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2004版

考研英语

ENGLISH FOR MA/MS CANDIDATES

王长喜点评历年真题

王长喜 主编

- 对应连接，一线锁定答案出处
- 考点提示，一语破道设题奥秘
- 选项分析，巧妙点击答题技巧
- 权威点评，准确预测命题趋势



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中国社会科学出版社

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《考研英语点评》

考研英语

王长喜点评

历年真题

主 编 王长喜

中国 社会 出版 社

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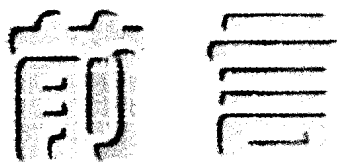
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王长喜:著名考试辅导专家,曾先后就读于北京外国语大学、北京师范大学,执教于中国人民大学外语学院,任中国人民大学外语教学研究所所长。长期从事英语语言学、英语测试学研究。现已出版编、著、译作品100余部,逾千万字,因其教学经验丰富、命题切中率高、对大纲把握准确,为考生普遍爱戴,其作品久负盛名,畅销不衰。曾多次在中央人民广播电台主持考研英语讲座、大学英语四、六级讲座、公共英语讲座;2000年在河北电视台、江西电视台讲授职称英语;2003年在中国教育电视台讲授四、六级;多次在《中国青年报》上发表英语考试辅导文章“学英语,找长喜”在大学校园广为传诵。



真题研究是提高 应试能力的捷径

本人历来主张的观点是:知识靠积累,学习靠方法,应试靠技巧。作为应试前的复习准备,考生一方面需要认真梳理、温习和巩固已有的语言知识,另一方面还需对历年考研试题的内容和命题形式进行认真的分析和研究,总结其规律,掌握其套路,这样才能在复习时有的放矢,答题时游刃有余。

本书选用历年考研真题中仍然有效的题型,结合四、六级真题点评的经验,采用简单、明了、直观、实用的连线解析法,具有以下几方面的优点:

一 对应连接,一线锁定答案出处

根据不同的题型,采用不同的连接方法,使试题材料中隐藏着的答案依据十分明白地显现出来。在听力、阅读材料中能够清楚地看到答案的出处、分布和组织方式,把握命题人的命题思路;完形填空则通过空白处与照应点的连接,准确指引了答案的选择依据;对翻译和写作,更是突出每一个采分点,将每一个考点都显露无遗。

二 考点提示,一语道破设题奥秘

考点间的连线上使用最简单、概括的语言,点示出命题的规律、手段和应对技巧,起到画龙点睛的作用。

三 选项分析,巧妙点击答题技巧

对考生来说,最头疼的无疑是识别每一个选项的真伪。四个选项在文中均有一定的照应依据,且在一定程度上相近、易混,难以识别。选项分析的目的就在于点击每一个选项的干扰特征,帮助考生明辨是非,排除干扰,命中答案。

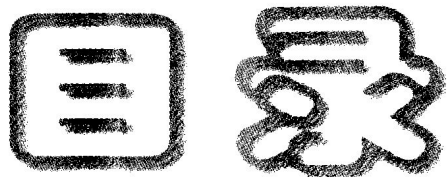
四 概括点评,大胆预测命题趋势

通过对历年考题的逐一点评,考生应能感知命题要求、设题手段上的变化,从中领悟到命题的基本趋势,预测未来考题的选材方向、难度标准和命题形式,然后结合自己的学习实际,设计切实可行的复习方案。

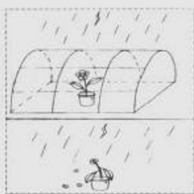
此外,本人还在“中国考试网”上对考研试题的命题规律和2004年考研命题趋势进行了讲评,考生可上网免费收看。

