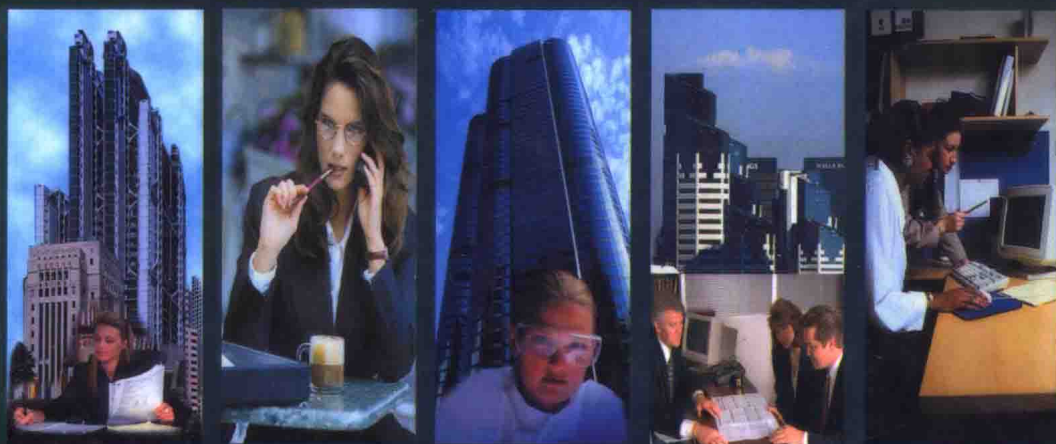


研究生入学考试

英语最新题型演练

National Entrance Test
Of English For MA/MS Candidates

余高峰 沈伟栋 主编



南开大学出版社

NEW

新世纪考研英语全程导航

研究生入学考试 英语最新题型演练

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前 言

近几年来,随着我国市场经济的快速发展,就业竞争日趋激烈,考研也变得越来越热。2002年全国考研人数已达到62万之多,创出了新的记录。据估计明年考研人数将还会创出新的记录,因此激烈的竞争在所难免。要想在这激烈的竞争中获胜,英语考试成绩也就成了关键的关键,只有取得了合格的英语考试成绩,才有可能圆自己的考研梦,为自己光辉的前途打下坚实的基础。

为了帮助考生顺利地通过入学考试,我们特组织了一批教学经验丰富的教授,和多年参加研究生英语入学考试阅卷的教师共同编写了《研究生入学考试英语最新题型演练》一书。编写时,我们根据2002年研究生入学考试英语阅卷中的情况,特别注重与考生的实际水平相结合,注重与考研英语测试的要求相结合,给考生提供最佳的辅导和帮助。

本书的内容包括两大部分:一、单项考试辅导,本部分根据最新的考试要求,结合典型的和新颖的例析,拓展解题思路,总结解题技巧和方法,使考生真正做到融会贯通,举一反三,真正掌握必要的语言知识,在考试中发挥最佳水平。二、模拟试题及全真题。本部分为考生提供了七套难度相当于统考题的模拟试题,其目的是让考生在学习和掌握解题方法和技巧后,进行必要的练习。为了便于考生把握考试难度和要求,我们特选编了最新的三套全真试题,并附详细解释。

本书的选材,部分来自我们多年来教学当中所积累的行之有效的知识,同时也参阅了大量的中外报刊杂志以及教学参考资料,在此我们谨向这部分书的作者表示衷心的感谢。

本书编写分工如下:考试辅导部分由余高峰、沈伟栋负责;模拟试题部分由季可夫、郑晓园、余玉清、余高峰负责;全真试题由华燕、顾定兰负责;全书由余高峰负责统稿,由沈伟栋教授负责审校。

本书主要对象是参加硕士研究生入学考试的非英语专业的考生,对报考大学英语六级、托福、雅思等考生亦可参考使用。

本书附有由美国专家朗读录制的录音带,供读者配合使用。

在本书的编写、编辑和出版过程中,由于时间仓促,水平有限,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者和同行不吝赐教。

