国高校扩招后毕业生分配的第 6 年，500 多万的应届毕业群体面临着巨大的就业压力，国家也出台了一系列研究生、博士生扩招计划为毕业生创造各种机会，目前研究生在校总人数已逾百万，北大、人大的研究生数量已经超过了本科生。在全国的数百所高校中，60% 以上的毕业生选择了考研，如果算上出国攻读硕博学位的人数，意味着考研热继续升温。当然，高等教育规模的持续增长也是顺应了时代的潮流和社会的需要。随着中国加入 WTO、大批外资项目的引入，社会迫切需要大批高素质、高学历的专业人才，而国内各行业的专家级人才大量短缺，即使已就业的大批本科学历人员也深感自己的知识技能、学术底蕴不足，也都在考虑在职读研或辞职读研。总之，这是一个学习进步的时代，这是一个提升自我的时代，塑造自己、把握机会、参与竞争是一个有志之士人生奋斗的必经之路。

每年都会有几万来自四面八方的考生赶赴新东方学习英语，我们在这些求知若渴的同学身上看到的是充满朝气和斗志的表情，以及对美好人生、辉煌事业的憧憬。正因为目前的就业环境是“欢迎研究生，考虑本科生，谢绝专科生”，本科文凭全国普及，只想在大学校园里专业课及格、四年混过来、在象牙塔中谈一段恋爱的人等于自己在拒绝机会，这种所谓的幸福时光是短暂的、没有根基的。正像 2003 年考研写作主题所提到的“温室中的花朵经不起风雨”一样。当我们的羽翼尚未丰满，当我们的梦想尚未腾飞，当我们尚未在磨炼中成熟，这种温室环境只会不知不觉扼杀我们的激情。当别人在跑道上冲刺时，缺乏毅力而放慢脚步的人最终会为自己的软弱而后悔。所以，每当站在考研课堂上，每当面对一批批确立了目标、坚定自信、并在跑道上努力向前的同学时，我们感受到一种不断拼搏的力量，心中洋溢着一种真诚的敬意，因为他们是人生长跑中真正的勇者，因为他们今后会有比我们更加灿烂辉煌的人生。

从 1998 年至今，新东方的国内考试学术研究氛围愈加浓厚，从起初的教学实践、理论摸索到今天的定期研讨会和年度图书出版，为新东方的高质量教学提供了很好的平台。在新东方考研英语系列丛书出版的第八个年度，我们特推出这本《考研英语十年全真试题解析(1999—2008)》。经过大愚公司编辑的精心策划，上海新东方学校国内考试主力教师团队重拳出击，结合多年教学中提炼的精华，对十年考题进行了详细的解析，完形、翻译、阅读都推出了权威答案及解析版本，并重新创作了标准范文供考生参考练习。

考研英语实力的提高并非一日之功，对各种考研课程的复习都不能追求速成和捷径。“路漫漫其修远兮，吾将上下而求索”。作为新东方教师，我们希望大家在大家求索的长路上点起一盏明亮的航灯，给莘莘学子的求学旅途指出明确的方向，这就是我们的最大愿望。同时也祝考研勇士们在一年的奋斗中学有所成，坚持不懈，实现梦想！

上海新东方学校校长 汪海涛

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1999 年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题

National Entrance Test of English for MA/MS
Candidates (NETEM)

Part I Structure and Vocabulary (略)

Part II Cloze Test

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked [A], [B], [C] and [D]. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets. (10 points)

Industrial safety does not just happen. Companies 41 low accident rates plan their safety programs, work hard to organize them, and continue working to keep them 42 and active. When the work is well done, a 43 of accident-free operations is established 44 time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

Successful safety programs may 45 greatly in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the program. Some place great emphasis on mechanical guarding. Others stress safe work practices by 46 rules or regulations. 47 others depend on an emotional appeal to the worker. But, there are certain basic ideas that must be used in every program if maximum results are to be obtained.