希望本书能引导考生把握方向,正确选择应试方法,助考生如愿以偿。

2003年7月于北京



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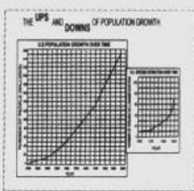
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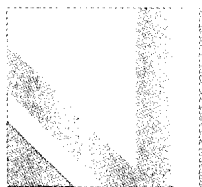
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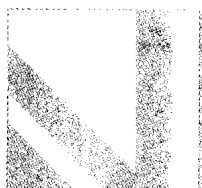
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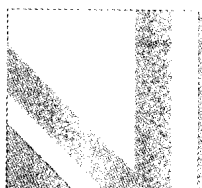
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Section I Listening Comprehension

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 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)

听力原文

Boston Museum of Fine Arts		掌握指令	年份的词	掌握表示年代的词	从 department 开始捕捉所需信息
Founded (year)	1870				
Opened to the public (year)		1			
Moved to the current location (year)	1909				
The west wing completed (year)	注意 west wing 的发现		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			①	
	lectures				
	films		5	②	

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 Copley Square, the museum moved in 1909 to its current location in another district in Boston. The building was designed by an American architect Guy Lowell and features a grand dome with ceiling paintings by the American painter John Singer Sargent. 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 9 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 Bowl, portraits of George Washington and Martha Washington painted by Gilbert Charles Stuart and a number of works by French painter

Claude Monet. The gallery's exhibition space is **19,137m²**. 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.

① 捕捉表示面积的数字

② 捕捉特定信息, 排除作答

Part B

Directions:

For questions 6 – 10, 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)

看指令知是对婚姻问题的探讨

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

同义转述

听力原文

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

6 听到题干后捕捉解 M: The primary source of help should be **the couple themselves**.

题干在此

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

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.

7 对具体信息
how 的掌握

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

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

8 捕捉表示
人的词

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, whom would you seek out?" In the main, **priests, despite good intentions**, are not successful in counseling troubled couples — 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

Priests are usually unsuccessful in counseling troubled couples despite their

9

找线索词

捕捉despite引导的
插入语中的信息

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

10

对具体信息
what 的掌握;

counseling, does not want to implement the ideas suggested.

W: How useful is the trial 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 problems. Merely relying on the old notion that “**absence** will make the heart grow fonder” never works.

relying on =according to

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.

听力原文

11. Children under five have abundant

energy **partly because they** party because

[A] sleep in three distinct parts. =one of the reasons

(中年人的情况)

[B] have many five-minute naps.

(绝对的不是解)

[C] sleep in one long block.

(大人不宜做的, 但并非对婴儿就适合)

[D] **take one or two naps daily.**

(符合常理的是答案)

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

[A] **its genes.**

同义转述

[B] its habit.

(大人的情况)

[C] its mental state.

[D] its physical condition.

(大人的情况)

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

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 five**

have an abundance of energy and one of the reasons is

because they nap once or twice a day. Many sleep experts

think we are programmed to take a nap during the day, and

getting back into this habit can be a solution for those who

feel tired all the time. Professor Criss Idzikowski 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 that we learn to sleep

about 8 hours at 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 9:00 to 5:00, all western sleep patterns were more

broken up. Research has shown that in the Middle Ages

people's sleep quite often occurred in 3 distinct parts a nap

in the afternoon, an early evening nap, and another longer

sleep until dawn. **So if you do find yourself feeling sleepy**

take refreshments

feel refreshed *

相互矛盾

题干在此

- [A] take some refreshments. ① through the day, don't feel you're being lazy **by giving**
 [B] go to bed early. ② **in to sleep and having a nap.** Your increased energy
 [C] have a long rest. (绝对的不是答案) 困乏感的 and alertness will make the rest of your day extra
 [D] give in to sleep. 解决方法 productive.

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.

