



思马得学校英语系列丛书 / TOEFL 卷

■ 丛书总策划 / 苑 涛 樊一昕
■ 主 编 / 思马得学校

TOEFL 阅读

全 真 题 详 解

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TOEFL 阅读全真题详解

苑 涛 樊一昕 丛书总策划

思马得学校 主 编

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前 言

如何保证做阅读题的正确率？研究表明：一个最有效的办法便是寻找语言重现，即回到原文寻找答案。

为了帮助考生发挥最佳水平，本书采取了以下的编排方式：

1. 采用左右对照方式，方便读者随时参照右侧的译文，避免理解上的偏差；
2. 将答题依据标在译文上，培养考生寻找语言重现的习惯，对于部分主旨题，无法在译文中找到答案，编者在右侧题目的翻译中用“*”标明；
3. 将文中出现的难词及生僻单词进行了注释，免去考生查字典的麻烦；
4. 为避免考生练习时受到影响，考试原文及题目上没有任何标识，与实战练习并无两样。正确答案在右侧题目的翻译中用斜体标出，对考生答题不会产生视觉上的干扰。

本书收录了普林斯顿改题以后历次考试阅读试题，反映了新题型的最新趋势。

在本书的编写过程中，编者都力求准确、无误，但由于时间和水平的限制，疏漏之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者批评指正。思马得全体编辑衷心希望读者们能从本书中有所获益！

思马得学校图书编辑部

2000年9月

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普林斯顿样题 1

Questions 1-12

As many as one thousand years ago in the Southwest, the Hopi and Zuni Indians of North America were building with adobe — sun-baked brick plastered with mud. Their homes looked remarkably like modern apartment houses. Some were (5) four stories high and contained quarters for perhaps a thousand people, along with storerooms for grain and other goods. These buildings were usually put up against cliffs, both to make construction easier and for defense against enemies. They were really villages in themselves, as later Spanish explorers must have realized since they called them “pueblos”, which is Spanish for town.

The people of the pueblos raised what are called “the three sisters” — corn, beans, and squash. They made excellent pottery and wove marvelous baskets, some so fine that (15) they could hold water. The Southwest has always been a dry country, where water is scarce. The Hopi and Zuni brought water from streams to their fields and gardens through irrigation ditches. Water was so important that it played a major role in their religion. They developed elaborate ceremonies and (20) religious rituals to bring rain.

The way of life of less-settled groups was simpler and more strongly influenced by nature. Small tribes such as the Shoshone and Ute wandered the dry and mountainous lands between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. They (25) gathered seeds and hunted small animals such as rabbits and snakes. In the Far North the ancestors of today's Inuit hunted seals, walruses, and the great whales. They lived right on the frozen seas in shelters called igloos built of blocks of packed snow. When summer came, they fished for salmon and hunted the lordly caribou. (30)

The Cheyenne, Pawnee, and Sioux tribes, known as the Plains Indians, lived on the grasslands between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River. They hunted bison commonly called the buffalo. Its meat was the chief food of these (35) tribes, and its hide was used to make their clothing and the covering of their tents and tipis.

早在 1000 多年前的西南地区,北美洲的 Hopi 和 Zuni 印第安人已在建筑中使用了土坯——经太阳烤过的涂了厚厚灰泥的砖。他们的家看起来非常像现代的公寓大楼。一些房子有四层楼高并且包括可以容纳 1000 人的住所,以及用来存放谷物和其他物品的贮藏室。(2) 这些建筑物通常都是傍依悬崖而建的。既为了建设的便利,也为了抵御敌人的侵犯。(3) 这些房子本身就是村镇,后来的西班牙探险家就认识到了这一点情形,因为他们称它为“pueblos”,即西班牙语中的城镇。

(5) 城镇中的人们种植被称为“三姐妹”的玉米、豆类植物和南瓜。他们制造精致的陶器并且编织绝妙的篮子,手工是如此高超,以至于这些篮子可以用于盛水。(6) 西南地区非常干旱,水源稀少。Hopi 人和 Zuni 人利用灌溉渠将河流中的水引入他们的田地和花园。水的重要地位也体现在它在宗教中所扮演的主要角色上。他们创造了种类繁多的庆典和宗教仪式来求雨。

非定居群体的生活方式是比较简单的,而且更易受到自然的影响。像 (7) Shoshone 和 Ute 这样的小部落在落基山脉与太平洋之间干燥多山的土地上游牧。他们采集种子,狩猎像兔子和蛇这类的小动物。在北方,今天的 Inuit 人的祖先们捕猎海豹、海象和大鲸鱼。他们就居住在冰封的海上,由大块大块的压实的雪块建成的冰屋就是他们的藏身之所。当夏日到来,他们便钓鲑鱼,狩猎美丽的 (11) 驯鹿。