There can be no question about the value of a safety program. From a financial standpoint alone, safety 48. The fewer the injury 49, the better the workman's insurance rate. This may mean the difference between operating at 50 or at a loss.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 41. [A] at | [B] in | [C] on | [D] with |
| 42. [A] alive | [B] vivid | [C] mobile | [D] diverse |
| 43. [A] regulation | [B] climate | [C] circumstance | [D] requirement |
| 44. [A] where | [B] how | [C] what | [D] unless |
| 45. [A] alter | [B] differ | [C] shift | [D] distinguish |
| 46. [A] constituting | [B] aggravating | [C] observing | [D] justifying |
| 47. [A] Some | [B] Many | [C] Even | [D] Still |
| 48. [A] comes off | [B] turns up | [C] pays off | [D] holds up |
| 49. [A] claims | [B] reports | [C] declarations | [D] proclamations |
| 50. [A] an advantage | [B] a benefit | [C] an interest | [D] a profit |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passage below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked [A],[B],[C] and [D]. Read the passage carefully and choose the best answer to each of the question. Then mark your answer on the ANSWER SHEET by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil.(40 points)

Text 1

It's a rough world out there. Step outside and you could break a leg slipping on your doormat. Light up the stove and you could burn down the house. Luckily, if the doormat or stove failed to warn of coming disaster, a successful lawsuit might compensate you for your troubles. Or so the thinking has gone since the early 1980s, when juries began holding more companies liable for their customers' misfortunes.

Feeling threatened, companies responded by writing ever-longer warning labels, trying to anticipate every possible accident. Today, stepladders carry labels several inches long that warn, among other things, that you might—surprised!—fall off. The label on a child's Batman cape cautions that the toy “does not enable user to fly.”

While warnings are often appropriate and necessary—the dangers of drug interactions, for example—and many are required by state or federal regulations, it isn't clear that they actually protect the manufacturers and sellers from liability if a customer is injured. About 50 percent of the companies lose when injured customers take them to court.

Now the tide appears to be turning. As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in cases where a warning label probably wouldn't have changed anything. In May, Julie Nimmons, president of Schutt Sports in Illinois, successfully fought a lawsuit involving a football player who was paralyzed in a game while wearing a Schutt helmet. “We're really sorry he has become paralyzed, but helmets aren't designed to prevent those kinds of injuries,” says Nimmons. The jury agreed that the nature of the game, not the helmet, was the reason for the athlete's injury. At the same time, the American Law Institute—a group of judges, lawyers, and academics whose recommendations carry substantial weight—issued new guidelines for tort law stating that companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones. “Important information can get buried in a sea of trivialities,” says a law professor at Cornell Law School who helped draft the new guidelines. If the moderate end of the legal community has its way, the information on products might actually be provided for the benefit of customers and not as protection against legal liability.

51. What were things like in 1980s when accidents happened?

- [A] Customers might be relieved of their disasters through lawsuits.
- [B] Injured customers could expect protection from the legal system.
- [C] Companies would avoid being sued by providing new warnings.
- [D] Juries tended to find fault with the compensations companies promised.

52. Manufacturers as mentioned in the passage tend to _____.
[A] satisfy customers by writing long warnings on products
[B] become honest in describing the inadequacies of their products
[C] make the best use of labels to avoid legal liability
[D] feel obliged to view customers' safety as their first concern
53. The case of Schutt helmet demonstrated that _____.
[A] some injury claims were no longer supported by law
[B] helmets were not designed to prevent injuries
[C] product labels would eventually be discarded
[D] some sports games might lose popularity with athletes
54. The author's attitude towards the issue seems to be _____.
[A] biased [B] indifferent
[C] puzzling [D] objective

Text 2

In the first year or so of Web business, most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market. More recently, as the Web proved to be more than a fashion, companies have started to buy and sell products and services with one another. Such business-to-business sales make sense because business people typically know what product they're looking for.

Nonetheless, many companies still hesitate to use the Web because of doubts about its reliability. "Businesses need to feel they can trust the pathway between them and the supplier," says senior analyst Blane Erwin of Forrester Research. Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established business partners who are given access to the company's private intranet.

Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce concerns the technology available for marketing. Until recently, Internet marketing activities have focused on strategies to "pull" customers into sites. In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to "push" information directly out to consumers, transmitting marketing messages directly to targeted customers. Most notably, the Pointcast Network uses a screen saver to deliver a continually updated stream of news and advertisements to subscribers' computer monitors. Subscribers can customize the information they want to receive and proceed directly to a company's Web site. Companies such as Virtual Vineyards are already starting to use similar technologies to push messages to customers about special sales, product offerings, or other events. But push technology has earned the contempt of many Web users. Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request. Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the Web and television fades. That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists.

