



2005年全国硕士研究生入学考试系列丛书

考研英语

全真预测试题

CONQUER

- 领会考官意图 摸清出题规律
- 超级解题技巧 无限快速突破

全国考研命题研究组 编

中国青年出版社

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前 言

随着考研竞争日趋激烈,英语考试日益成为考生关注的焦点。很多学生把英语考试想得高深莫测,遥不可及。然而只要掌握捷径,英语成绩定会突飞猛进。为了帮助广大考生能顺利通过研究生入学考试中的英语关,我们根据最新的《全国硕士研究生入学考试英语考试大纲》所规定的题型和试卷结构编写了这套考研丛书。

此套丛书是对历年考研试题的深入分析研究的结果,更是对2005年考研试题预测研究的成果。共包括六个分册:词汇篇、听力篇、阅读篇、完型填空与英汉翻译篇与英语知识应用篇、写作篇及全真预测试题篇。各册不仅涵盖历年真题,更结合大纲最新精神分析答题技巧,思路清晰,取材广泛、新颖,实用性强。丛书编者力图帮助广大考生深刻领会大纲的精神并进行循序渐进、卓有成效的复习。

参加本书编写的作者均具有丰富的英语教学和考研辅导经验。我们本着良好的愿望和认真求实的态度完成了本书的编写工作,力求使本书成为备考2005年研究生入学考试的最为理想的考试用书。

我们的目的是:改进你的学习方法,提高你的应试技巧,增强你的英语实力,希望你的英语学习达到驾轻就熟、游刃有余的完美境界。

由于时间紧迫,书中肯定会有不少缺点和错误,恳请专家、学者及使用本书的广大考生批评指正,以便再版时修订。

预祝考研成功!

编 者

2004年5月

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预测试题(一)

Section I Listening Comprehension

Directions:

This Section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C.

Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

► Part A

Directions:

For Questions 1 - 5, you will hear an introduction about the life of Chester L. Migden. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you've heard. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording only once. (5 points)

Name	Chester L. Migden	
Profession	_____	1
Place of Birth	New York	
Place of Death	Los Angeles	
Year of Birth	_____	2
Age of Death	_____	3
Graduate School	Columbia Law School	



Work Experience	A staff attorney for the National Labor Relations Board	
	Joining the Screen Actors Guild	
	_____ director of the Association of Talent Agents	4
Main Contribution	Helped to establish the _____ of paying actors for repeat showings of the television programs, feature films and commercials they appear in.	5

Part B

Directions:

For Questions 6 – 10, you will hear a report about a new federal study. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording only once. (5 points)

What is the means of transportation?

 6

How much is the trip?

 7

What kind of hotel will they stay?

 8

What kind of food the woman wants to try?

 9

When would they start the trip?

 10

Part C

Directions:

You will hear three pieces of recorded material. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. You will hear each piece **only once**. (10 points)

Questions 11 – 13 are based on a report about obesity. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 11 – 13.

11. At least, how many years will People who are overweight at 40 lose?

- [A] One year.
- [B] Two years.
- [C] Three years.
- [D] Four years.



12. According to Dr. Serge Jabbour, what message does the study carry?
- [A] People have to work early on their weight.
 - [B] Overweight people have shorter life expectancies.
 - [C] Smoking is damaging to life expectancy.
 - [D] If people are overweight by their mid-30's to mid-40's, if they lose some weight later on, they will carry a lower risk of dying.
13. The researchers said "... which shows another potentially preventable public health disaster." What does "another potentially preventable public health disaster" here refer to?
- [A] Smoking.
 - [B] Obesity in young adults.
 - [C] Drinking.
 - [D] Obesity in elderly adults.

Questions 14 – 16 are based on a report about the death rate from influenza. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14 – 16.

