

真题
宝典

(共3册)

考研英语 1 号 ²⁰⁰⁸ 版

考研英语真相

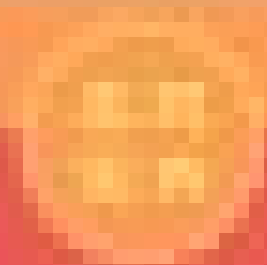
资深命题人 ◎ 彻底细解 12 年真题

彻底
细解

王 林 ◎ 编著

- ◎ 资深命题人全方位精细化彻底细解
- ◎ 赠长难句专章进行系统性分类细解
- ◎ 赠91~95年考研英语真题及答案

西北大学出版社



2013 年

考研英语

考研英语真相

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考研英语真相

考研英语真相

2000 英语真题

真题
宝典

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

Close Test

(旧题新编)

2008 考研英语

考研真相

资深命题人◎彻底细解12年真题

王林◎编著

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET 1 by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Passage 1

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a flowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its manufacturers an unparalleled command of scale. Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew rich, but, just as inevitably, the recent

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2000 考研英语真题

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

(旧题型,略)

Part II Cloze Test

Directions:

For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (10 points)

If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must try to keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production. He must store a large quantity of grain 41 consuming all his grain immediately. He can continue to support himself and his family 42 he produces a surplus. He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance 43 the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to 44 old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to 45 the soil. He may also need money to construct irrigation 46 and improve his farm in other ways. If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be 47. He must either sell some of his property or 48 extra funds in the form of loans. Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low 49 of interest, but loans of this kind are not 50 obtainable.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 41. A. other than | B. as well as | C. instead of | D. more than |
| 42. A. only if | B. much as | C. long before | D. ever since |
| 43. A. for | B. against | C. of | D. towards |
| 44. A. replace | B. purchase | C. supplement | D. dispose |
| 45. A. enhance | B. mix | C. feed | D. raise |
| 46. A. vessels | B. routes | C. paths | D. channels |
| 47. A. self-confident | B. self-sufficient | C. self-satisfied | D. self-restrained |
| 48. A. search | B. save | C. offer | D. seek |
| 49. A. proportion | B. percentage | C. rate | D. ratio |
| 50. A. genuinely | B. obviously | C. presumably | D. frequently |

Part III Reading Comprehension

Directions:

Each of the passages below is followed by some questions. For each question there are four answers marked A, B, C and D. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Then mark your answer on ANSWER SHEET I by blackening the corresponding letter in the brackets with a pencil. (40 points)

Passage 1

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful handicap, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a glowing period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries unparalleled economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose economies the war had destroyed.

It was inevitable that this primacy should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat

from predominance proved painful. By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their fading industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none; Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were sweeping into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of semiconductors, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty. All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped taking prosperity for granted. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes sensational findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of solid growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanagh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity," says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a think-tank in Washington, D. C. And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as "a golden age of business management in the United States."

51. The U. S. achieved its predominance after World War II because _____.
- it had made painstaking efforts towards this goal
 - its domestic market was eight times larger than before
 - the war had destroyed the economies of most potential competitors
 - the unparalleled size of its workforce had given an impetus to its economy
52. The loss of U. S. predominance in the world economy in the 1980s is manifested in the fact that the American _____.
- TV industry had withdrawn to its domestic market
 - semiconductor industry had been taken over by foreign enterprises
 - machine-tool industry had collapsed after suicidal actions
 - auto industry had lost part of its domestic market
53. What can be inferred from the passage?
- It is human nature to shift between self-doubt and blind pride.
 - Intense competition may contribute to economic progress.
 - The revival of the economy depends on international cooperation.
 - A long history of success may pave the way for further development.
54. The author seems to believe the revival of the U. S. economy in the 1990s can be attributed to the _____.
- turning of the business cycle
 - restructuring of industry
 - improved business management
 - success in education

Passage 2

Being a man has always been dangerous. There are about 105 males born for every 100 females, but this ratio drops to near balance at the age of maturity, and among 70-year-olds there are twice as many women as men. But the great universal of male mortality is being changed. Now, boy babies survive almost as well as girls do. This means that, for the first time, there will be an excess of boys in those crucial years when they are searching for a mate. More important, another chance for natural selection has been removed. Fifty years ago, the chance of a baby (particularly a boy baby) surviving depended

on its weight. A kilogram too light or too heavy meant almost certain death. Today it makes almost no difference. Since much of the variation is due to genes, one more agent of evolution has gone.

