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■ 主 编 / 思马得学校

研究生英语入学考试

阅读

全 真 题 详 解

(1986 年——2001 年)

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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；
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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。

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

2001年6月

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1986 年全国硕士学位研究生入学考试

英语阅读试题(正题)

III. Each of the two passages below is followed by five questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the brackets on the left. (10 points)

1

There are a great many careers in which the increasing emphasis is on specialization. You find these careers in engineering, in production, in statistical work, and in teaching. But there is an increasing demand for people who are able to take in a great area at a glance, people who perhaps do not know too much about any one field. There is, in other words, a demand for people who are capable of seeing the forest rather than the trees, of making general judgements. We can call these people "generalists." And these "generalists" are particularly needed for positions in administration, where it is their job to see that other people do the work, where they have to plan for other people, to organize other people's work, to begin it and judge it.

The specialist understands one field; his concern is with technique and tools. He is a "trained" man; and his educational background is properly technical or professional. The generalist—and especially the administrator—deal with people; his concern is with leadership, with planning, and with direction giving. He is an "educated" man; and the humanities are his strongest foundation. Very rarely is a specialist capable of being an administrator. And very rarely is a good generalist also a good specialist in a particular field. Any organization needs both kinds of people, though different organizations need them in different

大量的职业越来越强调专业化。你可以在工程类、生产类、统计工作和教学工作中找到这类职业。(26)但是现在对另外一种人的需求日益增多,这种人看一眼就能吸收各类知识,而他们对任何一个领域都知之不多。换句话说,目前需求的是那些在做出总体评价时能够顾全整个森林而不是单个树木的人。我们可以把这些人称做“多面手”。对于管理类职位尤其需要这些“多面手”,管理层的工作就是监督别人做工作,他们必须为其他人制定计划,组织其他人的工作,启动并评价工作。

(27) 专业人员通晓某个领域;他的精力集中在技术和工具上。他是一个“受过训练的”人;而且他的教育背景完全是技术和职业性的。多面手——尤其是处理人事的管理者;他的注意力集中在领导能力、计划以及给出指导方针上。(28)他是一名“受过教育的”人;对人性的理解是他最强大的基石。专家能够胜任做一名管理者的情形是很少见的。而一名优秀的多面手同时能成为某一领域优秀专家的情况也很少有。任何机构都同时需要

proportions. It is your task to find out, during your training period, into which of the two kinds of jobs you fit, and to plan your career accordingly.

Your first job may turn out to be the right job for you—but this is pure accident. Certainly you should not change jobs constantly or people will become suspicious of your ability to hold any job. At the same time you must not look upon the first job as the final job; it is primarily a training job, an opportunity to understand yourself and your fitness for being an employee.

26. There is an increasing demand for _____.

- [A] all-round people in their own fields.
- [B] people whose job is to organize other people's work.
- [C] generalists whose educational background is either technical or professional.
- [D] specialists whose chief concern is to provide administrative guidance to others.

27. The specialist is _____.

- [A] a man whose job is to train other people.
- [B] a man who has been trained in more than one field.
- [C] a man who can see the forest rather than the trees.
- [D] a man whose concern is mainly with technical or professional matters.

28. The administrator is _____.

- [A] a "trained" man who is a specialist more than a generalist
- [B] a man who sees the trees as well as the forest

这两种人, 尽管不同的机构对于这两种人的需求有不同的比例。(29)在你受训期间, 你应当确定这两种类型的工作你更适合哪一种, 并据此相应设计你的职业生涯。

你的第一份工作也许是很适合你——但这纯属巧合。当然, 你不应该频繁调换工作, 否则人们会怀疑你从事任何类型工作的能力。同时, (30)你千万不要把第一份工作看作是最后一份工作; 它主要是一种训练型的工作, 一个了解你自己和你作为一名雇员的适合程度的机会。

26. 对_____有越来越大的需求。

- [A] 在他们自己领域内无所不通的人士
- [B] 工作是对其他人的工作进行组织的人
- [C] 那些教育背景或是技术型或是专业型的多面手
- [D] 主要任务是向其他人提供管理性指导的专业人员

