



2004^年 **考研精品**

英语阅读 高分过关

主编 墨东博
组编 北京领航培训中心

北京工业大学出版社

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前言

无论从分值所占的比例（40%）还是从考生复习与考试所花费的精力和时间上看，阅读理解在研究生英语入学考试中都算得上是重中之重，在很大程度上可以说：得阅读者，得“天下”。但在实际的阅读过程当中，事倍功半的现象屡见不鲜，主要源于对阅读的实质认识不清或不足，学习和解题的思路不得法。

考研阅读主要考查考生对英语语言能力三个方面的应用与掌握。

第一方面：文章的篇章与结构。很多考生往往有这样的体会，读一篇阅读文章，没有什么生词，也没有什么读不过去的长难句，但就是读完后，不知道它在说什么，为什么先说这个，后说那个。这种现象暴露了考生对整个文章的结构认识不清楚，有“只见‘树木’（单词）不见‘森林’（篇章）”之感，若在考试当中，考生带着这种感觉去做题，碰见类如“It can be implied from the passage...”的题目往往束手无策。这一方面在本书第一阶段的解题思路中编者将结合经典试题详加剖析。

第二方面：对长难句的理解。长难句的分类众多，但对考生来说难度最大的莫过于定语从句和非谓语动词作状语句。这一方面在本书第一阶段的解题思路中结合试题具体分析。

第三方面：对关键词的深入理解。请注意下面一个句子：The London Stock Exchange has always been the castle to the women... “castle”是“城堡”的意思，但若考生仅仅止于这一层含义，往往会对本文作者议论的立场和基调把握不准。其实，“castle”在这里被引喻成为“难以逾越的障碍”，从上下文我们可知，作者对 London Stock Exchange 不雇佣女性持批评的态度。应该指出，在硕士研究生英语入学考试中，这种对词在具体文章背景下的深入理解必不可少。

为了帮助广大考生突破考研英语阅读难关，编者特精心编写了这本《英语阅读高分过关》。

全书包括两大部分，第一部分是经典试题解读，第二部分是典型考题密集训练。两大部分包括40个单元，每个单元严格按照真题的形式组题。在给出答案的同时我们还给出了详细的注释，以方便读者自学。

与同类书相比，本书的主要特色有：

1. 选材新，涉及面广，试题的难易适度。本书中的大多数篇章来自于国内外最新的阅读材料，这些材料的内容涉及到考研大纲所要求的社会科学、财经、医学与各个专业有关的文献、技术说明等方面，充分满足研究生入学考试中的设题要求。同时，根据编者多年在辅导班的教学经验，在设题的过程中，注意了试题的难易适度的问题，以增加所选试题的信度和效度。

2. 考点覆盖全面，符合考试的命题规律。在充分了解考试的命题规律的基础上，编者针对考试中的出题形式而设题，同时注意了考点的覆盖率，以保证考生在复习时的全面性。

3. 根据备考特点，分阶段复习，梯度提高。根据编者以往在辅导班辅导的经验，在考研复习的过程中，考生首先必须针对一些考点全面、设题科学、符合命题规律和要求的试题进行训练，目的就是熟悉考路，了解出题形式和核心考点。为此，我们设计了本书的第一部分。在这部分中，我们精心选编了 20 个单元，其中的所有试题都极具典型性。在每个单元的后面，我们还给出了详尽的注释，相信会对考生有很大的帮助。在掌握了考研总体的出题形式和考点内容之后，考生需要的就是大量的练习，以巩固知识点，找到应试的感觉。所以我们设计了本书的第二部分，典型考题密集训练。在这 20 个单元中，编者给出了 100 篇文章，供考生进行集中训练。通过这种系统、有目的的练习，相信广大考生的成绩一定能够在短期内得到最大的提高。

“工欲善其事，必先利其器”，本书最大的优点就是提供了一种最有效的复习策略，只要您能认真研读，就一定能轻松突破考研英语阅读难关，收到事半功倍的效果。愿本书成为您实现理想的一个有力工具。

由于时间仓促及作者水平有限，错误和缺点在所难免，敬请广大读者不吝赐教，以备修订时改正。对本书有任何意见及建议请发电子邮件至 linghang@263.net.cn。

编 者

2003 年 4 月于北京

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Stage One**第一阶段 经典试题解读****Unit 1**

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**

The need for a surgical operation, especially an emergency operation, almost always comes as a severe shock to the patient and his family. Despite modern advances, most people still have an irrational fear of hospitals and anaesthetics. Patients do not often believe they really need surgery — cutting into a part of the body as opposed to treatment with drugs.