(8) Cheyenne, Pawnee 和 Sioux 部落是人们常说的平原印第安人,他们居住在落基山脉与密西西比河之间的大草原上。他们捕猎美洲野牛(bison),通常也被称为 buffalo。(9) 野牛肉是这些部落的主食,野牛的皮毛则用于制作衣服或帐篷和印第安人圆锥形帐篷的遮盖物。

1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 (A) The architecture of early American Indian buildings.
 (B) The movement of American Indians across North America.
 (C) Ceremonies and rituals of American Indians.
 (D) The way of life of American Indian tribes in early North America.
2. According to the passage, the Hopi and Zuni typically built their homes
 (A) in valleys
 (B) next to streams
 (C) on open plains
 (D) against cliffs
3. The word "They" in line 9 refers to
 (A) goods
 (B) buildings
 (C) cliffs
 (D) enemies
4. It can be inferred from the passage that the dwellings of the Hopi and Zuni were
 (A) very small
 (B) highly advanced
 (C) difficult to defend
 (D) quickly constructed
5. The author uses the phrase "the three sisters" in line 13 to refer to
 (A) Hopi women
 (B) family members
 (C) important crops
 (D) rain ceremonies
6. The word "scarce" in line 16 is closest in meaning to
 (A) limited
 (B) hidden
 (C) pure
 (D) necessary
7. Which of the following is true of the Shoshone and Ute?
 (A) They were not as settled as the Hopi and Zuni.
 (B) They hunted caribou.
 (C) They built their homes with adobe.

- * 1. 这篇文章主要讨论什么问题?
 (A) 早年美洲印第安人的房屋建筑。
 (B) 美洲印第安人横穿北美的迁移。
 (C) 美洲印第安人的庆典和仪式。
 (D) 早年北美洲印第安部落的生活方式。
2. 根据这段文章, Hopi 人和 Zuni 人建筑房屋主要是在:
 (A) 在峡谷
 (B) 在河流附近
 (C) 在开阔的平原
 (D) 傍依悬崖
3. 第 9 行的 "They" 是指:
 (A) 物品
 (B) 建筑物
 (C) 悬崖
 (D) 敌人
- * 4. 由文章推断, Hopi 人和 Zuni 人的住所是:
 (A) 很小的
 (B) 非常先进高级的
 (C) 很难防御的
 (D) 很快建成的
5. 作者在第 13 行使用的 "三姐妹" 这一短语是指:
 (A) Hopi 妇女
 (B) 家庭成员
 (C) 重要的作物
 (D) 求雨仪式
6. 第 16 行的 "scarce" 含义最接近于:
 (A) 有限的
 (B) 隐藏的
 (C) 纯净的
 (D) 必需的
7. 对于 Shoshone 和 Ute, 以下哪一项是正确的?
 (A) 他们并不像 Hopi 和 Zuni 一样定居。
 (B) 他们捕猎驯鹿。
 (C) 他们用土坯建屋。

- (D) They did not have many religious ceremonies. (D) 他们没有很多的宗教仪式。
8. According to the passage, which of the following tribes lived in the grasslands? 8. 根据这篇文章, 以下哪些部落居住在草原上?
 (A) The Shoshone and Ute (A) Shoshone 和 Ute
 (B) The Cheyenne and Sioux (B) Cheyenne 和 Sioux
 (C) The Hopi and Zuni (C) Hopi 和 Zuni
 (D) The Pawnee and Inuit (D) Pawnee 和 Inuit
9. Which of the following animals was most important to the Plains Indians? 9. 以下哪种动物对平原印第安人最重要?
 (A) The salmon (A) 鲑鱼
 (B) The caribou (B) 驯鹿
 (C) The seal (C) 海豹
 (D) The buffalo (D) 美洲野牛
10. Which of the following is NOT mentioned by the author as a dwelling place of early North Americans? * 10. 作为早期北美洲人的居所, 作者未提及以下哪项?
 (A) Log cabins (A) 木屋
 (B) Adobe houses (B) 土坯房屋
 (C) Tipis (C) 圆锥形帐篷
 (D) Igloos (D) 冰屋
11. The author gives an explanation for all of the following words EXCEPT * 11. 作者未解释以下的哪一个词?
 (A) adobe (A) 土坯
 (B) pueblos (B) 城镇
 (C) caribou (C) 驯鹿
 (D) bison (D) 美洲野牛
12. The author groups North American Indians according to their * 12. 作者根据什么对北美印第安人进行分类?
 (A) tribes and geographical regions (A) 部落和地理区域
 (B) arts and crafts (B) 艺术和工艺品
 (C) rituals and ceremonies (C) 仪式和庆典
 (D) date of appearance on the continent (D) 在大陆上出现的日期