27. 专家是_____。

- [A] 以训练其他人为工作的人
- [B] 已在多个领域受过训练的人
- [C] 一种能见森林而不只是树木的人
- [D] 主要关心技术或专业化问题的人

28. 管理者是_____。

- [A] 一种“受过训练的”人, 他们是专家而不是通晓多方面知识的人
- [B] 一种既能看到森林也能看到树木的人

- [C] a man who is very strong in the humanities [C] 一种十分懂得人性, 通晓人情世故的人
- [D] a man who is an “educated” specialist [D] 一种“受过教育”的专家
29. During your training period, it is important _____. 29. 在你的受训期间, _____ 是重要的。
- [A] to try to be a generalist [A] 努力成为一名多面手
- [B] to choose a profitable job [B] 选择一份有利可图的工作
- [C] to find an organization which fits you [C] 寻找一个适合你的组织机构
- [D] to decide whether you are fit to be a specialist or a generalist [D] 确定你是否适合成为专家或多面手
30. A man's first job _____. 30. 一个人的第一份工作_____。
- [A] is never the right job for him [A] 绝不会是适合他的工作
- [B] should not be regarded as his final job [B] 不应被看作是他的最后一份工作
- [C] should not be changed or people will become suspicious of his ability to hold any job [C] 不应被更换否则人们会对你的工作能力产生怀疑
- [D] is primarily an opportunity to fit himself for his final job [D] 主要是使他适合最后的工作的一个机会

【注释】

statistical	[stə'tistikəl] <i>adj.</i> 统计的, 统计学的
at a glance	瞧一眼, 一瞥, 匆匆看一眼
generalist	<i>n.</i> 多面手, 通才
administration	[əd'ministreiʃən] <i>n.</i> 管理, 经营
concern	[kən'sərn] <i>v.</i> 关心, 关注, 所关心的是
humanity	[hju:'mæniti] <i>n.</i> 人性
accordingly	[ə'kɔ:diŋli] <i>adv.</i> 相应地, 据……相应
primarily	['praɪməri] <i>adv.</i> 主要地

2

At the bottom of the world lies a mighty continent still wrapped in the Ice Age and, until recent times, unknown to man. It is a great land mass with mountain ranges whose extent and elevation are still uncertain. Much of the continent is a complete blank

在地球的底部有一个大洲, 它仍旧被包裹在冰山时代里, 直到近期才为人所知。它是一个巨大的陆地板块, 有着长度和海拔仍不明确的山脊线。(32)这个洲的大部分在我们的地

on our maps. Man has explored, on foot, less than one percent of its area.

Antarctica differs fundamentally from the Arctic regions. The Arctic is an ocean, covered with drifting packed ice and hemmed in by the land masses of Europe, Asia, and North America. The Antarctic is a continent almost as large as Europe and Australia combined, centered roughly on the South Pole and surrounded by the most unobstructed water areas of the world—the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

The continental ice sheet is more than two miles high in its centre; thus, the air over the Antarctic is far more refrigerated than it is over the Arctic regions. This cold air current from the land is so forceful that it makes the nearby seas the stormiest in the world and renders unlivable those regions whose counterparts at the opposite end of the globe are inhabited. (Thus, more than a million persons live within 2000 miles of the North Pole in an area that includes most of Alaska, Siberia, and Scandinavia—a region rich in forest and mining industries). Apart from a handful of weather stations, within the same distance of the South Pole there is not a single tree, industry, or settlement.

图上是完全空白的。人类徒步探索过的地区还不及它的面积的百分之一。

南极洲和北极地区有着本质上的不同。北极洲是一个海洋,被一块块浮冰覆盖,并且被欧洲、亚洲和北美洲的陆地物质所包围。(33)南极洲几乎有欧洲和澳洲合起来那么大,大体集中在南极,而且被地球上最不受阻碍的水域——大西洋、太平洋和印度洋所包围。

在这个洲的中间部位,冰雪覆盖层要超过 2 米高;这样,南极洲上空的空气比北极地区上部的空气要更为寒冷。(34)从陆地上来的冷气流是如此强大以致于附近的海域成为地球上暴风雨最多的地区,并使得其在地球另一端对称处的地区成为不毛之地。因此,100 余万人生活在北极 2000 英里的周边范围内,那里森林和矿产资源丰富,包括阿拉斯加、西伯利亚,和斯堪的纳维亚地区的绝大部分。而在南极的同样范围内,除了十几个气象站外,没有一棵树,也没有工业或者居民。

31. The best title for this selection would be _____

- [A] Iceland.
- [B] Land of Opportunity.
- [C] The Unknown Continent.
- [D] Utopia at Last.