编 者

2002年5月

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第一章

听力应试技巧

第一节 听力评分标准

A 节:5 小题,每题 1 分,共 5 分。

B 节:5 小题,每题 1 分,共 5 分。

C 节:10 小题,每题 1 分,共 10 分。

• A、B 两节对大、小写(专有名词除外)和标点符号不作要求,英、美拼法均可接受,但拼写错误不给分。

第二节 概述

自 2002 年起,全国硕士研究生入学英语考试将以听力题代替原试卷中的语法和词汇(共 20 分)。听力试题分为三部分,共 30 分钟。(包括涂卡的 5 分钟。)

Part A:主要测试考生理解特定信息的能力,即能捕捉到特定的词句。要求考生根据所听到的一段 180~220 词的独白或对话,填充表格或句子空白。录音材料播放两遍。(共 5 题每题 1 分。)

Part B:主要测试考生理解主旨要义或总体信息的能力。要求考生根据所听到的一段 280~320 词的独白或对话,补全句子或简要回答问题。录音材料播放两遍。(共 5 题每题 1 分。)

Part C:主要测试考生获取特定信息,理解主要旨义,推测、判断说话者意图、观点或态度的能力。每段 200~300 词,要求考生根据所听到的三段独白或对话,从每题所给出的四个选项中选一最佳答案。问题印在试卷上,录音中不再提问。录音材料只播放一遍。(共 10 题每题 1 分。)

听力录音放完后,留 5 分钟时间供考生将试卷上答案转涂到答题卡上。

第三节 综合应试技巧

考试时要尽量做到精力集中,而神经轻松。也就是说,要集中精力听清每一句话,但不要过分紧张。听力考试不是要你把所听到的单词都记下来,而是让你从听到的内容中获得尽量多的准确信息。如果有的地方没有听懂或漏听,要及时稳定情绪,借助上下文或其他信息来源判断或猜测没有听懂或漏听的地方。若猜不出,也不必紧张。很可能没有听懂的地方与选项的答案无关。如果漏听的地方确实和选题有关,从而导致不能回答问题时,要果断地、迅速地猜测一个答案。以便及时做好听其他问题的准备,千万不要犹豫不决,浪费宝贵的时间。

再之,在听音之前,尽可能地抓住每一秒钟,浏览书面选项,再根据自己具有的知识和经验,推测对话或短文的大概内容,提前了解可能出现的词或词组,这对顺利理解听力材料和准确选题是很有帮助的,不失为一个很好的办法。我们深信,全面练好语言基本功是提高听力能力的重要途径,但听力训练具有自身的科学性和技巧性,多练加巧练一定能取得事半功倍的效果。

一. Part A 应试技巧

该部分录音播放两遍,测试考生理解特定或具体信息的能力。在此项考试中,考生在听懂全文的基础上,要更多注意具体信息,如:数字、时间、地点、人物等。在听的过程中,不妨边听边对那些具体信息做些记录,否则做题时,可能会出现混淆不清或张冠李戴的错误。

Directions for Part A:

You will hear a passage about the Open University. Listen and complete the questions in question 1~5 with the information you have heard. You will hear the recording twice. You have 25 seconds to read the sentences below.



Information about the Open University:

1. According to the passage, the Open University is an education _____.
2. In Britain, the students of the Open University who get degrees annually is _____.
3. Students of the Open University receive their lessons in their _____.
4. The students' written work is corrected by _____ teachers.
5. Science students of the Open University can set up _____ in their homes.

Key: 1. system 2. 6,000 3. homes 4. part-time
5. mini-laboratories

The Passage:

In 1963 the leader of the Labor Party made a speech explaining plans for the Open University. The Open University is an educational system which would make use of television, radio and correspondence courses. Many people laughed at the idea, but it became part of the Labor Party's program to give educational opportunity to those people who had not had a chance to receive further education. The Open University has been a great success in one respect. About 6,000 students of all ages get degrees every year. It is disappointing, however, that the great majority of students are from middle-class, educated backgrounds. But there also have been a number of men and women in prison, who have taken courses successfully and obtained degrees.