In the early years of this century there was little specialization in surgery. A good surgeon was capable of performing almost every operation that had been devised up to that time. Today the situation is different. Operations are now being carried out that were not even dreamed of fifty years ago. The heart can be safely opened and its valves repaired. Clogged blood vessels can be cleaned out, and broken ones mended or replaced. A lung, the whole stomach, or even part of the brain can be removed which still permits the patient to live a comfortable and satisfactory life. However, not every surgeon wants to, or is qualified to carry out every type of modern operation.

The scope of surgery has increased remarkably in this century. Its safety has increased, too. Deaths from most operations are about 20% of what they were in 1910 and surgery has been extended in many directions, for example to certain types of birth defects in newborn babies, and, at the other end of the scale, to life-saving operations for the octogenarian. The hospital stay after surgery has been shortened to as little as a week for most major operations. Most patients are out of bed on the day after an operation and may be back at work in two or three weeks.

Many developments in modern surgery are almost incredible. They include the replacement of damaged blood vessels with simulated ones made of plastic; the replacement of heart valves with plastic substitutes; the transplanting of tissues such as the lens of the eye; the invention of the artificial kidney to clean the blood of poisons at regular intervals and development of heart and lung machines to keep patients alive during very long operations. All these things open a

hopeful vista for the future of surgery.

One of the most revolutionary areas of modern surgery is that of organ transplants. Until a few years ago, no person, except an identical twin, was able to accept into his body the tissues of another person without reacting against them and eventually killing them. Recently, however, it has been discovered that with the use of X-rays and special drugs, it is possible to graft tissues from one person to another which will survive for periods of a year or more. Kidneys have been successfully transplanted between non-identical twins. Heart and lung transplants have been reasonably successful in animals, though rejection problems in humans have yet to be solved.

"Spare parts" surgery, the simple routine replacement of all worn-out organs by new ones, is still a dream of the distant future. As yet, surgery is not ready for such miracles. In the meantime, you can be happy if your doctor says to you, "Yes, I think it is possible to operate on you for this condition."

1. Surgeons in the early years of this century, compared with modern ones, _____.
 [A] had less to learn about surgery [B] needed more knowledge
 [C] could perform every operation known today [D] were more trusted by their patients
2. Modern surgeons _____.
 [A] do not like to perform operations of the new type
 [B] are not as highly qualified as the older ones
 [C] are obliged to specialize more than their predecessors
 [D] often perform operations which are not really needed
3. Today, compared with 1910, _____.
 [A] five times fewer patients die after being operated on
 [B] 20% fewer of all operation patients die
 [C] 20% of all operation patients recover
 [D] operation deaths have increased by 20%
4. "Spare parts" surgery _____.
 [A] has become true [B] will be available in the near future
 [C] is only possible for animals [D] has been replaced by modern drug treatments
5. The author's attitude toward modern surgery may be described as _____.
 [A] contemptuous [B] appreciative [C] disappointed [D] satirical

* Text 2

Federal efforts to aid minority businesses began in the 1960's when the Small Business Administration (SBA) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management and technical assistance available to minority business enterprises. While this program enabled many minority entrepreneurs to form new businesses, the results were disappointing, since managerial inexperience, unfavorable locations, and capital shortages led to high failure rates. Even 15 years after the program was implemented, minority business receipts were not

quite two percent of the national economy's total receipts.

Recently federal policymakers have adopted an approach intended to accelerate development of the minority business sector by moving away from directly aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies. In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. The capital is used by a participating company to establish a Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Company of MESBIC. The MESBIC then provides capital and guidance to minority businesses that have potential to become future suppliers of customers of the sponsoring company.

MESBIC's are the result of the belief that providing established firms with easier access to relevant management techniques and more job-specific experience, as well as substantial amounts of capital, gives those firms a greater opportunity to develop sound business foundations than does simply making general management experience and small amounts of capital available. Further, since potential markets for the minority businesses already exist through the sponsoring companies, the minority businesses face considerably less risk in terms of location and market fluctuations. Following early financial and operating problems, sponsoring corporations began to capitalize MESBIC's far above the legal minimum of \$ 500,000 in order to generate sufficient income and to sustain the quality of management needed. MESBIC's are now emerging as increasingly important financing sources for minority enterprises.