32. At the time this article was written, our knowledge of Antarctica was _____.

- [A] very limited
- [B] vast
- [C] fairly rich
- [D] nonexistent

* 31. 最适合这篇节选文章的标题是 _____。

- [A] 冰岛
- [B] 机会之地
- [C] 未知的大洲
- [D] 最后的乌托邦

32. 在写作这篇短文时,我们有关南极洲的知识是_____。

- [A] 十分有限的
- [B] 广阔的
- [C] 比较丰富的
- [D] 不存在的

33. Antarctica is bordered by the _____.

- [A] Pacific Ocean
- [B] Indian Ocean
- [C] Atlantic Ocean
- [D] All three

33. 南极洲被_____包围。

- [A] 太平洋
- [B] 印度洋
- [C] 大西洋
- [D] 上面三个

34. The Antarctic is made uninhabitable primarily by _____.

- [A] cold air
- [B] calm seas
- [C] ice
- [D] lack of knowledge about the continent

34. 主要因为_____造成南极洲无法居住。

- [A] 冷空气
- [B] 平静的海洋
- [C] 冰
- [D] 对这个洲缺乏认识

35. According to this article _____.

- [A] 2000 people live on the Antarctic Continent
- [B] A million people live within 2000 miles of the South Pole
- [C] weather conditions within a 2000 mile radius of the South Pole make settlements impractical
- [D] only a handful of natives inhabit Antarctica

* 35. 根据这篇短文_____。

- [A] 2000 人居住在南极洲
- [B] 100 万人居住在南极 2000 英里的范围内
- [C] 南极半径 2000 英里范围内的气候条件使得居住变得不切实际
- [D] 只有少数本地人居住在南极洲

【注释】

mighty	[maɪti] <i>adj.</i> 有势力的, 强大的, 有力的
wrap	[wræp] <i>vt.</i> 包, 裹
the Ice Age	冰河时期, 冰山时代
extent	[iks'tent] <i>n.</i> 广度, 长度
elevation	[eli'veɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 高地, 海拔
fundamentally	[ˌfʌndə'mentli] <i>adv.</i> 根本地
drift	[drɪft] <i>v.</i> (使)漂流
hem	[hem] <i>v.</i> 包围
unobstructed	[ʌn'ɒbstɹəktɪd] <i>adj.</i> 未阻隔的, 不阻碍的
current	['kʌrənt] 气流
render	['rendə] <i>vt.</i> 呈递, 致使
counterpart	['kauntəpɑ:t] <i>n.</i> 相称, 配对物
Utopia	[ju'təʊpiə] <i>n.</i> 乌托邦, 理想的完美境界, 空想的社会改良计划

1987 年全国硕士学位研究生入学考试 英语阅读试题(正题)

II. Each of the three passages below is followed by five questions. For each question there are four answers. Read the passages carefully and choose the best answer to each of the questions. Put your choice in the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

1

For centuries men dreamed of achieving vertical flight. In 400 A.D. Chinese children played with a fan-like toy that spun upwards and fell back to earth as rotation ceased. Leonardo da Vinci conceived the first mechanical apparatus, called a "Helix", which could carry a man straight up, but this was only a design and was never tested.

The ancient-dream was finally realized in 1940 when a Russian engineer piloted a strange looking craft of steel tubing with a rotating fan on top. It rose awkwardly and vertically into the air from a standing start, hovered a few feet above the ground, went sideways and backwards, and then settled back to earth. That vehicle was called a helicopter.

Imaginations were fired. Men dreamed of going to work in their own personal helicopters. People anticipated that vertical flight transports would carry millions of passengers as do airliners of today. Such fantastic expectations were not fulfilled.