But it is hardly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to push strategies to make money. The examples of Virtual Vineyards, Amazon.com, and other pioneers show that a Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers. And the cost of computing power continues to free fall, which is a good sign for any enterprise setting up shop in silicon. People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge.

55. We learn from the beginning of the passage that Web business _____.
[A] has been striving to expand its market
[B] intended to follow a fanciful fashion
[C] tried but in vain to control the market
[D] has been booming for one year or so
56. Speaking of the online technology available for marketing, the author implies that _____.
[A] the technology is popular with many Web users
[B] businesses have faith in the reliability of online transactions
[C] there is a radical change in strategy
[D] it is accessible limitedly to established partners
57. In the view of Net purists, _____.
[A] there should be no marketing messages in online culture
[B] money making should be given priority to on the Web
[C] the Web should be able to function as the television set
[D] there should be no online commercial information without requests
58. We learn from the last paragraph that _____.
[A] pushing information on the Web is essential to Internet commerce
[B] interactivity, hospitality and security are important to online customers
[C] leading companies began to take the online plunge decades ago
[D] setting up shops in silicon is independent of the cost of computing power

Text 3

An invisible border divides those arguing for computers in the classroom on the behalf of students' career prospects and those arguing for computers in the classroom for broader reasons of radical educational reform. Very few writers on the subject have explored this distinction—indeed, contradiction—which goes to the heart of what is wrong with the campaign to put computers in the classroom.

An education that aims at getting a student a certain kind of job is a technical education, justified for reasons radically different from why education is universally required by law. It is not simply to raise everyone's job prospects that all children are legally required to attend school into their teens. Rather, we have a certain conception of the American citizen, a character who is incomplete if he cannot competently assess how his livelihood and happiness are affected by things outside of himself. But this was not always the case; before it was legally required for all children to attend school until a certain age, it was widely accepted that some were just not equipped by nature to pursue this kind of education. Which optimism characteristic of all industrialized countries, we came to accept that everyone is fit to be educated. Computer-education advocates forsake this optimistic notion for a pessimism that betrays their otherwise cheery outlook. Banking on the confusion between educational and vocational reasons for brining computers into schools, computer-ed advocates often emphasize the job prospects of graduates over their educational achievement.

There are some good arguments for a technical education given the right kind of student. Many

European schools introduce the concept of professional training early on in order to make sure children are properly equipped for the professions they want to join. It is, however, presumptuous to insist that there will only be so many jobs for so many scientists, so many businessmen, so many accountants. Besides, this is unlikely to produce the needed number of every kind of professional in a country as large as ours and where the economy is spread over so many states and involves so many international corporations.

But, for a small group of students, professional training might be the way to go since well-developed skills, all other factors being equal, can be the difference between having a job and not. Of course, the basics of using any computer these days are very simple. It does not take a lifelong acquaintance to pick up various software programs. If one wanted to become a computer engineer, that is, of course, an entirely different story. Basic computer skills take—at the very longest—a couple of months to learn. In any case, basic computer skills are only complementary to the host of real skills that are necessary to becoming any kind of professional. It should be observed, of course, that no school, vocational or not, is helped by a confusion over its purpose.

59. The author thinks the present rush to put computers in the classroom is _____.
[A] far-reaching [B] dubiously oriented
[C] self-contradictory [D] radically reformatory
60. The belief that education is indispensable to all children _____.
[A] is indicative of a pessimism in disguise
[B] came into being along with the arrival of computers
[C] is deeply rooted in the minds of computer-ed advocates
[D] originated from the optimistic attitude of industrialized countries
61. It could be inferred from the passage that in the author's country the European model of professional training is _____.
[A] dependent upon the starting age of candidates
[B] worth trying in various social sections
[C] of little practical value
[D] attractive to every kind of professional
62. According to the author, basic computer skills should be _____.
[A] included as an auxiliary course in school
[B] highlighted in acquisition of professional qualifications
[C] mastered through a life-long course
[D] equally emphasized by any school, vocational or otherwise

Text 4

When a Scottish research team startled the world by revealing 3 months ago that it had cloned an adult sheep, President Clinton moved swiftly. Declaring that he was opposed to using this unusual animal husbandry technique to clone humans, he ordered that federal funds not be used for such an experiment—although no one had proposed to do so—and asked an independent panel of experts chaired by Princeton President Harold Shapiro to report back to the White House in 90 days with recommendations for a national policy on human cloning. That group—the National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC)—

has been working feverishly to put its wisdom on paper, and at a meeting on 17 May, members agreed on a near-final draft of their recommendations.