14. How many flu deaths a year in the 1990's?
- [A] 20,000.
 - [B] 26,000.
 - [C] 30,000.
 - [D] 36,000.
15. Dr. Fukuda and his colleagues reported that the virus was especially deadly in people over
- [A] 55.
 - [B] 65.
 - [C] 75.
 - [D] 85.
16. According to the report, which of the following sentences is true?
- [A] The only method of preventing the disease is to get flu vaccines.
 - [B] Dr. Morens was optimistic about the immediate future.
 - [C] As many as 87 percent of the 11,000 people who died from R. S. V. each year were 65 and older.
 - [D] The vaccine, which is made from a killed virus, can give people the flu.

Questions 17 – 20 are based on a report about procrastinators: students who put off studying. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17 – 20.

17. Procrastinators have many problems, except that _____
- [A] they get more cold and flu symptoms.
 - [B] they sleep more.
 - [C] they smoke and drink more.
 - [D] they have more digestive problems.
18. Which of the following sentences about Timothy A. Pychyl is NOT true?
- [A] He is one of the Procrastination Research Group.
 - [B] He is a psychologist.



- [C] He is a teacher in Carleton University in Ottawa.
[D] He is the co-author of the study.
19. What is the root of the problem?
[A] Something has to do with genes.
[B] Sleeping far less than they need.
[C] Drinking more than they have intended.
[D] An inability to regulate behavior and control impulses.
20. Here are some favorite excuses for academic tardiness, except _____.
[A] computer failure
[B] leaving a paper at home
[C] losing a hand-held organizer
[D] the death of a grandmother

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1.

Section II 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)

Many foreigners who have not visited Britain call all the inhabitants English, for they are used to thinking of the British Isles as England. 21, the British Isles contain a variety of peoples, and only the people of England call themselves English. The others 22 to themselves as Welsh, Scottish, or Irish, 23 the case may be; they are often slightly annoyed 24 being classified as "English".

Even in England there are many 25 in regional character and speech. The chief 26 is between southern England and northern England. South of a 27 going from Bristol to London, people speak the type of English usually learnt by foreign students, 28 there are local variations.

Further north, regional speech is usually "29" than that of southern Britain. Northerners are 30 to claim that they work harder than Southerners, and are more 31. They are openhearted and hospitable; foreigners often find that they make friends with them 32. Northerners generally have hearty 33: the visitor to Lancashire or Yorkshire, for instance, may look forward to receiving generous 34 at meal times.

In accent and character the people of the Midlands 35 a gradual change from the southern to the northern type of Englishman.

In Scotland the sound 36 by the letter "R" is generally a strong sound, and "R" is often pronounced in words in which it would be 37 in southern English. The Scots are said to be a serious, cautious, thrifty people, 38 inventive and somewhat mystical. All the Celtic peoples



of Britain (the Welsh, the Irish, the Scots) are frequently 39 as being more "fiery" than the English. They are 40 a race that is quite distinct from the English.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 21. [A] In consequence | [B] In brief | [C] In general | [D] In fact |
| 22. [A] confine | [B] attach | [C] refer | [D] add |
| 23. [A] as | [B] which | [C] for | [D] so |
| 24. [A] with | [B] by | [C] at | [D] for |
| 25. [A] similarities | [B] differences | [C] certainties | [D] features |
| 26. [A] factor | [B] virtue | [C] privilege | [D] division |
| 27. [A] line | [B] row | [C] border | [D] scale |
| 28. [A] who | [B] when | [C] though | [D] for |
| 29. [A] wider | [B] broader | [C] rarer | [D] scarcer |
| 30. [A] used | [B] apt | [C] possible | [D] probable |
| 31. [A] perfect | [B] notorious | [C] superior | [D] thorough |
| 32. [A] swiftly | [B] promptly | [C] immediately | [D] quickly |
| 33. [A] appetites | [B] tastes | [C] interests | [D] senses |
| 34. [A] helpings | [B] offerings | [C] fillings | [D] findings |
| 35. [A] represent | [B] designate | [C] demonstrate | [D] reckon |
| 36. [A] delivered | [B] denoted | [C] depicted | [D] defined |
| 37. [A] quiet | [B] obscure | [C] faint | [D] silent |
| 38. [A] rather | [B] still | [C] somehow | [D] even |
| 39. [A] rendered | [B] thought | [C] impressed | [D] described |
| 40. [A] with | [B] of | [C] among | [D] against |