There is another way to commit evolutionary suicide: stay alive, but have fewer children. Few people are as fertile as in the past. Except in some religious communities, very few women have 15 children. Nowadays the number of births, like the age of death, has become average. Most of us have roughly the same number of offspring. Again, differences between people and the opportunity for natural selection to take advantage of it have diminished. India shows what is happening. The country offers wealth for a few in the great cities and poverty for the remaining tribal peoples. The grand mediocrity of today—everyone being the same in survival and number of offspring—means that natural selection has lost 80% of its power in upper-middle-class India compared to the tribes.

For us, this means that evolution is over; the biological Utopia has arrived. Strangely, it has involved little physical change. No other species fills so many places in nature. But in the past 100,000 years—even the past 100 years—our lives have been transformed but our bodies have not. We did not evolve, because machines and society did it for us. Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution: they “look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension.” No doubt we will remember a 20th century way of life beyond comprehension for its ugliness. But however amazed our descendants may be at how far from Utopia we were, they will look just like us.

55. What used to be the danger in being a man according to the first paragraph?
A. A lack of mates B. A fierce competition C. A lower survival rate D. A defective gene

56. What does the example of India illustrate?
A. Wealthy people tend to have fewer children than poor people.
B. Natural selection hardly works among the rich and the poor.
C. The middle class population is 80% smaller than that of tribes.
D. India is one of the countries with a very high birth rate.

57. The author argues that our bodies have stopped evolving because
A. life has been improved by technological advance
B. the number of female babies has been declining
C. our species has reached the highest stage of evolution
D. the difference between wealth and poverty is disappearing

58. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
A. Sex Ratio Changes in Human Evolution
B. Ways of Continuing Man's Evolution
C. The Evolutionary Future of Nature
D. Human Evolution Going Nowhere

Passage 3

When a new movement in art attains a certain fashion, it is advisable to find out what its advocates are aiming at, for, however farfetched and unreasonable their principles may seem today, it is possible that in years to come they may be regarded as normal. With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be—even admitting that the theory on which it is based may be right—it can hardly be classed as Literature.

This, in brief, is what the Futurist says: for a century, past conditions of life have been conditionally speeding up, till now we live in a world of noise and violence and speed. Consequently, our feelings, thoughts, and emotions have undergone a corresponding change. This speeding up of life, says the Futurist, requires a new form of expression. We must speed up our literature too, if we want to interpret modern stress. We must pour out a large stream of essential words, unhampered by stops, or qualifying adjectives, or finite verbs. Instead of describing sounds we must make up words that imitate them; we must use many sizes of type and different colored inks on the same page, and shorten or lengthen words at will.

Certainly their descriptions of battles are confused. But it is a little upsetting to read in the explanatory notes that a certain line describes a fight between a Turkish and a Bulgarian officer on a bridge off which they both fall into the river—and then to find that the line consists of the noise of their falling and the weights of the officers! “Pluff! Pluff! A hundred and eighty-five kilograms.”

This, though it fulfills the laws and requirements of Futurist poetry, can hardly be classed as Literature. All the same, no thinking man can refuse to accept their first proposition: that a great change in our emotional life calls for a change of expression. The whole question is really this: have we essentially changed?