The helicopter has now become an extremely useful machine. It excels in military missions, carrying troops, guns and strategic instruments where other aircraft cannot go. Corporations use them as airborne offices, many metropolitan areas use them in police work, construction and logging companies employ them in various advantageous ways, engineers

若干世纪以来,人类一直梦想能够实现竖直式飞翔。在公元 400 年,中国儿童玩一种扇形玩具,这种玩具可以旋转上升,然后随着旋转的停止而落地。Leonardo da Vinci 设计了第一个机械装置,被称作“螺旋物”,它可以载着一个人直上飞行,但这只是一个设计,从未被测试过。

古老的梦想终于在 1940 年实现,(12)一名苏联工程师设计了一个看起来比较奇怪的钢管航空器,顶部有一个旋转着的风扇。它从直立状态笨拙地、竖直地升上天空,盘旋于地面上方几英尺处,侧面飞行并后转,然后返回陆地。这个机器被称做直升飞机。

幻想因此而被激发。(11)人类梦想乘坐他们自己的直升飞机去上班。人们期望着直上飞行工具能够像今天的航班一样装载大量乘客。这样的幻想在当时没有实现。

直升飞机现在已成为极为有用的机器。它在其他飞机不能完成的军事任务,如运送军队、枪支和战略性设备等方面表现出色。公司把它们当作空中办公室来使用;许多大都市把它们用于警局办公方面;建筑和伐木公司利用它们的多种用途为其服务;工程

use them for site selection and surveying, and oil companies use them as the best way to make offshore and remote work stations accessible to crews and supplies. Any urgent mission to a hard-to-get-to place is a likely task for a helicopter. Among their other multitude of uses: (deliver people across town, fly to and from airports,) assist in rescue work, and aid in the search for missing or wanted persons.

11. People expect that _____.

- [A] the airliners of today would eventually be replaced by helicopters
- [B] helicopters would someday be able to transport a large number of people from place to place as airliners are now doing
- [C] their imaginations fired by the Russian engineer's invention would become a reality in the future
- [D] their fantastic expectations about helicopters could be fulfilled by airliners of today

12. Helicopters work with the aid of _____.

- [A] a combination of rotating devices in front and on top
- [B] a rotating device topside
- [C] one rotating fan in the centre of the aircraft and others at each end
- [D] a rotating fan underneath for lifting

13. What is said about the development of the helicopter?

- [A] Helicopters have only been worked out by man since 1940.
- [B] Chinese children were the first to achieve flights in helicopters.
- [C] Helicopters were considered more dangerous than the early airplanes.

师们用它们进行位置选择和勘察;石油公司通过它们使得人力与供给品能够便捷及时地运送到远离海岸的工作站。(15)任何发生在难以到达地区的紧急任务差不多都由直升机来完成。直升飞机的其他众多用途还包括:跨城镇运送人们,飞到机场或从机场起飞,帮助开展救护工作,帮助寻找失踪或想要找到的人。

11. 人们期待_____。

- [A] 今天的航空飞机终将被直升飞机取代
- [B] 有那么一天,直升飞机会像如今的航空飞机那样在各地之间运送大量人员
- [C] 他们被苏联工程师的发明所激发的幻想在将来会成为现实
- [D] 他们对直升飞机的幻想可以由今天的航空飞机完成

12. 直升飞机在_____的帮助下工作。

- [A] 前面和顶端旋转设备的组合
- [B] 顶端的旋转设备
- [C] 航空器中间和两端的旋转风扇
- [D] 为起飞设置的底端旋转风扇

* 13. 关于直升飞机的发展哪个被提到?

- [A] 直到 1940 年直升飞机才被人类制造出来。
- [B] 中国儿童是第一个实现用直升飞机飞行的人。
- [C] 直升飞机被认为比早期的航空飞机危险得多。

[D] Some people thought they would become widely used by average individuals.

[D] 一些人认为直升飞机会被个体民众广泛使用。

14. How has the use of helicopters developed?

* 14. 直升飞机的用途已发展到何种程度?

[A] They have been widely used for various purposes.

[A] 它们被广泛用于各种目的。

[B] They are taking the place of high-flying jets.

[B] 它们正在取代高空喷气式飞机。

[C] They are used for rescue work.