NBAC will ask that Clinton's 90-day ban on federal funds for human cloning be extended indefinitely, and possibly that it be made law. But NBAC members are planning to word the recommendation narrowly to avoid new restrictions on research that involves the cloning of human DNA or cells—routine in molecular biology. The panel has not yet reached agreement on a crucial question, however, whether to recommend legislation that would make it a crime for private funding to be used for human cloning.

In a draft preface to the recommendations, discussed at the 17 May meeting, Shapiro suggested that the panel had found a broad consensus that it would be "morally unacceptable to attempt to create a human child by adult nuclear cloning." Shapiro explained during the meeting that the moral doubt stems mainly from fears about the risk to the health of the child. The panel then informally accepted several general conclusions, although some details have not been settled.

NBAC plans to call for a continued ban on federal government funding for any attempt to clone body cell nuclei to create a child. Because current federal law already forbids the use of federal funds to create embryos (the earliest stage of human offspring before birth) for research or to knowingly endanger an embryo's life, NBAC will remain silent on embryo research.

NBAC members also indicated that they would appeal to privately funded researchers and clinics not to try to clone humans by body cell nuclear transfer. But they were divided on whether to go further by calling for a federal law that would impose a complete ban on human cloning. Shapiro and most members favored an appeal for such legislation, but in a phone interview, he said this issue was still "up in the air."

63. We can learn from the first paragraph that _____.
[A] federal funds have been used in a project to clone humans
[B] the White House responded strongly to the news of cloning
[C] NBAC was authorized to control the misuse of cloning technique
[D] the White House has got the panel's recommendations on cloning
64. The panel agreed on all of the following except that _____.
[A] the ban on federal funds for human cloning should be made a law
[B] the cloning of human DNA is not to be put under more control
[C] it is criminal to use private funding for human cloning
[D] it would be against ethical values to clone a human being
65. NBAC will leave the issue of embryo research undiscussed because _____.
[A] embryo research is just a current development of cloning
[B] the health of the child is not the main concern of embryo research
[C] an embryo's life will not be endangered in embryo research
[D] the issue is explicitly stated and settled in the law
66. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
[A] some NBAC members hesitate to ban human cloning completely
[B] a law banning human cloning is to be passed in no time
[C] privately funded researchers will respond positively to NBAC's appeal
[D] the issue of human cloning will soon be settled

Text 5

Science, in practice, depends far less on the experiments it prepares than on the preparedness of the minds of the men who watch the experiments. Sir Isaac Newton supposedly discovered gravity through the fall of an apple. Apples had been falling in many places for centuries and thousands of people had seen them fall. But Newton for years had been curious about the cause of the orbital motion of the moon and planets. What kept them in place? Why didn't they fall out of the sky? The fact that the apple fell down toward the earth and not up into the tree answered the question he had been asking himself about those larger fruits of the heavens, the moon and the planets.

How many men would have considered the possibility of an apple falling up into the tree? Newton did because he was not trying to predict anything. He was just wondering. His mind was ready for the unpredictable. Unpredictability is part of the essential nature of research. If you don't have unpredictable things, you don't have research. Scientists tend to forget this when writing their cut and dried reports for the technical journals, but history is filled with examples of it.

In talking to some scientists, particularly younger ones, you might gather the impression that they find the "scientific method" a substitute for imaginative thought. I've attended research conferences where a scientist has been asked what he thinks about the advisability of continuing a certain experiment. The scientist has frowned, looked at the graphs, and said "the data are still inconclusive." "We know that," the men from the budget office have said, "but what do you think? Is it worthwhile going on? What do you think we might expect?" The scientist has been shocked at having even been asked to speculate.

What this amounts to, of course, is that the scientist has become the victim of his own writings. He has put forward unquestioned claims so consistently that he not only believes them himself, but has convinced industrial and business management that they are true. If experiments are planned and carried out according to plan as faithfully as the reports in the science journals indicate, then it is perfectly logical for management to expect research to produce results measurable in dollars and cents. It is entirely reasonable for auditors to believe that scientists who know exactly where they are going and how they will get there should not be distracted by the necessity of keeping one eye on the cash register while the other eye is on the microscope. Nor, if regularity and conformity to a standard pattern are as desirable to the scientist as the writing of his papers would appear to reflect, is management to be blamed for discriminating against the "odd balls" among researchers in favor of more conventional thinkers who "work well with the team."