Students of the Open University receive their lessons and lectures in their homes, by means of special TV and radio programs. More than 40,000 people applied, but only 25,000 people could be accepted for the first courses in 1970. By 1980 there were about 60,000 undergraduates. Written work is corrected by part-time teachers who meet their students once a month to discuss their work with them and to set them on the right track. Science students are given mini-laboratories which can be set up in their own homes.

Information about redwood forest:

1. Muir Woods of National Monument is in the _____ of San Francisco.
2. The trees in Muir Woods are less _____ high.
3. The tallest trees can be found in _____.
4. Approximately the oldest documented age for a redwood tree is _____ years.
5. Redwood trees have great _____ to forest fires.

Key: 1. north 2. 350 feet 3. California 4. 2,000 5. resistance

The dialogue:

Man: Have you ever visited a redwood forest? I recently had a chance to go to Muir Woods National Monument north of San Francisco.

Woman: I've never seen a redwood tree. I recently can't imagine how big they are.

Man: The coastal redwoods are the tallest living things. Some are more than 350 feet high. But none of trees in Muir Woods is that tall. You have to go further north in California to see the tallest trees.

Woman: You said Muir Woods is near San Francisco? I guess it must be quite a tourist attraction.

Man: Yes, it's less than an hour's drive away, so it's easy to get to.

Woman: I've heard that many redwood trees are thousands of years old. Are the ones in Muir Woods that old?

Man: The oldest documents age for a coastal redwood is more 2,000 years. The trees in Muir Woods are 400 to 800 years old.

Woman: Why have they survived so long?

Man: They have remarkable resistance to forest fires. Their tough, thick bark protects the trees during a fire. The coastal redwoods also like a damp, foggy climate.

Woman: Then, since Muir Woods is near foggy San Francisco, it must be ideal for the trees' survival. I can't wait to go there and see them.

1. Now people are not as _____ about reusing paper as a few years ago.
2. More _____ use should be found for the recycled paper.
3. In the past, _____ always came to collect the waste paper.
4. Recycled paper is not suitable for art books or high-quality paper because of its _____ color.
5. At the end of the dialogue, the man probably will go to his _____.

Key: 1. enthusiastic 2. commercial 3. volunteers 4. drab/ dingy
5. basement

The dialogue:

- Woman: I'm going over to the recycling center this afternoon. Would you like me to take your old newspapers and paper bags along?
- Man: I do have a lot of papers and magazines down on the basement. Volunteers used to come by these apartments regularly to collect waste paper. I still save it, but people seldom ask for it nowadays and I've never gone over to the recycling center myself.
- Woman: That's typical. A few years ago people were really enthusiastic about reusing waste paper. Unfortunately, interest has been decreasing lately. Manufacturers now use waste paper for things like paper bags, towels, napkins and boxes. But the demand is down. I think they need to find new commercial uses for recycled paper.
- Man: I suppose things like greeting cards, calendars and writing paper could be made from it too. But recycled paper usually has a dingy color, doesn't it?
- Woman: Well, it wouldn't be suitable for art books or high quality magazine paper. But who cares about the drab color if waste paper can take the place of virgin wood pulp, and so help to preserve forests.
- Man: You are right. I'll bring my waste paper over to your apartment in a little while. Thanks for offering to take it.

二. Part B 应试技巧

本部分测试考生理解具体或总体信息的能力。这类似于四、六级考试中的“复合式听写”的第二部分——“要点听写”，不仅要求考生听懂所有的内容，而且要求考生对所听到的信息进行揉合及取舍，直至最后加工成所要求的“要点”。因此，在此项考试中，要尽量多的储存听到的信息，可以边听边在大脑中形成概念，也可以边听边做笔记，在纸上留下信息，要特别留意时间、地点、人物、事件的因果、数量等方面的信息。最后进行归纳分析，用简洁、通顺、准确的语言来回答问题。也就是要用有限的词语简洁明了地概括所听内容的全部要点，使内容要点和语言表达达到有机的完美统一。

Directions for Part B:

You will hear a dialogue for questions 6~10, complete the sentences and answer the questions while you listen. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and the questions below.