Section III 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

A weather map is an important tool for geographers. A succession of three or four maps presents a continuous picture of weather changes. Weather forecasts are able to determine the speed of air masses and fronts; to determine whether an individual pressure area is deepening or becoming shallow and whether a front is increasing or decreasing in intensity. They are also able to determine whether an air mass is retaining its original characteristics or taking on those of the surface over which it is moving. Thus, a most significant function of the map is to reveal a synoptic picture of conditions in the atmosphere at a given time.

All students of geography should be able to interpret a weather map accurately. Weather maps contain an enormous amount of information about weather conditions existing at the time of



observation over a large geographical area. They reveal in a few minutes what otherwise would take hours to describe. The United States weather Bureau issues information about approaching storms, floods, frosts, droughts, and all climatic conditions in general. Twice a month it issues a 30-day "outlook" which is a rough guide to weather conditions likely to occur over broad areas of the United States. These 30-day outlooks are based upon an analysis of the upper air levels with often set the stage for the development of air masses, fronts, and storms.

Considerable effort is being exerted today to achieve more accurate weather predictions. With the use of electronic instruments and earth satellites, enormous gains have taken place recently in identifying and tracking storms over regions which have but few meteorological stations. Extensive experiments are also in progress for weather modification studies. But the limitations of weather modification have prevented meteorological results except in the seeding of super-cooled, upslope mountainous winds which have produced additional orographical precipitation on the windward side of mountain ranges. Nevertheless, they have provided a clearer understanding of the fundamentals of weather elements.

41. One characteristic of weather maps not mentioned by the author in this passage is _____.
[A] wind speed
[B] thermal changes
[C] fronts
[D] barometric pressure
42. The thirty-day forecast is determined by examining _____.
[A] upper air levels
[B] satellite reports
[C] changing fronts
[D] daily air maps
43. The observation of weather conditions by satellites is advantageous because it _____.
[A] gives the scientist information not obtained readily otherwise
[B] enables man to alter the weather
[C] uses electronic instruments
[D] is modern
44. A weather map is synoptic because it _____.
[A] summarizes a great deal of information
[B] can be interpreted accurately
[C] appears daily
[D] shows changing fronts
45. At the present time, experiments are being conducted in _____.
[A] 30-day "outlook"
[B] controlling storms
[C] satellites
[D] manipulating weather

Imagine a world in which there was suddenly no emotion—a world in which human beings



could feel no love or happiness, no terror or hate. Try to imagine the consequences of such a transformation. People might not be able to stay alive: knowing neither joy nor pleasure, neither anxiety nor fear, they would be as likely to repeat acts that hurt them as acts that were beneficial. They could not learn: they could not benefit from experience because this emotionless world would lack rewards and punishments. Society would soon disappear: people would be as likely to harm one another as to provide help and support. Human relationships would not exist: in a world without friends or enemies, there could be no marriage, affection among companions, or bonds among members of groups. Society's economic underpinnings would be destroyed: since earning \$ 10 million would be more pleasant than earning \$ 10, there would be no incentive to work. In fact, there would be no incentives of any kind. For as we will see, incentives imply a capacity to enjoy them.

In such a world, the chances that the human species would survive are next to zero, because emotions are the basic instrument of our survival and adaptation. Emotions structure the world for us in important ways. As individuals, we categorize objects on the basis of our emotions. True we consider the length, shape, size, or texture, but an object's physical aspects are less important than what it has done or can do to us—hurt us, surprise us, anger us or make us joyful. We also use categorizations coloured by emotions in our families, communities, and overall society. Out of our emotional experiences with objects and events comes a social feeling of agreement that certain things and actions are “good” and others are “bad”, and we apply these categories to every aspect of our social life—from what foods we eat and what clothes we wear to how we keep promises and which people our group will accept. In fact, society exploits our emotional reactions and attitudes, such as loyalty, morality, pride, shame, guilt, fear and greed, in order to maintain itself. It gives high rewards to individuals when perform important tasks such as surgery, makes heroes ort of individuals for unusual or dangerous achievements such flying fighter planes in a war, and uses the legal and penal system to make people afraid to engage in antisocial acts.