59. This passage is mainly _____.
- A. a survey of new approaches to art
B. a review of Futurist poetry
C. about merits of the Futurist movement
D. about laws and requirements of literature
60. When a novel literary idea appears, people should try to _____.
- A. determine its purposes
B. ignore its flaws
C. follow the new fashions
D. accept the principles
61. Futurists claim that we must _____.
- A. increase the production of literature
B. use poetry to relieve modern stress
C. develop new modes of expression
D. avoid using adjectives and verbs
62. The author believes that Futurist poetry is _____.
- A. based on reasonable principles
B. new and acceptable to ordinary people
C. indicative of basic change in human nature
D. more of a transient phenomenon than literature

Passage 4

Aimlessness has hardly been typical of the postwar Japan whose productivity and social harmony are the envy of the United States and Europe. But increasingly the Japanese are seeing a decline of the traditional work-moral values. Ten years ago young people were hardworking and saw their jobs as their primary reason for being, but now Japan has largely fulfilled its economic needs, and young people don't know where they should go next.

The coming of age of the postwar baby boom and an entry of women into the male-dominated job market have limited the opportunities of teenagers who are already questioning the heavy personal sacrifices involved in climbing Japan's rigid social ladder to good schools and jobs. In a recent survey, it was found that only 24.5 percent of Japanese students were fully satisfied with school life, compared with 67.2 percent of students in the United States. In addition, far more Japanese workers expressed dissatisfaction with their jobs than did their counterparts in the 10 other countries surveyed.

While often praised by foreigners for its emphasis on the basics, Japanese education tends to stress test taking and mechanical learning over creativity and self-expression. “Those things that do not show up in the test scores—personality, ability, courage or humanity—are completely ignored,” says Toshiki Kaifu, chairman of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party's education committee. “Frustration against this kind of thing leads kids to drop out and run wild.” Last year Japan experienced 2,125 incidents of school violence, including 929 assaults on teachers. Amid the outcry, many conservative leaders are seeking a return to the prewar emphasis on moral education. Last year Mitsuo Setoyama, who was then education minister, raised eyebrows when he argued that liberal reforms introduced by the American occupation authorities after World War II had weakened the “Japanese morality of respect for parents.”

But that may have more to do with Japanese life-styles. “In Japan,” says educator Yoko Muro, “it's never a question of whether you enjoy your job and your life, but only how much you can endure.” With economic growth has come centralization; fully 76 percent of Japan's 119 million citizens live in cities where community and the extended family have been abandoned in favor of isolated, two-generation households. Urban Japanese have long endured lengthy commutes (travels to

and from work) and crowded living conditions, but as the old group and family values weaken, the discomfort is beginning to tell. In the past decade, the Japanese divorce rate, while still well below that of the United States, has increased by more than 50 percent, and suicides have increased by nearly one-quarter.

63. In the Westerner's eyes, the postwar Japan was _____.

- A. under aimless development B. a positive example
C. a rival to the West D. on the decline

64. According to the author, what may chiefly be responsible for the moral decline of Japanese society?
A. Women's participation in social activities is limited. B. More workers are dissatisfied with their jobs.
C. Excessive emphasis has been placed on the basics. D. The life-style has been influenced by Western values.

65. Which of the following is TRUE according to the author?

- A. Japanese education is praised for helping the young climb the social ladder.
B. Japanese education is characterized by mechanical learning as well as creativity.
C. More stress should be placed on the cultivation of creativity.
D. Dropping out leads to frustration against test taking.

66. The change in Japanese life-style is revealed in the fact that _____.

- A. the young are less tolerant of discomforts in life B. the divorce rate in Japan exceeds that in the U. S.
C. the Japanese endure more than ever before D. the Japanese appreciate the present life

Passage 5

If ambition is to be well regarded, the rewards of ambition—wealth, distinction, control over one's destiny—must be deemed worthy of the sacrifices made on ambition's behalf. If the tradition of ambition is to have vitality, it must be widely shared; and it especially must be highly regarded by people who are themselves admired, the educated not least among them. In an odd way, however, it is the educated who have claimed to have given up on ambition as an ideal. What is odd is that they have perhaps most benefited from ambition—if not always their own then that of their parents and grandparents. There is a heavy note of hypocrisy in this, a case of closing the barn door after the horses have escaped—with the educated themselves riding on them.