【注释】

adobe	[ə'dəubi] <i>n.</i> 砖坯, 土砖
plaster	['plɑ:stə] <i>vt.</i> 涂以灰泥, 粘贴
pottery	['pɒtəri] <i>n.</i> 陶器, 陶器场
walrus	['wɔ:lɹəs] <i>n.</i> [动] 海象, 海象胡须
igloo	['iɡlu:] <i>n.</i> (冰块或雪块砌成) 圆顶建筑
caribou	['kæribu:] <i>n.</i> 北美产驯鹿 (= Rangifer)
buffalo	['bʌfələu] <i>n.</i> [动] (印度, 非洲等的) 水牛; <美> [动] 美洲野牛

Questions 13-22

- Marianne Moore (1887-1972) once said that her writing could be called poetry only because there was no other name for it. Indeed her poems appear to be extremely compressed essays that happen to be printed in jagged lines on the
- (5) page. Her subjects were varied: animals, laborers, artists, and the craft of poetry. From her general reading came quotations that she found striking or insightful. She included these in her poems, scrupulously enclosed in quotation marks, and sometimes identified in footnotes. Of this practice, she wrote,
- (10) “‘Why the many quotation marks?’ I am asked. . . When a thing has been said so well that it could not be said better, why paraphrase it? Hence my writing is, if not a cabinet of fossils, a kind of collection of flies in amber.” Close observation and concentration on detail are the methods of her poetry.
- (15) Marianne Moore grew up in Kirkwood, Missouri, near St. Louis. After graduation from Bryn Mawr College in 1909, she taught commercial subjects at the Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Later she became a librarian in New York City. During the 1920's she was editor of *The Dial*, an
- (20) important literary magazine of the period. She lived quietly all her life, mostly in Brooklyn, New York. She spent a lot of time at the Bronx Zoo, fascinated by animals. Her admiration of the Brooklyn Dodgers — before the team moved to Los Angeles — was widely known.
- (25) Her first book of poems was published in London in 1921 by a group of friends associated with the Imagist movement. From that time on her poetry has been read with interest by succeeding generations of poets and readers. In 1952 she was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for her *Collected Poems*. She wrote
- (30) that she did not write poetry “for money or fame. To earn a living is needful, but it can be done in routine ways. One writes because one has a burning desire to objectify what it is indispensable to one's happiness to express. . .”

13. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) The influence of the Imagists on Marianne Moore
- (B) Essayists and poets of the 1920's
- (C) The use of quotations in poetry
- (D) Marianne Moore's life and work

Marianne Moore (1887-1972) 曾经说过她的作品能被称为诗歌,只是因为没有其他更合适的称谓。(14)事实上,她的诗歌像简要概括的散文,只是碰巧在纸页上印成了长短不齐的一行行文字。(15)她的主题是变化多样的:有动物、劳动者、艺术家和诗的艺术。(16)在广泛、大量的阅读中,她发现了振奋人心的或有洞察力的引用语。她将这些收入她的诗歌,认真谨慎地用引号标明,并且有时用脚标加以说明。关于这种作法,她写道“我被问及‘为什么有这么多引号?’当一事物被描述得最贴切不过时,为什么还要意译呢?因此我的作品,如果不是一柜子化石的话,就是收集的琥珀中的苍蝇。”细致观察和注重细节是她的诗歌的方式。

Marianne Moore 在 St. Louis 附近,密苏里州的 Kirkwood 长大。1909 年毕业于 Bryn Mawr 学院之后,她在宾夕法尼亚州的印第安学校教授商业科目。后来,她成为纽约城的一名图书馆理员。在 20 世纪 20 年代,她是当时一本重要的文学杂志《The Dial》的编辑。(19)她平静地度过一生,主要住在纽约的 Brooklyn。她着迷于动物,花了许多时间在 Bronx 动物园。她对 Brooklyn Dodgers 的崇拜——在该队迁往洛杉矶之前——是众所周知的。

她的第一本诗集由一群与想像主义运动相关的朋友于 1921 年在伦敦出版。(20)从那时起,她的诗就被以后数代的诗人和读者津津乐道。在 1952 年她因《Collected Poems》被授予普利策文学奖。(21)她写道她写诗不是为名也不是图利。赚钱谋生是需要的,但可以通过一些常规的方法去做。(22)一个人写作是因为他有一种燃烧的渴望,去把表达某人快乐所必不可少的东西客观化,真实化。

13. 这段文章主要是关于什么的?

- (A) 印象派主义者对 Marianne Moore 的影响
- (B) 20 世纪 20 年代的散文家和诗人
- (C) 诗歌中引用的使用
- (D) Marianne Moore 的生活和作品

14. Which if the following can be inferred about Moore's poems?

- (A) They are better known in Europe than in the United States
- (B) They do not use traditional verse forms.
- (C) They were all published in *The Dial*.
- (D) They tend to be abstract.

