



考研英语历年考点 及应试精华



主 编 北京大学英语系 李培
编 写 双博士考研英语课题组
总策划 胡 东 华



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六、课程表:

时 间 科 目	12月第1周	12月第2周	12月第3周	12月第4周	1月第1周	1月第2周
政 治	马克思主义哲学 政治经济学	毛泽东思想概论	邓小平理论概论	国际政治、 时事政治	网上通知	网上通知
英 语	听力	英语知识运用	阅读理解 A (命题趋势)	阅读理解 B (英译汉)	写作命题预测 及背诵范文	网上通知
数 学 一	高数 (1~5)	高数 (6~11)	线性代数	概率论与 数理统计	网上通知	网上通知
数 学 二	高数(1~3)	高数(4~6)	高数(7~11)	线性代数	网上通知	网上通知
数 学 三	微积分 (1~5)	微积分 (6~10)	线性代数	概率论与 数理统计	网上通知	网上通知
数 学 四	微积分 (1~5)	微积分 (6~10)	线性代数	概率论	网上通知	网上通知
西医综合	生理学 生物化学	病理学	外科学	内科学	网上通知	网上通知

(如有变化,另行通知)

双博士品牌 真情大奉献

来自北京大学研究生会的感谢信

双博士：

您好！

首先感谢您对北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动的热情支持和无私帮助！师恩难忘，北京大学“十佳教师”评选活动是北京大学研究生会的品牌活动之一，是北京大学所有在校研究生和本科生对恩师情谊的最朴素表达。双博士作为大学教学辅导及考研领域全国最大的图书品牌之一，不忘北大莘莘学子和传道授业的老师，其行为将永久的被北大师生感怀和铭记。

作为考研漫漫征途上的过来人，双博士曾陪伴我们度过考研岁月的无数个日日夜夜，曾带给我们无数个明示和启发，当然也带给我们今天的成功。

特致此信，向双博士表达我们内心长久以来的感激之情，并祝愿双博士事业蒸蒸日上。

北京大学研究生会

二零零二年十二月

郑州某大学学生的来信

双博士：

您好！

.....

我曾购买了“双博士”的《大学英语精读课文辅导》(3)、(4)册，我认为质量很好，因为我在准备 2001 年 6 月份的全国四级考试前没买太多的辅导资料，仅是每天背《辅导》上的知识点，另外又做(看)了双博士的模拟题、真题解析及词汇，而我却考出了 94.5 分的骄人成绩，真应感谢双博士为我们带来了如此上乘的资料。我信赖双博士，也相信考研中借助双博士的力量，会取得更好的成绩。所以我在您寄来的书目中挑了一下，如果可以的话，我想得到代号为“RB12”的《考研应试教程(英语分册)》，或者是代号为“B18A”的《研究生入学考试英语词汇·考点·记忆法·用法详解》。两本书中的任何一本，我都相信会给我带来好运！

另外，.....

李 XX

2001 年 11 月 22 日

天津某高校学生的来信

双博士：

你们好！

.....

我们都知道，英语学习中，口语是非常重要的，而《英美流行口语》正是我们所需要的，是一场及时雨。五一、五四前后，我校将举办一次口语演讲比赛，我们将把这几本书作为奖品赠送给口语出色的同学，相信他们会很意外，也会很高兴的。双博士为我们着想，我们也希望能以微小之力量，给她的工作以支持和回报。其实，我想，只要我们真正为爱好英语的同学做了事，使他们从中受了益，英语有了提高，就是对“双博士”最好的回报了，对不对？

还有，我校对购买“双博士”图书比较困难，到书店买，常被抢购一空，由老师订购又“姗姗来迟”，所以，我想与你们联系，能否帮同学们统一订购？如可以，请将你们的订购时间、办法等以传真方式告诉我。

.....