Certainly people do not seem less interested in success and its signs now than formerly. Summer homes, European travel, BMWs—the locations, place names and name brands may change, but such items do not seem less in demand today than a decade or two years ago. What has happened is that people cannot confess fully to their dreams, as easily and openly as once they could, lest they be thought pushing, acquisitive and vulgar. Instead, we are treated to fine hypocritical spectacles, which now more than ever seem in ample supply: the critic of American materialism with a Southampton summer home; the publisher of radical books who takes his meals in three-star restaurants; the journalist advocating participatory democracy in all phases of life, whose own children are enrolled in private schools. For such people and many more perhaps not so exceptional, the proper formulation is, "Succeed at all costs but avoid appearing ambitious."

The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive. As a result, the support for ambition as a healthy impulse, a quality to be admired and fixed in the mind of the young, is probably lower than it has ever been in the United States. This does not mean that ambition is at an end, that people no longer feel its stirrings and promptings, but only that, no longer openly honored, it is less openly professed. Consequences follow from this, of course, some of which are that ambition is driven underground, or made sly. Such, then, is the way things stand; on the left angry critics, on the right stupid supporters, and in the middle, as usual, the majority of earnest people trying to get on in life.

67. It is generally believed that ambition may be well regarded if _____.

- A. its returns well compensate for the sacrifices B. it is rewarded with money, fame and power
C. its goals are spiritual rather than material D. it is shared by the rich and the famous
68. The last sentence of the first paragraph most probably implies that it is _____.
- A. customary of the educated to discard ambition in words
B. too late to check ambition once it has been let out
C. dishonest to deny ambition after the fulfillment of the goal
D. impractical for the educated to enjoy benefits from ambition
69. Some people don't openly admit they have ambition because _____.
- A. they think of it as immoral
B. their pursuits are not fame or wealth
C. ambition is not closely related to material benefits
D. they don't want to appear greedy and contemptible
70. From the last paragraph the conclusion can be drawn that ambition should be maintained _____.
- A. secretly and vigorously B. openly and enthusiastically
C. easily and momentarily D. verbally and spiritually

Part IV English-Chinese Translation

Directions:

Read the following passage carefully and then translate the underlined sentences into Chinese. Your translation must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET II. (15 points)

Governments throughout the world act on the assumption that the welfare of their people depends largely on the economic strength and wealth of the community. (71) Under modern conditions, this requires varying measures of centralized control and hence the help of specialized scientists such as economists and operational research experts. (72) Furthermore, it is obvious that the strength of a country's economy is directly bound up with the efficiency of its agriculture and industry, and that this in turn rests upon the efforts of scientists and technologists of all kinds. It also means that governments are increasingly compelled to interfere in these sectors in order to step up production and ensure that it is utilized to the best advantage. For example, they may encourage research in various ways, including the setting up of their own research centers; they may alter the structure of education, or interfere in order to reduce the wastage of natural resources or tap resources hitherto unexploited; or they may co-operate directly in the growing number of international projects related to science, economics and industry. In any case, all such interventions are heavily dependent on scientific advice and also scientific and technological manpower of all kinds.

(73) Owing to the remarkable development in mass-communications, people everywhere are feeling new wants and are being exposed to new customs and ideas, while governments are often forced to introduce still further innovations for the reasons given above. At the same time, the normal rate of social change throughout the world is taking place at a vastly accelerated speed compared with the past. For example, (74) in the early industrialized countries of Europe the process of industrialization—with all the far-reaching changes in social patterns that followed—was spread over nearly a century, whereas nowadays a developing nation may undergo the same process in a decade or so. All this has the effect of building up unusual pressures and tensions within the community and consequently presents serious problems for the governments concerned. (75) Additional social stresses may also occur because of the population explosion or problems arising from mass migration movements—themselves made relatively easy nowadays by modern means of transport. As a result of all these factors, governments are becoming increasingly dependent on biologists and social scientists for planning the appropriate programs and putting them into effect.

Part V Writing (15 points)

Directions:

For this part, you are allowed 40 minutes to write a composition according to the pictures. Your composition should be no less than 150 words. You must base your composition on the following instructions.