46. The reason why people might not be able to stay alive in a world without emotion is that _____.
- [A] they would not be able to tell the texture of objects
 - [B] they would not know what was beneficial and what was harmful to them
 - [C] they would not be happy with a life without love
 - [D] they would do things that hurt each other's feeling
47. According to the passage, people's learning activities are possible because they _____.
- [A] believe that emotions are fundamental for them to stay alive
 - [B] benefit from rewarded for doing the right thing
 - [C] know what is vital to progress of society
 - [D] enjoy being rewarded for doing the right thing
48. It can be inferred from the passage that the economic foundation of society is dependent on _____.
- [A] the ability to make money
 - [B] the will to work for pleasure
 - [C] the capacity to enjoy incentives



- [D] the categorizations of our emotional experiences
49. Emotions are significant for man's survival and adaptation because _____.
- [A] they provide the means by which people view the size or shape of objects
- [B] they are the basis for the social feeling of agreement by which society is maintained
- [C] they encourage people to perform dangerous achievements
- [D] they generate more love than hate among people
50. The emotional aspects of an object are more important than its physical aspects in that they _____.
- [A] help society exploit its members for profit
- [B] encourage us to perform important tasks
- [C] help to perfect the legal and penal system
- [D] help us adapt our behaviour to the world surrounding us

Text 3

Real policemen hardly recognize any resemblance between their lives and what they see on TV.

The first difference is that a policeman's real life revolves round criminal law. He has to know exactly what actions are crimes and what evidence can be used to prove them in court. He has to know nearly as much law as a professional lawyer, and what is more, he has to apply it on his feet, in the dark and rain, running down a street after someone he wants to talk to.

Little of his time is spent in chatting, he will spend most of his working life typing millions of words on thousands of forms about hundreds of sad, unimportant people who are guilty of stupid, petty crimes.

Most television crime drama is about finding the criminal: as soon as he's arrested, the story is over. In real life, finding criminals is seldom much of a problem. Except in very serious cases like murders and terrorist attacks little effort is spent on searching.

Having made an arrest, a detective really starts to work. He has to prove his case in court and to do that he often has to gather a lot of difference evidence.

At third big difference between the drama detective and the real one is the unpleasant pressures: first, as members of a police force they always have to behave absolutely in accordance with the law; secondly, as expensive public servants they have to get results. They can hardly ever do both. Most of the time some of them have to break the rules in small ways.

If the detective has to deceive the world, the world often deceives him. Hardly anyone he meets tells him the truth. And this separation the detective feels between himself and the rest of the world is deepened by the simple-mindedness—as he sees it—of citizens, social workers, doctors, law-makers, and judges, who, instead of eliminating crime punish the criminals less severely in the hope that this will make them reform. The result, detectives feel, is that nine-tenths of their work is recatching people who should have stayed behind bars. This makes them rather cynical.

51. A policeman has to be trained in criminal law because _____.
- [A] he must be able to tell when and where a crime is committed
- [B] he must justify the arrests he makes of criminals



- [C] he must behave as professional lawyers do
 [D] he must work hard to help reform criminals
52. What is the most suitable word that describes the work of a policeman according to the passage?
- [A] Distressing.
 [B] Dramatic
 [C] Dangerous.
 [D] Demanding.
53. According to the passage, policemen spend most of their time and efforts _____.
- [A] consulting the rules of law
 [B] collecting and providing evidence
 [C] tracking and arresting criminals
 [D] patrolling the street, rain or shine
54. What's the policeman's biggest headache?
- [A] He has to justify his arrests while unable to provide sufficient evidence in most cases.
 [B] He has to provide the best possible public service at the least possible expense.
 [C] He has to get the most desirable results without breaking the law in any way.
 [D] He can hardly find enough time to learn criminal law while burdened with numerous criminal cases.
55. Why do policemen feel separated from the rest of the world?
- [A] Because they feel superior to simple-minded people around them.
 [B] Because they are suspicious of the people around them.
 [C] Because they do not receive due support from society.
 [D] Because they find people insincere to them.