[C] 它们被用于救护工作。

[D] They are now used exclusively for commercial projects.

[D] 它们现在被专门用于商业项目。

15. Under what conditions are helicopters found to be absolutely essential?

15. 在什么样的条件下,直升飞机被认为是绝对必要的?

[A] For overseas passenger transportation.

[A] 运送海外乘客。

[B] For extremely high altitude flights.

[B] 海拔极高的飞行。

[C] For high-speed transportation.

[C] 高速运送。

[D] For urgent mission to places inaccessible to other kinds of craft.

[D] 其他类型航空器无法到达地区的紧急任务。

【注释】

vertical	[ˈvɜːtɪkəl] <i>adj.</i> 垂直的, 直立的
spin	[spɪn] <i>v.</i> 旋转, 纺, 纺纱
rotation	[rəʊˈteɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 旋转
conceive	[kənˈsiːv] <i>vt.</i> 构思; <i>vi.</i> 考虑, 设想
apparatus	[əpəˈreɪtəs] <i>n.</i> 器械, 设备, 仪器
hover	[ˈhɒvə] <i>v.</i> 盘旋
anticipate	[ænˈtɪsɪpeɪt] <i>v.</i> 预期, 期望, 预见, 预料
excel	[ɪkˈsel] <i>v.</i> 优秀, 胜过他人
airborne	[ˈeəbɔːn] <i>adj.</i> 空运的, 空气传播的
metropolitan	[metrəˈpɒlɪtən] <i>adj.</i> 首都的, 主要都市的, 大城市
accessible	[ækˈsesəbl] <i>adj.</i> 易接近的, 可到达的
multitude	[ˈmʌltɪtjuːd] <i>n.</i> 多数, 众多
altitude	[ˈæltɪtjuːd] <i>n.</i> (尤指海拔) 高度, 高处 (海拔甚高的地方)

2

In ancient Greece athletic festivals were very im-

(16) 在古希腊, 体育节日是十分

portant and had strong religious associations. The Olympian athletic festival held every four years in honour of Zeus, king of the Olympian Gods, eventually lost its local character, became first a national event and then, after the rules against foreign competitors had been abolished, international. No one knows exactly how far back the Olympic Games go, but some official records date from 776 B. C.

The games took place in August on the plain by Mount Olympus. Many thousands of spectators gathered from all parts of Greece, (but no married woman was admitted even as a spectator). Slaves, women and dishonoured persons were not allowed to compete. The exact sequence of events is uncertain, but events included boy's gymnastics, boxing, wrestling, horse racing and field events, though there were fewer sports involved than in the modern Olympic Games.

On the last day of the Games, all the winners were honoured by having a ring of holy olive leaves placed on their heads. So great was the honour that the winner of the foot race gave his name to the year of his victory. Although Olympic winners received no prize money, they were, in fact, richly rewarded by their state authorities. How their results compared with modern standards, we unfortunately have no means of telling.

After an uninterrupted history of almost 1,200 years, the Games were suspended by the Romans in 394 A. D. They continued for such a long time because people believed in the philosophy behind the Olympics: the idea that a healthy body produced a healthy mind, and that the spirit of competition in sports and games was preferable to the competition that caused wars. It was over 1,500 years before another such international athletic gathering took place in Athens in 1896.

重要的,而且有极强的宗教渊源。每四年举行一次用以纪念奥林匹斯山国王——宙斯——的奥林匹克运动会最终丧失了它的地区特性,先是成为全国性的盛事,然后随着抵御外国竞争者的规则被取消而成为国际性的活动。没人确切知道奥林匹克运动会可以追溯到多远,但是一些官方记录是从公元前 776 年开始记载的。

奥林匹克运动会于 8 月份在奥林匹斯山旁边的旷野上举行。成千上万的观赏者从希腊的各地聚集到这里, (17)但是已婚女性即使是作为观众也不允许参加。奴隶、妇女和名声不好的人不被允许参赛。(18)比赛没有确切的顺序,但是它包含体操、拳击、摔跤、赛马和田赛,当然它所涉及的体育项目比现代奥林匹克运动会的项目要少。