Ironically, MESBIC staffs, which usually consist of Hispanic and Black professionals, tend to approach investments in minority firms more pragmatically than do many MESBIC directors, who are usually senior managers from sponsoring corporations. The latter often still think mainly in terms of the "social responsibility approach" and thus seem to prefer deals that are riskier and less attractive than normal investment criteria would warrant. Such differences in viewpoint have produced uneasiness among many minority staff members, who feel that minority entrepreneurs and businesses should be judged by established business considerations. These staff members believe their point of view is closer to the original philosophy of MESBIC's and they are concerned that, unless a more prudent course is followed, MESBIC directors may revert to policies likely to recreate the disappointing results of the original SBA approach.

1. Which of the following best states the central idea of the passage?

- [A] The use of MESBIC's for aiding minority entrepreneurs seems to have greater potential for success than does the original SBA approach.
- [B] There is a crucial difference in point of view between the staff and directors of some MESBIC's.
- [C] After initial problems with management and marketing, minority businesses have begun to expand at a steady rate.
- [D] Minority entrepreneurs wishing to form new businesses now have several equally successful federal programs on which to rely.

2. According to the passage, the MESBIC approach differs from the SBA approach in that MESBIC's _____.
- [A] seek federal contracts to provide markets for minority businesses
 - [B] encourage minority businesses to provide markets for other minority businesses
 - [C] attempt to maintain a specified rate of growth in the minority business sector
 - [D] rely on the participation of large corporations to finance minority businesses
3. Which of the following statements about the SBA program can be inferred from the passage?
- [A] The maximum term for loans made to recipient businesses was 15 years.
 - [B] Business loans were considered to be more useful to recipient businesses than was management and technical assistance.
 - [C] The anticipated failure rate for recipient businesses was significantly lower than the rate that actually resulted.
 - [D] Recipient businesses were encouraged to relocate to areas more favorable for business development.
4. The author refers to the "financial and operating problems" encountered by MESBIC's primarily in order to _____.
- [A] broaden the scope of the discussion to include the legal considerations of funding MESBIC's through sponsoring companies
 - [B] call attention to the fact that MESBIC's must receive adequate funding in order to function effectively
 - [C] show that sponsoring companies were willing to invest only \$ 500,000 of government-sponsored venture capital in the original MESBIC's
 - [D] compare SBA and MESBIC limits on minimum funding
5. It can be inferred from the passage that the attitude of some MESBIC staff members toward the investments preferred by some MESBIC directors can be best described as _____.
- [A] disappointing
 - [B] indifferent
 - [C] shocked
 - [D] defensive

✱ Text 3

A recent study found that more than one-third of recently published articles produced by University of Massachusetts scientists had one or more authors who stood to make money from the results they were reporting. That is, they were patent holders, or had some relationship, for example, as board members, to a company that would exploit the results. The financial interests of these authors were not mentioned in the publications. If patents are needed to protect public knowledge from private claims, then simply have the publicly funded patent holders put their patents in the public domain or charge no fee for use.

In another case, financial institutions donated a very large sum to a Canadian university economics department to study "the effects of high taxation on productivity." The results may influence government policy. In such cases, the public and its political decision-makers get information only of a certain kind, because there is no private, well-funded foundation called The

Consortium of Single Mothers on Welfare that bestows similar massive funding to discover the effects of poverty on the development of children. Public policy decisions should be based on a variety of sources of information, but the privatization of research means that one point of view — guess who's? — will tend to prevail. Publicly funded science, though far from perfectly serving all interests, has at least a chance of serving more.

Even philanthropic groups can and sometimes do skew research and teaching. The Templeton Foundation, for example, offers awards to those who offer courses on science and religion. I teach such a course myself and feel the temptation to seek one of their awards. It seems innocent enough; after all, I am already teaching the course and they are not telling me what I have to believe. Moreover, they will put \$ 5,000 in my pocket and give another \$ 5,000 to my chronically underfunded department. Everybody wins, so why say no?

There are several reasons. First, it skews the curriculum. A department might well offer a Templeton-type course because they need the money, when what their students need is a regular philosophy of religion or philosophy of science course (perhaps offering both in alternate years).

Second, although the Templeton Foundation does not prohibit atheists from winning their awards, they do insist that a certain type of literature be covered, namely, literature that sympathetically explores the science-religion connection. Top scientists are overwhelmingly non-believers, yet the material in a typical Templeton course gives the students the misleading impression that science and religion are in nearly perfect harmony and disagreements are merely over details. Sound pedagogy is sacrificed, thanks to privately controlled funding.