Text 4

Cyberspace, data superhighway, multi-media—for those who have seen the future, the linking of computers television and telephones will change our lives for ever. Yet for all the talk of a forthcoming technological utopia little attention has been given to the implications of these developments for the poor. As with all new high technology, while the West concerns itself with the “how”, the question of “for whom” is put aside once again.

Economists are only now realizing the full extent to which the communications revolution has affected the world economy. Information technology allows the extension of trade across geographical and industrial boundaries, and transnational corporations take full advantage of it. Terms of trade, exchange and interest rates and money movements are more important than the production of goods. The electronic economy made possible by information technology allows the haves to increase their control on global markets—with destructive impact on the have-nots.

For them the result is instability. Developing countries which rely on the production of a small range of goods for export are made to feel like small parts in the international economic machine. As “futures” are traded on computer screens, developing countries simply have less and less control of their destinies.

So what are the options for regaining control? One alternative is for developing countries to



buy in the latest computers and telecommunications themselves—so-called “development communications” modernization. Yet this leads to long-term dependency and perhaps permanent constraints on developing countries’ economies.

Communications technology is generally exported from the U. S. , Europe or Japan; the patents, skills and ability to manufacture remain in the hands of a few industrialized countries. It is also expensive, and imported products and services must therefore be bought on credit—credit usually provided by the very countries whose companies stand to gain.

Furthermore, when new technology is introduced there is often too low a level of expertise to exploit it for native development. This means that while local elites, foreign communities and subsidiaries of transnational corporations may benefit, those whose lives depend on access to the information are denied it.

56. From the passage we know that the development of high technology is in the interests of _____.
- [A] the world economy
 - [B] the rich countries
 - [C] scientific development
 - [D] the elite
57. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- [A] the interests of the poor countries have not been given enough consideration
 - [B] the export of the poor countries should be increased
 - [C] communications technology in the developing countries should be modernized
 - [D] international trade should be expanded
58. Why does the author say that the electronic economy may have a destructive impact on developing countries?
- [A] Because it destroys the economic balance of the poor countries.
 - [B] Because it inhibits the industrial growth of developing countries.
 - [C] Because it enables the developed countries to control the international market.
 - [D] Because it violates the national boundaries of the poor countries.
59. The development of modern communications technology in developing countries may _____.
- [A] force them to reduce their share of exports
 - [B] cost them their economic independence
 - [C] hinder their industrial production
 - [D] cause them to lose control of their trade
60. The author’s attitude toward the communications revolution is _____.
- [A] tolerant
 - [B] indifferent
 - [C] positive
 - [D] critical



► Part B

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)

Green space facilities are contributing to an important extent to the quality of the urban environment. Fortunately it is no longer necessary that every lecture or every book about this subject has to start with the proof of this idea. (61) At present it is generally accepted, although more as a self-evident statement than on the basis of a closely-reasoned scientific proof. The recognition of the importance of green space in the urban environment is a first step on the right way. (62) This does not mean, however, that sufficient details are known about the functions of green space in towns and about the way in which the inhabitants are using these spaces. As to this rather complex subject I shall, within the scope of this lecture, enter into one aspect only, namely the recreative function of green space facilities.

(63) The theoretical separation of living, working, traffic and recreation which for many years has been used in town-and-country planning, has in my opinion resulted in disproportionate attention for forms of recreation far from home, whereas there was relatively little attention for improvement of recreative possibilities in the direct neighborhood of the home. (64) We have come to the conclusion that this is not right, because an important part of the time which we do not pass in sleeping or working, is used for activities at and around home. So it is obvious that recreation in the open air has to begin at the street door of the house.