Questions 6-10

6. Who are the speakers?
7. Where do the speakers live now?
8. Where is the woman going to live?
9. What does the man seem most concerned about in this conversation?
10. At the end of this conversation, what will the woman do?

- key:** 6. students 7. on the campus 8. live off campus 9. money
10. reconsider her decision

The dialogue:

Man: You should have seen the line at the housing office. It took me an hour to make my dormitory deposit for next year. Have you made yours yet?

Woman: No, I'm not sure I am going to.

Man: There is not much time left. The deadline is May 1st. That's just two weeks from now. Are you short of cash?

Woman: No, I am okay.

Man: You'd better hurry up if you want a dorm-room next semester. There aren't enough rooms for everyone. And first-year students have priority.

Woman: Well, I've been thinking of living off campus.

Man: Have you any idea how much that will cost? There's the rent, utilities, and you probably need a car to commute.

Woman: I know it'll be more expensive, but I think I can handle it, though. This dorm is just so noisy that I can't get anything done. Maybe my grades would be better if I has some peace and quiet in a place of my own.

Man: You should study in the library the way I do. Think of the money you'll save.

Woman: I've got to think it over some more. There are still two weeks left in April.

6. Who would be most interested in the advances mentioned in the passage?
7. What is the main subject of the talk?
8. How do thermographic pictures indicate the temperatures of various parts of the body?
9. According to the speaker, why would thermography be non-threatening to patients?
10. Why are scientists now studying variations in body temperature?

- key:** 6. health-care workers 7. photography's diagnostic purposes
8. different colors 9. not painful
10. better understanding of illness

The passage:

In the near future, diagnosing a patient's illness may become much less painful for the patient and less uncertain for the doctor. Research and technological advances in scientific photography may ultimately enable a doctor to discover a patient's problem with pictures rather than with blood and tissue samples. Such new diagnostic techniques may even help doctors detect diseases much earlier than they could, using conventional techniques.

One new technique is thermography, a photographic process in which variations in temperature within the body show up its different color. Even at rest, the temperature of differ-

ent areas of the body are constantly changing. Scientists are now trying to understand why this is true and how these variations in temperature relate to illness. Although the research is incomplete, most scientists agree that thermography holds definite possibilities for early detection of disease or for predicting an individual pre-disposition for certain unhealthy conditions.

This technique of measuring the variations of body temperature graphically has a great advantage over X-rays and other conventional diagnostic methods. With thermography, there are no side effects, no uncomfortable exploratory procedures and there is no need to take blood and tissue samples. Patients need not endure pain or fear unknown procedures. There's no question that this new graphic technique will improve health care in the future.

Figure 1

6. Who is the speaker?
7. How long is the clinic hours?
8. What does the speaker suggest for students who have bad colds?
9. What illness will the students get if they neglect the bad cough?
10. Where the students can find a phone book?

key: 6. nurse 7. 3 8. have a check 9. pneumonia 10. in dormitory room

The passage:

Good morning. As part of your orientation to campus life, the dean's office has scheduled a short tour of the medical clinic and the infirmary. We, on the nursing staff, hope that none of you get sick. But just in case you do become ill, you want to know what procedures to follow. If you have a really bad cold, it's good idea to have one of us check you over at the clinic. Several students last year didn't see a nurse about their bad colds and they developed terrible coughs. It's possible to get pneumonia when you neglect the cough. If you do get something as serious as pneumonia, you'll have to come and stay in the infirmary. A doctor visits the infirmary regularly. On the other hand, if you just have an ordinary cold, you can usually stay in your dormitory room. Many students try to keep up with their usual activities when they don't feel well. As a result, they often get much sicker. I think it's wise to rest more and skip a few classes. If you are ill, you can always get a medical excuse from one of us or from the doctor. The clinic hours are from nine to twelve every week morning. But there is an emergency number you can call anytime. The emergency number is on the front of your campus telephone book. You'll find a phone book in each dormitory room. Before we start on our tour of the infirmary, do you have any questions?