英语俱乐部部长：于 XX

2002 年 4 月 24 日

前言

对于大多数考生,英语乃考研核心科目,英语成绩是否合格,将直接关系考研命运。为了使考生对历年真题精髓有精深之理解,我们以最优秀之专家,对所有真题进行最全面之解析,以期对考生以最大之帮助。本书属于双博士品牌图书之精品系列。双博士品牌图书的《考研应试教程英语分册》的去年版本作文题(460页/自测模拟题32)押中2003年全国硕士研究生入学考试作文真题。双博士系列《2003年考研考前20天命题预测试卷》(177页/模拟试题八)也押中了2003年考研试题阅读理解部分Text 4。

本书共有四大特点:

1. 对历年考研试题进行全文译解,排除所有难点隐患,使考生对试题深度理解。
2. 由此及彼,举一反三,穷尽此题所隐含的所有同类题之变化。
3. 齐集应试高手心得精华,洞穿真题命题思路。
4. 技巧方法实操操作性强,切实提高临场发挥能力。

本书共分四大部分:

1. 听力理解:对2002—2003年真题进行全面透视和详解,并有听力高分技巧。
2. 英语知识运用:将历年试题融合汇总,提炼其内在规律,从而总结英语知识运用的解题技巧和步骤。
3. 阅读理解:对每一篇真题进行结构分析,答案详解,并提供重、难点点津和佳句赏析。
4. 写作:对所有历年真题进行范文点评,并提供写作应试准备和注意事项。

我们相信,经过我们的精心打造,并辅以考生认真的态度,一定会让使用本书的考研人在英语上得到突破,轻松攻克考研堡垒,取得实现人生目标的宏伟成就!

凡购买双博士品牌考研丛书累计60元者,在临考前一个月可获赠英语及政治密押(内部资料)试卷各一套!(详见书中夹页)

本书作者在2003年11、12月份进行考研网上免费押题讲座,届时敬请垂询:<http://www.bbdd.cc>。此义举将为考生最后的拼搏指点迷津。该讲座已成功举办两年,受益群体多达二十万之众。

本套丛书均采用60克专用黄色胶版纸印制,双色排版,印装精美,内容精致,防伪标数码防伪,故称之为“双博士”精品系列。

双博士考研英语课题组

2003年4月于北京

“双博士”网站留言选登

自从 2002 年 11 月~12 月双博士网站举办考研及四、六级讲座以来,每天都有大量读者留言,交流考试心得和对双博士丛书的观感。现将部分留言选登如下:

	<p>作者: 考研人 来自: 湖北 2003-2-16, 23:31:04</p> <p>留言内容: 今天上网把你们的考研网上押题讲座和你们上传的真题对比来看,押中的题还真不少来! 希望双博士在 2004 年考研政治理论方面继续给广大考生押题!!</p>
	<p>作者: 奋斗 来自: 福建 2003-2-16, 23:40:00</p> <p>留言内容: 是的,我认为政治理论做的最好的部分是形势与政策部分,其中有关 16 大的考题共 8 分全部押中了;毛概部分押中了中国共产党的最低纲领和最高纲领部分;当代部分即最后的两个选做题,都能从押题的相关部分找到答案,这对我特别有用,因为我是一名理科生,对当代部分的内容不熟悉。谢谢双博士!!!</p>
	<p>作者: mmer 来自: 四川 2003-2-9, 17:16:50</p> <p>留言内容: 双博士教辅真的很不错,我和身边的同学用了都说好! 谢谢胡东华老师和编书老师,谢谢你们!</p>
	<p>作者: 格格 来自: 北京 2003-2-18, 9:03:44</p> <p>留言内容: 谢谢上帝我的四级终于过了,谢谢小虫和双博士。</p>
	<p>作者: 红蜻蜓 来自: 湖北 2003-2-1, 18:40:21</p> <p>留言内容: 今天看了大家的留言和回复获益匪浅。这个网站办的挺好。</p>
	<p>作者: 杨康 来自: 安徽 2002-11-28, 18:32:47</p> <p>留言内容: 双博士教育网的同志们,你们出版的书很好。尤其是英语辅导书。你们能给我指导如何做好考研的准备吗? 谢谢你们的关心。</p>
	<p>作者: MATTHEW 来自: 四川 2002-12-2, 12:01:37</p> <p>留言内容: 双博士考研单词记忆法非常棒,这次政治押题讲座上传的内容很不错。还有我想问一下胡老师是否是个基督徒!?</p>
	<p>作者: 谢军华 来自: 湖北 2002-12-6, 19:06:05</p> <p>留言内容: 谢谢主编为我们提供这么方便的讲座!! 在这讲究金钱的世界,你们能全心为我们着想! 太难得了。</p>
	<p>作者: 杨杨 来自: 北京 2002-12-4, 9:39:01</p> <p>留言内容: 你们出的时政形势政策分析这本书及 9 月以后的补充资料很及时也很全面。谢谢!</p>
	<p>作者: 吴光华 来自: 黑龙江 2002-12-3, 18:07:19</p> <p>留言内容: 你们的东西对我帮助很大,你们的书也挺出色,希望你们能够再接再厉,办得更好,谢谢!</p>
	<p>作者: kaoyan 来自: 北京 2002-11-30, 10:53:31</p> <p>留言内容: 以前用你们的大学英语资料考四六级感觉很好,最近买了一套考研数学最后冲刺题,也还不错,希望你们多多努力,做好这个网站! 很感谢你们!!</p>