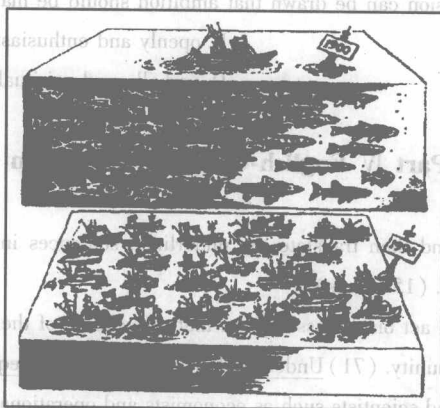
A. Study the following two pictures carefully and write an essay of at least 150 words.

B. Your essay must be written neatly on ANSWER SHEET II.

C. Your essay should meet the requirements below:

1. Describe the pictures.
2. Deduce the purpose of the drawer of the pictures.
3. Suggest your counter-measures.

A Brief History of World Commercial Fishing



grams and putting them into effect.

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written neatly on ANSWER SHEET II. (11)

Read the following passage carefully and write your answer in Chinese. Your translation must be

2000 考研英语真题答案速查

(1~40 为旧题型,略)

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 41. C | 42. A | 43. B | 44. A | 45. C | 46. D | 47. B | 48. D | 49. C | 50. D |
| 51. C | 52. D | 53. B | 54. A | 55. C | 56. B | 57. A | 58. D | 59. B | 60. A |
| 61. C | 62. D | 63. B | 64. D | 65. C | 66. A | 67. A | 68. C | 69. D | 70. B |

2000 考研英语真题彻底细解

Part I Structure and Vocabulary

(旧题型,略)

Part II Cloze Test

文章导读

本文是一篇社科类议论文,主要论述农民储存余粮的重要性问题。文中指出成功的农民在生产与消费之间要保持一定的距离,因为他储存大量的余粮用在播种等方面。若没余粮,农民就不能养活自己及家人。文中末尾谈到,农民为寻求资金,也许不得不变卖财产或者想别的办法。

全文翻译及英汉对照

If a farmer wishes to succeed, he must try to keep a wide gap between his consumption and his production. He must store a large quantity of grain 41 consuming all his grain immediately. He can continue to support himself and his family 42 he produces a surplus. He must use this surplus in three ways: as seed for sowing, as an insurance 43 the unpredictable effects of bad weather and as a commodity which he must sell in order to 44 old agricultural implements and obtain chemical fertilizers to 45 the soil. He may also need money to construct irrigation 46 and improve his farm in other ways. If no surplus is available, a farmer cannot be 47. He must either sell some of his property or 48 extra funds in the form of loans. Naturally he will try to borrow money at a low 49 of interest, but loans of this kind are not 50 obtainable.

如果一个农民希望获得成功,他就必须使农业产量远远高于其消费量。他必须储存大量的粮食,(41)而不是立即消费掉其全部粮食。(42)只有他的粮食有剩余,他才能继续养活自己与家人。他必须采用三种方式来利用这些余粮:用作播种的种子,或者用作(43)预防由于坏天气带来的不可预测的后果,或者作为商品卖掉以便(44)置换旧农具、购买化肥来(45)增加土壤的营养。他也可能需要钱修建灌溉(46)水渠,或者以其他方式改善农田。如果没有余粮,农民就不可能(47)自给自足。他就得变卖一些家产,或是以贷款的方式(48)寻求更多的资金,自然他会努力获取低(49)息贷款,但是这种低贷款不是(50)经常能得到。

41. A. other than 除……之外 B. as well as 也,同 C. instead of 代替,而不 D. more than 多过……,不止……
42. A. only if 只要,只有 B. much as 虽然,尽管 C. long before 早在……以前 D. ever since 自从……
43. A. for “为” B. against 反对 C. of “的” D. towards 朝向
44. A. replace 置换 B. purchase 购买 C. supplement 增补 D. dispose 布置,配置
45. A. enhance 增加,提高 B. mix 混合 C. feed 饲养,喂 D. raise 栽培,抚育
46. A. vessels 器皿 B. routes 路线 C. paths 小路 D. channels 水道,频道