三. Part C 应试技巧

该部分主要测试考生获取特定信息,理解主旨要义,猜测、判断说话者意图、观点或态度等的的能力。其体裁大致有:叙述型、论说型、故事型、报告型、谈话型等。在此项考试时,要尽快迅

速地浏览问题及各项选项,找出每组选项中的共同和不同之处,分析选项并预测该听力材料的大致内容。听音时,要认真听好文章的开头和结尾,因为,段落的主题句一般在其开头和结尾处,也还要重点注意时间、地点、人物、事件因果等因素。在此基础上,还应尽量从整体上理解句子之间、段落之间的逻辑发展关系,从整体上把握段落的主题以及作者对某人或某事的观点或态度等。

Directions for Part C:

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.

例 1

Questions 11~13 are based on the following passage. You now have 15 seconds to read these questions.

11. Why did Susan and Michael interview children aged between nine and eleven?
 - A. To find out whether they take music lessons in their spare time.
 - B. To find out whether they can name four different musical instruments.
 - C. To find out whether they enjoy playing musical instruments in school.
 - D. To find out whether they differ in their preference for musical instruments.
12. Why do many of the boys avoid certain instruments?
 - A. They find them too hard to play.
 - B. They think it silly to play them.
 - C. They find it not challenging enough to play them.
 - D. They consider it important to be different from girls.
13. Which group of children have a bias when choosing musical instruments?
 - A. Children who have private music tutors.
 - B. Children who are 8 or older.
 - C. Children who are between 5 and 7.
 - D. Children who are well-educated.

Key: 11. D 12. A 13. B

The passage:

The piano and violin are girl's instruments. Drums and trumpets are for boys. According to psychologists Susan O'Neil and Michael Balton, children have very clear ideas about which musical instruments they should play. They found that despite the best efforts of teachers, these ideas have changed very little over the past decade. They interviewed a hundred and fifty three children aged between nine and eleven from schools in Northwest England. They asked them to identify four musical instruments, and then to say which they

would like to play most, and which they would least like to play. They also asked the children for their views on whether boys or girls should not play any of the four instruments. The piano and violin were both ranked more favorably by girls than by boys, while boys preferred the drums and trumpets. There was broad agreement between boys and girls on which instruments each sex should play and the reasons varied. And while almost half of all boys said they avoid certain instruments because they were difficult to play, only fifteen percent of girls gave that as a reason. Earlier studies indicated that very young school children aged between five and seven showed no bias in choosing musical instruments. But their tastes become more clear between the ages of eight and ten. One survey of seventy-eight teachers suggested that after that age, both boys and girls begin to restrict themselves to the so-called male and female instruments.



Questions 14~16 are based on the following passage. You now have 15 seconds to read these questions.

14. What has been the discussion topic of the previous meeting?
 - A. New England mystery stories.
 - B. Eighteenth-century English criticism.
 - C. A comparison of poems by Dickinson and Whitman.
 - D. The poems of Walt Whitman.
15. How did Emily Dickinson differ from Walt Whitman?
 - A. She published poems more frequently.
 - B. She seldom left her home.
 - C. She lived in an earlier era.
 - D. She spoke a different language.
16. What will the class do now?
 - A. Hear another report.
 - B. Discuss one of Emily Dickinson's poems.
 - C. Hear a lecture by the teacher.
 - D. Discuss poems written by themselves.