Third, it is a degrading step down a slippery slope. If religious foundations can fund science and religion courses, then why can racist foundations not fund race and IQ courses? (They already fund racist research.) Even if they do not tell us what the course content must be, their courses give respectability and credence to views which merit neither. (It is a naive educator who believes that students may be presented with rival views and then be left to make up their own minds.) Philanthropy without strings is an unqualified blessing. But when it comes with its own axe to grind, then we had better say no.

1. It is implied in the passage that _____.

- [A] more than one-third of scientists in universities are patent holders
- [B] few private institutions are willing to fund the research only beneficial to the public
- [C] public policy decisions should not be based on the information provided by privately funded research
- [D] scientists rarely have financial connections with private companies

2. Privately controlled funding _____.

- [A] is rather beneficial for an underfunded university
- [B] is likely to serve all interests
- [C] rarely offers awards to top scientists because most of them are atheists

- [D]tends to be somewhat harmful to the regular research and teaching of a university
3. The author's attitude toward the fund to research and teaching offered by religious foundations is _____.
- [A]positive [B]negative
[C]objective [D]indifferent
4. Philanthropic groups _____.
- [A]are merely interested in funding literature courses
[B]usually fund science and religion courses without strings
[C]hardly fund university courses without strings
[D]never offer awards to scientists
5. In the last sentence of the passage, the phrase "with its own axe to grind" probably means to _____.
- [A]put its own efforts into it
[B]make its own axe sharper for cutting things
[C]have private and selfish reasons for its actions
[D]interfere into sth.

* Text 4

Intelligence test scores follow an approximately normal distribution, meaning that most people score near the middle of the distribution of scores and that scores drop off fairly rapidly in frequency as one moves in either direction from the centre. For example, on the IQ scale, about 70 and 130. Put another way, only one out of 20 scores differs from the average IQ (100) by more than 30 points.

It has been common to associate certain levels of IQ with labels. For example, at the upper end, the label "gifted" is sometimes assigned to people with IQs over a certain point, such as 130. And at the lower end, mental retardation has been classified into different degrees depending upon IQ, so that, for example, IQs of 70 – 84 have been classified as borderline retarded, IQs of 55 – 69 as mildly retarded, IQs of 40 – 54 as moderately retarded, IQs of 25 – 39 as severely retarded, and IQs below 25 as profoundly retarded. Labeling schemes like these, however, have pitfalls and are in some ways dangerous.

First, the labels assume that conventional intelligence tests provide sufficient information to classify someone as either gifted, on the one hand, or mentally retarded, on the other. But most authorities would agree that this assumption is almost certainly false. Conventional intelligence tests are useful in providing information about some people some of the time, but the information they provide is about a fairly narrow range of abilities. To label someone as mentally retarded solely on the basis of a single test score is to risk doing a potentially great disservice and injustice to that person. Most psychologists and other authorities recognize that scores as well as strictly intellectual skills are important in classifying a person as retarded. If a person adapts well to the environment, then it seems inappropriate to refer to that person as mentally

retarded, a term with inescapably pejorative connotations.

Second, giftedness is generally recognized as more than just a degree of intelligence, even broadly defined. Most psychologists who have studied gifted persons agree that a variety of aspects make up giftedness. Howard E. Gruber, the Swiss psychologist, believes that giftedness unfolds over the course of a lifetime and involves achievement at least as much as intelligence. Gifted people, he contends, have life plans that they seek to realize, and these plans develop over the course of many years. To measure giftedness merely in terms of a single test score would be, for Gruber, a trivialization of the concept.

Third, a given test score can mean different things to different people. An IQ score for a person who has grown up in a ghetto home and gone to an inadequate school does not have the same meaning as the same IQ score for someone who has grown up in an upper-middle-class suburban environment and gone to a well-endowed school. An IQ score also does not mean the same thing for a person whose first language is not English but who takes a test in English, as it does for a native English-speaker. Another factor is that some people are "test-anxious" and may do poorly on almost any standardized test. Based on these and similar drawbacks, it has come to be believed generally that scores have to be interpreted carefully on an individual basis.

Psychologists now believe that IQ represents only a part of intelligence, and intelligence is only one factor in both retardation and giftedness. Earlier rigid concepts in the field of intelligence measurement, which led to labeling, have had undesirable effects. The growth of a more recent concept, the malleability of intelligence, has also served to discredit labeling.