15. According to the passage Moore wrote about all of the following EXCEPT

- (A) artists
- (B) animals
- (C) fossils
- (D) workers

16. What does Moore refer to as "flies in amber" (line 13)?

- (A) A common image in her poetry
- (B) Poetry in the twentieth century
- (C) Concentration on detail
- (D) Quotations within her poetry

17. The author mentions all of the following as jobs held by Moore EXCEPT

- (A) commercial artist
- (B) teacher
- (C) magazine editor
- (D) librarian

18. The word "period" in line 20 is closest in meaning to

- (A) movement
- (B) school
- (C) region
- (D) time

19. Where did Moore spend most of her adult life?

- (A) In Kirkwood
- (B) In Brooklyn
- (C) In Los Angeles
- (D) In Carlisle

20. The word "succeeding" in line 28 is closest in meaning to

- (A) inheriting
- (B) prospering

14. 由 Marianne Moore 的诗歌可以推知以下哪一选项?

- (A) 它们在美国比在欧洲知名。
- (B) 它们不使用传统的诗体形式。
- (C) 它们都在《The Dial》中出版。
- (D) 它们比较抽象。

15. 根据文章, Moore 未描写以下哪种主题?

- (A) 艺术家
- (B) 动物
- (C) 化石
- (D) 工人

16. 第 13 行的“琥珀中的苍蝇”, Moore 意指什么?

- (A) 她诗歌中的一种常见形象
- (B) 20 世纪的诗歌
- (C) 注意细节
- (D) 她诗歌中的引文

* 17. 以下哪一项不是作者提及的 Moore 曾做过的工作?

- (A) 商业艺术家
- (B) 老师
- (C) 杂志编辑
- (D) 图书管理员

* 18. 第 20 行中“period”的含义最接近于?

- (A) 运动
- (B) 学校
- (C) 地区
- (D) 时间

19. 成年后, Moore 在哪里度过大部分时光?

- (A) Kirkwood
- (B) Brooklyn
- (C) Los Angeles
- (D) Carlisle

20. 与第 28 行的“succeeding”含义最接近的是哪一项?

- (A) 继承的, 遗传的
- (B) 成功的, 兴隆的, 昌盛的

- (C) diverse
(D) later

- (C) 多种多样的
(D) 后来的, 相继的

21. The word "it" in line 31 refers to

- (A) writing poetry
(B) becoming famous
(C) earning a living
(D) attracting readers

21. 第31行的“it”是指:

- (A) 创作诗歌
(B) 成名
(C) 谋生
(D) 吸引读者

22. It can be inferred from the passage that Moore wrote because she

- (A) wanted to win awards
(B) was dissatisfied with what others wrote
(C) felt a need to express herself
(D) wanted to raise money for the Bronx Zoo

22. 由文章可以推出, Moore 写作是因为什么?

- (A) 想获得奖项
(B) 对其他人写的东西不满意
(C) 感觉到表达自己的一种需要
(D) 想为 Bronx 动物园筹集资金

【注释】

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| jagged | [ˈdʒæɡɪd] <i>adj.</i> 锯齿状的, 有凹口的, (外形)参差不齐的 |
| scrupulously | [ˈskruːpjʊləsli] <i>adv.</i> 小心翼翼地, 多顾虑地 |
| amber | [ˈæmbə] <i>n.</i> 琥珀; <i>adj.</i> 琥珀制的, 琥珀色(黄色)的 |

Questions 23-30

What makes it rain? Rain falls from clouds for the same reason anything falls to Earth. The Earth's gravity pulls it. But every cloud is made of water droplets or ice crystals. Why doesn't rain or snow fall constantly from all clouds? The

- (5) droplets or ice crystals in clouds are exceedingly small. The effect of gravity on them is minute. Air currents move and lift droplets so that the net downward displacement is zero, even though the droplets are in constant motion.

Droplets and ice crystals behave somewhat like dust in the air made visible in a shaft of sunlight. To the casual observer, dust seems to act in a totally random fashion, moving about chaotically without fixed direction. But in fact dust particles are much larger than water droplets and they finally fall. The average size of a cloud droplet is only 0.0004 inch in diameter.

- (15) It is so small that it would take sixteen hours to fall half a mile in perfectly still air, and it does not fall out of moving air at all. Only when the droplet grows to a diameter of 0.008 inch or larger can it fall from the cloud. The average raindrop contains a million times as much water as a tiny cloud droplet.
(20) The growth of a cloud droplet to a size large enough to fall out is the cause of rain and other forms of precipitation. This important growth process is called "coalescence."