47. A. self-confident 自信的 B. self-sufficient 自给自足的 C. self-satisfied 自满的, 自负的 D. self-restrained 自我克制的
 48. A. search 搜查 B. save 保护 C. offer 提供 D. seek 寻求
 49. A. proportion 比例 B. percentage 百分比 C. rate 利率 D. ratio 比率
 50. A. genuinely 真正地 B. obviously 明显地 C. presumably 大概 D. frequently 频繁地

答案精解及当年考生答对率

41. 【答案及当年考生答对率】C 答对率为 72%

【解析】词义辨析题。此题所在句子具体说明 a wide gap between his consumption and his production 是以粮食储备来体现的, 即有余粮而不是“立刻就消耗完了”。C 选项的意思是“代替, 而不”, 能保证句意连贯, 故 C 选项为正确答案。另外 instead of 是介词短语, 其后必须跟动名词形式也符合要求。

A 选项 other than 的意思是“除了……之外”, 有 otherwise; differently 的意思。other than 不仅意思不符合句意, 其后面动词的形式也不一样, eg. He can't do other than go; D 选项 more than 的意思“多过……, 不止……”不对, 因为本句并没有涉及比较的问题; 当 more than 不在比较级的情况下使用时, 在口语中有 extremely 的意思, eg. We are more than willing to help(我们非常愿意帮忙); B 选项 as well as 的意思是“也, 同”, 不符合句意要求, 因此这三个选项都不对。

42. 【答案及当年考生答对率】A 答对率为 62%

【解析】逻辑搭配题。本题所在句子的意思是: “只有他生产的粮食除消费外有剩余, 他才能继续维持自己的生计、抚养家庭”。所以 A 选项“只有”正确。

B 选项的意思是“虽然, 尽管”, C 选项的意思是“早在……以前”, D 选项的意思是“自从……”都不符合行文句意的要求, 都不是答案。

43. 【答案及当年考生答对率】B 答对率为 62%

【解析】词汇搭配题。此题所处的句子进一步说明三种使用“余粮”的方法: as seed..., as an insurance..., as a commodity..., 对“恶劣气候带来的难以预期的后果”的“保障”(an insurance)就是其中的一种, 而 insurance 作此义使用时, 其搭配词为 against, 意为“提防, 以防”, 故 B 选项为答案。

Insurance 后面可以用 for, eg. He received a large insurance for a house burnt 或用 of, eg. He has taken out an insurance of \$100,000 on his life 很明显, 它们都不合文中的句意; 另外, insurance 不和 towards 搭配, 故 A, C, D 都是干扰项。

44. 【答案及当年考生答对率】A 答对率为 70%

【解析】词汇搭配题。此题涉及的是卖“余粮”的目的: 一是“把旧农具_____”; 二是“买肥料”。因为是旧农具, 不可能是 purchase“采购”或 supplement“补充”, 而只能是 replace“置换”, 因此, 答案选 A 项。D 选项 dispose 的意思是“布置, 配置”, 与介词 of 搭配, “dispose of”的意思是“处理掉”。

45. 【答案及当年考生答对率】C 答对率为 40%

【解析】词汇搭配题。空格前面提到“购买化肥”, 这与“土壤”之间的关系只能是: 化肥“养”土地, 故 C 选项 feed“饲养, 喂”为正确答案。

A 选项 enhance 的意思是“增加, 提高”, 通常含有“锦上添花”, 就上下文呼应来讲, feed 要比 enhance 更好。B 选项 mix 的意思是“混合”, D 选项 raise 的意思是“栽培, 抚育”, 都不符合句意, 因此都是干扰项。

46. 【答案及当年考生答对率】D 答对率为 57%

【解析】词汇搭配题。本题所处的句子说明, 农民还必须花钱“建造灌溉水渠和其他提高产量的方法”。D 选项 channels 的意思是“水道, 频道”, 可与名词定语 irrigation(灌溉)合理搭配, 符合此意, 所以“irrigation channels”意为“灌溉水渠”是答案。