在运动会的最后一天,所有获胜者会被授予一顶圣洁的橄榄叶环戴在头上作为奖赏。荣誉是如此之大,这一年甚至都以赛跑获胜者的名字命名。虽然奥林匹克获胜者拿不到奖金,但实际上,当权者会给予他们丰厚的奖赏。至于他们的成绩和现在的标准相比如何,不幸的是我们也不得而知。

在经历了大约 1200 年不间断的历史后,该运动会于公元 394 年被罗马暂时取消。运动会持续了这么长时间是因为人们深信奥林匹克运动会后面隐含的哲学思想:健康的身体产生健康的灵魂,体育和运动会中的竞争精神比引起战争的竞争精神更为可取。在 1500 多年以后,类似的国际性体育比赛才于 1896 年在雅典举行。

Nowadays, the Games are held in different countries in turn. The host country provides vast facilities, including a stadium, swimming pools and living accommodation, but competing countries pay their own athletes' expenses.

The Olympics start with the arrival in the stadium of a torch, lighted on Mount Olympus by the sun's rays. It is carried by a succession of runners to the stadium. The torch symbolized the continuation of the ancient Greek athletic ideals, and it burns throughout the Games until the closing ceremony. The well-known Olympic flag, however, is a modern conception: the five interlocking rings symbolize the uniting of all five continents participating in the Games.

16. In ancient Greece, the Olympic Games _____
[A] were merely national athletic festivals.
[B] were in the nature of a national event with a strong religious colour.
[C] had rules which put foreign participants in a disadvantageous position.
[D] were primarily national events with few foreign participants.
17. In the early days of ancient Olympic Games
[A] only male Greek athletes were allowed to participate in the games.
[B] all Greeks, irrespective of sex, religion or social status, were allowed to take part.
[C] all Greeks, with the exception of women, were allowed to compete in the Games.
[D] all male Greeks were qualified to compete in the Games.
18. The order of athletic events at the ancient Olympics
[A] has not definitely been established.

现在,奥林匹克运动会轮流在不同的国家举行。主办国提供大量的设备,包括露天大型体育场、游泳池和居住设施,但是参赛国要支付自己运动员的费用。

当在奥林匹斯山被太阳光线点燃的火炬到达体育场时,奥林匹克运动会就开始了。火炬是运动员们依次跑步将它送到体育场的。火炬象征着古希腊运动会思想的延续,它将在整个运动会过程中燃烧直至运动会闭幕。而著名的奥林匹克旗则是一个现代概念:那相互勾连的五环象征着参赛的五大洲团结一致。

16. 在古希腊,奥林匹克运动会_____
[A] 只是国家范围内的体育节日。
[B] 本质上是有着强烈宗教色彩的国家性事件。
[C] 有将国外参赛者置于不利地位的规则。
[D] 主要是国家性事件,几乎没有国外参赛者。
17. 在古希腊奥林匹克运动会早期
[A] 只有男子才被允许参赛。
[B] 所有希腊人,不管性别、宗教信仰或社会地位如何,都被允许参加。
[C] 所有希腊人,除了妇女外,都被允许参加运动会的比赛。
[D] 所有男性希腊人都有资格参加运动会的比赛。
18. 古奥林匹克运动会的体育项目顺序
[A] 没有明确制定。

- [B] varied according to the number of foreign competitors
[C] was decided by Zeus, in whose honour the Games were held.
[D] was considered unimportant.
- [B] 据外国参赛者的人数而变化
[C] 由宙斯来决定, 运动会是为了纪念他而召开的。
[D] 被认为是不重要的。
19. Modern athletes' results cannot be compared with those of ancient runners because
[A] the Greeks had no means of recording the results.
[B] they are much better.
[C] details such as the time were not recorded in the past
[D] they are much worse.
- * 19. 现代体育运动员的成绩不能和古代运动员的相比, 是因为
[A] 希腊人没有记录成绩的方法。
[B] 他们要好得多。
[C] 过去没有记录诸如时间这类的细节。
[D] 他们要糟糕得多。
20. Nowadays, the athletes' expenses are paid for
[A] out of the prize money of the winners.
[B] out of the funds raised by the competing nations.
[C] by the athletes themselves.
[D] by contributions.
- * 20. 现在, 运动员的费用从 _____ 中支付。
[A] 获胜者的奖金
[B] 参赛国筹集的资金
[C] 运动员自己
[D] 捐助