是什么让老天下雨? 雨从云中降落的原因与任何物体落到地球上的原因相同: 地球的重力牵引它。但是每一片云是由小水滴或冰晶组成的。为什么雨或雪不是从所有的云中不断下落呢? 云中的水滴或冰晶是非常非常小的。(24)重力对它们的作用是很微小的。(25)(26)尽管水滴在不断运动, 但是气流移动并举起水滴因而向下的净位移是零。

水滴和冰晶的运动很像在一束阳光照射下可以看到的空气中灰尘的运动。(27)对于偶然的观察者而言, 尘埃似乎以一种完全随机的方式在运动, 没有固定方向地无序移动。但实际上, 尘埃微粒比水滴大多了, 并且它们最终会降落。云中水滴的平均直径只有 0.0004 英寸。它太小了, 以至于在完全静止的空气中需要 16 个小时才可以下降半英里, 并且它根本没有流动的空气降落得快。(28)只有小水滴的直径达到 0.008 英寸或以上时, 它才可以从云中降落。(29)一般的雨滴包含的水是小云中水滴的 100 万倍。云中水滴发展到大得足以降落是雨和其他形式降水形成的原因。这个重要的发展过程被称为“结合”。

23. What is the main topic of the passage?
(A) The mechanics of rain.
(B) The weather patterns of North America
(C) How Earth's gravity affects agriculture
(D) Types of clouds.
24. The word "minute" in line 6 is closest in meaning to which of the following?
(A) second
(B) tiny
(C) slow
(D) steady
25. The word "motion" in line 8 is closest in meaning to
(A) wind
(B) change
(C) movement
(D) humidity
26. Ice crystals do NOT immediately fall to Earth because
(A) they are kept aloft by air currents
(B) they combine with other chemicals in the atmosphere
(C) most of them evaporate
(D) their electrical charges draw them away from the earth
27. The word "random" in line 11 is closest in meaning to
(A) unpredictable
(B) perplexing
(C) independent
(D) abnormal
28. What can be inferred about drops of water larger than 0.008 inch in diameter?
(A) They never occur.
(B) They are not affected by the force of gravity
(C) In still air they would fall to earth.
(D) In moving air they fall at a speed of thirty-two miles per hour.
29. How much bigger is a rain drop than a cloud droplet?
(A) 200 times bigger.
(B) 1,000 times bigger.
(C) 100,000 times bigger.
(D) 1,000,000 times bigger.

23. 这段文章的主题是什么?
(A) 雨的形成机制。
(B) 北美的天气模式。
(C) 地球重力是如何影响农业的。
(D) 云的种类。
24. 第6行的"minute"一词与以下哪一选项含义最接近?
(A) 秒;第二
(B) 微小的
(C) 缓慢的
(D) 平衡的,稳定的
25. 第8行的"motion"含义最接近于:
(A) 风
(B) 改变,变化
(C) 运动
(D) 湿度
26. 冰晶并没有立即坠落地面,因为:
(A) 它们被气流保持在高空
(B) 它们与空气中的其他化学物质结合
(C) 它们中的大部分蒸发了
(D) 它们的电荷将它们带离地球
27. 第11行的"random"含义最接近于?
(A) 无法预测的,随机的
(B) 复杂的,使人困惑的
(C) 独立的
(D) 不正常的
28. 对于直径大于0.008英寸的水滴可以推断出什么?
(A) 这种情形不会发生。
(B) 它们不受重力影响。
(C) 在静止的空气中,它们可以降落到地面。
(D) 在运动的空气中,它们以每小时32英里的速度下降。
29. 雨滴是云中水滴的多少倍?
(A) 200倍大。
(B) 1,000倍大。
(C) 100,000倍大。
(D) 1,000,000倍大。

30. In this passage, what does the term "coalescence" refer to
- (A) The gathering of small clouds to form larger clouds
- (B) The growth of droplets
- (C) The effect of gravity on precipitation
- (D) The movement of dust particles in the sunlight

【注释】

crystal	['kristl] n. 结晶, 晶体
displacement	[dis'pleismənt] n. 位移
shaft	[ʃɑ:ft] n. 束
chaotically	[kei'ɔ:tkəli] adv. 混乱的, 随机的
precipitation	[prisipi'teɪʃən] n. 降水
coalescence	[ˌkəʊə'lesns] n. 合并, 接合, 联合