Key: 14. D 15. B 16. B

The passage:

Today it's my turn to give the weekly oral report, and the topic that Professor May has assigned me is The Life of the Poet Emily Dickinson. Compared with Walt Whitman, whom we discussed last week, I found Emily Dickinson strikingly different. She seems, in fact, to be the complete opposite of Walt Whitman in her life and in her work. I would like to share briefly with the class some of the essential facts of her biography.

Emily Dickinson was born in 1830 in Amherst, Massachusetts, barely a decade after

Whitman. In her early 20's, for reasons which still remain a mystery, she began to withdraw from her ordinary contact with the world. For the remaining thirty years of her life, she was seldom seen outside her home. In this respect, she was quite unlike Whitman, who loved the great outdoors.

Emily Dickenson spent her solitary days corresponding with her friends and writing hundreds of remarkable poems, notably, "I Heard a Fly Buzz", and the poem we read for today "I Am Nobody".

Although she showed some of her poems to her family, and sent some of her letters to her friends, only four were published in her lifetime. Most of them, almost twelve hundred poems, were discovered in her room after she died in 1886 at the age of fifty-six. These poems have established her as a major poet, and several modern critics consider her the greatest woman poet in the English language.

Er, that's about all I have. Are there any questions? If not, we should probably begin talking about Dickenson's poem "I Am Nobody", the poem Professor May assigned for this week's class discussion.



Questions 17~20 are based on the following passage. You now have 15 seconds to read these questions.

17. What is unusual about the island of Martha's Vineyard?
- A. A large number of its residents were deaf.
 - B. Alexander Graham Bell visited there.
 - C. It was settled more than 300 years ago.
 - D. Each family living there had many children.
18. Why were so many people there deaf?
- A. The climate caused hearing loss.
 - B. An epidemic struck the island.
 - C. They inherited deafness.
 - D. It was an unlucky place.
19. What did Alexander Graham Bell hope to do when he went to the island?
- A. Study deafness among the families.
 - B. Have a vacation.
 - C. Establish his laboratory.
 - D. Visit members of his family.
20. According to the talk, how has the island changed in the 20th century?
- A. Most of the original population has left the island.
 - B. Many deaf people have regained their hearing.
 - C. The patterns of marriage have changed.
 - D. The island has become famous for its research facilities.

Key: 17. A 18. C 19. A 20. C

The passage:

Good morning, students. I hope you have been able to read the two books about speech

and hearing problems that I put in the library. Today's lecture deals with the presence of the unusually large deaf population that existed on Massachusetts Island of Martha's Vineyard for about three centuries. From the settlement of the island in the 1640's to the 20th century, the people there, who had descended from only 25 or 30 original families, married mainly other residents of the island. They formed a highly inbred group, producing an excellent example of the genetic patterns for the inheritance of deafness. Indeed in the late 1800's, one out of every 25 people in one village on this island was born deaf. And the island as a whole had a deafness rate at least 17 times greater than that of the rest of the United States.

Even Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone and the prominent researcher into hearing loss, visited Martha's Vineyard to study the population. But because the principles of genetics and inheritance were still unknown, he was not able to explain the patterns of deafness and why a deaf parent did not always have deaf children.

In the 20th century the local population has mixed with people off the island and the rate of deafness has fallen.

第二章

完形填空

第一节:完形填空应试技巧

完形填空(cloze test)是从语篇的角度综合测试考生的阅读理解能力、词汇的掌握、语法规则的应用、以及对英语习惯用法的熟悉程度,因此历年的研究生(非英语专业)英语入学考试试卷中完形填空一直是必考项目之一。

综观十年来考研试卷,完形填空试题在统考总项中 1991 年从 10% 增加到 15%, 然后根据 1994 年新大纲调整到 10%。但从 2001 年试题来看,并根据 2001 年 6 月教育部通知精神,2002 年后完形填空将增加至 20 道题,但分数仍占 10%。

那么考研试题中,完形填空究竟考什么? 下面我们剖析 1991~2001 考研中完形填空的测试内容,归纳如下。

一. 语法结构

1. For example, a theatre with poor sight lines, poor sound-shaping qualities, and too few entries and exits will not work for _____ purpose. (93)