听力原文

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. (文中未提)
 [D] He could invest more emotion in his family. (张冠李戴)
15. What was his original goal at college?
 [A] To teach in high school. (非 original goal)
 [B] To write his own books. (边工作, 边写自己的书)
 [C] **To be a medical doctor.**
 [D] To be a mathematician. (片面信息)
16. Why did he take the poetry-writing class?
 [A] To follow his father.
 [B] **For an easy grade.**
 [C] To change his specialty. (无中生有)
 [D] For knowledge of poetry. (想当然的不是解)
- W: Good morning, Doctor Sherman Alexie, let's talk about your life, where you come from?
 M: I come from the "rez", 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, working at a 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 8 hours a day, where I wouldn't need to bring work home. I didn't want to be part of management or anybody important at a job. I wanted to be completely replaceable. **That is 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 review in the *New York Times Book Review*.
 W: When did writing enter your life?
 M: Books are always being 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 has showed me a book written by an Indian, not even one piece of poem, nothing. **At that time, I was going to be a physician.** I loved maths 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 to me, and the realm of possibility for it. I took the class and was hooked about ten minutes after reading my first contemporary poem.
- 同义转述
 排除依据在此
 was going to be=original goal
 at that time=at college;
 同义转述
 题干在此
 听到的就是答案

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

听力原文

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

- [A] Confidence. 结果, 而非条件
[B] Preparation.
[C] Informativeness. 听到的就是答案
[D] Organization.

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

- [A] Gather abundant data. (为preparation的一部分, 而不强调现场)
[B] Organize the ideas logically. (在准备期间)
[C] Develop a great opening.
[D] Select appropriate materials. (=organization)

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

- [A] uneasy.
[B] uncertain. (无中生有)
[C] frustrated. (还没有 attempt 何来 frustrate)
[D] depressed. (同义的两个选项往往不是解, 如 [C])

20. Who is this speech most probably meant for?

- [A] Those interested in the power of persuasion. (演讲并不意味着劝服)
[B] Those trying to improve their public images.
[C] Those planning to take up some public work. (混; speech ≠ work)
[D] Those eager to become effective speakers. (合乎主题、积极向上的是答案)

同义转述

听到的就是解

同义转述

找到题干

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 the 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're given or accept the 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'll 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 listeners' understanding and acceptance levels; organized the ideas so they flow logically; selected examples and other supports for your ideas, and made them interesting to your listeners; **develop a great opening that you know will capture the attention of even the day-dreamers in your audiences**; checked out the room where you'll be speaking; and requested any feasible changes you wish in the set-up of the room. If you are prepared, you are confident that you can best convey your message to you 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 reasons. 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.

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)

Teachers need to be aware of the emotional, intellectual, and physical changes that young adults experience. And they also need to

意识属于思想范畴, 同义复现

give serious 21 to how they can

语义场同现

best 22 such changes. Growing

同义同现

bodies need movement and 23, but not just in ways that emphasize com-

前后为因果关系

petition. 24 they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the 25

后者导致前者

that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accompli-

成就被别人羡慕

shments are 26 by others.

However, the typical teenage lifestyle is already filled with so much competition that it would be 27 to

后者之举是明智的

plan activities in which there are more winners than losers, 28, publishing

上下义词之间为举例关系

21. [A] thought (思考, 思想; 符合上下文的逻辑和搭配要求)
[B] idea (想法, 主意; 为可数名词, give idea 搭配不当)
[C] opinion (意见; 可数名词, give opinion 搭配不当)
[D] advice (建议; 强干扰项, to 的对象一般为人)
22. [A] strengthen (strengthen national defense / unity)
[B] accommodate (=adjust to; accommodate changes / environment)
[C] stimulate (刺激, stimulate ...efforts / stimulate the action)
[D] enhance (增强, enhance chances / consciousness)
23. [A] care (与关键词 movement 无关)
[B] nutrition (与关键词 movement 无关)
[C] exercise (与 movement 属同一概念范畴)
[D] leisure (与关键词 movement 无关)
24. [A] If (主句时态暗示不选)
[B] Although (逻辑混乱, 语义不通)
[C] Whereas (逻辑混乱, 语义不通)
[D] Because
25. [A] assistance (援助; 不能来自于 success)
[B] guidance (指导; 不能来自于 success)
[C] confidence (信心; 恰为 success 所能导致的后果)
[D] tolerance (宽容; 不能来自于 success)
26. [A] claimed (宣称, 主张; 不符句意)
[B] admired (仰慕, 崇拜; 只有某人 accomplishments 被别人仰慕后本人才能树立信心)
[C] ignored (忽视; 与文义相反)
[D] surpassed (超过; 与文义相反)
27. [A] improper (不合适的; 与句意相反)
[B] risky (冒险的; 含否定意味, 不符句意)
[C] fair (公平的; 行为的好坏与正确与否与公平与否无关)
[D] wise (明智的)