Questions 31-40

- People appear to be born to compute. The numerical skills of children develop so early and so inexorably that it is easy to imagine an internal clock of mathematical maturity guiding their growth. Not long after learning to walk and
- (5) talk, they can set the table with impressive accuracy—one plate, one knife, one spoon, one fork, for each of the five chairs. Soon they are capable of noting that they have placed five knives, spoons, and forks on the table and, a bit later, that this amounts to fifteen pieces of silverware. Having thus
- (10) mastered addition, they move on to subtraction. It seems almost reasonable to expect that if a child were secluded on a desert island at birth and retrieved seven years later, he or she could enter a second-grade mathematics class without any serious problems of intellectual adjustment.
- (15) Of course, the truth is not so simple. This century, the work of cognitive psychologists has illuminated the subtle forms of daily learning on which intellectual progress depends. Children were observed as they slowly grasped—or, as the case might be, bumped into—concepts that adults take for
- (20) granted, as they refused, for instance, to concede that quantity is unchanged as water pours from a short stout glass into a tall thin one. Psychologists have since demonstrated that young children, asked to count the pencils in a pile, readily report the number of blue or red pencils, but must be coaxed
- (25) into finding the total. Such studies have suggested that the rudiments of mathematics are mastered gradually, and with effort. They have also suggested that the very concept of abstract numbers—the idea of a oneness, a twoness, a threeness that applies to any class of objects and is a prerequisite for doing
- (30) anything more mathematically demanding than setting a table

- * 30. 在这段文章中, 术语“coalescence”是指:
- (A) 小云团与大云团的结合
- (B) 水滴变大的过程
- (C) 重力对降水的影响
- (D) 灰尘微粒在阳光下的运动

人们似乎生来就会计算。孩子们的数字技能发展得非常早而且非常必然,以至于很容易想像有一个成熟的内部数字钟在指导他们的成长。(32)在学会走路和说话后不久,孩子们可以用惊人的准确性来布置餐桌——5把椅子前分别摆上一个盘子,一把刀,一只汤勺和一把叉子。很快,他们能够注意到他们在桌子上放了5把刀,5只汤勺和5把叉子,并且再后来,他们又能知道桌上一共有15件银器。在掌握了加法之后,他们继续学习减法。(40)如果一个孩子一出生就被隔绝在一个荒岛上并在7年后返回世间,他或她可以没有任何严重智力适应方面的问题而顺利学习小学二年级的数学课。这样的设想几乎是合情合理的。

当然事实并不是这么简单的。(33)本世纪,认知心理学家的工作已经阐明了智力进步所依赖的日常学习的微妙形式。孩子们被观察着,当他们缓慢掌握——或者,突然碰到——成人理所当然接受的概念时的情形。(34)比如说,他们拒绝承认:当水从一个矮胖的瓶子倒入一个细长的瓶子中时,水的量没有改变。(35)心理学家因此又举例证明:被要求数一堆铅笔的年幼的孩子们可以很容易地报出蓝色或红色铅笔的数目,但却必须被诱哄着才能得出总数。(36)(37)(38)这些研究表明数学基础知识是通过努力逐渐掌握的。他们同样表明抽象的数字概念——一、二、三的概念不仅可以用于表示任何一类事物,而且是在做在数学方面比布置桌子要求更高的任何事情时的一个前提条件——它本身远远不是与

— is itself far from innate.

生俱来的。

31. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Trends in teaching mathematics to children.
- (B) The use of mathematics in child psychology
- (C) The development of mathematical ability in children
- (D) The fundamental concepts of mathematics that children must learn.

* 31. 这篇文章主要讨论的是什么?

- (A) 教孩子们数学的趋势。
- (B) 在儿童心理学中使用数学。
- (C) 孩子们数学能力的发展。
- (D) 儿童必须学习的基本数学概念。

32. It can be inferred from the passage that children normally learn simple counting

- (A) soon after they learn to talk
- (B) by looking at the clock
- (C) when they begin to be mathematically mature
- (D) after they reach second grade in school

32. 根据文章推断, 儿童通常在什么时候学习简单的数数?

- (A) 学会说话之后不久
- (B) 通过看表
- (C) 当他们开始在数学方面成熟时
- (D) 在他们读到学校二年级后

33. The word "illuminated" in line 16 is closest in meaning to

- (A) illustrated
- (B) accepted
- (C) clarified
- (D) lighted

33. 第 16 行 "illuminated" 一词的含义最接近于:

- (A) 举例或以图画等说明
- (B) 接受的
- (C) 澄清、阐明、使明白
- (D) 使明亮

34. The author implies that most small children believe that the quantity of water changes when it is transferred to a container of a different

- (A) color
- (B) quality
- (C) weight
- (D) shape

34. 作者暗示: 大部分的小孩子相信当水移至一个不同 _____ 的容器中后, 水量发生了变化。

- (A) 颜色
- (B) 质量
- (C) 重量
- (D) 形状

35. According to the passage, when small children were asked to count a pile of red and blue pencils they

- (A) counted the number of pencils of each color
- (B) guessed at the total number of pencils
- (C) counted only the pencils of their favorite color
- (D) subtracted the number of red pencils from the number of blue pencils

35. 根据文章, 当要求小孩子们数一堆红色和蓝色铅笔时, 他们:

- (A) 数每种颜色铅笔的数目
- (B) 猜测铅笔的总数
- (C) 只数他们喜爱颜色的铅笔的数目
- (D) 从蓝色铅笔的数目中减去红色铅笔的数目

36. The word "They" in line 27 refers to

- (A) mathematicians
- (B) children
- (C) pencils
- (D) studies

36. 第 27 行的 "They" 指代什么?