目 录

第一部分 听力理解

I、历年考点分布汇总	(1)
II、历年试题详解	(1)
III、听力高分技巧	(17)

第二部分 英语知识运用

I、历年考点分布汇总	(18)
II、历年试题详解	(18)
III、英语知识运用的解题技巧和步骤	(48)

第三部分 阅读理解

I、历年考点分布汇总	(50)
II、历年试题详解	(51)
Part A 多选题	(51)
Part B 英译汉	(201)
III、阅读技巧和解题步骤	(222)

第四部分 写作

I、历年考点分布汇总	(224)
II、历年考试作文试题和范文	(224)
III、短文写作应试准备和注意事项	(242)

第一部分 听力理解

I、历年考点分布汇总

1. →历年听力试题选材

年 份	Part A	Part B	Part C		
			1	2(对话)	3
2003 年	博物馆导游	离婚问题	睡眠	诗人访谈	演讲术
2002 年	社会学家生平	个人隐私	儿童心理学	如何节约	离婚率的演变

2. →考研听力的选材及命题特色

(1) 全部选用短文或访谈录形式的对话, 偏重于一种观点的表达, 而不是两个人之间的争论或两种观点的冲突。

(2) 口语性的表达相对较少, 听力部分反而有书面语言的一些特色, 侧重于具体细节信息的把握, 而不是言外之意, 弦外之音, 这一点与四、六级考试完全不同。

(3) 所有问题在试卷上印出, 答题时间都设置在听过录音之后, 对预测能力和短时记忆能力要求较高。

(4) 选择题与非选择题各占一半, 对单词拼写的准确性有一定要求。

3. →听力部分复习建议:

(1) 侧重于短文和访谈录的听力练习。

(2) 打好词汇基础, 确保大纲要求的单词都能够拼写正确。

(3) 听音时侧重于英音的训练。

(4) 往年听力的平均得分只有九分, 有相当大的提升空间, 可作为复习重点。

II、历年试题详解

2003 年试题

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, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have five 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:

You will hear a talk about Boston Museum of Fine Arts. While you listen, fill out the table with the information you have 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 twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Boston Museum of Fine Arts	
Founded(year)	1870
Opened to the public(year)	1
Moved to the current location (year)	1909
The west wing completed(year)	2
Number of departments	9
The most remarkable department	3
Exhibition space (m ²)	4
Approximate number of visitors/year	800,000
Programs provided	classes
	lectures
	5
	films

题型解析

测试目的及要求

本题考查对具体信息的听写把握能力。五道题目中有三道听写数字,两道填写单词。所考察的知识点并非偏难,对词形、数目的要求也不是特别严格。其中第三、第五题单复数形式均可。

测试的目的在于考察考生有无获取特定信息的能力,对常见常用的单词及数目能否听清写对。要求考生对常用数目有比较熟练的掌握,并且可以根据上下文合理推测需要补充的信息。

文章分析

本文主要涉及的是波士顿艺术馆的历史及现状。文章前半部分涉及了艺术馆的建造、规模的扩大及所在地的迁移。文章后半部分简单介绍了艺术馆当前拥有的主要设施,所能够提供的服务等。整篇文章结构清晰,简单平易,是一篇典型的说明性短文。