1. The underlined expression normal distribution in the first sentence of this passage most probably means _____.

[A] ordinary statistics	[B] probability curve
[C] probability theory	[D] expected scattering
2. The author believes that conventional intelligence tests can provide _____.

[A] sufficient information to measure the level of an individual's intelligence
[B] sufficient information to classify an individual as either gifted or mentally retarded
[C] some useful information to measure some aspects of a person's intelligence
[D] some useful information to judge an individual's ability to adapt to the environment
3. It has come to be believed generally that _____.

[A] an individual with a high IQ score is certainly gifted
[B] an individual with a low IQ score must be mentally retarded
[C] an individual with a high IQ score may be no less mentally retarded than one with a low IQ score
[D] IQ scores are influenced by various factors
4. The proper title for this passage should be _____.

[A] Intelligence Test Scores

[B] The Distribution of IQ Scores

[C] The Association of IQ Scores with Labels

[D] The Undesirable Effects of Intelligence Measurement

5. Which of the following sentences can not explain the reason why intelligence test alone cannot show the people's gift?

[A] A variety of aspects make up giftedness.

[B] A given test score can mean different things to different people.

[C] The people in the tests may have different languages as their first languages.

[D] Most people score near the middle of the distribution of scores.

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)

✱ Text 5

(1) The earliest controversies about the relationship between photography and art centered on whether photograph's fidelity to appearances and dependence on a machine allowed it to be a fine art as distinct from merely a practical art. Throughout the nineteenth century, the defence of photography was identical with the struggle to establish it as a fine art. (2) Against the charge that photography was a soulless, mechanical copying of reality, photographers asserted that it was instead a privileged way of seeing, a revolt against commonplace vision, and no less worthy an art than painting.

Ironically, now that photography is securely established as a fine art, many photographers find it pretentious or irrelevant to label it as such. Serious photographers variously claim to be finding, recording, impartially observing, witnessing events, exploring themselves — anything but making works of art. They are no longer willing to debate whether photography is or is not a fine art, except to proclaim that their own work is not involved with art. (3) It shows the extent to which they simply take for granted the concept of art imposed by the triumph of Modernism: the better the art, the more subversive it is of the traditional aims of art.

(4) Photographers' disclaimers of any interest in making art tell us more about the harried status of the contemporary notion of art than about whether photography is or is not art. For example, those photographers who suppose that, by taking pictures, they are getting away from the pretensions of art as exemplified by painting remind us of those Abstract Expressionist painters who imagined they were getting away from the intellectual austerity of classical Modernist painting by concentrating on the physical act of painting. Much of photography's prestige today derives from the convergence of its aims with those of recent art, particularly with the dismissal of abstract art implicit in the phenomenon of Pop painting during the 1960'. Appreciating photographs is a relief to sensibilities tired of the mental exertions demanded by abstract art. Classical Modernist painting — that is, abstract art as developed in different ways by Picasso, Kandinsky, and Matisse — presuppose highly developed skills of looking and a familiarity

with other paintings and the history of art Photography, like Pop painting, reassures viewers that art is not hard; photography seems to be more about its subjects than about art.

Photography, however, has developed all the anxieties and self-consciousness of a classic Modernist art. (5) Many professionals privately have begun to worry that the promotion of photography as an activity subversive of the traditional pretensions of art has gone so far that the public will forget that photography is a distinctive and exalted activity — in short, an art.

Keys 试题答案

Text 1 ACACB

Text 2 ADCBA

Text 3 BDBCC

Text 4 BCDBD

Notes 解题思路点拨

Text 1

文章大意:需要做外科手术,对于患者及其家庭来说都是一个不小的打击。尽管现代的技术得到了很大的发展,大多数人仍然对医院和麻醉剂有恐惧感。在本世纪初,外科的专门化程度不高,一个外科医生通常会做当时能做的各种外科手术。但今天一切都不同了,外科手术的专门化程度很高,不是每个医生都可以做各种手术,而且他们也不想那样。20世纪外科学的范围得到了难以想象的扩展,同时外科手术的安全度也增加了许多。现代外科学的发展令人难以置信,人们已经可以用塑料制品代替受损血管和心脏,还可以移植一些器官,这些都预示着外科学将有一个很有希望的发展未来。