- (A) 数学家
- (B) 儿童
- (C) 铅笔
- (D) 学习

37. The word "prerequisite" in line 29 is closest in meaning to
 (A) reason
 (B) theory
 (C) requirement
 (D) technique
38. The word "itself" in line 31 refers to
 (A) the total
 (B) the concept of abstract numbers
 (C) any class of objects
 (D) setting a table
39. With which of the following statements would the author be LEAST likely to agree?
 (A) Children naturally and easily learn mathematics.
 (B) Children learn to add before they learn to subtract.
 (C) Most people follow the same pattern of mathematical development.
 (D) Mathematical development is subtle and gradual.
40. Where in the passage does the author give an example of a hypothetical experiment?
 (A) Lines 4-9
 (B) Lines 10-14
 (C) Lines 18-22
 (D) Lines 27-31

【注释】

inexorably	[in'eksəreɪbəl] <i>adv</i> 必然的
cognitive	['kɒgnɪtɪv] <i>adj</i> . 认知的, 认识的, 有感知的
psychologist	[saɪ'kɒlədʒɪst] <i>n</i> . 心理学家

Questions 41-50

- Botany, the study of plants, occupies a peculiar position in the history of human knowledge. For many thousands of years it was the one field of awareness about which humans had anything more than the vaguest of insights. It is impossible to know today just what our Stone Age ancestors knew about plants, but from what we can observe of preindustrial societies that still exist, a detailed learning of plants and their properties must be extremely ancient. This is logical. Plants are the basis of the food, pyramid for all living things, even for other plants. They have always been enormously important to the welfare of people, not only for food, but also for clothing, weapons, tools, dyes, medicines, shelter, and a great

37. 第29行的“prerequisite”含义最接近于:
 (A) 原因, 理由
 (B) 原理, 理论
 (C) 要求, 条件
 (D) 技术
38. 第31行的“itself”指代什么?
 (A) 全部, 总数
 (B) 抽象数字的概念
 (C) 任何种类的事物
 (D) 布置桌子
- * 39. 下列几种说法, 作者最不可能同意的是:
 (A) 儿童自然地轻易地学习数学。
 (B) 儿童学习加法先于学习减法。
 (C) 大多数人跟随同样的数学发展模式。
 (D) 数学发展是微妙的, 逐步的。
40. 在文章何处, 作者举了一个假设实验的例子?
 (A) 4-9 行
 (B) 10-14 行
 (C) 18-22 行
 (D) 27-31 行

(42) 植物学, 即研究植物的学科, 在人类知识的历史中占据着一个独特的地位。这是人类几千年来超越模糊的认知而真正有所了解的领域之一。(41)(43) 今天, 我们无法了解石器时代的祖先对植物的认识, 但通过观察至今仍然存在的前工业化社会可知, 对植物及其特征的详细了解一定是非常古老的。这是符合逻辑的。植物是所有生物, 甚至其他植物的食物金字塔的基础。(50) 它们对于人类的生活总是非常重要的, 它们不仅仅作为食物, 而且可以做衣服, 武器, 工具, 染料, 机器, 居所及其他多种用途。(44) 毫不夸张地说今天生活

many other purposes Tribes living today in the jungles of the Amazon recognize literally hundreds of plants and know many (15) properties of each To them botany, as such, has no name and is probably not even recognized as a special branch of "knowledge" at all

Unfortunately, the more industrialized we become the farther away we move from direct contact with plants, and the (20) less distinct our knowledge of botany grows Yet everyone comes unconsciously on an amazing amount of botanical knowledge, and few people will fail to recognize a rose, an apple, or an orchid When our Neolithic ancestors, living in the Middle East about 10,000 years ago, discovered that certain (25) grasses could be harvested and their seeds planted for richer yields the next season, the first great step in a new association of plants and humans was taken. Grains were discovered and from them flowed the marvel of agriculture: cultivated crops. From then on, humans would increasingly take their living (30) from the controlled production of a few plants, rather than getting a little here and a little there from many varieties that grew wild — and the accumulated knowledge of tens of thousands of years of experience and intimacy with plants in the wild would begin to fade away

41. Which of the following assumptions about early humans is expressed in the passage?

- (A) They probably had extensive knowledge of plants
- (B) They divided knowledge into well-defined fields
- (C) They did not enjoy the study of botany
- (D) They placed great importance on ownership of property