A 选项 vessels 的意思是“器皿, 船, 导管”, B 选项 routes 的意思是“路线, 航线”, C 选项 paths 的意

思是“小路,路径”,不可能和 irrigation 搭配,所以三项都是干扰项。

47. 【答案及当年考生答对率】B 答对率为 67%

【解析】逻辑搭配题。从文章角度讲,本文前半部分都是讲农民如果要成功的话必须如何,接下来去进行反面论证便是 47 题所在句“If no..., a farmer cannot...”。故 47 题空格内容应与 42 题句意中“continue to support himself and his family”对应,可见 B 选项 self-sufficient 意为:“自给自足的”,就是靠自己的余粮换钱做上下文提到的那几件事儿。如果没余粮就不能自给自足,那必然只有走后面句子提到的道路。故 B 选项承上启下都合适,是答案项。

A 选项 self-confident 的意思是“自信的”,C 选项 self-satisfied 的意思是“自满的,自负的”,D 选项 self-restrained 的意思是“自我克制的”。虽然都可能是没有余粮所导致的心态,但都不是在那种特定情况下的“状态”,故都不宜作为答案项。

48. 【答案及当年考生答对率】D 答对率为 68%

【解析】词汇搭配题。此题关键在于 either...or...提示的两种可能性:不是变卖部分家产就是借贷资金。要“借贷”就有个找谁借的问题,D 选项的 seek“寻求,追求”能恰当地表达这种意思,故 D 选项为答案项。A 选项的意思是“搜查”,B 选项的意思是“保存,保护”,C 选项的意思是“提供”,都不符合此句的句意。

49. 【答案及当年考生答对率】C 答对率为 61%

【解析】习惯搭配题。本题关键就在于是否知道“利率”这个词怎样用。“利率”的英语表达是 rate of interest 或者 interest rate,故 C 选项为正确答案。A 选项 proportion 的意思是“比例”;B 选项 percentage 的意思是“百分比”;D 选项 ratio 的意思是“比率”,如:The ratio of 10 to 5 is 2 to 1。

50. 【答案及当年考生答对率】D 答对率为 67%

【解析】逻辑搭配题。常识告诉我们,能借到低利率的钱,并不是经常有的事儿,因此,D 选项 frequently“频繁地,通常地”符合句意,故 D 选项为正确答案。

A 选项 genuinely 的意思是“真正地,纯粹地”,B 选项 obviously 的意思是“明显地”,C 选项 presumably 的意思是“大概地,或许”,都是干扰项。

Part III Reading Comprehension

Passage 1

文章导读

这是一篇关于美国经济的文章,主要讲述了美国工商业在二战后由兴旺到衰退再到复兴的过程。文章开始指出:长期轻而易举的成功可能是个不利因素,但是,如果处理得当的话,可能成为驱动力。接着追溯二战后美国轻而易举地在经济上取得霸主地位。但是进入 80 年代后,竞争使美国逐渐丧失了优势。严峻的现实使美国人失去了自信。到了 90 年代美国经济复苏。

全文精译及答案出处

A history of long and effortless success can be a dreadful [handicap]^①, but, if properly handled, it may become a driving force. When the United States entered just such a [glowing]^② period after the end of the Second World War, it had a market eight times larger than any competitor, giving its industries [unparalleled]^③ economies of scale. Its scientists were the world's best, its workers the most skilled. America and Americans were prosperous beyond the dreams of the Europeans and Asians whose

一段漫长而不费力的成功历史可能成为一种可怕的[不利因素]^①,但若处理得当,它也许会转化为一股推动力。二战结束后,美国恰好进入了这样的一个[辉煌]^②时期,当时,它拥有的市场比任何竞争者的都大八倍,这使其工业经济发展达到了[前所未有]^③的规模。美国的科学家是世上最优秀的,其工人的技术也是最为娴熟的。(51)美国的国富民强是那些经济遭到战争

economies the war had destroyed.