- 1.A 事实细节题。问本世纪初的外科医生与现代的外科医生相比有什么不同点。从文章第二段中 In the early years of this century there was little specialization in surgery. A good surgeon was capable of performing almost every operation that had been devised up to that time. Today the situation is different. Operations are now being carried out that were not even dreamed of fifty years ago. 来看,早期的外科医生虽然能做当时条件下发展出的各种手术,但是专门化程度不高,只是一些简单的手术。而现代外科医生专门化程度高,手术复杂,因此需要对外科学的内容和技术做更多的学习。因此答案为 A。
- 2.C 事实细节题。选项 A 说现代外科医生不喜欢做新式的外科手术,而文中并没有明确指出这一点,因此不能入选。选项 B 说现代外科医生不如以前的医生合格,文中也没有提出这一点,因此也不能入选。选项 C 说现代外科医生需要比以前的医生更专门化,根据第二段中 In the early years of this century there was little specialization in surgery. 以及 Today the situation is different. Operations are now being carried out that were not even dreamed of fifty years ago. 可知说法正确。选项 D 说现代外科医生经常做一些没有必要做的手术,文中没提及。因此本题答案为 C。
- 3.A 事实细节题。根据文章第三段第二行 Deaths from most operations are about 20% of what they were in 1910... 可知,现在术后病人死亡的数量是 1910 年的五分之一。选项

A“术后病人的死亡数量比 1910 年少五倍”正确。选项 B“病人死亡数量比 1910 年少五分之一”错误。选项 C“术后康复病人的数量是 1910 年的五分之一”错误。选项 D“术后死亡率增长了百分之二十”错误。因此答案为 A。

4. C 事实细节题。有关 spare parts 外科手术的内容在文中的最后一段,由第一、二句“Spare parts” surgery, the simple routine replacement of all worn-out organs by new ones, is still a dream of the distant future. As yet, surgery is not ready for such miracles. 可知,用新的器官代替旧的对于人类来说还是一个遥远的梦想。选项 A“已经成为现实”错误。选项 B“在不久的将来即可实现”错误。选项 C“现在只是对动物有可能”正确。选项 D“已经被现代药物疗法所代替”错误。因此答案为 C。

5. B 态度题。题干问作者对现代外科技术的看法。从文章内容来看,作者对比了本世纪初的外科技术以及举例说明现代外科技术所取得的巨大成就,可知作者的态度是表示感激的。A 项 contemptuous 意为“轻蔑的”;B 项 appreciative 意为“感激的”;C 项 disappointed 意为“失望的”;D 项 satirical 意为“讽刺的”。显然答案为 B。

Text 2

文章大意: 作者开篇首先提出 SBA 计划实施以来不尽如人意之处,并指出 SBA 的结果令人失望。继而政府又推出另一种方案来帮助发展少数民族商业的发展,即 MESBIC,其特点是由直接资助少数民族商业转向通过中介公司扶持发展势头良好的较大型少数民族公司。此后,作者剖析了 MESBIC 的优点,同时也指出了其中存在的矛盾——员工与决策者之间的分歧和可能造成的不良后果。

1. A 主旨题。题干询问文章的中心思想。通观全文可知,作者首先抛出 SBA 计划失败的例子,然后提出一个全新的方案 MESBIC,并通过比较得出后者优于前者。因此答案 A“用 MESBIC 计划支助少数民族企业家比原先的 SBA 方法似乎更有潜力获得成功”与文章中心相符,正确。
2. D 细节题。题干问 MESBIC 方案与 SBA 相比存在的差异。解题线索在文章第二段前两句... by moving away from directly aiding small minority enterprises and toward supporting larger, growth-oriented minority firms through intermediary companies. In this approach, large corporations participate in the development of successful and stable minority businesses by making use of government-sponsored venture capital. SBA 特点为获得联邦政府直接资助,而 MESBIC 则借助大公司的参与间接扶持少数民族企业家。由此可知答案 D“依靠大公司参与资助少数民族企业”为正确答案。答案 A“寻求联邦政府合约为少数民族企业提供市场”和 B“鼓励一部分少数民族企业为另一部分少数民族企业提供市场”在文中未曾提及,因此不正确。答案 C“企图为少数民族企业维持一定的增长率”也不正确。
3. C 推理判断题。关于 SBA 的介绍集中在文章开篇段,因此解题线索应在此段寻找。答案 A“提供给 recipient business 的贷款期限为 15 年”。虽然文章提到 15 年,但指的是 SBA 方案已推行的时间(Even 15 years after the program was implemented),错误。答案 B“对 recipient business 来说,贷款比管理、技术支持更为有用”,由第一段第一句话中...(SBA) began making federally guaranteed loans and government-sponsored management