67. The author wants to prove with the example of Isaac Newton that _____.

- [A] inquiring minds are more important than scientific experiments
- [B] science advances when fruitful researches are conducted
- [C] scientists seldom forget the essential nature of research
- [D] unpredictability weighs less than prediction in scientific research

68. The author asserts that scientists _____.

- [A] shouldn't replace "scientific method" with imaginative thought
- [B] shouldn't neglect to speculate on unpredictable things
- [C] should write more concise reports for technical journals

- [D] should be confident about their research findings
69. It seems that some young scientists _____.
[A] have a keen interest in prediction
[B] often speculate on the future
[C] think highly of creative thinking
[D] stick to "scientific method"
70. The author implies that the results of scientific research _____.
[A] may not be as profitable as they are expected
[B] can be measured in dollars and cents
[C] rely on conformity to a standard pattern
[D] are mostly underestimated by management

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written clearly on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 Points)

(71) 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.

(72) 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. (73) During this transfer, traditional historical methods were augmented by additional methodologies designed to interpret the new forms of evidence in the historical study.

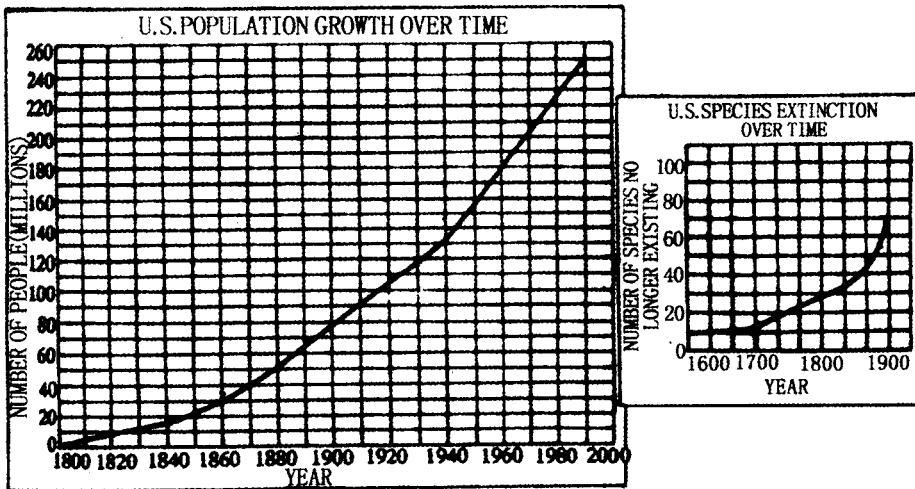
Methodology is a term that remains inherently ambiguous in the historical profession. (74) There is no agreement whether methodology refers to the concepts peculiar to historical work in general or to the research techniques appropriate to the various branches of historical inquiry. Historians, especially 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. (75) 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.

Part V Writing

Directions:

- A. Study the following graphs carefully and write an essay in at least 150 words.
- B. Your essay must be written neatly on the ANSWER SHEET 2.
- C. Your essay should cover these three points:
 1. effect of the country's growing human population on its wildlife
 2. possible reason for the effect
 3. your suggestion for wild life protection

THE UPS AND DOWNS OF POPULATION GROTH



1999 全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题分析

Part I Structure and Vocabulary (略)

Part II Cloze Test

〔内容提要〕

本文谈论工业生产安全问题。三个自然段，每段均以总分结构行文，第一句为主题句，后面的分句都紧紧围绕这个主题句展开论述。第一段的主题句是：Industrial safety does not just happen. 说明第一段讲的是：工业安全不是天上掉下的馅饼，它要靠人为的计划和管理才能获得。第二段的主题句是：Successful safety programs may 45 greatly in the emphasis placed on certain aspects of the program. 结合下面的分述可知，第二段讲的是：成功的工业安全计划强调的方面是不一样的。第三段的主题句是：There can be no question about the value of a safety program. 告诉读者该段主要讲述工业安全计划的价值。