试题解析

1. [答案]1876

[考点]此题考查考生对具体信息的掌握。

[解析]从题前“year”中我们应该清楚需补充的内容肯定是一个时间。因此要注意年份的表达,抓住关键词“opened to”仔细听就可以。这道题比较容易。

考生主要出现的错误有:1867,错误原因:没听清具体年数,或粗心大意。



2. [答案]1981

[考点] 本题考查对具体信息的掌握。

[解析] 考生答题的时候,一定要清楚需要补充的内容肯定是一个时间。注意听“opened to the public”后面的部分。这二道都是考察对数字、年代的掌握,相比难度不大。考生主要出现的错误有:1991,错误原因:英音中“80”和“90”区分不清,平时应多加数字区分上的训练。1918,错误原因:“18”和“81”写颠倒,导致原因主要是粗心大意。

3. [答案]textiles

[考点] 本题考查对具体信息的掌握。

[解析] 通过扫描题目,考生应明白要补充的内容是一个名词。考生主要出现的错误有:taxtics,错误原因:单词拼写错误,导致原因为单词拼写基础差。

4. [答案]19,137

[考点] 本题考查对具体信息的掌握。

[解析] 此题说明考生今后需要对数字、时间、表象的感知能力要进行强化训练。考生主要出现的错误有:19,107,错误原因:漏写了“3”,导致原因为对较长数字语音接受能力差。19,130,错误原因:原因同上,今后应多加长数字听力的训练。

5. [答案]concerts

[考点] 本题考查对具体信息的推断。

[解析] 一定要注意非重读音节和名词单复数形式。考生主要出现的错误有:consus,错误原因:单词拼写基础差,且听音中非重读音节接受能力不强。

Part B

Directions:

You will hear an interview with an expert on marriage problems. While you listen, complete the sentences or answer the questions. Use not more than 3 words for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and questions below. (5 points)

What should be the primary source of help for a troubled couple?

Writing down a list of problems in the marriage may help a troubled couple discuss them

Who should a couple consider seriously turning to if they can't talk with each other?

Priests are usually unsuccessful in counseling troubled couples despite their

According to the old notion, what will make hearts grow fonder?

题型解析

测试目的及要求

本题所考查的主要是能够反映作者观点和立场的具体信息。有一定的难度和迷惑性。五个问题所涉及的答案都可以选用原文中的词句,也可以用自己的话来改变表述方式。

值得一提的是:文章中对所有问题所作的答复都属于一套完整、连贯的见解,所以各个问题所要求的答案



实际上有一定的相关性,也就可以互为启发。合理利用问题和有把握的答案对其他问题进行推测,是做好这一部分题目非常重要的一种技能。

文章分析

与2002年考研听力Part C的第三篇一样,这篇也是讨论婚姻问题的,并且同样采用了访谈录的形式。文章的主题是当夫妻关系面临考验时的可能对策。文章探讨了各种可能的解决问题方式,诸如夫妻间协调、求助于双方父母、接受心理咨询或宗教界人士调解等,并提出了自己的建议。

试题解析

6. [答案]The couple themselves

[考点]考查对具体信息的掌握。

[解析]考生在答题时一定要熟悉 them 的反身代词拼写形式,且语法过关。

考生主要出现的错误有:a couple,错误原因:对具体信息不清楚,且语法不过关。couple/themseves,错误原因:没听清具体信息,且单词拼写错误。

7. [答案]constructively

[考点]考查对具体信息的掌握。

[解析]考生应通过题目知道此处填写词为一副词。

考生主要出现的错误有:instructively,错误原因:对具体信息不清楚,而导致主观臆断。constructed-ly,错误原因:对此题目要求不清楚,语法不过关。

8. [答案]A qualified psychologist

[考点]本题考查考生对于特殊信息(Who 何人)的理解和感知。

[解析]考生主要出现的错误有:psychologist,错误原因:没有听清正确信息。

9. [答案]good intentions

[考点]本题考查考生对于上下文语境信息的理解。

[解析]考生主要出现的错误有:intentions,错误原因:没有听清正确信息。

10. [答案]Absence

[考点]考查对具体信息的掌握。

[解析]抓住关键词“Merely relying on the old notion”,由于 absence 在句子读得比较轻,对考生是一个难点,而且也要注意拼写。

Part C

Directions:

*You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece **once only**. (10 points)*

Questions 11-13 are based on the following talk about napping. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11-13.