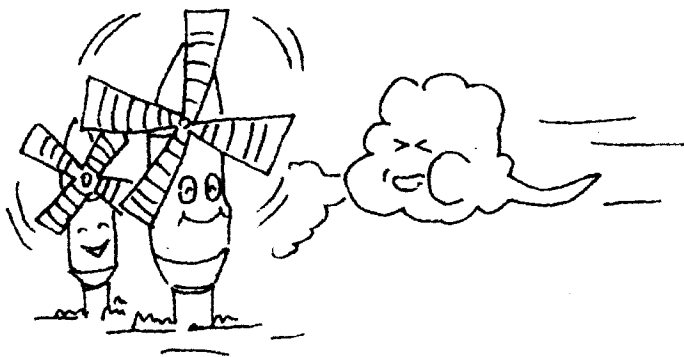
(65) The urban environment has to offer as many recreation activities as possible, and the design of these has to be such that more obligatory activities can also have a recreative aspect. The very best standard of living is nothing if it is not possible to take a pleasant walk in the district, if the children cannot be allowed to play in the streets, because the risks of traffic are too great, if during shopping you can nowhere find a spot for enjoying for a moment the nice weather, in short, if you only feel yourself at home after the street-door of your house is closed after you.

Section IV Writing

Directions:

There has been a discussion recently on the issue of challenge in a newspaper. Write an essay of about 200 words to the newspaper to

1. show your understanding of the symbolic meaning of the picture below
 - 1) the content of the picture
 - 2) the symbolic meaning
 - 3) the special understanding
2. give a specific example/comment, and
3. give your suggestion as to the best way to treat challenge.



参考答案以及答案详解

Section I Listening Comprehension

1. lawyer 文章开门见山提到他是个律师, 如果漏听, 后面提到他从什么学校毕业, 干什么工作都能帮助找出正确答案。
2. 1921 本题考查考生对于具体信息的听辨能力。从“Born in New York on May 21, 1921, Mr. Migden graduated from Columbia Law School in 1947”可知答案。
3. 78 本题考查考生对于具体信息的听辨能力。原句为“He was 78.”应该看清楚试题, 比如这题“Age of Death”, 说明需要补充的内容肯定是一个表示年龄的数字。
4. executive 此题较难, 须明确 executive 的意思才能正确答题, 而且要注意拼写。
5. principle Chester L. Migden 生前针对演员收入问题提出问题并花了许多精力帮助建立新的演员收入标准, 因为他不是发薪水的老板, 只是建议如何付费, 所以应该把答案范围限定在标准、准则此类词上。
6. train 这是游客和旅行社工作人员之间的对话, 文中两次提到坐火车, 因此可认定他们的交通工具是火车。
7. \$ 100 此题只要注意问题“How much is that one?”的答案即可, 男的说“That’s \$ 100.”。
8. three-star hotel 此题关键要明白前面提到的 accommodation 指的是住宿。
9. Scottish food 文中女的提到“I’d like to try some of that Scottish food”, 由此可得正确答案。
10. Tuesday 旅行社工作人员说旅行一共是三天, 说明第一个提到的日子是他们出发日期, 因此填 Tuesday。注意 Tuesday 是专有名词, 第一个字母要大写。
11. [C] 问题是“四十岁的人如果超重, 至少会失去多少年的寿命?” 正确答案是“三年。”其依据是“People who are overweight at 40 are likely to die at least three years sooner than those who are slim...” 因为文中多处提到不同的寿命比较, 需要考生仔细辨析。
12. [A] 问题是“根据 Dr. Serge Jabbour, 此研究带来了一个什么信息?” 正确答案是“人们必须在年轻的时候注意他们的体重”, 其依据是“The message is that you have to work early on your weight.”
13. [B] 问题是“研究人员说, ‘……这个显示了另一个可能可预防的公共健康灾难。’ 这里