〔题目解析〕

41. [D] 介词题。At the rate of 表示“状态”，with the rate of 表示“性质”。比较两个句子：A car is running at the rate of 100 miles an hour. 和 A car with the rate of 100 miles an hour bumped into a pillar. With 一般表示事物具有某种属性。比如：sb. with fluency in English 表示此人具备英文流利这样的性质。此题选with是说“具有低工伤事故率这样性质的公司都有安全计划”。
42. [A] 句中结构题。And 提示我们空格处所填词汇应该是 active 的同义词、近义词或是同一范畴词(同一属类中的成员)。Alive 和 active 都有“活跃的、积极的”意思，在很多权威英语词典中它们在这个意思是同义词，所以是正确选项。其他三个选项分别是：vivid “栩栩如生的”，mobile “可移动的”，diverse “多样的”，都不如 alive 与 active 在意思上来得更近。
43. [B] 词义辨析题。从文意推知主语应该是“无事故操作的氛围/环境”，选 climate 用的是引申义，也可用 atmosphere 和 background。Circumstance 用作复数 circumstances 时才表示“环境”。
44. [A] 主从句关联词题。解题的关键是理顺该句结构，空格处所填关联词引导定语从句，修饰先行词 climate，为了保持句子结构的平衡，定语从句后置。该关联词在定语从句中作地点状语，故选 where。该句的意思是：当安全工作做好的时候，一个无事故发生的工作氛围(环境)就被创立起来，在这样的氛围中由于工伤事故造成的时间损失被降低到最低点。考生注意：复杂句分析是考研英语重要的能力要求，无论是在完形、阅读理解还是翻译中。

45. [B] 词义辨析 / 总分结构题。该句是第二段的中心句, 后面的文句都围绕这个中心句阐述。从后面的“some... others... still others...”结构和文意推知, 45 空应该填“不同”, 故选 differ。Alter 和 shift 都是“变化、改变”之意, distinguish 表“区别、鉴别”。考生注意: 总分结构题型是考研完形的重要部分, 当空格处在主题句时, 要从后面的分述用归纳的思维来分析四个选项; 相反, 如果空格处在分述中, 则要结合主题句用推理的思维来解题。如果单纯从选项本身考查, 而脱离总分结构关系, 得到的答案很可能是错的。
46. [C] 词义辨析题。从文意知该空填“遵守”之意。Observe 的一个重要词义就是“遵守”。Con-stitute “组成、建立”; aggravate “使恶化、加重”; justify “证明…是正当的”。这道题目很多考生选错, 因为平时看到 observe 这个词时觉得它是个很熟悉的单词, 但很少有人把它的意义记全。考生注意: 平时背单词时要特别留心熟词僻义。
47. [D] 固定结构题。Some... others... still others... 为固定结构, 表“一些…另一些…还有一些…”。请考生来看一道 2002 年 1 月的六级词汇题:
- Some American colleges are state-supported, others are privately _____, and still others are supported by religious organizations.
- [A] ensured [B] attributed [C] authorized [D] endowed
- 这道题目中也出现了这个固定结构, 虽然没有作为直接的考点。考生注意: 考研完形中的很多考点, 尤其是词义辨析都出现在四六级考试的词汇语法题中, 虽然以不同的形式出题, 考点却是一样的。
48. [C] 词组辨析题。Pay off “得到回报”; come off “实现、奏效”; turn up “出现、发生”; hold up “举起、阻碍”。从文意和提示词 financial standpoint (财务的观点) 容易知道空格处的词组和 finance 相关, 故选 pay off。考生要善于从上下文的提示词把握解题方向。
49. [A] 词义辨析 / 专业术语题。Claim 在本文中是“保险索赔”的意思。本句的意思是: 工伤索赔越少, 说明这家公司安全工作做得越好, 因此工人的工伤保险费率 (即 premium, 向保险公司支付的费率) 就越低。这是个常识, 很多考生弄不懂其中的常识逻辑, 更不知道 claim 有“索赔”的意思。平时的知识积累是考生应该注重的。
50. [D] 关联逻辑题。Or 的前后应该是对立关系, loss (亏损) 的对立是 profit (赢利)。不少考生选择了 benefit (利益), 说明他们缺少起码的常识和正确的思维方式。一家公司即使处于亏损 (at a loss) 的状态, 也能获得利益 (benefit), 比如品牌认知度的提高。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Text 1

〔背景介绍〕

分类: 社会科学——法律学——时文

文章以例子作为引子, 引出在美国消费诉讼中, 由于在 80 年代陪审团单一地站在消费者一边导致企业为了避免法律诉讼, 就运用那些越来越冗长的产品使用说明书, 使真正必要的信息不容易