11. Children under five have abundant energy partly because they _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. sleep in three distinct parts | B. have many five-minute naps |
| C. sleep in one long block | D. take one or two naps daily |

12. According to the speaker, the sleep pattern of a baby is determined by _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| A. its genes | B. its habit |
| C. its mental state | D. its physical condition |

13. The talk suggests that, if you feel sleepy through the day, you should _____.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| A. take some refreshment | B. go to bed early |
|--------------------------|--------------------|



C. have a long rest

D. give in to sleep

Questions 14–16 are based on the following interview with Sherman Alexie, an American Indian poet. You now have 15 seconds to read Questions 14–16.

14. Why did Sherman Alexie only take day jobs?

A. He could bring unfinished work home.

B. He might have time to pursue his interests.

C. He might do some evening teaching.

D. He could invest more emotion in his family.

15. What was his original goal at college?

A. To teach in high school.

B. To write his own books.

C. To be a medical doctor.

D. To be a mathematician.

16. Why did he take the poetry-writing class?

A. To follow his father.

B. For an easy grade.

C. To change his specialty.

D. For knowledge of poetry.

Questions 17–20 are based on the following talk about public speaking. You now have 20 seconds to read Questions 17–20.

17. What is the most important thing in public speaking ?

A. Confidence.

B. Preparation.

C. Informativeness.

D. Organization.

18. What does the speaker advise us to do to capture the audience's attention?

A. Gather abundant data.

B. Organize the idea logically.

C. Develop a great opening.

D. Select appropriate material.

19. If you don't start working for the presentation until the day before, you will feel _____.

A. uneasy

B. uncertain

C. frustrated

D. depressed

20. Who is this speech most probably meant for?

A. Those interested in the power of persuasion.

B. Those trying to improve their public image.

C. Those planning to take up some public work.

D. Those eager to become effective speakers.

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

题型解析

测试目的及要求

这个部分包括三篇短文和对应的十个问题。短文结构相对简单，都是围绕一个主题展开，涉及数方面的内容，并且对应每个部分的内容提出自己的见解和理由。

问题所考查的部分，大多数都是相关的细节，例如作者的观点，他赞同什么，反对什么，他强调的因素，作者认为什么最重要，什么可以相对放松一些；另外还包括文章可能针对的对象等等。

文章分析

第一篇短文是有关短时睡眠的科普性文章，作者叙述了儿童短时睡眠的益处，并给成人提出了相应的建议。其后作者还考虑了现实中可能遇到的各种障碍，试图引起人们对短时睡眠的重视并认可这一高效的休息方式。



第二篇短文是一次访谈录,接受访问的是一位印第安诗人。诗人回顾了他曾经走过的追随诗艺的道路,儿童时的梦想,以及其他的很多人生感悟。

第三篇短文是关于演说技巧的一段简单指导,演说应注重什么,是充足的准备,良好的形象还是清晰的结构?文章主要针对那些经常需要在公共场合演说的人们。

试题解析

11.[答案]D

[考点]考查考生对特定信息的归纳理解。

[解析]此题比较容易,其答案可以从原文“Children under 5 have an abundance of energy. And one of the reasons is because they nap once or twice a day.”中找到。

12.[答案]A

[考点]考查考生对特定细节信息的记忆和掌握。

[解析]此题对考生来说,难度很大,关键词是“genetically”,需要考生对原文中“Sleep is **genetically** programmed in babies”部分不仅要听清楚,而且要理解,属于要考生精听的部分。

13.[答案]D

[考点]考查考生对讲话人意图的推断能力。

[解析]此题有些难度,虽不是太大,但属于要考生精听的部分。答案可以从原文“So, if you do find yourself sleepy through the day, don't feel you're being lazy by getting into sleep and having a nap”. Your increased energy and alertness will make the rest of your day extra productive. 中找到。