newsletters with many student-written book reviews, 29 student

artwork 被展示

artwork, and sponsoring book discussion clubs. A variety of small

同义复现

clubs can provide 30 opportunities

前后对照

for leadership, as well as for practice

反义复现

in successful 31 dynamics.

Making friends is extremely

important to teenagers, and many

前者需要后者: 语义场同现

shy students need the 32 of some

同义同现

kind or organization with a supportive

adult 33 visible in the background.

修饰同现

In these activities, it is important to remember that young teens have

后者提示前者

34 attention spans. A variety of

后者为前者目的

activities should be organized 35

participants can remain active as long

as they want and then go on to 36

结构同现

else without feeling guilty and

近义同现

without letting the other participants

搭配关系

37. This does not mean that adults

前后形成强对比关系

must accept irresponsibility. 38

they can help students acquire a sense

of commitment by 39 for roles that

形成搭配关系

are within their 40 and their

attention spans and by having clearly

stated rules.

28. [A] in effect (事实上)

[B] as a result (结果是)

[C] for example (列举的三种行为是 activities 的具体事例)

[D] in a sense (在某种意义上)

29. [A] displaying (陈列、展出; 属 activities 的具体事例)

[B] describing (描述; 与上下文语义不符)

[C] creating (创造、发明; 与上下文语义不符)

[D] exchanging (交换; 不符文意)

30. [A] durable (持久的、耐用的; 与 opportunities 不搭界)

[B] excessive (过多的; 含否定含义, 与文义不符)

[C] surplus (过剩的、多余的; 含否定含义, 与文义不符)

[D] multiple (与 variety 形成同义复现关系)

31. [A] group (与个体能力 leadership 对照)

[B] individual (个体的, 与句意相反)

[C] personnel (人事; 对 personal 的词形干扰)

[D] corporation (公司; 对 co-operation 的词形干扰)

32. [A] consent (同意、赞成)

[B] insurance (尤指财产等的安全保障)

[C] admission (准入, 供认)

[D] security (尤指人身安全; 恰为 shy students 所需)

33. [A] particularly (特别地; 与 in the background 相矛盾)

[B] barely (仅仅, 只有; 相当于 only)

[C] definitely (明确地; 与 in the background 相矛盾)

[D] rarely (罕有地, 表示频率; 与句意相反)

34. [A] similar (文中并无青少年注意周期是否相似的线索)

[B] long (与句意相反)

[C] different (同 similar, 无线索可寻)

[D] short (既然还需组织更多活动只能说明青少年的 attention spans 还不够长)

35. [A] if only (只要, 但愿; 表示虚拟条件)

[B] now that (既然; 表示原因)

[C] so that (以便; 表示目的)

[D] even if (即使; 表示让步)

36. [A] everything (与 else 搭配不符)

[B] anything (句式及句意无否定之意)

[C] nothing (与 else 搭配不符)

[D] something (something else, 另外一件事或活动)

37. [A] off (let off 放开; 下车; 发射)

[B] down (let down 放低; 使失望, 辜负...的期望; 符合句意)

[C] out (let out 放出, 释放; 泄漏; 解雇)

[D] alone (let alone 不必提..., 在不用说...)