It was inevitable that this [primacy]^④ should have narrowed as other countries grew richer. Just as inevitably, the retreat from [predominance]^⑤ proved painful. By the mid-1980s Americans had found themselves at a loss over their [fading]^⑥ industrial competitiveness. Some huge American industries, such as consumer electronics, had shrunk or vanished in the face of foreign competition. By 1987 there was only one American television maker left, Zenith. (Now there is none: Zenith was bought by South Korea's LG Electronics in July.) Foreign-made cars and textiles were [sweeping]^⑦ into the domestic market. America's machine-tool industry was on the ropes. For a while it looked as though the making of [semiconductors]^⑧, which America had invented and which sat at the heart of the new computer age, was going to be the next casualty.

All of this caused a crisis of confidence. Americans stopped taking [prosperity]^⑨ for granted. They began to believe that their way of doing business was failing, and that their incomes would therefore shortly begin to fall as well. The mid-1980s brought one inquiry after another into the causes of America's industrial decline. Their sometimes [sensational]^⑩ findings were filled with warnings about the growing competition from overseas.

How things have changed! In 1995 the United States can look back on five years of [solid]^⑪ growth while Japan has been struggling. Few Americans attribute this solely to such obvious causes as a devalued dollar or the turning of the business cycle. Self-doubt has yielded to blind pride. "American industry has changed its structure, has gone on a diet, has learnt to be more quick-witted," according to Richard Cavanagh, executive dean of Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. "It makes me proud to be an American just to see how our businesses are improving their productivity," says Stephen Moore of the Cato Institute, a [think-tank]^⑫ in Washington, D. C. And William Sahlman of the Harvard Business School believes that people will look back on this period as "a golden age of business management in the United States."

答案精解及当年考生答对率

51. 二战后,美国取得霸主地位是由于_____。
- A. 美国为实现该目标付出了艰苦的努力
- C. 战争毁灭了多数潜在对手的国家经济

破坏的欧亚诸国做梦也达不到的。

随着其他国家的繁荣昌盛,美国的这一[优势地位]^④逐渐下降变得不可避免。同样不可避免的是,从[优势地位]^⑤上退出时的痛苦心情。到了80年代中期,美国人对他们[日益衰退]^⑥的工业竞争力感到不知所措。面对国外竞争,一些大型美国工业,如电子消费产业,已经萎缩或消失。到1987年,只剩下一家美国电视制造商 Zenith。(现在连一家也没有了:Zenith 于当年7月被韩国 LG 电器公司收购。)(52)外国制造的汽车和纺织品正在[大举进入]^⑦国内市场。美国的机床工业举步维艰。人们曾一度感觉下一个要全军覆没的产业该轮到半导体制造业了,而[半导体]^⑧正是美国人发明的,它在新计算机时代起着核心作用。

所有这一切引发了一场信心危机。美国人不再视[繁荣]^⑨为理所当然之事。他们开始认为自己的商业经营方式不灵了,也相信不久他们的收入也会因此随之下降。80年代中期,人们对美国工业衰退的成因作了一次又一次的探寻。他们调查的结果有时不免[危言耸听]^⑩,充斥着对海外日益增长的竞争的告诫。

但是情况的变化非常之快。(54)到1995年,美国人已可以对连续五年的[稳固]^⑪发展作一回顾,而日本却一直在奋力拼搏。没有几个美国人将这一巨变完全归因于美元贬值或商业周期循环这样显而易见的原因。美国人不再自我怀疑,而是妄自尊大。“美国的工业已经改变了结构,精简了机构,并学会了快速反应,”这是哈佛大学肯尼迪管理学院行政院长理查德·卡佛纳的看法。华盛顿特区的[智囊团]^⑫卡托研究院的史蒂芬·莫尔说,“只要看看我们的企业正在提高生产率,作为一个美国人,我就感到自豪”。而哈佛商学院的威廉·萨尔曼则认为,人们将来回顾这一时期时,会将其视为“美国企业管理的黄金时期。”

- B. 它的国内市场比以前大八倍
- D. 其劳动力(数量)空前的规模促进了经济的发展