【注释】

Zeus	[zju:s] <i>n.</i> [希神]宙斯
abolish	[ə'bolɪʃ] <i>vt.</i> 废止, 废除(法律、制度、习俗等)
spectator	[spek'teɪtə] <i>n.</i> 观众(指比赛或表演)
sequence	['si:kwəns] <i>n.</i> 次序, 顺序, 序列
gymnastic	[dʒɪm'næstɪk] <i>n.</i> 体操, 体育
wrestle	['resl] <i>vi.</i> 摔跤, 格斗; <i>vt.</i> 与(对手)摔跤
suspend	[səs'pend] <i>v.</i> 延缓
facility	[fə'sɪlɪti] <i>n.</i> 设备, 工具
accommodation	[ə'kɒmə'deɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 住处, 膳宿, 居住设施
succession	[sək'seʃən] <i>n.</i> 连续, 依次
symbolize	['sɪmbəlaɪz] <i>vt.</i> 象征, 用符号表现; <i>vi.</i> 作为……的象征, 采用象征
flag	[flæg] <i>n.</i> 旗, 旗帜
in the nature of	本质上

In science the meaning of the word “explain” suffers with civilization’s every step in search of reality. Science cannot really explain electricity, magnetism, and gravitation; their effects can be measured and predicted, but of their nature no more is known to the modern scientist than to Thales who first looked into the nature of the electrification of amber, a hard, yellowish-brown gum. Most contemporary physicists reject the notion that man can ever discover what these mysterious forces “really” are. “Electricity”, Bertrand Russell says, “is not a thing, like St. Paul’s Cathedral; it is a way in which things behave. When we have told how things behave when they are electrified, and under what circumstances they are electrified, we have told all there is to tell.” (Until recently scientists would have disapproved of such an idea.) Aristotle, for example, whose natural science dominated Western thought for two thousand years, believed that man could arrive at an understanding of reality by reasoning from self-evident principles. He felt, for example, that it is a self-evident principle that everything in the universe has its proper place, hence one can deduce that objects fall to the ground because that’s where they belong, and smoke goes up because that’s where it belongs. The goal of Aristotelian science was to explain why things happen. Modern science was born when Galileo began trying to explain how things happen and thus originated the method of controlled experiment which now forms the basis of scientific investigation.

21. The aim of controlled scientific experiments is
 [A] to explain why things happen.
 [B] to explain how things happen.

在科学界,“解释”的含义随着人类追求事实和文明的一步步发展而受到考验。科学无法真正解释电子、磁和引力;它们的效果可以被衡量和预测,但就它们的本质来讲,现代科学家知道的不比塞尔思多,塞尔思即是首次研究琥珀这种坚硬的、黄褐色的胶状物起电的本质原因的人。绝大多数当代科学家拒绝相信人类可以发现这些神秘力量到底是什么。“电,”伯特安德·鲁塞尔说,“不是一种像圣保罗大教堂那样的东西,它是一种事物运作的方式。当我们已经说明了事物在被电化以后是如何运行的,以及在什么环境下它们会被电化时,我们已经把该说的都已经说了。”(24)科学家们也是近些时期才开始同意这种观点的。例如,(22)亚里士多德,一位以其自然科学理论统治了西方思想2000年的科学家,相信人类能够从不证自明的原理出发,推理得到对事实的理解。比如,他觉得下面的理论是显然成立的:宇宙中的每件东西都有自己适当的位置,所以人类可以推断物体会向地面掉下来,因为那儿是它们应该归属的地方,而烟雾向上飞也是因为那儿是它们应该归属的地方。亚里士多德派科学的目的是要解释事情为什么会发生。(21)(25)直到伽利略开始试图解释事情是如何发生的,并采用今天已成为科学研究基础的控制实验法,现代科学才宣告它的诞生。

21. 控制性科学实验的目的是
 [A] 解释事情为什么会发生。
 [B] 解释事情是如何发生的。