A. their B. its C. those D. that

本题选 B; 考的是语法结构:代词的一致性。因本句中主要名词是 theatre:“剧院”,而句末:will not work for _____ purpose:“无法为其目的而有效工作”空格代词应与 theatre“数”一致,故选 its。

2. Moreover, inaccurate or indefinite words may make _____ difficult for the listener to understand the message which is being transmitted to him. (94)

A. that B. it C. so D. this

本题选 B; 考的是语法结构。make + it + adj + for + to V 是常用结构, it 为形式宾语, to V 为实际宾语,故选“it”。

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二. 功能词

1. _____ it, astronauts will acquire a workhouse vehicle capable of flying into space and returning many times. (92)

A. In B. On C. By D. With

本题选 D; 考的是功能词介词用法。根据题意“使用它,宇航员们可获得一个多次进入太空并返回地面的飞行工作舱。”with 表示“使用某种工具或事物”符合要求。by 一般表示“靠,用……方法,手段”,在此处不合适。

2. What makes the space shuttle unique is that it takes off like a rocket but lands like an airplane. _____ when it has accomplished its mission, it can be ready for another trip in about two weeks. (92)

A. Thus B. Whereas C. Nevertheless D. Yet

本题选 A; 考的是连接词语。thus 此处作连接副词, 承上启下, 表示结果, 符合题意。其他三项 whereas: “而, 却”; nevertheless: “但是, 不过”; yet: “然而, 却”均不符合题意。

三. 词组搭配

1. With it, astronauts will acquire a workhouse vehicle _____ of flying into space and returning many times. (92)

- A. capable B. suitable C. efficient D. fit

本题选 A; 考的是词组搭配。be capable of doing sth 是固定词组, 因此答案为 A。

2. The speaker who does not have specific words in his working vocabulary may be _____ to explain or describe in a _____ that can be understood by his listener. (94)

- A. obscure B. difficult C. impossible D. unable *unable*

- A. case B. means C. method D. way *in a way*

本题选 D; 考的是词组搭配。sb be unable to do sth 是固定用法。其他三项均无此种搭配 (如不能说, sb be impossible / difficult to do sth)。另外根据题意“在其使用的语言中, 没有确切词汇的讲话者也许不能以听者听懂的方式解释或描述事物。”in a way: “以某种方式, 方法”符合题意。means 一般与“by”连用; method 指具体方法, 一般也与“by”搭配。

by means, by method

四. 近义词、同义词辨析

You would be shocked if the inside of your bedroom were suddenly changed to look like the inside of a restaurant and you would not feel _____ in a business office that has the appearance of a school. It soon becomes clear that the interior designer's most important basic _____ is the function of the particular space. (93)

- A. correct B. proper C. right *right turn* D. suitable
A. care B. concern C. attention D. intention

本题选 C; 考的是近义词辨析。根据题意“待在一间外表像学校似的商业办公室里你会觉得不对劲。”right: “正确的, 正常的, (感觉) 良好的”符合题意。correct: “正确的”; proper: “合适的”; suitable: “适当的”均有偏差。下句是“显而易见, 内部设计师最关切的事是各特定场所的功能。”concern: “某人关切, 关心, 感兴趣的事”符合题意。care: “烦恼事, 操心事”, 有偏差。attention: “注意”; intention: “意图”均不符合题意。

五. 词形相近

1. In short, the ultimate importance of the shuttle lies in its _____ as an economic tool. (92)

- A. promise B. prosperity C. popularity D. priority

本题选 A; 考的是排除词形相近干扰。四项均以“p”或“pr”开头, 但词义不同。promise: “有希望, 有指望”符合题意。其他三项: prosperity: “繁荣, 昌盛”; popularity: “普及, 流行”; priority: “优先”均不符合题意。

2. Interior designers have become important partly because of the many functions that might be _____ in a single large building. (93)

- A. consisted B. contained C. composed D. comprised