38. [A] On the contrary (正相反)

[B] On the average (平均来说, 属评价性用语, 不表达句际关系)

前者扮演角色

文章大意:

议论文。本文主要讲述教师应该意识到青年人在情感、智力[思维]和身体[生理]等方面所经历的变化,同时也要对他们如何适应这些变化予以密切关注。

- [C] On the whole (总的来说,属评价性用语,不表达句际关系)
 [D] On the other hand (与 on the one hand 相呼应)
39. [A] making (make for 走向; 攻击; 促进)
 [B] standing (stand for 代表,表示)
 [C] planning (plan for, 计划,安排; 表示句中主语 adults 的行为)
 [D] taking (take...for, 误以为,把...看作...)
40. [A] capabilities (能力, within sb's capabilities 在某人能力范围之内)
 [B] responsibilities (责任; 文中对角色的要求无“是否负责任”的相关线索)
 [C] proficiency (熟练,精通,与 within 不搭界)
 [D] efficiency (效率,与 within 不搭界)

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

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the “great game” of espionage — spying as a “profession.” These days the Net, which has already re-made such everyday pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

The latest revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the World Wide Web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it “open-source intelligence”, and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA

41. The emergence of the Net has_____.

[A] received support from fans like Donovan.
 (与原文的时代不符)

[B] remolded the intelligence services.

[C] restored many common pastimes. (肤浅项
非解, restore ≠ re-made)

[D] revived spying as a profession. (revive 与
reshape 意思相混)

42. Donovan's story is mentioned in the text to_____.

[A] introduce the topic of online spying. (与文
章主题有关的为解)

[B] show how he fought for the U.S. (与主题无
关)

[C] give an episode of the information war (与主
题无关)

[D] honor his unique services to the CIA. (文
中未提及)

段尾总结
句设题

注意 Donovan's
vocation 的指代

例证处设题

例子为中心观
点服务

held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms **making the biggest splash** in this new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford **makes money** by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new Internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad.

That's where Straitford earns its keep. 注意 that 的指代

Friedman relies on a lean staff of 20 in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back-and-forthing, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its **independent voice**.

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引言处设题

注意用词的替换

43. The phrase "making the biggest splash" (Line 1, paragraph 3) most probably means ____.

- [A] causing the biggest trouble
- [B] exerting the greatest effort.
- [C] achieving the greatest success. (概括的是答案, 符合常理是答案)
- [D] enjoying the widest popularity. (片面项)

44. It can be learned from paragraph 4 that ____.

- [A] Straitford's prediction about Ukraine has proved true. (未提到)
- [B] Straitford **guarantees** the truthfulness of its information. (用词绝对项非解)
- [C] Straitford's business is characterized by unpredictability. (恰与 D 相反)
- [D] Straitford is able to provide fairly reliable information.

45. Straitford is most proud of its ____.

- [A] official status (对 outsider status 的曲解)
- [B] **nonconformist image**. (同义替换项为解)
- [C] efficient staff. (与 lean staff 相混)
- [D] military background. (与 military-intelligence backgrounds 相混)

文章大意:

本文是一篇关于互联网给情报服务工作带来变化的文章。文章以美国著名的间谍大王为引子引出“互联网正在改变间谍这一职业”的主题, 同时举例说明互联网为间谍工作提供了巨大的可能性。

答案与解析

41. 【解题思路】选[B], 推理判断题, 答案定位于文章第一段最后一句。该句是对本段的总结“现在, 网络已经改变了人们买书和发信等日常活动, 也正改变着 Donovan 的职业”。而从前文可知 Donovan 是个间谍人员。由此可以判断出网络其实是在改变着情报服务方式, 与选项[B]的内容相符。注意原文首句的时态, Donovan 实际上生活在互联网之前的时代, 故[A]不正确, [C]、[D]与原文意思相混。
42. 【解题思路】选[A], 推理判断题。考生自己在写作中应该有过这样的经验, 想阐述某个观点时, 通常会以一个例子开头, 引出观点。若明白了这一点, 应该不难选出[A]“介绍文章主题——网络间谍”。
43. 【解题思路】选[C], 语义理解题。文章后三段都在介绍有关 Straitford 公司的情况, 可见该公司在这一领域很