42. The word "peculiar" in line 1 is closest in meaning to

- (A) clear
- (B) large
- (C) unusual
- (D) important

43. What does the comment "This is logical" in line 8 mean?

- (A) There is no clear way to determine the extent of our ancestors' knowledge of plants
- (B) It is not surprising that early humans had a detailed knowledge of plants.
- (C) It is reasonable to assume that our ancestors behaved very much like people in preindustrial societies
- (D) Human knowledge of plants is well organized and very de-

在亚马逊丛林中的部落认识数万种植物并且了解每种植物的许多特性。对于他们而言,植物学没有名称,而且很可能根本没被看作是“知识”的一个特殊分支。

(45)不幸的是,随着工业的发展,我们越来越不能直接接触植物,我们的植物学知识的增加就越来越微不足道。(46)然而不知不觉中,每个人却能拥有大量的植物学知识,很少有人会认不出一朵玫瑰,一只苹果或一朵兰花。(48)大约1万年前我们新石器时代的祖先居住在中东。他们发现某些草可以种植并且它们的种子在下一季有更丰富的产量,这时,通向植物与人类新关系的重要的第一步就迈出了。谷类被发现了并由此产生了农业的奇迹:种植的农作物。(48)此后,人类很快就通过少数几种植物可控制的产量来维生,而不是在许多种野生植物中这里获取一些,那里获取一些。这样,人们千万年来在和野生植物密切联系中积累起来的知识就开始消退了。

41. 文章中出现了关于早期人类的何种假设?

- (A) 他们可能掌握大量的植物知识。
- (B) 他们将知识划分了许多领域。
- (C) 他们不喜欢学习植物学。
- (D) 他们非常重视财产所有权。

42. 第一行的“peculiar”含义接近于:

- (A) 清楚的,明白的
- (B) 巨大的
- (C) 非同寻常的
- (D) 重要的

43. 第8行的“This is logical”这句评价的含义是什么?

- (A) 没有明确的办法来决定我们的祖先对于植物知识的了解程度。
- (B) 早期人类拥有丰富的植物知识是不足为怪的。
- (C) 假设我们祖先的行为很像前工业社会的人们是合理的。
- (D) 人类的植物知识有条理且很细致。

tailed

44. The phrase "properties of each" in line 15 refers to each
(A) tribe
(B) hundred
(C) plant
(D) purpose
45. According to the passage, why has general knowledge of botany declined?
(A) People no longer value plants as a useful resource
(B) Botany is not recognized as a special branch of science
(C) Research is unable to keep up with the increasing number of plants.
(D) Direct contact with a variety of plants has decreased.
46. In lines 22-23, what is the author's purpose in mentioning "a rose, an apple, or an orchid"?
(A) To make the passage more poetic.
(B) To cite examples of plants that are attractive
(C) To give botanical examples that most readers will recognize
(D) To illustrate the diversity of botanical life
47. According to the passage, what was the first great step toward the practice of agriculture?
(A) The invention of agricultural implements and machinery.
(B) The development of a system of names for plants
(C) The discovery of grasses that could be harvested and replanted.
(D) The changing diets of early humans.
48. The word "controlled" in line 30 is closest in meaning to
(A) abundant
(B) managed
(C) required
(D) advanced
49. The relationship between botany and agriculture is similar to the relationship between zoology (the study of animals) and
(A) deer hunting
(B) bird watching
(C) sheep raising
(D) horseback riding
44. 第15行的"properties of each"是指每一个?
(A) 部落
(B) 一百
(C) 植物
(D) 意图,目的
45. 根据文章,为什么对于植物学的总体认识减少了?
(A) 人们不再将植物视为有用的资源。
(B) 植物学未被视作科学的一个特殊分支。
(C) 研究无法跟上不断增加的植物数量。
(D) 同大量植物的直接接触减少了。
46. 在第22-23行,作者提到"a rose, an apple, an orchid"的目的是什么?
(A) 使文章更像诗。
(B) 列举吸引人的植物的例子。
(C) 举出大多数读者认识的植物的例子。
(D) 举例说明植物生活的多样化。
- * 47. 根据文章,通向农业实践的重要的第一步是?
(A) 农业工具和机器的发明。
(B) 植物名称体系的发展。
(C) 发现可以收割和再次种植的植物。
(D) 早期人类不断改变的饮食。
48. 第30行"controlled"一词含义最接近于:
(A) 丰富的,大量的
(B) 管理的,控制的
(C) 要求的
(D) 先进的,高级的
- * 49. 植物学与农业的关系类似于动物学与_____的关系。
(A) 猎鹿
(B) 观察鸟
(C) 饲养绵羊
(D) 骑马