14.[答案]B

[考点]考查考生对特定信息的归纳理解。

[解析]此题只要考生认真听,难度不大。

15.[答案]C

[考点]考查考生对特定细节信息的记忆和掌握。

[解析]此题难度较大,应抓住关键词“physician”,其答案可以从原文“At that time, I was going to be a physician.”中推出,并找出试题选项中对应的答案,许多考生由于对细节信息的记忆能力不强,无法进行正确的选择。

16.[答案]B

[考点]考查考生对特定细节信息的归纳理解。

[解析]此题难度不太大,可以从听力原文“I took the class, and honestly I just thought it would be an easy grade.”中找出关键词,进而将其他答案排除。

17.[答案]B

[考点]考查考生对特定细节信息的记忆和掌握。

[解析]此题从第一句话中就可以推断出来。In public speaking the watchword is **preparation**.

18.[答案]C

[考点]考查考生对特定细节信息的记忆和掌握。

[解析]此题为一般难度。答案可以从原文“Develop a **great opening** that you know will capture the attention of even the day-dreamers in your audience.”中得到。对考生来说,只要平时训练仔细听,应该可以选对。

19.[答案]A

[考点]考查考生依据事实进行推断的能力。

[解析]此题难度不大,结合文章的意思“If you've waited until a few days before your presentation to begin to prepare, or worse yet, the day before, no doubt you'll be anxious and with good reason.”,抓住关键词“you'll be anxious and with good reason.”。



20. [答案]D

[考点]考查考生对讲话人意图的推断能力。

[解析]此题只要考生对听力最后部分加以分析,结合试题的选项,一般都可以选择正确。

附:听力原文

Part A

Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a privately funded Museum of fine arts. It was founded in 1870 and opened to the public in 1876. Originally housed in Coply Square, the museum moved in 1909 to its current location in another district in Boston. The building was designed by an American Architect Guy Lough and features a grand dome, with ceiling paintings by the American painter John Singa Sageont. The most recent addition to the building is its west wing designed by a Chinese-American Architect and completed in 1981. The museum is divided into nine departments, including classical, ancient Egyptian, decorative arts and sculpture, paintings, contemporary, and the most remarkable one—textiles. The collections range from ancient history to the present and include such pieces as the silver liberty bow, portraits of George Washington and Martha Washington, painted by Gilbert Charles Stewart and a number of works by French painter Carl Manet. The gallery exhibition space is 19,137 m². About 800,000 people visit the museum each year. In addition to its galleries, collections and traveling exhibitions, the museum provides programs that include classes, lectures, concerts and films for adults, children and families.

Part B

W: When a couple runs into marriage problems, where should they turn?

M: The primary source of help should be the couple themselves. The last book I wrote, *Four Weekends To An Ideal Marriage*, describes how people can strengthen communication by setting aside a special time or place to meet and discuss their relationship. If they can't communicate verbally, they might at least write down a list of things that they feel have gone wrong in the marriage. The idea is to discuss these matters constructively, not to be vicious in the criticism. Some church groups have been very successful with marriage-encounter weekends that help couples with this process.

W: What if couples can't work things out for themselves?

M: If people feel so bitter that they can't even talk with each other, they should consider very seriously a qualified psychologist. And I stress qualified, because there are a lot of unqualified people out there who can make things worse. The best approach, I believe, is to ask your family physician. If you are having some family problems or marriage problems, who would you seek out? In the main, priests, despite good intentions, are not successful in counseling troubled couple except for those who have had special training in the behavioral sciences. If those two approaches don't work, then maybe the only solution is a divorce. This is particularly true if one of the parties simply refuses to work toward repairing the marriage or, having gone through counseling, does not want to implement the idea suggested.

W: How useful is the try of separations?

M: There is value only if during the course of the separation, the parties are actively doing something to come close together and to find solutions to their problem. Merely relying on the old notion that absence will make the heart grow fonder never works.