有代表性或很突出。第三段第二句说明它的业务范围跨越智利到俄罗斯(covering nations from Chile to Russia)以及最后一段第二句中提到,该公司成功的关键是...(the key to its success...),可知该公司已经获得了成功。由此可以判断出这一短语所在的句子讲的就是它的这一特性,即“获得了巨大的成功”,所以选项[C]正确,同时排除[A]。[B]为以偏概全;the widest popularity的干扰依据为 covering nations from Chile to Russia,故排除[D]。

44. 【解题思路】选[D], 推理判断题, 第四段最后两句, “这种活动确实会有冒险的成分, 因为如何分辨准确和错误的信息可能会很困难。而这正是 Straitford 公司赚钱的原因。”由此可见, Straitford 公司可以分辨出正确与错误的信息。因此, 选项[D]“Straitford 公司能够提供相当准确的信息”正确。选项[A]文章未提到。选项[B]中的 guarantee “确保”太绝对, 因为文章已经说过这种活动确实会有冒险的成分, 所以恐怕谁都无法确保自己的信息百分之百正确。Straitford 公司业务的特色并非是非难以预测的, 否则它根本不能提供准确的信息, 就别说赚钱了。因此[C]也错误。
45. 【解题思路】选[B], 事实细节题。文章最后一句 Friedman 说, Straitford 以其独立的立场而感到骄傲。因此在四个选项中只要找到“独立的立场”的对应项就可以了。[A]项“官方身份”正相反。[B]项“独立的形象”刚好与“独立的立场”对应, 因此正确。[C]、[D]没有提到以其为骄傲。

Text 2

To paraphrase 18th-century statesman Edmund Burke, “all that is needed for the triumph of a **misguided** cause is that good people do nothing.” One **such** cause now seeks to end biomedical research because of the theory that animals have rights ruling out their use in research. Scientists need to **respond forcefully** to animal rights advocates, whose arguments are confusing the public and thereby threatening advances in health knowledge and care. Leaders of the animal rights movement target biomedical research because it depends on public funding, and few people understand the process of health care research. Hearing allegations of cruelty to animals in research settings, **many** are perplexed that anyone would **deliberately harm** an animal.

For example, a grandmotherly woman staffing an animal rights booth at a recent street fair was distributing a brochure that encouraged readers not to use anything that comes from or is tested in animals—no meat, no fur, no medicines. Asked if she opposed immunizations, she wanted to know if vaccines come from animal research. When assured that they do, she replied, “Then I would have to say yes.” Asked what will happen when epidemics return, she said, “Don’t worry, scientists will find some way of using computers.”

46. The author begins his article with Edmund Burke’s words to_____.

[A] call on scientists to take some actions. (主题为解, 高度概括引言后内容就是答案)

[B] criticize the misguided cause of animal rights. (无批评之意, 非解)

[C] warn of the doom of biomedical research. (偏意项非解)

[D] show the triumph of the animal rights movement. (违背原文主旨)

47. Misled people tend to think that using an animal in research is_____.

[A] cruel but **natural**. (natural 未提到)

[B] **inhuman and unacceptable**.

[C] **inevitable** but vicious. (deliberate ≠ inevitable)

[D] pointless and wasteful (pointless 未提及)

48. The example of the grandmotherly woman is used to show the public’s_____.

[A] discontent with animal research. (肤浅项非解)

[B] **ignorance about medical science**.

[C] indifference to epidemics. (对“when epidemics return, ... Don’t worry”的片面理解)

[D] anxiety about animal rights. (肤浅项非解)

49. The author believes that, in face of the challenge from animal rights advocates, scientists

人物引言处设题
由引言引出主题

隐蔽处设题
注意 many 指代
leaders of the
animal rights

例证处设题
先设例, 后得
结论