Part C

(一)

If you feel tired all the time, you don't necessarily need to go to bed earlier. The solution could be as simple as taking a five-minute afternoon nap. Children under 5 have an abundance of energy. And one of the reasons is



because they nap once or twice a day. Many sleep experts' books think we're programmed to take a nap during the day and getting back into this habit can be a solution of those who feel tired all the time.

Professor Chris Itsykowsky of the Sleep Advisory and Assessment Center, thinks that one can feel refreshed after just five minutes' sleep. And research has shown that concentration and attention are improved after even a short nap. Sleep is genetically programmed in babies, and it's only as we get older is that we learn to sleep for about eight hours a night and not at all during the day. But most research suggests that we are not physically designed to sleep for one long single block. Before the working day became nine to five, all western sleep patterns were more broken up. Research has shown that in the Middle Ages, people's sleep quite often occurred in three distinct parts: a nap in the afternoon, an early evening nap and another longer bed until dawn. So if you do find yourself sleep through the day, don't feel you're being lazy by getting into sleep and having a nap. Your increase energy and alertness will make the rest of your day extra productive.

(二)

W: Good morning, Dr. Sherman Alexie, let's talk about your life, where you come from?

M: I come from the Ressa, an Indian reservation. I grew up there, lived there until 18. I lived on and off the reservation for the next 6 or 7 years during college. I lived there after I graduated, worked at high school exchange program. I thought I'd do that kind of job to support my writing. Day jobs that require no emotional investment beyond eight hours a day, where I wouldn't need to bring work home. I didn't want to be part of management or anybody important that had a job. I wanted to be completely replaceable. That's what I thought I would be doing for most of my life and writing. Then I got a grant and my first book got a front page in the New York Times' Book Review.

W: When did writing enter your life?

M: Books have always been in my life. My dad loved books and most of what he read were westerns, spy novels, mysteries. I grew up loving books, copying my father's love for books. But nobody ever showed me a book written by an Indian, not even one piece of a poem, nothing. At that time, I was going to be a physician. I love math and science. I got to college, couldn't handle physiology, and was looking around for options, and took a poetry writing class for fun.

W: Poetry was your way in?

M: Yes, that's where I started. I took the class, and honestly I just thought it would be an easy grade. But I completely underestimated poetry and what it would do for me and the realm of possibility for it. I took the class and was hooked about ten minutes after reading my first contemporary poem.

(三)

In public speaking the watchword is preparation. Most of us tend to put things off, at least occasionally. It's so easy to put things off, especially those things we do not look forward to doing. So, if a speaking engagement is several weeks off, we may feel that we still have plenty of time. But as the day draws closer, we begin to panic.

Don't let this happen to you. Start preparing as soon as you are given or accept a speaking assignment. You have much to do and to do it right will take time. How much better your speech will be and how much better you will feel, if you have taken the time to do it right. When you are prepared, you have gathered the needed data, determined what is appropriate to the listener's understanding and acceptance levels, organize the ideas so they flow logically. Select the examples and other supports for your ideas, and make them interesting to your listeners. Develop a great opening that you know will capture the attention of even the day-dreamers in your audience. Check out the room where you'll be speaking and request and feasible changes you wish in the setup of the room.

If you are prepared, you are confident that you can best convey your message to our listeners. If you've



waited until a few days before your presentation to begin to prepare, or worse yet, the day before, no doubt you'll be anxious and with good reason. And now there is not enough time to engage in more than a superficial attempt. Both you and the audience will feel uncomfortable. Like retirement planning, it is never too early to start preparing for your presentation.

So, start preparing right away.

2002 年试题

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 Margaret Welch. 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 twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Welch's Personal Information	
Place of Birth	Philadelphia
Year of Birth	1901
Transfer to Barnard University (Year)	1920
Major at University	1
Final Degree	PhD
Year of Marriage	1928
Growing Up In New Guinea Published (Year)	2
Field Study in the South Pacific (Age)	3
Main Interest	4
Professorship at Columbia Started (Year)	5
Death (Age)	77

题型解析

测试目的及要求

这一部分主要测试考生理解特定或具体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段 180—220 词的独白或对话,将一些具体信息(如数字、时间或具体的表象特征等)填充到表格中的空白处。录音材料播放两遍。注意